



## SOLUTIONS FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES

*Annual Reports to Congress*

2006 and 2007

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# CONTENTS

<b>AT-A-GLANCE .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>FY 2006 PROGRAMS .....</b>	<b>5</b>
Preventing Crime .....	7
Emergency Planning .....	9
Violent Crime .....	12
Gangs .....	15
Problem-Solving Justice Initiatives .....	16
Methamphetamine and Other Drugs .....	18
Protecting Vulnerable Populations.....	20
Corrections .....	23
Tools and Science for Criminal Justice .....	25
Justice Information Sharing .....	26
Capacity Building .....	30
<b>FY 2007 PROGRAMS .....</b>	<b>33</b>
Preventing Crime .....	35
Emergency Planning .....	38
Violent Crime and Gangs.....	39
Problem-Solving Justice Initiatives .....	42
Combating Drug Crime and Abuse .....	44
Correctional Options .....	46
Justice Information Sharing .....	49
Honoring America's Public Safety Officers .....	57
Tools for Criminal Justice .....	58
Leadership and Building Capacity .....	59
<b>FYs 2006 AND 2007 APPENDIXES.....</b>	<b>CD-ROM</b>



# AT-A-GLANCE

Created in 1984, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) strengthens the nation's criminal justice system and helps America's local, state, and tribal governments reduce and prevent crime and violence.

Leading the way in FYs 2006 and 2007, BJA focused its programmatic and policy efforts on providing a wide range of resources to law enforcement, courts, corrections, treatment, justice information sharing, and community-based partners to address emerging and chronic crime challenges nationwide.

A brief look at a few of the many programs administered by BJA in FYs 2006 and 2007 reveals:

**Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant** funds provided more than \$815 million to 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 territories for local, state, and tribal justice initiatives.

**Drug Courts** received more than \$19 million in funding and technical assistance support to promote accountability and treatment.

**Tribal Initiatives** were bolstered through three programs totaling more than \$42 million for courts, treatment, and corrections efforts.

**Public Safety Officers' Benefits** administered more than \$94 million to survivors of America's fallen heroes.

**Victims of Human Trafficking** efforts received nearly \$25 million for task force and related support to combat and prevent human trafficking.

**Prescription Drug Monitoring** funds totaling \$13 million allowed states to enhance their capacity to collect and analyze controlled substance data.

**Bulletproof Vest Partnership** awards supported law enforcement across the country through nearly \$60 million for new and replacement vests.

BJA's efforts reflect the dedication, commitment, and successes of a nation of justice partners who believe that something can always be done to help reduce and prevent crime.

## BJA PRIORITIES

- Emphasize Local Control
- Develop Collaborations and Partnerships in the Field
- Promote Capacity Building Through Planning
- Streamline the Administration of Funding and Resources
- Increase Training and Technical Assistance
- Create Accountability of Projects
- Encourage Innovation
- Communicate the Value of Justice Efforts



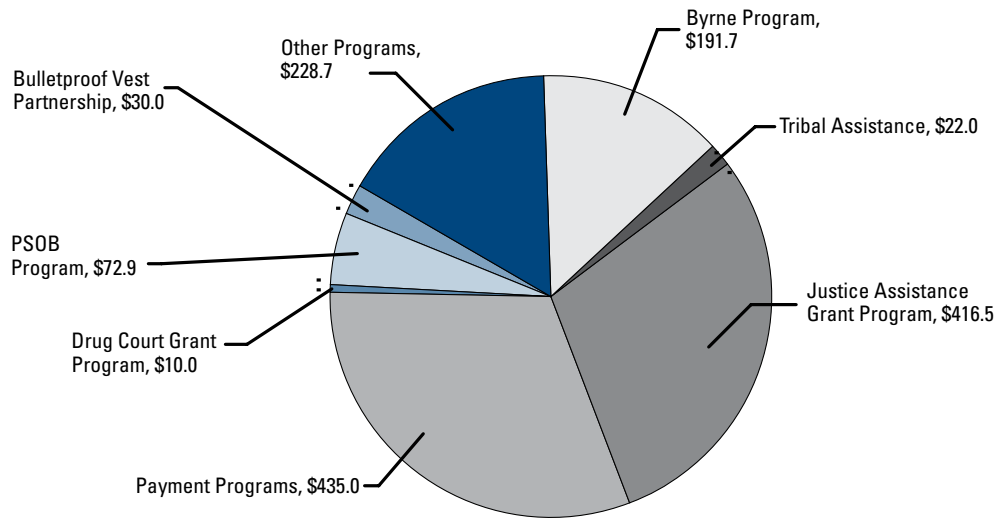


**SOLUTIONS FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES**

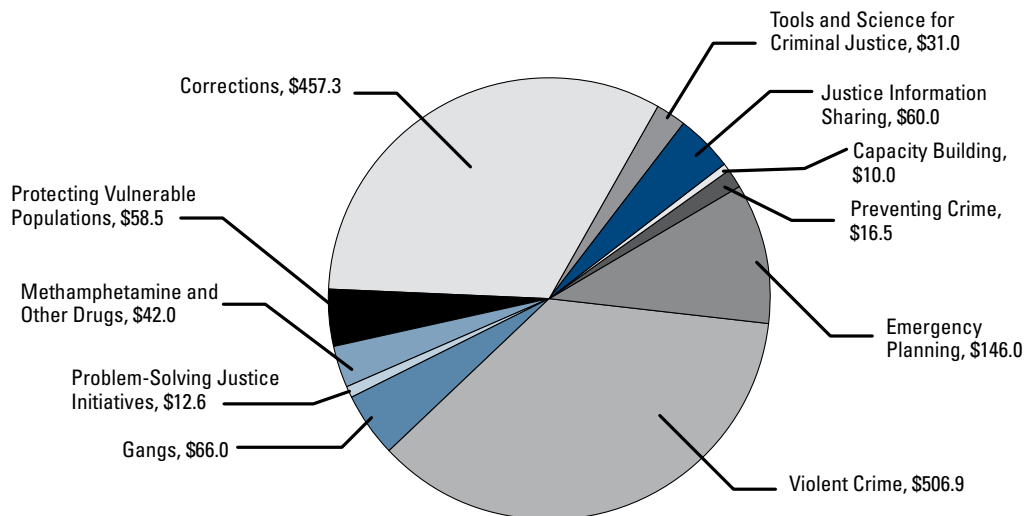
*Annual Report to Congress*

2006

## FY 2006 Appropriations for BJA-Administered Programs (in \$ millions)



## FY 2006 Appropriations for BJA-Administered Programs, by Program Areas (in \$ millions)





# FY 2006 PROGRAMS

## Preventing Crime

BJA partners with a wide range of organizations and agencies to develop and implement innovative initiatives to prevent chronic and new crimes in America's communities.

### Citizen Corps

Citizen Corps has the following five components, the first two of which BJA administers: the Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) Program, National Neighborhood Watch Program, Community Emergency Response Team, Fire Corps, and Medical Reserve Corps.

#### Volunteers in Police Service

Implemented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) on behalf of BJA and the White House Office of the USA Freedom Corps, VIPS enhances the capacity of local and state law enforcement to use volunteers. Through FY 2006:

- The [www.policevolunteers.org](http://www.policevolunteers.org) web site receives more than 18 million hits. Since the VIPS Program's inception on May 30, 2002, 1,418 programs have registered, reflecting the efforts of more than 90,000 volunteers from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.
- *Engaging Youth Through Volunteerism* (educational video), *Volunteer Programs: Enhancing Public Safety by Leveraging Resources* (resource guide), and *Supporting Law Enforcement Volunteer Efforts: Resources to Enhance Public Safety* (CD-ROM) are released.

- Basic and advanced training sessions.
- Technical assistance and site visits.

### National Neighborhood Watch

BJA partners with the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) in managing the National Neighborhood Watch Program—USAonWatch (UOW)—to enhance, expand, and revitalize watch programs nationwide.

- 16,290 watch groups registered.
- 2,500 law enforcement agencies partner with these groups.
- Neighborhood Watch Toolkit and Training Curriculum.
- UOW web site ([www.usaonwatch.org](http://www.usaonwatch.org)) receives more than 38 million hits, hosting more than 2 million guests.

### State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program

- SLATT trains more than 10,000 attendees at 125 events.
- SLATT responds to the needs of law enforcement by providing specialized training and technical assistance; updating curricula;

implementing a web-based, anti-terrorism training distance-learning tool; and disseminating timely research products.

- 18,771 officers are trained by state and local graduates of the SLATT Train-the-Trainer program.
- 250 federal graduates of the Train-the-Trainer program.
- *Intermediate Interviewing Techniques*, *Native American Jurisdictional Issues*, and *Intelligence Sources in the Correctional System* curricula are delivered.
- Tribal lands anti-terrorism curriculum is developed and delivered.
- Web site ([www.slatt.org](http://www.slatt.org)) provides online training to complement the program's onsite workshops and research products.
- 88,000 reference materials are distributed, including *Warning Signs of Terrorist Events*, *Recognition Indicators for Terrorist-Type IEDs*, *Investigating Terrorism/Criminal Extremism Guide—Terms and Concepts*, *Reference Guide for Arabic Terms*, and *Reference Material CD*.

## Identity Theft

BJA and the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) partner to combat one of the most damaging modern crimes: identity theft.

- Nationwide public service announcement (PSA) campaign for television and radio features McGruff the Crime Dog® teaching senior citizens how to protect themselves against telemarketing fraud.
- *Seniors and Telemarketing Fraud 101* (booklet) is released.

## National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign

In FY 2006, the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign and its icon, McGruff the Crime Dog®, celebrate 25 years of educating citizens on preventing crime. The campaign is a partnership among BJA, NCPC, the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, and the Ad Council, Inc., that encourages citizens to participate in crime prevention through public service advertising campaigns, provides training and technical assistance to citizen and law enforcement organizations, coordinates demonstration programs, and produces publications and other resources.

- Peer-to-Peer Training and Technical Assistance Initiative: Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New York, and Rhode Island.
- The Crime Prevention Month kit, a calendar featuring crime prevention tips and major safety events, focuses on crime prevention in the information age, providing information and resources on topics such as identity theft, telemarketing fraud, and Internet safety. More than 87,000 copies are distributed.
- Webisodes, radio and television PSAs, press releases, and printed materials against bullying.
- Regional roundtables of state crime prevention leaders.
- Presentations to be modified and used by local crime prevention practitioners that include topics such as identity theft, crime prevention trends, seniors and crime prevention, and crime prevention and community preparedness.

## Law Enforcement and Youth Partnerships for Crime Prevention

The Law Enforcement and Youth Partnerships for Crime Prevention Initiative ([www.cpinitiatives.org](http://www.cpinitiatives.org))

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is a partnership among BJA, the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, and other national law enforcement and youth-oriented organizations to reinvigorate crime prevention efforts in local communities.

- A national conference with Community Teams—composed of a Boys & Girls Club executive, a senior law enforcement representative, and a community leader—receive training and develop a Blueprint Action Plan. Each community receives up to \$15,000 to develop and implement crime prevention programs tailored for its area.

## Project ChildSafe

A component of Project Safe Neighborhoods, Project ChildSafe supports efforts to reduce gun crime through a firearms safety program and gunlocks and gun safety information.

- National Shooting Sports Foundation administers the program and works with governors and local officials to raise awareness of firearms safety and promote the safety kits' availability.
- ChildSafe reaches its goal by distributing more than 35 million safety kits to gun owners in all 50 states and in 5 U.S. territories since 2003.



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## Emergency Planning

BJA assists state and local justice systems with planning for emergencies to help ensure that in any public safety crisis, the rule of law can and will be maintained.

### Pandemic Planning

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) is part of the national planning effort for a pandemic influenza outbreak, as well as any other natural or manmade public health crisis, as outlined in President Bush's *Implementation Plan for the National Strategy for Pandemic Influenza*.

- BJA holds a national symposium, "Justice and Public Health Systems Planning: Confronting a Pandemic Outbreak." Nearly 250 executives of federal, state, and local courts; corrections; law enforcement; public health; and other planning agencies participate, representing 45 states and the District of Columbia.
- BJA launches a dedicated web portal—which is continually updated—for pandemic planning, including online video presentations and documents and resources related to pandemic planning for courts and other justice components.
- BJA awards grants to national organizations that support law enforcement, courts, and corrections systems to provide resources for local and state personnel as they prepare their pandemic plans.
- BJA, in partnership with the Police Executive Research Forum, develops and releases *The Role of Law Enforcement in Public Health Emergencies: Special Considerations for an All-Hazards Approach*, to guide law enforcement planning efforts.
- BJA provides technical assistance to jurisdictions through multidisciplinary consultants from the public administration and public health communities. Technical assistance is provided to three state supreme courts, many associations,

In December 2005, Congress passed and the President signed the Department of Defense Appropriations Act (Public Law 109-148), which provided a supplemental appropriation of \$125 million “for state and local law enforcement assistance for necessary expenses related to the direct or indirect consequences of hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico in calendar year 2005.”

and law enforcement representatives responsible for planning within their agencies.

- BJA provides outreach to many justice components and organizations regarding planning for public health emergencies. BJA also develops a strong working relationship with the Department of Health and Human Services’ Public Health Service and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

## Hurricane Katrina Support

While the immediate impact of a hurricane on criminal justice functions often is obvious, the disruption and destruction of critical infrastructure is a serious threat to the long-term safety of a community.

- Within days of Hurricane Katrina’s devastating impact, BJA administers 33 supplemental Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program grants to local and state agencies in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi to support immediate law enforcement needs.
- The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), through BJA, provides \$5 million of emergency funding to support local law enforcement initiatives in communities DOJ identifies as in the greatest need in Alabama (\$814,301), Louisiana (\$3,306,643), and Mississippi (\$879,056).
- BJA automatically issues 6-month, no-cost extensions for all grants in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi scheduled to end between the hurricane’s date (August 25, 2005) and the end of the calendar year (December 31). BJA also reviews all grants and updates programmatic special conditions from affected FY 2005 JAG awards to ensure that access to funds is uninterrupted for grantees in serious need of their funds.
- BJA Policy Advisors with law enforcement experience represent DOJ and OJP on a Rapid Assessment Team, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness. The focus of these teams: to assist local and state law enforcement agencies in Louisiana and Mississippi in conducting assessments to reconstitute services in the areas severely affected by Hurricane Katrina.
- RISS—the Regional Information Sharing Systems Program—a nationwide communications and information sharing program administered with support from BJA, responds to Hurricane Katrina with logistical support and supplies to law enforcement in the damaged areas. RISS confirms and announces staging locations within the affected states where supplies can be delivered, locates replacement patrol vehicles, and identifies emergency routes. RISS staff provide officers with food, water, fuel, and access to satellite telephones, as well as prepare intelligence assessments on gang and criminal activity.
- BJA administers \$125 million from supplemental appropriations, as well as an



additional \$20 million from OJP's Office of the Assistant Attorney General, deobligated through the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, to Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. On March 17, 2006, BJA awards \$8.5 million to Alabama, \$58.25 million to Louisiana, \$58.25 million to Mississippi, and \$20 million to Texas for communications systems; facilities repair and temporary facilities; personnel overtime and hiring; vehicles/boats; weapons, ammunition, safety equipment, uniforms, and other law enforcement supplies; and health and mental health services for public safety and criminal justice employees.

- **Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs.** Funds are distributed to eight counties and two state agencies affected by damage to infrastructure and organizational capabilities of their criminal and juvenile justice agencies. Funding will be used to replace equipment, purchase communication and office equipment, and upgrade information systems, as well as other efforts. The Mobile County District Attorney's Office will use its funds to staff 22 attorneys to investigate and prosecute complaints of post-hurricane looting, price gouging, charity scams, demolition and cleanup scams, insurance fraud, and identify theft. Drug task forces from the City of Mobile, Escambia, City of Jackson, Baldwin County, Geneva County, and Mobile County receive funding to combat the influx of drug production and sales.
- **Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice.** Funds are distributed to address the lack

of adequate personnel, equipment, and specialized training; to establish and continue programs that affect drug control and violent or nonviolent crime and related prosecution problems; to address recidivism by strengthening the prevention of crime and drug abuse intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation; and to provide specialized law enforcement and prosecution training for law enforcement, prosecution, and judicial systems improvement; enhanced forensics laboratories to train law enforcement in surveillance, criminal patrols, narcotics investigation, and terrorist activity; and information systems upgrades.

- **Mississippi Department of Public Safety.** Funds are distributed to support Mississippi's law enforcement and other criminal justice agencies in the state's lower 17 counties, heavily damaged as a result of Hurricane Katrina. After the hurricane, individuals from outside the jurisdictions came into the area to prey on local residents, and many of these individuals were arrested, increasing the number of criminal trials. Funds are provided to prosecution agencies to hire new prosecutors and keep up with the workload, as well as increasing the number of public defenders, purchasing equipment for law enforcement, training new law enforcement personnel, and upgrading communication equipment.
- **Texas Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Division.** Although not directly affected by Katrina, Texas encounters a tremendous increase in its population as residents of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi are displaced. In Houston, the murder rate during the last 4 months of 2005 (after evacuees arrive) was 139 percent greater than during the same 4 months in 2004. The City of Houston, Harris County, and Fort Bend County will use funding to improve the capability of public safety agencies to address violent crime and accommodate increased demands on law





enforcement and emergency services, including hiring additional public safety employees, expanding information and intelligence systems, and addressing the increased demand on local courts and jail facilities.

