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## *Preface*

### **OJP Bureaus and Program Offices Fiscal Year 1998 Program Plans**

Over the recent past, my colleagues and I at the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) have been thinking more and more about what the appropriate **federal** role in crime and justice should be. This question was especially timely as we commemorated two important anniversaries in the history of federal involvement in crime control. In July 1996, I brought together past leaders of the program to mark the 28th anniversary of the establishment of OJP's predecessor agency--the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). LEAA was created by Congress to help prevent and reduce crime--previously solely a state and local issue. And last summer, we celebrated the 30th anniversary of the 1967 President's Crime Commission Report, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society." We brought together former commissioners and their staff to talk with criminal and juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, and experts working today to reflect on the progress we have made during the past 30 years and to consider what that history can teach us as we move forward toward the 21st century.

We learned that, while the path ahead is never the same as the one just traveled, reflecting on where we have been is an important part of helping us better see where we should be going. The Fiscal Year 1998 Program Plans--published jointly for the fourth year--reflect, in part, the lessons we have learned from looking at crime and justice through the lens of history.

The Fiscal Year 1998 Program Plans emphasize the need for a broad-based attack on crime, drawing in as appropriate a host of non-criminal justice agencies, the private sector, and the community. This need for a cross-cutting approach that expands beyond traditional, formal justice system agencies was recognized by the 1967 Crime Commission and continues to be a top priority for the Attorney General, as well as OJP. Along with embracing comprehensive, cross-disciplinary approaches, there is growing support across the country for "community justice." Community justice flows from the proposition that justice agencies--courts, police, prosecutors, and others--must consider fundamental changes in the way they do business to regain the public's full confidence. It builds on the problem-solving element of community policing and envisions all the components of the criminal and juvenile justice systems linking with the communities they serve through community prosecution, community courts, and community-focused corrections. Again, the Commission recognized 30 years ago that crime control is ineffective without strong community interest and participation.

We also know now--and the 1967 Crime Commission knew then--that effective crime-fighting efforts can be significantly enhanced through information sharing across local, state, and federal information systems and among the various components of the system in any one jurisdiction. During the last few years, more and more OJP funding has helped support state and local justice information technology--complex computer systems that the Commission could not have imagined. And a key role for federal funding in this area today is to assist state and local governments in coordinating the application of the myriad current information technologies. Our goal is to foster information sharing that can serve the collective needs of various justice system components and that will prevent the development of repetitive, overlapping, and non-compatible systems--while at the same time addressing important privacy and security concerns. In short, OJP is working toward promoting compatibility of criminal and

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juvenile justice information systems that make the best use of federal dollars, and help state and local justice agencies better accomplish their mission of effectively addressing crime.

Another critical part of the federal role is to develop information and knowledge--through research and evaluation--about what works in controlling crime and improving the criminal and juvenile justice systems. As the primary recommendation noted in the 1997 University of Maryland Report, "Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising"--commissioned at the request of Congress to evaluate the effectiveness of the overall OJP crime prevention program--the federal government can make a significant contribution to preventing crime in this country through "rigorous testing of innovative programs" and transferring that knowledge to other areas nationwide.

While state and local jurisdictions frequently lack the infrastructure and funds to fill this role, at OJP we have more than 30 years of research and evaluation experience to build on. We already know a great deal about what works, and we collect needed information and statistics that serve to inform criminal justice policy and practice.

As we move ahead with the initiatives outlined in these Program Plans, our challenge is to increase the impact of federal dollars by providing state and local jurisdictions--our "customers" and partners--with funds and programming that are based on the best that we know from sound research and rigorous evaluations, and that provide communities with the knowledge and resources they need to strategically address their crime control concerns.

**Laurie Robinson**  
Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Justice Programs

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# **The OJP Bureaus**

**Bureau of Justice Assistance**

**Bureau of Justice Statistics**

**Office of Juvenile Justice &  
Delinquency Prevention**

**National Institute of Justice**

**Office for Victims of Crime**

## **Bureau of Justice Assistance Fiscal Year 1998 Program Plan**

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### **From the Director**

This document is a summary of programs the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) will support in Fiscal Year (FY) 1998, but it represents more than a compilation of program titles and grantee names. It is a reflection of, among other things, the power of the concept of community justice.

Community justice has become a powerful agent of change in our nation because it recognizes that the components of the criminal justice system are most effective when they work in partnership with each other and with those they serve. Throughout this Program Plan, you will find initiatives that put the best ideas of community justice into practice by using innovative partnerships to engage communities in restoring safety to our nation's streets, workplaces, and schools.

The \$1.7 billion appropriated for BJA activities in FY 1998 will support collaborative efforts in every area of the criminal justice system, including law enforcement, crime prevention, corrections, courts, prosecution, probation, indigent defense, pretrial services, technology (with a special emphasis on systems integration), evaluation, and training and technical assistance. To build on the success of Open Solicitation '97, BJA will continue to seek input from state, local, and tribal practitioners on how public-private partnerships can make the criminal justice system more effective and how BJA can support communities in developing comprehensive strategies to prevent and control drug abuse.

It is our hope that Open Solicitation '98 and all BJA-funded FY 1998 programs will continue to stimulate the extraordinary efforts of dedicated public servants across America who are looking at criminal justice in new ways. Community justice has opened the criminal justice system at every level to unprecedented opportunities for collaboration across a wide range of disciplines. BJA is committed to seeking out the best of these new approaches, demonstrating and documenting their effectiveness, and replicating them in other communities.

We welcome your comments and suggestions and encourage you to write to, call, or e-mail BJA at the addresses provided in this document. Working together, we can meet the enormous challenge of assuring peace and justice in all of the nation's communities.

**Nancy E. Gist**

Director

Bureau of Justice Assistance

## About BJA

The mission of the Bureau of Justice Assistance is to provide leadership and assistance in support of local criminal justice strategies to achieve safe communities. BJA's overall goals are to: (1) reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse; and (2) improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. To achieve these goals, BJA programs emphasize enhanced coordination and cooperation of federal, state, and local efforts. BJA's objectives in support of these goals are to:

Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies to reduce and prevent crime and violence.

Encourage the active participation of community organizations and citizens in efforts to prevent crime, drug abuse, and violence.

Provide training and technical assistance in support of efforts to prevent crime, drug abuse, and violence at local, state, and national levels.

Reduce the availability of illegal weapons and develop programs to address violence in our communities.

Enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to reduce crime.

Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of all aspects of the adjudication process.

Assist states in freeing prison space for serious and violent offenders through the design, development, and implementation of effective correctional options for nonviolent offenders.

Enhance the ability of state and local agencies, in conjunction with the

Immigration and Naturalization Service, to apprehend and deport criminal aliens.

Encourage and support evaluation of the effectiveness of funded programs, disseminate program results, and enhance the ability of criminal justice agencies to use new information technologies.

## FY 1998 BJA Funding Streams

### *Byrne Formula Funds*

BJA is authorized by Congress under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program to make grants to states, for use by states and local units of government, to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crimes and serious offenders, and to enforce state and local laws that establish offenses similar to those in the Federal Controlled Substances Act. Under the Formula Grant Program (Byrne), BJA determines each state's annual grant entitlement by applying a modified population-based formula to the total amount of the appropriation. A base amount (.25 percent of the total) is guaranteed to each state, with remaining funds distributed according to population. To receive Byrne funds, each state must develop a strategic, multiyear violence prevention and drug control strategy to demonstrate that funds will be used in accordance with the purposes of the law. There are 26 legislative purpose areas to which Byrne Formula funds can be applied. States must also "pass through" a share of the funds to local jurisdictions in proportion to local agencies' share of total state criminal justice expenditures.

### *Byrne Discretionary Funds*

BJA is authorized by Congress to award grants to public and private agencies and organizations for national-scope demonstration, training, and technical assistance programs in support of state and local criminal justice systems. Each year Congress directs BJA to award a portion of the appropriated Byrne Program funds to specified

programs and organizations. These “earmarked” funds are awarded to programs such as the National Citizens’ Crime Prevention Campaign and the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program. The remaining Byrne Discretionary funds are used to continue existing demonstration programs, establish new programs, or establish or continue technical assistance programs that address the needs of the states and local jurisdictions.

In FY 1998, BJA will continue the Open Solicitation, a competitive grant program designed to support and encourage innovations at the state and local level and provide information to other jurisdictions on efforts taking place in communities across the country. The Open Solicitation competition was introduced in FY 1997 with a simplified, user-friendly application process that encouraged the participation of nontraditional applicants.

For Open Solicitation ‘98, BJA will solicit concept papers under one or more of the following topic areas. The topic areas were identified by practitioners working at the state and local levels and reflect major areas of interest and concern in criminal justice. BJA hopes to guide resources toward innovative approaches that address these important issues:

- Community Justice
- Hate Crimes
- Juveniles in Adult Systems
- Victimization of the Elderly
- Criminal Justice Challenges for Rural and Tribal Communities
- Obstacles to Justice
- Indigent Defense
- Integrated Information Systems

Application deadlines for Open Solicitation submissions will be announced during FY 1998.

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

Pursuant to the provisions of the FY 1998 Appropriations Act, BJA will continue implementation of the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) Program initiated in FY 1996. This program provides units of local government with funds to underwrite projects designed to reduce crime and improve public safety. Under the statutory provisions of the LLEBG Program, BJA sets aside funds to be awarded directly to units of local government within a state. The amounts are proportionate to the state’s average annual number of Part 1 violent crimes reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation compared to the average for all other states for the three most recent calendar years. However, each state receives a minimum award of .25 percent of the total amount available for formula distribution. By law, projects under this program must be funded in accordance with the following purpose areas: supporting law enforcement, enhancing security measures in and around schools, establishing or supporting drug courts, enhancing the adjudication of violent offenders, establishing multijurisdictional law enforcement task forces, enhancing crime prevention programs, and defraying the costs of indemnification insurance.

### ***Other Programs***

BJA administers several programs that are not funded through the funding streams described in this introduction. Each fiscal year, Congress places line items in BJA’s appropriation for other special initiatives. These line items include funding for the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program, the National White-Collar Crime Center, the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), the Watch Your Car Program, and the Public Safety Officers’ Benefits (PSOB) Program. In addition, BJA has partnered with other federal agencies to administer grant programs on their behalf. For example, BJA receives funds from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to award grants under the State Identification Systems Grants Program.

## **How This Program Plan Is**

## Organized

This program plan describes programs administered by BJA in the broad categories of law enforcement, crime prevention, adjudication, corrections, comprehensive and specialized initiatives, technology and systems improvement, and evaluation. The plan emphasizes Byrne Discretionary Program funds because BJA directly controls their distribution. A separate chapter, *Accessing Funds for New Programs*, describes programs to be announced in FY 1998 that will be available to general or specific audiences on a competitive basis.

***Chapters 1 through 8 describe BJA's overall program plan. If you are primarily interested in accessing BJA funds, refer to Chapter 9. All other programs described in this plan are either continuation grants to existing grantees or awards for specific grantees.***

## Chapter 1: Partnerships

By building on productive relationships of the past while exploring new partnerships, BJA is able to pool resources, support, and funds and apply them to current topics and gaps in the criminal justice system. Coordination with federal, state, and local partners has enabled BJA to offer new strategies, new alternatives, and new directions to performance-oriented planning. The following are just a few examples of the many new partnerships BJA has developed with federal, state, and local agencies for FY 1998.

### ***Strategic Planning Partnerships***

Strategies such as the Comprehensive Communities Program, Tribal Strategies Against Violence, and other community-based initiatives demonstrate that local strategic planning works when it is comprehensive and coordinated with state and federal resources. However, while states have a significant role in supporting local crime prevention and control strategies, local efforts often take place independently of state planning and decisionmaking. Furthermore,

states and localities are assuming ever greater roles in criminal justice planning and implementation, but sometimes their efforts are not coordinated, resulting in both duplication of activities and unnecessary gaps in crime programs. Through partnerships with the Byrne State Administrative Agencies, BJA will promote model processes and planning structures that integrate state and local criminal justice strategies emphasizing collaboration, resources sharing, and balanced delivery of criminal justice services. The initiative will include an assessment of how states integrate local crime prevention and control planning into their strategic plans and the degree to which states take an active role in facilitating local planning and implementing comprehensive community-based programs. In addition, BJA will establish an institute to promote individual and team skills in developing strategic plans for comprehensive criminal justice responses in our communities.

### ***Electronic Roadmap for Evaluation***

BJA, in partnership with the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA), and with input from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Office for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, will launch an innovative new Web site called the Electronic Roadmap for Evaluation. The interactive site will provide step-by-step instruction for planning, designing, and conducting evaluations of state and local criminal justice programs and feature evaluation models, bibliographies, resource guides, glossaries, and examples of evaluations conducted by state and local practitioners. The Electronic Roadmap for Evaluation, which will also be available on CD-ROM, represents the most significant step in recent history in BJA's effort to build an evaluation component into all criminal justice programs and to answer the question, "What works?"

### ***Federal Partners in Local Planning—A Systemwide Training Initiative***

Through a partnership with the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), and BJA, several sites will host training workshops for teams of municipal and community leaders. The curriculum will focus on strengthening the link between state and local planning efforts, U.S. Attorneys, and the federal resources they represent. Local law enforcement coordinators and NCPC will sponsor the workshops to share success stories of selected jurisdictions, identify elements and qualities of successful programs, and provide problem solving techniques through interactive sessions.

#### ***Integrated Criminal Justice Information System***

BJA will work with the other OJP bureaus and the Department of Justice (DOJ) Executive Technology Board to assist state and local jurisdictions in assessing their existing system capabilities and needs and provide a blueprint or methodology(ies) for integrating their information systems.

#### ***Drug Testing in the Criminal Justice System***

BJA, in partnership with the Pretrial Services Resource Center, as well as with NIJ, the Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO), and the Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO), will sponsor a series of regional training workshops for state and local officials on drug testing. The workshops will be open to a wide range of criminal justice practitioners and will cover topics such as legal safeguards, equipment, information management, appropriate systemic responses to positive drug tests, and the link between substance abuse and domestic violence. The Pretrial Services Resource Center will be available for additional technical assistance upon request by individual sites.

#### ***Crimes Against the Elderly***

BJA, in collaboration with the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for OJP, the other OJP bureaus, and with appropriate public and private

interest groups and agencies, will conduct a focus group consisting of representatives from agencies that administer Byrne Formula Grant funds in states with large elderly populations. In an effort to develop a comprehensive approach to confront the issue of crime against the elderly, the focus group will discuss issues, developments, strategies, and recommendations to prevent and combat victimization of the elderly.

#### ***Sustainment Strategies Series***

Many grantees face the challenge of finding resources to sustain their programs once federal funding has ended. To help address this issue, BJA, in coordination with the Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS) and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), will sponsor a series of workshops to discuss public/private funding support, program effectiveness, media relations, and constructing partnerships. The dates and locations of the workshops will be announced.

#### ***BJA-NIJ National Evaluation Partnership***

BJA currently is funding more than 16 national evaluation projects through NIJ. Planning for FY 1998 calls for the evaluation of four initiatives that have potential national impact:

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

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

#### ***Federal Team Building Initiative***

Under an interagency agreement with BJA, the State Justice Institute (SJI) will provide training and technical assistance to facilitate the establishment, maintenance, and institutionalization of partnerships among courts, criminal justice agencies, treatment providers, and other organizations to promote effective

responses to particular types of cases or classes of offenders. These partnerships can take many forms, including drug courts, family violence coordinating councils, sex offender management teams, and intermediate sanctions working groups. The program will encourage and foster collaborative associations with various organizations to provide assistance and expertise to interested jurisdictions

### ***Front-End Decisionmaking in the Criminal Justice System***

BJA, in partnership with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), will host a focus group to address issues involved in front-end judicial decisionmaking in the criminal justice system. The focus group will examine how judges can best be provided accurate and timely information on the threat defendants pose to themselves and public safety when making decisions on releasing or holding individuals pending trial. Topics planned for intensive discussion include using technology to better inform decisionmaking by the judiciary and improving front-end decisions involving screening and supervision in specialty courts, such as drug courts, community courts, and domestic violence courts. The focus group will develop a series of recommendations for consideration by BJA, other OJP bureaus, and NIC.

### ***Strategic Technical Assistance Resources Initiative***

OJP offices often work together on complex and fast-moving projects. Meeting this challenge successfully requires a high level of coordination in sharing information. BJA, in partnership with the other OJP agencies, and with the assistance of Aspen Systems Corporation, has taken the lead in developing the capacity to gather and automatically store information on the availability of technical assistance resources across OJP. This capacity will allow OJP offices to more rapidly and effectively respond to requests for technical assistance and training.

### ***Partnership Conferences***

The National Criminal Justice Association will

assist BJA in designing and developing regional and national partnership conferences to provide opportunities for criminal justice practitioners and administrators of federal criminal justice funds to discuss emerging issues in the criminal justice policy field.

### ***Privatization of Detention Facilities and Services***

BJA will collaborate with the Bureau of Prisons (BOP), NIC, and the OJP Corrections Program Office (CPO) to examine issues and practices concerning the privatization of detention facilities and services. The initiative will include a survey, to be developed by BJA, BOP, NIC, and CPO, of corrections professionals on these issues. The results will be disseminated during the 1998 CPO Conference on Privatization for State Corrections Administrators. After the conference, followup surveys will be conducted with large, as well as rural jails. The information collected through this project will be used to identify gaps in corrections programming and to develop training materials and programs on privatization issues.

### ***Girls in the Juvenile Justice System***

Services for girls in the juvenile justice system are often limited. Court-involved girls share a host of unique physical, social, and psychological problems that require early intervention and supervision programs designed differently from those for boys. BJA will partner with OJJDP to address the needs of court-involved girls, especially those who are pregnant or have children.

### ***IACP Summit on Hate Crimes***

Hate crimes have become a serious problem in our nation. Stories of bias-motivated incidents are prevalent throughout the news media. In response, BJA and the OJP offices and bureaus will support the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) Summit on Hate Crimes, scheduled for spring 1998. This summit will bring together law enforcement officials and experts on hate crimes to discuss and develop strategies for addressing these crimes.

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## Chapter 2: Law Enforcement Programs

### Law Enforcement Purpose Areas

In FY 1998, BJA will award funds to support law enforcement programs in the following legislatively mandated purpose areas:

#### *Task Force Operations*

BJA funding will support programs that integrate federal, state, and local drug law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies for the purpose of coordinating intelligence, facilitating multijurisdictional investigations, and maximizing arrests, seizures, and prosecutions. Byrne Formula funds will support statewide task force operations and LLEBG Program funds will support projects to prevent and control crime in rural areas. Byrne Discretionary Grant Program funds will continue to support ongoing drug enforcement task force initiatives in Washington, D.C., firearms trafficking programs, homicide initiatives, and task force training programs for commanders and police executives.

#### *Eradication of Drug Supply*

Byrne Formula funds will support programs that work to eliminate marijuana plants, clandestine laboratories that produce illegal controlled substances such as methamphetamine and other drugs. Byrne Discretionary funds will be used to support the ongoing Clandestine Laboratory Strategy Training Program.

#### *Property Crimes*

Byrne Formula funds will support programs that disrupt illicit commerce in stolen goods and property, including motor vehicle theft and “chop shop” operations.

#### *White-Collar Crime*

BJA Formula funds will support initiatives directed at organized crime, public corruption crimes, drug corruption in police departments, and fraud against the government. Byrne Discretionary funds will support the National White-Collar Crime Center and health fraud initiatives with emphasis on the elderly.

#### *Police Operations*

Byrne Formula funds will be used to improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing control programs, drug-free school zones, integrated criminal apprehension programs, statewide violent offender apprehension programs, drug recognition training, K-9 units, and juvenile gang enforcement.

Under the LLEBG Program, funds will be available for the hiring and training of additional law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel, the payment of overtime to presently employed officers and support personnel, and the procurement of equipment, technology, and other material directly related to law enforcement functions. LLEBG funds will also be available to enhance security measures in and around schools and for other facilities considered to have special risks for incidents of crime.

#### *Financial Investigations*

Byrne Formula funds will support investigations that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, financial information-sharing systems, asset forfeiture units, and model drug control legislation aimed at assets.

### ***Drug Trafficking in Public Housing and Domestic Violence***

Byrne Formula funds will address the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing. Byrne Formula funds also will be used to improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems' response to domestic and family violence, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly that occurs in public housing.

### ***Street Sales, DUI, and Gang Control***

Finally, Byrne Formula funds will support programs that strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales, enforce driving under the influence (DUI) laws, and reach out to gangs or to youth who are involved in or are at risk of becoming involved in gangs. Byrne Discretionary funds will continue to support the Gang Organized Crime Narcotics Violence Enforcement Program.

## **FY 1998 Discretionary Programs**

### **Continuing Programs**

#### ***Comprehensive Homicide Initiative***

The Comprehensive Homicide Initiative (CHI) is designed to combat homicide and increase homicide clearance rates through the development and demonstration of a multifaceted approach that can be fully documented and ultimately replicated in other jurisdictions. The recommendations of the IACP Murder Summit Report, which identified 39 prevention, intervention, enforcement, and prosecution strategies for law enforcement, the juvenile justice system, and local entities, serves as the basis for this program. Each city participating in the initiative evaluates these strategies, selecting and tailoring those that are appropriate to its situation and needs. The FY 1998 program will build upon the success of Richmond, California, a previous demonstration site.

Under Phase I of 1998 CHI funding, two new grantees will receive startup funds to develop a

comprehensive and coordinated response. Within the first nine months of the project, the grantees will develop an action plan to effectively address the homicide problem in their respective jurisdiction. The objectives of Phase I are to:

Establish a comprehensive local planning team consisting of representatives from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, the juvenile justice system, schools, legislatures, community groups, social service agencies, health services, and individual residents.

Identify, analyze, and document the primary types and causes of homicides in the jurisdiction.

Develop innovative strategies and processes that have a high probability for improving the prevention, intervention, enforcement, and prosecution of homicide cases by focusing on recommendations of the IACP Murder Summit.

Following the submission of an acceptable action plan to BJA that includes strategies to reduce homicide rates and improve homicide clearance rates in the selected jurisdictions, each of the sites will be eligible for a Phase II grant to facilitate the implementation of their strategies. The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) will provide training and technical assistance to each selected site.

#### ***Drug Enforcement in Washington, D.C.***

Grantee: Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force

Through a grant to the Arlington County, Virginia Police Department, the Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force will continue to provide a visible law enforcement presence through the following activities: disrupting major links between drug

suppliers, distributors, and users; initiating enforcement action against property owners who knowingly allow their property to be used in the distribution of illicit drugs; developing comprehensive intelligence systems; and coordinating with appropriate agencies to control illegal firearms used by drug organizations and drug traffickers. In addition, a regional gang tracking system will be established. This project is continued consistent with a congressional earmark.

***Operation Cooperation: Developing Guidelines for Security and Law Enforcement Partnerships***

Grantees: Institute for Law and Justice  
Hallcrest Systems, Inc.

This project is designed to develop protocols and guidelines to address the issues that have historically challenged the relationship between law enforcement and private security. Protocols, guidelines, and a companion video will be used to foster partnerships between law enforcement agencies and private security organizations throughout the United States in order to blend the combined resources of public law enforcement and private security in cooperative programs. Supplemental funds will be made available to convert the video presentation materials to CD-ROM for use in training corporate and law enforcement executives.

**Training and Technical Assistance Programs**

***Investigative and Surveillance Technology Initiative***

Grantee: Institute of Investigative Technology,  
Cockeysville, Maryland

The Institute of Investigative Technology (IIT) will provide, using LLEBG funding, training in investigative and surveillance technology to administrative-level officers and detectives. The training will be provided at 38 one-week training sessions at state law enforcement training facilities throughout the country. IIT will also

develop a toll-free hotline to provide information to the field on selecting and using investigative and surveillance equipment and technology.

***Grants Management Workshop Series***

Grantee: Institute for Intergovernmental  
Research, Tallahassee, Florida

In both FY 1996 and 1997, BJA awarded approximately 2,800 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants to units of local government, with awards ranging from \$10,000 to \$33 million. The purpose of the Grants Management Workshop Series is to provide program support and technical assistance to first-time BJA grantees, including most LLEBG recipients. This assistance will be provided through a series of seminars that will focus on grants management and associated programmatic and administrative requirements.

***Gang Organized Crime/Narcotics Violence Enforcement Program—Technical Assistance***

Grantee: Institute for Intergovernmental  
Research, Tallahassee, Florida

The Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR) will assist local law enforcement and prosecution agencies in addressing gang-related violence, with a special focus on drugs and firearms. IIR will help agencies develop and implement a shared management task force approach to organized criminal gang activity and will concentrate on the interruption or removal of entire criminal gang structures. IIR will continue to provide technical support and operational performance assessment to two demonstration sites previously funded under this program and will be available to state and local criminal justice agencies engaged in or initiating similar efforts. Additionally, IIR will develop interactive CD-ROM products and videos as an additional means of providing technical assistance. A monograph describing the lessons learned from the program's demonstration sites will be published for dissemination.

***Clandestine Laboratory Model Enforcement Program***

Grantee: Circle Solutions, Inc., Vienna, Virginia

The Clandestine Laboratory Model Enforcement Program will continue to assist state and local policy makers and practitioners responsible for public safety resource allocation decisions related to law enforcement and hazardous chemical problems associated with clandestine manufacturing of illegal drugs. The program model, documented in the BJA monograph *Developing a Strategy for a Multiagency Response to Clandestine Drug Laboratories*, provides a foundation from which a comprehensive multiagency response can be developed at the state and regional levels. A trainer's guide, student's guide, and curriculum have been developed based upon this model. During the continuation period, training and followup technical assistance will be provided to practitioners in approximately 15 locations and will include a discussion of the rapid expansion of the problem of methamphetamine manufacture and use.

***Training for Narcotics Task Force Commanders***

Grantee: Center for Task Force Training, Tallahassee, Florida

The Center for Task Force Training (CenTF) at the Institute for Intergovernmental Research will continue to provide specialized management training to task force commanders and executives in support of the Byrne Formula and Discretionary Grant programs in the area of multijurisdictional task force approaches to narcotics trafficking. The training program will focus on management and command of investigations and prosecutions. In addition to the presentation of the core curriculum in basic and advanced command management workshops, CenTF will provide support services to task force operations in videotape training materials development. CenTF also houses a research library. During this continuation period, CenTF will design and develop a

curriculum for methamphetamine drug operations investigation management and conduct approximately five workshops in this specific area.

***Training for Local Law Enforcement Officers in Anti-Drug Activities Involving Illegal Aliens***

Grantee: International Association of Chiefs of Police

This project will develop a seminar to improve the potential of local law enforcement to identify and cope effectively with the expanding threat of criminal aliens involved in narcotics trafficking and other criminal activities. The project is designed to provide training to local law enforcement officials on fraudulent document recognition and other procedures the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) uses to identify criminal aliens. Training will ensure that criminal alien groups are covered from a regional, as well as a national basis. During the continuation period, the grantee will revise the training curriculum to reflect recent amendments to federal immigration laws, which provide enhanced authority to state and local law enforcement agencies in dealing with illegal aliens. With additional funding provided by INS, a regional conference will be conducted during the project period on enforcement of the southwest border of the United States.

***Homicide Investigation Enhancement Program—Training and Technical Assistance***

Grantee: Police Executive Research Forum

PERF will continue to provide training and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies to help police departments decrease rates of homicides and increase clearance rates. PERF will also develop model homicide investigation strategies and facilitate the dissemination of a homicide investigation training course developed by PERF under a separate BJA-funded grant.

***Rural Law Enforcement Center***

Grantee: University of Arkansas Criminal Justice

Institute, Little Rock, Arkansas

The purpose of this project is to assess the needs of sheriffs and police chiefs in rural communities and to provide technical assistance based on those needs. The project will provide an electronic information clearinghouse for rural law enforcement officers and agencies, explore the use of case management software as an information processing tool in felony cases in four selected sites, and provide an Internet access point for rural law enforcement agencies.

Technical assistance will be provided via the Internet and toll-free dial-up terminals. Needs for information and resources will be assessed through a focus group meeting of sheriffs, prosecutors, and police chiefs.

***Firearms Trafficking Interdiction Technical Assistance Project***

Grantee: International Association of Chiefs of Police

IACP will provide nationwide firearms trafficking technical assistance to state, county, and local law enforcement agencies based on their individual requirements and needs. Under this project, IACP will identify gaps in existing programs, projects, and services; select jurisdictions for technical assistance based on predetermined criteria; and provide technical assistance in a variety of formats including, but not limited to, publications, telecommunications, video conferencing, and single and cluster site visits.

***National Firearms Trafficking Investigation Training Program and Administrative Support to the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact***

Grantee: Police Executive Research Forum

PERF will provide training to state and local law enforcement officers about existing federal and state firearms-related statutes and will further publicize the purpose and goals of the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact to federal, state, and local criminal justice officials and the public. The goal of the project is to continue to

inform state and local enforcement agencies about the value of gathering and sharing information on illicit firearms trafficking and to indicate how those activities will assist in the investigation, interdiction, and prosecution of cases involving the criminal misuse of illicit firearms. BJA's initial award provided funds to conduct training programs in the 14 participating Compact states and the District of Columbia. This award will expand the training program to additional states. During the project period, PERF will conduct a needs assessment to identify training needs in non-Compact jurisdictions, coordinate activities with the respective U.S. Attorney's offices, form an advisory group to discuss and plan a revised training curriculum, develop and finalize the revised training curriculum, select the training sites, and conduct and evaluate 10 training sessions.

***National Law Enforcement Policy Center***

Grantee: International Association of Chiefs of Police

The National Law Enforcement Policy Center establishes model law enforcement policies that can be adopted by law enforcement agencies at the state and local level and used by law enforcement leaders for guidance and decisionmaking. The Policy Center also provides tuition-free regional policy development training for law enforcement agencies. Under this award, it will continue to develop and disseminate model policies for use by state and local law enforcement agencies and will revise policies that have become outdated. These model policies will address planning and operational issues associated with virtually all aspects of law enforcement administration.

***Training on Court Security and Risk Management for Judicial Officials***

Grantee: National Sheriffs' Association

The National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS), and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco,

Georgia will conduct a seminar to introduce state and local law enforcement officials, criminal justice officials, court administrators, and members of the judiciary to contemporary risk management practices. The concepts and ideas gained from the seminar will enhance the ability of participants to protect judicial officials, court personnel, and the public. Participants in the program will learn how to identify inappropriate communications and attack-related behaviors directed toward judicial officials. A total of eight seminars will be conducted during the project period. Enrollment will be open to criminal justice officials, court administrators, and members of the judiciary actively involved with the implementation or supervision of judicial official protective operations or court security programs. Each seminar will cover reporting procedures, approaches to analyzing and assessing threats (USMS), case study and investigative techniques (U.S. Secret Service), investigative process and research (California Highway Patrol), and protective responses. Topics will also include terminology, reporting, legal aspects of inappropriate communications, interview strategies, and psychological analysis.

promote the program to law enforcement and government officials at nationwide conferences,

### **New Noncompetitive Programs**

#### ***State and Local Law Enforcement Equipment Procurement Program***

The State and Local Law Enforcement Equipment Procurement Program gives state and local law enforcement agencies the opportunity to purchase equipment for counter-drug operations at competitive prices through the Department of Defense and General Services Administration ordering systems. This program is particularly important because FY 1996 LLEBG recipients have indicated that they intend to allocate more than 49 percent of their grant funds to purchasing equipment. BJA has awarded grants under the program to California, Colorado, Idaho, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia to serve as pilot initiatives. Grantees will work with state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to determine the best equipment purchase options available,

and provide technical assistance and training to state offices through workshops and onsite visits. This initiative will be closely coordinated with NIJ to ensure compatibility and consistency with their technology programs.

## **Chapter 3: Crime Prevention Programs**

### **Crime Prevention Purpose Areas**

In FY 1998, BJA will award funds to support the following legislatively mandated purpose areas in crime prevention:

#### ***Demand Reduction Education Programs***

Byrne Formula funds will be available to the states for D.A.R.E. officer training. D.A.R.E. initiatives will also be supported by Byrne Discretionary funds.

#### ***Crime Prevention***

Both Byrne Formula and Discretionary funds will support community and neighborhood initiatives that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crime committed against the elderly and crime in rural jurisdictions. These programs include community crime prevention, crime prevention through environmental design, Neighborhood Watch, National Night Out, community policing, rural crime control, efforts in drug-impacted rural jurisdictions, initiatives to reach high-risk youth through outdoor activities, the Senior Citizen Crime Prevention/Golden Alert Program, Boys & Girls Clubs, TRIAD, and strategies to stop violence in tribal communities.

The LLEBG Program will be used to establish crime prevention programs that spur cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel to control, detect, or investigate crime or prosecute criminals.

***Antiterrorism Programs***

Byrne Formula funds will support antiterrorism plans for deep-draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities. Examples of ongoing programs are “Night Eyes” State Water Patrol, airport antiterrorism task forces, and arson prevention and control programs. Byrne Discretionary funds will be used for training and technical assistance for law enforcement agencies to improve the investigation and prevention of terrorism.

***Youth Gangs***

Byrne Formula funds will support law enforcement and prevention programs that reach out to gangs or to youth involved in or are at risk of involvement in gangs. Examples of these programs are gang task forces, the Specialized Gang Prosecutor’s Program, and the Gang Reduction Education and Training Program.

**FY 1998 Discretionary Programs****Continuing Programs*****National Citizens’ Crime Prevention Campaign***

Grantee: National Crime Prevention Council

National in scope, but local in implementation, the National Citizens’ Crime Prevention Campaign will continue to reach out to children, families, public and private service providers, and elected officials to reduce and prevent crime, violence and substance abuse. The Campaign will focus on these five main objectives: (1) the production and dissemination of television, radio, and print “McGruff and Scruff” crime prevention public service announcements (in English and Spanish) and response materials for targeted populations; (2) the development and production of a full range of crime, violence, and drug prevention support materials (e.g., brochures, pamphlets, booklets) and information sharing through the World Wide Web; (3) the provision of national, regional, and state technical assistance and training workshops conducted in conjunction with EOUSA, DEA, state agencies, and state crime prevention

associations; (4) the maintenance of a licensing program that is expected to assist in raising up to \$600,000 in royalties to enhance federally funded crime prevention efforts; and (5) the provision of secretariat services to the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, a network comprising more than 120 national, state, and federal organizations and agencies committed to building safer and better communities. This project is continued consistent with a congressional earmark.

***Expanding, Enhancing, and Establishing Boys & Girls Clubs***

Grantee: Boys & Girls Clubs of America, Atlanta, Georgia

The Boys & Girls Clubs of America, now serving 2.6 million girls and boys in nearly 2,000 clubs nationwide, will use BJA funds to continue to establish new clubs in at-risk communities, including public housing, Indian Country, and Alaska Native villages. The organization will also strengthen and support programming, prevention efforts, and outreach initiatives to residents of public housing, distressed communities, major urban centers, rural jurisdictions, and Indian Country. Where appropriate, clubs will work to support jurisdictionwide crime control and prevention strategies and emphasize the development and implementation of programs involving violence and substance abuse prevention, conflict resolution, and parental involvement and training. This project is continued consistent with a congressional earmark.

***Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)***

Grantee: D.A.R.E. America, Inglewood, California

D.A.R.E. is a drug and violence prevention program active in almost three-quarters of the nation’s school systems that involves the participation of more than 8,600 law enforcement agencies. In addition to continuing the development of D.A.R.E. curricula and related technical assistance, the program will

focus attention on coordinating efforts with representatives of selected public and private agencies and institutions to study and assess the effectiveness of the D.A.R.E. curricula and modify it if necessary. Five D.A.R.E. regional training centers (RTCs) will continue to provide D.A.R.E. training for new officers, inservice training for experienced officers, mentor officer training, parent training, junior and senior high school student training, program development, assessments for training centers, accreditation of law enforcement agencies as D.A.R.E. training centers, and monitoring and technical assistance for agencies replicating the D.A.R.E. program nationwide. RTCs include the Arizona Department of Public Safety, Los Angeles Police Department, Missouri State Highway Patrol, North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation, and the Virginia Department of State Police. This project is continued consistent with a congressional earmark.

#### ***National Night Out***

Grantee: National Association of Town Watch, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania

The National Association of Town Watch will continue to provide support for National Night Out and coordination at the national, state, and local levels by disseminating information and providing technical assistance to federal and state agencies, local units of government, civic and neighborhood organizations, and residents. The program will focus on strengthening comprehensive police-community partnerships and will support the development and enhancement of innovative local crime, violence, and drug prevention initiatives in more than 9,000 communities. This project is continued consistent with a congressional mention.

#### ***TRIAD: A Strategy To Reduce the Criminal Victimization of Older Persons***

Grantee: National Sheriffs' Association, Alexandria, Virginia

TRIAD, a national program cosponsored by NSA, IACP, and the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), will continue its efforts to promote community volunteerism, reduce incidents of victimization, and lessen the impact of crime and violence on the elderly. The program will conduct national, regional, and state training conferences for law enforcement officers, human services providers, and senior citizens; support continued development and dissemination of TRIAD how-to educational publications and materials; develop training-of-trainers workshops; and provide technical assistance to states and local units of government. TRIAD is jointly funded by BJA and OVC.

#### ***Public Education Campaign To Prevent Teen Dating Violence—Outreach***

Grantee: Foundation for Advancements in Science and Education, Los Angeles, California

The Foundation for Advancements in Science and Education and Olmos Productions have collaborated with BJA and other public and private sources to develop and produce an original, one-hour documentary and supplemental viewers' guide to prevent teen dating violence. The film, *It Ain't Love*, examines domestic violence in relationships between young men and women and how such relationships are influenced by family, peers, substance abuse, and cultural values. *It Ain't Love* also examines domestic violence in young relationships within the broader context of domination and control through intimidation and violence. This final phase of the project will involve wide distribution of the video and viewers' guide.

#### ***Community Support Program***

Grantees: Burlington Police Department, Burlington, Vermont  
Chelsea Police Department, Chelsea, Massachusetts

The Community Support Program, initiated by the Burlington Police Department (BPD) in

1996, and the Chelsea Police Department (CPD) in 1997, will continue to enhance those jurisdictions' community policing initiatives by addressing neighborhood conflicts through timely and purposeful interventions. In Burlington, Chelsea, and communities across the country, neighborhood disturbances and quarrels are among the most frequent problems triggering calls for service. BPD and CPD are responding by using specially trained civilians instead of sworn officers to mediate and resolve disputes that arise among residents. This approach reduces personnel costs for the departments and increases community participation in neighborhood problem solving. In FY 1998, special emphasis will be devoted to evaluating and institutionalizing the program so that activities can continue after federal funding ends.

***Assessing Need, Identifying (Crime) Risk, and Providing Assistance to American Indian and Alaska Native Communities***

Grantee: Fox Valley Technical College, Appleton, Wisconsin

This 15-month program will provide training and technical assistance to Native American and Alaska Native communities on identifying and addressing local crime risks. Seven sites will receive intensive training and technical assistance and will serve as host sites for other communities. Training and technical assistance may be made available to other jurisdictions to focus on the special needs of individual communities. The program will emphasize teaching communities how to access resources to address public safety concerns.

## **Chapter 4: Adjudication-Related Programs**

### **Adjudication-Related Purpose Areas**

In FY 1998, BJA will award funds to support adjudication-related programs in the following legislatively mandated purpose areas:

***Criminal Prosecution Programs, Including Model Drug Control Legislation***

Byrne Formula funds will support the following programs: career criminal/major offender prosecution, career drug offender prosecution, the Narcotics Prosecution Unit, model drug control legislation (directed at offenders), and the use of civil Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) laws in drug enforcement. Byrne Discretionary funds will support an ongoing program of the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) dealing with investigative and prosecutorial training to combat telemarketing fraud targeting the elderly. Discretionary funds will also support an ongoing program of the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws to assist states in identifying legislative and program initiatives that strengthen state drug laws and policies through a review of the model state drug laws developed by the President's Commission for Model State Drug Laws.

***Court Programs***

Byrne Formula funds will be used to improve the effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, judicial, and defender resources and implementing court delay reduction programs. Initiatives such as differentiated case management, fast track prosecution/defense, drug courts, court management improvement, court unification, pretrial services delivery, the Community Courts Initiative, training and technical assistance for indigent defense system managers, and programs that promote balance in the criminal justice system will also be supported. Additionally, Byrne Discretionary funds will support ongoing programs such as the Leon County (Tallahassee, Florida) Court, which has begun to implement a system for electronic filing of court documents by attorneys and pro se litigants; an initiative to improve interaction among tribal, state, and federal courts; an adjudication technical assistance project focusing on community justice; and the Red Hook Community Justice Center. Under the LLEBG program, funds will be used to establish or support drug courts that include supervision of

nonviolent substance abuse offenders, testing, treatment, and aftercare services.

#### ***Victim-Witness Assistance***

Byrne Formula funds will be available to develop and implement programs that provide assistance to jurors and witnesses and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime. These programs include one-day trial/jury management improvement, systems for setting juror fees and compensation, victim-witness programs, restitution for victims, and victim assistance.

#### ***Innovative Drug Programs***

Byrne Formula funds will support innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes. Examples of these programs are firearms trafficking control initiatives, the Governors Drug Summit, the Motor Vehicle Officers' Watch for Drugs, the Unified Court Policy on Drug Evidence and Custody, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Drug Abuse Warning Network. With Byrne Discretionary funds, the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) will update a 1991 monograph, *Beyond Convictions: Prosecutors as Community Leaders in the War on Drugs*, that provides an overview of prosecutor-led programs that employ a comprehensive, multiagency, community-based strategy to address drug abuse.

#### ***Violent Juvenile Prosecution***

Byrne Formula funds will be used to address the need for effective bindover systems for the prosecution of violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults for certain violent crimes. Two programs supported by these funds are the Violent Juvenile Waiver to Adult Court Program and the Prosecutor's Juvenile Bindover Unit. Byrne Discretionary funds will also support programs dealing with juveniles charged as adults, including the development and pilot testing of a curriculum for juvenile transfers held in juvenile

institutions in West Virginia, and special defender and advocacy services for juveniles tried as adults in New York City. Funds from the LLEBG Program will be used to enhance the adjudication of cases involving violent offenders, including those of violent juvenile offenders.

#### ***Habeas Corpus Litigation***

Byrne Formula funds will be used to assist in the litigation of federal habeas corpus petitions concerning state prisoners under death penalty sentences.