## Court Security

Court security remains a vital concern facing law enforcement and justice agencies.

- The National Center for State Courts develops a national strategic plan and implementation strategies to help ensure the safety and security of the nation's courts. Court security strategies forming the foundation for the final report are available at [www.ncsconline.org/D\\_Research/coop](http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/coop).

## Violent Crime

BJA supports efforts nationwide to address violent crime. BJA also honors public safety officers who risk their lives each day by providing benefits to their survivors and recognizing acts of valor.

## Project Safe Neighborhoods

In 2001, President George W. Bush created a comprehensive gun crime reduction strategy called Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), a premier criminal justice initiative. Linking prosecutors, community leaders, and local, state, and federal law enforcement officers, PSN provides a multifaceted approach to deterring and punishing gun crime. With more than \$2 billion devoted to PSN for gun crime reduction efforts, new local, state, and federal prosecutors have been hired; training and technical assistance provided; and research conducted to further develop and promote effective prevention and deterrence efforts.

- Firearms cases filed in 2006 are up 66 percent from 2000; the number of defendants in firearms cases is also up 54.9 percent from 2000. In 2006, more defendants than ever before are sentenced to prison for firearms crimes. There is a notable increase in sentences longer than 61 months imposed on defendants in these cases.
- Unveiled by the Attorney General at the 2006 PSN National Training are two new PSN PSAs, created in partnership with the Ad Council.
- “Sounds of Gun Crime” and “Time Served” are intended to educate youth about the seriousness of gun crime and gang involvement. Distributed to English- and Spanish-language radio stations nationwide, the PSAs begin airing in July 2006 and receive nearly \$117 million in donated air time from initial launch through the second calendar quarter of 2006.
- In 2006, PSN sponsors 22 trainings for more than 3,000 practitioners. BJA provides funds to the National District Attorneys Association's American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) to develop and continue its training and technical assistance efforts; PSN sponsors 14 onsite technical assistance visits; and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives provides site support to an additional 22 locations (with more than 4,000 trained).
- New products are developed and distributed to the districts to highlight practices and assist with local PSN projects: *Practical Guide to Media Outreach for Project Safe Neighborhoods*; *Engaging the Community in Project Safe Neighborhoods*; and *Project Safe Neighborhoods in Practice II*. Michigan State University—a PSN research

partner—develops a series of reports highlighting strategic PSN interventions: gun prosecution case screening, offender notification meetings, crime incident reviews, and chronic violent offenders lists.

## Capital Case Litigation Initiative

In response to a goal President Bush identified in the 2005 State of the Union Address, DOJ, through BJA, launched the Capital Case Litigation Initiative to improve the quality of representation and the reliability of verdicts in local and state capital cases through training for prosecutors, defense counsel, and trial judges. To accomplish this goal, DOJ has led an effort to develop curricula for the key constituencies and provide technical assistance to practitioners trying capital cases.

- The National Judicial College (NJC) provides education and resources to judges on how to address capital cases in five states (Arkansas, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia). NJC also completes the *Capital Cases Benchmark* and begins development of a Capital Cases web site with resources on the latest death penalty information.
- The National Legal Aid & Defender Association facilitates a national consortium of 14 associations with capital litigation expertise in offering 5 pilot capital defense trainings. Each of the pilot trainings features an interdisciplinary faculty and curriculum that trains attorneys, mitigation specialists, and fact investigators from more than 20 states. The pilot trainings include a “bring your own case” feature that allows participants to learn and apply the *ABA Guidelines for the Appointment and Performance of Defense Counsel in Death Penalty Cases*.
- APRI and the National Advocacy Center complete the first national capital litigation training curriculum, establish a national

clearinghouse resource center, and develop a pilot program for prosecutors.

## Center for Task Force Training

The Center for Task Force Training (CenTF) provides specialized narcotics commander and methamphetamine investigative management training to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. A nationally recognized program featuring instruction by experienced subject-matter experts, CenTF training is provided in coordination with State Administering Agencies, RISS Regional Centers; U.S. Attorneys’ Offices, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, state narcotics officers associations, and local, county, state, territory, and tribal law enforcement.

- In FY 2006, CenTF presents 22 trainings to more than 1,300 law enforcement officers, investigators, commanders, and supervisors.
- To supplement training delivery, a CenTF web-based resource center ([www.iir.com/cenTF/resource\\_center](http://www.iir.com/cenTF/resource_center)) is available, providing a centralized source of current narcotics information, and includes periodicals, available training, web sites, and other narcotics enforcement information.

## Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program

The JAG Program allows local governments and states to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime and improve the criminal justice system. JAG uses a formula based on population and the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports crime data to allocate multipurpose justice funding to all 56 states and territories and direct awards to some 2,100 local jurisdictions. JAG funds are distributed in a single award to grantees who are accountable for reporting financial, programmatic, and performance data.



- In FY 2006, enacted funding for JAG is \$416 million with set-asides and rescissions reducing the amount available for grants to \$292 million, a reduction of \$115 million from JAG's distribution in FY 2005.
- JAG funds are used by state and local jurisdictions for multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces, crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice technology initiatives.
- Multijurisdictional task forces (MJTF) are cooperative law enforcement efforts involving two or more criminal justice agencies, with jurisdiction over two or more areas, sharing the common goal of addressing drug control or violent crime problems. MJTFs efficiently and effectively address offenders whose criminal activities often cross jurisdictional boundaries. In FY 2006, 40 states report that a combined \$71 million in JAG funding will be used to fund more than 600 task forces.
- In FY 2006, 193 PSOB death claims are approved for approximately \$52.5 million; 17 disability claims are approved for approximately \$3.8 million; and 281 educational assistance claims for approximately \$882,000 are approved.
- A new web-based PSOB claims application system ([www.psob.gov](http://www.psob.gov)) is released in FY 2006, allowing survivors and agencies to submit death claims online for the first time.
- Since its enactment, the PSOB Act has undergone many amendments, further expanding the program and its benefits to public safety officers and their families. The PSOB draft regulations were completely rewritten and published in the *Federal Register* for public comment from July 26 to September 26, 2005, to bring the regulations up to date with today's PSOB law. The regulations are finalized on September 11, 2006.

## Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program

Enacted in 1976, the BJA-administered Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program—a unique partnership of DOJ; local, state, and federal public safety agencies; and national organizations—provides death and disability benefits and education assistance to those eligible for the program. BJA's PSOB Office reviews and processes hundreds of cases each year; works with national firefighter, law enforcement, and first-responder groups to educate public safety agencies about the program; and offers support to survivors and agencies of fallen officers.

- Between FYs 2000 and 2005, the PSOB Program provided more than \$350 million to survivors of approximately 1,530 law enforcement officers, firefighters, and first responders who died as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty. In FY 2006, the benefit amount to survivors of fallen officers is \$283,385.

## Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor

Enacted on May 30, 2001, the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act created the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor as the highest national award for valor by a public safety officer. It is awarded by the President to public safety officers cited by the Attorney General and recommended by the Medal of Valor Review Board. BJA works with OJP's Office of the Assistant Attorney General to coordinate this effort. In December 2007, President George W. Bush and Attorney General Michael B. Mukasey award the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor to the 2006 recipients at a private ceremony at the White House.

The five recipients of the award represent fire, law enforcement, and emergency medical services from across the nation.

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## Gangs

BJA strives to reduce the occurrence of gang-related incidents through responsive and proactive efforts supported by enforcement planning; federal, state, and local law enforcement coordination; and intelligence-led strategies.

### Project Safe Neighborhoods Anti-Gang Initiative

In FY 2006 BJA administers \$30 million to support local PSN partners in their anti-gang efforts and an additional \$15 million for the U.S. Attorney General's Six-City Anti-Gang Initiative.

- The Anti-Gang Initiative supports innovative and expanded gang prevention and enforcement efforts under the PSN initiative. The strategy for the Anti-Gang Initiative is twofold: first, prioritize prevention programs to provide the nation's youth and offenders returning to the community with opportunities to help them resist gang involvement, and second, ensure robust enforcement policies when gang-related violence does occur.
- Six jurisdictions experiencing significant gang problems each receive \$2.5 million in funding: Los Angeles, California; Tampa, Florida; the eastern district of Pennsylvania's 222 Corridor; Toledo, Ohio; Dallas/Ft. Worth, Texas; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Each of the sites coordinate activities through the U.S. Attorney's Office for the district in which the site is located to address suppression/law enforcement, prevention, and reentry efforts. The use of reentry vouchers for some services is or will be initiated in each site.

### Gang Resistance Education And Training Program

An important component of DOJ's anti-gang strategy is the Gang Resistance Education And

Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program, a school-based, law enforcement officer-instructed classroom curriculum. G.R.E.A.T. is intended as an immunization against delinquency, youth violence, and gang membership.

- In FY 2006, more than 140 local law enforcement agencies receive nearly \$16 million in funding to implement the G.R.E.A.T. Program, administered by BJA. These local programs serve tens of thousands of youth in high-risk rural, suburban, and urban communities nationwide, reducing their crime victimization and improving their attitudes toward law enforcement.
- BJA staff deliver 8 grant-writing workshops to more than 250 agency representatives interested in implementing the G.R.E.A.T. Program and applying for program funding in the future.

### Other Anti-Gang Activities

- BJA supports the development of the FBI's National Gang Intelligence Center to ensure that local law enforcement needs are met.
- BJA convenes a conference cosponsored by the Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network RISS Center and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and attended by 2,000 law enforcement personnel.
- BJA develops a gang investigator course, in partnership with DOJ's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS).



- BJA launches the National Gang Center, a joint effort by BJA and OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

## Problem-Solving Justice Initiatives

BJA is committed to preventing and controlling crime, violence, and substance abuse in neighborhoods by supporting community justice efforts, including tribal and problem-solving courts, law enforcement partnerships, and community prosecution.

### Tribal Courts Assistance Program

The Tribal Courts Assistance Program (TCAP) provides court-related support to tribal justice systems through new tribal courts, improvements to existing tribal courts, and funding for technical assistance (TA) and training of tribal court staff.

- TCAP provides grants to 26 tribal communities.
- The Tribal Judicial Institute at the University of North Dakota Law School, the TCAP Advisory Board, other Indian Country providers, and local government agencies provide training.
- The National Tribal Justice Resource Center continues to provide its tribal justice system clearinghouse and information center.
- TCAP provides scholarships to tribes needing assistance to cover travel costs for training events.
- With the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, TCAP completes a review of practice and refines culturally competent assessment tools for substance abuse, mental health, and risk.
- The American Probation and Parole Association develops a tribal community supervision curriculum to reduce relapse and recidivism.
- The National Center for Rural Law Enforcement (part of the University of Arkansas

system) assists with information sharing efforts among tribal and nontribal justice systems.

### Community-Based Problem-Solving Criminal Justice Initiative

BJA convenes a focus group to discuss the problem-solving court movement and a Community-Based Problem-Solving Criminal Justice Initiative. The focus group includes key representatives discussing the potential of developing a coordinated system-wide screening, assessment, and referral process that targets a population of offenders with diverse problems. The initiative aims to broaden the scope of problem-solving courts, testing their approach to wider defendant populations and applying key problem-solving principles outside of the problem-solving court context.

- Ten demonstration criminal justice projects and one TA provider are funded.
- The Center for Court Innovation ([www.courtinnovation.org](http://www.courtinnovation.org)), the TA provider, assists the demonstration sites in implementing their problem-solving initiatives.

### Law Enforcement/Mental Health Partnership Program

The Law Enforcement/Mental Health Partnership Program provides resources for law enforcement leaders and community partners to connect



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individuals with mental illnesses to services and to minimize the likelihood that law enforcement encounters will result in injury or death.

- The Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center serves as a partner providing services and resources to local and state law enforcement organizations addressing this issue. During FY 2006, CSG offers learning opportunities; promotes best practices for specialized police response programs; starts developing law enforcement training resources; inventories and collects information on local and state specialized response programs; and facilitates peer-to-peer learning.

## Community Prosecution

The National District Attorneys Association's American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) provides support for the National Center for Community Prosecution in close partnership with BJA Leadership Sites and the Center for Court Innovation.

- APRI trains 375 prosecutors, develops monographs, and provides technical assistance.

## Pretrial Initiatives

The Pretrial Services Resource Center (PSRC) serves as a technical assistance provider for courts on pretrial and diversion issues, produces publications,

and represents BJA and pretrial issues at national and regional conferences. During FY 2006, PSRC:

- Provides onsite technical assistance to develop an objective risk-assessment instrument for the Franklin County, Ohio, pretrial program.
- Conducts diversion technical assistance sessions at four state pretrial association meetings.
- Completes *The Role of Traditional Pretrial Diversion in the Age of Specialty Treatment Courts: Expanding the Range of Problem-Solving Options at the Pretrial Stage* ([www.pretrial.org/html/library\\_release.htm](http://www.pretrial.org/html/library_release.htm)) and begins work on *Pretrial Diversion and the Law: A Sampling of Four Decades of Appellate Court Rulings*, which is completed in FY 2007 ([www.pretrial.org/html/library\\_release.htm](http://www.pretrial.org/html/library_release.htm)).

The National Association of Pretrial Service Agencies (NAPSA) is working with BJA support to identify and catalog best practices in pretrial diversion to support jurisdictions implementing or considering implementing problem-solving initiatives.

- NAPSA is writing a monograph that details the definitions and history of pretrial diversion practices and programs, promising practices in the pretrial diversion field, successful diversion efforts that can be replicated by other localities, and issues and challenges facing diversion practitioners.



## Methamphetamine and Other Drugs

BJA supports initiatives that address prevention, treatment, investigation, and prosecution of illicit substance abuse—including methamphetamine.

### Combating Methamphetamine Use

An ongoing concern in the fight against drug abuse is the manufacturing and use of methamphetamine. DOJ and BJA, in coordination with the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy and other domestic and international law enforcement agencies, work with local and state law enforcement partners to reduce and prevent the manufacturing and use of methamphetamine.

- In FY 2006, more than 800 public safety officers attend the “Methamphetamine Investigation Management Workshops,” bringing the total number of officers trained to date to 4,984. And, recognizing that methamphetamine has no jurisdictional boundaries, BJA is developing methamphetamine training specifically for tribal law enforcement agencies and officers.
- The RISS Program provides secure law enforcement communication capabilities and other vital support and specialized surveillance equipment assistance funds for undercover operations. In 2006, RISS develops a law enforcement intelligence report on the involvement of street gangs in the distribution and sale of methamphetamine.
- In partnership with the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, BJA makes methamphetamine demand reduction a special focus of its 3rd Annual Law Enforcement and Youth Partnerships for Crime Prevention Training, held in October 2006.

### Project Safe Neighborhoods: Methamphetamine and Drug Training

Through PSN, the National District Attorneys Association presents the training “Illegal Drugs:

New Problems/New Solutions for Prosecutors”; assists the PSN Anti-Gun Program by creating and presenting a module on the nexus between drugs and guns; produces the *Informant* newsletter quarterly and distributes it to every state and local prosecutor’s office across the nation; and publishes and distributes to every state and local prosecutor’s office *Drug Prosecution and Prevention Across the Nation: Prosecutors’ Perception of Drug-Related Crime and Strategies to Combat the Drug Problem in their Communities* ([www.ndaa.org/publications/april/drug\\_prosecution\\_prevention\\_publications.html](http://www.ndaa.org/publications/april/drug_prosecution_prevention_publications.html)).

### Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program

The Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program provides funding and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments to develop and implement drug courts that integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services to nonviolent, substance-abusing offenders.

- With a decreased appropriation for the program in FY 2006, BJA reviews applications received but not funded from its FY 2005 drug court solicitation and is able to award 12 drug court grants totaling \$1.8 million for 4 adult implementation and 8 enhancement grants.
- Using information developed in FY 2005, BJA continues to provide drug court training and technical assistance (T/TA). BJA implements a revised, streamlined approach to its Drug Court Planning Initiative to train nearly 40 percent of those jurisdictions seeking support, with nearly 100 jurisdictions able to participate. A majority of drug court teams represent rural jurisdictions.

- Through the National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program, BJA leverages prior-year funding to provide T/TA to more than 2,000 individuals in 20 jurisdictions. FY 2006 training topics include “Incentives and Sanctions,” “Ensuring the Sustainability of Drug Court,” “Drug Court Evaluation Training,” “Drug Court Cultural Competency Training,” and “Statewide Drug Court Training.”
- Supporting drug court research and technology, BJA provides funding to OJP’s National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to complete an extensive, longitudinal project involving 2,200 drug court participants from 29 communities. In addition, BJA provides assistance to the National Institutes of Health’s National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) to develop and pilot test the e-Court program, a model management information system for drug court use at the state and local level. NIDA also will assess how these courts will use their data to further increase the effectiveness of their programs. BJA funding also supports training to pilot sites to demonstrate and establish the use of e-Court.
- BJA continues to support juvenile and family drug court programs and transfers \$2.27 million to OJP’s OJJDP to provide training to juvenile and family drug court teams to establish and implement drug courts; a portion of the funds are used for an evaluation of juvenile drug courts.

## Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program

The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program provides funding and technical assistance to federally recognized tribal governments to plan, develop, implement, or enhance tribal justice strategies involving alcohol and crime, as well as substance abuse. Since FY 2001, BJA has administered more than \$26 million in grant support to 65 tribes and

provided T/TA to not only grantees, but to 100 non-grantee tribal communities, as well.

- In FY 2006, BJA awards grants to 15 tribal communities. BJA also works with Fox Valley Technical College to establish a T/TA strategy to streamline T/TA delivery. In FY 2006 alone, 14 training programs are conducted; 3 major forums are offered; and coordination is provided for 10 meetings, 26 program-related conference calls, and 13 onsite TA visits. Collectively, these events reach representatives from 187 tribes.
- BJA also offers training scholarships to more than 100 individuals to attend T/TA events to support their justice strategies.
- Special forums are conducted in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Washington to enhance tribal-state-federal partnerships and to help increase coordination between State Administering Agencies and tribes. In Minnesota and Wisconsin, tribal and state criminal justice officials and community members meet to discuss emerging issues regarding methamphetamine, as well as ongoing and innovative alcohol and substance abuse strategies. The State of Washington brings together tribal, state, and local officials to discuss the impact of methamphetamine and how relationships and information sharing can be enhanced for even greater effectiveness in the future.

## Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

The Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) enhances the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data through a centralized database administered by an authorized state agency. PDMP assists states as they plan, implement, or enhance a PDMP.



- In FY 2006, BJA provides funds to 18 states to implement and enhance their programs. BJA also develops a partnership with the nationally known Integrated Justice Information Sharing (IJIS) Institute to develop an interstate information exchange project for PDMP. Under the guidance of the practitioner-driven steering committee, a prototype for exchanging PDMP information between California and Nevada is being tested, with results being made available to all states to support replication and reduce development costs. In this way, one-time, upfront costs to states for PDMP system design and implementation are covered by the BJA investment in this effort.
- In FY 2006, BJA also supports an evaluation of the program by Simeone Associates, which concludes that when comparing PDMP states with non-PDMP states, and when examining the supply and abuse of prescription drugs—focusing on Schedule II pain relievers (e.g., Oxycontin) and stimulants (e.g., Ritalin)—there are notably lower rates of supply of pain relievers and stimulants in states with PDMPs ([www.simeoneassociates.com/simeone3.pdf](http://www.simeoneassociates.com/simeone3.pdf)).

Ultimately, PDMPs (especially those that monitor proactively) reduce the per capita supply of prescription pain relievers and stimulants and, in so doing, reduce the abuse of these drugs.

### **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program**

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant (RSAT) Program assists states and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities, and in creating and maintaining meaningful community-based aftercare and reentry services for offenders returning to communities.

- In FY 2006, BJA awards \$9.6 million in RSAT funding to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Puerto Rico for their residential and reentry substance abuse treatment initiatives.

## **Protecting Vulnerable Populations**

BJA supports a wide range of initiatives that address mentally ill offenders within the criminal justice system, reduce and prevent human trafficking, develop statewide victim notification systems, alert seniors to and protect them from telemarketing fraud, and promote effective sex offender management.

### **Justice and Mental Health Programs**

Under the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act of 2004, BJA has developed the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program to address the needs of mentally ill offenders by supporting the planning, implementation, and expansion of justice and mental health partnerships.

- More than 240 applications are submitted; BJA funds 27 grants totaling nearly \$3.8 million.
- BJA also launches its Mental Health Courts Learning Sites Program and establishes the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Leadership Initiative. Through its technical assistance provider, CSG, BJA develops *The Essential*

*Elements of a Mental Health Court: A Guide to Mental Health Court Design and Implementation; Navigating the Mental Health Maze: A Guide for Court Practitioners; and A Guide to Collecting Mental Health Court Outcome Data.* CSG also develops a database to promote collaboration and identify promising practices and defines essential elements of a comprehensive response among courts, mental health systems, and law enforcement.

- BJA forms a working group for maximizing resources and expertise with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the National Institute of Corrections, OJP's OJJDP, and other DOJ partners.

### Human Trafficking Task Forces

- In FY 2006, BJA and OJP's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) issue a joint solicitation to create additional human trafficking task forces, including a victim-centered task force to collaborate with federal law enforcement, U.S. Attorneys, and victim service providers.
- BJA awards \$4.4 million in grants to 10 jurisdictions to support 42 task forces nationwide; OVC funds 25 comprehensive victim service sites.
- With the DOJ Office of Civil Rights, BJA participates on September 12, 2006, in the first in a series of Human Trafficking Training broadcasts over the Justice Television Network to U.S. Attorneys' Offices and invited task force members.
- BJA facilitates OJP's first Human Trafficking Conference, held October 3–5, 2006, in New Orleans, Louisiana, bringing together law enforcement officers, victim advocates, justice professionals, and faith-based and community providers to discuss the complex issues—and solutions—surrounding human trafficking.

### Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification Program

The Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) Program helps states plan, implement, and enhance existing victim notification systems. These systems provide a single point of shared services for victims anywhere within a state to know the status of an offender from the point of arrest and incarceration through disposition, release, and community supervision. In 2006, BJA administers \$16.4 million to 13 states to establish new statewide notification systems and 3 states to enhance their existing capacity.

- As a result, there are 29 statewide SAVIN programs with nearly 300,000 victims registered daily.
- Nearly 5 million outgoing notification calls are made, with more than 8 million inbound information calls serviced and 750,000 live operator-assisted calls managed.
- The Association of State Correctional Administrators conducts a national survey to obtain baseline information on victim notification capacity. BJA develops *Planning, Implementing, and Operating Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) Programs: Guidelines and Standards*—available online at [www.it.ojp.gov](http://www.it.ojp.gov)—to help states establish a vision, mission, and goals for their SAVIN programs and technology standards to ensure programs conform to national justice information sharing standards.

### Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website

In July 2005, the Attorney General launched the National Sex Offender Public Registry, later renamed the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW), a searchable site to link state and territory sex offender public registries, allowing access to public information about sex offenders.





- Administered by BJA, this unprecedented resource allows states and territories to share public sex offender data with citizens nationwide—and free of charge.
- By July 2006, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico are linked to NSOPW.
- Since its inception, NSOPW has more than 1.2 billion hits from 10 million users. Each week the web site averages 15 million hits from 100,000 user sessions in 100 countries—and more than 1,000 organizations link to NSOPW on their web sites.

## Telemarketing Fraud Prevention for Seniors

BJA supports efforts to protect individuals—especially seniors—from becoming victims of fraud.

- In 2006, through BJA resources, the National Consumers League (NCL) conducts an elder fraud survey about their fraud prevention needs and posts the results on its Telemarketing Fraud Educators Toolbox ([www.fraud.org/toolbox/members.htm](http://www.fraud.org/toolbox/members.htm)). NCL adds to the toolbox new and updated tips about Medicare drug plan scams, government grant scams, and phishing; posts a survey by the National Association of Securities Dealers Investor Education Foundation about the vulnerability of seniors to investment and other types of scams; awards stipends to consumer agencies, consumer organizations, and community groups to conduct innovative telemarketing education programs for seniors; and begins work on a new video about seniors and telemarketing fraud, “Disconnect the Danger.”
- During FY 2006, NCPC evaluates data from a focus group convened to assess seniors’ attitudes toward telemarketing fraud; results suggest that among seniors there is a false sense of security

due in part to registration on the National Do Not Call Registry. NCPC also releases a PSA, “School for Scoundrels,” as both a satellite feed and hardcopy version to broadcasters. The PSA concludes with McGruff®, NCPC’s icon, informing viewers about an information booklet, *Telemarketing 101*, for seniors to better protect themselves from telemarketing crime.

- At its Seventh National Conference on Preventing Crime, NCPC presents a workshop that addresses scamming tactics aimed at seniors, drawing a standing room only crowd.
- NCPC also revamps its web site to include an entire online system for delivering messages to seniors such as telemarketing fact sheets and news items of specific interest to seniors.

## Sex Offender Management

BJA administers the Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management Grant Program and partners with national organizations to address sex offender management issues and provide training and technical assistance at the state and local level. In FY 2006, BJA administers funding to 14 state, local, and tribal agencies to implement or enhance sex offender management strategies in their jurisdiction.

- BJA’s 2006 National Symposium on Sex Offender Management and Accountability for law enforcement, probation, parole, prosecution, and administration showcases critical information on management and accountability issues; provides updates on federal legislation and initiatives; and highlights effective strategies to improve supervision, management, and risk assessments of offenders.
- With the American Probation and Parole Association, BJA focuses on training for rural communities and updates the *Offender Supervision with Electronic Technology* guidebook. With CSG, BJA is also developing

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a guide on housing and policy issues for state legislators and policymakers regarding community-based sex offender management. In partnership with the Vera Institute, BJA reviews nationwide sentencing practices for sex offenders and, with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), BJA works on training

curricula for supervision/custody of low-risk sex offenders released from jails to the community.

- With the IACP, BJA assists law enforcement agencies in establishing and enhancing internal protocols for managing sex offense cases, investigations, and coordination with community supervision agencies.



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## Corrections

BJA corrections initiatives help to ensure public safety while protecting inmates, preparing offenders for their return to their communities, and supervising them in the community.

### Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Program

The Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Program, a result of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003, supports states' efforts to prevent and eliminate rape between inmates in state and local prisons, jails, and law enforcement lockup facilities and to safeguard the communities where inmates return.

- In FY 2006, BJA administers funding to 28 jurisdictions, focusing especially on female and juvenile offenders, rape in local correctional facilities, and faith-based and community organization support for related strategies.
- BJA participates in regional workshops and training events, coordinates data collection with OJP's Bureau of Justice Statistics and research with NIJ, and collaborates with the Prison Rape Elimination Commission.
- BJA also works with NIC on T/TA projects to develop a guidebook to better address sexual assaults in lockup facilities, educate judges and prosecutors on prosecution of prisoner rape cases, update corrections professionals, and support community mapping activities

to facilitate reentry efforts for victims and perpetrators of sexual assaults.

### Prisoner Reentry Initiative

- In collaboration with the U.S. Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services, BJA administers 30 grants totaling more than \$13 million to 20 states for assessment, employment assistance, educational assistance, substance abuse treatment, cognitive restructuring, motivational interviewing, mental health and health services, and mentoring of nonviolent offenders.
- BJA participates in the Attorney General's Six-City Gang Initiative for high-impact, violent gang offenders for enforcement, prevention, and reentry efforts for gang members in Cleveland, Ohio; Los Angeles, California; Tampa, Florida; Dallas/Ft. Worth, Texas; the Route 222 corridor of eastern Pennsylvania; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. DOJ awards \$500,000 per site to create mentor-based reentry assistance programs for transitional housing, job readiness and placement assistance, and substance abuse and mental health treatment.

## Justice Reinvestment Project

Through the CSG, BJA supports the Justice Reinvestment Project to assess state sentencing legislation and policies related to technical violators, risk-assessment instruments used in offender supervision, use of evidence-based offender supervision practices and principles, reentry mapping, and resource allocation, ultimately leading to fewer victims and reduced recidivism.

## Jail Reentry Project

A partnership of the Urban Institute, the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and the Montgomery County (Maryland) Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Jail Reentry Project tackles issues regarding the estimated 10 to 12 million offenders returning to the communities from jail, with resources including practical publications and a toolkit for agencies, which reflect promising jail reentry programs.

## State Criminal Alien Assistance Program

In FY 2006, BJA distributes approximately \$337 million to nearly 800 jurisdictions, providing State Criminal Alien Assistance Program payments to states and localities that incurred correctional officer salary costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens who have at least 1 felony or 2 misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law and are incarcerated for at least 4 consecutive days during the reporting period.

## Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Program

The Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Program helps federally recognized tribes construct or renovate correctional facilities on tribal lands used for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction.

- BJA works with Justice Planners International to increase training and technical assistance to each jurisdiction that aided in the completion of 15 new construction projects in partnership with the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Other accomplishments include renovation grants to four tribes to achieve site and sound separation between adults and juveniles in existing Indian Country jails (Colorado River Indian Tribes, Arizona; Fort Belknap Indian Community, Montana; Quinault Indian Nation, Washington; and the Yakama Indian Nation, Washington); a 3-day Tribal-Federal Working Group in Albuquerque, New Mexico, which results in the draft publication *Planning for the Future of Corrections and Detention in Indian Country*; and a “Strategic Planning Workshop” for the Arizona Tribal Justice and Rehabilitation Coalition.

## Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program

Under the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP), BJA certifies that local and state prison industry programs meet all requirements to be exempt from federal restrictions on prisoner-made goods in interstate commerce. BJA provides support to correctional agencies that currently participate in PIECP, as well as to agencies that may be interested in program participation.

- In FY 2006 BJA continues to partner with the National Correctional Industries Association (NCIA) to provide PIECP training and technical assistance and monitor compliance issues.
- In March 2006, NCIA hosts its national training in Atlantic City, New Jersey, which includes an entire workshop track dedicated to the PIECP mission.



## Tools and Science for Criminal Justice

BJA's technical assistance and educational outreach offer the justice community cutting-edge knowledge and skills in DNA evidence and forensic methods, bullet-resistant vests, closed-circuit televised child testimony, and less-lethal technologies.

### DNA Initiative

BJA works with APRI to provide training, educational resources, and direct technical assistance nationwide for prosecutors on the use of DNA evidence. APRI conducts the "True Identity: DNA Fingerprinting on the Witness Stand" national training on April 25–28, 2006, in Chicago, Illinois, and on August 14–17, 2006, in San Francisco, California. APRI DNA publications include *The Silent Witness* newsletter and the *Forensic DNA Fundamentals for the Prosecutor: Be Not Afraid* monograph.

### Less-Lethal Technology

In the past 3 years, conducted energy devices have captured the interest of law enforcement as a less-lethal technology. With little information about such products beyond the manufacturer's input, BJA and its partners responded to the call for objective information by identifying key issues regarding less-lethal technology.

- In April 2005, BJA, OJP's NIJ, and DOJ's COPS office convene a national symposium for more than 200 researchers and senior leaders from local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies to discuss less-lethal technologies, including the placement of less-lethal weapons on the use-of-force continuum and strategies for adopting less-lethal technology.
- This symposium leads to the creation of a working group that continues to make recommendations ([www.less-lethal.org](http://www.less-lethal.org)) regarding national policy, practices, and procedures for less-lethal technology. The working group includes representatives from

the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Fraternal Order of Police, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Major City Chiefs Association, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, National Sheriffs' Association, Police Executive Research Forum, and Police Foundation.

### Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program

- In FY 2006, BJA's Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) Program awards \$29 million in payments to 4,607 agencies in both smaller and large jurisdictions across the country to purchase 213,484 vests for law enforcement officers, including replacements for Zylon® vests.
- BJA, NIJ, and the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center partner to ensure that the BVP web site presents up-to-date and accurate results of NIJ vest testing so that vest purchasers can make informed—and safe—equipment choices.

### National Forensic Academy

The issue of clearance rates, or the percentage of crimes cleared by arrest, for violent crimes, including homicide, is vital within the law enforcement community.

- The Department of Justice, through BJA, supports the University of Tennessee's Law Enforcement Innovation Center and, in partnership with Oak Ridge National Laboratory and other public safety agencies, the National Forensic Academy (NFA) offers advanced forensic courses, such as bloodstain

pattern analysis, advanced forensic photography and latent fingerprint development, and vehicle identification. NFA also offers an intensive 10-week program to train law enforcement in evidence identification, collection, and preservation, including the handling of critical DNA evidence.

## Closed-Circuit Televising Program

Administered by BJA, the Closed-Circuit Televising (CCTV) Program encourages states to pass laws that enable the use of closed-circuit televising and videotaping of the testimony of children in criminal proceedings for child abuse and to assist courts in establishing procedures for televised testimony.

- In FY 2006, the American Bar Association (ABA) administers a nationwide needs assessment to ascertain training, technical

assistance, and resource needs of district attorney offices, courts, law enforcement agencies, and child advocacy centers working with child victims of sexual abuse. The assessments are sent to 483 district attorney offices, 482 sheriff's departments, and 618 child advocacy centers. Data from the survey assist ABA and BJA in developing a Request for Proposal (released in FY 2007) for competitive grants to state and local government for CCTV resources.

- BJA awards funding to the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services to serve as a learning site; upgrade their equipment; mentor CCTV sites through demonstrations of their mobile CCTV unit—the only one in the nation; provide technical assistance coordinated by ABA; and plan and cohost the 2007 CCTV National Conference.

## Justice Information Sharing

Overcoming obstacles to sharing information among law enforcement and other justice partners increases their ability to solve crimes and keeps communities safer. DOJ and BJA are committed to providing the resources and assistance needed to make sharing information as easy and secure as possible.

### U.S. Department of Justice Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative

DOJ's Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global) was created to support the broad-scale exchange of critical justice and public safety data and to serve as an advisory body to the U.S. Attorney General on justice information sharing issues. This initiative has brought together national leaders to develop and implement solutions to some of the biggest issues facing information sharing, including security, privacy, and a common transfer language.