### **FY 1998 Discretionary Programs**

#### **Continuing Programs**

##### ***Red Hook Community Justice Center***

Grantee: Center for Court Innovation, New York, New York

In collaboration with the New York State Unified Court System, the City of New York, and the Kings County District Attorney, the Center for Court Innovation will establish a community justice center in the community of Red Hook in Brooklyn, New York. Plans for the center include mediation, job training, victim assistance, legal education, and youth development, as well as an extensive range of onsite services such as drug treatment, health care, job training, and domestic violence counseling. Innovative features will include multijurisdictional authority extending to civil and family court cases in addition to low-level criminal cases.

##### ***Models of Effective Court-Based Services Delivery to Children and Their Families***

Grantee: National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, Virginia

BJA, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), and OJJDP are collaborating to encourage courts to work more closely with other community services to better serve children and their families. NCSC will also work with

the OJP Safe Kids-Safe Streets program by providing technical assistance on the link between child abuse and neglect and domestic violence. In FY 1998, NCSC will select two additional court sites and assess how their response to multiple problems (child abuse, neglect, and domestic violence) within the same family affects what services are ordered and how service delivery is monitored. Moreover, NCSC will identify court practices that contribute to the effective coordination of cases involving members of the same family. Anticipated products include a program operations manual describing exemplary practices in the coordination and delivery of services to children and their families and a program brief summarizing the program for policy makers.

***Substance Abuse Treatment Needs of Women Offenders: A Training Module for Judges and Court Personnel***

Grantee: Center for Community Alternatives, Syracuse, New York

With a significant number of women now incarcerated in state and federal institutions, the need for programs addressing the distinct needs of women in the criminal justice system is increasing. The Center for Community Alternatives will conduct a pilot training program for New York State judges, treatment personnel, and criminal justice personnel for substance-abusing women incarcerated in the State of New York.

***Urban Court Managers Network***

Grantee: Justice Management Institute, Denver, Colorado

The Justice Management Institute, in collaboration with the National Association for Court Management, will facilitate the development of a peer network among urban trial court managers through which information can be shared on promising innovations in areas such as community courts, court-monitored drug testing and treatment referrals, domestic violence programs, and delay reduction initiatives.

***Prosecution of Computer Crimes***

Grantee: National Association of Attorneys General

This program is designed to enhance state and local prosecutorial efforts in the area of computer crime, promote the development of coordinated computer-crimes policy among several states, and promote federal-state cooperation in this field. A component of the program will include local law enforcement agencies. NAAG will conduct an inventory of existing state and state-local computer crime units and document models that may be replicated in other jurisdictions. The Association will also maintain a database of significant briefs from state court cases involving computer crime, technology, and policy. The initiative will be coordinated closely with the Criminal Division's Infotech Working Group.

***National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems***

The National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems is a collaborative effort of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and BJA to collect information about the structures of state and local indigent defense systems, caseload levels, related costs, policies, and practices. An advisory group of indigent defense practitioners met with BJS and BJA staff in 1997 to discuss data collection issues. During FY 1998, the project will develop a survey instrument and begin data collection.

***Community Prosecution***

Grantee: American Prosecutors Research Institute

The APRI will continue its technical assistance efforts in the field of community justice. This program encourages local prosecutors to be more responsive to the needs of their communities by bringing the prosecutor and the community together as partners to maintain public safety. Several specific activities will be implemented during this program period. A community prosecution technical assistance guide will be published to help community prosecution

programs operate more effectively. APRI will also convene a community prosecution symposium in the Washington, D.C., area that will bring together participants from key disciplines to help prosecutors plan, implement, and operate community prosecution programs, build interagency cooperation, and develop partnerships with community organizations. In addition, a fifth community prosecution technical assistance workshop will be held to introduce the concept of community prosecution to local prosecutors. The workshop will address the importance of forging partnerships between law enforcement, the community, and interested organizations to develop a proactive plan to combat local crime problems.

#### ***Inter-Apache Conference of Courts***

Grantee: Jicarilla Apache Tribal Court, Dulce, New Mexico

An appellate court is in the process of being developed for the Apache nations, which includes nine Apache tribes in New Mexico and Arizona. The conference will serve as a forum for judges, clerks, and other court personnel from the nine Apache tribes. Proposed activities will include joint training of court personnel and a cross-study of the statutory and traditional laws of the various Apache tribes, as well as agreements or laws regarding judgements entered into by each Apache tribe requiring enforcement by another tribe.

#### ***Sioux Nation Supreme Court***

Grantee: Dakota Territory Chairman's Council, South Dakota

The Dakota Territory Chairman's Council will support the implementation of a coordinated tribal court system within each Sioux Nation tribe. The Supreme Court will provide a forum for intertribal conflict resolution between the constituent tribes, establish uniform principles of common law linking traditional customs with modern law, and uniformly apply the legislative enactments, compacts, and accords of the Dakota Territory Chairman's Council. The court's

primary purpose will be to facilitate the structure, jurisdiction, and procedures of the Sioux Nation's tribal court system.

#### ***Improving Interaction Among Tribal, State, and Federal Courts***

Grantee: National Indian Justice Center, Petaluma, California

The National Indian Justice Center (NIJC) will expand its activities to improve relationships among tribal, state, and federal courts by helping to fund at least three tribal-state-federal court forums. The forums will help alleviate jurisdictional problems among the participants. In January 1989, the Conference of State Chief Justices created the Prevention and Resolution of Jurisdictional Disputes Project to improve the operational relationships among tribal, state, and federal judicial systems. A major recommendation of the Conference's Advisory Committee was to create tribal-state-federal court forums. In addition, NIJC will provide technical assistance to the tribal courts by developing resource guides addressing tribal court issues, including a guide to dealing with non-Indian criminal activity while also protecting community interests and an update of Indian Country jurisdictional issues for tribal, state, and federal judges.

#### ***National Judicial College***

Grantee: National Judicial College, Reno, Nevada

The National Judicial College (NJC) will continue its scholarship program for state, local, and tribal court judges, court administrators, and state judicial educators in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. In addition, NJC will develop a community justice curriculum to help the courts increase collaboration with the community and explore the changing role of judges. NJC will also develop a special curriculum for tribal court judges. This project is continued consistent with a congressional earmark.

***Professional Certification Program for Pretrial and Court Services Officers***

Grantee: Association of Pretrial Professionals, Tallahassee, Florida

The Association of Pretrial Professionals in Florida (APPF) will develop pilot training curricula and professional certification standards for pretrial services programs and staff. APPF will work closely with the Florida Institute of Government to develop the standards, which are intended for statewide application and possible national replication.

***Public Trust and Confidence in the Courts: Jury System Improvement***

Grantee: American Judicature Society, Chicago, Illinois

Improving the jury system will increase public trust, confidence, and knowledge about the courts, increase court efficiency, and help to reduce costs. This program will survey the results of recent research and state jury reform efforts. The product of the grant will be a comprehensive document that provides examples of successful efforts to address these issues and recommends action.

***Promoting Innovation in Small and Medium-Sized Prosecutorial Settings***

Grantee: Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies

This program is designed to help prosecutors introduce change and innovation in traditional prosecutorial environments. The Jefferson Institute for Justice Studies will assist prosecutors operating in small and medium-sized offices to improve essential activities of their offices: police-prosecutor relations, intake and screening, and case and information management. Training and technical assistance will be offered to other prosecutorial offices using the original offices as demonstration sites.

***Community-Focused Courts***

Grantee: National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, Virginia

NCSC is identifying existing models of collaboration between the courts and the public and exploring ways that private and public funders can combine with the government to assist community justice initiatives. In addition, NCSC provides technical assistance for the DOJ Community Justice Initiative as part of BJA's Community Justice Assistance Center. Through the activities carried out under the developmental phase of this project, NCSC has identified current strategies for building partnerships, developed a community-focused court agenda, and promoted this agenda. In FY 1998, NCSC will continue to promote further development of community-focused courts and support existing and emerging state and local partnerships between courts and communities.

***Training and Technical Assistance Programs***

***Community Justice Assistance Center***

Grantee: Fund for the City of New York, New York, New York

The purpose of this program is to provide funding and support to establish a Community Justice Assistance Center (CJAC) with the Fund for the City of New York, a nonprofit, public-private partnership. The center's primary objective is to help courts and communities throughout the nation close the gaps that have emerged between them. In performing this work, CJAC will draw upon the experience and expertise of the Midtown Community Court and related projects, which are operated and staffed by the Fund. Organizations such as the APRI, NCSC, NIC, National Association of Drug Court Professionals, American Parole and Probation Association, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, and the Center for Effective Public Policy serve as partners in a consortium of technical assistance providers, whose efforts will be coordinated through the Center for Court Innovation. CJAC will be relocated to the Red

Hook Community Center once construction is complete.

***Investigative and Prosecutorial Training To Combat Telemarketing Fraud Targeting the Elderly***

Grantees: American Prosecutors Research Institute  
National Association of Attorneys General  
National White-Collar Crime Center

This collaborative project of APRI, NAAG, and the National White-Collar Crime Center will seek to protect potential victims of telemarketing fraud through prevention, education, public awareness, and training. The Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement Task Force will develop training curricula and provide training to state and local investigators and prosecutors through national and regional training conferences. The program will be coordinated throughout its implementation with the DOJ Criminal Division and other appropriate DOJ components. This project is continued consistent with a congressional earmark.

***Assessment and Enhancement of Indigent Defense Services***

Grantee: National Legal Aid and Defender Association

The National Legal Aid and Defender Association (NLADA) will continue its national-scope training and technical assistance program with a special emphasis on legal services assistance in criminal cases.

***DNA Legal Assistance Unit***

Grantee: American Prosecutors Research Institute

APRI provides technical assistance and training through its DNA Legal Assistance Unit to help prosecutors and DNA laboratory analysts in understanding and using DNA typing technology to investigate and prosecute cases involving capital murder, homicide, sexual assault, and child abuse. The unit will continue to collect and

maintain state statutes governing the creation and maintenance of DNA tissue sample banks and admissibility of DNA evidence and will conduct two training conferences.

***Trial Court Performance Standards and Measurement System***

Grantee: National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, Virginia

This project represents BJA's most comprehensive initiative to provide technical assistance to state court systems. More than five years in development, the Trial Court Performance Standards and Measurement (TCPSM) System was developed by BJA and NCSC. Their efforts produced a common language for describing, classifying, and measuring the performance of trial courts. A multi-volume guide to the system is available from BJA. In FY 1998, the BJA and NCSC will encourage and promote the widespread use of the TCPSM System among the nation's state and local courts and provide education and training to specific jurisdictions on implementing the system.

***Health Care Fraud Prosecution—Training and Technical Assistance***

Grantee: National Association of Attorneys General

NAAG will continue to reinforce the independent capability of all state attorneys general and local prosecutors in coordinating statewide and local health care fraud investigations and prosecutions, including health care consumer fraud and fraud against insurance companies and HMOs. The project will continue to make technical assistance available to state and local prosecutors on general health care fraud prosecution. Additionally, NAAG will assist state attorney general offices with special initiatives, including developing partnerships with insurers to detect and prosecute fraud in the private sector.

***Technical Assistance for Tribal Courts***

Grantee: National Indian Justice Center,  
Petaluma, California

To help tribal court judges address violent crime against children, domestic violence, and youth gang violence in Indian Country, NIJC will develop a training and technical assistance program tailored to the needs of American Indian communities. The project will examine the origins, dynamics, and scope of violent crime in Indian Country and support tribal courts as they explore sentencing alternatives and other ways to restore health and safety to their communities.

### ***Rural and Tribal Community Justice***

Grantee: Center for Effective Public Policy

The Center for Effective Public Policy will provide technical assistance to appropriate criminal justice system teams on a variety of issues related to community justice for rural and tribal communities. The Center, in collaboration with appropriate subcontractors, will provide peer assistance with an emphasis on issues that are unique to rural and tribal communities. Technical assistance will also be available to BJA's community justice partners and OJP grantees.

### ***Adjudication Technical Assistance Project***

Grantee: American University, Washington, D.C.

This project will provide technical assistance to state and local criminal courts and court components that request help in addressing a variety of problems, including case processing and backlog, family violence and protective orders, drug-related offenses, and sentencing. Short-term technical assistance will be coordinated by American University. When appropriate, the project will send consultants to courts or arrange for them to visit another court that has successfully managed the problem.

### **New Noncompetitive Programs**

### ***Contractor Fraud Against Seniors***

Grantee: American Prosecutors Research Institute

The U.S. Office of Consumer Affairs reports that fraudulent and substandard services and products for the home are among the leading causes of consumer complaints nationwide. Each year, hundreds of senior citizens continue to be victims of house repair and investment scams. While people over age 65 comprise 11 percent of the U.S. population, they represent approximately 30 percent of scam victims. To address the needs of prosecutors in their efforts to combat and prevent home improvement fraud against seniors, APRI will: (1) conduct a survey to identify innovative responses to home repair fraud developed by prosecutors; (2) assemble and convene an advisory group to assist with project activities; (3) organize an Economic Crime Prosecutors Network to facilitate communication between prosecutors offices through regional meetings, a quarterly newsletter, and electronic mail; and (4) update the NDAA manual on prosecutor responses to fraud with a specific focus on home improvement fraud against seniors.

### ***Federal Team Building Initiative***

Under an interagency agreement with BJA, SJI will provide training and technical assistance to facilitate the establishment, maintenance, and institutionalization of partnerships among courts, criminal justice agencies, treatment providers, and other organizations to promote effective responses to particular types of cases or classes of offenders. These partnerships can take many forms, including drug courts, family violence coordinating councils, sex offender management teams, and intermediate sanctions working groups. The program will encourage and foster collaborative associations with various organizations to provide assistance and expertise to interested jurisdictions.

### ***Assistance to Indigent Defense: Strengthening Defender Management***

Grantee: Vera Institute of Justice

The Indigent Defense Management project is a training program for managers of indigent defense organizations across the country. The program's objectives are to help defender managers recognize and explore their roles as criminal justice system executives and leaders and to engage defender managers in practical exercises that will help them develop and improve concrete leadership and executive skills. Through a series of three week-long Executive Training Seminars, the training will equip defender managers with concrete external management skills that will enable them to develop a more active role in their jurisdiction's criminal justice system.

## **Chapter 5: Corrections-Related Programs**

### **Corrections-Related Purpose Areas**

In FY 1998, BJA will award funds to support corrections-related programs in the following legislatively mandated purpose areas:

#### ***Corrections***

Byrne Formula funds will support a broad range of programs that provide public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, corrections and sentencing strategies, and inmate population projections.

#### ***Alternatives to Detention, Jail, and Prison***

Byrne Formula funds will be used to provide alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community. These alternatives include incarceration, house arrest, electronic monitoring, alternative punishment, restitution by juveniles, community service labor, and user accountability sanctioning.

### **FY 1998 Discretionary Programs**

#### **Continuing Programs**

#### ***Development of Performance-Based Standards for Community Corrections***

Grantee: American Correctional Association

Since the mid-1970s, correctional practices at the federal, state, and local levels have improved measurably in response to professional standards. Today more than 1,107 correctional agencies and facilities voluntarily seek to implement the standards of the American Correctional Association (ACA) through participation in its accreditation program. The ACA standards encompass all aspects of correctional services and operations and were first published 20 years ago with the financial support and assistance of the Department of Justice through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

BJA will sponsor a major standards revision initiative that will focus on the development of performance-based standards for community-based correctional programs and services. The initiative is a cooperative effort involving CPO, NIC, and the National Committee on Community Corrections. This continuation award will enable ACA to complete the development and field testing of the initial set of performance-based standards and provide guidance on the development of advanced information systems for state and local adaptation.

#### ***Privatization of Detention Facilities and Services***

BJA will collaborate with the BOP, NIC, and CPO to examine issues and practices concerning the privatization of detention facilities and services. The initiative will include a survey, to be developed by BJA, BOP, NIC, and CPO, of corrections professionals on these issues. The results will be disseminated during the 1998 CPO Conference on Privatization for State Corrections Administrators. After the conference, followup surveys will be conducted with large as well as rural jails. The information collected through this project will be used to

identify gaps in corrections programming and to develop training materials and programs on privatization issues.

***Project Return***

Grantee: Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana

The four primary goals of Project Return are to: (1) provide aftercare for former offenders during the crucial first year of readjustment to society; (2) provide an integrated service delivery network to reduce the high rate of recidivism of former offenders; (3) implement a cost-effective working model that reduces the amount of tax revenues presently spent to reincarcerate recidivists; and (4) contribute to the restoration of public safety in New Orleans, Louisiana. Project Return provides psychological support and social services for juvenile and adult offenders recently released from incarceration. This project is continued consistent with a congressional earmark.

**Training and Technical Assistance Programs**

***Technical Assistance in Information Dissemination***

Grantee: The Sentencing Project

The Sentencing Project will disseminate information and provide technical assistance on client-specific planning and defense-based sentencing, marketing alternatives within the community setting, and media relations to promote alternative sanctions. Dissemination and technical assistance services will be made available both to existing Correctional Options Demonstration Program sites funded by BJA and to state and local governments that are not currently receiving funding from BJA, but wish to develop or enhance correctional options in their jurisdictions.

***Corrections Options Resource Centers***

Several jurisdictions have developed successful statewide correctional options programs that will

serve as host sites for jurisdictions seeking to plan and develop alternatives to traditional modes of incarceration. BJA will support the development of resource centers from which other jurisdictions can receive peer training and technical assistance. The centers will work closely with BJA.

***Prison Industry Enhancement Technical Assistance Program***

Grantee: Correctional Industries Association, Ellicott City, Maryland

The Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) Certification Program encourages states and units of local government to establish employment opportunities for prisoners that approximate work opportunities in the private sector. The Correctional Industries Association (CIA) provides technical assistance services to the program. Under a grant from BJA, the CIA staff of volunteer correctional industry professionals will audit program participants for compliance with program requirements and provide technical assistance.

**New Noncompetitive Programs**

***Community Corrections Information Dissemination***

Grantee: The Center for Community Corrections

The Center for Community Corrections (CCC) is working to increase the use of community corrections as a sentencing option for less serious offenders. Community corrections will make room in prisons and jails for serious offenders to ensure that they serve their full sentences while holding less serious offenders accountable for their actions without the budgetary and other problems associated with lengthy terms of imprisonment. CCC will develop a series of monographs, written for specific interest groups, to promote the use of community corrections as a sentencing option. The monographs will be based on information gathered from scholarly research, community corrections agencies, and other justice experts.

## Chapter 6: Comprehensive and Specialized Initiatives

BJA provides leadership through the development and funding of broadly based national programs and initiatives. Several comprehensive programs focus on building stronger community-based initiatives by including all key stakeholders in the development of crime control and prevention strategies. Other special initiatives look to develop and implement programs that operate on a national scale and provide a wide spectrum of technical assistance and services.

### Comprehensive Initiatives

#### *Comprehensive Communities Program*

Grantees: Atlanta, Georgia  
 Baltimore, Maryland  
 Boston, Massachusetts  
 Columbia, South Carolina  
 Denver, Colorado  
 East Bay, California  
 Fort Worth, Texas  
 Gary, Indiana  
 Hartford, Connecticut  
 Omaha, Nebraska  
 Phoenix, Arizona  
 Salt Lake City, Utah  
 Seattle, Washington

Washington, D.C.  
 Wichita, Kansas  
 Wilmington, Delaware

The Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP) is designed to suppress violence and restore the security of our neighborhoods. The 16 jurisdictions participating in CCP have developed jurisdictionwide crime prevention and control strategies and begun implementation of community-based responses consistent with those strategies. Although these activities focus on community mobilization and community policing, the program encourages the jurisdictions to integrate a wide range of responses to include youth and gang initiatives, dispute resolution, community prosecution, drug courts, and alternatives to incarceration. BJA plans to expand this approach in FY 1998.

BJA encourages the staff and grantees of other OJP agencies and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) to forge partnerships with CCP sites and participate in CCP conferences and workshops. Notably, participation by staff and grantees of COPS, OJJDP, NIJ, OVC, VAWGO, and EOWS has contributed significantly to making conferences and workshops successful for all participants. In particular, participation by other grantees that share the challenge of creating, developing, and sustaining comprehensive community-based crime strategies has been invaluable.

#### *Comprehensive Communities Program—Training and Technical Assistance*

Training and technical assistance will be provided to CCP sites to address the operational support and crime strategy management needs of each community. Training and technical assistance is delivered through: (1) group conferences and workshops; (2) the dissemination of publications, newsletters, management tip bulletins, and videos; (3) on-site services provided by contracted professionals; and (4) peer teams. In FY 1998, BJA plans to develop and publish a document on CCP that will include information on key CCP precepts,

infrastructure characteristics, and critical crime strategy components.

### ***Comprehensive Communities***

#### ***Program—Evaluation***

BOTEC Analysis Corporation, in coordination with Northwestern University and the Urban Institute, is conducting a process evaluation of CCP through grants from NIJ. This evaluation will: (1) provide insights into how comprehensive community approaches to crime and drug abuse prevention evolve; (2) track how each site implements its comprehensive strategy; (3) determine how differences in pre-existing external and internal environments and structures affect the evolution of a comprehensive communitywide drug abuse and crime control program; and (4) identify sources for and assess the quality of data that could be used in a future impact evaluation.

#### ***Tribal Strategies Against Violence***

Grantees: Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Suttons Bay, Michigan  
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, Owyhee, Nevada  
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, Belcourt, North Dakota  
Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Puyallup, Washington  
Chickasaw Nation, Ada, Oklahoma  
Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux, Wolf Point, Montana  
Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Rosebud, South Dakota

Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV) is a federal-tribal partnership dedicated to the development and implementation of comprehensive, reservation-wide strategies to reduce crime, violence, and substance abuse. The initiative will maintain its focus on the development of a centralized planning team within each project that is representative of elected officials, service providers (e.g., in the fields of law enforcement, prosecution, social services, and education), spiritual leaders, businesses, residents, and youth who are tackling

issues related to community policing and prosecution, family violence, juvenile delinquency, and prevention education. Special emphasis will be devoted to institutionalizing each project's planning process so that programmatic activities will continue after federal funding ends.

#### ***Tribal Strategies Against Violence—Training and Technical Assistance***

Grantees: National Crime Prevention Council  
Fox Valley Technical College, Appleton, Wisconsin

The National Crime Prevention Council and Fox Valley Technical College will continue to provide on- and off-site training and technical assistance (e.g., community policing, community mobilization, partnership building, youth violence prevention, planning, and implementation) to the seven Tribal Strategies Against Violence project sites.

#### ***Tribal Strategies Against Violence—Evaluation***

NIJ will use BJA funds to conduct an 18-month evaluation of the TSAV initiative in four TSAV demonstration sites: Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, Chickasaw Nation, and Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes. The evaluation has four main objectives: (1) document how TSAV approaches have evolved at the sites; (2) document how the sites have implemented comprehensive strategies; (3) analyze and report how similarities and differences among the TSAV reservation sites have affected the development and evolution of this initiative, and examine the extent to which those factors may have similar implications in other reservation settings with comparable characteristics; and (4) provide evaluation findings for tribal, state, and federal decisionmakers and practitioners and other stakeholders in the criminal justice system.

## Specialized Initiatives

### ***Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program***

The BJA Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program provides financial and emotional assistance to the families of public safety officers killed in the line of duty and to officers who are permanently and totally disabled as the result of traumatic injuries sustained in the line of duty. In FY 1997, the PSOB Program Office approved death benefits payments to 203 families totaling \$23.5 million, as well as disability payments to six public safety officers totaling \$765,787.

In FY 1997, BJA also made grants totaling \$450,000 to Concerns of Police Survivors and the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation to provide support services to the families and coworkers of public safety officers killed in the line of duty. These services include crisis intervention during the immediate aftermath of a line-of-duty death, grief seminars in conjunction with the annual law enforcement and firefighter memorial services, and line-of-duty death training for law enforcement agencies.

### ***Federal Law Enforcement Dependents Assistance Program***

The Federal Law Enforcement Dependents Assistance (FLEDA) Program provides financial support for higher education to the spouses and children of federal law enforcement officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty. In FY 1997, the first year of the program, FLEDA awards were made to the families of three federal law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

### ***Church Arson Prevention Program***

BJA will conduct a series of training conferences in FY 1998 in the 13 states awarded grants in FY 1996 under the Church Arson Prevention Grant Program, as well as four regional conferences in other sections of the country. These conferences will be coordinated with a contact designated by each state's governor and conducted in cooperation with the NSA, the Federal

Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), and the Community Relations Service (CRS). Additionally, BJA has established a training and technical assistance initiative to help support and assist state and local jurisdictions develop and implement effective church arson prevention programs.

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

SCAAP provides partial reimbursement to states and localities for the costs of incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens in their correctional systems. All state or local jurisdictions with facilities housing aliens convicted of one or more felonies or two or more misdemeanors for periods of more than 72 hours are eligible. Applicants must provide inmate-specific information for comparison with Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records. Award amounts depend on the number of reimbursable aliens verified by INS, the aliens' length of stay in applicant facilities, and the applicant's costs of incarceration. In past funding cycles, reimbursement has ranged from 16 to 60 percent of the amount claimed by applicants for verified aliens.

### ***Watch Your Car Program***

The Watch Your Car Program assists selected states to participate in a national voluntary motor vehicle theft prevention program. The program encourages motor vehicle owners to voluntarily display a decal or other authorized device on their vehicles to alert police that their vehicles are not normally driven between the hours of 1 and 5 a.m. Motorists may also choose to display another decal or device to signal that their vehicles are not normally driven across or in the proximity of international land borders or ports. To obtain the decals, owners sign a consent form authorizing officers to stop their vehicles if they are being driven under

certain specified conditions and determine if the vehicles are being operated with owner consent.

#### ***National Motor Vehicle Title Information System***

The National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS) is a five-year project to establish a national electronic switching system to link state Department of Motor Vehicle computers into a network. NMVTIS will employ a pointer system to access computerized data files and gain instant and reliable access to information maintained by other states and private data providers. NMVTIS will enable states to: verify the validity of existing titles prior to issuing new titles; obtain information on whether a vehicle has been stolen; prevent odometer tampering; obtain information from the Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO) to help create a vehicle's first title; automatically notify previous states of record when a new title is issued; reduce the use of paper MCOs and replace them with an electronic database; and access junkyard and salvage information to help prevent title washing and other consumer fraud involving misrepresented vehicles. This project is continued consistent with a congressional earmark.

#### ***State and Local Training and Technical Assistance Program***

Grantee: Community Research Associates, Champaign, Illinois

This program provides training and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in developing and implementing comprehensive, systemwide strategies to prevent and control violent crime and illegal drug trafficking and to support community-based crime prevention. The program also provides assistance in response to specific local needs.

#### ***Denial of Federal Benefits Program***

The Denial of Federal Benefits Program provides judges in both federal and state courts with a sentencing option to deny certain federal benefits to persons convicted of trafficking in or possessing drugs. It also provides for the mandatory denial of federal benefits to individuals with three or more convictions for such trafficking offenses. In addition, the program operates a clearinghouse from which defense contractors may learn whether an individual has been disqualified from defense contract participation as a result of a procurement fraud conviction.

#### ***Closed-Circuit Televising of Child Victim Testimony Grant Program***

This discretionary grant program provides grants to eligible states and local jurisdictions to provide equipment and personnel training for the closed-circuit televising and videotaping of child victims of abuse who are required to testify in grand jury or criminal proceedings. In FY 1997, BJA made awards to eight states totaling \$365,587 under the program. In FY 1998, BJA anticipates entering into a cooperative agreement with the State of Virginia to coordinate a national conference on improving the criminal justice system's response to child victims and to coordinate an evaluation by the American Bar Association of the effectiveness of funded projects. FY 1998 funds will be awarded through a competitive process open to all states that now have legislation in place allowing use of videotaping or closed-circuit televising of child victim testimonies.

#### ***Metropolitan Firefighter and Emergency Services Training Program***

BJA will continue to provide specialized training to first responders to terrorist incidents involving weapons of mass destruction. Jointly developed with FEMA, the program provides training to the fire and emergency services departments of the nation's 120 largest metropolitan jurisdictions.

### ***State and Local Antiterrorism Training Program***

Grantee: Institute for Intergovernmental Research, Tallahassee, Florida

IIR will continue to provide training and technical assistance to state and local law enforcement and prosecution agencies to enhance their abilities to effectively prevent domestic terrorism, as well as enhance their participation in multiagency responses should an act of terrorism occur. Project activities include:

(1) developing, refining, and expanding antiterrorism training curricula; (2) convening focus groups of law enforcement and prosecution experts to review domestic terrorism issues, current and proposed curricula, research agendas, training products, and train-the-trainer instructional kits; and (3) providing specialized training to law enforcement executives/commanders, law enforcement intelligence officers, line officers, and prosecutors. IIR will also expand its domestic terrorism research component and resource center to ensure the timeliness and relevancy of information presented at training classes and focus group meetings. In addition, IIR will establish a pool of antiterrorism experts to deliver specialized technical assistance in response to law enforcement needs and requirements.

### **New FY 1998 Antiterrorism Programs**

Five related domestic terrorism programs will be initiated by DOJ agencies during FY 1998 to enhance the capacity of state and local agencies to respond to terrorist incidents:

#### ***Domestic Preparedness Training Center at Fort McClellan, Alabama***

Funds will be provided to establish a training center to focus on delivering training to enhance

the capability of state and local public safety personnel to respond safely and effectively to terrorist incidents.

#### ***Security Technology Program***

Funds will be provided to the Security Technology Program of the Southwest Surety Institute to conduct research and training on law enforcement and security technologies for the protection of persons, facilities, and information and for limiting the threat of terrorist activities.

#### ***Energetic Materials Training Center***

Funds will be provided to the Energetic Materials Research and Training Center at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology to provide specialized training to state and local first responders.

#### ***Hazardous Devices Training Center***

Funds will be provided to establish bomb technician training at the Hazardous Devices School at the Redstone Arsenal in Alabama to improve the capability of state and local agencies to respond to incidents involving improvised explosive devices.

#### ***Special Equipment and Training Grant Program***

Funds will be provided for response training as well as the acquisition of personnel protective gear and detection, decontamination, and communications equipment for state and local agencies.

Regardless of the administrative placement of these programs, BJA will continue to work with the FBI, FEMA, and other federal agencies to develop effective antiterrorism programs and to deliver state-of-the-art training and technical assistance to state and local agencies responsible for responding to terrorist incidents.

## Chapter 7: Technology and Systems Improvement Programs

### Technology and Systems Improvement Purpose Area

Byrne Formula funds will continue to be used to develop initiatives to improve drug control technology. The initiatives include establishing pretrial drug testing; identifying, assessing, referring to treatment, case managing, and monitoring drug-dependent offenders; and enhancing state and local forensic laboratories. Byrne Formula funds will also be used to improve criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations.

Examples of continuing programs in these areas are pretrial/probation/parole drug testing, statewide urinalysis testing, the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes (TASC) program, forensic laboratory enhancement, criminal justice records improvement, information/management for criminal justice agencies, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), prosecution management support, the Video Arraignment/Presentence Telecommunications Project, the Metropolitan Criminal Intelligence System, the DUI Data Collection System, the Development of DNA Database Identification System, and DNA laboratory enhancement.

BJA will also administer special line-item appropriations that support the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) and the National White-Collar Crime Center.

## FY 1998 Discretionary Programs

### Continuing Programs

#### *Regional Information Sharing System Program*

Grantees: Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center, Springfield, Missouri  
Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network, Newtown, Pennsylvania  
New England State Police Information Network, Needham, Massachusetts  
Regional Organized Crime Information Center, Nashville, Tennessee  
Rocky Mountain Information Network, Phoenix, Arizona  
Western States Information Network, Sacramento, California

The RISS program supports federal, state, and local law enforcement and prosecution efforts to combat criminal activity that extends across jurisdictional boundaries. Six regional RISS projects provide a range of services to member agencies. The projects focus primarily on narcotics trafficking, violent crime, gang criminal activity, and organized crime. The RISS projects provide a range of services to assist member agencies. These services include information sharing through a criminal intelligence database, analytical services, telecommunication services to facilitate the flow of information between the project and its members, investigative support through the provision of confidential funds, specialized investigative equipment loans, training and technical assistance, and trial exhibit preparation. Through a Memorandum of Understanding, the RISS program participates in a mutual information sharing partnership with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

***National White-Collar Crime Center***

Grantee: West Virginia Office of the State Auditor, Charleston, West Virginia

The National White-Collar Crime Center (NWCCC) provides a national support system for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of multijurisdictional economic crimes. These white-collar crimes include investment fraud, telemarketing fraud, boiler room operations, securities fraud, commodities fraud, and advanced-fee loan schemes. NWCCC's mission includes providing investigative support services to assist in the fight against economic crime, operating a national training and research institute focusing on economic crime issues, and developing the Center as a national resource in combating economic crime. In FY 1998, the Center will continue to develop and maintain a state and local enforcement response capability for computer and other high-tech crimes. It will also cohost with BJA a major conference on economic crime, "Exploring Solutions for the 21st Century," in April 1998. In addition, NWCCC will continue to support the work of the Infotech Working Group (a planning group chaired by the Criminal Division, Department of Justice composed of federal, state, and local agencies) in the development and implementation of training in the use of computers in criminal activity.

***State Identification Systems Grants Program***

The State Identification Systems (SIS) Grants Program was established to give states the resources to develop or improve their computerized identification systems and integrate those systems with the FBI's national identification databases. SIS grants can be used to:

Create computerized identification systems that are compatible and integrated with databases of the FBI's National Crime Information Center.

Improve forensic laboratories' ability to analyze DNA in ways that are

compatible and integrated with the FBI's Combined DNA Identification System.

Develop automated fingerprint systems that are compatible and integrated with the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

To be eligible to receive a SIS grant, a state must require each person convicted of a felony of a sexual nature to provide a sample of blood, saliva, or other specimen to appropriate state law enforcement officials, as designated by the state's chief executive officer. The specimen will be used to conduct a DNA analysis consistent with the standards established for DNA testing by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In FY 1997, 48 states met this requirement and were awarded approximately \$172,727 each. In each state, the governor designated a state agency to administer the state's SIS award. This agency has assumed responsibility for submitting the state's application, selecting subrecipients to receive funds, disbursing funds, and performing other administrative functions. The remainder of FY 1997 grant funds that could not be awarded will be carried forward to FY 1998 and added to the total appropriated by Congress for the program.

***Analysis of Statewide Criminal Justice Information Sharing Systems***

Grantee: International Association of Chiefs of Police

IACP will continue a project to investigate innovative applications of statewide criminal justice information systems. The goals of the project are to identify a prototype management information system that includes the best elements of the systems studied and to explore the replication of this model at selected sites. The prototype system will allow the integration of criminal justice case information into a centralized information management system.

***Training and Technical Assistance Programs***

***SEARCH National Training and Technical Assistance Program***

Grantee: SEARCH Group, Inc., Sacramento, California

The National Training and Technical Assistance Program, administered by SEARCH with funding from BJA, provides no-cost assistance and training to state and local criminal justice systems for the development, operation, improvement, and integration of criminal justice information systems. The activities, products, and services SEARCH provides are specifically designed to enable state and local justice agencies to determine system needs, establish system requirements, and design or procure cost-effective, integrated information and workload management systems.

The primary goals of SEARCH technical assistance and training are to:

Improve the general level of understanding of criminal justice information management.

Improve information management through the use of computer technology among local and state justice agencies.

Enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of state and local justice practitioners by developing technical resources, demonstrating the operational benefits of technology, and promoting the integration of information systems.

Improve interagency, intrastate, and federal-state information sharing.

The National Training and Technical Assistance Program will enable nonautomated justice agencies to take advantage of state-of-the-art information systems specifically designed to address their operational needs. Further, this project will help agencies that are automated develop integrated justice information systems that permit systemwide sharing of relevant legal,

transactional, and historical data. This project is continued consistent with a congressional earmark.

***Replication of BJA Automated Application and Award System***

Grantee: Network Systems Integration, Inc., Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Network Systems Integration, Inc. (NSI) has developed an automated system that tracks applications, awards, and other administrative materials for BJA's LLEBG division. The system has been an efficient and comprehensive tool for tracking the division's extensive number of LLEBG awards. In FY 1998, BJA will make this system available to selected state agencies that administer LLEBG awards on behalf of their respective states. The replication of the system will help states enhance their capability to process grant applications and administer awards.

***New Noncompetitive Programs***

***Technical Assistance for the Acquisition of Computer Technologies***

In this project, technical assistance will be provided through BJA's LLEBG program to criminal justice professionals to help them identify their automation needs and make informed decisions about acquiring computer technologies. Assistance will be offered through a train-the-trainers initiative, a Web site, and a broad array of materials for managers and technical staff.

***State and Local Training and Education Technical Assistance Program***

BJA will establish a program to support a range of training and education initiatives for criminal justice practitioners. LLEBG Program technical assistance funds will be distributed to State Administrative Agencies (SAAs) using a formula based on each state's square mileage, number of criminal justice professionals, and number of reported Part I violent crimes. The project, which ultimately will be tailored by each SAA

for BJA programs, will fund training programs and educational scholarships for courses ranging from basic instruction to advanced training. In-service courses will be funded, as well. To ensure that funds are used across the criminal justice system, no more than 35 percent may be spent to support practitioner training in any single system component. Consistent with the *BJS SourceBook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, the components are defined as law enforcement, prosecution, courts, probation, parole, public defenders, pretrial services, and corrections. Eligible participants are state and local criminal justice system employees of adult and juvenile systems.

## **Chapter 8: Evaluation Programs**

During FY 1998, BJA will continue to make awards and work with state and local units of government to determine the effectiveness and impact of funded programs. BJA's evaluation strategy emphasizes working with its partnerships with SAAs, local programs, and NIJ to coordinate evaluation activities. By building strong foundations for evaluation in the 56 states and territories, and by working with NIJ and others, BJA increasingly is able to identify and publicize effective, proven programs for replication.

### **Evaluation Purpose Areas**

In FY 1998, BJA will award funds to support evaluation programs in the following legislatively mandated purpose areas:

#### ***Evaluation of Drug Control Programs***

States will again be able to fund programs and studies that identify elements critical to the success of drug control strategies and initiatives such as multijurisdictional task force evaluations, drug court effectiveness, drug abuse resistance education, standardized offender assessment, adolescent treatment network, Schedule II electronic drug monitoring systems, and drug control technology improvements.

#### ***Research and Evaluation***

State agencies will be able to use FY 1998 Byrne Formula funding to conduct ongoing research and evaluation in the areas of domestic violence, concealed handguns, operational effectiveness of court process, and violent crime response. Studies in the key areas of records improvement, data repository, and data analysis also will be eligible for funding.

### **FY 1998 Discretionary Programs Continuing Programs**

#### ***State Evaluation Development Program***

BJA will continue its cooperative agreement with the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) to coordinate and support states in their efforts to evaluate program performance and outcomes. This initiative provides technical assistance through workshops, conferences, and individual site visits. The establishment of a State-to-State Exchange Program has also supported evaluation capacity building initiatives. Under this program, experts from one jurisdiction visit and provide technical assistance to another jurisdiction, and practitioners are sent to other offices to learn from their practices.

In FY 1998, BJA, in partnership with the JRSA, and with input from NIJ, OJJDP, and HHS, will launch an innovative new Web site called the Electronic Roadmap for Evaluation. The interactive site will provide step-by-step instruction for planning, designing, and conducting evaluations of state and local criminal justice programs and feature evaluation

models, bibliographies, resource guides, glossaries, and examples of evaluations conducted by state and local practitioners. The guide will also be available on CD-ROM.

### ***National Research and Evaluation Conference***

This conference, cosponsored with NIJ and other OJP bureaus, brings together practitioners, researchers, and other professionals working in criminal justice. The conference will be held July 26–29, 1998 in Washington, D.C.

### ***BJA-NIJ National Evaluation Partnership***

BJA currently is funding more than 16 national evaluation projects through NIJ. Planning for FY 1998 calls for the evaluation of four additional initiatives that have potential national impact:

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

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

### **New Noncompetitive Programs**

#### ***Open Solicitation Technical Assistance—Developing Performance Measures***

The Crime and Justice Research Institute (CJRI) will assist sites selected in the FY 1997 Open Solicitation competition to clarify strategy goals and performance measures and establish procedures for generating, collecting, and analyzing data. Additionally, CJRI will provide the criminal justice field with information about Open Solicitation '97 grantees, including innovative concepts and lessons learned.

#### ***State Evaluation Program***

This series will showcase exemplary evaluations conducted at the state and local levels of Byrne-funded programs. Nominations will be accepted

from State Administrative Agencies and will be reviewed by a panel of practitioners, administrators, and researchers. Evaluations selected for the series will be published by BJA and included on its home page.

### **New Competitive Programs**

#### ***Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program***

The Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program is designed to build state and local evaluation capacity through the direct support of evaluation activities. The program will increase the quality and use of evaluation research conducted by state and local agencies by creating a mechanism for enhancing the design, implementation, measurement, evaluation, and dissemination of information in high-priority program areas. The program will also enhance collaboration among Byrne State Administrative Agencies (which have principal responsibility for evaluation), funded program managers, and university or other research organizations.

## **Chapter 9: Accessing Training and Technical Assistance and FY 1998 Funds**

### **Accessing Training and Technical Assistance Funds**

For further information about the BJA training and technical assistance programs described in this program plan, contact the BJA Clearinghouse at 1–800/688–4252 or access the BJA home page at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA>.

### **Accessing Byrne Formula Funds**

After Congress makes an appropriation, BJA determines each state's annual grant entitlement by applying a modified population-based formula to the total amount of the appropriation. A base amount is guaranteed to each state. To receive Byrne funds, each state must develop a

strategic, multiyear violence prevention and drug control strategy to demonstrate that funds will be used in accordance with the purposes of the law. Byrne Formula funds may be applied to 26 legislative purpose areas. States must also “pass through” a share of the funds to local jurisdictions in proportion to local agencies’ share of total state criminal justice expenditures.

Local practitioners interested in funding support for innovative projects under the Byrne Formula Grant Program have a variety of methods for doing so. In every state the governor appoints an agency to handle the subgranting of these funds to local as well as state criminal justice operations. Contacting the appointed office to obtain application information is the first step. Typically, overall funding plans and funding decisions are made by advisory boards consisting of a community’s leading criminal justice officials, including police chiefs, prosecutors, chief justices, and corrections commissioners. These advisory boards should be contacted and apprised of the project’s value and level of support. In many states, funds are subgranted to local units of government in block form with decisions made locally on individual projects. These local agencies and any advisory boards they appoint should be contacted in those instances.

Funding plans are made on a long-term basis because these funds can be expended over a 3- to 4-year period. Plans to start a local project should be organized well in advance and scheduled in such a way that funds can be received at the conclusion of projects presently being funded under the state’s Formula Grant Plan. Provisions also should be made for any dollar matching requirements.

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

The LLEBG program is a formula grant program based on a jurisdiction’s reported Part I violent crime as defined by the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reports program. Eligible applicants are general

purpose local units of government (e.g., city or county level), not the departments or component units of government such as police or sheriff’s departments. The chief executive officer (e.g., mayor, city manager, or board of supervisors) of the local unit must submit the application.

The LLEBG eligibility list for FY 1998 will be released in early spring and will be available from a variety of sources including the *Federal Register*; BJA’s home page on the World Wide Web (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA>); constituency groups such as the National League of Cities, U.S. Conference of Mayors, and National Association of Counties; and the Department of Justice Response Center (1-800/421-6770). Application kits will be mailed directly to all eligible applicants shortly after the release of the eligibility list. The application is one page, contains no narrative, and can be submitted in a variety of ways. If a jurisdiction is eligible for funding and a complete application is submitted by that jurisdiction, BJA will make an award. LLEBG is not a competitive program.

There are seven purpose areas under which LLEBG funds can be spent:

Hiring of law enforcement officers or support personnel, paying overtime, and/or purchasing equipment, technology or other materials related to law enforcement.

Enhancing security in and around schools or other locations/facilities at risk of crime.

Enhancing the adjudication process of violent adult and juvenile offenders.

Establishing or supporting a drug court.

Establishing a multijurisdictional task force that will work with federal law enforcement to prevent and control crime.

Establishing crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel.

Defraying the cost of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers.

An advisory board and a public hearing on the proposed use of funds are required under the legislation to provide broad input to the public officials who have decisionmaking authority. In this manner, proposed programs can be advanced for consideration.

### **Accessing Discretionary Funds**

Under the Byrne Discretionary Program, BJA is authorized by Congress to award grants to public and private agencies and organizations for national-scope demonstration, training, and technical assistance programs in support of states and local jurisdictions. Priorities for this program reflect a balance of congressional mandates, Administration priorities, and needs expressed by state and local criminal justice practitioners. Discretionary grants will be made for continuation and implementation programs, limited competition programs, sole-source selection programs, and those programs designated by Congress to be funded by the Byrne Discretionary Program.

Crime prevention and control initiatives are most effective when they relate directly to a comprehensive strategy. Such a strategy provides the context or anchor for addressing locally determined priorities; describes in detail how programs implemented by government agencies, other service providers, and residents mutually support one another; and serves as the means for developing future partnerships among a wide variety of public and private resources. For these reasons, BJA has looked at ways of

developing and, in some cases, reconfiguring programs to ensure that they are comprehensive in nature and promote partnerships that support local strategic planning and implementation.

Explicit in any successful state or local crime prevention and control strategy is the engagement of the ultimate beneficiaries—community residents.

Community-based strategies and initiatives must focus on neighborhood problems by involving community leaders and residents in the planning and delivery of services. A number of BJA-funded programs, including the Comprehensive Communities Program, the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, and the Tribal Strategies Against Violence Program, support partnerships with federal, state, and local governments, private organizations, and foundations to develop solutions to prevent and control crime and improve quality of life. Although Byrne Discretionary Grant Program funds may be used to pay up to 100 percent of total project costs under an initial grant award, BJA has instituted a policy of giving preferential treatment to proposals in which applicant agencies or jurisdictions have committed their own resources and propose a declining federal share over the course of a multiyear award.

### **FY 1998 Competitive Program**

Solicitation and application information for FY 1998 discretionary programs will be announced throughout the year. To be placed on the BJA mailing list, call the BJA Clearinghouse at 1-800/688-4252 or the Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800/421-6770. Announcements will also be posted on the BJA home page at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA).

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## Bureau of Justice Statistics Fiscal Year 1998 Program Plan

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The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) is the primary source for justice statistics in the United States. BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. These data are critical to federal, state, and local policy makers in combating crime and ensuring that justice is both efficient and evenhanded. This year BJS will:

Interview almost 110,000 citizens in more than 50,000 households about any experiences they may have had as crime victims or in interactions with the police during the year.

Describe characteristics and consequences of about 39 million criminal victimizations.

Analyze operations of some 50,000 agencies, offices, courts, and institutions that together comprise the justice system.

Count populations and conduct sample surveys among the more than 5.3 million adults who during an average day are subject to the care, custody, or control of criminal justice authorities.

Maintain more than two dozen major data collection series from which it publishes and distributes reports nationwide.

BJS publishes data annually on:

Criminal victimization  
Populations under correctional supervision

Federal criminal offenders and case processing

BJS periodic data series include:

Felony convictions  
State court case processing  
Characteristics of correctional populations  
Prosecutorial practices and policies  
Administration of law enforcement agencies and correctional facilities  
Criminal justice expenditures and employment  
Civil cases in state courts  
Special studies on other criminal justice topics

A description of the various BJS data series can be found under the topical sections of this report.

Many BJS data collection activities are carried out by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. BJS staff also coordinate with other Department of Justice statistical programs, such as the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program and National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

BJS also provides financial and technical support to state governments in developing capabilities in criminal justice statistics; improving the automation, accuracy, and completeness of criminal history records and records of protective orders involving domestic violence and stalking; developing complete and accurate in-state sexual offender registries; and facilitating the interstate exchange of such records through national systems.

## New in Fiscal Year 1998

### *National Sex Offender Registry Grant Program*

In FY 1998, BJS will begin administering the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR) grant program, which supports the President's goal of establishing an effective national registry of sexual offenders. Although currently all states have some form of registry in place, many cannot efficiently or accurately share information. The NSOR will ensure that accurate and complete information about released sex offenders is available to protect the public and to prevent recidivism. BJS was appropriated \$25 million to carry out this grant program.

Specifically the program will ensure that:

State registries are designed to identify, collect, and properly disseminate relevant information that is consistent, accurate, complete, and up-to-date.

States establish appropriate interfaces with the FBI's national system so that state registry information on sexual offenders can be obtained and tracked from one jurisdiction to another.

The NSOR grant program also will assist states in meeting the requirements of federal legislation such as the Jacob Wetterling Act, "Megan's Law," and the Pam Lychner Offender Tracking and Identification Act, as well as related state standards. Accordingly, all states will be eligible for an award from these funds. BJS will issue the program announcement in early 1998.

### *Hate Crime Statistics*

As a collaborative effort among BJS, other OJP bureaus, and the FBI, an examination of hate crime reporting and issues relating to statistics will be conducted. In response to the statistical reporting requirements of the Hate Crime Statistics Act (reauthorized in June 1996), BJS will carry out a study to examine ways to improve participation by law enforcement

agencies in collecting and reporting hate crime statistics to the FBI and will profile locality responses to hate crime. Efforts will also be undertaken to generate estimated national levels and trends in hate crime from available data.

BJS anticipates competitively awarding a grant in early 1998 to initiate activities related to improving the quality and accuracy of hate crime statistics (see *Federal Register*, November 18, 1997).

### *National Survey of DNA Laboratories*

The 1994 Crime Act included provisions establishing the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), a national DNA database program. As of December 1997, 48 states had enacted laws requiring the collection of DNA samples, primarily from sex offenders and other violent criminals.

BJS, with funding from the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), will conduct a statistical study of the management and administration of DNA laboratories and repositories designed to archive DNA information in electronic data banks. This project is a collaborative effort between BJS, state and local crime laboratory directors, and the FBI's Forensic Science Systems Unit to conduct a survey of public and private forensic laboratories. The study is intended to answer questions of interest to crime laboratory directors. The directors indicated a need for data to compare workloads, procedures, and capabilities among the different laboratories. This statistical effort will provide: management and administrative statistics on operations and capacities of crime laboratories to handle DNA information, a description of the size and content of DNA collection and infrastructure, and a tool to measure compatibility between the national (CODIS) DNA database and state DNA databases.

### *National Census of Pretrial Programs*

In 1961, the first pretrial services program in the country, the Manhattan Bail Project, was established in the New York City. Its purpose

was to assist judges in making more consistent release decisions that were less dependent on release through financial means. The experience of the Manhattan Bail Project launched what became known as the Bail Reform Movement, during which statutes were rewritten across the country to specify the factors, such as criminal history and community ties, that judicial officers are to take into account when making pretrial release or detention decisions. In the intervening years, hundreds of pretrial programs have been implemented, with such programs currently present in most major metropolitan areas in the country, as well as numerous suburban and rural jurisdictions.

There are no available data on the pretrial programs currently being implemented nationwide. In response to this data gap, BJS will collect data from officials in all counties in the United States to determine the number and structure of pretrial programs across the country. The census will include approximately 2,900 counties of the chief or presiding judicial officer at the bail-setting level of the judiciary.

#### ***Crime and Justice Database on BJS Internet Site***

BJS, in conjunction with NIJ, will establish Internet access to much of its data and related sources using a database interface. The Attorney General has emphasized the need to provide online and timely crime data to the public. In response, BJS is developing an aggressive data distribution plan relying heavily upon electronic access to data.

The data dissemination strategy provides a wide variety of data products to users of all interests and abilities. Previously, accessibility was limited to data that was published on paper and electronically readable data available on diskette and tape. With the advent of the Internet and the proliferation of computers, many less-sophisticated users will have easy access to data online.

The benefits of this Internet database include:

- 1) meeting the growing needs of many of the users of BJS and NIJ crime and justice data;
- 2) providing a new resource of information that will permit users to see trends over time on a jurisdictional basis; and
- 3) expanding the services to BJS and NIJ customers.

#### ***Statistics on the Length of Stay for Prison Population***

With funding from the OJP Corrections Program Office, BJS will track the sentence length and projected length of stay for prison admission cohorts, as well as the elapsed time served and projected time to be served by the standing prison population in states receiving Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing grant program funds. Key elements will include offender characteristics, most serious offense, admission type, maximum sentence length, elapsed time served, and expected length of stay.

BJS will use the ongoing National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) to collect and analyze individual records of persons admitted and released from prison in selected states. Based on results of the ongoing Inventory of State and Federal Correctional Information Systems, the NCRP data series will be enhanced to include better admission cohort data. Prison release data will also be used to recalibrate projected time served based on actual time served by released offenders. BJS expects to publish findings by year-end 1999.

#### ***Recidivism Study***

With funding from the Corrections Program Office (CPO) and the FBI, BJS will conduct the first national followup of prisoners in 16 years. The study will entail the development of a sample of state prison releases with oversampling of violent offenders, particularly those offenders convicted of sexual assault crimes and those convicted of offenses against children. Followups would be carried out

through both state and federal criminal history records for a period of three years.

The most recent national study of post-prison recidivism conducted by BJS followed for three years a sample of offenders drawn to represent 109,000 prisoners discharged from prisons in eleven states in 1983. Rap sheets revealed that these offenders had about 1.6 million fingerprintable arrests, including more than 300,000 arrests during the followup period.

Two areas where post-prison performance data are particularly needed are for sex offenders and those who victimize children. Methods to be used for carrying out the proposed 1998 recidivism study will be far superior to those employed in the 1983 study due to the substantial improvements that have been made in the criminal history records infrastructure under the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) and other federal initiatives. To the maximum extent possible, automated records will be utilized to track the national sample and will facilitate analyses of post-prison mobility across states, as well as provide much more complete knowledge of the adjudication of new arrest offenses.

## Ongoing BJS Statistical Series and Programs

### Crimes and Victims

#### *National Crime Victimization Survey*

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is the nation's second largest ongoing household survey. Survey data tell us how many rapes, sexual assaults, robberies, assaults, thefts, household burglaries, and motor vehicle thefts are experienced by U.S. residents age 12 or older and their households each year.

Initiated in 1973 and redesigned in 1992, the NCVS is the nation's primary source of information on crime victimization and the victims of crime. It is the only national crime

measure that includes both those crimes that people experience but do not report to law enforcement authorities, and those that they do report. The survey redesign incorporated many important changes to the questionnaire, including: additional ways to help survey participants recall incidents; more direct questions on rape, sexual assault, and other sexual crimes; and new questions to measure victimizations by nonstrangers, including domestic violence.

During a collection year, data are obtained in 6-month intervals from a nationally representative sample of roughly 45,000 households, comprising more than 94,000 persons, on the impact, frequency, and consequences of criminal victimization in the United States. The survey enables BJS to estimate the likelihood of victimization by rape, robbery, assault, larceny, household larceny, household burglary, or motor vehicle theft for segments of the population such as the elderly, city dwellers, or other groups. The NCVS is the only national forum for victims to describe consequences of crime and the characteristics of violent offenders. Forthcoming reports presenting selective findings include: *Violence Between Intimates, 1992-94* and *Violence Against Women, 1992-95* to be released early in 1998, and *Violent Crime Victimization in the Workplace, 1992-95* to be released in the spring of 1998.

Recent reports:

*Criminal Victimization 1996: Changes 1995-96 with Trends 1993-96*

released 11/97 (NCJ 165812)

*Sex Differences in Violent Victimization, 1994*

released 9/97 (NCJ 164508)

*Age Patterns of Victims of Serious Violent Crime*

released 9/97 (NCJ 162031)

*Violence-related injuries treated in hospital emergency departments*

released 8/97 (NCJ 156921)

*Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1994*

released 5/97 (NCJ 162126)

*Criminal Victimization, 1973-95*

released 5/97 (NCJ 163069)

*Changes in Criminal Victimization, 1994-95*

released 4/97 (NCJ 162032)

*Female victims of violent crime*

released 12/96 (NCJ 162602)

***City-Level Victimization and Citizen Attitude Surveys***

This survey will provide a unique city-based dataset to examine attitudes toward community policing activities, perceptions of crime, police-public contact, and characteristics of victimizations by crime. BJS is working with the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Office to provide statistical support for its information and evaluation purposes. Data about crime victimization and citizens' attitude toward police programs will be collected in 12 cities: Chicago, IL; Knoxville, TN; Kansas City, MO; Los Angeles, CA; Madison, WI; New York, NY; San Diego, CA; Savannah, GA; Spokane, WA; Savannah, GA; Springfield, MA; Tucson, AZ; and Washington, D.C. The data will also provide a better understanding of the impact of different community policing strategies. The U.S. Bureau of the Census will begin conducting the survey fieldwork in early 1998. The National Institute of Justice is sponsoring the city survey in Washington, D.C. as part of its research support to the D.C. Revitalization initiative.

***Software for Local Surveys***

BJS is developing a software program using Microsoft Access to enable localities to conduct their own telephone surveys of residents to collect data on crime victimization, attitudes toward policing, and other community-related issues.

Using this user-friendly, Windows 95-based version of the National Crime Victimization Survey, localities can quickly design a questionnaire to reflect local interests, while

maintaining a standard core of National Crime Victimization Survey questions. When completed, the software will be made available at no charge to the criminal justice community.

***School Crime***

BJS and the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collaborated to add a special supplement to the NCVS to collect data on aspects of school crime. Household members age 12 or older who attend school were asked questions about their school environment. These data represent an estimated 22 million students, age 12 to 19.

Information was obtained on the availability of drugs and alcohol, existence of street gangs, prevalence of gang fights, presence of weapons at school, victimizations, and fear of being attacked or harmed. A joint BJS-NCES report summarizing the responses collected by the supplement will be published in the winter of 1998.

***Hospital Emergency Department Statistics on Intentional Violence***

In 1995 BJS undertook a major new area for data collection about intentional violence. This data collection provided information on intentional injuries, such as domestic violence, rape, and child abuse, from a national sample of hospital emergency departments. Through the Consumer Product Safety Commission's (CPSC) National Electronic Injury Surveillance System, information was obtained on characteristics of the victim and perpetrator, victim-perpetrator relationship, alcohol/drug involvement in the incident, and a description of the circumstances of the injury. *Violence-Related Injuries Treated in Hospital Emergency Departments* was released in August 1997.

***Measuring Crime on Campus***

BJS and NIJ jointly sponsored a baseline study on campus sexual assault, as required by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The study, carried out by the University of Cincinnati, examines the scope of

campus sexual assault and the efforts that post-secondary institutions have made to address this type of victimization. The BJS component of the study used an adapted NCVS questionnaire allowing BJS to measure sexual victimization of college students with a sample that target this population. Preliminary findings are expected in spring 1998.

BJS also published a study of campus law enforcement agencies that examined the characteristics of these agencies in schools with 2,500 or more full-time students and obtained UCR-compatible crime counts for each campus.

### **Criminal Offenders**

BJS collects data about criminal offenders, particularly those serving time in prison or jail. Frequent statistical analyses of various national datasets describe offenders committing particular types of offenses, such as violent offenses, victimization of children, and sex offenses. BJS data collection programs related to corrections, courts, and sentencing provide a wealth of information on demographic characteristics of offenders, criminal histories, arrest offenses, criminal case processing, and sentencing, as well as data on offenders' drug and alcohol use, victims, and familial and economic backgrounds.

Recent reports:

*Lifetime Likelihood of Going to State or Federal Prison*

released 3/97 (NCJ 160092)

*Sex Offenses and Offenders: An Analysis of Data on Rape and Sexual Assault*

released 2/97 (NCJ 163392)

*Sex Offenses and Offenders: Executive Summary,*

released 12/96 (NCJ 163391)

### **The Justice System**

#### **Law enforcement**

BJS collects data about federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and their activities.

#### ***Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics***

The Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, conducted in 1987, 1990, 1993, and 1997, collects data from over 3,000 agencies, including all those that employ 100 or more sworn officers and a nationally representative sample of smaller agencies. Data are obtained on the organization and administration of police and sheriffs' departments, agency responsibilities, operating expenditures, job functions of sworn and civilian employees, officer salaries and special pay, demographic characteristics of officers, weapons and armor policies, education and training requirements, computers and information systems, vehicles, special units, drug enforcement activities, and employee drug testing policies. Preliminary findings from the 1997 LEMAS are expected by year-end 1998.

#### ***Community Policing Supplement to LEMAS Survey***

As an enhancement to the LEMAS survey, BJS will collect information from law enforcement agencies about their community policing activities, if any. The enhanced survey will, for the first time, gather information on community policing units, training activities, and policies related to community policing. Results from this data collection will be available in the summer of 1998.

#### ***Survey of Campus Law Enforcement Agencies***

This BJS survey included campus law enforcement agencies from 4-year U.S. universities or colleges that had 2,500 or more students. The data collected describe nearly 600 of these campus law enforcement agencies in terms of their personnel, expenditures and pay, operations, equipment, computers and information systems, policies, and special programs. This is the first survey of campus law enforcement agencies conducted by BJS. It is the most comprehensive survey on campus law enforcement ever conducted in terms of subject areas covered and number of respondents.

Findings from this survey were published in *Campus Law Enforcement Agencies, 1995* (NCJ 161137).

### ***Police Use of Force***

The BJS Police Use of Force data collection is the only source of information on this topic. To date, two annual reports have been published--*National Data Collection on Police Use of Force* and *Police Use of Force, Collection of National Data*. The first report, completed in July 1996, described the two planned initiatives sponsored by BJS and the National Institute of Justice--a pilot test of an instrument to supplement the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to survey the public and their contacts with law enforcement officers, and a preliminary effort to support the collection of use of force data from local law enforcement agencies. The second report, issued in November 1997, detailed some of the findings from both initiatives.

### ***Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies***

This census provides national data on all state and local law enforcement agencies. Data collected include the number of full-time versus part-time employees, and the number of sworn versus nonsworn employees. In February 1998, current data will be available and published in the *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1996* (NCJ164618).

### ***Census of Federal Law Enforcement Officers***

Conducted by BJS in 1993 and 1996, this census obtains data on federal law enforcement officers with arrest and firearms authority by job function, sex, race, and primary state of employment. Current data is available in *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1996* (NCJ164617).

### ***NIBRS Implementation***

The National Incident-Based Crime Reporting System (NIBRS) was designed by the FBI to replace the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program that collects summary statistics each

month from law enforcement agencies. BJS is funding a study of NIBRS reporting in law enforcement agencies. The study is under joint BJS-FBI direction.

Guided by a steering committee composed of law enforcement and crime statistics experts, this study is examining the impediments to NIBRS implementation by collecting information from police agencies across the country. The FBI's Criminal Justice Information Systems Advisory Policy Board has unanimously endorsed recommendations the steering committee developed.

Key recommendations include: to assist local agencies with redesigning and upgrading their records management systems and incorporate NIBRS reporting; demonstrate how local agencies can use or are using NIBRS and NIBRS-like data at the local level for crime analysis, management, administrative reporting, and resource allocation; develop details of reconciliation of key elements, codes, and reporting requirements for NIBRS participation to determine whether some of the current mandatory data elements and/or reporting requirements could be made optional as a means of bringing additional agencies into the NIBRS program; provide technical assistance to local departments in their transition to and adoption of NIBRS systems; and document the experience of local law enforcement agencies implementing incident-based manual and automated records in which not all of the data elements or report sections must be completed for every offense or incident.

BJS and the FBI will undertake further work during FY 1998, again guided by the steering committee, to continue implementing the priority recommendations. BJS and the FBI also will collaborate on a project in FY 1998 to develop a cost matrix for implementing a modern Records Management System with NIBRS costs highlighted at different levels of automation and for different sized law enforcement agencies. The matrix will include the estimated gross costs

of implementing the automated records

management system, while identifying the NIBRS component costs of the system.

### **Prosecution**

BJS collects data on state and federal prosecutors and the cases they prosecute.

#### ***National Survey of Prosecutors***

This survey collects data on resources, policies, and practices of local prosecutors from a nationally representative sample of chief prosecutors who handle felony cases in state courts. The survey obtains basic information on staffing and operations, and collects data on topics such as the use of innovative prosecution techniques, intermediate sanctions, and work-related assaults and threats. The latest published findings are available in *Prosecutors in State Courts, 1994* (NCJ 151656). Results from an analysis of state court prosecutors' handling of juveniles proceeded against in criminal court are available in *Juveniles Prosecuted in State Criminal Courts* (NCJ 164265).

### **Courts and Sentencing**

BJS collects data about the nation's court system, including information about both civil and criminal courts, the cases brought, and their outcomes.

#### ***National Judicial Reporting Program***

The National Judicial Reporting Program, conducted every two years, surveys a nationwide sample of felony trial courts in collecting detailed information on demographic characteristics of felons, conviction offenses, type of sentences, sentence lengths, and amount of time from arrest to conviction and sentencing.

Most recent data are available in:

*State Court Sentencing of Convicted Felons, 1994*

forthcoming 1/98 (NCJ 164614)

*Felony Sentences in the United States, 1994*  
released 8/97 (NCJ 165149)

*Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1994*  
released 1/97 (NCJ 163391)

#### ***State Court Processing Statistics***

The State Court Processing Statistics (SCPS) series provides data on the criminal justice processing of persons charged with felonies in 40 jurisdictions representing the 75 largest counties. These counties account for about half the serious crime nationwide. The program tracks felony defendants from charging by the prosecutor until disposition of their cases or for a maximum of 12 months. Data are obtained on demographic characteristics, arrest offense(s), criminal justice status at time of arrest, prior arrests and convictions, bail and pretrial release decisions, court appearance record, rearrests while on pretrial release, type and outcome of adjudication, and type and length of sentence if convicted. Findings from the 1994 data collection were recently released in *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1994* (NCJ 164616).

#### ***Survey of Civil Trial Cases in State Courts***

This survey collects civil trial caseload data for a 1-year period from a sample of counties representative of the nation's 75 largest counties. Data include case type, outcome, jury awards, type of parties, legal representation, and dates of filing and disposition. Having last conducted a similar study in 1992, BJS will survey civil trial cases in 1998.

Latest findings are reported in:

*Civil Justice Survey of State Courts, 1992*  
CD-ROM, released 7/96 (NCJ 157771)

*Contract Cases in Large Counties: Civil Justice Survey of State Courts, 1992*  
released 2/96 (NCJ 156664)

*Civil Jury Cases and Verdicts in Large Counties: Civil Justice Survey of State Courts, 1992*  
released 7/95 (NCJ 154346)

*Tort Cases in Large Counties: Civil Justice Survey of State Courts, 1992*  
released 4/95 (NCJ 153177)

### ***Criminal Case-Tracking System for Tribal Jurisdictions Program***

This program is designed to supplement data collected as part of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) with data collected by the tribal courts. This will allow for better managed criminal justice resources and enhanced justice decisionmaking. Using the integrated system, tribal jurisdictions could track violent offenders, domestic abuse cases, the impact of drug testing, and probation and other forms of supervised release.

With funding from BJA's Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program and with the cooperation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), BJS funded two American Indian jurisdictions in FY 1997 to develop and implement an automated criminal case-tracking system. This pilot project is expected to take up to 18 months to implement. Once the prototype system has been developed and tested by the demonstration sites, it will be made available for all interested tribes by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

### ***Federal Justice Statistics***

The Federal Justice Statistics series provides annual data on workload, activities, and case outcomes in the federal criminal justice system. Information is reported on all aspects of processing in the federal justice system, including the number of persons investigated, prosecuted, convicted, incarcerated, sentenced to probation, released pretrial, and under parole or other supervision; initial prosecution decisions; referrals to magistrates; court dispositions; sentencing outcomes; sentence length; and time served. Beginning in 1997, BJS expanded the Federal Justice Statistics program to include statistics describing the processing of civil federal court cases, including tort trials and civil rights petitions filed by federal and state inmates.

Data are acquired from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (which provides data describing the federal criminal and civil dockets, appellate

dockets, pretrial services, and probation and parole), the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Under the leadership of BJS, these federal criminal justice agencies have formed a coordinating committee to meet regularly to discuss issues relating to the collection of data describing the federal criminal justice system and the report of federal criminal case processing statistics. With the support of this coordinating committee, beginning in FY 1998, BJS will annually publish *Federal Case Processing Statistics*. This report, which will supplement each agency's annual statistical report, will highlight specific aspects of the federal criminal justice system as well as describe significant trends in the federal criminal case processing. The statistics produced will be tabulated according to procedures agreed upon by each participating agency.

Recent and forthcoming reports include:

*Federal Tort Trials and Verdicts, 1994-95*  
released 1/98 (NCJ 165810)

*Juveniles in the Federal Criminal Justice System*  
released 1/97 (NCJ 163066)

*Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1993*  
released 10/96 (NCJ 160089)

*Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*  
released 10/96 (NCJ 148949)

### ***Survey of State Court Organization***

Conducted for BJS by the National Center for State Courts, this survey provides basic descriptive information relating to the nation's state court systems. Information is collected on trial courts; the role of grand juries, peremptory jury challenges, jury verdict rules, appellate courts, case selection, expedited procedures, governance of court systems, budgets, administration, judges and judicial selection, number of judges, mandatory judicial education, and processing of criminal cases, felony definition, mandatory minimum, and habitual offender sentencing provisions. This periodic

data collection will be conducted again in 1998. Latest published data are available in *State Court Organization, 1993* (NCJ 148346).

### ***National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems Program***

BJS, in partnership with BJA, will develop, test, and implement a national level data collection program to measure the way in which states and localities provide legal services for indigent defendants, their caseload levels, and related costs, policies, and practices.

Court-appointed legal representation plays a critical role in the nation's justice system. Much has changed over the past decade as states and local defender systems rely more on contract and private services. The National Indigent Defense Survey will assist in developing a better understanding of the changing nature of public defender services in the United States. Data collection is scheduled to begin in the summer of 1998.

### **Corrections**

BJS collects data about the nation's correctional system, including information about prisoners and correctional facilities and agencies. The correctional system of the United States includes a range of agencies and populations. Adequate statistical accounts of the extent and nature of the system require diverse reporting programs:

- Annual counts and characteristics of persons entering or exiting probation or parole
- Annual and midyear counts of incarcerated persons in state or federal prisons or local jails
- Annual statistics on persons admitted or released from state or federal prisons and on persons released from parole supervision
- Annual counts and characteristics of persons sentenced to death

Quinquennial surveys of national samples of prison and jail inmates and adult probationers  
Censuses of state and local correctional facilities and parole and probation agencies.

### ***Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities***

This survey provides detailed data on individual characteristics of prison inmates, current offenses and sentences, characteristics of victims, criminal histories, family background, gun possession and use, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, and educational programs and other services provided while in prison. In 1997 BJS conducted the survey through personal interviews of a nationally representative sample of 13,500 state prison inmates and 4,000 federal inmates in about 270 state prisons and 40 federal prisons. This effort represents the fifth in a series of national surveys of inmates conducted every five to six years. In FY 1997, BJS released a report, *Lifetime Likelihood of Going to State or Federal Prison* (NCJ 160092), which derives estimates from the latest survey using standard demographic life table techniques.

### ***Survey of Inmates in Local Jails***

This survey is periodically administered to collect data on the local jail inmate population. Jail inmates that includes individuals at several points on the criminal justice continuum--those awaiting trial, those sentenced to jail and serving their sentence, and those sentenced to prison and awaiting transfer. The survey obtains information on the personal and family characteristics of jail inmates, past drug and alcohol use, history of physical abuse, and history of contact with the criminal justice system.

BJS has just completed the 1995 survey, which consists of personal interviews with a nationally representative sample of nearly 6,500 inmates. This set of interviews was the first BJS survey administered with laptop computers, a method that is expected to increase efficiency.

Preliminary survey findings are expected to be released in early 1998.

### ***Survey of Adults on Probation***

This survey obtains, for the first time, detailed information on the backgrounds and characteristics of a national sample of probationers representative of the 2.6 million adults under such supervision in the community. Specific areas of inquiry include criminal history, prior drug and alcohol use, participation in drug and alcohol treatment programs, use of firearms, victim characteristics, the conditions of supervision, and the extent of contact with probation authorities.

Initial findings from the survey, based on the administrative records of 5,867 probationers in 167 probation departments, were released in *Characteristics of Adults on Probation, 1995* in December 1997. BJS is currently analyzing data from approximately 2,000 personal interviews with adult probationers, with the first report to be based on these data, *Alcohol/Drug Abuse and Treatment of Adults on Probation, 1995*, anticipated for spring 1998.

### ***Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities***

This census is conducted every five to six years. It provides detailed information on the types of inmates housed, facility age and type, security level, court orders, programs, health and safety conditions, confinement space, and staff characteristics. The latest data were published in August 1997 in *Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 1995* (NCJ 164266). Data revealed a total of 941,642 state inmates in 1,375 facilities and 81,930 federal inmates in 125 facilities on June 30, 1995.

### ***Census of Jails***

Conducted every five years, this census obtains information on each facility, admissions and releases, court orders, programs that offer alternatives to incarceration, amount charged to hold an inmate for another jurisdiction, crowding

and use of space, staffing, health care (including prevalence of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis), and drug testing policies and practices. The census furnishes the sampling frame for the nationwide survey of jail inmates. A new data collection will start in 1998.

### ***Census of State and Local Probation and Parole Agencies***

Last conducted in 1993, this is a complete census of federal, state, and locally operated probation and parole agencies. The census gathers data on agency organization, staffing, expenditures, program operation and participation levels, and drug and HIV testing policies and programs. The census serves as the sampling frame for the national survey of adults on probation.

### ***National Prisoner Statistics***

The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program produces annual and semiannual national and state-level data on the numbers of prisoners in state or federal prison facilities. Since 1926 the federal government has published data annually on the prisoner count in each state, the District of Columbia, and the federal prison system.

Recent or forthcoming reports or releases include:

*Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear, 1997*  
released 1/98 (NCJ 167247)

*Prisoners in 1996*  
released 6/97 (NCJ 164619)

*Correctional Populations in the U.S., 1995*  
released 6/97 (NCJ 163916)

*Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1996*  
released 1/97 (NCJ 162843)

### ***National Corrections Reporting Program***

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collects data annually on all prison admissions and releases, and on all parole entries and discharges in participating jurisdictions. Demographic information, conviction offense, sentence length, minimum time to be served, credited jail time, type of

admission, type of release, and time served are collected from individual prisoner records.

### ***Capital Punishment***

This series yields annual national and state-level data on persons sentenced to death and those executed. Data collected include offender demographic characteristics, prior criminal history, criminal justice system status at the time of the capital offense, and time spent on death row. Data are available on executions since 1930 and sentencing since 1974. The latest data were reported in *Capital Punishment 1996*, released December 1997.

### ***Annual Survey of Jails***

The Annual Survey of Jails collects data that permit intercensal estimates of the number of inmates in the nation's local jails. The survey also collects data on the relationship between jail populations and capacities. Information is provided on an annual basis starting in 1982, excluding the years 1983, 1988, and 1993, in which a complete census of U.S. local jails was conducted. The latest data are available in the report *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 1997* (NCJ 167247) released in January 1998.

### ***National Probation and Parole Reporting Program***

This program gathers annual data on state and federal probation and parole counts and movements and the characteristics of persons under the supervision of probation and parole agencies. BJS staff collects and analyzes these data, using survey forms completed by federal, state, and local probation and parole agencies. Published data include admissions and releases by method of entry and discharge. Demographic information, time served, and conviction offenses are collected from individual prisoner records. The latest data are available in *Probation and Parole Populations, 1996* (NCJ 166364), released August 1997. Detailed data by jurisdictions is published annually in *Correctional Population in the U.S., 1995* (NCJ 163916), released June 1997.

### ***Inventory of State and Federal Corrections***

### ***Information Systems***

In FY 1998, BJS, NIJ, and CPO are sponsoring the development of an inventory of corrections information systems. The inventory will be designed to assess the current status of offender-based information systems in state departments of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

BJS hosted an Advisory Committee meeting of correctional administrators, research directors, and other researchers for the purpose of identifying priority information needs and issues areas needed to construct an inventory of corrections information systems at the federal and state levels. The committee identified six topical areas around which to build the inventory: offender profiles, recidivism, program effectiveness, internal order, public safety, and operational costs. Based on the committee's recommendations, the Urban Institute and BJS developed a detailed questionnaire to determine if a system contains the data elements related to each priority area, if the data are stored electronically, and for what percent of offenders the data are available. In addition, Urban Institute conducted short, unstructured telephone interviews with each correctional agency to obtain general information about the organization, structure, and capacity of their information systems.

The final report, expected by yearend 1998, will summarize the results of the capacity survey and inventory. Topics to be addressed in the final report include: the underlying causes for variation in coverage of data elements; core elements required across jurisdictions; consistency; improvements and innovations needed to meet new challenges in corrections; and whether the data systems meet jurisdictions' needs.

### ***Expenditure and Employment***

BJS collects employment and expenditure data about the nation's criminal justice system.

### ***Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment Program***

This program collects, analyzes, and publishes data on the cost of operating the nation's criminal justice systems. Using data extracted from the Census Bureau's ongoing finance and employment survey series, BJS produces national estimates of expenditures and employment relating to major criminal justice activities, including police protection, judicial (including courts, prosecution, legal services, and public defense), and corrections. The latest data are available in *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts, 1992*, released 1/97 (NCJ 148821). The 1993 Extracts will be published early in 1998.

### **Firearms and Crime**

BJS has published a series of documents on firearms, crime, and criminal justice. These reports include selected findings from several collections of national data. Three reports in this series have been published: *Guns Used in Crime*, *Weapons Offenses and Offenders*, and *Firearm Injury from Crime*.

During 1998, BJS intends to continue the series with a report on where criminals obtain the guns they use and the involvement of these guns in the crimes they committed. This report will utilize data from the recent Survey of Adults on Probation, as well as several earlier collections, including the 1991 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Institutions and the weapons addendum to NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting System. These sources cover individuals arrested for crimes, as well as those on probation or in prison. BJS publishes selected findings on firearms, crimes, and criminal justice drawn from several collections of national data.

### **International Statistics**

#### ***International Statistics Program***

Through the International Statistics Program, BJS cooperates with the United Nations and with other countries in efforts to improve the international collection of statistics on crime and criminal justice systems so that cross-national comparisons can be made and the relationship between crime trends in the U.S. and other countries can be examined. BJS also funds international studies that compare aspects of the U.S. criminal justice system with those of other countries. In 1997, a study was completed comparing prosecution in the United States and Germany.

The *World Factbook of Criminal Justice Systems*, developed under a BJS grant and available electronically through the Internet, provides narrative descriptions of the criminal justice systems of countries around the world. These descriptions are written to a common template so that comparisons of similar functions in different countries can be easily made.

### **General Criminal Justice Statistics**

BJS produces a number of statistical documents and other products that cover more than one criminal justice topic. The *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, first published in 1972, is compiled annually from more than 150 separate sources and presents data with minimal text and extensive tables. Almost all data are nationwide in scope and, where possible, are displayed by region, state, and city for comparative analyses. The *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1996* is now also available on CD-ROM and can be accessed online at <http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook>. This Internet site is updated as information becomes available.

BJS also publishes the *Criminal Justice Agency Survey List*, an updated listing of various state and local jurisdictions and criminal justice agencies from which sample surveys are selected.

### **State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers**

BJS offers technical and financial support to state governments for the establishment and operation of state-level Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs). SACs collect, analyze, and report statistics on crime and justice to federal, state, and local levels of government and help share state-level information nationally.

Under the State Justice Statistics Program, Statistical Analysis Centers analyze particular criminal justice issues identified by BJS in conjunction with other OJP components. These issues are selected for nationwide consistency and interest across the states and change every 12 months. BJS encourages SACs to collect and analyze data derived from sex offender registries, criminal history record information, and incident-based crime data. SACs also will be encouraged to conduct research and analyses related to other themes described in the FY 1998 program announcement. Detailed program and application guidelines are available in *State Justice Statistics Program for Statistical Analysis Centers: Program Application Guidelines, Fiscal Year 1998*, scheduled for release in early 1998.

Through the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA), BJS offers technical assistance to state SACs in the development, collection, analysis, use, and dissemination of criminal justice statistics. JRSA was organized in 1974 by the directors of the state SACs to promote cooperation and the exchange of information, statistics, and technology among states. In providing technical and liaison services to the SACs for BJS, JRSA maintains a criminal justice information clearinghouse, provides an automated Database of State

Activities and Research, and conducts an annual conference on justice statistics, research, and policy analysis.

### **Visiting Research Fellowship Program**

The Visiting Research Fellowship Program promotes criminal justice statistical research among the academic and professional criminal justice community to meet the specific needs of the Department of Justice and BJS. Visiting Fellows participate in a specifically designed research project of particular operational relevance to the national or international justice system. The Fellowship Program offers criminal justice researchers an opportunity to have a significant impact on specific BJS projects, as well as a chance to examine innovative approaches to the analysis and dissemination of BJS data.

Ongoing and new Visiting Fellow projects include:

***The measurement of assaultive behavior.*** This research will provide a better understanding of assaultive behavior and the mechanisms that result in the two standard measurement outcomes--rates of homicide and aggravated assault. The objective is to help understand the differences between simple and aggravated assault, as well as the dynamics of an event that causes an assault to become fatal.

***Developing graphical and geographical methods for analyzing criminal justice data.*** This project will examine the graphic and geographic techniques and methods that are applicable to analysis of criminal justice data and for other purposes.

***Analyze the characteristics of the Uniform Crime Report.*** This research will analyze the characteristics of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting program and gather information on imputation procedures used to account for late and missing data. The project also will analyze and review of the progress of researchers

comparing the FBI's Supplementary Homicide Report with police homicide data in Chicago and Boston.

### **Criminal Record Systems**

BJS supports several programs aimed at improving criminal records. Criminal history records are fingerprint cards or their electronic counterparts, linked with information about arrests, convictions, and sentences, when available. Records are inaccessible electronically to other states if they are not automated, or if a state does not participate in the national system--the Interstate Identification Index.

Records without dispositions delay inquiries or handicap law enforcement or others in the identification of individuals with a prior conviction and those who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm, subject to domestic violence protective orders, or ineligible to hold positions of responsibility involving children, the elderly, or the disabled.

Of the 52 million criminal history records in the United States, 56 percent are now accessible nationally, up from 50 percent from a year ago. Approximately a third of the records are both accessible and include dispositions, an increase of over 3 million records over the past three years.

#### ***Criminal Records Data Quality Program***

This program supports surveys, studies, conferences, and technical assistance on issues relating to criminal justice records. Primary emphasis is on accuracy and completeness of records, limitations on dissemination, commingling of juvenile and adult records, data auditing techniques, and the interstate exchange of records. Under this program, the State Survey of Criminal History Information Systems is conducted, providing information on the technology, policy, and legislative status of criminal history records. The third update to the survey, reporting 1995 year-end data, was released in May 1997. The next update,

describing record status as of year-end 1997, will be initiated in January 1998.

In July 1997, BJS sponsored a major national conference in Seattle to address the impact of recent legislation focusing on sex offenders and establishment of the National Sexual Offender Registry. Proceedings of the conference will be issued in the winter of 1998. A task force has also been established jointly with the National Center for State Courts to identify increased demands for court data created by recent legislation and to develop protocols to meet these needs. The first meeting is scheduled for July 1998.

#### ***National Criminal History Improvement Program***

The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) implements the grant provisions of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act and the National Child Protection Act of 1993, as well as selected provisions of the 1994 Crime Act that relate to criminal history records.

The program assists states in improving the quality of their criminal history records and supports the timely development of the capability to perform adequate criminal background checks. A national criminal record system will permit the immediate identification of persons who are prohibited from purchasing a firearm, are subject to domestic violence protective orders, or are ineligible to hold positions of responsibility involving children, the elderly, or the disabled. The development of complete and accurate criminal records, which are immediately available on an interstate basis, is also critical to support law enforcement efforts to make determinations regarding pretrial release, career criminal charging, sentencing options, and correctional assignments. Background checks for national security and related purposes are also only as effective as the quality of the records on which they are based.

Since NCHIP's inception in FY 1995, BJS has

awarded over \$162 million to assist states in upgrading criminal records to support operation of the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). Awards have been made to all states and eligible territories to upgrade records (including protection orders) to interface with the national criminal history record system and to identify individuals convicted of crimes involving domestic violence, child victims, the elderly, and the disabled, as well as individuals subject to protective orders involving domestic violence. Funds also have been awarded to provide direct technical assistance and evaluation. The NCHIP appropriation for FY 1998 is \$45 million. BJS will use these funds to assist states in continuing efforts to improve the quality and availability of criminal records to ensure that such records are available for presale firearm checks and for other purposes.

Section 922 of the Federal Gun Control Act was amended on September 30, 1996 to prohibit the sale of firearms to persons convicted of misdemeanors involving domestic violence. To implement this new requirement, states could use 1997 NCHIP awards to collect and automate misdemeanor information and to identify those misdemeanors that involve domestic violence.

Consistent with the Stalker Reduction provision of the 1994 Crime Act, BJS also is providing NCHIP funds to assist state and local governments in improving the process for classifying and entering data regarding stalking and domestic violence into local, state, and national crime information databases. In FY 1996 and 1997, BJS was appropriated \$1.5 million and \$1.75 million, respectively. In recognition of the importance of this effort, and pursuant to an OJP commitment to Congress, BJS solicited early applications from the states for these purposes. Seven states applied and were awarded grants on December 1, 1996. An additional 15 states received funding from this appropriation. Overall, 31 states received funding to identify domestic violence offenses and protection orders under the NCHIP program.