### *Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management Project*

BJA, in partnership with OJP's NIJ and DHS, supports the Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (GFIPM) Program that allows end users to seamlessly access information from multiple sources without the need for multiple authentication tokens or passwords. Current GFIPM participants are the RISS, Pennsylvania Justice Network, and Criminal Information Sharing Alliance Network. Deliverables to assist additional jurisdictions with implementing GFIPM include project documentation, recommended



policies and procedures, and metadata standards for defining the technical link between systems that make GFIPM possible.

### ***Global Security Working Group***

The Global Security Working Group (GSWG) works with BJA to provide the most current information to the field about the security of information and systems. In 2006, GSWG's *Applying Security Practices to Justice Information Sharing* is supplemented with a new section covering wireless security implications. In addition, GSWG has taken a leadership role in assisting BJA and Global's efforts to develop and refine the Global Justice Reference Architecture (JRA), or authorization authentication regarding Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA).

### ***Privacy Technology***

In FY 2006, BJA and Global convene a working group of practitioners, policymakers, and private industry to address how the use of information technology can be leveraged in the protection of personally identifiable information and the privacy rights of citizens.

### ***Justice Reference Architecture***

JRA is Global's framework for the use of SOA throughout the justice community and is a logical follow-on to the precursor work done on data standards with the Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM). JRA's first specification document is released in 2006, with an update planned for early 2007. Also underway is a Services Specification and Identification Guidelines document, model agreements and memoranda of understanding for SOA implementations, and service interaction profiles for various network transport architectures to provide the justice community, private industry, and others with the tools to create true technical interoperability for their customers.

## **Regional Information Sharing Systems Program**

Administered by BJA, the RISS Program is composed of six regional centers that share intelligence and coordinate efforts against criminal networks that operate across jurisdictional lines, such as terrorism, drug trafficking, violent crime, cybercrime, and gang activity. More than 7,000 law enforcement agencies and approximately 60,000 access officers representing more than 750,000 sworn law enforcement officers across the United States and Canada belong to RISS.

- In FY 2006, RISS receives more than 1.7 million inquiries.
- RISS is in the process of upgrading the RISSIntel software application, allowing all the centers to operate using the same intelligence database application (RISSIntel). RISS also has upgraded and expanded the types and numbers of resources available on RISSNET, allowing users to query resources in addition to RISSIntel.
- RISS develops the Automated Trusted Information eXchange communication system, which allows first responders, critical infrastructure personnel, and public safety and law enforcement personnel to share terrorism and homeland security information in a secure, real-time environment.

## **National White Collar Crime Center**

The National White Collar Crime Center continues its partnership with the FBI to operate the Internet Crime Complaint Center; facilitates three regional Economic Crime Summits and two Economic Crime Seminars; adds new program support centers with universities and federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies; and expands the web site with an Internet-based distance learning system.



## Fusion Centers

Key to this nationwide information sharing framework to share terrorism information among federal, state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector is the incorporation of state and major urban area fusion centers into the Information Sharing Environment (ISE). Following the August 2006 publication of the *Fusion Center Guidelines—Law Enforcement Intelligence, Public Safety, and the Private Sector* report, BJA, DHS, FBI, Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI), and Program Manager–ISE (PM–ISE) identify a need to assist state and local agencies with establishing fusion capabilities, and training is offered to state and urban area fusion center leadership staff.

## National Information Exchange Model

As widespread adoption and use of the GJXDM continued from prior years, the focus in FY 2006 is the transformation of the GJXDM to converge with the new National Information Exchange Model (NIEM). The design of the first NIEM release is based on extensive input from the field and results in a restructured data model, which is presented at the second national GJXDM Users' Technical and Business Conference. A strong governance structure emerges during FY 2006, with working committees staffed under the NIEM Program Management Office, to provide involvement from local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and organizations and industry. Finally, outreach and communications are emphasized in FY 2006 to help prospective NIEM users understand the business premise and return on investment from using NIEM to implement information exchanges, and planning efforts are initiated to develop an Information Exchange Package Documentation using NIEM standards to define exchanges among local agencies, state and urban fusion centers, and the ISE regarding suspicious incidents and activities.

## Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council

The Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council (LEITSC) is a consortium of organizations to address issues, coordinate and provide training and technology assistance to constituents, and recommend and develop solutions based on community needs. Comprising the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Sheriffs' Association, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Officials, LEITSC delivers two critical documents for law enforcement users in FY 2006, the *Functional Specifications for Computer Aided Dispatch* (CAD) and *Records Management Systems* (RMS), to allow agencies to describe consistently and effectively their requirements when procuring and developing CAD/RMS systems and provide greater interoperability between systems.

## National Governors Association Policy Academy Program

With support from BJA, the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices is currently operating its second consecutive year of the GJXDM Policy Academy, leveraging small grants to implement GJXDM at the state level. In 2006, the program provides funding and resources to Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. These successful mini-grant recipients were brought together at a national forum to discuss approaches, common issues, and obstacles, while laying the groundwork for future activities. New states coming into the Policy Academy program are Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, and North Carolina.

## National Association of State Chief Information Officers

The National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO) partners with BJA to promote

awareness of information sharing issues specifically targeted at the state CIO level. NASCIO has adopted the enterprise architecture (EA) framework, which helps state CIOs perform their jobs and enhances the ability of states to share information across jurisdictional boundaries, ultimately realizing cost savings in the millions. In FY 2006, NASCIO provides online training on EA, SOA, and JRA for state, local, and tribal justice agencies.

### **Integrated Justice Information Systems Institute**

The Integrated Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Institute—composed of private industry representatives—assists BJA in the management and delivery of vital training and technical assistance services to the field. Working with the GJXDM Training and Technical Assistance Committee and other partners, IJIS provides the central management facility for receiving, processing, scheduling, and managing requests for T/TA. IJIS also manages the BJA National Information Sharing Standards Helpdesk and Knowledgebase and the Information Exchange Package Documentation Clearinghouse to serve as online immediate resources to the field for best practices and reusable artifacts.

### **Program Manager–Information Sharing Environment**

In December 2004, Congress passed and the President signed the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA) to create the ISE for sharing terrorism information among federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector entities and foreign partners by putting in place processes, protocols, and technology. IRTPA also established the PM–ISE ([www.ise.gov](http://www.ise.gov)) with governmentwide authority to plan, oversee, and manage the ISE. In FY 2006, BJA and Global’s Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council assists ODNI and the Office of the PM–ISE with executing the *Information Sharing Environment Implementation Plan* through groups and local and state subject-matter expert participation relating to ISE implementation efforts.

### **Presidential Guideline**

In addition, DOJ, ODNI, and the PM–ISE cochair an effort to establish uniform procedures to implement privacy guidelines consistent with President Bush’s December 2005 memorandum to executive departments and agencies outlining requirements and guidelines critical to the development of the ISE and information sharing and fusion center efforts nationwide.

### **National Criminal Intelligence Resource Center Web Site**

The National Criminal Intelligence Resource Center (NCIRC) web site at [www.ncirc.gov](http://www.ncirc.gov) serves as a secure, one-stop shop for local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement to keep up with the latest developments in criminal intelligence and model policies, techniques, lessons learned, best practices, and training opportunities. NCIRC can be accessed only through the secure RISS network (RISSNET™) and the FBI’s Law Enforcement Online site.

### **Minimum Criminal Intelligence Training Standards**

To help implement the Minimum Criminal Intelligence Training Standards for United States Law Enforcement and Other Criminal Justice Agencies, BJA develops and implements training for chief executives and intelligence commanders/supervisors. The chief executive course is presented in six locations in FY 2006, and a training blueprint, titled *Criminal Intelligence Training: Forging Ahead*, is developed that contains a nationwide strategy for developing and delivering criminal intelligence training.

### **Prescription Drug Monitoring Program**

The Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) enable states to share information across state boundaries to further combat problems



associated with prescription drug abuse and doctor shopping. A project committee with representatives from state PDMPs in California, Nevada, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, and Alabama; BJA; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; and private industry worked to first establish a concept of operations, initial cost modeling for large-scale PDMP information sharing capabilities, and technical standards, based on the GJXDM, for exchanging data among state PDMP administrators. A pilot exchange between California and Nevada, which share a substantial overlap in prescription drug abusers, will help develop standards and demonstrated best practices in an information sharing capability between state PDMPs.

## Intelligent Transportation Systems/Public Safety Program

The Intelligent Transportation Systems/Public Safety (ITS/PS) Program, a joint effort of BJA and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), seeks to address technology gaps between transportation centers and public safety agencies nationwide. To steer activities, partners from state and local practitioner organizations, DOJ and DOT agencies, and private industry establish a project management committee and adopt the GJXDM as a data standard for justice information sharing. In turn, the transportation community standardizes the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers 1512 set of standards, the dictionary for transportation-related exchanges. While the two standards are largely incompatible, the ITS/PS committee addresses this gap by identifying the most common exchange points between communities and exploring technological solutions to bridging the standards.

## Capacity Building

BJA leads the way with technical assistance, training, and other support for judicial skills development, court management, and strategic planning in America's communities.

### Statewide Communities Initiative

BJA supports state, local, and tribal efforts to institutionalize approaches to community-based strategic planning through the Statewide Communities Initiative, offered by the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA). Embracing a “bottom-up” approach to justice planning and empowering local officials and community members to define problems and implement strategic plans to enhance public safety, this model uses locally defined concerns to inform priorities and enrich the formation of a statewide strategic plan.

BJA and NCJA:

- Provide access to resources that support strategic planning principles and implementation by state and local justice practitioners.
- Develop and disseminate practical training curricula and presentations for state, local, and tribal justice planners.
- Highlight model collaborative planning approaches so states can build on the real-life successes of other states.
- Provide technical expertise to other federal agencies administering resources for state, local, and tribal justice purposes.

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- Conduct hands-on, train-the-trainer workshops for state justice funding agencies and state, local, and tribal criminal justice planners.

### Judicial Training

Through a BJA-administered and congressionally directed award, the NJC's Judicial Education and Skills Training provides scholarships for judges from 46 states, Washington, D.C., and 2 territories to attend 36 courses; conducts 3 faculty development train-the-trainer workshops both at NJC and in their home jurisdictions; and develops and presents 3 programs for judges—"Cultural Competence," "Practical Approaches to Substance Abuse," and "Handling Pro Se Litigants."

### Urban Court Managers Network

The Urban Court Managers Network (implemented by the Justice Management Institute, [www.jmijustice.org/Home/PublicWeb/UCMN](http://www.jmijustice.org/Home/PublicWeb/UCMN)) meeting, in Phoenix, Arizona, on November 16–18, 2005, focuses on criminal caseflow practices in Maricopa Superior Court and includes an examination of proceedings and business practices in the early stages of felony case processing, issues and new opportunities in adult probation, and performance measurement in large urban courts. A focus group discusses "Hot Topics in Criminal Cases," including booking, charging, and movement and transfer of prisoners; courthouse construction and renovation; pretrial release; interpreter services; and disaster recovery.





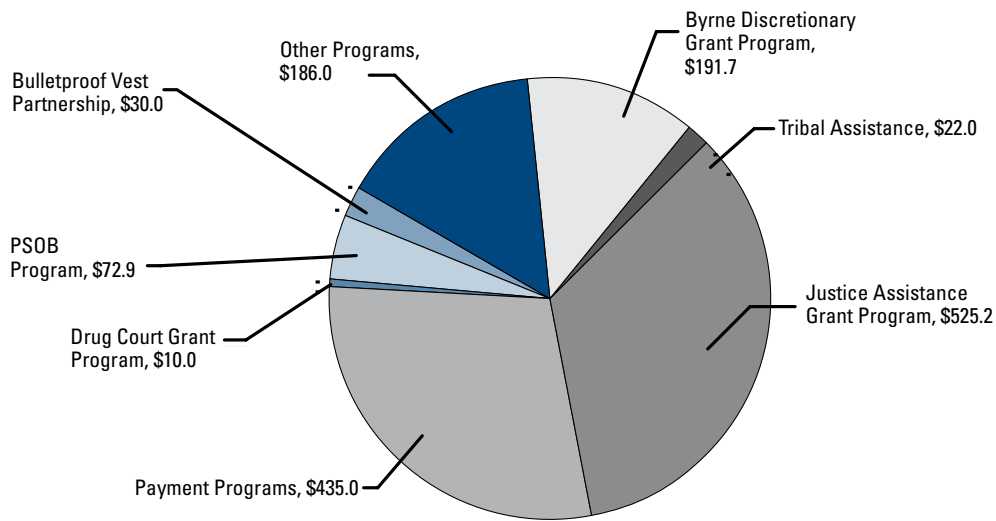


**SOLUTIONS FOR SAFER COMMUNITIES**

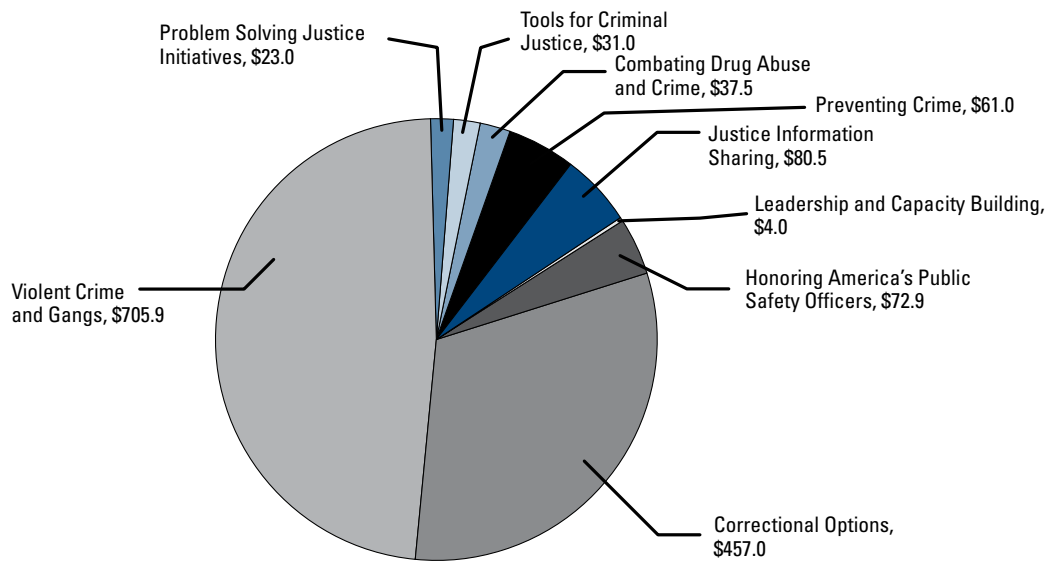
*Annual Report to Congress*

2007

## FY 2007 Appropriations for BJA-Administered Programs (in \$ millions)



## FY 2007 Appropriations for BJA-Administered Programs, by Program Areas (in \$ millions)



# FY 2007 PROGRAMS

## Preventing Crime

BJA works with citizens and law enforcement and justice agencies to reduce and prevent crime and change communities, supporting efforts such as neighborhood volunteer efforts, identity theft initiatives, youth outreach, and gang prevention.

### USA Freedom Corps

A national program that promotes community service, USA Freedom Corps includes Citizen Corps, a locally driven initiative that promotes safer and stronger communities prepared to respond to the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters. BJA administers two components of Citizen Corps, the Volunteers in Police Service Program (VIPS) and the USAonWatch/Neighborhood Watch Program.

#### Volunteers in Police Service

Implemented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) on behalf of BJA and the White House Office of the USA Freedom Corps, VIPS offers print and multimedia resources, training, and technical assistance to establish or enhance a law enforcement volunteer program.

On May 30, 2007, VIPS celebrated its fifth anniversary by releasing a new online video, *Five Years of the National VIPS Program*; distributing a directory of registered VIPS programs nationwide; and launching a completely redesigned and interactive web site, [www.policevolunteers.org](http://www.policevolunteers.org).

In FY 2007, VIPS released a new issue of the VIPS in Focus publication series: *Sex Offender Management: Involving Citizens to Strengthen Law Enforcement Efforts*. VIPS conducted six “Building Blocks of a Law Enforcement Volunteer Program” and seven “Advancing an Existing Volunteer

Program” courses, introducing participants to VIPS resources and providing them with the knowledge and skills to implement or enhance an effective law enforcement volunteer program. VIPS also developed a new course, “VIPS and Disaster Response,” which informs participants about integrating volunteers into a law enforcement agency’s plan for natural disasters, public health crises, and other emergencies. VIPS conducted seven training sessions using this new course and developed a video by the same name, available as streaming media from the VIPS web site. VIPS continued its technical assistance to local and state law enforcement agencies, providing the tools and guidance to develop and maintain successful volunteer programs.

#### National Neighborhood Watch

In partnership with BJA, the National Sheriffs’ Association (NSA) worked to enhance, expand, and revitalize watch programs through the National Neighborhood Watch Program—USAonWatch (UOW)—and its web site, [www.usaonwatch.org](http://www.usaonwatch.org). During FY 2007, NSA held 34 Neighborhood Watch trainings throughout the country, attended by over 1,100 participants representing more than 750 agencies. The UOW web database grew to almost 18,000 watch groups representing over 3,500 law enforcement agencies. UOW distributed more than 10,000 brochures and action packs and provided an e-newsletter to over 9,400 people.