BJS also has initiated efforts to establish and promulgate model standards for definitions and data collection protocols applicable to data describing domestic violence and sexual violence. The proposed definitions will be published in the *Federal Register*. A task force and advisory group was established, representing researchers, statisticians, and practitioners. Proposals are under review by an outside review panel and recommendations from the panel are expected by the end of the year. It is anticipated that an award will be made and project activities will begin in January 1998.

For further information on the NCHIP program, refer to *National Criminal History Improvement Program: FY 1997 Program Announcement* (NCJ 165589), released June 1997. The FY 1998 Program Announcement will be released in spring 1998.

#### ***Firearm Inquiry Statistics***

The Firearm Inquiry Statistics (FIST) program, a component of NCHIP, is designed to use relevant statistics to assess the impact of presale firearm checks as required under the Brady Act and related state legislation. The statistical data obtained by BJS under the program focus on the total number of inquiries related to firearm purchases, the number of rejections, and the basis for the rejections. Data are also collected separately concerning the procedures followed by states and law enforcement officers in connection with presale checks under both the Brady Act and related state legislation.

In February 1997, BJS released *Presale Firearm Checks: A National Estimate* (NCJ-162787), which provides a national estimate of the number of presale background checks conducted in connection with proposed firearm purchases, the number and percent of rejections, and the basis for the rejections. The report, *Presale Handgun Check, 1996* (NCJ 165704), released in September 1997 reported that approximately 70,000 out of an estimated 2,593,000 applications for handgun purchases were rejected due to a presale background check.

## How to Use BJS Services

### What's Available on the Internet

Providing information on the Internet has proven to be the most efficient way BJS can make its data accessible to those who need it instantly. BJS information is updated frequently. The BJS Web site presents information by crime and justice topics. Summary findings, statistical graphics, descriptions of the data collections, publications, and additional work by BJS staff are listed under each topic and subtopic. Links to related pages on the BJS site and to related sites are also included. The BJS World Wide Web site is located at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>.

Visit these additional areas on the Web site:

**What's new at BJS:** The most recent information from BJS is highlighted in this section, including announcements, releases, solicitations, and the latest data.

**About BJS:** An overview of BJS is provided, describing its mission and responsibilities, criminal justice areas covered by data collection programs, grant programs, and dissemination programs maintained.

**Key facts at a glance:** Small versions of charts and brief statements of findings are presented with links to full-size charts, additional information about the charts and findings, and the data that support the chart.

**Publications:** Electronic versions of many BJS reports are also available on the Internet. Publications can be accessed by selecting the appropriate criminal justice topic on the BJS home page or through the publications list, which is in alphabetical order. A list of periodic reports is also available.

Electronic versions of BJS publications are presented in two formats: in ASCII without tables and graphics, and in portable document format (.pdf) as published with graphics and tables (viewable on any computer and printable on any printer). Many tables from BJS reports and some additional data are available in the .wk1 format, readable by most spreadsheet software. In many instances, the spreadsheets have been grouped and compressed into files using the .zip format to speed downloads. Except for ASCII documents, BJS products are in formats that require interpreter applications that must be installed on the computer as plug-ins to Web browsers or standalone applications.

**Press releases:** The most recent press releases from BJS are published on the Web site at the press release section of the BJS home page.

The BJS Web site also provides data to download, including:

**Crime and justice electronic data abstracts:** Aggregated data from a wide variety of published sources are assembled into spreadsheets. Intended for analytic use, the files include crime, justice, and sociodemographic variables. Many of the files contain data over time and by state, locality, and federal district.

**Source data and codebooks:** BJS data files are archived, documented, and made available on the Internet through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan. BJS reports are linked to the raw data used in the report, which can be downloaded from the archive. Users can access over 43 gigabytes of data collected since the mid-1970s, covering the full range of criminal justice topics.

***Crime and justice data from other sources:***

Provides links to data from other sources, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other federal agencies. Also provides links to juvenile justice statistics and international crime statistics.

Conference proceedings from "Justice Agencies and the Internet," held in San Francisco on November 4-5, 1997 are available online from SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, at <http://www.97internet.search.org/>. Computer industry leaders and several hundred justice practitioners from around the country attended the event. Conference sessions explored issues ranging from linking a few rural justice agency intranets to form "extranet" systems to the exciting opportunities and new Web applications made possible by the emergence of Extensible Markup Language (XML).

BJS encourages all users of its home page to send comments, suggestions, and information inquiries to [askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov). Hundreds of inquiries and useful comments have been received by BJS since the BJS Web site opened in February 1996.

**BJS Clearinghouse**

The BJS Clearinghouse, a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), provides information about crime and justice statistics. The clearinghouse offers products and services tailored to the needs of the criminal justice professional.

Clearinghouse staff who specialize in BJS statistical resources can assist requestors in locating data that best meet their particular information needs. BJS specialists can also direct users to a variety of other criminal justice data.

The NCJRS Justice Information Center can be accessed by Internet at <http://www.ncjrs.org>. By calling the BJS Clearinghouse toll-free at

1-800/732-3277, callers can receive BJS reports and BJS mailing list information, criminal justice data, custom literature searches of the NCJRS database, database referrals to other sources of crime data, and other data assistance from information specialists.

The BJS Clearinghouse also has developed products to assist researchers, policy makers, and other professionals, including CD-ROM's, statistical information packages, slide presentations, topical searches, and topical bibliographies. Contact the Clearinghouse at the Internet address or phone number above to request information or to order publications and products. The Clearinghouse also can be reached by e-mail at [askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org) or by mail by writing to the BJS Clearinghouse/NCJRS, P.O. Box 179, Annapolis Junction, Maryland 20701-0179. Visitors are welcome to the BJS Clearinghouse reading room at 1600 Research Boulevard, Rockville, Maryland.

In addition, requests for publications or other information can be faxed to the BJS Clearinghouse at 1-410/792-4358. BJS also operates a fax-on-demand system, which can be accessed by calling 1-301/519-5550.

**National Archive of Criminal Justice Data**

Under an agreement with BJS, the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD) archives BJS data files, documents them, and makes them available to researchers, scholars, journalists, and other users. Established in 1978, NACJD headquarters are located with the central staff of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) in the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. The central mission of NACJD is to facilitate and encourage research in the field of criminal justice through the sharing of data resources. Specific goals include: providing machine-readable data for the quantitative study of crime and the criminal justice system through the development of a central data archive;

supplying technical assistance in analyzing data collections and selecting the computer hardware and software for analyzing data efficiently and effectively; and offering training in quantitative methods of social science research to facilitate secondary analysis of criminal justice data.

NACJD routinely receives data from four agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice: BJS, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Individual scholars and researchers in the criminal justice field may also deposit data with NACJD. Interested individuals should contact NACJD staff for more information on this process.

Data files that are maintained by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data are available at no charge for search and download from the NACJD site on the Internet at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/nacjd/>. Additional information is available from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, ICPSR, Institute for Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, 1-800/999-0960 or 1-313/763-5011. To ask Archive staff questions via e-mail, contact them at [cdunn@icpsr.umich.edu](mailto:cdunn@icpsr.umich.edu).

### **National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS)**

This clearinghouse was created in 1976 to provide information on criminal justice information system resources and to promote and facilitate the transfer of automated public domain criminal justice information systems. CJIS disseminates information about public domain and proprietary criminal justice information systems, maintains an index of criminal justice software, and facilitates communication among criminal justice practitioners nationwide.

BJS supports CJIS, which is dedicated to improving the administration of justice through

information technology. Operated by SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, CJIS is accessible through the Internet at <http://www.search.org/>. CJIS provides online access to the FBI *Law Enforcement Bulletin*, opinions of the United States Supreme Court, all four volumes of FBI specifications for the National Incident-Based Reporting System, and publications from other agencies and associations.

A library of hundreds of criminal justice shareware programs is online as well. For more information about the clearinghouse call 916/392-2550, or send e-mail to [webmaster@search.org](mailto:webmaster@search.org).

### **Database of State Activities and Research**

Maintained by the Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA), this database covers the activities of state criminal justice statistical agencies, including current Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) activities, research efforts, statistical programs, abstracts of SAC publications, information on publications in the JRSA library, and data from the SAC Skills Survey.

The JRSA staff can search the database for specific topics using key words and provide printouts of search results. Contact JRSA via the Internet at <http://www.jrsainfo.org/>, by e-mail to [cjinfo@jrsa.org](mailto:cjinfo@jrsa.org), or by telephone at 202/842-9330.

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## Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

### Proposed Comprehensive Plan for Fiscal Year 1998

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#### Overview

After a decade of steady increases in juvenile crime and violence, the trend is being reversed. The United States has experienced a downturn in juvenile violent crime arrests for two straight years (three years for murder arrests). Figures released in 1997 show that juvenile arrests for murder declined 14 percent two years in a row-- and 3 percent the year before that. From 1995 to 1996, juvenile arrests for robbery declined 8 percent; for the previous year, they decreased 1 percent. The overall Violent Crime Index arrests of juveniles declined 6 percent in 1996, following a 3 percent drop in 1995.

The decreases in juvenile Violent Crime Index arrests must be kept in perspective, however. Even with the two-year decline, the 1996 number was 60 percent above the 1987 level. In comparison, adult Violent Crime Index offense arrests rose 24 percent over the same period.

In the area of drug use violations, juveniles were involved in 14 percent of all drug arrests in 1996 (compared with 13 percent in 1995). However, arrests of juveniles for drug abuse violations increased 6 percent from 1995 to 1996, a smaller increase than the previous year's 18 percent. In addition, between 1992 and 1996, juvenile arrests for drug abuse violations increased 120 percent, compared with a 138 percent increase between 1991 and 1995.

Thus, in the second half of the 1990s, juvenile violent crime and drug use are still significantly higher than in the late 1980s, but beginning to show signs of trending downward. The juvenile justice system needs to build on the positive momentum of these recent decreases by continuing to focus on programs and strategies

that work. This requires a concerted effort on the part of federal, state, and local government, in partnership with private organizations and community agencies, to ensure that available resources are used in a way that maximizes their impact, decreases juvenile crime, violence, and victimization, and increases community safety.

Federal leadership in responding to the problems confronting the nation's juvenile justice system is vested in OJJDP. Established in 1974 by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, OJJDP is the federal agency responsible for providing a comprehensive, coordinated approach to preventing and controlling juvenile crime and improving the juvenile justice system. OJJDP administers State Formula Grants, State Challenge Grants, and the Title V Community Prevention Grants programs in states and territories; funds gang and mentoring programs under Parts D and G of the JJDP Act; funds numerous projects through its Special Emphasis Discretionary Grant Program and its National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and coordinates federal activities related to juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

OJJDP also serves as the staff agency for the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, coordinates the Concentration of Federal Efforts Program, and administers both the Title IV Missing and Exploited Children's Program and programs under the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended [42 U.S.C. § 13001 *et seq.*].

In the FY 1998 Department of Justice Appropriations Act, Congress provided funding for two new OJJDP programs. These are not funded under Parts C and D of Title II of the

JJDP Act, which are the focus of this Proposed Program Plan. However, mention of these new programs here, along with an additional program that OJJDP will administer, may help to alert those who work in the juvenile justice field to the existence of these new programs.

Recognizing that, "while crime is on the decline in certain parts of America, a dangerous precursor to crime, teenage drug use, is on the rise and may soon reach a 20-year high," Congress provided \$5 million in funds for the development, demonstration, and testing of programs designed "to reduce drug use among juveniles" and "to increase the perception among children and youth that drug use is risky, harmful, and unattractive." Funding for the drug prevention program is discretionary, and the Appropriations Act directs OJJDP to submit a plan for the drug prevention program to Congress by February 1, 1998.

Another \$25 million dollars in funds were provided for an underage drinking program. Much of the funding for the underage drinking program will be made available to the states and the District of Columbia through formula grants of \$360,000 each (total \$18.36 million), with \$5 million in discretionary funding, and \$1.64 million for training and technical assistance to support the program.

OJJDP will also administer the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants program authorized in the FY 1998 Appropriations Act. Of the \$250 million available under this new block grant program, 3 percent is available for research, evaluation, and demonstration activities related to the program, and 2 percent is available for related training and technical assistance activities. Further information on these programs will be provided to the field in the near future.

Cognizant of the trends in juvenile crime and violence and of its responsibilities and mission, OJJDP has developed a Proposed Program Plan for FY 1998 for activities authorized under Parts C and D of Title II of the JJDP Act, as described

below.

## **Fiscal Year 1998 Program Planning Activities**

Section 204(b)(5)(A) of the JJDP Act requires the OJJDP Administrator to publish for public comment a Proposed Comprehensive Plan describing the program activities that OJJDP proposes to carry out during FY 1998. The Proposed Comprehensive Plan includes activities authorized by Parts C and D of Title II of the JJDP Act. Taking into consideration comments received on the Proposed Comprehensive Plan, the Administrator will develop and publish a Final Comprehensive Plan describing the program activities that OJJDP intends to fund during FY 1998.

The OJJDP program planning process for FY 1998 is being coordinated with the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and the four other OJP program bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC). The program planning process involves the following steps:

Internal review of existing programs by OJJDP staff.

Internal review of proposed programs by OJP bureaus and Department of Justice components.

Review of information and data from OJJDP grantees and contractors.

Review of information contained in state comprehensive plans.

Review of comments made by youth service providers, juvenile justice practitioners, and researchers to provide

OJJDP with input in proposed new program areas.

Consideration of suggestions made by juvenile justice policy makers concerning state and local needs.

Publication of Proposed Comprehensive Plan in the *Federal Register*.

Consideration of all comments received during the period of public comment on the Proposed Comprehensive Plan.

Publication of the Final Comprehensive Plan in the *Federal Register*.

to the applicable requirements of the JJDP Act.

Responsiveness to OJJDP and Department of Justice FY 1998 program priorities.

Compliance with performance requirements of prior grant years.

Compliance with fiscal and regulatory requirements.

Compliance with any special conditions of the award.

Availability of funds (based on appropriations and program priority determinations).

## Discretionary Program Activities

### *Discretionary Grant Continuation Policy*

OJJDP has listed on the following pages continuation projects currently funded in whole or in part with Part C and Part D funds and eligible for continuation funding in FY 1998, either within an existing project period or through an extension for an additional project period. A grantee's eligibility for continued funding for an additional budget period within an existing project period depends on the grantee's compliance with funding eligibility requirements and achievement of the prior year's objectives. The amount of award is based on prior projections, demonstrated need, and fund availability.

The only projects described in this Proposed Program Plan are those that are receiving Part C or Part D FY 1998 continuation funding and programs that OJJDP is considering for new awards in FY 1998.

Consideration for continuation funding for an additional project period for previously funded discretionary grant programs will be based upon several factors, including the following:

The extent to which the project responds

In accordance with Section 262 (d)(1)(B) of the JJDP Act, as amended [42 U.S.C. § 5665a], the competitive process for the award of Part C funds shall not be required if the Administrator makes a written determination waiving the competitive process:

1. With respect to programs to be carried out in areas in which the President declares under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act [codified at 42 U.S.C. § 5121 *et seq.*] that a major disaster or emergency exists, or
2. With respect to a particular program described in Part C that is uniquely qualified.

## Program Goals

OJJDP seeks to focus its assistance on the development and implementation of programs with the greatest potential for reducing juvenile delinquency and improving the juvenile justice system by establishing partnerships with state and local governments, Native American and

Native Alaskan jurisdictions, and public and private agencies and organizations. To that end, OJJDP has set three goals that constitute the major elements of a sound policy that assures public safety and security, while establishing effective juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs:

To promote delinquency prevention and early intervention efforts that reduce the numbers of juvenile offenders entering the juvenile justice system, the numbers of serious and violent offenders, and the development of chronic delinquent careers. While removing serious and violent juvenile offenders from the street serves to protect the public, long-term solutions lie primarily in taking aggressive steps to stop delinquency before it starts or becomes a pattern of behavior.

To improve the juvenile justice system and the response of the system to juvenile delinquents, status offenders, and dependent, neglected, and abused children.

To preserve the public safety in a manner that serves the appropriate development and best use of secure detention and corrections options, while at the same time fostering the use of community-based programs for juvenile offenders.

Underlying each of the three goals is the overarching premise that their achievement is vital to protecting the long-term safety of the public from juvenile delinquency and violence. The following discussion addresses these three broad goals.

### ***Delinquency Prevention and Early Intervention***

A primary goal of OJJDP is to identify and promote programs that prevent or reduce the occurrence of juvenile offenses, both criminal

and noncriminal, and to intervene immediately and effectively when delinquent or status offense conduct first occurs. A sound policy for juvenile delinquency prevention seeks to strengthen the most powerful contributing factor to socially acceptable behavior--a productive place for young people in a law-abiding society.

Delinquency prevention programs can operate on a broad scale, providing for positive youth development, or can target juveniles identified as being at high risk for delinquency with programs designed to reduce future juvenile offending. OJJDP prevention programs take a risk and protective factor-based delinquency prevention approach based on public health and social development models.

Early interventions are designed to provide services to juveniles whose noncriminal misbehavior indicates that they are on a delinquent pathway or to first-time, nonviolent delinquent offenders or nonserious repeat offenders who do not respond to initial system intervention. These interventions are generally nonpunitive, but serve to hold a juvenile accountable while providing services tailored to the individual needs of the juvenile and the juvenile's family. They are designed to both deter future misconduct and reduce the negative or enhance the positive factors present in a child's life.

### ***Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System***

A second goal of OJJDP is to promote improvements in the juvenile justice system and facilitate the most effective allocation of system resources. This goal is necessary for holding juveniles who commit crimes accountable for their conduct, particularly serious and violent offenders who sometimes slip through the cracks of the system or are inappropriately diverted. Activities to support this goal include assisting law enforcement officers in their efforts to prevent and control delinquency and the victimization of children through community policing programs and coordination and collaboration with other system components and with child caring systems. Meeting this goal

involves helping juvenile and family courts, and the prosecutors and public defenders who practice in those courts, to provide a system of justice that maintains due process protections. It requires trying innovative programs and carefully evaluating those programs to determine what works and what does not work. It includes a commitment to involving crime victims in the juvenile justice system and ensuring that their rights are considered. In this regard, OJJDP will continue to work closely with OVC to further cooperative programming, including the provision of services to juveniles who are crime victims or the provision of victims services that improve the operation of the juvenile justice system.

Improving the juvenile justice system also calls for strengthening its juvenile detention and corrections capacity and intensifying efforts to use juvenile detention and correctional facilities in appropriate circumstances and under conditions that maximize public safety, while at the same time providing effective rehabilitation services. It requires encouraging states to carefully consider the use of expanded transfer authority that sends the most serious, violent, and intractable juvenile offenders to the criminal justice system, while preserving individualized justice. It necessitates conducting research and gathering statistical information in order to understand how the juvenile justice system works in serving children and families. Finally, the system can only be improved if information and knowledge are communicated, understood, and applied for the purpose of juvenile justice system improvement.

### ***Corrections, Detention, and Community-Based Alternatives***

A third OJJDP goal is to maintain the public safety through a balanced use of secure detention and corrections and community-based alternatives. This involves identifying and promoting effective community-based programs and services for juveniles who have formal contact with the juvenile justice system and emphasizing options that maintain the safety of

the public, are appropriately restrictive, and promote and preserve positive ties with the child's family, school, and community. Communities cannot afford to place responsibility for juvenile delinquency entirely on publicly operated juvenile justice system programs. A sound policy for combating juvenile delinquency and reducing the threat of youth violence makes maximum use of a full range of public and private programs and services, most of which operate in the juvenile's home community, including those provided by the health and mental health, child welfare, social service, and educational systems.

Coordination of the development of community-based programs and services with the development and use of a secure detention and correctional system capability for those juveniles who require a secure option is cost effective and will protect the public, reduce facility crowding, and result in better services for both institutionalized juveniles and those who can be served while remaining in their community environment.

In pursuing these three goals, OJJDP divides its programs into four broad categories: public safety and law enforcement; strengthening the juvenile justice system; delinquency prevention and intervention; and child abuse, neglect, and dependency courts. A fifth category, overarching programs, contains programs that have significant elements common to more than one category. Following the introductory section below, the programs that OJJDP proposes to fund in FY 1998 are listed and summarized within these five categories.

## **Introduction**

An effective juvenile justice system must implement a sound comprehensive strategy and must identify and support programs that work to further the objectives of the strategy. These objectives include holding the juvenile offender accountable; enabling the juvenile to become a

capable, productive, and responsible citizen; and ensuring the safety of the community.

For juveniles who come to the attention of police, juvenile courts, or social service agencies, a strong juvenile justice system must assess the danger they pose, determine what can help put them back on the right track, deliver appropriate treatment, and stay with them when they return to the community. When necessary, a strong juvenile justice system also must appropriately identify those serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders who are beyond its reach and ensure their criminal prosecution and incapacitation.

Research has shown that what works to reduce juvenile crime and violence includes prevention programs that start with the earliest stages of life: good prenatal care, home visitation for newborns at risk of abuse and neglect, steps to strengthen parenting skills, and initiatives to prepare children for school. These programs can build the foundation for law-abiding lives for children and interrupt the cycle of violence that can turn abused or neglected children into delinquents.

Prevention programs work for older children, too: opportunities for youth after school and on weekends, such as Boys and Girls Clubs and mentoring programs, reduce juvenile alcohol and drug use, improve school performance, and prevent youth from getting involved in crime and violent behavior.

Another focal point for juvenile justice efforts is the community. Without healthy communities, young people cannot thrive. The key leaders in the community, including representatives from the juvenile justice, health and mental health, schools, law enforcement, social services, and other systems, as well as leaders from the private sector, must be jointly engaged in the planning, development, and operation of the juvenile justice system. Attempts to improve the juvenile justice system must be part of a broad, comprehensive, communitywide effort--both at the leadership and grassroots level--to eliminate

factors that place juveniles at risk of delinquency and victimization, enhance factors that protect them from engaging in delinquent behavior, and use the full range of resources and programs within the community to meet the varying needs of juveniles. It is also important to provide increased public access to the system to ensure an appropriate role for victims, a greater understanding of how the system operates, and a higher level of system accountability to the public.

The recent decreases in all measures of juvenile violence known to law enforcement (number of arrests, arrest rates, and the percentage of violent crimes cleared by juvenile arrests) should encourage legislators, juvenile justice policy makers and practitioners, and all concerned citizens to support ongoing efforts to address juvenile crime and violence through a comprehensive approach.

Three documents published during the past five years provide the framework for a comprehensive approach to an improved, more effective juvenile justice system. OJJDP's *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders* (1993) and *Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders* (1995) were followed in 1996 by the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's *Combating Violence and Delinquency: The National Juvenile Justice Action Plan*. The first of these publications defined the elements of the comprehensive strategy. The second provided states and communities with a more detailed explanation of what would constitute the elements of a comprehensive strategy, including strategic and programmatic information on risk and protective factor-based prevention and a system of graduated sanctions. The third prioritized federal, state, and local activities and resources under eight critical objectives that are

central to reducing and preventing juvenile violence, delinquency, and victimization.

The OJJDP FY 1998 Proposed Program Plan is rooted in the principles of the *Comprehensive Strategy* and the objectives of the *Action Plan*. Like the OJJDP Program Plans for FY's 1996 and 1997, the FY 1998 Proposed Program Plan supports a balanced approach to aggressively addressing juvenile delinquency and violence through establishing graduated sanctions, improving the juvenile justice system's ability to respond to juvenile offending, and preventing the onset of delinquency. The Proposed Program Plan, therefore, recognizes the need to ensure public safety and support children's development into healthy, productive citizens through a range of prevention, early intervention, and graduated sanctions programs.

Proposed new program areas were identified for FY 1998 through a process of engaging OJJDP staff, other federal agencies, and juvenile justice practitioners in an examination of existing programs, research findings, and the needs of the field. In a departure from past practice, OJJDP is presenting for public comment more proposed programs than it expects to be able to fund with the resources available. It is OJJDP's intent to stimulate discussion of the best use of its FY 1998 discretionary funding and to seek guidance from the field as to which programs, among the many described here, would most effectively advance the goals of promoting delinquency prevention and early intervention, improving the juvenile justice system, and preserving the public safety.

OJJDP is considering providing funding for a wide variety of new programs, including technical assistance to promote teen court programs, training and technical assistance coordination for the SafeFutures initiative, and training and technical assistance for the Blueprints for Violence Prevention project and for a school safety program. New proposals also involve OJJDP collaboration with other agencies to address problems such as truancy, develop

arts programs directed toward at-risk youth and youth held in juvenile detention centers, support the planning and development of systems of care for Native American and Alaskan Native youth with mental health and substance abuse needs, develop and implement a teambuilding project designed to facilitate coordination and foster innovative solutions to problems facing juvenile courts, and support demonstration projects designed to intervene early with students with learning disabilities to prevent delinquency and also to prevent recidivism by those students in correctional settings.

In addition, OJJDP is considering providing funding for initial planning and implementation of a Juvenile Defender Center, coordination of youth-related volunteer services, support for programs designed to build infrastructure for programming for female juvenile offenders and teen mothers, and support for additional work in the area of disproportionate minority confinement in secure juvenile facilities and other institutions. Some of the proposed new program areas for FY 1998 are specific while others are more general, as can be seen in the program descriptions that appear later in the Proposed Program Plan.

In addition, OJJDP has identified for FY 1998 funding a range of research and evaluation projects designed to expand knowledge about juvenile offenders; the effectiveness of prevention, intervention, and treatment programs; and the operation of the juvenile justice system. New evaluation initiatives that may be undertaken include the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders; the Boys and Girls Clubs of America's TeenSupreme Career Preparation Initiative; analysis and interpretation of juvenile justice-related data from nontraditional sources; evaluation capacity building in states; and field-initiated research and evaluation. Combined with new OJJDP programs and programs being continued in FY 1998, these new demonstration and evaluation programs would form a continuum of programming that supports the

objectives of the *Action Plan* and mirrors the foundation and framework of the *Comprehensive Strategy*.

OJJDP's continuation activities and the new FY 1998 programs are at the heart of OJJDP's categorical funding efforts. For example, while focusing on new areas of programming such as the Juvenile Defender Center and the role of the arts for juveniles in detention centers and for at-risk youth, continuing to offer training seminars in the *Comprehensive Strategy*, and looking to the SafeFutures program to implement a continuum of care system, OJJDP will be supporting programs that reduce the likelihood of juvenile involvement in hate crimes, reduce juvenile gun violence, promote positive approaches to conflict resolution, and explore the mental health needs of juveniles. Together, these and other activities provide a comprehensive approach to prevention and early intervention programs, while enhancing the juvenile justice system's capacity to provide immediate and appropriate accountability and treatment for juvenile offenders, including those with special treatment needs.

OJJDP's Part D Gang Program is considering development of a rural gang prevention and intervention program, and will continue to support a range of comprehensive prevention, intervention, and suppression activities at the local level, evaluate those activities, and inform communities about the nature and extent of gang activities and effective and innovative programs through OJJDP's National Youth Gang Center. Similarly, activities related to the identification of school-based gang programs and the evaluation of the Boys and Girls Clubs gang outreach effort, along with an evaluation of selected youth gun violence reduction programs, will complement existing law enforcement and prosecutorial training programs by supporting and informing grassroots community organizations' efforts to address juvenile gangs and juvenile access to, carriage of, and use of guns. This programming builds on OJJDP's youth-focused community policing, mentoring,

and conflict resolution initiatives and programming, including the work of the Congress of National Black Churches in supporting local churches to address the prevention of drug abuse, youth violence, and hate crime.

In support of the need to break the cycle of violence, OJJDP's SafeKids/Safe Streets demonstration program, currently being implemented in partnership with other OJP offices and bureaus, will improve linkages between the dependency and criminal court systems, child welfare and social service providers, and family strengthening programs and will complement ongoing support of Court Appointed Special Advocates, Child Advocacy Centers, and prosecutor and judicial training in the dependency field, funded under the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended.

The Plan's research and evaluation programming will support many of the above activities by filling in critical gaps in knowledge about the level and seriousness of juvenile crime and victimization, its causes and correlates, and effective programs in preventing delinquency and violence. At the same time, OJJDP's research efforts will also be geared toward efforts that monitor and evaluate the ways juveniles are treated by the juvenile and criminal justice systems, particularly in relation to juvenile violence and its impact.

As described below, OJJDP is also utilizing its national perspective to disseminate information to those at the grassroots level: practitioners, policy makers, community leaders, and service providers who are directly responsible for planning and implementing policies and programs that impact juvenile crime and violence. An additional OJJDP goal is to help practitioners and policy makers translate this information into action through its training and technical assistance providers as part of its mission to provide meaningful assistance for the replication of successful and promising strategies and programs.

OJJDP will continue to fund longitudinal research on the causes and correlates of delinquency. Even more important, however, OJJDP will regularly share the findings from this research with the field through OJJDP's publications, home page on the World Wide Web, and *JuvJust* (an electronic newsletter); utilize state-of-the-art technology to provide the field with an interactive CD-ROM on promising and effective programs designed to prevent delinquency and reduce recidivism; air national satellite teleconferences on key topics of relevance to practitioners; and publish new reports and documents on timely topics. Some examples of these publication topics include youth action to prevent delinquency; family strengthening; juvenile substance abuse (prevention, intervention, and testing); balanced and restorative justice; developmental pathways in delinquent behavior, gang migration, capacity building for substance abuse treatment, youth gangs, restitution programs, school safety, and conditions of confinement.

The various contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and interagency fund transfers described in the Proposed Program Plan form a continuum of activity designed to address youth violence, delinquency, and victimization. In isolation, this programming can do little. However, the emphasis of OJJDP's programming is on collaboration. It is through collaboration that federal, state, and local agencies; Native American tribes; national organizations; private philanthropies; the corporate and business sector; health, mental health, and social service agencies; schools; youth; families; and clergy can come together to form partnerships and leverage additional resources, identify needs and priorities, and implement innovative strategies. In the past few years, the combined efforts of these varied groups have brought about the beginnings of change in the prevalence of juvenile crime, violence, and victimization. Now is the time to strengthen old partnerships and forge new ones to develop support for a long-term,

comprehensive approach to a more effective juvenile justice system.

## Fiscal Year 1998 Programs

The following are brief summaries of each of the new and continuation programs scheduled to receive funding in FY 1998. As indicated above, the program categories are public safety and law enforcement; strengthening the juvenile justice system; delinquency prevention and intervention; and child abuse and neglect and dependency courts. However, because many programs have significant elements of more than one of these program categories--or generally support all of OJJDP's programs--they are listed in an initial program category, called overarching programs. The specific program priorities within each category are subject to change with regard to their priority status, sites for implementation, and other descriptive data and information based on grantee performance, application quality, fund availability, and other factors.

A number of OJJDP programs have been identified for funding consideration by Congress with regard to the grantee(s), the amount of funds, or both. These programs, which are listed below, are not included in the program descriptions that follow.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court  
Judges  
Teens, Crime, and the Community  
Parents Anonymous, Inc.  
Juvenile Offender Transition Program  
Suffolk University Center for Juvenile Justice  
Center for Crimes and Violence Against  
Children  
Crow Creek Alcohol and Drug Program  
Metro Denver Gang Coalition

In addition, OJJDP has been directed to examine each of the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and report to the Committees on

Appropriations of both the House and the Senate on its intention for each proposal:

Coalition for Juvenile Justice  
The Hamilton Fish National Institute on School/Community Violence  
Low Country Children's Center  
Vermont Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services  
Grassroots Drug Prevention Program  
Dona Ana Camp  
Center for Prevention of Juvenile Crime and Delinquency at Prairie View University  
Project O.A.S.I.S.  
KidsPeace--The National Centers for Kids in Crisis, North America  
Consortium on Children, Families, and Law  
New Mexico Prevention Project  
No Hope in Dope Program  
Study of the Link Between Child Abuse and Criminal Behavior in Alaska  
Gainesville Juvenile Assessment Center  
Lincoln Council on Alcohol and Drugs  
Hill Renaissance Partnership  
National Training and Information Center  
Culinary Arts Training Program for At-Risk Youth  
Women of Vision Program for Youthful Female Offenders  
Violence Institute of New Jersey  
Delancy Street Foundation  
Law-Related Education

***Overarching Programs***

SafeFutures: Partnerships To Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency  
Evaluation of SafeFutures  
Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency  
OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract  
Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development  
Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement  
National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center  
Technical Assistance for State Legislatures  
Telecommunications Assistance

OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract--  
Juvenile Justice Resource Center  
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse  
Insular Area Support  
Community Assessment Centers (CAC's)  
Training and Technical Assistance Coordination for SafeFutures Initiative

***Public Safety and Law Enforcement***

Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program  
Evaluation of the Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program  
Targeted Outreach With A Gang Prevention and Intervention Component (Boys and Girls Clubs)  
National Youth Gang Center  
Evaluation of the Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence Program  
The Chicago Project for Violence Prevention  
Safe Start--Child Development-Community-Oriented Policing (CD-CP)  
Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program  
Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence  
Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Technical Assistance and Training  
Rural Youth Gang Problems--Adapting OJJDP's Comprehensive Approach

***Delinquency Prevention and Intervention***

Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution  
Communities in Schools--Federal Interagency Partnership  
The Congress of National Black Churches: National Anti-Drug Abuse/Violence Campaign (NADVC)  
Risk Reduction Via Promotion of Youth Development  
Training and Technical Assistance for Family Strengthening Programs  
Hate Crime  
Strengthening Services for Chemically Involved Children, Youth, and Families

Diffusion of State Risk- and Protective-Factor Focused Prevention  
 Multisite, Multimodal Treatment Study of Children With ADHD  
 Evaluation of the Juvenile Mentoring Program  
 Truancy Reduction  
 Arts and At-Risk Youth  
 Community Volunteer Coordinator Program  
 Learning Disabilities Among Juveniles At Risk of Delinquency or in the Juvenile Justice System  
 Advertising Campaign--Investing in Youth for a Safer Future

***Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System***

Development of the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders  
 Balanced and Restorative Justice Project (BARJ)  
 Training and Technical Assistance Program To Promote Gender-Specific Programming for Female Juvenile Offenders  
 Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court Studies  
 Replication and Extension of Fagan Transfer Study  
 The Juvenile Justice Prosecution Unit  
 Due Process Advocacy Program Development  
 Quantum Opportunities Program (QOP) Evaluation  
 Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program  
 Evaluation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program  
 Training and Technical Assistance for National Innovations To Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement (The Deborah Ann Wysinger Memorial Program)  
 Juvenile Probation Survey Research  
 Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Management Staff  
 Training for Line Staff in Juvenile Detention and Corrections  
 Training and Technical Support for State and Local Jurisdictional Teams To Focus on Juvenile Corrections and Detention Overcrowding

National Program Directory  
 Juvenile Sex Offender Typology  
 Interagency Programs on Mental Health and Juvenile Justice  
 Juvenile Residential Facility Census  
 The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 97  
 National Academy of Sciences Study of Juvenile Justice  
 TeenSupreme Career Preparation Initiative  
 Technical Assistance to Native Americans  
 Training and Technical Assistance To Promote Teen Court Programs  
 Training and Technical Assistance Coordination for SafeFutures Initiative  
 School Safety  
 Disproportionate Minority Confinement  
 Arts Programs in Juvenile Detention Centers  
 "Circles of Care"--A Program To Develop Strategies To Serve Native American Youth With Mental Health and Substance Abuse Needs  
 Juvenile Defender Training, Technical Assistance, and Resource Center  
 Gender-Specific Programming for Female Juvenile Offenders  
 Evaluation Capacity Building  
 Field-Initiated Research  
 Field-Initiated Evaluation  
 Analysis of Juvenile Justice Data  
 Evaluation of the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders  
 Blueprints for Violence Prevention: Training and Technical Assistance  
 Teambuilding Project for Courts

***Child Abuse and Neglect and Dependency Courts***

Safe Kids/Safe Streets: Community Approaches to Reducing Abuse and Neglect and Preventing Delinquency  
 National Evaluation of the Safe Kids/Safe Streets Program  
 Secondary Analysis of Childhood Victimization  
 Evaluation of Nurse Home Visitation in Weed and Seed Sites

## Overarching Programs

### *SafeFutures: Partnerships To Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency*

OJJDP is awarding grants of up to \$1.4 million annually to each of six communities for a 5-year project period that began in FY 1995, to assist in implementing comprehensive community programs designed to reduce youth violence and delinquency. Boston, Massachusetts; Contra Costa County, California; Seattle, Washington; St. Louis, Missouri; Imperial County, California (rural site); and Fort Belknap, Montana (tribal site) were competitively selected to receive awards under the SafeFutures program on the basis of their substantial planning and progress in community assessment and strategic planning to address delinquency.

SafeFutures seeks to prevent and control youth crime and victimization through the creation of a continuum of care in communities. This continuum enables communities to be responsive to the needs of youth at critical stages of their development through providing an appropriate range of prevention, intervention, treatment, and sanctions programs.

The goals of SafeFutures are:

To prevent and control juvenile violence and delinquency in targeted communities by reducing risk factors and increasing protective factors for delinquency, providing a continuum of services for juveniles at risk of delinquency, including appropriate immediate interventions for juvenile offenders, and developing a full range of graduated sanctions designed to hold delinquent youth accountable to the victim and the community, ensure community safety, and provide appropriate treatment and rehabilitation services;

To develop a more efficient, effective, and timely service delivery system for at-risk and delinquent juveniles and their

families that is capable of responding to their needs at any point of entry into the juvenile justice system;

To build the community's capacity to institutionalize and sustain the continuum by expanding and diversifying sources of funding; and

To determine the success of program implementation and the outcomes achieved, including whether a comprehensive program involving community-based efforts and program resources concentrated on providing a continuum of care has succeeded in preventing or reducing juvenile violence and delinquency.

Each of the six sites will continue to provide a set of services that builds on community strengths and existing services and fills in gaps within their existing continuum. These services include family strengthening; after school activities; mentoring; treatment alternatives for juvenile female offenders; mental health services; day treatment; graduated sanctions for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders; and gang prevention, intervention, and suppression.

A national evaluation is being conducted by the Urban Institute to determine the success of the initiative and track lessons learned at each of the six sites. OJJDP has also committed training and technical assistance (TTA) resources to SafeFutures through a full-time TTA coordinator for SafeFutures and a host of partner organizations committed to assisting SafeFutures sites. The TTA coordinator also assists the communities in brokering and leveraging additional TTA resources. In addition, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development has provided interagency support of \$100,000 for training and technical assistance targeted to violence and delinquency prevention in public

housing areas of SafeFutures sites. Thus, operations, evaluation, and TTA have been organized together to form a joint team at the national level to support local site efforts.

SafeFutures activities will be carried out by the six current grantees. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Evaluation of SafeFutures***

The Urban Institute received a competitive 3-year cooperative agreement award with FY 1995 funds to conduct Phase I of the national evaluation of the SafeFutures program. OJJDP would consider two years of additional funding for Phase II. The evaluation addresses the program implementation process and measures performance outcomes across the six sites. The process evaluation focuses primarily on the development and implementation of a strategic plan designed to establish a continuum of care and integrated services for young people in high-risk communities. The evaluation will identify obstacles and key factors contributing to the successful implementation of the SafeFutures program. The evaluator is responsible for developing a cross-site report documenting the process of program implementation for use by other funding agencies or communities that want to develop and implement a comprehensive community-based strategy to address serious, violent, and chronic delinquency.

In FY 1996, the Urban Institute developed a logic model that links program activities and outputs to desired intermediate and long-term outcomes. Their evaluator also held a cross-site cluster meeting and conducted site visits at each of the six SafeFutures sites.

In FY 1997, in addition to continuing its onsite monitoring, the Urban Institute, in collaboration with the OJJDP SafeFutures program management team, developed the national evaluation plan and introduced it to the sites at the cluster meeting on information technology held in Oakland, CA, in September 1997.

In FY 1998, the Urban Institute will continue the process evaluation and will conduct interviews with key stakeholders, service providers, and youth in order to assess the extent to which a community and its policy board have mobilized to implement a continuum of care and develop an integrated system of services over the course of SafeFutures program implementation. The research team will also complete the development of performance measures to be used by all sites to monitor the outcomes for targeted populations within and across sites. They will compile and process the results of the performance outcomes from the sites and provide feedback to both the sites and to OJJDP. Beginning in FY 1998, the national evaluator will design and conduct sample surveys of youth in the community to assist in monitoring community-level changes in the prevalence and incidence of certain risk factors, as well as developmental and community assets on levels of delinquency and violence in the targeted community. In addition, longitudinal samples of youth and their families will be followed over time to observe the extent to which multiple needs are identified and responded to over the course of the SafeFutures program interventions.

The evaluation will be implemented by the current grantee, the Urban Institute. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency***

Three project sites participate in the Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency (Causes and Correlates): The University of Colorado at Boulder, the University of Pittsburgh, and the University at Albany, State University of New York. Results from this longitudinal study have been used extensively in the field of juvenile justice and have contributed significantly to the development of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders and other OJJDP program initiatives.

OJJDP began funding this program in 1986 and has invested approximately \$10.3 million to date. Currently, OJJDP is supporting site data analyses under 3-year project period grants awarded to each site in FY 1996. The Causes and Correlates program has addressed a variety of issues related to juvenile violence and delinquency. These include developing and testing causal models for chronic violent offending and examining interrelationships among gang involvement, drug selling, and gun ownership/use. To date, the program has produced a massive amount of information on the causes and correlates of delinquent behavior.

Although there is great commonality across the Causes and Correlates project sites, each has unique design features. Additionally, each project has disseminated the results of its research through a broad range of publications, reports, and presentations.

With FY 1996 funding, each site of the Causes and Correlates program was provided funds to further analyze the longitudinal data. Among the numerous analyses conducted were risk factors for teenage fatherhood, patterns of illegal gun carrying among young urban males, and factors associated with early sexual activity among urban adolescents. Two publications were developed as part of the newly launched Youth Development Series of OJJDP Bulletins.

In FY 1997, the sites continued both their collaborative research efforts and site-specific research. The cross site analysis was on the early onset and co-occurrence of persistent serious offending. Site specific analyses were produced on victimization, over time changes in delinquency and drug use, impact of family changes on adolescent development, and neighborhood, individual, and social risk factors for serious juvenile offending.

In FY 1998, at least one major cross site analysis will be undertaken, as well as three site specific analyses per study site.

This program will be implemented by the current grantees: Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado at Boulder; Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic, University of Pittsburgh; and Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, University at Albany, State University of New York. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***OJJDP Management Evaluation Contract***

OJJDP's Management Evaluation Contract was competitively awarded in 1995 for a period of three years. Its purpose is to provide OJJDP with an expert resource capable of performing independent program evaluations and assisting the office in implementing evaluation activities. The management evaluation contract currently provides the following types of assistance to OJJDP:

Assists OJJDP staff in the determination of evaluation needs of programs, program areas, or projects to assist the agency in determining when to invest its evaluation resources;

Develops evaluation designs that OJJDP can use in defining requirements for a grant or contract to implement the evaluation;

Provides technical assistance with regard to evaluation techniques to other jurisdictions involved in the evaluation of programs to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency;

Responds to the needs of OJJDP by providing evaluations based on available data or data that can be readily developed to support OJJDP decisionmaking under whatever schedule is required by the decisionmaking process. Evaluations under this contract are program evaluations, that is, evaluations of either individual grants or contracts or groups of grants or contracts

that are designed to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of the program;

Conduct a full-scale evaluation research project; and

Provide training to OJJDP program managers and other staff on evaluation-related topics such as the different kinds of evaluation data and their uses, planning for program or project information collection and evaluation, and the role of evaluation in the agency planning process.

Under this contract, evaluations may be conducted on OJJDP-funded action programs, including demonstrations, tests, training, and technical assistance and other programs, not funded by OJJDP, designed to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency. Evaluations are carried out in accordance with work plans prepared by the contractor and approved by OJJDP. Because the evaluations vary in terms of program complexity, availability of data, and purpose of the evaluation, the time and cost of each varies. Each evaluation is defined by OJJDP and costs, method, and time are determined through negotiations between OJJDP and the contractor. Because the purpose of many evaluations is to inform management decisions, the completion of an evaluation and submission of a report may be required in a specific and, often, short time period.

This contract will be implemented by the current contractor, Caliber Associates. A new competitive contract solicitation will be issued during FY 1998, and a new contract awarded in FY 1999.

#### ***Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development***

The Juvenile Justice Statistics and Systems Development (SSD) program was competitively awarded in FY 1990 to the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) to improve national, state, and local statistics on juveniles as victims

and offenders. Over the last seven years, through continuation funding, the project has focused on three major tasks: (1) assessing how current information needs are being met with existing data collection efforts and recommending options for improving national level statistics; (2) analyzing data and disseminating information gathered from existing federal statistical series and national studies; and (3) providing training and technical assistance for local agencies in developing or enhancing management information systems.

Under the second task, OJJDP released the seminal analysis *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report* in September 1995, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence* in March 1996, and *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1997 Update on Violence* in October 1997. A training curriculum, *Improving Information for Rational Decisionmaking in Juvenile Justice*, was drafted for pilot testing, and future documents will be produced based on this effort.

In FY 1998, NCJJ will: (1) complete a long-term plan for improving national statistics on juveniles as victims and offenders, including constructing core data elements for a national reporting program for juveniles waived or transferred to criminal court; (2) update the Compendium of Federal Statistical Programs on juvenile victims and offenders and work with the OJP Crime Statistics Working Group and other federal interagency statistics working groups; (3) provide technical support to OJJDP in enhancing the availability and accessibility of statistics on the OJJDP Web site; (4) make recommendations to fill information gaps in the areas of juvenile probation, juvenile court, and law enforcement responses to juvenile delinquency, violent delinquency, and child abuse and neglect; and (5) produce a second edition of *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: A National Report*.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCJJ. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement***

The Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP) is replacing the biennial Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, known as the Children in Custody census. This newly designed census will collect detailed information on the population of juveniles who are in juvenile residential placement facilities as a result of contact with the juvenile justice system. Over the past three years, OJJDP and the Bureau of the Census, with the assistance of a Technical Advisory Board, have developed the CJRP to more accurately represent the numbers of juveniles in residential placement and to describe the reasons for their placement. A new method of data collection, tested in FY 1996, involves gathering data in a roster-type format, often by electronic means. The new methods are expected to result in more accurate, timely, and useful data on the juvenile population, with less reporting burden for facility respondents.

In FY 1997, OJJDP funded initial implementation of the CJRP, including form preparation, mailout, and processing of census forms. In October 1997, the first census using the revised methodology was conducted.

OJJDP proposes to continue funding this project in FY 1998 to clean the data files, allowing the production of new data products based on the 1997 census.

This program would be implemented through an existing interagency agreement with the Bureau of the Census. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center***

The National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) was established in FY 1995 under a competitive 3-year project period award to Community Research Associates. NTTAC serves as a national training and technical

assistance clearinghouse, inventorying and coordinating the integrated delivery of juvenile justice training/technical assistance resources and establishing a data base of these resources.

In FY 1995, work involved organization and staffing of the Center, orientation for OJJDP training/technical assistance providers regarding their role in the Center's activities, and initial data base development.

NTTAC's funding in FY 1996 provided services in the form of coordinated technical assistance support for OJJDP's SafeFutures and gang program initiatives, continued promotion of collaboration between OJJDP training/technical assistance providers, developed training/technical assistance materials, and completed and disseminated the first OJJDP *Training and Technical Assistance Resource Catalog*. In addition, NTTAC assisted state and local jurisdictions and other OJJDP grantees with specialized training, including the development of training-of-trainers programs. NTTAC continued to evolve as a central source for information pertaining to the availability of OJJDP-supported training/technical assistance programs and resources.

In FY 1997, NTTAC completed the first draft of the jurisdictional team training/technical assistance packages for gender-specific services and juvenile correctional services; provided training/technical assistance in support of OJJDP's SafeFutures and Gangs programs; updated and disseminated the second *Training and Technical Assistance Resource Catalog*; created a Web site for the Center and a listserv for the Children, Youth and Affinity Group; held three focus groups on needs assessments; and coordinated and provided 38 instances of technical assistance in conjunction with OJJDP's training/technical assistance grantees and contractors.

In FY 1998, NTTAC plans to finalize, field test, and coordinate delivery of the jurisdictional team training/technical assistance packages on critical

needs in the juvenile justice system, update the resource catalog, facilitate the annual OJJDP training/TA grantee and contractor meeting, continue to update the repository of training/TA materials and the electronic data base of training/TA materials, and continue to respond to training/TA requests from the field.

The current grantee, Community Research Associates, will complete its work in FY 1998. A new competitive solicitation would be issued in FY 1998 for a new project period.

#### ***Technical Assistance for State Legislatures***

Since FY 1995, OJJDP has awarded annual grants to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) to provide relevant and timely information on comprehensive approaches in juvenile justice that are geared to the legislative environment. The purpose of this project is to aid state legislators in improving state juvenile justice systems when crafting legislative responses to youth violence. State legislatures have a unique role and responsibility in establishing state policy and approaches and appropriating funds for juvenile justice. Nearly every state has enacted, or is considering, statutory changes affecting the juvenile justice system. Historically, state legislatures have lacked the information needed to comprehensively address juvenile justice issues. Experience with this project indicates that policy makers find it has helped them understand the ramifications and nuances of juvenile justice reform.

Since OJJDP began funding this project, NCSL has conducted three invitational Legislator's Leadership Forums; sponsored sessions on juvenile justice reform at the NCSL annual meetings; expanded clearinghouse and juvenile justice enactment reporting; and produced and distributed a publication, *Legislator's Guide to Comprehensive Juvenile Justice*. The invitational meetings were attended by more than 100 legislators and additional legislative staff from 34 states selected as key decisionmakers on juvenile justice reform. Meeting sessions and

information services reached at least 500 legislators or legislative staff in all states. In addition, project publications were distributed to more than 2,000 legislative members, staff, and agencies to provide for further broad distribution of information central to comprehensive strategies in juvenile justice to a state legislative audience throughout the states.

The grant has improved capacity for the delivery of information services to legislatures, with the number of information requests handled for legislators and staff having increased to about 500 per year. It is expected that the Children and Families and Criminal Justice programs will respond to another 500 information requests in FY 1998.

In FY 1998, NCSL would further identify, analyze, and disseminate information to assist state legislatures to make more informed decisions about legislation affecting the juvenile justice system. A complementary task involves supporting increased communication between state legislators and state and local leaders who influence decisionmaking regarding juvenile justice issues. NCSL would provide intensive technical assistance to four states, continue outreach activities, and maintain its clearinghouse function. Additionally, NCSL would assist in the production of a live satellite videoconference directed primarily to state legislators.

The project would be implemented by the current grantee, NCSL. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

#### ***Telecommunications Assistance***

Developments in information technology and distance training have expanded and enhanced OJJDP's capacity to disseminate information and provide training and technical assistance. The advantages of these technologies include increased access to information and training for professionals in the juvenile justice system, reduced travel costs to conferences, and reduced time attending meetings away from one's home

or office. OJJDP uses this cost-effective medium to share with the field the salient elements of the most effective or promising approaches to various juvenile justice issues. The field has responded positively to these live satellite teleconferences and has come to expect them at regular intervals. OJJDP selected Eastern Kentucky University (EKU) through a competitive program announcement in FY 1992 to conduct a feasibility study on using this technology in its programming. In FY 1995, EKU was awarded a competitive grant to undertake production of live satellite videoconferences. Since the inception of this grant in FY 1995, EKU has produced 13 live satellite teleconferences, with an average of 360 downlink sites participating in each. The project produced four teleconferences in FY 1995 (Juvenile Boot Camps, Reducing Youth Gun Violence, Youth Out of the Education Mainstream, and Conflict Resolution for Youth), four in FY 1996 (Community Collaboration, Effective Programs for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders, Youth-Oriented Community Policing, Leadership Challenges for Juvenile Detentions and Corrections), and five in FY 1997 (Has the Juvenile Court Outlived Its Usefulness?, Youth Gangs in America, Preventing Drug Abuse Among Youth, Mentoring for Youth, and Treating Drug-Involved Youth).

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to continue the cooperative agreement with EKU in order to provide program support and technical assistance for a variety of information technologies, including audioconferences, fiber optics, and satellite teleconferences, producing four to five additional live national satellite teleconferences. The grantee would also continue to provide technical assistance to other grantees interested in using this technology and explore linkages with key constituent groups to advance mutual information goals and objectives.

This project would be implemented by the current grantee, EKU. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

#### ***OJJDP Technical Assistance Support Contract--Juvenile Justice Resource Center***

This contract provides technical assistance and support to OJJDP, its grantees, and the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the areas of program development, evaluation, training, and research. OJJDP proposes to extend the current contract in FY 1998 until a new contract can be competitively awarded. Applications have been solicited, and the new contract is expected to be awarded shortly.

This contract would be implemented by the current contractor, Aspen Systems Corporation, until a new contract is awarded.

#### ***Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse***

A component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC) is OJJDP's central source for the collection, synthesis, and dissemination of information on all aspects of juvenile justice, including research and evaluation findings; state and local juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment programs and plans; availability of resources; training and educational programs; and statistics. JJC serves the entire juvenile justice community, including researchers, law enforcement officials, judges, prosecutors, probation and corrections staff, youth-service personnel, legislators, the media, and the public.

Among its many support services, JJC offers toll-free telephone access (1-800/638-8736) to information; prepares specialized responses to information requests; produces, warehouses, and distributes OJJDP publications; exhibits at national conferences; maintains a comprehensive juvenile justice library and data base; and administers several electronic information resources. Recognizing the critical need to inform juvenile justice practitioners and policy makers on promising program approaches, JJC continually develops and recommends new products and strategies to communicate more effectively the research findings and program activities of OJJDP and the field. The entire

NCJRS, of which the OJJDP-funded JJC is a part, is administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) under a competitively awarded contract to Aspen Systems Corporation. This program would continue to be implemented by the current contractor, Aspen Systems Corporation, until the new contract is awarded. NIJ will issue a new competitive solicitation in the near future, and a new contract will be awarded during FY 1998.

### ***Insular Area Support***

The purpose of this program is to provide support to the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Funds are available to address the special needs and problems of juvenile delinquency in these insular areas, as specified by Section 261(e) of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended [42 U.S.C. § 5665(e)].

### ***Community Assessment Centers (CACs)***

The Community Assessment Center (CAC) program is a multicomponent, demonstration initiative to test the efficacy of the Community Assessment Center concept. CACs provide a 24-hour centralized point of intake and assessment for juveniles who have or are likely to come into contact with the juvenile justice system. The main purpose of a CAC is to facilitate earlier and more efficient prevention and intervention service delivery at the "front end" of the juvenile justice system. In FY 1997, OJJDP funded two planning grants and two enhancement grants to existing assessment centers for a 1-year project period, a CAC evaluation project, and a technical assistance component.

The planning grants were awarded to the Denver Juvenile Court in Denver, Colorado, and to the Lee County Sheriff's Office in Fort Myers, Florida, to support a 1-year intensive planning process for the development and implementation of a CAC in each community. In Denver, community leaders are assessing the feasibility of a CAC and building on existing infrastructure developed with support from the Center for

Substance Abuse Treatment's Juvenile Justice Integrated Treatment Network program. In Fort Myers, community leaders are completing an initial planning process and are planning to open their CAC in 1998. Planning in this site will continue after implementation and will focus on enhancing the CAC in Fort Myers to become more consistent with the CAC concept and on developing linkages with the community's Comprehensive Strategy initiative.

The enhancement component of the CAC program is designed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of existing assessment centers by supporting various and specific program enhancements and to provide support to existing assessment centers in an effort to create consistency with OJJDP's CAC concept.

Also in FY 1997, two communities received 1-year awards to help existing assessment centers provide enhanced services and to demonstrate the effectiveness of the CAC concept overall. Jefferson Center for Mental Health in Jefferson County, Colorado, and Human Service Associates, Inc., in Orlando, Florida, were competitively selected to receive awards under the CAC program on the basis of their demonstrated commitment to specifically implement an enhancement that makes the existing CAC more consistent with the CAC concept. The Jefferson Center for Mental Health is developing an improved "single point of entry" and an improved management information system and other enhancements consistent with the OJJDP CAC concept. Human Services Associates, Inc. is creating an intensive integrated case management system for high-risk youth referred to the CAC, an enhancement also consistent with the OJJDP CAC concept.

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to provide an additional year's funding to support the full and continued implementation of selected CAC enhancements and additional support to the sites awarded planning grants in FY 1997. This funding would enable these sites to begin implementing the CAC's planned for with

OJJDP funding support or to enhance existing operations. The CAC initiative evaluation component, being conducted by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and the technical assistance component, being delivered by the Florida Alcohol and Drug Abuse Association, were funded in FY 1997 for a 2-year project period and will not require additional funds in FY 1998.

These programs would be implemented by the current grantees, Jefferson Center for Mental Health, Human Service Associates, Inc., Denver Juvenile Court, and Lee County Sheriff's Office. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Training and Technical Assistance Coordination for SafeFutures Initiative***

OJJDP proposes to provide funding for long-term training and technical assistance (TTA) for the remaining three years of the SafeFutures initiative. The purpose of this TTA effort would be to build local capacity for implementing and sustaining effective continuum of care and systems change approaches to preventing and controlling juvenile violence and delinquency in the six SafeFutures communities. Project activities would include assessment, identification, and coordination of the implementation of TTA needs at each SafeFutures site and administration of cross-site training.

## **Public Safety and Law Enforcement**

### ***Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program***

This program supports the implementation of a comprehensive gang program model in five jurisdictions. The program was competitively awarded with FY 1994 funds under a 3-year project period. The demonstration sites implementing the model, which was developed

by the University of Chicago with OJJDP funding support, are Bloomington, Illinois; Mesa, Arizona; Riverside, California; San Antonio, Texas; and Tucson, Arizona. Implementation of the comprehensive gang program model requires the mobilization of the community to address gang-related violence by making available and coordinating social interventions, providing social/academic/vocational and other opportunities, and supporting gang suppression through law enforcement, probation, and other community control mechanisms.

During the past year, the demonstration sites began full-scale implementation of the program model and began serving gang-involved youth in the targeted areas. In each site, a multidisciplinary team has been established to coordinate the services that project youth receive. Teams are made up of various community institution representatives, including police, probation, outreach or street workers, court representatives, service providers, and others. The services provided through this team--or recommended by them--include social interventions such as outreach, case management, counseling, substance abuse treatment, anger management, life skills, cultural awareness, controlled recreation activities, access to educational, social, and economic opportunities such as GED attainment, school reintegration, vocational training, and job development and placement. Also included in the service mix is accountability or social control. This is provided through traditional suppression from law enforcement and probation, and also accountability through the schools, community-based agencies, parents, families, and community members.

The team meets regularly to review progress with each youth, so that each team member is aware of prevailing risks and positive developments and can use this information to be supportive of the youth when contacted in the field by providing additional services, modifying "treatment plans," or invoking accountability

measures ranging from values clarification and general motivational support to arrest and prosecution. In addition to core team members, other agencies also support the program, such as the faith community, local Boys and Girls Clubs, and alternative and mainstream schools.

In some sites, prevention components have been established to work hand-in-hand with the intervention and suppression program. For example, in one site a mentoring program has been established for youth who are younger siblings of gang members targeted in the intervention components.

The demonstration sites also participated in training and technical assistance activities, including cluster conferences sponsored by OJJDP and site-specific consultations on issues such as information sharing and outreach activities.

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to provide a fourth year of funding to the demonstration sites to target up to 200 youth prone to gang violence in each site through continuing implementation of the program model and work with the independent evaluator of this demonstration program.

This project would be implemented by the current demonstration sites. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

***Evaluation of the Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program***

The University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration, received a competitive cooperative agreement award in FY 1995. This 4-year project period award supports the evaluation of OJJDP's Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Program. The evaluation grantee assisted the five program sites (Bloomington, Illinois; Mesa, Arizona; Riverside, California; San Antonio, Texas; and Tucson, Arizona) in establishing

realistic and measurable objectives, documenting program implementation, and measuring the impact of a variety of gang program strategies. It has also provided interim feedback to the program implementors.

In FY 1997, following two years of program development and evaluation design, the grantee trained the local site interviewers; gathered and tracked data from police, prosecutor, probation, school, and social service agencies; collected individual gang member interviews from both the program and comparison areas; provided onsite technical assistance to the local sites; consulted with local evaluators on development and implementation of local site parent/community resident surveys; and coordinated ongoing efforts with local researchers.

In FY 1998, the grantee will continue to gather and analyze data required to evaluate the program; monitor and oversee the quality control of data; provide assistance for completion of interviews; and provide ongoing feedback to project sites.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Chicago, School of Social Service Administration. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***Targeted Outreach With A Gang Prevention and Intervention Component (Boys and Girls Clubs)***

This program is designed to enable local Boys and Girls Clubs to prevent youth from entering gangs, intervene with gang members in the early stages of gang involvement, and divert youth from gang activities into more constructive programs. In FY 1997, Boys and Girls Clubs of America provided training and technical assistance to 30 existing gang prevention and four intervention sites and expanded the gang prevention and intervention program to 23 additional Boys and Girls Clubs, including to some of those in the OJJDP SafeFutures sites. A national evaluation of this program, through

Public/Private Ventures, was also started in FY 1997 under this award.

In FY 1998, Boys and Girls Clubs of America would provide training and technical assistance to 20 new gang prevention sites, three new intervention sites, and six SafeFutures sites.

This program would be implemented by the current grantee, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***National Youth Gang Center***

The proliferation of gang problems in large inner cities, smaller cities, suburbs, and even rural areas over the past two decades led to the development by OJJDP of a comprehensive, coordinated response to America's gang problem. This response involved five program components, one of which was the implementation and operation of the National Youth Gang Center (NYGC). The NYGC was competitively awarded in FY 1995 for a 3-year project period. The NYGC was created to expand and maintain the body of critical knowledge about youth gangs and effective responses to them.

In FY 1997, NYGC continued to assist state and local jurisdictions to collect, analyze, and exchange information on gang-related demographics, legislation, literature, research, and promising program strategies. It also supported the work of the National Gang Consortium, a group of federal agencies, gang program representatives, and researchers. A major activity was a survey of all federal agencies and the presentation of data on their programs, planning cycles, and other resources. It continued to promote the collection and analysis of gang-related data and published the results of its first National Youth Gang Survey of 2,000 law enforcement agencies.

OJJDP proposes to extend the project an additional year and provide FY 1998 funds to NYGC to conduct more indepth analyses of the

first and second National Youth Gang Survey results that track changes in the nature and scope of the youth gang problem. NYGC, through its Focus Group on Data Collection and Analysis, will also continue its efforts to foster integration of gang-related items into other relevant surveys and national data collection efforts.

Fiscal Year 1998 funds would support an additional year of funding to the current grantee, the Institute for Intergovernmental Research. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Evaluation of the Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence Program***

COSMOS Corporation received a competitive award in FY 1997. This 3-year project period award supports OJJDP's Evaluation of the Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence Program. The program will document and evaluate the process of community mobilization, planning, and collaboration needed to develop a comprehensive, collaborative approach to reducing gun violence involving juveniles in four sites. The sites are Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Oakland, California; Shreveport, Louisiana; and Syracuse, New York.

In FY 1997, the grantee conducted onsite technical assistance workshops with partner organizations and assisted the sites in planning and developing local Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence.

In FY 1998, the grantee will develop data collection protocols, conduct a process evaluation, and continue to provide onsite technical assistance to the sites. In addition to the four sites listed above, the grantee will also identify additional promising/effective programs under way in communities across the country and evaluate a select number of these programs. With an expanded base of youth gun violence programs, there is greater opportunity to identify sites that are employing similar strategies with different targeted populations.

This evaluation will be implemented by the current grantee, COSMOS Corporation. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***The Chicago Project for Violence Prevention***

The Chicago Project for Violence Prevention's primary goal is the development of a citywide, accelerated, long-term effort to reduce violence in Chicago. In addition, the Chicago Project serves to demonstrate a comprehensive, citywide violence prevention model. Overall project objectives include reductions in homicide, physical injury, disability and emotional harm from assault, domestic abuse, sexual abuse and rape, and child abuse and neglect.

The Chicago Project is a partnership among the Chicago Department of Public Health, the Illinois Council for the Prevention of Violence, the University of Illinois, and Chicago communities. The project began in January 1995 with joint funding from OJJDP and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC), the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The project currently provides technical assistance to a variety of community-based and citywide organizations involved in violence prevention planning. The majority of the technical assistance supports community level efforts and agencies working to directly support the community plan.

In FY 1996, technical assistance was provided to the central planning group for the Austin community-based coalition, leadership and staff of the Westside Health Authority in the Austin community, and to other selected groups involved in the Austin plan for the development of their components (e.g., to the Northwest Austin Council for the development of the afterschool and drug treatment components of the Austin plan). These groups are members of the violence consortium in Austin.

In FY 1997, the Chicago Project further refined the violence prevention strategy developed in the Austin community, began implementation of the strategy, and continued to provide technical assistance to the Logan Square and Grand Boulevard communities as they developed their violence prevention strategies.

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to continue funding the project, which would complete the strategic planning process with Logan Square and Grand Boulevard and continue to work with Austin in implementing its strategy.

The Chicago Project for Violence Prevention would be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Illinois, School of Public Health. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

***Safe Start--Child Development-Community-Oriented Policing (CD-CP)***

The Child Development-Community-Oriented Policing (CD-CP) program, an innovative partnership between the New Haven Department of Police Services and the Child Study Center at the Yale University School of Medicine, addresses the psychological burdens on children, families, and the broader community of increasing levels of community violence. In FY 1993, OJJDP provided support to document Yale-New Haven's child-centered, community-oriented policing model. The program model consists of interrelated training and consultation, including a child development fellowship for police supervisors; police fellowship for clinicians; seminars on child development, human functioning, and policing strategies; a 15-hour training course in child development for all new police officers; weekly collaborative meetings and case conferences that support institutional changes in police practices; and establishment of protocols for referral and consultation to ensure that children receive the services they need.

In FY 1994, BJA, using community policing funds, joined with OJJDP to support the first

year of a 3-year training and technical assistance grant to replicate the CD-CP program nationwide. In each of FY's 1995, 1996, and 1997, OJJDP provided grants of \$300,000 to the Yale Child Study Center to replicate the model through training of law enforcement and mental health providers in Buffalo, New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; Nashville, Tennessee; and Portland, Oregon.

The CD-CP program has provided a wide range of coordinated police and clinical responses in the four replication sites, including round-the-clock availability of consultation with a clinical professional and a police supervisor to patrol officers who assist children exposed to violence; weekly case conferences with police officers, educators, and child study center staff; open police stations located in neighborhoods and accessible to residents for police and related services; community liaison and coordination of community response; crisis response; clinical referral; interagency collaboration; home-based followup; and officer support and neighborhood foot patrols. In the CD-CP program's last four years of operation in the New Haven site, more than 450 children have been referred to the consultation service by officers in the field. It is anticipated that these results can be obtained in the replication sites as well.

In FY 1997, through a partnership between OJJDP, the Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO), and Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), \$700,000 (\$300,000 from OJJDP, \$300,000 from VAWGO, and \$100,000 from OVC) was allocated to CD-CP to expand the program under a new Safe Start Initiative designed to support the following activities:

Development of a training and technical assistance center in New Haven consisting of a team of expert practitioners who provide training for law enforcement, prosecutors, mental health professionals, school personnel, and probation and parole officers to better respond to the needs of children

exposed to community violence, including but not limited to family violence, gang violence, and abuse or neglect.

Plan for expansion of program sites from the original four. Future sites, the total number of which are yet to be determined, will be selected competitively based upon each site's capacity to establish a core police/mental health provider team concerned with child victimization.

Further research, data collection, analysis, and evaluation of CD-CP in the program sites.

The development of a casebook for practitioners, which will detail intervention strategies and various aspects of the CD-CP collaborative process.

In order to continue this work in FY 1998, this project will be continued by the current grantee, the Yale University School of Medicine, in collaboration with the New Haven Department of Police Services. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program***

Juvenile crime and victimization present major challenges to law enforcement and other practitioners who are responsible for prevention, intervention, and enforcement efforts. Violent crime committed by juveniles, juvenile involvement in gangs and drugs, and decreasing fiscal resources are a few of the challenges facing juvenile justice practitioners today.

OJJDP is committed to helping federal, state, local, and tribal agencies, organizations, and individuals face these challenges through a comprehensive program of training and technical assistance that is designed to enhance the juvenile justice system's ability to respond to

juvenile crime and delinquency. This assistance targets many audiences, including law enforcement representatives, social service workers, school staff and administrators, prosecutors, judges, corrections and probation personnel, and key community and agency leaders.

In FY 1997, a 3-year contract period was awarded to John Jay College of Criminal Justice (John Jay) for the Law Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance program. Since the program's inception in March 1997, John Jay has trained approximately 700 state, local, and tribal workshop participants and provided requested onsite technical assistance to 16 communities.

Fiscal Year 1998 funds will support the continuation of seven regional training workshops: the Chief Executive Officer Youth Violence Forum; Managing Juvenile Operations (MJO); Gang, Gun, and Drug Policy; School Administrators for Effective Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (SAFE Policy); Youth Oriented-Community Policing; Tribal Justice Training and Technical Assistance; and the Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP). A minimum of 10 of these regional trainings are planned in FY 1998, with onsite technical assistance provided upon request. Participants in the workshops will have access to followup technical assistance that will enable them to devise, implement, modify, and evaluate community partnerships and programs in their localities. Online, computer-assisted training will also be available on OJJDP's Web page, along with workshop information.

This project will be implemented by the current contractor, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence***

OJJDP will award continuation grants of up to \$200,000 to each of four competitively selected

communities that initially received funds in FY 1997 to help them increase the effectiveness of existing youth gun violence reduction strategies by enhancing and coordinating prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies and strengthening linkages between community residents, law enforcement, and the juvenile justice system. Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Oakland, California; Shreveport, Louisiana; and Syracuse, New York were competitively selected to receive 3-year awards.

The goals of this initiative are to reduce juveniles' illegal access to guns and address the reasons they carry and use guns in violent exchanges. Each of the sites is required to address five objectives: (1) reduce illegal gun availability to juveniles; (2) reduce the incidence of juveniles' illegally carrying guns; (3) reduce juvenile gun-related crimes; (4) increase youth awareness of the personal and legal consequences of gun violence; and (5) increase participation of community residents and organizations in public safety efforts.

To accomplish the goals and objectives, each site will complete the development of a comprehensive plan and incorporate the following seven strategies in the target area:

- (1) Positive opportunity strategies for young people, such as mentoring, job readiness, and afterschool programs.
- (2) An educational strategy in which students learn how to resolve conflicts without violence, resist peer pressure to possess or carry guns, and distinguish between real violence and television violence.
- (3) A public information strategy that uses radio, local television, and print outlets to broadly communicate to young people the dangers and consequences of gun violence and present information on positive youth activities taking place in the community.

- (4) A law enforcement/community communication strategy that expands neighborhood communication; community policing, such as a program that notifies neighborhood residents when particular incidents or concerns have been addressed; and community supervision to educate at-risk and court-involved juveniles on the legal consequences of their involvement in gun violence.
- (5) A grassroots community involvement and mobilization strategy that engages neighborhood residents, including youth, in improving the community.
- (6) A suppression strategy that reduces juvenile access to illegal guns and illegal gun trafficking in communities by developing special gun units, using community allies to report illegal gun trade, targeting gang members and illegal gun possession cases for prosecution, and increasing sanctions.
- (7) A juvenile justice system strategy that applies appropriate treatment interventions to respond to the needs of juvenile offenders who enter the system on gun-related charges. Interventions may include specialized gun courts, family counseling, victim impact awareness classes, drug treatment, probation, or intensive community supervision, including aftercare. The approach should focus on addressing the reasons juveniles had access to, carried, and used guns illegally.

A national evaluation is being conducted by COSMOS Corporation to document and understand the process of community mobilization, planning, and collaboration needed to develop a comprehensive, collaborative approach to reducing juvenile gun violence.

The Partnerships To Reduce Juvenile Gun Violence program will be carried out by the four current grantees. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***Comprehensive Community-Wide Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression Technical Assistance and Training***

Since 1995, OJJDP has provided funding to five communities to implement and test a comprehensive program model for gang prevention, intervention, and suppression, known as the Spergel model. In 1997, the sites were awarded continuation funding for the third year of a 3-year project period grant to continue program implementation. OJJDP is proposing to provide a fourth year of funding for this program.

To support the ongoing implementation and a potential fourth year of operations (being proposed elsewhere in this Program Plan), OJJDP proposes to provide funding to the University of Chicago for enhanced technical assistance and training services. This award would be made to the University's Gang Research, Evaluation, and Technical Assistance (GRETA) program, through the School of Social Service Administration. Technical assistance and training to be provided through this award may include technical assistance and training to law enforcement, probation, and parole on their role in the model; technical assistance to community and grassroots organizations on their role in the model; and technical assistance on team development, information sharing, information systems, and data collection and on issues of sustainability and organizational and systems change to better deal with the community's youth gang problem.

Other training and technical assistance services to be provided may include the development of relevant materials for onsite use, such as a manual on the model being implemented (in response to the national evaluation advisory board's recommendations), a manual on youth

outreach, and a "lessons learned" publication or other materials, including audiovisual and electronic media. Training and technical assistance services provided under this project would be limited to OJJDP's comprehensive gang demonstration sites in Mesa and Tucson, Arizona, Riverside, California, Bloomington, Illinois, and San Antonio, Texas.

This project would be implemented by the current grantee, the University of Chicago. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Rural Youth Gang Problems--Adapting OJJDP's Comprehensive Approach***

In 1996, OJJDP's National Youth Gang Center completed its first annual nationwide survey of law enforcement agencies regarding gang problems experienced in their jurisdictions. This survey represents the largest number of small law enforcement agencies in rural counties ever surveyed. Among the findings of this survey is that half of the 2,007 gang survey respondents reporting youth gang problems in 1995 serve populations under 25,000, confirming that youth gangs are not just a problem for large cities and metropolitan counties. Youth gangs are emerging in new localities, especially smaller and rural communities. Many of the agencies in smaller and rural communities had no personnel assigned to deal with youth gangs or gang units.

OJJDP's Comprehensive Approach to Gang Prevention, Intervention, and Suppression (Spergel Model) is currently being implemented and tested in multiple jurisdictions. The communities implementing the model are mainly suburban and urban in nature, with areas of dense population within the community.

In light of the rural gang problems exposed by the nationwide gang survey, OJJDP is considering funding a new initiative to assist rural communities in implementing the fully adaptable Comprehensive Approach in a way that is appropriate to rural community needs, through a comprehensive and systematic

problem assessment and program design process. Upon completion of the problem assessment using law enforcement-based gang incident, census, and other data, communities would engage in a process of adapting and applying the Comprehensive Approach in a way that responds to the gang problems identified.

OJJDP is considering awarding funds to rural communities to implement a rural youth gang program and also awarding funds for related evaluation and technical assistance services.

## **Delinquency Prevention and Intervention**

### ***Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution***

In FY 1995, OJJDP funded the Illinois Institute for Dispute Resolution (IIDR) to implement the Youth-Centered Conflict Resolution (YCCR) program under a competitively awarded 3-year cooperative agreement. The purpose of this program, which began in October 1995, is to integrate conflict resolution education (CRE) programming into all levels of education in the nation's schools, juvenile facilities, and youth-serving organizations.

During the first two years, IIDR provided training and technical assistance through a number of mechanisms. In year one, activities included participation in the development of a satellite teleconference on CRE, a presentation on the YCCR program at the National Institute for Dispute Resolution annual conference, and three regional training conferences for teams from schools, communities, and juvenile facilities. IIDR also completed the project's first major resource document, *Conflict Resolution Education: A Guide to Implementing Programs in Schools, Youth-Serving Organizations, and Community and Juvenile Justice Settings*. Second-year activities included followup training and intensive technical assistance including onsite work with the Washington, D.C. school system. In the second project year, with additional funding from the National

Endowment for the Arts, IIDR developed a pilot curriculum and conducted a series of 10 training sessions to assist arts program staff and administrators in infusing conflict resolution skills and principles into art programs for at-risk youth.

Activities planned for FY 1998 include three national training conferences, onsite technical assistance to SafeFutures, Weed and Seed, and other sites, increased followup support, and a survey of gang intervention programs to identify those that use conflict resolution techniques as part of their efforts.

Also, IIDR will expand the level of support that project staff provide to schools, communities, and youth-serving organizations, including training provided in partnership with national organizations such as Boys and Girls Clubs of America and the National Juvenile Detention Association. Efforts will also be undertaken to facilitate peer-to-peer mentoring among youth education and youth-serving organizations. Special emphasis will be placed on disseminating information about effective conflict resolution programs and implementation issues through print and electronic media. Project staff will also work with staff in state departments of education and offices of state attorneys general to promote replication of local conflict resolution programs and to partner with state agencies to establish training-of-trainers institutes or programs to build local capacity to implement successful CRE programs for youth.

OJJDP is exploring the possibility of a partnership with the U.S. Department of Education to expand this project. The project will be implemented by the current grantee, IIDR. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Communities In Schools--Federal Interagency Partnership***

This program is a continuation of a national school dropout prevention model developed and implemented by Communities In Schools, Inc.

(CIS). CIS, Inc. provides training and technical assistance to CIS programs in states and local communities, enabling them to adapt and implement the CIS model. The model brings social, employment, mental health, drug prevention, entrepreneurship, and other resources to high-risk youth and their families in the school setting. Where CIS state organizations are established, they assume primary responsibility for local program replication during the Federal Interagency Partnership.

The Federal Interagency Partnership program is based on the following strategies: (1) to enhance CIS, Inc. training and technical assistance capabilities; (2) to enhance the organization's capability to introduce selected initiatives to CIS youth at the local level; (3) to enhance the CIS, Inc. information dissemination network capability; and (4) to enhance the CIS, Inc. capability to network with federal agencies on behalf of state and local CIS programs.

In FY 1997, the CIS/Federal Interagency Partnership: (1) performed extensive research and compilation of conference materials and other resources outlining trends and activities related to family strengthening and parent participation initiatives; (2) produced a quarterly issue of *Facts You Can Use*; (3) formed a committee responsible for developing a description of the Family Service Center site strategy; (4) formulated a plan for providing training and technical assistance to SafeFutures sites; (5) advanced activities under the Youth Entrepreneurship Program by implementing the second phase of the minigrant process and by providing technical assistance; (6) developed a violence prevention resource directory and offered training on violence prevention; (7) provided program-level liaison and coordination to facilitate access by state and local CIS organizations to federal agency products; and (8) added new features to the CIS Web site to increase local and state program access to federal resources.

OJJDP proposes to continue funding this project

in FY 1998 for activities including: (1) provide continuing training and technical assistance on family strengthening and parent participation initiatives for the primary benefit of CIS state and local programs; (2) develop a report on known family strengthening activities occurring within the CIS network of local programs, highlighting best practices; (3) make available to the CIS network resources and materials developed by other organizations that deal with family-focused issues; (4) offer multitrack trainings to SafeFutures sites and, as appropriate, provide technical assistance on the CIS process; and (5) produce and distribute the *CIS Facts You Can Use* technical bulletin quarterly.

Columbia, South Carolina and Memphis, Tennessee. Approximately 80 participants,

The program would be implemented by the current grantee, Communities In Schools, Inc. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

***The Congress of National Black Churches:  
National Anti-Drug Abuse/Violence Campaign***

OJJDP proposes to award continuation funding to the Congress of National Black Churches (CNBC) for its national public awareness and mobilization strategy to address the problems of juvenile drug abuse, violence, and hate crime in targeted communities. The goal of the CNBC national strategy is to summon, focus, and coordinate the leadership of the black religious community, in cooperation with the Department of Justice and other federal agencies and organizations, to mobilize groups of community residents to combat juvenile drug abuse and drug-related violence.

The CNBC National Anti-Drug Abuse/Violence Campaign (NADVC) is a partner in the Education Development Center's (EDC) Juvenile Hate Crime Initiative. NADVC has used EDC's hate crime curriculum to focus on prevention through the networks and resources in the faith community to address the impact and roles of juveniles and youth in engaging in and preventing hate crimes. Two regional conferences were held during the past year in

representing more than 20 burned churches from black and white congregations, attended.

In FY 1997, the program expanded through NADVC's Regional Hate Crime Prevention Initiative, the campaign's model for anti-drug/violence strategies, and NADVC's faith community network. NADVC has assisted in the development of programs in 87 sites, whose activities vary depending on their stage of development. The smallest of these alliances consists of six congregations and the largest has 134. The NADVC program involves approximately 2,220 clergy and affects 1.5 million youth and the adults who influence their lives. NADVC also provides technical support to four statewide religious coalitions.

NADVC's technical assistance, consultations, and training have helped sites to leverage more than \$15 million in funds from corporations, foundations, and federal, state, and local government. CNBC receives frequent requests for its NADVC model for the development of prevention programs in the faith community. The model is easily tailored to the local community's assessment of its drug, delinquency, violence, and hate crime problems.

NADVC has contributed to many agency conferences, workshops, and advisory committees on the issues of violence, substance abuse prevention, policing, and high-risk youth services. The campaign has also produced a *National Training and Site Development Guide* and a video to assist sites in implementing the NADVC model.

NADVC would continue to expand to new sites in FY 1998, seek new partnerships, and enhance efforts to address hate crime and family violence intervention issues.

The program would be implemented by the current grantee, the Congress of National Black Churches. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Risk Reduction Via Promotion of Youth Development***

The Risk Reduction Via Promotion of Youth Development program, also known as Early Alliance, is a large-scale prevention study involving hundreds of children and several elementary schools located in lower socioeconomic neighborhoods of Columbia, South Carolina. This program is funded through an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH). NIMH's grantee is the University of South Carolina. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Institute on Drug Abuse have also provided funding for the program.

This large-scale project is designed to promote coping-competence and reduce risk for conduct problems, aggression, substance use, delinquency and violence, and school failure beginning in early elementary school. The project also seeks to alter home and school climates to reduce risk for adverse outcomes and to promote positive youth development. Interventions include a classroom program, a schoolwide conflict management program, peer social skills training, and home-based family programming. The sample includes African American and Caucasian children attending schools located in lower income neighborhoods. There is a sample of high-risk children (showing early aggressive behavior at school entry), and a second sample consisting of lower risk children (residing in socioeconomically disadvantaged neighborhoods). The interventions begin in first grade, and children are being followed longitudinally throughout the five years of the project.

Funded initially in FY 1997 through a fund transfer to NIMH under an interagency agreement, this program will continue to receive support for an additional four years. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Training and Technical Assistance for Family Strengthening Programs***

Prevention, early intervention, and effective crisis intervention are critical elements in a community's family support system. In many communities, one or more of these elements may be missing, or programs may not be coordinated. In addition, technical assistance and training are often not available to community organizations and agencies providing family strengthening services. In response to these needs, OJJDP awarded a 3-year competitive cooperative agreement in FY 1995 to the University of Utah's Department of Health Education (DHE) to provide training and technical assistance to communities interested in establishing or enhancing a continuum of family strengthening efforts.

In the first program year, the grantee completed initial drafts of a literature review and summaries of exemplary programs; conducted a national search for, rated, and selected family strengthening models; planned two regional training conferences to showcase the selected exemplary and promising family strengthening programs; convened the first conference for 250 attendees in Salt Lake City, Utah; and developed an application process for sites to receive followup training on specific program models.

In the second program year, DHE completed a second draft of the literature review and model program summaries; convened a second regional conference in Washington, D.C.; conducted program-specific workshops; produced user and training-of-trainers guides; and distributed videos of several family strengthening workshops.

In the third program year, DHE will coordinate technical assistance and training of agencies that are in the process of implementing the identified model programs. In addition, the grantee will establish a minigrant supplement program to provide stipends to a minimum of 10 sites to ensure program implementation. DHE will also update and publish its literature review and

develop program-specific bulletins to be distributed by OJJDP and also made available on the OJJDP Web site. The grantee's technical assistance delivery system and the overall impact of the project will also be assessed.

This program will be implemented in FY 1998 by the current grantee, the University of Utah's DHE. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Hate Crime***

In FY 1998, OJJDP would provide continuation funding to the Education Development Center (EDC) to expand their hate crime prevention efforts. EDC has produced and published a multipurpose curriculum, entitled ***Healing the Hate***, for hate crime prevention in middle schools and other classroom settings. The curriculum has been disseminated to 20,000 law enforcement officials, juvenile justice professionals, and educators throughout the country.

Because of increased racial, ethnic, and religious tensions and hate crimes in various regions of the country, OJJDP expanded this grant to allow EDC to provide training and technical assistance to youth, educators, juvenile justice and law enforcement professionals, and representatives of local public/private community agencies and organizations and the faith community. The recipients of this training/technical assistance obtained the knowledge and skills necessary to establish prejudice reduction and violence prevention programs to decrease bias crimes by youth in their communities. During the past year, EDC conducted training/technical assistance at three sites in different regions of the country (Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; and Miami, Florida). Dissemination of products was achieved through national educational, advocacy, and justice networks and at 15 other national conferences. In FY 1997, additional Hate Crimes project activities were funded through an interagency agreement with the U. S. Department of Education.