## Identity Theft

BJA is a partner in the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Identity Theft Working Group, which meets to share updates on identity theft as well as trainings and technical assistance resources to the field, such as training prosecutors and computer forensics investigators in economic and high-tech crimes. In FY 2007, BJA also provided funding to OJP's Bureau of Justice Statistics for a comprehensive survey to develop baseline statistics on the prevalence and characteristics of identity theft nationally.

Through the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C), BJA offers a nationwide support system for agencies involved in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic and high-tech crime. NW3C training begins a networking process that continues out of the classroom and into real cases, capitalizing on the strengths of each agency. In FY 2007, NW3C developed a curriculum, Financial Crimes Against Seniors, to train investigators to successfully pursue these cases, which was rolled out in spring 2008. In partnership with the National District Attorneys Association's (NDAA) American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI), BJA conducted focus groups in FY 2007 and administered surveys to research key identity theft issues and challenges facing local prosecutors and financial institutions. A national symposium of experts in identity theft then convened to examine the topic in more depth, resulting in a monograph, *Who's on First? Challenges Facing Prosecutors and Financial Institutions in Responding to Identity Theft*, which was disseminated to prosecutors and financial institutions across the country.

## National Crime Prevention Initiatives

BJA, through its longstanding partnership with the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign—comprising the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), Crime Prevention Coalition of America

(CPCA), the Advertising Council, and Saatchi & Saatchi New York—released a comprehensive cyberbullying prevention public education campaign in FY 2007. Using the power of radio, TV, and Internet advertising, the campaign helps reduce and prevent cyberbullying by giving parents and teens the tools they need to stop a cyberbully. A companion web resource provides parents and teens with information on how to talk about the issues of cyberbullying, set up guidelines for Internet activities, and report a cyberbully.

In partnership with BJA, NCPC produced and distributed several resources targeted to distinct readerships but all working for the common goal of crime prevention. NCPC also directed a capacity-building effort with CPCA through peer-to-peer training and technical assistance to state crime prevention associations, and NCPC and CPCA conducted four Crime Prevention Leaders' Regional Roundtables.

With the support and guidance of BJA and the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, NCPC developed and piloted a basic, 3-day campus crime prevention course designed specifically for law enforcement and public safety personnel on college and university campuses. NCPC also produced a PowerPoint presentation for law enforcement officers and crime prevention practitioners to educate, increase awareness, and teach prevention strategies in their communities; a Crime Prevention Month Kit that provides crime prevention program examples, resources, and reproducible brochures and handouts to help educate residents on ways to keep their families, homes, and communities safe; and a Seniors Crime Prevention Training Kit to update seniors and caregivers regarding the dangers of telemarketing fraud and related crimes.



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## Law Enforcement and Youth Partnerships for Crime Prevention

The Law Enforcement and Youth Partnerships for Crime Prevention Initiative ([www.cpinitiatives.org](http://www.cpinitiatives.org)) is a partnership among BJA, the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, and many other national law enforcement and youth-oriented organizations to reinvigorate crime prevention efforts in local communities around the country. Designed to promote the value of engaging youth in crime prevention activities, the 3rd National Conference was held in October 2006 with 17 youth and crime prevention-related organizations conducting workshops for more than 500 participants from 160 community teams from 47 states, the District of Columbia, and 30 Native American communities. These teams received training and then developed a Blueprint Action Plan to best serve the youth in their communities; each community received \$18,000 in seed money to develop and implement crime prevention programs tailored for its area. To help ensure success, the participating organizations provided training and technical assistance to the communities over the course of the following 12 months.

## Project ChildSafe

A component of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), Project ChildSafe teaches firearms owners how to properly store and safely handle their weapons. In partnership with BJA, the National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF) distributes gun safety kits containing gun locks and gun safety information. Working with governors, lieutenant governors, and local officials, NSSF helps to raise awareness of firearms safety and prevent children from accessing loaded firearms in the home. In FY 2007, Project ChildSafe received requests for nearly 875,000 gun safety kits from 536 law enforcement agencies in 46 states; based on available resources, approximately 36 percent of requests were met.

## Gang Resistance Education And Training Program

In FY 2007, BJA awarded nearly \$15 million to local law enforcement agencies and law enforcement professionals to deliver BJA's Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program. School-based and officer-instructed, the G.R.E.A.T. curriculum focuses on prevention and is intended as an immunization against delinquency, youth violence, and gang membership. Uniformed officers teach classroom students to set positive goals, resist negative pressures, resolve conflicts, and understand how gangs affect the quality of their lives.

In FY 2007, 163 local law enforcement agencies in 39 states received funding to implement the G.R.E.A.T. Program, and 684 new officers were certified to teach the G.R.E.A.T. Program in elementary and middle schools. The workbook usage reports of G.R.E.A.T. officers indicate that 147,000 elementary students and 304,000 middle school students were trained. In addition, 211 G.R.E.A.T. officers were certified to facilitate the G.R.E.A.T. Families component, and local agencies continued to establish connections with school officials, faith-based and community organizations, and family/juvenile court agencies to promote the families approach in their communities.

## Senior Telemarketing Fraud

NCPC, in collaboration with BJA, promotes awareness, prevention, and safety to help senior citizens and their adult children and caregivers better protect themselves from telemarketing fraud and related crimes. NCPC participated in training conferences, community events and workshops, and meetings that included the American Association of Retired Persons, NSA, IACP, the Washington Metropolitan Police Department's Senior Police Academy, and the Office for Latino Affairs in Washington, D.C., providing technical assistance and promoting fraud awareness. NCPC also distributed more than 10,000 copies of *Seniors and*



*Telemarketing Fraud: 101*, a guide for protecting seniors from fraud, and 5,000 CD-ROMs entitled *Crime Prevention Presentations, Volume 1 and 2*, which include presentations on seniors and crime prevention. The presentations are available at [www.mcgruffstore.org/videos.html](http://www.mcgruffstore.org/videos.html).

## Human Trafficking Task Forces

Since FY 2004, BJA and OJP's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) have partnered to fund local and state law enforcement agencies to work with U.S. Attorneys, federal law enforcement, and victim services agencies to identify and rescue victims of human trafficking and prosecute traffickers. During FY 2007, BJA and OVC emphasized enhancing the performance of existing task forces, and BJA

administered supplemental funding to six of the task forces (Los Angeles and Oakland, California; Collier County, Florida; Austin and Harris County, Texas; and Seattle, Washington).

BJA and OVC also cochaired a committee to coordinate the delivery of technical assistance to the task forces and to other state and local agencies engaged in interdicting human trafficking. With guidance from this committee, BJA funded the Upper Midwestern Community Policing Institute to continue delivering the BJA-developed Human Trafficking Train-the-Trainer curriculum for law enforcement through Regional Community Policing Institutes; develop a task force leadership program; and develop an advanced human trafficking training curriculum.

## Emergency Planning

BJA and its national partners recognize that public health emergencies—whether an epidemic, pandemic influenza, biological terrorist attack, or natural disaster—can threaten America's justice system and rule of law. BJA has identified critical planning and response objectives for local justice systems and the lessons learned and promising approaches in preparing the justice system for such emergencies to ensure the rule of law is upheld during any emergency, natural or manmade.

## Pandemic Planning

Following the FY 2006 national symposium on pandemic planning, BJA coordinated a pandemic influenza consortium with support from American University's Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project (CCTAP). With representatives from each component of the justice system, this consortium coordinates BJA's pandemic initiative and meets regularly to discuss findings and issues and to plan initiatives. CCTAP also assists local and state courts in undertaking planning and implementation processes during a pandemic crisis.

In March 2007, BJA published *Guidelines for Pandemic Emergency Preparedness Planning: A*

*Roadmap for Courts*, which was distributed to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and many judicial organizations; a multimedia presentation of this report for future training events was released in FY 2008. A marketing piece summarizing pandemic planning tasks was also designed and distributed via BJA's pandemic web site ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pandemic/pandemic\\_main.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pandemic/pandemic_main.html)). During FY 2007, BJA participated in two CDC summits on Pandemic Preparedness and Community Mitigation Strategies and conducted a panel on Court Emergency Preparedness and Pandemic Planning for the Annual Conference of the American Judges Association.

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## Continuity of Operations (COOP)

Courts develop a COOP plan to ensure normal operations when the courthouse or court-related facilities are threatened or inaccessible. The National Center for State Courts, along with a national coalition of 16 leaders from BJA, all sectors of the justice system, and other agencies involved in business continuity planning, developed *Continuity of Court Operations: Steps for COOP Planning*. This guide walks a court through the process of developing a COOP plan, including anticipating a pandemic, and provides worksheets, a COOP plan template, and links to related online resources. The Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts used drafts of this guide in developing its COOP plan, and after positive feedback from pilot jurisdictions, plans to develop a similar COOP plan statewide. The guide is available on the COOP web site ([www.ncsconline.org/D\\_Research/coop/index.html](http://www.ncsconline.org/D_Research/coop/index.html)), which also offers streaming media presentations by judicial, medical, and governmental experts and will soon have online distance learning modules.

## CDC/DOJ Workgroup on Justice and Public Health Emergencies

CDC's Public Health Law Program and BJA convened a workgroup to increase coordination among public health and law enforcement agencies as they respond jointly to all-hazards public health emergencies. Drawn from the fields of public health, law enforcement, and the judiciary at the local, state, and national levels, the workgroup first met in Washington, D.C., in June 2007 to explore specific ways collaboration can enhance preparedness planning for emergencies. In FY 2007, the workgroup began development of a framework document and draft memoranda of understanding for two scenarios: conducting a joint public health and law enforcement investigation of a suspected bioterrorist event, and coordinating responses during a widespread contagious disease outbreak possibly requiring voluntary quarantine, isolation, or other social distancing measures. Both documents are scheduled to be finalized and distributed in February 2008.



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## Violent Crime and Gangs

BJA helps jurisdictions throughout the United States reduce, prevent, and control violent crime; address gun crime; and confront gangs and gang-related crime.

### Targeting Violent Crime Initiative

BJA designed the Targeting Violent Crime Initiative (TVCI) to assist law enforcement in developing intelligence-led task forces for responding to violent crime in their communities. In FY 2007, more than \$74 million was provided to 103 agencies to improve analytical capacity, mount drug trafficking investigations, suppress violent neighborhood gangs, and enhance regional and national criminal intelligence analysis and sharing. These agencies began providing monthly reports in February 2008

on data such as felony and misdemeanor arrests, gang member arrests, seized firearms, and gangs disrupted.

### Project Safe Neighborhoods Anti-Gang Training

In FY 2007, BJA sponsored the pilot of the PSN Anti-Gang Training in Dover, Delaware. This event was BJA's first comprehensive, advanced anti-gang training for federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel and prosecutors. The

160 participants learned key anti-gang strategies involving intervention/prevention, suppression, and reentry. Specialized training tracks served local law enforcement executives, line personnel, investigators, and prosecutors. An executive session provided community leaders with a unique forum for discussing critical gang issues and impediments to addressing them with peers from around the country. The facilitated discussion helped identify strategies that communities may use to respond to gang activity. Valuable feedback from the pilot training will help design and implement 12 trainings in 2008, including a separate track for gang prevention and intervention personnel.

### **Center for Task Force Training**

Under the Center for Task Force Training (CenTF) Program, BJA provides specialized training to law enforcement to increase the effectiveness of state, local, and tribal agencies in task force command and methamphetamine investigation management. In FY 2007, CenTF provided training to more than 500 public safety officers, including the “Narcotics Commanders Workshop,” a 3-day course for multijurisdictional narcotics task force commanders and supervisors, and the “Methamphetamine Investigation Management Workshop,” a 3-day course on the methamphetamine problem and serious health and safety hazards of meth manufacturing. CenTF also developed and delivered the “Methamphetamine on Tribal Lands Training” to address meth issues unique to Indian Country. Tribal leaders, law enforcement, first responders, and social service providers came together to focus on the meth problem, public awareness, community partnerships, and drug-endangered children. Law enforcement officers then participated in an additional day of training that addressed law enforcement-sensitive topics such as meth manufacturing methods, first response and lab scene procedures, investigation techniques, and raid planning.

### **Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program**

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is the leading source of federal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. JAG supports initiatives ranging from multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing projects. In FY 2007, BJA administered \$452.8 million in JAG funding, an increase of nearly \$160.8 million over FY 2006.

### **Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training**

During FY 2007, BJA partnered with Texas State University to implement Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT) for campus, school, local, and tribal law enforcement nationwide. The ALERRT training prepares law enforcement agencies to safely and effectively respond to and stop one or more active shooters. Texas State trained 600 law enforcement officers in 14 locations in FY 2007, as well as delivered train-the-trainer active shooter trainings, and scheduled the new trainers to teach the basic active shooter course in their regions.

### **National Gang Center**

The National Gang Center (NGC), a collaborative effort between BJA and OJP’s Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, provides the latest information about anti-gang programs and access to resources such as the web site for the G.R.E.A.T. Program, administered by BJA in cooperation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and the National Gang Threat Assessment.

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In FY 2007, NGC developed a basic gang enforcement course for law enforcement officers newly assigned to anti-gang work; a train-the-trainer course that allows agencies to provide inservice training; a basic criminal intelligence course; a course for criminal intelligence unit commanders; and a course in criminal intelligence training for chief executive officers that focuses on community trust, accountability, and legal issues affecting their jurisdictions.

### **Attorney General's 10-City Anti-Gang Initiative**

The Attorney General announced that the Comprehensive Anti-Gang Initiative (CAGI) would expand from its six original sites<sup>1</sup> to include four more sites: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Rochester, New York; Raleigh/Durham, North Carolina; and Indianapolis, Indiana. Each of these sites received \$2.5 million to carry out the three-prong CAGI strategy: suppression (law enforcement), prevention, and reentry. The reentry component emphasizes both pre-release and post-release services, and post-release supervision and coordination of information sharing among law enforcement and prevention agencies. Post-release services include coordination with faith-based and community organizations (FBCOs) for delivery of services, the use of vouchers for selection of services, and mentoring (as needed) to offenders.

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<sup>1</sup> The original CAGI sites were Los Angeles, California; Cleveland, Ohio; Dallas-Fort Worth, Texas; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Tampa, Florida; and the 222 corridor that stretches from Easton to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia.

### **State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program**

A dynamic and ever-evolving program, the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program delivered specialized anti-terrorism training to more than 10,300 federal, state, local, and tribal officers at 108 events in FY 2007. In addition, more than 12,300 officers received terrorism prevention information from graduates of SLATT's Train-the-Trainer Program. SLATT also expanded its online training ([www.slatt.org](http://www.slatt.org)), adding new modules on terrorism topics and case studies of terrorist attacks, redesigning the overall site to improve functionality, and implementing online access for law enforcement to download specialized program materials.

A major initiative for SLATT during FY 2007 was the development and delivery of the Communities Against Terrorism (CAT) Program, which outlines potential indicators of terrorism for various industries and offers templates of industry-specific resources designed for distribution to businesses, which may be customized with law enforcement agency contact information. The program, reaching hotels, dive shops, construction sites, home supply businesses, self-storage facilities, rental vehicles, and other businesses that might unknowingly facilitate an act of terror, provides accompanying tutorials to prepare officers to work with the community and an automated presentation outlining the program. CAT is available to officers via CD or the SLATT web site.





## Problem-Solving Justice Initiatives

Through its partnerships with federal, state, and local agencies, BJA supports community justice efforts that address mental health and substance abuse issues of criminal justice system-involved individuals. BJA also supports a wide range of diversion programs to help tribal and Alaska Native governments develop, implement, and enhance their judicial systems.

### Justice and Mental Health Partnerships

In FY 2007, BJA continued its partnership with OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the National Institute of Corrections, and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, to plan, coordinate, design, and implement interagency efforts to improve the response to people with mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring disorders involved or at risk of involvement with the criminal and juvenile justice systems. These partners met regularly to compare funding objectives and make determinations on where future partner technical assistance and funding could most effectively be invested and leveraged.

Under the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCP), BJA administered 27 awards in FY 2007 and worked with the Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center to provide other vital resources and technical assistance. BJA and CSG developed a *Planning and Implementation Guide* to assess grantees' activities around collaboration, governance, and program progress. The guide incorporates BJA performance measures and has served as a practical framework for delivering technical assistance and monitoring grantees' progress. Technical assistance included grantee interviews, offsite assistance, site visits, and the development of a grantee toolkit. BJA and CSG also developed *Essential Elements of a Mental Health Court* and *What Is a Mental Health Court?*

For grantees and non-grantees alike, in FY 2007 BJA launched the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Information Network (InfoNet) web site (<http://cjmh-infonet.org>), a resource for policymakers, practitioners, and advocates to help improve

outcomes for individuals with mental illnesses in the criminal justice system. InfoNet offers program profiles, media articles and research studies, legislation, innovative state-level efforts, advocacy initiatives, frequently asked questions, and JMHCP grantee project profiles.