In FY 1998, EDC would provide expanded training/technical assistance to new sites and further disseminate the products through the education and juvenile justice networks. In addition, EDC would develop a plan for providing onsite, short-term technical assistance to practitioners who are experiencing specific hate crime problems, are interested in assessing the extent of these problems in their locales, or are developing, implementing, or modifying hate crime prevention strategies. EDC would also develop a plan to assist state juvenile justice agencies to formulate hate crime prevention components for their juvenile delinquency prevention plans.

Guides to the development of hate crime prevention strategies for selected audiences (juvenile justice agencies, schools, communities) and hate crime prevention articles and bulletins would be produced and disseminated. The grantee would research, analyze, and synthesize information on emerging issues such as the juvenile justice system's handling of hate crime offenders, alternative dispositions for youth who commit hate crimes, and approaches to prevention of gender-related hate crimes and those that target other specific populations, such as immigrants.

The project would be implemented, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Education, by the current grantee, Education Development Center. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Strengthening Services for Chemically Involved Children, Youth, and Families***

The abuse of alcohol and other drugs (AOD) is inextricably linked with both personal and economic adversity and crime in society. Alcohol and drug abuse exact a devastating toll, especially on the most vulnerable--young children and adolescents. Recognizing that the U. S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services are both servicing the same pool of children affected

by parental substance use/abuse, the two Departments have initiated a joint program.

OJJDP will administer this training and technical assistance program, with FY 1997 funds transferred to OJJDP by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) through a cooperative agreement with the Child Welfare League of America (CWLA). To achieve maximum effectiveness in aiding chemically involved families, child welfare professionals must be able to address entrenched family problems caused by alcohol and other drug abuse, while simultaneously delivering services that protect and promote the health and well-being of children. These professionals need information, resource materials, and training to increase their knowledge of the link between chemical dependency and a host of related conditions that negatively affect child and family well-being.

CWLA, a nonprofit organization, will carry out the required activities of this interagency agreement by assisting child welfare personnel to provide appropriate intervention services for AOD-impacted children and their caregivers. Through collaboration between the CWLA program, policy specialists in chemical dependency, child protective services, family support services, foster care, kinship care, and a cadre of other agencies, CWLA will produce a state-of-the-art comprehensive assessment tool and decisionmaking guidelines that frontline child welfare workers and supervisors can use in determining: (1) how alcohol and drugs are impacting child safety and family functioning, and (2) the most appropriate intervention options for each child victim.

CWLA will also conduct training for trainers to facilitate effective use of this guide by child welfare workers.

CWLA's assessment instrument and decisionmaking guidelines for chemically-involved children and families will direct the vital first steps for child welfare professionals

toward achieving increased safety to AOD-involved children and families. This instrument will not only outline a strengths-based substance abuse assessment tool, but also suggest new approaches to engaging families and addressing their needs. The casework, placement, and permanency planning options outlined in the guidelines will advance participatory decisionmaking models that result in family strengthening. Case plans that emphasize flexible options, encourage parents as partners in decisionmaking, and involve extended family in caregiving, can promote the best interest of children and families.

Training and technical assistance to child welfare professionals supported by this agreement will help to develop innovative and effective approaches to meeting the needs of children in the child welfare system whose parents are AOD abusers. The activities funded by this agreement will focus on developing, expanding, or enhancing initiatives that raise public awareness and educate child welfare workers and policy makers on the most appropriate services for children of substance abusing parents to prevent these children and youth from becoming AOD abusers.

OJJDP funds would enable CWLA to produce a guidebook for senior officials that describes current practices, models of innovation, and the policy choices faced in linking child welfare service agencies and their substance abuse counterparts. Also under consideration is increasing the number of sites in which CWLA would conduct training-of-trainer sessions from the four sites and 100 workers approved under the cooperative agreement, to eight sites and 200 workers.

This jointly funded project would be implemented by CWLA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Diffusion of State Risk- and Protective-Factor Focused Prevention***

OJJDP is providing funds to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), through an interagency agreement, to support this 5-year evaluation program. Fiscal Year 1997 funds were used to begin this diffusion study of the natural history of the adoption, implementation, and effects of the public health approach to prevention, focusing on risk and protective factors for substance abuse at the state and community levels. The study seeks to identify phases and factors that influence the adoption of the public health approach and assess the association between the use of this approach for community prevention planning and the levels of risk and protective factors and substance abuse among adolescents.

The study will also examine state substance abuse data gathered from 1988 through 2001 and use key informant interviews conducted in 1997, 1999, and 2001 to identify and describe the process of implementing the epidemiological risk- and protective-factor approach in seven collaborating states--Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington, School of Social Work. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Multisite, Multimodal Treatment Study of Children With ADHD***

OJJDP would provide funds under an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) to fund this study. OJJDP's participation in this NIMH-sponsored research is designed to enhance and expand the project to include analysis of justice system contact on the part of the subjects. The study began in 1992, studying the long-term efficacy of stimulant medication and intensive behavioral and educational treatment for children with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Originally funded for five years, this new round

of funding would continue the six study sites for another five years, to 2003. Given this continuation, many of the children involved in the study will reach the age at which children normally begin antisocial behavior. To date, no extensive study has examined the relationship between delinquency and ADHD.

This expanded study, principally funded by NIMH, will follow the original study families and include a comparison group. With OJJDP support, the project sites are beginning to look at the subjects' delinquent behavior and legal system contact. This second funding cycle will include studies of substance use and antisocial behavior.

OJJDP would support this study through an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Mental Health. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Evaluation of the Juvenile Mentoring Program***

The overall goals of the Part G Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP) are the reduction of delinquency, gang participation, violence, and substance abuse and related behavior and the enhancement of educational opportunity, academic achievement, investments in school, and contribution to one's community. Translating these impact goals to outcome goals, the evaluation grantee will assess and measure the relative probability that JUMP mentees will reflect reductions in delinquency, gang participation, and associated negative behaviors and show improvements in school attendance, school completion, and academic performance.

The evaluation objectives include assessing and measuring the extent to which the quality of the mentor-mentee relationship generates attitudes, values, and intermediary behavior that increase the probability of the positive outcomes cited as goals. A second objective includes assessing and measuring the attributes of mentor characteristics and behaviors that contribute most to the attainment of mentee results. Other objectives include ensuring that the evaluation instrument is

optimally designed, worded, and configured; providing ongoing assistance to JUMP program grantees; implementing quality assurance for raw data received from JUMP grantees and assuring proper entry into the management information data base; preparing appropriate data analysis for each JUMP grantee; generating analyses of site-specific findings; and preparing an aggregate analysis of implementation results and outcome data from all sites, with special focus on attributable program effects and implications for replication.

This evaluation is being conducted by Information Technology International under a 2-year grant that was competitively awarded in FY 1997. The primary focus of the initial award is the original 41 JUMP program sites. OJJDP anticipates extending the project period in FY 1998 for an additional two years in order to expand the ongoing evaluation to the 52 JUMP grants awarded to new sites in FY 1997. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Truancy Reduction***

Truancy often leads to dropping out of school, delinquency, and drug abuse. For many youth, truancy may be a first step to a lifetime of unemployment, crime, and incarceration.

OJJDP is considering engaging in a joint funding effort with the U.S. Department of Education to award competitive discretionary funds for jurisdictions to address the problem of truancy. OJJDP would be looking for school districts, under the leadership of their superintendents, to apply jointly with law enforcement or other juvenile justice system agencies to develop and implement a collaborative program designed to reduce truancy in their jurisdictions.

### ***Arts and At-Risk Youth***

The need for afterschool programs for youth at risk of delinquency is well known. The opportunity to join an afterschool arts program that helps students develop their talents and abilities has been shown to help youth stay in

school, receive higher grades, develop self-esteem, and resist peer pressure to engage in negative behaviors, such as substance and alcohol use, and other delinquent acts.

Unfortunately, juveniles who are at greatest risk of delinquency are the ones who often have the least opportunity to join such programs because they are not available in their schools, neighborhoods, or communities. These youth have limited experiences both in the world of work and in job training skills. In addition, lack of conflict resolution skills makes it difficult for youth to retain jobs once they are employed because they are not well-equipped to handle conflicts that may arise.

OJJDP is considering funding an afterschool and summer arts program that combines the arts with job training and conflict resolution skills. This project would include summer jobs or paid internships for youth, so that they would be able to put into practice the job and conflict resolution skills they are learning. By combining the arts with practical life experiences, at-risk youth are able to gain valuable insights into their own abilities and the possibilities that await them in the world of work if they continue to attend school, study, and graduate.

OJJDP intends to explore the possibility of collaboration with the National Endowment for the Arts and the U.S. Department of Labor for this 2-year pilot project. OJJDP would award a competitive grant to develop a strategy based on research, provide technical assistance, implement an impact evaluation, and create reports on the strengths and weaknesses of the pilot program.

### ***Community Volunteer Coordinator Program***

OJJDP is considering funding the establishment of "volunteer coordinators" in a limited number of ongoing community-based initiative sites for the purpose of expanding the quality, sustainability, and number of safe and positive activities for young people during nonschool hours. Building on the work of the "Presidents' Summit for America's Future," OJJDP would seek partnerships with other federal agencies to

provide grants to identified collaboratives that can demonstrate a clearly articulated plan for increasing volunteerism and representation from schools, law enforcement, city or county government, youth groups, and community-based organizations. The grants would support the hiring of an individual in the community who would be responsible for inventorying programs, planning, and recruiting, connecting, and training volunteers to participate in a range of programs that provide youth services (mentoring, tutoring, neighborhood restoration, counseling, recreational activities, mediation services, media outreach, and other forms of community service for youth).

### ***Learning Disabilities Among Juveniles At-Risk of Delinquency or in the Juvenile Justice System***

Some researchers have concluded that children who have difficulties in school often become frustrated because of constant failure. Studies have shown that youth who have a learning disability (LD) are very likely to become truant or drop out of school. However, the relationship between a LD and juvenile delinquency is complex.

A learning disability is a neurological condition that impedes the ability to store, process, or produce information. Learning disabilities can affect the ability to read, write, speak, or compute math and can impair socialization skills. Individuals with LDs are generally of average or above average intelligence, but the disability creates a gap between ability and performance.

School failure associated with learning disabilities is an important risk factor for juvenile delinquency. Whatever the presenting problem (e.g., abuse or neglect, truancy, or delinquency), a large percentage of children who come before the court have some specific learning disability that may have contributed, either directly or indirectly, to the behavior that led to their presence in court. A child with an LD is much more likely to come into contact with

the juvenile justice system than one without an LD. The prevalence of LD in a population of juvenile delinquents is extremely high--approximately 35 percent of all children in the juvenile justice system have an identified LD.

To better address the needs of these youth, greater attention needs to be paid at a much younger age to the nature of learning disabilities, their impact on learning and the processing of information in and out of the classroom setting, and their relationship to dropping out and delinquency. Parents, schools, and the juvenile courts need to be more aware of this hidden handicap. These children could be helped if their disabilities were properly diagnosed and treated. Professionals who directly interact with the learning disabled need to share knowledge on how to identify and treat learning disabilities with juvenile justice system practitioners in order to reduce the number of system-involved juveniles who are learning disabled and to retain them in the education mainstream.

To address these critical issues, OJJDP is considering a joint initiative with the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services. This initiative would include a planning component to develop a systemwide protocol to link appropriate agencies and professionals in the fields of education, juvenile and family courts, law enforcement, social services, juvenile justice system, and other systems that interact with LD youth.

The goals of this initiative would be: (1) to prevent the development of delinquency through early intervention, appropriate education, and other community-based services for students with an LD; and (2) to prevent recidivism by assuring that students with an LD in the juvenile justice system receive appropriate, specially designed instructional and social development skills and services that address their individual needs, and that practitioners receive training on working with this population of offender.

Competitive grants would be awarded to support a planning and demonstration project that provides a systemwide protocol to address the issues surrounding learning disabilities and the link to delinquency both in schools and in the juvenile justice system that includes schools, education, juvenile and family courts, law enforcement, social services, juvenile justice system, and other directly or indirectly related fields. If this initiative is funded, OJJDP would also consider funding an evaluation of the demonstration project.

#### ***Advertising Campaign--Investing in Youth for a Safer Future***

OJJDP proposes to continue its support of the National Crime Prevention Council's (NCPC's) ad campaign, "Investing in Youth for A Safer Future," through the transfer of funds to BJA under an intra-agency agreement. OJJDP and BJA are working with the NCPC Media Unit to produce, disseminate, and support effective public service advertising and related media that are designed to inform the public of effective solutions to juvenile crime and to motivate young people and adults to get involved and support these solutions. The featured solutions include effective prevention programs and intervention strategies.

The program would be administered by BJA through its existing grant to NCPC. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

### **Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System**

#### ***Development of the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders***

In FY 1995, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) and Developmental Research and Programs, Inc. (DRP) completed Phases I and II of a collaborative effort to support the development and implementation of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious,

Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. This effort involved assessing existing and previously researched programs in order to identify effective and promising programs that can be used in implementing the Comprehensive Strategy. A series of reports were combined into the *Guide for Implementing the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders*. The effort also included convening the forum "Guaranteeing Safe Passage: A National Forum on Youth Violence," holding two regional training seminars for key leaders on implementing the Comprehensive Strategy, and disseminating the guide at national conferences.

In FY 1996, Phase II work included two regional training seminars; the delivery of intensive training and technical assistance to three pilot sites--Lee County, Florida; Duval County, Florida; and San Diego County, California; and the delivery of technical assistance to five states and selected local jurisdictions implementing the Comprehensive Strategy.

In FY 1997, the project continued its targeted dissemination of OJJDP's Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders at several national conferences and additional regional training seminars and continued providing the five states with intensive training for implementing the Comprehensive Strategy, providing individualized technical assistance to individual jurisdictions interested in implementing the Comprehensive Strategy, and continuing developmental work on Comprehensive Strategy training materials.

In FY 1998, this project will continue the implementation efforts and expand to up to two additional states. In each of the new states, up to six jurisdictions will be identified to receive Comprehensive Strategy implementation training and technical assistance.

This project will be implemented by the current grantees, NCCD and DRP. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***Balanced and Restorative Justice Project (BARJ)***

Based on research showing that properly structured restitution programs can reduce recidivism, OJJDP has supported development and improvement of juvenile restitution programs since 1977. The BARJ project sprang from OJJDP's RESTTA (Restitution, Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance) Project. In FY 1992, Florida Atlantic University (FAU) was awarded a competitive grant to enhance the development of restitution programs as part of systemwide juvenile justice improvement using balanced approach concepts and restorative justice principles. In subsequent years, the project developed a BARJ program model. The model was initially described in a 1994 OJJDP Program Summary entitled *Balanced and Restorative Justice*, which became a reference source for BARJ training.

The BARJ project currently provides intensive training, technical assistance, and guideline materials to three selected sites that over recent years have been implementing major systemic change in accordance with the BARJ model. The three sites are Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Dakota County, Minnesota; and West Palm Beach County, Florida. In addition, the BARJ project has continuously offered technical assistance and training to other jurisdictions nationwide. Project staff have also provided training at regional roundtables and at professional conferences dealing with juvenile justice system improvement. In 1997, the project published another reference document entitled *Balanced and Restorative Justice for Juveniles: A Framework for Juvenile Justice in the 21st Century*. The project also compiled a *BARJ Implementation Guide*.

In FY 1998, the BARJ project will produce additional reference and training materials and will offer further training and technical

assistance. This project will be implemented by the current grantee, FAU. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***Training and Technical Assistance Program To Promote Gender-Specific Programming for Female Juvenile Offenders***

The 1992 Amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act addressed, for the first time, the issue of gender-specific services. The Amendments require states participating in the JJDP Act's Part B State Formula Grants program to conduct an analysis of gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, including the types of services available, the need for such services, and a plan for providing needed gender-specific services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

In FY 1995, OJJDP's Gender-Specific Services program focused on providing training and technical assistance directly to states and promoting the establishment of gender-specific programs at the state level. Training and technical assistance were provided to a broad spectrum of policy makers and service providers regarding services available for juvenile female offenders under direct grants, sponsorship of national conferences, and inclusion of a gender-specific service component in the OJJDP-funded comprehensive SafeFutures program.

In FY 1996, building upon these past efforts, OJJDP awarded a 3-year competitive grant to Greene, Peters and Associates (GPA) to provide a comprehensive framework for assisting policy makers, service providers, educators, parents, and the general public in addressing the complex needs of female adolescents who are at risk for delinquent behavior. The project's objectives are to develop and test a training curriculum for policy makers, advocacy organizations, and community-based youth-serving organizations that conveys the need for effective gender-specific programming for juvenile females and the elements of such programs; to develop, test, and deliver a technical assistance

package on the development of gender-specific programs; to inventory female-specific programs, identifying those program models designed to build upon the gender-specific needs of girls and preparing a monograph suitable for national dissemination; to design and test a curriculum for line staff delivering services to juvenile females; to design and implement a public education initiative on the need for gender-specific programming for girls; and to design and conduct training for trainers. In FY 1997, the training curriculum for policy makers, advocacy organizations, and community leaders was developed and pilot-tested at three sites, and a final draft of the monograph was completed.

In FY 1998, GPA will develop a needs assessment for State Advisory Groups, develop a technical assistance package, and develop and test a curriculum for practitioners based on the monograph findings.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, GPA. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

#### ***Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court Studies***

In FY 1995, OJJDP competitively awarded two extensive studies of the increasing juvenile transfer phenomenon. Most states have passed new legislation either permitting or requiring the transfer of alleged juvenile offenders to criminal court under certain circumstances. Solid research on the intended and unintended consequences of transfer of juveniles to criminal court will enable policy makers and legislatures to develop statutory provisions and policies and improve judicial and prosecutorial waiver and transfer decisions.

Preliminary findings from these two studies (along with other efforts started over the past two years) have provided a wealth of information. The study undertaken in Florida has extensively examined the records of juveniles transferred to adult court, along with similar juveniles who were not transferred, including case attribute information. Through this data

collection, the research is bringing to light the differences in case handling and how these differences affect the outcome of the specific case. The differences in dispositions is a concern for many interested in the subject.

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to increase the understanding of the transfer issue by expanding the Florida study to include a greater number of cases and to include some basic recidivism measures. The Florida study has relied mainly on paper records for the case information. Such records require considerable time and effort to review. As such, the number of cases included in the first phase of this study was relatively small. Expansion of this study would allow the researchers to examine a greater number of cases in a wider range of jurisdictions in Florida, resulting in a greater understanding of the issue based on how the dynamics of jurisdictions may differ. Also, by expanding the tracking of the case subjects to include arrests and court cases following transfer to adult court, the researchers would provide insight on the recidivism that follows transfer of jurisdiction.

This project would be carried out by the current grantee, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Board of the State of Florida. No new applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

#### ***Replication and Extension of Fagan Transfer Study***

The Comparative Impact of Juvenile Versus Criminal Court Sanctions on Recidivism Among Adolescent Felony Offenders: A Replication and Extension project will continue in FY 1998, building on the past work of Dr. Jeffrey Fagan. In FY 1997, OJJDP awarded a 2-year project period grant to Columbia University to build on Dr. Fagan's seminal study of 1986 transfers in New York and New Jersey. The earlier study was the first of its kind to compare four contiguous counties with similar social, economic, and criminogenic factors and offender cohorts with essentially identical offense profiles. It was also the first such study to go beyond comparing sentences to studying the

deterrent effects of the sanction and court jurisdiction on recidivism rates in juvenile versus criminal court.

The replication and extension research project will be able to answer questions about how case processing decisions have changed in the last decade. The new study will compare case attribute information and case dispositional outcomes in 1981-82 with those cases processed in 1993-94, a time period following sustained growth in the rates of youth violence. In addition, a study component under the direction of Dr. Barry Feld will explore whether there are factors being considered by prosecutors, judges, and defense attorneys that explain the variation in sentences/dispositions and recidivism between groups of offenders handled in different systems. This component will provide an analysis of the organizational, contextual, or systemic factors involved in the decision processes affecting both jurisdiction and punishment. The study will also conduct interviews with selected offenders processed in different systems to gain a perspective on the impact of criminal versus juvenile system handling of such cases on further experiences with the justice system. The project will also collaborate with the other research conducted under OJJDP's Juvenile Transfers to Criminal Court Studies program in sharing data collection instruments and in planning appropriate joint analyses.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, Columbia University. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

#### ***The Juvenile Justice Prosecution Unit***

OJJDP has historically supported prosecutor training through the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA). This training has increased the involvement and leadership of elected and appointed prosecutors in juvenile justice systems issues, programs, and services. To continue that progress, OJJDP funded a 3-year project period grant in FY 1996 to the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI), the research and technical assistance affiliate of NDAA, to

promote prosecutor training. Under this award, APRI established a Juvenile Justice Prosecution Unit (JJPU). The JJPU holds workshops on juvenile-related policy, leadership, and management for chief prosecutors and juvenile unit chiefs and also provides prosecutors with background information on juvenile justice issues, programs, training, and technical assistance.

The project solicits planning and other advisory input from prosecutors familiar with juvenile justice system and prosecutor needs. It draws on the expertise of working groups of elected or appointed prosecutors and juvenile unit chiefs to support project staff in providing technical assistance, juvenile justice-related research, program information, and training to practitioners nationwide. In FY 1997, for example, APRI held two executive seminars for prosecutors and sponsored a National Invitational Symposium on Juvenile Justice. The symposium provided a forum for prosecutors to exchange ideas on programs, issues, legislation, and practices in juvenile justice. APRI has also produced materials focused on juvenile prosecution-related issues for the benefit of prosecutors nationally.

In FY 1998, APRI will present additional workshops and seminars and will develop new reference materials for prosecutors. Documents expected to be developed include a compendium of juvenile justice programs conducted by prosecutors' offices, technical assistance packages related to significant juvenile justice programs and issues of interest to prosecutors, and newsletters updating developments in the juvenile prosecution field.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, APRI. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

#### ***Due Process Advocacy Program Development***

In FY 1993, OJJDP competitively funded the American Bar Association (ABA) to determine the status of juvenile defense services in the

United States, develop a report, and then develop training and technical assistance. The ABA-- along with its partners, the Youth Law Center of San Francisco, California, and the Juvenile Law Center of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania--conducted an extensive survey of public defender offices, court-appointed systems, law school clinics, and the literature. These data were then analyzed and a report, entitled *A Call for Justice*, was developed and published in December 1995.

The ABA has also developed and delivered specialized training to juvenile defenders in several jurisdictions, such as the State of Maryland, the State of Tennessee, Baltimore County, Maryland, and several other states and localities, to assist in increasing the capacity of juvenile defenders to provide more effective defense services. In October 1997, the ABA and its partners organized and implemented the first Juvenile Defender Summit at Northwestern University in Chicago, Illinois. The Summit brought together public defenders, court-appointed lawyers, law school clinic directors, juvenile offender services representatives, and others for a 2-1/2-day meeting to examine the issues related to juvenile defense services and recommend strategies for improving these services. A report is forthcoming on the Summit and the recommendations that emerged from the seven working groups.

OJJDP is proposing to fund a Juvenile Defender Training, Technical Assistance, and Resource Center in FY 1998 (discussed under New Programs). However, the Center will not be funded until later in FY 1998 and probably will not be operational until early FY 1999. To ensure that training and technical assistance continue in the interim and into 1999, and to provide for the transition to the new Juvenile Defender Center, OJJDP proposes to continue the Due Process Advocacy grant for an additional year.

This project would be implemented by the current grantee, the American Bar Association. No new applications would be solicited in FY

1998.

### ***Quantum Opportunities Program (QOP) Evaluation***

In FY 1997, OJJDP funded an impact evaluation of the Quantum Opportunities Program (QOP) through an interagency fund transfer to the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL). QOP was designed by the Ford Foundation and Opportunities Industrialization Centers of America as a career enrichment program using a model providing basic education, personal and cultural development, community service, and mentoring. The purpose of the OJJDP funding for the evaluation is to determine whether QOP reduces the likelihood that inner-city youth at educational risk will enter the criminal justice system, including the juvenile justice system. The QOP impact evaluation is designed to measure the impact of QOP participation on such outcomes as high school graduation and enrollment in postsecondary education and training. Other student outcomes to be examined include academic achievement in high school, misbehavior in school, self-esteem and sense of control over one's life, educational and career goals, and personal decisions such as teenage parenthood, substance abuse, and criminal activity. Data on criminal activity is being collected from individual student interviews.

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to continue this evaluation enhancement to the DOL-funded evaluation to provide for the collection of analogous data from the juvenile justice system, thus allowing estimates of the impact of the QOP program on the likelihood of program youth becoming involved in the criminal justice system. Attention would be focused on identifying the appropriate governmental agencies responsible for the data, dealing with confidentiality requirements, determining the feasibility of collecting such information, preparing data collection protocols for each site, and preparing a report outlining the data collection design for implementation.

This program would be implemented through an

interagency agreement with the U.S. Department

of Labor. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

***Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance Program***

This initiative is designed to support implementation, training and technical assistance, and an independent evaluation of an intensive community-based aftercare model in four jurisdictions that were competitively selected to participate in this demonstration program. The overall goal of the intensive aftercare model is to identify and assist high-risk juvenile offenders to make a gradual transition from secure confinement back into the community. The Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP) model can be viewed as having three distinct, yet overlapping segments: (1) prerelease and preparatory planning activities during incarceration; (2) structured transitioning involving the participation of institutional and aftercare staffs both prior to and following community reentry; and (3) long-term reintegrative activities to ensure adequate service delivery and the required level of social control.

In FY 1995, the Johns Hopkins University received a competitively awarded 3-year grant to test its intensive community-based aftercare model in four demonstration sites: Denver (Metro area), Colorado; Clark County (Las Vegas), Nevada; Camden and Newark, New Jersey; and Norfolk, Virginia.

The Johns Hopkins University has contracted with California State University at Sacramento to assist in the implementation process by providing training and technical assistance and by making OJJDP funds available through contracts to each of the four demonstration sites.

Each of the sites developed risk assessment instruments for use in selecting high-risk youth who need this type of intensive aftercare, hired and trained staff in the intensive aftercare model, identified existing and needed community support (intervention) services, and identified

and collected data necessary for the independent evaluation of the intensive community-based aftercare program. In accordance with a strong experimental research design, each of the sites uses a system of random assignment of clients to the program.

The Johns Hopkins University and California State University at Sacramento have provided continuing training and technical assistance to administrators, managers, and line staff at the intensive community-based aftercare sites. Staff have been fully trained in the theoretical underpinnings of the IAP model and in its practical applications, such as techniques for identifying juveniles appropriate for the program. Training and technical assistance in this model have also been made available to other states and OJJDP grantees on a limited basis.

This effort is the first attempt to implement an intensive, integrated approach to aftercare with the necessary transition and reentry components. One more year of program operation and data collection would provide the information and data needed for analysis of the effectiveness of the IAP model. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency is performing an evaluation under a separate grant.

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to provide a fourth year of funding to the Johns Hopkins University to provide ongoing training and technical assistance to the four selected sites and also provide aftercare technical assistance services to jurisdictions participating in the OJJDP/Department of the Interior Youth Environmental Service (YES) initiative, OJJDP's six SafeFutures program sites, and other programs, including the New York State Division for Youth's Youth Leadership Academy in Albany, New York. In addition, the grantee would work with three other states (Arkansas, New York, and Washington) that plan to implement the IAP model with state funds.

The IAP project would be implemented by the current grantee, the Johns Hopkins University. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

***Evaluation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program***

In FY 1995, OJJDP competitively awarded a 3-year grant to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) to perform a process evaluation and design an outcome evaluation of the Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Demonstration and Technical Assistance program. In FY 1997, the project was extended an additional year to begin the outcome evaluation.

The purpose of the outcome evaluation is to answer the following key research questions: (1) To what extent is the nature of supervision and services provided Intensive Community-Based Aftercare Program (IAP) youth different from that given to "regular" parolees? (2) To what extent does IAP have an impact on the subsequent delinquent or criminal involvement of program participants? (3) To what extent does the IAP have an impact on the specific areas of youth functioning that it targets for intervention? These intermediate outcomes include, for example, reduction of substance abuse, improved family functioning, improved peer relationships, improved self-concept, and reduced delinquent or criminal behavior. (4) To what extent is IAP cost-effective?

To obtain the answers to these questions, NCCD is: (1) using a research design that will involve random assignment of IAP-eligible youth to either experimental or control conditions; (2) using a series of measures to compare differences between the two groups in terms of services delivered, pre/post changes in selected areas of youth functioning, and the extent and nature of recidivism; and (3) estimating the per-participant costs for the IAP and control groups.

Data collection is being accomplished using several methods, including use of a series of

forms developed to capture data on youth and program characteristics and a battery of standardized testing instruments administered before and after institutional commitment and IAP to measure the changes in youth functioning. The grantee is also conducting searches of state agency and state police records to measure recidivism and analyzing state agency and juvenile court data to estimate costs.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, NCCD. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***Training and Technical Assistance for National Innovations To Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement (The Deborah Ann Wysinger Memorial Program)***

National data and studies have shown that minority children are overrepresented in secure juvenile and criminal justice facilities across the country. Since the 1988 reauthorization of the JJDP Act, State Formula Grants program plans have addressed the disproportionate confinement of minority juveniles. This is accomplished by gathering and analyzing data to determine whether minority juveniles are disproportionately confined and, if so, designing strategies to address this issue. A competitive Special Emphasis discretionary grant program was developed in FY 1991 to demonstrate model approaches to addressing disproportionate minority confinement (DMC) in five state pilot sites (Arizona, Florida, Iowa, North Carolina, and Oregon). Funds were also awarded to a national contractor to provide technical assistance to assist both the pilot sites and other states, evaluate their efforts, and share relevant information.

In FY 1994 and 1995, OJJDP made additional Special Emphasis discretionary funds available to nonpilot states that had completed data gathering and assessment in order to provide initial funding for innovative projects designed to address DMC.

These efforts to address DMC have yielded an important lesson: that systemic, broad-based interventions are necessary to address the issue. In recognition of the continued need to improve the ability of states and local jurisdictions to address DMC, OJJDP issued a competitive solicitation in FY 1997 for innovative proposals to implement a 3-year national training, technical assistance, and information dissemination initiative focused on the disproportionate confinement of minority youth.

In FY 1997, through a competitive selection process, OJJDP awarded a 3-year contract to implement the DMC training program to Cygnus Corporation, Inc. Project objectives for the first year were: (1) to disseminate to states, localities, OJJDP staff, and key OJJDP grantees a review and synthesis of the existing knowledge base and research on DMC that includes state and local practices designed to address DMC; (2) to develop a training curriculum for policy makers, decisionmakers, and practitioners in the juvenile justice system; (3) to develop and deliver technical assistance to OJJDP grantees and to incorporate DMC issues, practices, and policies; (4) to develop and begin the process of assisting DMC grantees to implement and institutionalize their DMC programs; (5) to collaborate with OJJDP's Formula Grants program technical assistance contractor, Community Research Associates, and OJJDP staff to help states improve their DMC compliance plans and their strategic planning as it addresses DMC; (6) to plan, develop, and implement a national dissemination and education effort to facilitate development of effective DMC efforts at the state and local levels; and (7) to convene an advisory group to support the project team on current DMC policy, practice and progress.

This project will be implemented by the current grantee, Cygnus Corporation, Inc. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***Juvenile Probation Survey Research***

OJJDP will continue its effort to track nonresidential probation. This project

complements OJJDP's program to statistically track juveniles in residential custody. Experience has shown that in order to understand fully the dynamics and characteristics of residential placement, it is necessary also to understand the dynamics of nonresidential sanctions. To that end, the office began a program to monitor the most important, most salient attributes of juvenile probation. Work to date has involved enhancing our understanding of the structure of juvenile probation and the most important response level. The project has tracked the types of juvenile probation offices in operation and cataloged these offices. From this catalog, OJJDP will develop an effective and complete frame for conducting either surveys or censuses.

In 1996, OJJDP convened a meeting of probation practitioners and researchers in the area of probation to fully discuss the issues of probation and the most important statistics a national reporting program should provide. The information and ideas from this meeting yielded a broad and important set of statistical needs to inform the future of juvenile probation. Among the issues identified are the effectiveness of probation, the costs of probation, and the most appropriate population for probation. Each issue will be explored in this project to determine how best to capture the information. The combination of statistical and research projects will be determined in conjunction with the development of this survey.

In FY 1997, the project focused on development of a complete list of juvenile probation offices, including suboffices and head offices. This information will prove vital when determining the specific response level that will give the desired level of information. For example, should OJJDP determine to gather information on each probation officer, a survey of head offices may suffice. However, if OJJDP proposes to collect information on each juvenile probationer, a survey all suboffices may be necessary. Also in FY 1997, OJJDP and the Bureau of the Census continued background work to develop the questionnaire to be used for

this survey. The specifics of the questionnaire will depend upon the resolution of several important methodological aspects.

The project will be implemented in FY 1998 through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of the Census. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Training for Juvenile Corrections and Detention Management Staff***

This training program for juvenile corrections and detention management staff began in FY 1991 under a 3-year interagency agreement with the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). The program offers a core curriculum for juvenile corrections and detention administrators and midlevel management personnel in such areas as leadership development, management, training of trainers, legal issues, cultural diversity, the role of the victim in juvenile corrections, juvenile programming for specialized-need offenders, and managing the violent or disruptive offender. Because of the continuing need for the executive level training NIC provides, the agreement was renewed for an additional 3-year term in FY 1994 and renewed again in FY 1997 for a 2-year term. In FY 1997, NIC conducted eight training seminars, two workshops, a satellite video conference, and made 14 technical assistance awards, reaching more than 6,000 participants.

In FY 1998, OJJDP will continue to support the development and implementation of a comprehensive training program for juvenile corrections and detention management staff through the interagency agreement with NIC. It is anticipated that in FY 1998 the project will provide six seminars to more than 150 executives and management staff and technical assistance related to training to a number of juvenile corrections and detention agencies. The training is conducted at the NIC Academy and regionally.

The program will be implemented by the current grantee, NIC. No additional applications will be

solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Training for Line Staff in Juvenile Detention and Corrections***

Training is a cost-effective tool for helping to improve conditions of confinement and services for youth detained or confined in residential facilities. In FY 1994, the National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA) was awarded a competitive 3-year project period grant to establish a training program to meet the needs of the more than 38,000 line staff serving juvenile detention and corrections facilities. In FY 1995 and FY 1996, NJDA developed eight training curriculums, including a corrections careworker curriculum and a train-the-trainer curriculum. In addition, NJDA conducted 42 separate trainings, developed lesson plans, and provided technical assistance to juvenile justice agencies.

In FY 1997, NJDA was funded to provide training and technical assistance services to state agencies and organizations in 16 states, assist regional groups and local organizations, directly train nearly 700 line staff, and respond to telephone requests for technical assistance services. NJDA also established Web site connections with OJJDP, the American Correctional Association, and other organizations. A community college in Michigan is adapting two of the NJDA curriculums, Juvenile Detention Careworker Curriculum and Juvenile Corrections Careworker Curriculum, for academic credit.

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to award continuation funding to NJDA. In formal partnership with the National Association of Juvenile Correctional Agencies, Juvenile Justice Trainers Association, and the School of Criminal Justice at Michigan State University, NJDA proposes that FY 1998 goals include the continuing delivery of line staff training and technical assistance, conducting training evaluation in conjunction with the newly developed National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) protocols, providing pilot training for trainers, developing

action plans for two new curriculums, drafting line staff professional development models, and disseminating training materials and services through NTTAC and the Internet.

This project would be implemented by the current grantee, NJDA. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

***Training and Technical Support for State and Local Jurisdictional Teams to Focus on Juvenile Corrections and Detention Overcrowding***

*The Conditions of Confinement: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities* Research Report (1994), completed by Abt Associates under an OJJDP grant, identified overcrowding as the most urgent problem facing juvenile corrections and detention facilities.

Overcrowding in juvenile facilities is a function of decisions and policies made at the state and local levels. The trend toward increased use of detention and commitment to state facilities, which has been seen in many jurisdictions, has been reversed when key decisionmakers, such as the chief judge, chief of police, director of the local detention facility, head of the state juvenile correctional agency, and others who affect the flow of juveniles through the system, agree to make decisions collaboratively and modify existing practices and policies. In some instances, modification has occurred in response to court orders. Compliance with court orders can be improved with the support of enhanced interagency communication and planning among those agencies impacting the flow of juveniles through the system.

In addressing the problem of overcrowded facilities, OJJDP considered the recommendations of the Conditions of Confinement study regarding overcrowding, the data on overrepresentation of minority youth in confinement, and other information that suggests crowding in juvenile facilities is a national problem. Policy makers can address this issue by increasing capacity, where necessary, or by taking other steps to control crowding.

This project, competitively awarded to the National Juvenile Detention Association (NJDA) (in partnership with the San Francisco Youth Law Center) in FY 1994 for a 3-year project period, provides training and technical assistance materials for use by state and local jurisdictional teams. After information collection and preparation of training and technical assistance materials in FY 1994 and 1995, NJDA selected three jurisdictions in FY 1996 for onsite development, implementation, and testing of procedures to reduce crowding. The sites are Camden, New Jersey; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and the Rhode Island Juvenile Corrections System. In FY 1997, project accomplishments included the following: (1) development of a resource guide, *Juvenile Detention and Training School Crowding: Court Case Summaries*, and a training tool, *Crowding in Juvenile Detention Centers: A Problem-Solving Manual* (in draft); (2) delivery of comprehensive technical assistance to two detention centers and limited technical assistance to two state juvenile corrections systems; and (3) training presentations to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and other groups.

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to award continuation funding to NJDA to continue efforts to reduce overcrowding in facilities where juveniles are held, through systemic change within local juvenile detention systems or statewide juvenile corrections systems. Among the specific activities proposed for FY 1998 are: (1) publication of a special edition of the *NJDA Journal for Juvenile Justice and Detention* focused exclusively on jurisdictional teamwork to reduce overcrowding in juvenile detention and corrections (jurisdictional teams consist of designated NJDA/Youth Law Center project staff working with key juvenile justice officials in the sites selected for technical assistance); (2) completion of a strategy to deliver comprehensive technical assistance to the Nebraska Health and Human Services Agency; (3) identification of additional sites for comprehensive training and technical assistance;

(4) development of a desktop guide on juvenile facility overcrowding; (5) further refinement of the jurisdictional team training and technical assistance package; (6) development of a national videoconference on crowding issues; (7) education and information dissemination to the juvenile justice community; and (8) exploration of public/private partnerships.

This project would be implemented by the current grantee, NJDA. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***National Program Directory***

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to support the maintenance of this directory that identifies and categorizes juvenile justice agencies, facilities, and programs in the United States to allow for routine statistical data collections covering these agencies and programs. The directory project has developed lists of juvenile detention, correctional, and shelter facilities. This list, which includes all public and private facilities that can hold juveniles who are in the juvenile justice system in a residential setting (i.e., with sleeping, eating, and other necessary facilities), has served as the frame for OJJDP's Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement and would serve as the frame for OJJDP's Juvenile Residential Facility Census. The directory project has also begun development of a list of juvenile probation offices to serve as the frame for OJJDP's Survey of Juvenile Probation.

Beyond developing the computer structure, this project developed the actual sampling frame or address list. The development of complete frames for any segment of the juvenile justice system required many different approaches. The Census Bureau used contacts with professional organizations to compile a preliminary list of juvenile facilities, courts, probation offices, and programs. The Census Bureau will seek contacts in each state for further clarification of the lists, following up until a complete list of all programs of interest has been compiled.

This program would be continued in FY 1998 through an interagency agreement with the Census Bureau. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Juvenile Sex Offender Typology***

The juvenile justice system has struggled to address issues related to juvenile sex offenders' dangerousness, the most appropriate level of placement restrictiveness, the potential for rehabilitation, assessment requirements, and intervention needs. Efforts to effectively address these issues have been hampered by the lack of an empirically based system for classifying this heterogeneous population into meaningful subgroups. To respond to this need, OJJDP competitively awarded FY 1997 funding to two feasibility studies, one being conducted by the University of Illinois-Springfield, the other by Health Related Research. Each study is designed to determine the specific methodologies best suited to generate an empirically validated typology of the juvenile sex offender. The work on these grants will begin early in FY 1998. Based on the results of these initial studies, OJJDP will determine how best to support the development of the typology.

These studies will be implemented by the current grantees, University of Illinois-Springfield and Health Related Research. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Interagency Programs on Mental Health and Juvenile Justice***

In October 1996, OJJDP convened a Mental Health/Juvenile Justice Working Group to discuss the mental health needs of juveniles and to suggest funding priorities for OJJDP. In the 1997 program planning process, OJJDP determined that, with the minimal resources available, it would be cost-effective to support several ongoing programs funded by other federal agencies that were consistent with the recommended areas of activity. OJJDP therefore transferred funds to three federal agencies to support the enhancement of juvenile justice

components or research on at-risk youth in the mental health area.

First, OJJDP transferred funds to the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, to support a 3-year effort to provide technical assistance to the 31 existing CMHS Child Mental Health sites. The project period began on October 1, 1997, and will end on September 30, 2000. These funds will be used to strengthen the capacity of the existing sites by providing technical assistance on mental health services for juveniles in the juvenile justice system and by including them in the continuum of care that is being created in the sites.

OJJDP also transferred funds to the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), which, along with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, supports a program to provide technical assistance with regard to programming and services for juvenile offenders with co-occurring disorders. This is also a 3-year project period that began on October 1, 1997, and will end on September 30, 2000. NIC will supplement the existing technical assistance provider, the GAINS Center, to enable it to devote technical assistance resources to support improved treatment and services programs for juvenile offenders with co-occurring disorders in the juvenile justice system. Previously, the focus of the grant had been on the provision of technical assistance to the adult system.

Finally, OJJDP transferred funds to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) to partially support additional costs associated with the conduct of an expanded and extended followup study of various treatment modalities for attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD) in children. The expanded followup will assess substance abuse and use and related factors necessary for evaluating changes in ADHD children's risk for subsequent substance use and abuse attributable to their randomly assigned treatment conditions. In addition, the multimodal treatment study of children with ADHD affords

the opportunity to assess the experience of study participants with the legal system, e.g., contacts with the juvenile justice system, acts of delinquency, court referrals, and other criminal and/or precriminal activities.

In FY 1998, OJJDP will transfer additional funds to support continuation of the NIC and CMHS technical assistance and the training and research of NIMH. No new applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

#### ***Juvenile Residential Facility Census***

In 1998, OJJDP proposes to continue to fund the development and testing of a new census of juvenile residential facilities. This census would focus on those facilities that are authorized to hold juveniles based on contact with the juvenile justice system. During FY 1997, the project conducted an extensive series of interviews with facility administrators and facility staff onsite at 20 locations. The subjects covered in these interviews included education, mental health and substance abuse treatment, health services, conditions of custody, staffing, and facility capacity. From these interviews, the project staff have produced an extensive and detailed report for OJJDP discussing how best to capture information on these topics and has produced a draft questionnaire based on these results.

In FY 1998, the project staff would refine the draft instrument and test it through a series of cognitive interviews onsite at approximately 25 facilities. After another round of revision and comment, the questionnaire would be tested for feasibility by conducting a sample survey of 500 facilities. Again, the questionnaire would go through a round of revision based on the test results before being finalized.

This project would be conducted through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of the Census, Governments Division and Statistical Research Division. No new applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

***The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 97***  
OJJDP proposes to support the second round of data collection under the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 97 (NLSY97) through an interagency agreement with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). In 1994, BLS began its design and development work for a new National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, similar to the ongoing National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979. Under the NLSY97, a nationally representative sample of 10,000 youth ages 12 to 17 years old was selected in order to study the school-to-work transition. However, BLS has acknowledged the importance of collecting additional data on the involvement of these youth in antisocial and other behavior that may affect their successful transition to productive work careers.

The breadth of topics covered by this survey provides a rich and complementary source of information about risk and protective factors that are also related to the initiation, persistence and desistance of delinquent and criminal behavior. This interagency agreement supplements the data collection by asking questions about delinquency, guns, drug sales, and violent behavior. In addition to generating the first national, cross sectional, estimates of self-reported delinquency since the late National Youth Survey of the early 1980s, this new longitudinal survey would also provide an opportunity to determine the generalizability of the findings from OJJDP's Program of Research on the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency and other city-specific longitudinal studies across a nationally representative population of youth.

The program would be implemented by the BLS under an interagency agreement. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

***National Academy of Sciences Study of Juvenile Justice***

The growth of violent juvenile crime from the latter half of the 1980s to the mid-1990s created public anxiety and fueled debate about the viability and effectiveness of this nation's

juvenile justice system. This growing concern has led many states in recent years to move away from rehabilitation and move toward deterrence and punishment as primary objectives of their juvenile justice systems.

In FY 1997, OJJDP initiated support for a 2-year study by the National Academy of Sciences to examine research on the functioning of the juvenile justice system over the past 10 years in the areas of delinquency prevention and control. The purpose of this extensive review is to provide a scientifically sound basis for planning a multidisciplinary, multiagency agenda for research that not only informs policy makers and practitioners about the nature and extent of juvenile delinquency and violence but also identifies the most effective strategies for preventing and reducing youth crime and violence.

Issues of interest to the study include: (1) an assessment of the status of research into youth violence, methodological approaches to evaluate the effectiveness of youth violence prevention efforts, and the efficacy of federal, state, and local efforts to control youth violence; (2) a review of research literature and data on juvenile court practices during this period, including the experience with federal requirements regarding status offenders, detention practices, and the impact of diversion strategies and waivers to criminal court for certain offenders and offenses; (3) a review of research literature and data on clients in the juvenile justice system including concerns regarding disproportionate minority confinement and gender equity; (4) an assessment of available evaluation literature on system programs and prevention strategies and programs including identification of gaps in the research and recommendations to strengthen it; and (5) the relationship between the research on the causes and correlates of juvenile delinquency and normal adolescent growth and development.

A project report, synthesizing materials gathered from discussions and papers presented at workshops and expert panel meetings, will

provide an overview of the critical issues confronting the juvenile justice field, gaps in current knowledge base, and future directions for research and program development.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, the National Academy of Sciences. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***TeenSupreme Career Preparation Initiative***

In FY 1998, OJJDP, in partnership with the U.S. Department of Labor's (DOL's) Employment and Training Administration, will provide funding support to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America for demonstration and evaluation of the TeenSupreme Career Preparation Initiative. DOL will provide \$2.5 million to support the program, and OJJDP would provide \$250,000 to support the initial costs of the evaluation. This initiative will provide employment training and other related services to at-risk youth through local Boys and Girls Clubs with TeenSupreme Centers. The Boys and Girls Clubs of America currently has 41 TeenSupreme Centers in local clubs around the country and may consider expanding the number of centers in 1998. DOL funds will support program staffing in the existing 41 TeenSupreme Centers and provide intensive training and technical assistance to each site. These funds will also be used by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to provide administrative and staffing support to this program from the national office. OJJDP funds would be used to support the evaluation component of the program. Boys and Girls Clubs of America would contract with an independent evaluator to evaluate the program.

This jointly funded Department of Labor and OJJDP initiative would be implemented by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

***Technical Assistance to Native Americans***

Native American programs for juveniles are facing increasing pressures because of the growing number of youth who are involved in

drug abuse, gang activity, and delinquency. Many reservations are experiencing the problems that plague communities nationwide: gang activity, violent crime, use of weapons, and increasing drug and alcohol abuse.

From FY 1992 to FY 1995, OJJDP funded four Native American sites to support the development of community-based programs to deal with these problems. These sites were the Gila River Indian Community in Arizona; the Navajo Nation Chinle District in Arizona; the Red Lake Ojibwe in Minnesota; and the Pueblo of Jemez in New Mexico. Each of these communities implemented programs specifically designed to meet the needs of the tribe. For example, in Gila River, an alternative school was developed and implemented. The Navajo Nation expanded the Peace Maker program to accommodate additional delinquent offenders, an approach that was adopted by the Red Lake and Pueblo Jemez communities. Additional programming, such as job skills development, was also initiated in some of these communities to meet the needs of tribal youth. Although these programs were well received, the sites also needed to expand programming options such as gang and drug prevention and intervention programs.

In FY 1997, American Indian Development Associates (AIDA) was selected to implement OJJDP's national technical assistance program for tribes and urban tribal programs across the country. This 3-year program will support the development of additional program options for the four tribes previously funded and extend technical assistance to tribal communities and urban tribal programs nationwide. AIDA initially developed a needs assessment instrument and provided other technical assistance to Juvenile Detention Facilities in Indian Country under an agreement to support the OJP Corrections Program Office's project with the Gila River and Yankton Tribes. AIDA also facilitated team learning activities during the Arizona Indian Youth Gang Prevention Conference, coordinated the First Native American Juvenile Justice

Summit, and provided technical assistance to Indian tribes on behalf of OJJDP, the DOJ Office of Tribal Justice, and the OJP Indian Desk.

In FY 1998, AIDA will continue to provide technical assistance to Native American and Alaskan Native communities. Technical assistance will enable the tribes to further develop alternatives to detention, specifically targeting juveniles who are first or nonviolent offenders; design guidebooks for the tribal peacemaking process to be used in addressing juvenile delinquency issues that are reported to Family District Court systems; design and implement juvenile justice needs assessments to assist tribes in responding to juvenile detention and alternatives to detention needs; develop protocols to implement State Children's Code provisions that affect Native American children; establish sustainable, comprehensive community-based planning processes that focus on the needs of tribal youth; plan and conduct juvenile justice training seminars; and assist John Jay College of Criminal Justice to design and develop a Tribal Justice Training and Technical Assistance Workshop under OJJDP's Law Enforcement Training Contract. The workshop will emphasize juvenile probation, serious habitual offenders, and tribal youth gangs.

This program will be implemented by the current grantee, American Indian Development Associates. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***Training and Technical Assistance To Promote Teen Court Programs***

OJJDP considers teen courts, also called peer or youth courts, to be a promising mechanism for holding juvenile offenders accountable for their actions while promoting avenues for positive youth development. Teen courts are included as a promising early intervention program in OJJDP's *Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders*.

To encourage the use of teen court programs to

address problems associated with delinquency, substance abuse, and traffic safety, OJJDP provided funding in FY 1996 to supplement the existing Teen Court Program of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), of the U.S. Department of Transportation. The NHTSA grant was awarded in FY 1994 for a 3-year project period to the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) to develop a teen court guide and provide training and technical assistance to develop or enhance teen court programs. This NHTSA grant was supplemented with OJJDP FY 1996 and FY 1997 funds to support the development of the joint publication *Peer Justice and Youth Empowerment: An Implementation Guide for Teen Court Programs* and to provide an expanded technical assistance capacity.

The national response to APPA's training and technical assistance and to the guide has been very enthusiastic. A second printing of the guide will be available by April 1998. NHTSA and OJJDP have received numerous requests to provide additional training seminars and technical assistance based on the guide.

In FY 1998, OJJDP is considering further collaboration with NHTSA, HHS, and other interested agencies, to enhance the training seminars with information on the possibility of teen courts being used as an integral part of balanced and restorative justice initiatives, and to help address the growing problem of children who are being suspended and expelled from school because of misbehavior, including misbehavior related to learning problems. These activities would complement current training on the use of teen courts to address youth possession and use of alcohol and marijuana, issues of particular interest to these agencies. Technical assistance would be provided to selected jurisdictions with site-specific strategic planning for the program organizers on developing, implementing, or enhancing teen court programs, particularly in school-related areas. To be eligible for technical assistance, recipients would need to have completed a teen

court training

seminar. OJJDP would award a competitive grant to implement a 3-year program.

***Training and Technical Assistance  
Coordination for SafeFutures Initiative***

OJJDP is considering providing funding for long-term training and technical assistance (TTA) for the remaining three years of the SafeFutures initiative. The purpose of this TTA effort would be to build local capacity for implementing and sustaining effective continuum of care and systems change approaches to preventing and controlling juvenile violence and delinquency in the six SafeFutures communities.

Project activities would include assessment, identification, and coordination of the implementation of training and TA needs at each SafeFutures site and administration of cross-site training.

***School Safety***

Since 1984, OJJDP and the U.S. Department of Education have provided joint funding to a national organization to promote safe schools--free of crime and violence--through training and technical assistance and the dissemination of information. This initiative has focused national attention on cooperative solutions to problems that disrupt the educational process. Because an estimated 3 million incidents of crime occur in America's schools each year, it is clear that this problem continues to plague many schools, threatening students' safety and undermining the learning environment. OJJDP is considering continuing this partnership with the Department of Education by issuing a competitive solicitation for a cooperative agreement with a private nonprofit organization to provide training and technical assistance to communities and school districts across the country. It is expected that these activities would be closely coordinated with the ongoing review of literature, research, and evaluation of school-based demonstration efforts being undertaken by the Hamilton Fish National Institute on School and Community Violence with OJJDP FY 1998 funding support.

***Disproportionate Minority Confinement***

OJJDP is interested in exploring additional work in the area of disproportionate minority confinement in secure detention or correctional facilities, adult jails and lockups, and other secure institutional facilities. The proposed work would include a variety of activities, including - -but not limited to--demonstration programs, national education efforts, and local program evaluations.

Disproportionate minority representation in secure juvenile facilities and other institutions is a major problem facing the juvenile justice system. While minorities represent 32 percent of the juvenile population ages 12 to 17, they represent 68 percent of the confined juvenile population.

OJJDP has previously funded programs designed to assist and enable states to identify strategies to address the overrepresentation of minority juveniles, including an evaluation of a county juvenile court's efforts to reduce minority overrepresentation. Similar efforts, particularly those that offer conceptual, indepth, capacity-building approaches, would help to ensure that minority juvenile offenders receive appropriate treatment at all stages of the juvenile justice system process. OJJDP would seek public/private partnerships and would coordinate any new program efforts with the current training/technical assistance provider, Cygnus Corporation (see the program descriptor for the Training and Technical Assistance for National Innovations To Reduce Disproportionate Minority Confinement).

***Arts Programs in Juvenile Detention Centers***

OJJDP is considering providing support for mentoring and skill development for youth in juvenile detention centers through the establishment of artist-in-residence programs. This initiative would increase awareness of opportunities to establish visual, performing, media, and literacy artist-in-residence programs in juvenile detention centers.

OJJDP would encourage the development of these programs by convening interested arts organizations and juvenile justice agencies for the purpose of providing training in program development and exposure to "best practices" among existing programs.

OJJDP is also interested in the development and dissemination of technical assistance materials to support the establishment of artist-in-residence programs in juvenile detention facilities.

If OJJDP funds this initiative, it would explore the possibility of partnerships with other federal agencies and would issue a competitive solicitation in FY 1998.

***"Circles of Care"--A Program To Develop Strategies To Serve Native American Youth With Mental Health and Substance Abuse Needs***

The Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) is developing a Guidance for Federal Applicants that will result in the funding of a 3-year program to six to eight sites to plan and develop systems of care for Native American youth who are seriously emotionally disturbed and/or substance abusers. The grantees will engage in a structured process to plan, develop, and test a system of care that achieves the outcomes developed by American Indian, Alaskan Native, or urban nonprofit organizations serving populations of American Indian or Alaskan Native youth.

OJJDP is considering providing resources, including grant funds and technical assistance, where appropriate, to assure that American Indian/Alaskan Native youth who are in the juvenile justice system and who are seriously emotionally disturbed or substance abusers are planned for and made part of the service system. OJJDP would transfer funds to CMHS/SAMHSA to assist with the development and implementation of this program.

***Juvenile Defender Training, Technical Assistance, and Resource Center***

In FY 1993, OJJDP competitively funded the American Bar Association (ABA) to determine the status of juvenile defense services in the United States, develop a report, and provide training and technical assistance. The ABA-- along with its partners, the Youth Law Center of San Francisco, California, and the Juvenile Law Center of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania--conducted an extensive survey of public defender offices, court-appointed systems, law school clinics, and the literature. These data were then analyzed and a report, entitled *A Call for Justice*, was developed and published in December 1995.

The ABA has also developed and delivered specialized training to juvenile defenders in several jurisdictions, such as the State of Maryland, the State of Tennessee, Baltimore County, Maryland, and several other States and localities, to assist in increasing the capacity of juvenile defenders to provide more effective defense services. In October 1997, the ABA and its partners organized and implemented the first Juvenile Defender Summit at Northwestern University in Chicago, Illinois. The Summit brought together public defenders, court-appointed lawyers, law school clinic directors, juvenile offender services representatives, and others for a 2½-day meeting to examine the issues related to juvenile defense services and recommend strategies for improving these services.

This work has served as a backdrop for an ABA recommendation to develop a more permanent structure to support training and technical assistance and to serve as a clearinghouse and resource center for juvenile defenders in this country. Recognizing that a lack of training, technical assistance, and resources for juvenile defenders weakens the juvenile justice system and results in a lack of due process for juvenile offenders, OJJDP is considering providing seed money in FY 1998 to fund the initial planning and implementation of a Juvenile Defender

Center. In addition, OJJDP would, either directly or through a competitively selected grantee, seek partners in the public and private sector to help fund and sustain this effort. The Center would be designed to provide both general and specialized training and technical assistance to juvenile defenders in the United States. The design would also incorporate a resource center for purposes such as serving as a repository for the most recent litigation on key issues, a brief bank, and information on expert witnesses. OJJDP anticipates that, if funded, this program would be a 5-year effort.

### ***Gender-Specific Programming for Female Juvenile Offenders***

In 1996, one in four juvenile arrests was of a female, and increases in arrests between 1992 and 1996 were greater for juvenile females than juvenile males in most offense categories. Yet programs to address the unique needs of female delinquents have been and remain inadequate in many jurisdictions. The risk factors that females face are not identical with those facing males. Major risk factors for girls include abuse and exploitation, substance abuse, teen pregnancy and parenting, low or damaged self-esteem, and truancy or dropping out of school. Communities and their juvenile justice systems need to develop programs designed to help female offenders overcome these risk factors.

OJJDP is considering funding programming in the area of gender-specific services for female offenders to continue supporting efforts modeled on the OJJDP-funded program in Cook County, Illinois, and gender-specific components of the SafeFutures program sites.

Cook County, for example, used an FY 1995 competitive grant to build a network of support for juvenile female offenders in the county. The county's work in this area involved developing a gender-specific needs and strengths assessment instrument and a risk assessment instrument for juvenile female offenders, providing training in implementing gender-appropriate programming, and designing a pilot program that includes a

community-based continuum of care with a unique case management system.

OJJDP is considering supporting programs designed to build infrastructure for programming for female juvenile offenders and to move from development of basic tools through the provision of training and technical assistance to the support of a program demonstration including a focus on teen pregnancy issues. If funded, an evaluation of this demonstration program would also be undertaken through a competitive process in FY 1998.

### ***Evaluation Capacity Building***

The question of "what works" pervades discussions of juvenile justice. To find answers, program administrators and agency personnel need to conduct rigorous evaluations of programs of interest. OJJDP has determined that a strong, cooperative arrangement between OJJDP and state agencies responsible for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programming can most effectively provide answers to this question. To that end, OJJDP is considering initiating a grant program to build the capacity of State Formula Grants program agencies to conduct rigorous evaluations of juvenile justice programs and projects funded in their states with JJD Act funds. OJJDP would then take the lead in disseminating evaluation results and information to the field.

The intent of these awards would be to build capacity for developing and sustaining such evaluations and to supplement state funding to support the evaluation of programs and projects. OJJDP would award funds to qualifying states that agreed to enhance their existing evaluation capacity and that were able to demonstrate an evaluation program that effectively combines State Formula Grants program funds and OJJDP discretionary funds and that would produce solid evaluation results over a 2-year period.

### ***Field-Initiated Research***

OJJDP's efforts to address the problems of juvenile offending are enriched most through the

thoughtful and dedicated efforts of researchers in the field. Through the work of agencies, individuals, and organizations, OJJDP has benefited from innovative thinking and new directions. To encourage such innovative research in juvenile offending and juvenile justice, OJJDP is considering offering grants in FY 1998 for research initiated by researchers in the field. Through this series of grants, OJJDP would expect to learn new alternatives and options for various problems facing the juvenile justice system.

OJJDP is particularly interested in research that addresses: (1) the mental health needs of youth in custody; (2) the mental health needs of youth at-risk for entering the juvenile justice system; (3) the development of risk and needs assessments for use in the juvenile justice system; (4) the reduction of substance abuse by juveniles; and (5) the circumstances and needs of youth on probation.

#### ***Field-Initiated Evaluation***

OJJDP's evaluation efforts have traditionally focused on the evaluation of OJJDP-funded programs. However, to expand the base of knowledge of effective programs, OJJDP is considering funding evaluations of programs, including those not funded by OJJDP. With scarce dollars going generally for program delivery and administration, knowledge of what works best, and for whom, generally rests on anecdotal evidence. Rigorous scientific evaluations can provide more information about specific programs and alternatives that hold promise.

OJJDP is particularly interested in evaluations that examine Child Advocacy Centers, youth recreation programs, and gender-specific programming.

#### ***Analysis of Juvenile Justice Data***

Funding for this new program is being considered as a means of providing for the analysis and interpretation of diverse sources of data and information on juvenile offending and

the juvenile justice system, beyond that currently funded for the analysis of OJJDP data sets. This project would provide a source for identifying and reporting important information from nontraditional sources. The project would develop OJJDP's capacity to use and analyze data collections covering such related areas as health, education, and employment. It would provide a means for routinely publishing specialized reports that assimilate such data sources. It would also support the management and direction of OJJDP efforts through the contribution of analyses directed towards the Office's priorities and initiatives.

#### ***Evaluation of the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders***

In FY 1998, OJJDP is considering beginning a multiyear, multisite evaluation of the Comprehensive Strategy for Serious, Violent, and Chronic Juvenile Offenders. The evaluation would first look at the lessons learned from the Comprehensive Strategy training and technical assistance process that was provided in three pilot communities--Fort Myers and Jacksonville, Florida, and San Diego, California. The evaluation would then look at the effect of the 2-year training and technical assistance process that is currently being provided in five states and 26 local jurisdictions and is about to commence in up to two additional states. The training and technical assistance process is designed to transfer the knowledge, skills, tools, and practices necessary to develop a comprehensive strategic plan in each community. The evaluation would document the effectiveness of the training and technical assistance process in a sample of communities. The evaluation would also look at the crime and delinquency outcomes and the level of services being provided in each of the jurisdictions that have successfully completed the training and technical assistance process and are implementing their comprehensive strategic plan. In the first year, the evaluation would also document baseline data in the states and local communities.

***Blueprints for Violence Prevention: Training and Technical Assistance***

In a 1994 survey, more than half of the respondents identified crime and violence as the most important problem facing this country, and violence was unanimously identified as the "biggest problem" facing the nation's public schools. Many communities are ready to take meaningful action to combat these problems, but are struggling in determining both "what works" and how to implement those effective strategies and programs. As a result, many jurisdictions are moving forward with insufficient knowledge on how to be successful in both of these areas of focus.

To address this issue, OJJDP proposes to award a cooperative agreement to the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (CSPV) at the University of Colorado. CSPV has completed a study, begun in 1996, of 10 violence prevention programs that met a rigorous scientific standard of program effectiveness and replicability-- programs that could be documented in "blueprints" that could be utilized for further replication. Under this grant, CSPV would provide technical assistance to community organizations and program providers to ensure quality implementation of blueprint model programs that have been demonstrated to be effective in reducing adolescent violence, crime, and substance abuse.

The specific goal of this project will be to assist in the replication of these blueprint programs by determining the feasibility of program development for each community or agency request for technical assistance in terms of a needs assessment and the capacity for the community/agency to implement the program with integrity, and providing training and technical assistance to communities/agencies that are ready to begin the implementation process. CSPV would both monitor and assist the program during its first year of operation.

This project would be implemented by the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence

because of its unique status as the developer of the Blueprints for Violence Prevention project and previous research in this specific area. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

***Teambuilding Project for Courts***

OJJDP, in conjunction with the State Justice Institute (SJI), is interested in supporting projects to explore emerging issues that will affect juvenile courts as they enter the 21st century, and develop and test innovative approaches for managing juvenile courts, securing resources required to fully meet the responsibilities of the judicial branch, and institutionalizing long-range planning processes across the multiple disciplines in the juvenile justice system. This joint effort would test innovative programs and procedures for providing clear and open communications between the judiciary, other branches of government, and juvenile justice practitioners.

The primary goal would be to develop and implement a teambuilding project designed to facilitate better coordination and information sharing and foster innovative, efficient solutions to problems facing juvenile courts. Activities may include: (1) preparing and presenting educational programs to foster development of effective multidisciplinary teams; (2) delivering onsite technical assistance to develop a team or enhance an existing partnership; (3) providing information on teambuilding through a national resource center; and (4) preparing manuals, guides, and other written and visual products to assist in the development and operation of effective teams.

Competitive grants would be awarded to support demonstration projects. Funds would be transferred to SJI to administer the program through a cooperative agreement.

## Child Abuse and Neglect and Dependency Courts

### *Safe Kids/Safe Streets: Community Approaches to Reducing Abuse and Neglect and Preventing Delinquency*

Reports of child victimization, abuse, and neglect in the United States continue to be alarming. For example, in 1996 alone, an estimated 3.1 million children were reported to public welfare agencies for abuse or neglect. Nearly 1 million of those children were substantiated as victims. Usually, abuse is inflicted by someone the child knows, frequently a family member.

Numerous studies cite the connection between abuse or neglect of a child and later development of violent and delinquent behavior.

Acknowledging this correlation and the need to both improve system response and foster strong, nurturing families, several OJP offices and bureaus joined in FY 1996 to develop a coordinated program response. The resulting initiative, a 5-½ year demonstration program designed to foster coordinated community responses to child abuse and neglect, was titled *Safe Kids/Safe Streets: Community Approaches to Reducing Abuse and Neglect and Preventing Delinquency*. (An accompanying evaluation program, *Evaluation of the Safe Kids/Safe Streets Program*, was also developed.)

The purpose of the *Safe Kids/Safe Streets* program is to break the cycle of early childhood victimization and later juvenile or adult criminality and to reduce child and adolescent abuse and neglect and resulting child fatalities. It strives to do this by providing fiscal and technical support for efforts to restructure and strengthen state and local criminal and juvenile justice systems to be more comprehensive and proactive in helping children and adolescents and their families. The program also has as a goal to implement or strengthen coordinated management of abuse and neglect cases by improving the policy and practice of the criminal and juvenile justice systems and the child

welfare, family services, and related systems. These goals require communities to develop, implement, and/or expand cross-agency strategies.

OJJDP, the administering agency for the *Safe Kids/Safe Streets* program, awarded competitive cooperative agreements in FY 1997 to five demonstration sites and to a national evaluator. Funds are provided by OJJDP, OVC, and VAWGO. Recipients of the awards are the National Children's Advocacy Center, Huntsville, Alabama; the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Heart of America United Way of Kansas City, Missouri; Toledo Hospital Children's Medical Center in Toledo, Ohio; and the Community Network for Children, Youth and Family Services of Chittenden County, Vermont. The national evaluator is Westat, Inc. of Rockville, Maryland.

Four of the five funded demonstration sites are in the process of developing implementation plans. The fifth is in the initial stages of implementing its plans to improve the coordination of prevention, intervention, and treatment services and to improve cross-agency coordination. The national evaluator has begun the process of assessing site needs and developing measurement variables. Each award has been made under a 5-½ year project period.

In FY 1998, *Safe Kids/Safe Streets* grantees will continue to implement their plans. Continuation awards will be made to each of the current demonstration sites. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### *National Evaluation of the Safe Kids/Safe Streets Program*

To evaluate the *Safe Kids/Safe Streets* grant program, OJJDP competitively awarded a grant to Westat, Inc. in FY 1997. The purpose of the evaluation is to document and explain the process of community mobilization, planning, and collaboration that has taken place before and during the *Safe Kids/Safe Streets* awards; to

inform program staff of performance levels on an ongoing basis; and to determine the effectiveness of the implemented programs in achieving the goals of the Safe Kids/Safe Streets program. The initial 18-month grant will begin a process evaluation and determine the feasibility of an impact evaluation. If it is determined that an impact evaluation is feasible, additional funds may be awarded to implement such an evaluation in FY 1998.

The goals for Phase I of the Evaluation of the Safe Kids/Safe Streets program are: (1) to understand the process of implementation of the Safe Kids/Safe Streets program in order to strengthen and refine the program for future replication; (2) to identify factors that contribute to or impede the successful implementation of the program; (3) to help develop or improve the capability and utility of local data systems that track at-risk youth, including victims of child neglect or abuse; (4) to build an understanding of the general effectiveness of the Safe Kids/Safe Streets program approach and its program components; and (5) to help develop the capacity of Safe Kids/Safe Streets sites to evaluate what works in their communities.

The objectives of this initial phase of the evaluation are to develop a detailed design, including data collection instruments, for a process evaluation of the Safe Kids/Safe Streets program for implementation in collaboration with all sites; develop templates for capturing the data necessary for the national process evaluation and to make those templates available for implementation at the sites; and provide evaluation training and technical assistance for, and to collaborate with, grantees at each of the sites in implementing a process evaluation of the development and implementation of each Safe Kids/Safe Streets program site.

This evaluation will be implemented by the current grantee, Westat, Inc. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Secondary Analysis of Childhood Victimization***

In FY 1997, OJJDP awarded a 2-year grant to the University at Albany, State University of New York, to support secondary analysis of data that were collected on 1,200 individuals as part of a National Institute of Justice research project that began in 1986. The data set includes extensive information on psychiatric, cognitive, intellectual, social, and behavioral functioning. It also contains information on documented and self-reported criminal and runaway behavior in a large sample of unsubstantiated cases of early childhood physical and sexual abuse and neglect and matched controls. The data base includes information from archival juvenile court and probation department records and law enforcement records and interview information on a range of topics, including psychiatric assessment, intelligence, and reading ability.

The initial set of secondary analyses, during the first year of the OJJDP award, focused on childhood victimization as a precursor to running away and subsequent delinquency. Initial research questions focused on whether running away puts a child at increased risk for becoming a violent offender and repeat violent offender as a juvenile, and whether abused and neglected children who run away are at greater risk than children who have not been abused.

In FY 1998, the research will look at several other outcomes such as out-of-home placements and drug use by children who run away. Gender differences will also be explored. This research will also explore the differential impact of childhood victimization by race/ethnicity.

This project is being conducted by Cathy Spatz Widom, principal researcher, under a grant to the University at Albany, State University of New York. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

### ***Evaluation of Nurse Home Visitation in Weed and Seed Sites***

OJJDP will administer the evaluation program of Nurse Home Visitation programs in six Weed

and Seed sites across the nation with FY 1997 funds transferred to OJJDP from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Six Weed and Seed sites, one of which is also a SafeFutures site, are providing nurse home visitation services. These sites have been designated for evaluation in order to determine the impact of the specific program model of nurse home visitation implemented within normal operating environments in communities. Nurse home visitation has been found to be effective in reducing welfare dependency, increasing employment, decreasing or delaying repeat childbearing, reducing the incidence of child maltreatment, and reducing crime and delinquency within the context of randomized clinical trials. OJJDP is considering supplementing this evaluation in FY 1998 to enhance data collection and analysis.

The project would be implemented by the University of Colorado Prevention Research Center. No additional applications would be solicited in FY 1998.

## **Missing and Exploited Children's Program**

OJJDP also administers the Missing and Exploited Children's (MEC) Program. Section 406 (a)(2) of the JJDP Act requires the OJJDP Administrator to publish for public comment a Proposed Program Plan for activities authorized by Title IV of the Act, the Missing Children's Assistance Act [42 U.S.C. 5771 *et seq.*]. Taking into consideration comments received on this Proposed Program Plan, the Administrator will develop and publish a Final Program Plan that describes the program activities OJJDP plans to fund during FY 1998 using Title IV funds.

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to continue its concentration on programs that are national in scope, promote awareness, and enhance the nation's response to missing and exploited children and their families.

## **New Programs**

New Title IV programs to be funded in FY 1998 are summarized below. The grant to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to implement the Title IV national resource and clearinghouse function is listed as a new program because the existing grant expires in FY 1998. A new award will be made to support these functions during FY 1998. The Training and Technical Assistance program also will be recompeted in FY 1998 and a new grant awarded. The Internet Crimes Against Children Regional Task Force Development program is a new program that will be competitively funded in FY 1998. Although funds for other new programs in FY 1998 are limited, OJJDP is interested in obtaining input from the field on program and service needs that will assist in planning both FY 1998 and future programming.

### ***National Resource Center and Clearinghouse***

For FY 1998, Congress provided \$5 million to continue and expand the programs, services, and activities of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). NCMEC is a national resource center and clearinghouse dedicated to missing and exploited children and their families. As provided in Title IV, the functions of the Center include, but are not limited to, the following:

Provide a toll-free hotline where citizens can report investigative leads and parents and other interested individuals can receive information concerning missing children.

Provide technical assistance to parents, law enforcement, and other agencies working on missing and exploited children issues.

Promote information sharing and provide technical assistance by networking with regional nonprofit organizations, state missing children

clearinghouses, and law enforcement agencies.

Develop publications that contain practical, timely information.

Provide information regarding programs offering free or low-cost transportation services that assist in reuniting children with their families.

In FY 1998, in addition to performing the ongoing functions of the national resource center and clearinghouse, NCMEC will complete the development of a Web site that will enable state missing children clearinghouses and law enforcement agencies to post missing children posters on the Internet. In response to research documenting that adolescent females are at greater risk of sexual victimization, NCMEC will revise its Internet safety publication, *Child Safety on the Information Highway*, and will implement a new safety awareness program focusing on teens.

Congress has appropriated \$1.9 million in FY 1998 to enable NCMEC to develop a national training and technical assistance program designed to enhance the national investigative response to Internet crimes against children. In partnership with OJJDP, NCMEC will initiate a broad program of activities in FY 1998 to combat crimes against children by criminals using computer technology or the Internet. Activities will include the installation of a NCMEC CYBER tipline to collect information regarding child pornography and other computer crimes against children. Once the tipline is implemented, citizens will be able to use the Internet to provide information about criminal Internet activity targeting children.

Additional project activities include an Internet crimes against children teleconference for law enforcement and a national law enforcement training program that will include regional investigative seminars in the field and policy development seminars at the Jimmy Ryce Law

Enforcement Training Center (JRLETC). NCMEC and OJJDP are assembling a national technical advisory group composed of representatives from federal, state, and local law enforcement, prosecutors, and private industry to guide implementation of this initiative.

A 1-year cooperative agreement will be awarded to NCMEC in FY 1998 to continue national resource center and clearinghouse functions. No additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

#### ***Missing and Exploited Children Training and Technical Assistance***

OJJDP proposes to issue a solicitation to provide Title IV national training and technical assistance on missing and exploited children to law enforcement, prosecutors, health, and family services professionals. The purpose of this program is to ensure up-to-date, practical training and technical assistance for professionals working on missing and exploited children issues.

This program was competitively funded in FY 1995 for a 3-year period under a cooperative agreement awarded to Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC) of Appleton, Wisconsin. In FY 1997, FVTC provided training to more than 4,100 law enforcement, prosecution, child welfare services, and medical professionals. FVTC also facilitated the development of several OJJDP publications including, *When Your Child is Missing: A Family Survival Guide*, scheduled for publication in spring 1998. Written by parents for parents, this publication will provide guidance for searching parents from parents whose children were abducted.

One cooperative agreement with a 3-year project period would be awarded in FY 1998 under a competitive program announcement.

#### ***Internet Crimes Against Children Regional Task Force Development***

Congress appropriated \$2.4 million in FY 1998 to develop and support regional law enforcement

task forces to address the problem of Internet crimes against children. OJJDP proposes to issue a solicitation for awards to states or local units of government, or combinations thereof, to support implementation of regional task forces to investigate Internet crimes against children. The program would assist communities in developing comprehensive, multiagency responses that emphasize collaboration, information sharing, and victim assistance. Under this solicitation, 8 to 12 grants would be awarded to develop or expand regional multidisciplinary task forces.

### **Continuation Programs**

Title IV continuation programs for FY 1998 are summarized below. Available funds, implementation sites, and other descriptive information are subject to change based on the plan review process, grantee performance, application quality, fund availability, and other factors. No additional applications will be solicited for these programs in FY 1998.

#### ***Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association's Safe Return Program***

OJJDP is responsible for providing oversight of this program, for which Congress provided \$900,000 in FY 1998 to facilitate the identification and safe return of memory-impaired individuals who are at risk of wandering from their homes.

In FY 1997, the Safe Return Program increased its registration data base to 30,000 individuals, assisted in the return of more than 1,700 missing persons, and continued the development of an image database of more than 25,500 photographs.

In FY 1998, the program will continue to expand the national registry of memory-impaired persons, maintain the toll-free telephone service, provide a Fax Alert System, conduct a train-the-trainers program for law enforcement and emergency personnel, develop information and educational materials, launch a national public

awareness campaign, and network with other programs.

#### ***National Crime Information Center***

OJJDP proposes to continue to transfer funds to DOJ's Justice Management Division through a reimbursable agreement to continue NCMEC's online access to the FBI National Crime Information Center's (NCIC) wanted and missing persons files. The ability to verify NCIC entries, communicate with law enforcement through the Interstate Law Enforcement Telecommunication System, and be notified of life-threatening cases through the NCIC flagging system is crucial to NCMEC's mission of providing advice and technical assistance to law enforcement.

#### ***NISMART II***

The Temple University Institute for Survey Research received a 3-year grant in FY 1995 to conduct the second National Incidence Study of Missing, Exploited, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children (NISMART II). This project builds on the strengths and addresses some of the weaknesses of NISMART I. Temple University has assembled a team of experts in the field of child victimization and survey research capabilities, particularly surveys involving children and families concerning sensitive topics. Temple also has contracted with the University of New Hampshire Survey Research Laboratory and Westat, Inc., to carry out specific components of the study and provide extensive background knowledge about the particulars of NISMART I. The NISMART II study will: (1) revise NISMART I definitions, (2) conduct a household survey that interviews both caretaker and child, (3) conduct a police records study, (4) conduct a juvenile facilities study, (5) analyze results from the National Incidence Study-3 Community Professionals Study, (6) develop a single estimate of missing children, and (7) conduct analyses and prepare reports. The project is scheduled for completion in FY 2000.

FY 1998 project activities will include

completion of the Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview program, a pretest of the survey questionnaires, and collection of data. A Fact Sheet documenting the scope of the research, definition revisions, and methodology changes also will be published.

### ***Effective Community-Based Approaches for Dealing With Missing and Exploited Children***

In FY 1995, the American Bar Association (ABA) received an 18-month grant to study effective community-based approaches for dealing with missing and exploited children. The objectives of Phase I of this study were to: (1) conduct a national search for communities that have implemented a multiagency response to missing and exploited children and their families, (2) select five communities with working multiagency responses that hold promise for replication, (3) evaluate these five communities, and (4) prepare a final report. Phase I was completed in July 1997. In Phase II, which started in August 1997, the ABA is preparing a final report that synthesizes the research findings from Phase I into a modular training curriculum to help communities plan, implement, and evaluate a multiagency response to missing and exploited children and their families. The project will be completed in FY 1998. No further funding is anticipated.

### ***Parent Resource Support Network***

In FY 1997, OJJDP entered into a competitively awarded 3-year cooperative agreement with Public Administration Services (PAS) to develop and maintain a parent support network. The goal of this project is to develop a network of screened and trained parent volunteers who provide assistance and advice to other victim parents.

In FY 1998, PAS will install a case management system to document referrals and assistance activity, recruit parent mentors, develop and deliver a training curriculum for the volunteer parents, and begin direct service delivery to requesting parents. No additional funds will be required in FY 1998.

### ***Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center Program***

In FY 1997, OJJDP--in partnership with NCMEC, the FBI and FVTC--developed and implemented the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center. JRLETC offers two law enforcement training tracks that are designed to improve the national investigative response to missing children cases.

JRLETC's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) seminars approach missing children cases from a management perspective and offer information on coordination and communication issues, resource assessment, legal concerns, and policy development for police chiefs and sheriffs. The Responding to Missing and Exploited Children (REMAC) course offers modules on investigative techniques for all aspects of missing children cases.

Congress appropriated \$1,185,000 in FY 1998 to continue operation of JRLETC. OJJDP, NCMEC, the FBI, and FVTC will continue to provide training and technical assistance through the JRLETC and will augment the training with a new onsite technical assistance program to respond to the numerous requests for assistance from JRLETC graduates. Teams composed of FBI, NCMEC, and law enforcement management experts will combined investigative approaches developed by the FBI Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit (CASKU) with proven law enforcement management practices to assist police chiefs and sheriffs in designing unique missing children investigative and response protocols for their communities.

Under the JRLETC appropriation, OJJDP plans to award \$500,000 to FVTC to support regional REMAC courses, with the remaining \$685,000 to be awarded to NCMEC to continue the CEO seminars.

FY 1998 funds also will supplement the cooperative agreements with NCMEC and FVTC to continue operation of the JRLETC. No

additional applications will be solicited in FY 1998.

***Criminal Parental Kidnaping Training and Technical Assistance***

In FY 1997, OJJDP supplemented an FY 1994 competitive award by awarding continuation funding to the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) to provide parental abduction training and technical assistance for prosecutors and to develop of a training course pertaining to the prosecution of child exploitation cases.

In FY 1998, while continuing, updating, or expanding its technical assistance activities, APRI will offer an advanced dual track training course for prosecutors in the areas of child exploitation and parental kidnaping. The parental abduction track will concentrate on difficult case strategies, resource availability, preventive measures, and recovery techniques. The child exploitation track will discuss legal issues pertaining to computer search and seizures, juvenile prostitution, child pornography, and the emerging threat posed by criminals using Internet technology to victimize children. No additional funds are necessary in FY 1998.

***National Center on Child Fatality Review***

In FY 1997, OJJDP awarded a noncompetitive award to the National Center on Child Fatality Review (NCCFR) in Los Angeles, California to develop state and local uniform reporting definitions and generic child fatality review team protocols for consideration by communities working on enhancing their child death investigations.

NCCFR developed a model for integrating data among the Criminal Justice, Vital Statistics, and Social Services Child Abuse Indices. NCCFR also selected a National Advisory Board, which is composed of representatives from across the country from relevant disciplines.

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to continue support to NCCFR to: (1) disseminate model protocols for integrating data to state and local

child fatality review teams and other relevant agencies; (2) develop and maintain a Web site providing information resources; (3) maintain paper and electronic directories of state and local child fatality review teams, national associations, and federal agency contacts; (4) maintain a listing of contacts for professional specialists, such as head trauma, burns, neglect, and related organizations; (5) provide information and training materials on basic team management and special problems, such as confidentiality, risk assessment, and special case circumstances; (6) coordinate teleconferences and Internet meetings of the advisory board; (7) maintain and share published reports of state and local teams; (8) develop, coordinate, and implement multidisciplinary training; and (9) plan for a national conference.

***Investigative Case Management for Missing Children Homicides***

In FY 1993, OJJDP made a competitive award to the Washington State Attorney General's Office (WAGO) to analyze the solvability factors of missing children homicide investigations. During the course of that research, WAGO collected and analyzed the specific characteristics of more than 550 missing child homicide cases. These characteristics were recorded in WAGO's child homicide data base.

In FY 1998, OJJDP proposes to continue to provide funding to WAGO to ensure the vitality and investigative relevance of its child homicide database. This funding would support both the gathering of new case information and the development of specific case studies that will be used to illustrate the research findings in training presentations. In addition, the database would be used by federal, state, and local law enforcement to identify cases with similar characteristics. Law enforcement data base inquiries can be made by calling WAGO at 1-800/345-2793.

***FBI Child Abduction and Serial Killer Unit***

In FY 1997, OJJDP entered into a 3-year interagency agreement with CASKU to expand research to broaden law enforcement's

understanding of homicidal pedophiles' selection and luring of victims, their planning activities, and their efforts to escape prosecution. This information will be used by the FBI and OJJDP in training and technical assistance programs. FY 1997 activities included the drafting of the research manager position description and preliminary survey development.

In FY 1998, OJJDP will continue funding to enable CASKU to complete the research manager employment process to include background screening, complete development of the survey protocol, identify specific individuals to include in the case studies, and begin data collection.

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## National Institute of Justice Fiscal Year 1998 Research Prospectus

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### *Building Knowledge About Crime and Justice*

#### **Director's Message**

I am pleased to present the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ) *1998 Research Prospectus, Building Knowledge About Crime and Justice*. It outlines how the Institute's research and development activity seeks to strengthen the nation's ability to prevent and control crime and to achieve justice.