### Law Enforcement/Mental Health Partnership Program

BJA, the CSG Justice Center, and the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) collaborate to examine and improve law enforcement-mental health efforts. The Law Enforcement/Mental Health Partnership Program builds on the successes of communities across the country to provide resources for law enforcement leaders and related stakeholders to develop initiatives that allow law enforcement to not only connect people with mental illnesses to much-needed services but also to minimize the risk of injury or death to officers during encounters. With support from BJA, the CSG Justice Center and PERF are developing a toolkit of resources to assist communities in better understanding the need for specialized law enforcement-based responses to people with mental illnesses, and how to navigate any obstacles to effective implementation. *Improving Responses to People with Mental Illnesses: The Essential Elements of a Specialized Law Enforcement-Based Program* is a policy guide that provides recommendations for achieving the key program components of any effective specialized law enforcement-based response (available at [consensusproject.org/downloads/le-essentialelements.pdf](http://consensusproject.org/downloads/le-essentialelements.pdf)). *Strategies for Effective Training* is a practical handbook for developing the training that is a vital part of a department's efforts regarding system-involved people with mental illnesses. *Tailoring Responses to Jurisdictional*

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*Needs and Circumstances* is a series of case studies describing how various jurisdictions have achieved the 10 essential elements of a specialized response based on their communities' own unique strengths and weaknesses.

## Mental Health Court Learning Sites

BJA has designated five mental health courts as learning sites for JMHCP grantees and others to develop mental health courts or improve their practices; the CSG Justice Center helps coordinate these visits. BJA developed a data collection tool for mental health courts that incorporates performance and outcome measurement. In FY 2007, CSG conducted a Mental Health Court Survey, gathering data on more than 100 mental health court programs to include on the InfoNet along with court-based media and research, offering the field updated information on the different programs, models, and research studies available to them.

## Drug Courts

In FY 2007, BJA slated 43 drug court teams to receive financial support from BJA to plan for a new drug court in their community. BJA also provided 16 awards for the implementation and enhancement of adult drug courts.

BJA provided training, educational resources, and followup technical assistance to drug court teams through the Drug Court Planning Initiative. The National Drug Court Institute, supported by BJA, conducted more than 30 trainings to requesting jurisdictions under the Statewide Training Initiative, fulfilled 20 onsite technical assistance requests, and provided offsite technical assistance to over 1,500 adult drug court program inquiries. The National Center for State Courts conducted 12 onsite visits to state agencies as part of the Statewide Technical Assistance Program, and American University responded to more than 5,000 inquiries and prepared assessments on drug court activity for BJA and requesting jurisdictions.

BJA continued to fund the National Institute of Drug Abuse to develop a performance-based E-Court Web Project to enable drug courts to report court and participant progress, service linkages, and outcomes—including recidivism, graduation rates, and improved client functioning—directly to OJP. BJA also supported OJP's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Multi-Site Adult Drug Court Evaluation, an extensive, longitudinal, multiyear study involving 2,200 drug court participants from 29 communities.

## Tribal Courts Assistance Program

BJA administers the Tribal Courts Assistance Program (TCAP), part of the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative, which provides funding to federally recognized tribal governments, to support the development, implementation, and enhancement of tribal judicial systems appropriate for their communities.

In FY 2007, BJA administered 35 grants totaling nearly \$5.6 million to help federally recognized American Indian and Alaska Native communities plan single and intertribal court systems and to implement small, medium, and large tribal court enhancement projects. BJA also worked with the Tribal Judicial Institute at the University of North Dakota Law School, the TCAP Advisory Board, and other tribal-affiliated national and regional partners to plan and conduct 34 trainings across the country that benefited more than 3,000 tribal court officials representing hundreds of tribal justice systems.

In addition, the National Tribal Judicial Center (NTJC) provided judicial education opportunities to established and emerging justice systems in Indian Country. NTJC curricula are specifically aimed at strengthening the sovereignty of American Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages through judicial education; NTJC scholarships allowed tribal judges and court personnel to attend NTJC courses: "Essential Skills for Tribal Court Judges," "Court Management for Tribal Judges and Court



Administrators,” and “Dispute Resolution Skills for Tribal Justice Systems.”

## Problem-Solving Courts

BJA funding supports the Community-Based Problem-Solving Criminal Justice Initiative to broaden the scope of problem-solving courts, testing their approach on wider defendant populations and applying key problem-solving principles outside the court context. The Center for Court Innovation, the technical assistance provider for the initiative, hosted a workshop in Atlanta, Georgia, in May 2007 for grantees to share lessons learned and troubleshoot problems in pursuing their court’s goals. The center also hosted 505 practitioners in 2007 who paid their own way to visit and learn from the center’s demonstration projects in New York; 14 jurisdictions that visited the center’s demonstration projects are currently planning community court projects. In FY 2007, center staff responded to 796 requests for assistance about problem-solving criminal justice strategies; made 107 presentations at national, regional, and international conferences; and published 21 white

papers and research reports, identifying current and emerging court innovations.

## Community Prosecution

BJA and the Center for Court Innovation worked closely with APRI to support the National Center for Community Prosecution (NCCP) to promote community prosecution, enhance the effectiveness of community prosecutors in the field, and emphasize sustainability and measurement. NCCP trained 180 state and local prosecutors at the 3rd National Community Prosecution Conference in San Diego; published monographs, such as the *Community Prosecution Performance Measures Manual*; and provided web assistance, with nearly 73,000 hits and more than 1,100 “Ask the Experts” e-requests.

## Pretrial Initiatives

The Pretrial Justice Institute provided a range of technical assistance to pretrial diversion and release practitioners, including 2 monographs, site-based technical assistance to 15 jurisdictions, assistance to officials on risk assessment instruments, and the launch of a pretrial diversion web page, [www.pretrial.org](http://www.pretrial.org), for pretrial diversion resources.

# Combating Drug Crime and Abuse

BJA supports programs that address the problems of illicit substance abuse and related crime, provide substance abuse treatment services, and monitor prescription drug and methamphetamine data.

## Methamphetamine Use

BJA supports local, tribal, and state law enforcement partners in combating methamphetamine (meth) manufacturing, trafficking, and use. In FY 2007, BJA funded FirstPic, Inc., to provide meth enforcement training and technical assistance to tribal communities. With other federal agencies and national tribal organizations, FirstPic identified 10

geographically diverse tribes for training throughout FY 2008 to focus on interdiction and investigative strategies, forensic techniques, clandestine labs, enforcement and safety, and demand reduction strategies. In FY 2007, BJA also provided support for the National Association of Counties to design and distribute a quarterly newsletter focusing on the latest meth issues and an issue brief on local law enforcement’s role in the fight against meth.

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## Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program

Initiated in 2001, the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program (IASAP) helps tribal governments reduce and control crime associated with alcohol and substance abuse. In FY 2007, BJA administered 12 IASAP grants totaling \$3 million to tribes and tribal villages in the states of Alaska (1), Colorado (1), Michigan (1), Montana (1), Nebraska (1), Oklahoma (2), Nevada (2), Washington (2), and Wyoming (1). IASAP grants enable tribes to implement culturally appropriate strategies that foster effective partnerships; apprehend and prosecute illegal drug and alcohol smugglers, dealers, and users; reduce the number of substance abuse-related crimes, traffic fatalities, and injuries; and make treatment readily available to tribal members. Also in FY 2007, BJA, Fox Valley Technical College's Criminal Justice Center for Innovation, the IASAP Advisory Forum (composed of representatives from each tribal grantee), and other partners conducted 4 training conferences, 14 regional and local training sessions, 3 focus groups, and 13 onsite technical assistance visits. A total of 147 scholarships—to both grantees and non-grantees—enabled tribal officials to attend national training and technical assistance events, where nearly 2,000 individuals representing more than 180 tribes participated.

## Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Responding to the misuse and abuse of prescription drugs, many states have implemented prescription drug monitoring programs to detect the diversion and abuse of pharmaceutical controlled substances, particularly at the retail level where no other automated information collection exists. Through the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP), BJA assists states in establishing or enhancing a PDMP. In FY 2007, grants totaling more than \$6 million were made to 18 states, such as California, where its Controlled Substance Utilization Review and Evaluation System (CURES) program used PDMP funding to collect, correlate, analyze, and disseminate information

about suspicious activity to appropriate agencies. This PDMP data sharing will allow CURES to immediately respond to inquiries by emergency room doctors, validate and establish user access to the newly created web access portal, and maintain a CURES fax alert system.

In FY 2007, the Kentucky All Schedules Prescription Electronic Reporting (KASPER) program conducted a survey to measure user satisfaction of the system. The survey demonstrated very positive results among law enforcement and health care users: 93 percent of all respondents felt KASPER was an effective tool for keeping track of an individual's scheduled prescription drug history, and 95 percent of all respondents agreed that KASPER is an excellent tool for identifying potential "doctor shoppers."

In FY 2007, BJA's PDMP partnered with Project Remote at the Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation, and Substance Abuse Services to increase access to substance abuse treatment services in southwest Virginia. This partnership is creating a continuing medical education course in pain management that will include information on chronic pain management, epidemiology of prescription drug abuse in Virginia, laws and regulations related to prescribing controlled substances, and information about the prescription drug monitoring program.

## Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant (RSAT) Program assists states and local governments in developing and implementing substance abuse treatment programs in their correctional and detention facilities, and in creating and maintaining community-based aftercare services for offenders. RSAT enables incarcerated inmates to receive residential substance abuse treatment, prepares them for reintegration into their communities by incorporating reentry planning activities into treatment programs, and supports



their reentry process by delivering community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare. In FY 2007, Congress appropriated \$9.3 million in RSAT funding, and BJA administered grants to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

### **National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children**

With children often found living in homes where meth is being produced, law enforcement, social services, medical providers, and prosecutors have developed partnerships offering support for these children. In FY 2007, BJA awarded a grant to the National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children to implement effective and sustainable state and community strategies to protect children and to leverage existing resources to assist these child victims.

### **Methamphetamine Precursor Chemical Tracking**

Law enforcement efforts and legislation restricting the sale of pseudoephedrine and ephedrine

products have resulted in decreased domestic meth production, and the Combat Meth Act has required retailers selling precursor chemicals to maintain a log of all sales. State and local jurisdictions are now implementing or planning to implement automated systems that track the sales of these precursor chemicals. To support the development of these systems, BJA participated in FY 2007 in two meetings of the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws Meth Precursor Tracking Advisory Committee. Comprising federal, state, and other key officials, this committee shares information and develops recommendations for tracking systems, including data standards and cross-border sharing. BJA also awarded a grant for the Tennessee Meth Task Force to enhance its tracking system for precursor chemicals, the Tennessee Methamphetamine Intelligence System (TMIS), which has been considered a model for precursor tracking systems throughout the country. TMIS not only tracks precursor chemicals, but also facilitates statewide communication of information in support of law enforcement operations on multiple levels. There are plans to expand this capability by linking TMIS with the Tennessee State Fusion Center.

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## **Correctional Options**

State, local, and tribal correctional systems face diverse challenges with issues such as offender reentry into the community, incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens, prison industry enhancement, sex offender management, and the effective management and use of resources.

### **Prisoner Reentry Initiative**

With the support of several federal agencies, the Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) is designed to reduce recidivism by helping returning inmates find work and access other critical community services. BJA administers funding to state agencies to provide pre-release assessment, programming and services, transition planning, and post-release supervision and coordination of services for prisoners returning to communities. Coordinating with a companion

U.S. Department of Labor grant program for FBCOs, in FY 2007 BJA awarded 24 PRI grants to 24 states for a total of more than \$9.8 million, for assessment, employment and educational assistance, substance abuse treatment, cognitive restructuring, motivational interviewing, mental health and health services, and mentoring. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services also assists in this effort with designing and implementing substance abuse and mental health treatment services.



FY 2006 PRI grantees made significant progress during FY 2007; for example, the Arizona Department of Corrections developed a curriculum involving resume building, interviewing techniques, mock interviews, and visits from FBCO partners to coordinate post-release services. The Connecticut Department of Corrections and the Massachusetts Department of Corrections developed an automated eligibility system to identify prospective reentry program participants; the Ohio and New Jersey Departments of Corrections exceeded the targeted number of inmates to be served under their programs; and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice established a reentry component in which the FBCO partner proactively reaches out to offenders before release, which resulted in more offenders completing both the in-prison and community programs and finding stable employment.

BJA also supports the Attorney General's 10-City Anti-Gang Initiative for high-impact, violent gang offenders (see page 41), involving mentor-based assistance programs that provide transitional housing, job readiness and placement assistance, and substance abuse and mental health treatment to prisoners reentering communities.

### **State Criminal Alien Assistance Program**

The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) provides federal payments to states and localities that have incurred correctional officer salary costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens who have at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and who are incarcerated for at least 4 consecutive days during the reporting period. In FY 2007, BJA distributed approximately \$377 million in SCAAP payments to 810 jurisdictions to assist them with their correctional officer costs.

### **Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands**

Administered by BJA, funding provided through the Construction of Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Discretionary Grant Program helps federally recognized American Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages construct or renovate correctional facilities used for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction. In FY 2007, BJA continued to partner with Justice Planners International to provide training and technical assistance services to each previously funded construction project. By April 2007, 17 tribes had completed construction on new facilities, 16 tribes had received certificates of occupancy from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 5 tribes were actively engaged in various stages of design and construction, and 4 tribes were renovating existing structures to make them federally compliant and operable. Also in FY 2007, the program was designed to accommodate tribes interested in renovating correctional facilities and/or planning the construction of correctional facilities, and BJA funded 8 additional renovation projects and 17 planning grants.

### **Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program**

Under the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP), BJA certifies that local and state prison industry programs meet requirements to be exempt from federal restrictions on prisoner-made goods in interstate commerce. The National Correctional Industries Association provides training, offers technical assistance, and monitors compliance issues related to PIECP. In FY 2007, 201 private industries were designated as active cost accounting centers among the 42 PIECP certificate holders. With 5,579 inmates employed during FY 2007, PIECP is integral to assisting with efforts to reintegrate offenders into the community by providing offenders with job skills, training, and even at times job placement.



## Justice Reinvestment

Building on BJA's and CSG's *Report of the Reentry Policy Council*, the Justice Reinvestment Project assesses prison population projections; sentencing legislation, policy, and practices; corrections policy for technical violators; risk assessment instruments and evidence-based practices and principles used in offender supervision; mapping of where offenders return upon release; resource allocation; and the role of stakeholders/partners in determining corrections-related policy and legislative initiatives. CSG collaborates with states in which all the major stakeholders agree to participate, including the Governor's office, corrections administrators, legislators, other state agency heads, local leaders, and other stakeholders to project where they may save in prison construction and also how they can best determine which offenders should be released to the community and what resources should be directed toward those offenders. The result: offenders receive the most appropriate and effective supervision and services, reducing recidivism, criminal activity, and victimization and allowing states and localities to focus services and resources on more serious, high-risk offenders. In FY 2007, CSG provided assistance to Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Nevada, Rhode Island, and Texas and continues to receive requests from other states for justice reinvestment assistance.

## Jail Reentry Roundtable Initiative

Coordinated by the Urban Institute in partnership with the John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Montgomery County (Maryland) Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Jail Reentry Roundtable addresses issues faced by the estimated 10 to 12 million offenders returning yearly to the community from jail. This initiative has designed and delivered issue papers on housing, employment, treatment needs, family dynamics, and offender supervision, and is also developing two major resources for use by jails and communities: a jail reentry toolkit for agencies and a "roadmap" for jails that includes examples of promising jail reentry programs.

## Specialized Reentry

BJA partners with the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) regarding reentry issues faced exclusively by methamphetamine-addicted offenders and gang members. APPA will develop and distribute materials to assist community corrections agencies in addressing the supervision and services risk/needs of these specific populations, from health, mental health, family dynamics, and treatment for meth-addicted offenders, to law enforcement partnerships, information sharing, supervision, and service needs for gang member reentry.

## Sex Offender Management

BJA administers the Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management (CASOM) Grant Program, which assists communities in improving their adult and juvenile sex offender management policies and practices. In FY 2007, BJA administered funding to 27 state, local, and tribal agencies to implement or enhance sex offender management strategies in their jurisdiction. While state strategies focused on training activities coordinated with national CASOM efforts, local and tribal funding supported assessment, planning, and implementation of strategies. Sex offender management efforts with national partners continued in FY 2007, as BJA and APPA offered four teleconferences/webcasts on supervision of sex offenders in rural communities and the impact of electronic technology on supervision.

With BJA support, in January 2007 CSG hosted a national forum for state legislators that focused on policy implications for sex offender management legislation. With IACP, BJA assisted law enforcement agencies in establishing and enhancing internal protocols for managing sex offense cases, investigations, and coordination with community supervision agencies. IACP also led several focus groups and conducted field visits to law enforcement agencies to identify issues to consider in enhancing their roles in sex offender management.

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## Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities

In FY 2007, BJA worked with Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities grantees to facilitate project implementation through targeted training and technical assistance. BJA also joined with national partners to provide guidance to justice professionals in facilitating prison rape elimination. NDAA's National Center for the Prosecution of Violence Against Women, in collaboration with the National Judicial College (NJC), created two key resources for prosecutors: *The Prosecution of Prison Rape and the Prison Rape Elimination Act: A Model Curriculum for Prosecutors*, which contains videos, a PowerPoint presentation, and faculty manual, and *The Prosecution of Prison Rape: The Prison Rape Elimination Act* CD-ROM, which teaches prosecutors how to prepare and prosecute prison rape cases; more than 3,000 of these CD-ROMs

were distributed. NJC also published *What Judges Need to Know About Prison Rape: The Prison Rape Elimination Act* and *The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003: Curriculum for Judges*, and disseminated more than 1,200 CD-ROMs containing these publications and provided in-person training to state court judges.

Using BJA funding, the Center for Innovative Public Policies (CIPP) provides no-cost support to state and regional law enforcement and sheriff associations, including presentations on the Prison Rape Elimination Act, onsite technical assistance, and a policy development guide to assist agencies as they update and revise policies and procedures. CIPP also offers a training curriculum to train law enforcement employees during roll calls, educate agency leadership and policymakers, and equip employees and supervisors involved in day-to-day operations.



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## Justice Information Sharing

Overcoming obstacles to sharing information among justice partners increases their ability to prevent and solve crimes and protect communities. DOJ and BJA are committed to providing the resources and assistance needed to make sharing information as easy and secure as possible.

### DOJ Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global)

#### *Global Security Working Group*

BJA works closely with the Global Security Working Group (GSWG), whose mission is to foster the trusted sharing of justice information, by recommending a security framework and best practices for security guidelines, technologies, and procedures. The three major program areas addressed in 2007 were security framework products, coordination of technical privacy policy implementation guidelines, and federated identity and a privilege management capability demonstration (see page 50).

In FY 2007, GSWG delivered *Applying Wireless Security Practices to Justice Information Sharing*, a companion resource to *Applying Security Practices to Justice Information Sharing* that specifically focuses on the challenges of securing wireless connectivity. This comprehensive resource promotes awareness of the unique challenges posed by wireless information sharing and offers low-cost solutions to help ensure robust security regardless of the transmission medium. GSWG helped ensure a consistent vision of security guidelines and best practices to the field, including synchronization between the GSWG security framework and the emerging Justice Reference Architecture (JRA) specification and guidelines.

GSWG also helped coordinate a BJA focus group, the Technical Privacy Task Team, to establish technology and metadata requirements for information sharing while protecting the privacy rights of those involved. *Implementing Privacy Policy in Justice Information Sharing: A Technical Report* provided electronic privacy policy metadata, additional privacy policy recommendations, and outreach materials to the Global Advisory Committee for consideration in future projects.

### **Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management Project**

Facilitated by GSWG and funded jointly by BJA and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the Global Federated Identity and Privilege Management (GFIPM) Project includes as participants the Criminal Information Sharing Alliance Network (CISANet), Pennsylvania Justice Network (JNET), and Regional Information Sharing Systems Network (RISSNET). This pilot project successfully demonstrated in 2007 how different systems may share user identification and access authorization information during real-time operations, allowing retained control over resources, and saving costs. Project deliverables included the pilot demonstration, outreach materials to promote awareness of GFIPM, and the GFIPM metadata specification.

### **Regional Information Sharing Systems Program**

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program supports law enforcement efforts to combat crime and terrorism and promote officer safety in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, Australia, Canada, and England. RISS offers secure communications, intelligence databases, investigative resources, analytical support, equipment, and many other services to enhance and improve the ability to detect crime, apprehend offenders, and successfully prosecute individuals.

RISSNET, a secure intranet, acts as the gateway for disparate systems to connect and provides users with the ability to quickly query, analyze, and research data. Since its inception, RISS membership has grown to more than 8,000 criminal justice agencies and almost 1 million officers worldwide, represented by more than 81,000 access-approved officers.

In FY 2007, the RISSNET Portal was launched, which provides users with one entry point for RISSNET, allowing them to instantly view and access RISSNET resources from one location; the continued development of RISSafe, to store, maintain, and monitor information on planned law enforcement events with the goal of identifying and alerting affected agencies of potential conflicts; and the training of 68,000 individuals across the country in investigative techniques and resources. RISS intelligence database records exceeded 3.2 million, and inquiries to system resources were over 2.8 million. Analytical staff completed more than 21,000 products (e.g., intelligence bulletins, crime trend reports, and link analysis charts), and over 5,000 requests were fulfilled for equipment loans.

FY 2007 also saw the expansion of the RISS Gang Program, which maintains the secure RISS National Gang Database—more than 100,000 records on gang suspects, organizations, weapons, locations, and vehicles, as well as visual imagery of gang members and symbols. The program also maintains a web site organized into topics such as motorcycle, ethnic, prison, and drug gangs; tattoos; and graffiti. In addition, RISSGang provides links to web sites operated by various specific criminal gangs; an anonymizing filter is automatically applied when a user clicks on one of these links, which renders a target web site unable to identify officers visiting the site. To further increase the sharing of critical gang information, in FY 2007 RISS opened access to the RISSGang Program resources to both member and nonmember criminal justice agencies.



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## National White Collar Crime Center

Since 1978, BJA has supported NW3C, which provides no-cost services to state and local criminal justice agencies involved in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of criminal activities spanning jurisdictional boundaries such as terrorism, economic crime, and high-tech crime (e.g., cyber or computer crime, including Internet-based crimes against children and child pornography). In FY 2007, NW3C membership grew by 390 agencies (21.7 percent) for a total of 2,681 state and local enforcement and regulatory agencies. NW3C trained 4,422 law enforcement officers and held 2 outreach events with officers attending sessions on identity theft and phishing and on tools, tricks, and techniques used by cyber criminals. At the NW3C annual training conference in October 2006, participants gained insights into 20 separate white collar crime topics.

NW3C provides investigative support services for America's law enforcement community through crime analysis, database information searches, and supplemental case funding. These services are free of charge for member agencies. In FY 2007, NW3C provided 1,667 analytical services, for an 84 percent increase over FY 2006.

In FY 2007, BJA also administered NW3C's portion of funding for the Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3), a national complaint and investigatory system addressing Internet fraud, child exploitation, cyber-stalking, and identity theft. IC3's 2007 report indicated an increase of over 400 percent in Internet crime complaints since 2001. In 2007, IC3 received 206,884 complaints, representing more than \$239 million in losses for the year.

## Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification

To support the Statewide Automated Victim Information Notification (SAVIN) systems, BJA provides states with funding to participate in the national notification network. In FY 2007, BJA awarded 11 new grants and 4 supplemental grants

for system development or enhancements for a total of \$12.2 million, bringing the total number of state SAVIN systems to 27. To further support SAVIN, in April 2007 BJA cohosted the first annual SAVIN training conference, bringing together teams from 42 states to share progress and highlight innovative strategies for system design and implementation. In 2007, the combined SAVIN systems made 6.5 million outbound notification calls and 500,000 e-mail notifications, and serviced more than 9.7 million inbound information calls, 15.3 million inbound web inquiries, and 750,000 live operator-assisted calls.

## Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (NSOPW)

Built by BJA, NSOPW ([www.nsopw.gov](http://www.nsopw.gov)) is a searchable web site that links state and territory sex offender public registries, allowing access to vital public information about sex offenders nationwide. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico participate in this public safety resource, sharing comprehensive, free-of-charge public sex offender data with citizens nationwide. During FY 2007, NSOPW received more than 532 million hits from more than 3.8 million user sessions. Each week, NSOPW averages 15 million hits from approximately 100 countries, and more than 1,000 organizations link to NSOPW on their web sites.

## Fusion Centers

To facilitate the development of a national fusion center capability, BJA and DHS's National Preparedness Directorate developed the Fusion Process Technical Assistance Program. This formalized training program supports DHS's Office of Intelligence and Analysis in coordination with the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI); the Office of the Program Manager, Information Sharing Environment (PM-ISE); the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); and experts from states and local communities such as Global, the Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council





(CICC), and the Global Intelligence Working Group (GIWG). To accelerate the implementation of baseline capabilities within all state and local fusion centers, DOJ and DHS partnered to develop 11 fusion technical assistance (TA) services. Each service supports the implementation of the Global Fusion Center Guidelines and the ODNI ISE Implementation Plan to facilitate the nationwide development and enhancement of the fusion process. Services cover process orientation, process governance, concept of operations, privacy policy, technical assistance with 28 C.F.R. Part 23 (criminal intelligence systems operating policy), fusion center administration and management, liaison officer programming, state and local anti-terrorism training, criminal intelligence for the Chief Executive, National Information Exchange Model (NIEM), and regional intelligence group workshops. Technical assistance regarding the fusion process was provided through 70 programs and TA deliveries in 39 states during 2007; regional workshops were also hosted in Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, New Hampshire, and New York to enable fusion center personnel to build capabilities in a collaborative environment.

The first annual National Fusion Center Conference was held in Destin, Florida, on March 6–8, 2007, and was strongly supported by federal, state, local, and tribal participants committed to solidifying the national network of justice centers based on mission, common practices, protocols, and documentation.

### **National Association of State Chief Information Officers**

BJA continued its partnership with the National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO) in 2007 to promote Enterprise Architecture (EA), JRA, and NIEM to state implementers, and expand and promote state technology best practices and expertise into the national policy work of BJA and Global.

NASCIO conducts the NASCIO EA Committee, which has delivered the following resources to the field: *Information Technology (IT) Governance and*

*Business Outcomes, Electronic Records Management and Digital Preservation* (Parts 1 through 3), *Transforming Government Through Change Management*, and *Building Better State Government Through Enterprise Architecture*. NASCIO has also initiated the Enterprise Architecture Cooperative, which leverages the best-practice EA implementation in states, aligning with the federal Business Reference Architecture to further promote the benefits and resources available for state adoption of EA and related best practices.

NASCIO provides TA directly to state agencies on adoption of EA, JRA, and NIEM, and provides outreach and linkages to a variety of stakeholder groups and events, including the National Science Foundation, Architecture.gov partners, the National Association of Government Archivists and Records Administrators, and the Global Infrastructure and Standards Working Group. NASCIO maintains and continually updates an online *Information Sharing Catalog* to promote adoption and use of existing best practices and standards across the country.

### **National Governors Association Center for Best Practices**

With the National Governors Association Center for Best Practices, BJA has funded an initiative to identify states for using NIEM to improve justice information sharing. Alabama, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wisconsin were selected competitively to participate in the program, and each received a small grant as an incentive for either developing new NIEM Information Exchange Packages (IEPDs) or converting Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM) IEPDs to NIEM IEPDs. These states also were required to evaluate the level of effort and associated costs, document the results of the process, and forward the IEPDs to the NIEM Clearinghouse for possible reuse. The goals: to create reusable IEPDs that can be shared with other states, to develop lessons learned for development of new NIEM IEPDs and converting GJXDM IEPDs, and to document the costs and level of effort for this type of work.

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## Information Exchange Package Documentation and Suspicious Activity Reporting

Efforts were initiated to develop an IEPD using NIEM standards to define exchanges among local agencies, state and urban fusion centers, and ISE for suspicious incidents and activities. A focus group of state, local, and tribal subject matter experts developed IEPD, available at [www.it.ojp.gov](http://www.it.ojp.gov), and efforts were coordinated by the Institute for Intergovernmental Research, SEARCH, and the IJIS Institute. The group plans to continue advising on the process of implementing IEPD in the state and urban area fusion centers. This focus group also coordinated with PM-ISE in its efforts to develop functional standards for Suspicious Activity Reporting (SAR) to ISE.

## Minimum Criminal Intelligence Training Standards

Since the Minimum Criminal Intelligence Training Standards were initially published in 2004 as a result of the *National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan* (NCISP), new initiatives and developments have occurred, including the establishment of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, the development of fusion centers nationwide, the ongoing need to address privacy issues, and the development of the ISE Implementation Plan.

A committee of law enforcement professionals involved in the intelligence community formed in March 2007 to update these standards. Committee members reviewed the standards and recommended many updates, including updating terminology and ensuring that the standards reflect current developments in the field (e.g., fusion centers, NCISP, the ISE, controlled unclassified information, and privacy information). The Minimum Criminal Intelligence Training Standards, version 2, was approved in October 2007 by the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group, Global, CICC, and GIWG.

Concurrently with this revision, work began to develop a Master Intelligence Training Calendar. The “Criminal Intelligence for the Chief Executive” course was administered also in six locations during FY 2007, and BJA further developed the pilot “Intelligence Manager/Commander” course.

## Information Sharing Environment

The purpose of the Information Sharing Environment (ISE) is to facilitate the sharing of terrorism-related information among federal, state, local, tribal, and private sector entities, as well as foreign partners. The Program Manager (PM-ISE) has governmentwide authority to plan, oversee, and manage ISE. To facilitate implementation of ISE, representatives from BJA and Global’s CICC have assisted ODNI and the PM-ISE by supporting the development of focus groups and coordinating the participation of local and state subject matter experts. Supported events in FY 2007 included the “Dialogue on Intelligence and Intelligence-Led Policing” executive briefing and a meeting between the Governors Homeland Security Advisors Council and CICC, both in Washington, D.C.

## Privacy and Civil Liberties Policies

With input from PM-ISE; the ISE Privacy Guidelines Committee’s (PGC) State, Local, and Tribal Working Group; and the ISE PGC Training and Outreach Working Group, BJA developed the Fusion Center Privacy Policy Development: Privacy, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties Policy Template to provide fusion center personnel with a logical list of questions, grouped into policy sections, enabling them to draft sound privacy policies for their centers that adhere to Global’s guidelines. The template was introduced at regional fusion center group meetings, and attendees were offered TA, via e-mail, phone, or onsite visit, over a 90-day period in which each center would draft its policy.



## Corrections Information Sharing

Vital information sharing can help protect communities against terrorism, violent crime, and other crime associated with gangs and drugs, and can also facilitate reentry efforts among law enforcement, probation/parole, and social services agencies.

The Association of State Correctional Administrators is building automated capacities for correctional information sharing, ultimately to support ongoing programs such as its performance-based measures, clearinghouse, correctional intelligence sharing, and response to pandemic situations. APPA is developing a comprehensive list of IEPDs using NIEM among community corrections and justice counterparts, public safety entities, and the private sector. The goal: to post these IEPDs on the NIEM IEPD Clearinghouse web site.

## National Criminal Intelligence Resource Center

The National Criminal Intelligence Resource Center (NCIRC) is a secure web site ([www.ncirc.gov](http://www.ncirc.gov)) that serves as a one-stop shop for every federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement official who must keep up with the latest developments in criminal intelligence. The site houses the most current versions of national strategy documents, policies and standards, model policies, techniques, lessons learned, best practices, and training information, as well as information on intelligence contacts and related organizations, training and TA opportunities, and ongoing developments and initiatives. The NCIRC site is developed and made available with the approval of BJA, ODNI, FBI, DHS, and other officials.

## National Information Exchange Model

DOJ's and DHS's NIEM initiative is an enterprisewide information exchange standard that can enable jurisdictions to effectively share critical information, and holds great promise for information sharing with nontraditional justice

partners. During FY 2007, PM-ISE recognized NIEM as one of the principal data standards recommended for ISE. The Common Terrorism Information Sharing Standards (CTISS) Working Group, chartered under the Information Sharing Council, is now leveraging NIEM and the Department of Defense/Intelligence Community Universal Core (U-Core) to establish the baseline ISE data partition. And the new NIEM Communications and Outreach Committee is marketing the NIEM initiative to the public, while NIEM.gov has been reorganized to provide even easier navigation to key documents and resources.

Also in 2007, the new production release of NIEM (version 2.0) was completed and published through the NIEM web site and *NIEM News*, a bimonthly newsletter to more than 1,000 NIEM stakeholders, as well as through journals and periodicals to the IT community. NIEM 2.0 was highlighted at the Global Justice Information Sharing Users' Conference held in August 2007 in Chicago, Illinois. With the release of version 2.0, NIEM has transitioned to a fully mature and stable model. Rapid adoption is occurring, with the majority of states now evaluating NIEM, conducting NIEM pilot projects, or developing operational NIEM IEPDs.

Finally, with a growing demand for NIEM training, more than 600 managers, architects, and developers attended NIEM training sessions. In addition to informational materials developed during FY 2007, such as "Why NIEM Now?" and "The Value of NIEM," the NIEM web site offers a wealth of information, including updated technical documents such as the "NIEM Naming and Design Rules, version 1.2," an essential component of the technical aspects of implementing NIEM.

## Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council

Sponsored by BJA, the Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council

(LEITSC)—comprising representatives from IACP, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, NSA, and PERF—promotes consistency and interoperability of Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management Systems (RMS) across agencies. LEITSC identified the top 10 priority information exchanges involving CAD and RMS and provided those exchange specifications in GJXDM format, with plans underway to offer NIEM exchanges in 2008. By achieving consensus across LEITSC membership and offering the resulting exchange specifications online, a common, interoperable technology will become a reality.

### Justice Reference Architecture

To realize a service-oriented approach to information sharing, BJA and Global's Infrastructure/Standards Working Group have been delivering and enhancing the Global JRA, along with guidance for identifying, defining, implementing, and governing common services. In FY 2007 alone, the following deliverables were produced: Global Justice Reference Architecture Specification version 1.4, Web Services Service Interaction Profile version 1.0, ebXML Messaging Service Interaction Profile version 0.9, and outreach resources such as the JRA Executive Overview briefing and online documentation. Work is also ongoing to map and further define the interconnections between JRA and other federal, state, and local architectures, including how JRA will interoperate with data standards such as NIEM and with identity management and biometric methodologies.

### Privacy Technology

In November 2005, BJA, in partnership with Global and the IJIS Institute, convened a Privacy Technology Focus Group of both public and private sector privacy policy experts to explore technology possibilities to support the development and implementation of privacy policies. The group's recommendations to BJA became the catalyst for GSWG to activate a task team, which

drafted a report identifying a privacy policy technical framework, metadata requirements, and implementation guidelines that included business requirements analysis, transition techniques, and development tools. Entitled *Implementing Privacy Policy in Justice Information Sharing: A Technical Framework*, the report was released at the Global meeting in October 2007, and can be found at [www.it.ojp.gov](http://www.it.ojp.gov). The next step is to conduct pilot tests to validate the concepts in the report.

### Prescription Drug Monitoring Data Exchange

In 2007, BJA and the IJIS Institute completed phase 2 of the PDMP, which included demonstrating a successful operational prescription drug management program data exchange between California and Nevada, a common border crossing for illegal doctor shopping and prescription drug abuse. Phase 2 also delivered exchange specifications in NIEM format, providing reusable artifacts for any state to replicate; delivered a migration report based on the transition of these artifacts from GJXDM format to NIEM; and conducted a survey of all state offices to gauge their data-sharing capabilities, restrictions, and practices. This work served as the foundation for phase 3, which expands the concept of interstate data sharing to accommodate multiple state exchanges simultaneously. Activities completed toward this multistate hub project include premier definition of a multistate exchange model in NIEM format, functional specifications, and initial agreements for Kentucky, Nevada, New York, and Ohio to participate.

### Intelligent Transportation Systems/Public Safety

In FY 2007, the Intelligent Transportation Systems/Public Safety (ITS/PS) information exchange project, funded by the U.S. Department of Transportation and BJA, began to address the gap between public safety-oriented GJXDM and transportation-oriented IEEE 1512 standards. The project committee delivered 12 prioritized



information exchanges in both GJXDM and IEEE 1512 standards with transformation style sheets to help provide the link between the technology standards; the *GJXDM/IEEE 1512 Compatibility Analysis Report* detailed the findings of the committee. To perform a field operational test, Houston TranStar and the Harris County Toll Road Authority in Texas planned to implement the Incident Notification and Incident Status Update exchanges and provide feedback to the committee.

## Justice Information Exchange Model

In FY 2007, BJA and SEARCH released a new version of the Justice Information Exchange Model (JIEM) tool on the Eclipse platform, improving usability and implementing many practitioner-identified features such as enhanced NIEM integration and offline operation capability. In addition, the JIEM steering committee reviewed adoption of the tool, cultivated fresh approaches for the new tool release, and promoted usage and adoption. Twelve JIEM training events were provided in 2007, including online training for the first time ever. The underlying JIEM reference model was also enhanced to incorporate hospital availability and SAR as part of ongoing NIEM priority exchange development.

The JIEM tool has seen many successes; for example, Pennsylvania's State Administering Agency, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, used the JIEM methodology to build consensus across four counties on information exchange requirements. The resulting toolkit promotes common business practices, reduces costs,

and increases the automated flow of information within and among the state's counties. JIEM also helped build a national consensus standard on SAR and related business processes for subsequent NIEM information exchange development.

## Training and Technical Assistance

While BJA's training program in information technology focuses on GJXDM and NIEM, it also includes the foundational XML model, JIEM, and many train-the-trainer events. The most widely attended information technology training was the NIEM National Training event in December 2006, which included both an executive briefing and practical implementers' course. BJA continues to explore options for online delivery of training, to not only maximize resources, but also save time for participants.

BJA's TA program provides onsite expertise and support in design, assessment, and recommendations pertaining to information sharing issues. Six full-scale TA sessions were conducted in 2007 on topics ranging from NIEM implementation, fusion center coordination, and data migration, to drug task force information sharing and dispatch interoperability. Another critical component of the TA program is the National Information Sharing Standards help desk and knowledgebase. The online resource promotes "self-service knowledge transfer" with hundreds of articles on information sharing topics. The knowledgebase, via the IEPD Clearinghouse, also provides pointers to over 80 information exchange specifications from the field, both in GJXDM and NIEM formats. And the staffed help desk ([www.leitsc.org/IEPDs.htm](http://www.leitsc.org/IEPDs.htm)) is available to end users to respond to questions from the field.





## Honoring America's Public Safety Officers

BJA considers it a great honor to administer the following programs recognizing America's public safety heroes and their selfless and unwavering dedication to communities nationwide.

### Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor

Under the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act, the President may annually award up to five Medals of Valor to public safety officers honored for performing extraordinary acts of valor that are deemed to be above and beyond the call of duty. BJA administers this program on behalf of OJP's Office of the Assistant Attorney General.

Medal of Valor awardees for 2005–2006 honored in a 2007 White House ceremony with the President and Attorney General were Officer Kevin Howland (Sacramento, California), who, after being struck by a vehicle containing four armed robbery suspects, was able to arrest all the suspects; Firefighter David Loving (Richmond, Virginia), who rescued a trapped and injured victim from a burning mobile home involved in a traffic accident; Officer Todd Myers (West Hartford, Connecticut), who, witnessing a 20-vehicle traffic crash, rescued a woman from a burning vehicle and performed additional rescues while suffering first- and second-degree burns; Firefighter Brian Rothell (Chesterfield, Virginia), who saved the life of a man attempting to commit suicide by jumping from a bridge; and Sergeant Kirk Van Orsdel (Hemet, California), who received wounds during multiple exchanges of gunfire with a suspect armed with an AK-47 assault rifle.

### Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program

Enacted in 1976, BJA's Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program is a partnership effort of DOJ; local, state, and federal public safety agencies; and national organizations that provides death, education assistance, and disability benefits to those eligible for the program. The PSOB Office reviews and processes hundreds of cases each year; works with national firefighter, law enforcement, and first responder agencies and organizations to educate

communities regarding the program; and offers support to families and colleagues of fallen officers.

	PSOB Claims Filed	PSOB Claims Approved
Death	312	140
Disability	55	12
Education	282	82

The following changes have been made to make the PSOB Program even more responsive to the needs of America's public safety community:

- **Database.** A computerized database of active PSOB cases was designed to capture and track critical details on claims, allowing PSOB staff to instantly search records and respond to inquiries on cases. This database will become the foundation for a new web-based PSOB case management system.
- **Awareness.** While many law enforcement officers, fire fighters, and other first responders know about the PSOB Program, there are still too many agencies surprised to learn that the program has existed for more than 30 years. BJA is committed to "getting the word out" to those who should know, through presentations and trainings at national, regional, state, and local conferences and meetings.
- **PSOB Online.** A significant milestone for the PSOB Program, as of May 2006, agencies and survivors can now access the forms required to file a PSOB death claim at [www.psob.gov](http://www.psob.gov).
- **Hearing Officers.** The number of Hearing Officers for PSOB appeals has increased to decrease the waiting time for survivors. These

Hearing Officers are available to factually and respectfully consider issues raised on appeal.

- **Communication.** Agencies need accurate and consistent updates on PSOB benefits. The PSOB web site continues to be updated to share practical details regarding the program, as well as to allow users to download forms and other information.
- **Information Kit.** PSOB is finalizing the *PSOB Information Kit*, for distribution to more than 60,000 public safety organizations throughout the country. The kit will include a copy of the new (as of 9/11/2006) regulations, an easy-to-use checklist for “Hometown Heroes” claims, updated PSOB forms, and an information card for loved ones of public safety officers to keep with other important papers.
- **Spanish Translations.** All forms, as well as communication letters, the PSOB checklist, and informational materials, are now available in Spanish. Additionally, death claims may be submitted online in Spanish at [www.psob.gov](http://www.psob.gov).
- **Agency Support.** PSOB’s national partners, the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation and Concerns of Police Survivors, are implementing support teams to be “on call” for agencies of fallen officers. On request, these teams will be available to help agencies and survivors throughout the PSOB claim submission and review process. This support will not only improve the completeness of PSOB claims submitted to the PSOB Office, but will also reduce “getbacks” from agencies for any additional information that might be required to complete the review.

## Tools for Criminal Justice

BJA continues to provide the justice community with cutting-edge knowledge and capability in DNA evidence, forensic methods, equipment, and technology.

### DNA Initiative

Through its DNA Forensic Program, in FY 2007 APRI published three articles in *The Silent Witness*, its online newsletter on DNA evidence; provided technical assistance to the DNA Division of Baltimore County State’s Attorney’s Office for an in-house cold case prosecution training; provided prosecutors with trial-related DNA technical assistance (in fact, 163 DNA technical assistance inquiries in just 6 months); and amassed an extensive collection of case decisions, state and federal legislation, and legal documents, including trial and deposition transcripts, briefs, sample discovery requests, memorandums, and model motions, for the field’s use and available at the program’s web site ([www.ndaa.org/apri/programs/dna/dna\\_home.html](http://www.ndaa.org/apri/programs/dna/dna_home.html)).

### Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program

BJA’s Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) Program awarded more than \$28.6 million to 3,981 law enforcement agencies to support the purchase of 180,173 vests for law enforcement officers across the country. Of this amount, approximately \$15.8 million went to large jurisdictions and approximately \$12.9 million to smaller jurisdictions. All smaller jurisdictions requesting funding received the maximum allowable amount of their request (50 percent), while large jurisdictions received nearly a 10 percent increase in funds over the previous year. BJA and NIJ and its National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center continued to maintain the BVP web site to provide the most up-to-date and accurate information on NIJ vest testing so that agencies can make informed choices and help ensure officer safety.

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## National Forensic Academy

Each year the University of Tennessee, Law Enforcement Innovation Center, National Forensic Academy (NFA) conducts three 10-week in-residence sessions on crime scene investigation and evidence for law enforcement personnel nationwide. In FY 2007, NFA completed a program review to examine the effectiveness of its training, in which subject matter experts, instructors, and NFA alumni identified ways to provide increased assessment and individualized feedback for each program participant in the future. In addition, working with BJA and other subject matter experts, NFA designed a 1-week forensics course for investigators who work in corrections facilities. The pilot course, "Crime Scene Management in a Correctional Institution," was piloted in Oklahoma in April 2007 and later in Tennessee and New Jersey. NFA will continue to offer this course to positively affect serious and violent crime in U.S. prisons.

## Closed-Circuit Televising Program

The American Bar Association's Center on Children and the Law supports BJA's Closed-Circuit Televising (CCTV) Program and recording technology program. The center conducted the first nationwide CCTV/recording technology assessment to ascertain the true training, technical assistance, and funding needs of district attorney offices, courts, law enforcement agencies, and child advocacy centers, as they work with child victims of sexual abuse. Assessments went to 483 district attorney offices, 482 sheriff departments, and 618

child advocacy centers (CAC), with response rates of 24 percent from district attorneys, 31 percent from sheriffs, and 41 percent from CACs. The center also received many phone calls and e-mails requesting further information on funding and other opportunities related to CCTV.

Assessment results showed that recording technology is being used increasingly to take child victims' statements; interviewing is being conducted by multidisciplinary teams; and CACs and their forensic interviewers are serving a key role in taking child victims' statements. The use and availability of CCTV and recording technology continue to play an important role in reducing trauma to child molestation victims, and respondents believe their programs need improvement and would like assistance in conducting evaluations and understanding CCTV and recording laws.

Collaborating with BJA and the American Bar Association, the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services sponsored a national training conference on CCTV/recording technology, "Through a Child's Eyes," on August 23–24, 2007 in Arlington, Virginia. This conference provided judges, prosecutors, guardians ad litem, law enforcement personnel, victim/witness advocates, child protective service workers, mental health providers, and policymakers with an opportunity to share vital information on model CCTV/recording programs and learn more about associated technology.



## Leadership and Building Capacity

BJA leads the way with technical assistance, training, and other support for communities, law enforcement agencies, and court personnel.

### Statewide Communities Initiative (SCI)

BJA supports state, local, and tribal government efforts to institutionalize approaches to community-based strategic planning through SCI, designed and implemented in partnership with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA). For both jurisdictions that have adopted and sustained the community-based planning approach and those enhancing their planning strategies, in 2007 NCJA provided resources (personnel, print, and electronic) related to strategic planning, developed and delivered training curricula and presentations, highlighted model collaborative planning approaches, offered expertise and support to other federal agencies and organizations, and conducted interactive train-the-trainer workshops directed at justice funding agencies and criminal justice planners. NCJA offered core SCI training components and tailored the training to meet the needs of each jurisdiction, covering topics such as identifying key stakeholders, building local capacity, addressing turf battles, leveraging resources, and identifying community assets. In 2007, NCJA trained more than 200 trainers to administer the SCI curriculum in Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. An additional 200 participants received SCI training through workshops at national and state events such as the BJA regional training series and the NCPC meeting.

### Law Enforcement Training

In partnership with BJA, IACP operates the Smaller Police Department Technical Assistance Program and the New Police Chief Mentoring Project. A quarterly online newsletter, *Big Ideas for Smaller Police Departments*, reaches more than 4,500 recipients; is sent electronically to 42 state

associations of chiefs of police; and is posted on the IACP web site. In FY 2007, IACP's best practices guide, *Maneuvering Successfully in the Political Environment*, also became available.

Also, in FY 2007 IACP trained more than 300 law enforcement executives from smaller police departments in 6 states at no cost to them. In addition, IACP hosted two mentoring sessions in Illinois and Florida to prepare prospective mentors of new police chiefs, a highly successful initiative for IACP. A training track specifically designed for smaller police departments enabled IACP to train 1,967 participants in Boston, Massachusetts, during its annual conference. Finally, IACP hosted a roundtable for smaller agencies at the U.S. Capitol Police Department to address issues raised when police answer calls for children and youth with mental health challenges and in crisis. The roundtable was a collaborative effort of BJA, IACP, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Child, Family and Adolescent Branch, and the National Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health.

IACP is also working to conduct a survey concerning police/corrections partnerships; schedule regional focus groups of law enforcement and corrections executives to identify needs, concerns, benefits, and strategies; conduct site visits to identify best practices; and develop an online compendium of police/corrections partnership strategies and best practices.

### Judicial Training

Working with BJA, NJC provided thousands of judges the opportunity to enhance their judicial skills by offering training programs and scholarships for participation in various events. In addition to these ongoing services, in FY 2007 NJC held three

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train-the-trainer faculty development workshops: “Planning and Presenting Effective Presentations,” “Distance Learning: A Workshop for Judicial Educators,” and “Creating an Active Learning Environment.”

### Capital Case Litigation Initiative (CCLI)

Recognizing the need for proper legal training in capital cases to obtain reliable jury verdicts and minimize post-conviction litigation, BJA administers CCLI. As part of this initiative, in FY 2007 NJC presented education programs on how to effectively handle a capital case to 134 judges in Arizona, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Tennessee, and also launched a web site ([www.capitalcasesresources.org](http://www.capitalcasesresources.org)) to provide judges with vital information regarding handling capital cases and links to relevant resources. In FY 2007, NDAA conducted prosecutor training in 12 states and established training agreements with 5 additional states for future training opportunities.

### Court Training

In partnership with BJA, the National Association for Court Management (NACM) strives to improve the administration of justice and promote the interdependence of court managers and judges. NACM’s initiatives in FY 2007 included a range of resources for court personnel. The Urban Court Managers’ Network, cosponsored by NACM and the Justice Management Institute, held 2 national conferences for more than 1,100 participants to discuss issues that affect large urban trial courts. Five NACM Core Competency Curriculum Guidelines (CCCG)—“How to Use the CCCG Toolbox,” “The Purposes and Responsibilities of Courts,” “Caseflow Management,” “Leadership,” and “Information Technology”—were posted on the NACM web site ([www.nacmnet.org](http://www.nacmnet.org)). Three toolboxes—“Visioning and Strategic Planning,” “Education, Training, and Development,” and “Human Resources Management”—were designed, and the final four toolboxes—“Court Community Communication,” “Resources, Budget, and Finance,” “Advanced Resources, Budget, and Finance,” and “Essential Components”—are in final draft. During FY 2007 alone, the CCCG link received more than 16,000 hits on the NACM web site.







# Bureau of Justice Assistance Information

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BJA's mission is to provide leadership and services in grant administration and criminal justice policy to support local, state, and tribal justice strategies to achieve safer communities. For more information about BJA and its programs, contact:

## **Bureau of Justice Assistance**

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202-616-6500

866-859-2687

Fax: 202-305-1367

[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA)

E-mail: [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)

The BJA Clearinghouse, a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, shares BJA program information with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and community groups across the country. Information specialists provide reference and referral services, publication distribution, participation and support for conferences, and other networking and outreach activities. The clearinghouse can be contacted at:

## **Bureau of Justice Assistance Clearinghouse**

P.O. Box 6000

Rockville, MD 20849-6000

800-851-3420

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[www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov)

Questions/comments: [www.ncjrs.gov/App/ContactUs.aspx](http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/ContactUs.aspx)

Clearinghouse staff are available Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. eastern time. Ask to be placed on the BJA mailing list.



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