As we approach the 21st century, the challenges of crime and justice loom large. Despite welcome recent declines, rates of violent crime are still unacceptably high. Although the steep increase in juvenile crime appears to have abated, the likely rise in the crime-prone population over the next decade causes deep concern. As states struggle to fund increases in prison capacity, the fiscal strains felt throughout the rest of the criminal justice system become acute. As the true incidence of violence within the family--including spouse abuse, child abuse, and elder abuse--becomes more apparent, members of the medical and criminal justice professions urgently seek effective interventions.

In this time of challenge and change, the need for sound research that can guide public policy is compelling. Mayors ask, "Which prevention programs work?" State legislators ask, "What options do we have in designing new sentencing statutes?" Police chiefs ask, "How can we harness the power of science and technology to enhance criminal investigations?" Judges ask, "How can we more effectively respond to drug abuse?" Prosecutors ask, "What would be the benefits of implementing the concepts of community and restorative justice?" Civic leaders ask, "How can we energize community resources to promote safety and reduce fear?"

Congress established NIJ to develop and disseminate knowledge that provides answers to such questions. In doing so, the Institute has identified several strategic challenges it must continue to address. This Research Prospectus provides an overview of those challenges and indicates the approaches by which NIJ is meeting them. The research community is integral to this effort. We encourage you to contact us if you wish to submit an application to receive research funding from NIJ or if you wish to obtain information on our research findings. We also encourage you to share this knowledge within your community so that the network of informed citizens continues to grow.

#### **Jeremy Travis**

Director

National Institute of Justice

## NIJ Mission and Fiscal Resources

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), a component of the Office of Justice Programs, is the research and development agency of the U.S. Department of Justice.

### Mission

Created by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, NIJ is authorized to support research, evaluation, demonstration programs, development of technology, and both national and international information dissemination. Specific mandates of the Act direct NIJ to:

Sponsor special projects and research and development programs that will improve and strengthen the criminal justice system and reduce or prevent violent crime.

Conduct national demonstration projects that employ innovative or promising approaches for improving criminal justice.

Develop new technologies to fight crime and improve criminal justice.

Evaluate the effectiveness of criminal justice programs and identify programs that promise to be successful if continued or repeated.

Recommend actions that can be taken by federal, state, and local governments as well as by private organizations to improve criminal justice.

Carry out research on criminal behavior.

Develop new methods of crime prevention and reduction of crime and delinquency.

In recent years, NIJ has greatly expanded its

initiatives. In part this stems from provisions of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Crime Act). The Act provided for programs that promote community policing, the control and prevention of violence against women, new directions in sentencing and corrections, court-based supervision and services for drug offenders, and development of new technologies. NIJ has launched major research and evaluation initiatives in each area--in partnership with the OJP Crime Act offices and the Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services (COPS).<sup>1</sup>

Expansion of NIJ initiatives also stems from partnerships with other federal agencies and with private foundations, continued development of technology, and an intensified international focus. NIJ conveys its research interests to the field through widely distributed solicitations and other means. Solicitations are announced in the *Federal Register* and *Commerce Business Daily*. Information is available at NIJ's Web site and from the DOJ Response Center.<sup>2</sup>

NIJ's research activities constitute an impressive portfolio of works in progress. NIJ's portfolio now includes more than 450 research, science and technology development, and program development projects. In 1997 NIJ had more than 290 research and development (R&D)

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<sup>1</sup> For details about NIJ activities in conducting research and evaluation under the Crime Act, see *Criminal Justice Research Under the Crime Act, 1995 to 1996*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, September 1997, available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Call 1-800/851-3420; ask for NCJ 166142.

<sup>2</sup> Access NIJ's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij> or contact the DOJ Response Center at 1-800/421-6770 (202/307-1480 from the Washington, D.C. area).

awards representing an investment by the Institute of \$100.6 million.

**Fiscal Resources**

The Institute’s appropriated budget has fluctuated significantly, from a high point of \$115 million in Fiscal Year 1974 to a low of \$22.9 million in Fiscal Year 1994 (current dollars). In Fiscal Year 1997, Congress appropriated \$30 million for core NIJ operations, augmented by transfers of funds from other federal agencies and from the Crime Act Offices (see exhibit 1). Much of NIJ’s current research portfolio is supported by those transfers, which fund jointly designed research and evaluation projects. For example, NIJ awards made in Fiscal Year 1997 with transferred Crime Act funds accounted for 41 percent of total expenditures by the Institute that year (see exhibit 2).

The balance of this Prospectus discusses: (1) strategic challenges currently addressed by many of NIJ’s research and development activities; (2) research and development (R&D) opportunities NIJ generates to address those challenges;

(3) different perspectives reflected by NIJ-supported projects; and (4) methods by which NIJ disseminates R&D results to the field.

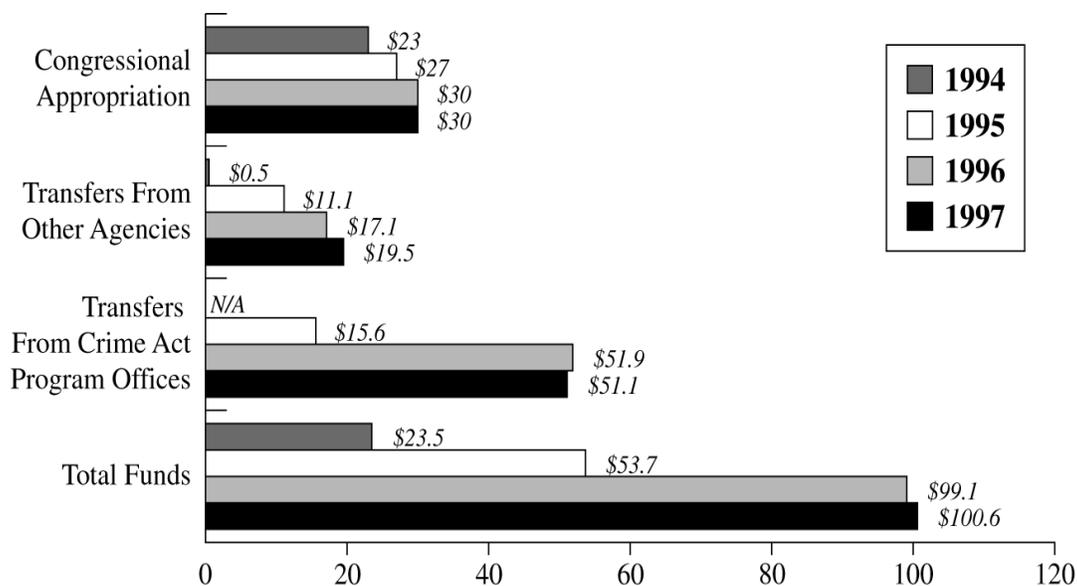
**Addressing Strategic Challenges**

Five strategic challenges drive much of the Institute’s work. They are briefly outlined below, with examples of related R&D activities, each building on knowledge produced by research during the past quarter century.

**Rethinking Justice**

This challenge pertains to efforts that will develop a deeper understanding of the processes that create safe and just communities. NIJ is engaging this challenge through research and demonstration efforts that critically examine society’s response to crime, such as by examining how victims and communities respond to crime and by studying the role of police, prosecutors, courts, and corrections in dispensing justice.

*Exhibit 1: Sources of NIJ Funds, in Millions, FY 1994-97*



**Exhibit 2:** Allocation of NIJ Funds as a Percentage of Total Expenditures, \* FY 1997

**Crime Act Grants**

Includes all awards made under the 1994 Crime Act. See also exhibit 3.

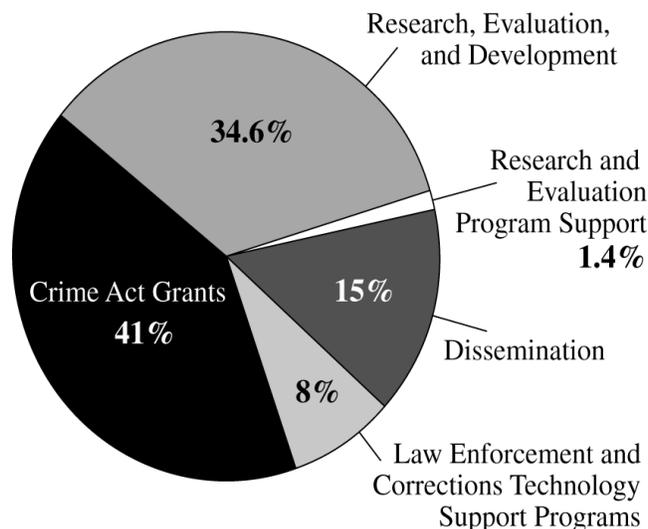
**Research, Evaluation and Development**

Includes all research, evaluation, science and technology, development, and visiting fellows projects.

**Dissemination**

Includes national and international exchange of information, clearinghouse, and publications.

*\*Total expenditures of \$100.6 million include NIJ's base appropriation plus funds transferred from other agencies.*



For example, Criminal Justice 2000 is a multi-year NIJ program seeking to foster a national dialogue on the justice system, with the goal of understanding, conceptually and empirically, where it is now and where it is heading as we approach the 21st century. The effort will focus on the principal agencies of the justice system in the executive and judicial branches of government, the processes of justice, and the participants in the justice process.

In 2000, NIJ anticipates convening a major conference, "Rethinking Justice," reviewing the state of our criminal justice system on a broad scale by documenting current operations and examining those systems from the perspectives of victims, offenders, jurors, and witnesses. The goal is ultimately to spur public discussion and ask whether recent innovations, such as the community justice movement and problem-solving courts, hold promise for systemwide improvement. To that end, NIJ plans to bring together practitioners, policy makers, and interested citizens to develop new directions for criminal justice policy in the new century.

Among other projects related to Rethinking Justice is one to be implemented by NIJ and the OJP Corrections Program Office. The effort will bring together leaders from the three branches of government, as well as juvenile and adult corrections administrators representing all 50 states and the District of Columbia to engage in a substantive set of discussions, over a 2-year period, on the critical issues of sentencing and corrections.

**Understanding the Nexus**

NIJ seeks to understand the nexus between crime and other social concerns by illuminating the relationships between criminal activity and its broader context. Illustrative of this effort are ADAM (see "Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program") challenge grants, scheduled for 1998. The grants would enable researchers at various ADAM sites to probe such potential areas as the relationship between alcohol and crime; alcohol, drug abuse, and domestic violence; and drug abuse and female juvenile delinquents.

In 2000, NIJ plans to begin publishing an annual report based on ADAM that would indicate trends in such areas as drug use, gun markets,

gang migration, suburbanization of crime, and drug treatment availability.

### Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program

ADAM resulted from NIJ's transformation and expansion of its Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, which for more than 10 years interviewed and drug tested booked arrestees at various sites nationwide. DUF data played an important role in constructing a national picture of drug abuse and have been a central component in studying the drug-crime nexus. As DUF's successor, ADAM will be in place at the 23 DUF sites. Increased funding will expand ADAM to encompass 75 cities.

Retaining many of DUF's features, ADAM will also incorporate new elements that will significantly strengthen the value of collected data. NIJ is proposing:

Development of local coordinating councils that will generate local research projects for execution at the ADAM sites and assume prominent roles in disseminating the site's findings to policy, practitioner, and public constituencies.

Establishment of a program to scan for developing substance abuse problems among arrestees. This outreach program will annually collect one additional quarter of data from a targeted population, such as a suburban, rural, or Native American jurisdiction.

ADAM will provide local and state drug policy makers, courts, law enforcement agencies, treatment providers, and prevention specialists with information that can be used to conduct local research and evaluation and to inform local policy decisions.

In 1998, NIJ anticipates launching International ADAM, which would involve a partnership among criminal justice organizations in many countries and provide a framework for a global assessment of drug use and for strengthening nations' drug control policies and their coordination.

### Breaking the Cycle

NIJ is designing and evaluating research-based interventions to reduce crime. When connections between crime and social conditions are identified, then experiments with policies

that break the linkages should follow. Among several such NIJ efforts is one designed to break the cycle of drug abuse and crime by examining the hypothesis that testing, mandatory treatment, and other interventions provided to those with a history of illicit drug use will reduce drug abuse and criminal behavior.

The Institute is also exploring with experts the possibility of developing and evaluating an intervention that would ameliorate the negative consequences of child abuse and neglect--particularly delinquency and substance abuse. This exploration flows, in part, from research suggesting that abused or neglected children are 40 percent more likely to engage in delinquency or crime later in life, and in part, from a strategic planning meeting in fall 1997 on child abuse and neglect interventions.

Also pertaining to domestic violence are at least three planned demonstration projects, with followup evaluations, featuring innovative judicial approaches and interventions to break the cycle of spouse or partner battering. NIJ is proceeding with this effort in close cooperation with the OJP Violence Against Women Grants Office.

Among other NIJ research related to the Breaking the Cycle strategic challenge are the following projects scheduled for 1998:

***Offenders and employment.*** NIJ will begin to explore possible research issues in the areas of offender employment, training and education, and correctional industries.

***Decline in crime rates.*** The Institute is working with researchers and practitioners to understand the recent declines in reported crime and victimization.

***Community dynamics.*** If funding is approved, NIJ will initiate research at the neighborhood level to better

understand why crime rates fluctuate and to use that knowledge to design and implement appropriate interventions.

### Creating the Tools

To meet this challenge, NIJ is developing, testing, and evaluating new and transferable techniques, practices, and technologies that address practitioners' needs. One of many examples is the Institute's Crime Mapping Research Center, whose goal is to promote the use of geographic information system technology for the analysis of crime and criminal behavior (see "Crime Mapping Research Center").

NIJ is considering development of new training-related methods and tools for the law enforcement and corrections communities, such as computer-based training and CD-ROM systems. Among the training areas to which those tools might be applied are training in use of force, office safety, weapons, team engagement, and protocol and policies.

Among many other NIJ activities focusing on the challenge, the Institute is pursuing projects that will make DNA testing an even more valuable and widely used tool, including the following:

Supporting development of a DNA technology that is affordable--about \$20 a test--and portable, providing nearly immediate results. If successful, the technology will aid in convicting many more criminals, exonerating the innocent earlier, and will fundamentally change the work of law enforcement.

Continuing the forensic DNA laboratory improvement program, which was created to increase the capabilities and capacities of state and local forensic laboratories in the United States for conducting state-of-the-art DNA testing

to support investigation and prosecution of violent crime.

### Crime Mapping Research Center

Crime mapping permits exploration of spatial and temporal dimensions of crime and enhances the ability to see crime in the context of other social forces, such as income distribution, health care, transportation systems, and demographic patterns. Many police departments have made crime mapping an integral part of their response to crime.

As a focal point for bringing together researchers and practitioners, NIJ's Crime Mapping Research Center (CMRC) is promoting computerized crime mapping through research that includes fellowships, staff research, and grants; evaluation of current and best practices; development of training programs, a national geo-coded data archive, and new analytic software; and dissemination of information through workshops, conferences, a Web site, and a listserv.

Future initiatives of CMRC include reaching out to both the criminal justice and academic communities by providing training on geographic information system technology, cartography for crime analysis, and techniques for the spatial and temporal analysis of crime.

Overseeing direction of the National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence, established by Attorney General Janet Reno to recommend courses of action and means to improve the use of DNA technology in the investigation of criminal cases.

(Other NIJ science and technology projects related to the Institute's addressing the challenge of Creating the Tools are noted in the section "Technology Development.")

### Expanding the Horizons

To look beyond traditional boundaries--both geographical and intellectual--and thereby develop a full understanding of crime and justice issues is critically important in an era of rapid change and global communication. NIJ is

committed to viewing those issues from interdisciplinary and international perspectives. Among the projects planned are these:

***Interdisciplinary seminar competition.***

NIJ expects to invite universities to submit proposals to host seminars exploring the contribution a particular discipline--economics, history, business--can make to the study of crime and the justice system.

***Challenge grants for comparative international research.*** The Institute plans to stimulate comparative research projects on key justice system issues of importance to policy makers and practitioners in the United States and other countries. Through challenge grants, U.S. researchers will be asked to seek research and funding partners in other nations to conduct comparative studies.

***Transnational crime.*** NIJ will support development of a better understanding of the definition, measurement, and policy concerns about crime that transcends national boundaries.

serve as a resource for other NIJ components, and continue previous NIJ international activities, such as those related to NIJ's

### **Role of the International Center**

NIJ Director Jeremy Travis puts the role of the Center into perspective:

“Since the creation of the Office of Justice Programs and its predecessors, our agencies have been engaged in international research, statistical analysis, and program exchanges. As we approach the next century, and as our concern about transnational crime grows and our opportunities to learn about effective criminal justice approaches in other countries increase, it is important that we create new avenues for dialogue with our counterparts in other countries. The International Center will foster those new international relationships.”

NIJ's newly formed International Center will generate a number of initiatives, support and

affiliation with the family of research institutes connected with the United Nations. One such endeavor is the NIJ-developed UNOJUST--the United Nations Online Crime and Justice Clearinghouse--which links criminological institutes of the world on the World Wide Web. The International Center is planning to inaugurate an effort to create a technical infrastructure and develop in-house skills to support the growth and operation of NIJ's international endeavors.

## **Generating Opportunities for Research and Development**

NIJ support for outside (extramural) research and development and for staff-conducted (intramural) R&D is the catalyst that opens opportunities for pursuit of projects and programs enabling the Institute to address effectively its strategic challenges and other priorities.

### **Promoting Extramural Research and Development**

NIJ engages the nation's best researchers to explore crime and justice issues through its diverse, multidisciplinary extramural research program. As a science agency, NIJ is firmly committed to a competitive process for awarding grants to these researchers. Successful applicants for NIJ funds must demonstrate to an independent peer review panel that (1) the gap in our knowledge they propose to fill is critical to understanding crime and justice and is highly policy relevant, (2) the proposed research design is rigorous, and (3) the researchers are highly qualified to execute that design within a reasonable budget.

The independent peer review panels recommend many more research applications than can be funded within NIJ's budget. Upon considering peer review results, Institute staff make recommendations to NIJ's Director. In consultation with staff, the Director reaches a final decision.

NIJ's extramural research program consists of two types of funding strategies. The first is the solicitation for investigator-initiated research. The other is the directed solicitation.

### ***Solicitation for Investigator-Initiated Research***

In June and December, NIJ receives and reviews research proposals that respond to the Institute's research solicitation for investigator-initiated projects. Researchers may propose their own study concepts.

The solicitation conceptualizes broad criminal justice and social themes for investigators to consider, but virtually any criminal justice topic may be proposed. Currently, those themes center on the strategic challenges described earlier.

Typically, grants under this type of solicitation range between \$25,000 and \$300,000 and last for one to two years. NIJ actively encourages applicants from a broad variety of disciplines so that the resulting research reflects different approaches to the challenges of crime and justice.

### ***Directed Solicitations***

NIJ also issues special, directed solicitations that call for research proposals on a specific topic. For applications submitted under this type of solicitation, peer review panels and NIJ staff impose an additional criterion, asking whether the proposal is responsive to the specific research questions set forth in the solicitation. Often, NIJ's directed solicitations are developed in partnership with another federal agency. In this case, staff from that agency may participate in the internal review of the proposals but do not participate in the peer review. NIJ's Director makes the final decisions regarding grant awards.

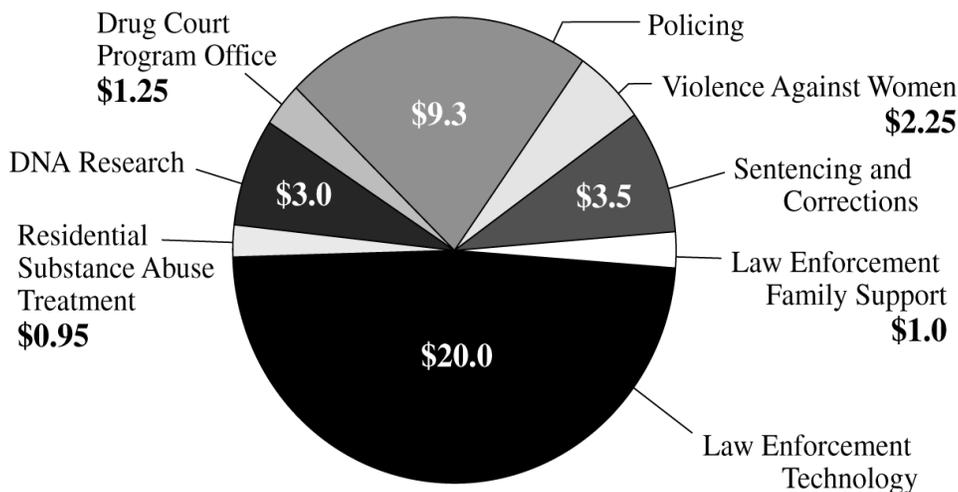
The 1994 Crime Act has had a dramatic impact on the volume of research activity funded under directed solicitations. After its enactment, the Department of Justice decided that each of the

major Crime Act initiatives would be evaluated, that selected local innovations would be assessed, and that basic research would be conducted to lay the foundation for further reform and innovation. (See “Crime Act Initiatives” and exhibit 3.)

After the Justice Department received approval from Congress, funding for this research agenda was provided by setting aside a small percentage of Crime Act program funds. Through this research activity, NIJ and its partners hope to maximize the lessons learned from this unique period of innovation and reform in the nation’s approach to crime and justice.

National evaluations are being conducted on the Crime Act’s program initiatives on community policing, violence against women, violent offender incarceration, and truth in sentencing. Evaluations at the state and local levels are being conducted to learn about community policing reform, different tactics and strategies in response to various crimes, coordinated responses to domestic violence, drug courts, drug treatment in prisons, truth-in-sentencing statutes, and other issues at the leading edge of criminal justice innovation. NIJ expects that these research projects will yield valuable lessons to guide policy and practice in the future.

Directed solicitations also have been stimulated by other partnership research efforts encompassing a wide variety of topics outside the Crime Act. For example, NIJ supported evaluations of the following projects: National Institute of Corrections Criminal Justice System Project; Community Prosecution in the District of Columbia; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Youth Gun Interdiction/Youth Firearms Market Project; and Tribal Strategies Against Violence. In cooperation with the Office for Victims of Crime, a new initiative to evaluate the effectiveness of victim assistance and victim compensation programs resulted in a grant that will establish a protocol for a national study of victim needs and assistance.

**Exhibit 3: Allocation of NIJ Crime Act Funds by R&D Area, in Millions, FY 1997**

### Supporting Intramural R&D

NIJ is also committed to a wide-ranging program of intramural research. This staff-conducted research meets the same rigorous standards of peer review, budget review, and policy relevance applied to extramural studies. NIJ staff propose topics that reflect timely issues of some urgency, gaps in NIJ's portfolio, or issues that will have immediate relevance to policy development. The Institute's Deputy Directors select and approve the topics, with the concurrence of NIJ's Director. Senior researchers closely manage NIJ's intramural research activities.

Illustrative of staff-conducted research is a study of homicide in eight U.S. cities. It was completed in 1997, as was the first phase of a project using hair and urine tests to examine drug use in a state's prisons.

### Pursuing Multiple R&D Perspectives

NIJ research and development not only spans a wide spectrum of topics, but also reflects multiple perspectives, ranging from basic research and research infrastructure to research

demonstration programs and technology development.

### Basic Research

Practice in other fields has made enormous gains as a result of long-term exploration of basic issues. In medicine, for example, studies such as the Framingham Heart Disease Epidemiological Study are commonplace, and advances in health care are evidence of the benefits of such research. Similar efforts are needed to build the comprehensive knowledge base for shaping more effective public policies on crime and justice. Thus, NIJ supports long-term, multidisciplinary studies that promise significant contributions to the foundation of knowledge for understanding crime and delinquency.

A primary example of such work is the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, a longitudinal project involving a variety of research disciplines, a private foundation, and government--the National Institute of Justice and, more recently, the National Institute of Mental Health. The study's

### Crime Act Initiatives

Among NIJ's Crime Act-related research have been projects focusing on community policing and violence against women. In Fiscal Year 1998, and in cooperation with the Violence Against Women Grants Office, NIJ expects to issue a solicitation for examination of the process associated with, and the impact resulting from, arrest policies implemented in the context of newer systemwide and coordinated approaches to domestic violence.

In 1997, NIJ's partnership with the Corrections Program Office continued. National evaluations of the Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing Program and the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program were initiated. Increasingly, NIJ's research and evaluation collaboration with the Corrections Program Office promotes and funds practitioner-researcher partnerships. Several of these partnership grants will examine the impact of changes in state sentencing practices. Another 13 were awarded to conduct process evaluations of the implementation of substance abuse treatment programs funded under RSAT--bringing the total of such grants awarded in the past two years to 20 in 15 states.

The Drug Court Program Office and NIJ cooperatively funded two grants in 1997 to evaluate four drug courts. To be conducted in two 1-year phases, the evaluations were awarded a total of about \$720,000 for phase 1. Researchers will examine descriptive, historical, and attitudinal data; obtain and analyze data on criminal recidivism related to offenders adjudicated by the drug courts; and develop a research design for phase 2.

In Fiscal Year 1997, NIJ made six awards totaling \$743,000 under another Crime Act initiative, the Law Enforcement Family Support Program. The projects will develop policies and demonstration programs to reduce job-related stress and its consequences for law enforcement personnel and their families.

Finally, the Crime Act has supported significant investment in new technology to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

5-year development and design phase began in 1989 and involved more than 100 scientists representing the fields of pediatrics, biology, psychology, sociology, and criminology.

Researchers have interviewed more than 8,000 adult residents in 343 Chicago neighborhoods and nearly 3,000 neighborhood experts. As reported in *Science*,<sup>3</sup> the study finds that collective efficacy--defined as social cohesion among neighbors combined with their willingness to intervene in the supervision of children and in the maintenance of public order--is linked to reduced violence.

A component of the ongoing project involves overlapping longitudinal studies that examine the development of both prosocial and antisocial behavior from birth to age 26 in 7,000 individuals, as well as a series of data collection efforts at the community level. Researchers will track participants for several years, analyzing their development to gain insights into family and neighborhood factors that encourage prosocial or antisocial behavior.

Another basic research effort is the Police Observational Study, which has completed data collection in Indianapolis and St. Petersburg. This study replicates the landmark police observational studies of the 1960s and 1970s, with a special focus on understanding how police operate in the era of community policing. Researchers will be tracking changing law enforcement styles under a community policing rubric over time by accompanying officers on their beats to observe encounters with suspects and citizens.

### Research Demonstration Programs

NIJ is responsible, within its statutory mission, for carrying out research demonstration programs. The Institute has defined a research demonstration as a planned intervention that is based in theory, designed to test one or more clearly articulated hypotheses, and carried out with the most rigorous research methods. This

<sup>3</sup> Sampson, R.J., S.W. Raudenbush, and F. Earls, "Neighborhoods and Violent Crime," *Science*, August 15, 1997.

definition serves an important purpose: to ensure that findings of impact can be attributed directly to the intervention and findings of no impact cannot be laid at the doorstep of poor program design.

With funding from the President's Office of National Drug Control Policy, NIJ is managing a research demonstration project in Birmingham, Alabama, designed to test the following hypothesis: If the criminal justice system were to test every adult arrestee for illicit drug use and offer treatment, sanctions, or continued testing for all defendants with drug problems, the levels of drug abuse and criminal behavior would decline significantly. Funding increases are permitting expansion of the project to at least two additional adult sites and two juvenile sites.

In 1997, NIJ completed an evaluation of a research demonstration of the System for the Effective Control of Urban Environmental Security (SECURES), which uses acoustic signal-processing technology developed for the military to detect and report the location of gunshots in an urban environment. NIJ also evaluated the effectiveness of a competing acoustic-based gunshot detection system, designed to help police in their response to gunfire.

In each of these research demonstration programs, NIJ enters into a cooperative agreement with the jurisdiction hosting the programmatic intervention and issues a competitive, directed solicitation for the evaluation of the program.

### **Identification of Innovative Programs and Effective Policies**

Another perspective of NIJ's R&D efforts is identification of critical issues and important innovations at the local level. In some cases, identification results from independent evaluations supported by NIJ. In others, NIJ staff and consultants assess projects according to a set of criteria to ensure that they reflect

programmatic innovations that are based on the literature of the field and offer important insights. The assessments are widely disseminated to the field to stimulate new thinking and research.

More detailed reviews are also conducted of specific, emerging issues, and NIJ publishes reports synthesizing research findings, operational experience, and expert opinion related to the topic. For example, NIJ learned of the concern of police officials, prosecutors, and others about witness intimidation. NIJ convened a focus group to gauge the depth of the problem, inventory promising approaches, and develop research strategies.<sup>4</sup>

In response to the concern that job-related stress has negative consequences for law enforcement personnel and their families, NIJ commissioned a review of stress-reduction and other employee assistance programs operating in law enforcement agencies and published the findings.<sup>5</sup>

Another example of NIJ's efforts to identify innovative programs was sponsorship in 1997 by the Institute, other components of the Office of Justice Programs, and the National Institute of Corrections of several regional symposiums on restorative justice. Practitioners and researchers from across the country shared information about existing and new approaches to restorative justice practices, which focus on providing support and compensation to victims and assisting with mediation among victims,

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<sup>4</sup> See Finn, P., and K.M. Healey, *Preventing Gang- and Drug-Related Witness Intimidation*, Research Report, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, November 1996. NCJ 163067.

<sup>5</sup> See Finn, P., and J.E. Tomz, *Developing a Law Enforcement Stress Program for Officers and Their Families*, Research Report, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, March 1997. NCJ 163175.

offenders, and the community.

### Technology Development

NIJ has a long and very successful history of developing technology for law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. NIJ pioneered the development of some of the technologies that are now commonplace within policing and criminal justice. Soft body armor (commonly called the bullet-resistant vest) was first developed and field tested by NIJ. The advances in the use of DNA science in forensics can be largely attributed to NIJ investments.

For many years, NIJ has operated a program to test products routinely purchased by police agencies, such as body armor, handcuffs, patrol vehicles, replacement brake pads, and crash helmets. These products are measured against objective, voluntary performance standards, so that purchasing entities at the local level can invest tax dollars wisely in the most effective police equipment.

Over the past few years, NIJ's science and technology program has grown significantly through the Crime Act and domestic counterterrorism funding. The Department of Justice and Department of Defense entered into a partnership in 1994 to share and develop technologies potentially having both military and law enforcement applications.

Congress has continued to appropriate funds in the NIJ budget to develop a technology information network--the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center and its four regional centers--to supply technology assistance by providing a gateway for law enforcement, corrections, and the entire criminal justice community to have access to relevant technology information. (See "National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center.") Congress has also continued to appropriate funds in the NIJ budget for the operation of an NIJ Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization to help introduce

new products to the marketplace.

For Fiscal Years 1996-1998, Congress set aside 1 percent of Crime Act law enforcement funds to create in each of those years a \$20 million fund at NIJ for investment in law enforcement and criminal justice technology. It also began funding a DNA laboratory improvement program. For Fiscal Year 1997 and 1998 budgets, Congress appropriated funds for the development of domestic counterterrorism technologies. Those funds have been used to expand technology development and demonstrations for state and local law enforcement and corrections agencies.

#### National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center

The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (Rockville, Maryland) and its regional centers are the heart of NIJ's technology assistance and information dissemination efforts. These centers offer a professional source of product and technology information, community technology assistance services, technology assessment, and referral services to law enforcement, corrections, and other criminal justice professionals.

Each regional center (located in Rome, New York; Charleston, South Carolina; Denver, Colorado; and El Segundo, California) has its own local advisory committee to provide input from local law enforcement and corrections agencies. The centers' staff also work with state and local agencies to support local needs and concerns and help transfer the technologies to law enforcement and corrections agencies. NIJ also supports a Border Research and Technology Center in San Diego, California, which focuses on developing and enhancing border research and technology.

NIJ has responded to this expanded mandate by creating an integrated mix of science and technology program strategies. First, the Institute regularly consults with law enforcement and correctional practitioners to ascertain their needs and priorities for new technologies. This is accomplished through the Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Advisory Council

(LECTAC), consisting of more than 150 professionals nationwide. NIJ translates these needs and priorities into an agenda for funding science and technology research and development programs.

The top technology needs of the law enforcement and corrections communities, as identified by LECTAC, include the following:

***Concealed weapons and contraband detection.*** NIJ, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Defense are the leaders in the development of relatively inexpensive, easy-to-use concealed weapons detection technology.

***Vehicle-stopping technology.*** Research is under way for new and innovative technologies, operational procedures, protocols, and concepts that can be used to stop a vehicle without injuring the pursuers, suspects, and innocent bystanders.

***Investigative and forensic science initiatives.*** A major focus of these technologies is to help identify and develop evidence to solve criminal cases. Among areas of interest are the following: DNA, trace evidence, questioned documents examination, fingerprints, and firearms.

Among NIJ's other technology thrusts are officer protection and safety technology, less-than-lethal incapacitation, noninvasive drug testing, electronic monitoring of personnel movements, and information technology.

### **Research Infrastructure**

One of the Institute's chief aims has been to build a solid research infrastructure that can develop the reliable data and knowledge needed to face current and future challenges. Already

noted in this regard is the ADAM program, which can collect a broad spectrum of relevant data.

Through its Data Resources Program, NIJ makes data from its supported projects publicly available, thus maximizing their usefulness for research. The program collects, preserves, and disseminates data for further analyses by other researchers. The data are deposited with the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. NIJ issues a competitive solicitation for analysis of archived data through grants for secondary analysis.

Also contributing to the strengthening of the research infrastructure are NIJ's fellowship opportunities, which provide support for individuals at all stages of their careers. Fellowship opportunities include the Visiting Fellows Program, the John B. Pickett Fellowship in Criminal Justice Policy and Management, Graduate Research Fellowships for dissertation support, Crime Mapping Research Center Visiting Fellowships, the Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship Program, and International Visiting Fellowships.

### **Disseminating R&D Results to the Field**

Congress has directed NIJ to disseminate R&D findings to criminal justice policy makers and practitioners at all levels of government and to the research community and general public. Fulfilling that mandate, NIJ makes available R&D results to the field through a variety of means: print and electronic publications, conferences, videotaped seminars, Web sites, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, and encouragement of award recipients to disseminate their research findings in journals and through conference presentations.

NIJ distributes its publications to targeted audiences ranging in size from 5,000 to 80,000, depending on the type of publication and the timeliness and topicality of the subject matter.

In 1998 the Institute anticipates preparing about 100 reports (in contrast to 30 in 1992) and distributing more than 2.5 million copies of documents. NIJ publications and other R&D information are also available online and may be accessed through several Web sites (see “NIJ Online Resources”).

The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* notes recent NIJ publications, along with those published by other OJP components. To receive the *Catalog*, which is also available online, contact the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (1-800/851-3420). Also contact NCJRS for publications in NIJ’s Research in Brief series that note projects in NIJ’s current research portfolio and that list recent awards, including those funded under the Crime Act.

Created by NIJ in the early 1970s as a national and international criminal justice clearinghouse, NCJRS responds to queries about criminal justice matters from its print and electronic library of more than 140,000 documents. Among them are final reports—in manuscript form as submitted by authors—pertaining to completed NIJ-sponsored R&D projects, as well as journal articles on NIJ-supported research.

Among the many NIJ-sponsored conferences scheduled for 1998 is the popular annual Research and Evaluation Conference, attended by a record 850 participants in 1997, who heard a wide range of presentations, many based on NIJ-supported research. Topics encompassed community policing, drug testing and treatment, violence against women, correctional programs, community restorative justice, DNA databases, and evaluation methodology and issues. Also popular is NIJ’s Research in Progress Seminar Series, in which researchers describe their ongoing projects and present preliminary findings. Videos of the seminars and a listing of upcoming NIJ-sponsored conferences are available from NCJRS.

### NIJ Online Resources

NIJ uses advanced information technologies to promote faster and easier electronic access to exchange criminal justice information. NIJ’s Web site permits viewing and downloading of NIJ publications and presents a wealth of other NIJ-specific information. Another valuable Web site is that of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), which is the clearinghouse for NIJ and other components of the Office of Justice Programs. Data collections from NIJ’s Data Resources Program are also available on the Web. NIJ is one of six federal agencies that support the Partnerships Against Violence Network (PAVNET), a unique online resource for information about anti-violence programs, including technical assistance programs and federal and private funding sources. News and information about NIJ’s technology programs and products are available on the Justice Technology Information Network (JUSTNET). It provides access to information on commercially available products and technologies for law enforcement and corrections and features a chat area for online users. These and other World Wide Web addresses are listed below:

National Institute of Justice: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>

Justice Information Center: <http://www.ncjrs.org>

PAVNET Online: <http://www.pavnet.org>

National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD):  
<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/nacjd>

JUSTNET, NIJ’s Justice Technology Information Network:  
<http://www.nlectc.org>

NIJ Crime Mapping Research Center:  
<http://www.nlectc.org/cmrc>

UNOJUST, United Nations Online Crime and Justice Clearinghouse:  
<http://www.unojust.org>

Rule of Law, online database of more than 3,600 Internet-accessible documents that assists Eastern Europe and the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union and other emerging democracies: <http://www.rol.org>

The following are useful e-mail addresses:

To subscribe to *JUSTINFO*, the bimonthly free newsletter on criminal and juvenile justice from NCJRS, which is delivered via e-mail, send this message: “subscribe justinfo,” and give your name. Send to [listproc@ncjrs.org](mailto:listproc@ncjrs.org)

To automatically receive information about NCJRS, send an e-mail to [look@ncjrs.org](mailto:look@ncjrs.org). To ask a question or obtain other services, send an e-mail to [askncjrs@ncjrs.org](mailto:askncjrs@ncjrs.org) (or call 1-800/851-3420).

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## Office for Victims of Crime Fiscal Year 1998 Discretionary Grant Program Plan

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### *Assisting Communities to Assist Crime Victims*

#### **Introduction**

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is pleased to announce its Discretionary Program Plan for Fiscal Year 1998. Discretionary programming is one of the major ways that OVC carries out its mission to promote comprehensive services for all crime victims. OVC's programs provide essential information and services to victims, training and technical assistance to the victim advocates and diverse professionals who work with them, and assistance for communities to weave together the most promising practices into a blanket of support for their residents who have been victimized by crime.

OVC administers two formula and many discretionary grant programs designed to help victims. These programs are funded by the Crime Victims Fund, which is derived from the fines, penalty assessments, and bail forfeitures of federal criminal offenders. Deposits in the Crime Victims Fund for FY 1998 reached \$363 million, an amount exceeded only once in the Fund's history. About 90 percent of the funds collected each year is distributed directly to the states in formula grants to help support critical victim assistance and compensation programs. Approximately \$5.3 million is available this year for discretionary programming, with an equal amount for federal system programs. In addition, under the Children's Justice Act, \$1.5 million is allocated for programs to improve the handling of child abuse cases in Indian Country.

Over the last two years, OVC has supported a number of programs to identify and describe promising practices in many of the professional areas that work directly with crime victims, such as law enforcement and community policing, prosecutors, the judiciary, institutional and community corrections, and the use of technology to benefit victims. Information about these promising practices is now being disseminated through a number of different communication channels: published documents such as bulletins, monographs, compendiums, and training manuals; training workshops, seminars, symposia, conferences, and the National Victim Assistance Academy; videotapes; and teleconferences that present the information "live" to wide audiences.

In addition, OVC has launched several major demonstration initiatives to ground the promising practices in communities by creating victim-centered systems. These systems create an environment wherein crime victims receive assistance from the time a crime is first reported to the resolution of the case and beyond. All criminal and juvenile justice professionals--from the law enforcement officer who is first on the crime scene to the probation or parole officer who supervises the offender when he or she is returned to the community--work together to ensure that victims' rights and safety are protected and that their needs are addressed.

The President, in his June 1996 remarks supporting a Federal Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment, directed the federal criminal justice system to conform to a higher standard than ever before to guarantee

maximum participation by victims. OVC's 1998 Program Plan includes significant funding to help federal agencies expand their victim-witness assistance programs to effect systemic change by building coordinated, multiagency, victim-centered service programs and for programs that support compliance with the *Attorney General's Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*.

This year's theme for Native American discretionary grant programs is "A New Partnership." This depicts a renewed partnership among OVC, tribes, state compensation and assistance programs, and other federal agencies for enhancing the provision of assistance to victims of crime in Indian Country. For the first time this year, Victim Assistance in Indian Country discretionary grants will be made directly to tribes instead of to states for subgrants to tribes, as was done formerly.

During the past year, OVC canvassed the crime victims field to learn directly from victims, victim advocates and service providers, justice system professionals, and allied professionals about what they consider to be their most important needs. They asked for larger and longer programs. They said that it is important for OVC to promote services for victims who are underserved, for example, the disabled, the elderly, victims of diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds, and children. They applauded initiatives like the field generated projects that provide them with opportunities for input into programming. They also made it clear that the needs of victims overlap the missions of a number of different federal agencies, both within and outside of the Department of Justice (DOJ). Victims have needs that can appropriately be addressed by the Department of Education (DOEd), the Department of Treasury, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), as well as a multitude of other agencies and offices.

In response to this input from the field, OVC will direct the majority of its FY 1998 discretionary funding to continue and expand the efforts already begun to assist communities in improving their response to crime victims. A number of these continuation programs and new projects focus on serving underserved populations of victims, particularly children. Many of the promising practices that earlier projects have identified and provided training on will be integrated into OVC's existing and new demonstration sites, notably the four Victim Services 2000 communities and the Federal Victim-Witness Assistance Demonstration Programs in eight U.S. Attorneys Offices and two FBI Field Offices.

OVC will extend its collaborative activities to include new federal partners, such as the State Justice Institute (SJI), the Department of Treasury, and HHS's National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. OVC will continue numerous joint projects with other OJP components, such as the Evaluation of State Victim Compensation and Assistance Programs, conducted jointly with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ); the Hate and Bias Crime Project and the Triad Project, with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); the Attorney General's Indian Country Justice Initiative, with the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Department of the Interior (DOI), and various DOJ components including the Criminal Division, Office of Tribal Justice (OTJ), and Office of Policy Development (OPD), and other OJP bureaus; and the Gang Violence Intervention Program of the Yale Child Study Center, with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO). OVC also is joining with DOEd to offer communities crisis response training, with HUD to train public housing officials on victim assistance, with the Department of Defense (DOD) to provide multidisciplinary victim-witness training, with the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) to develop a training program using CD-ROM technology, and with the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect to develop guidelines for intervening in cases involving both domestic violence and child abuse.

We hope that the following program plan will elicit creative, collaborative proposals from the many dedicated people who touch the lives of crime victims, and that they will design the proposals in such a way that the practices and materials can be readily used by communities to assist their residents who have become victims of crime.

**Reginald L. Robinson**

Acting Director

Office for Victims of Crime

## Organization of Program Plan and Application Process

This plan summarizes the projects OVC plans to support during the coming funding cycle. A number are competitive and open to public and private not-for-profit organizations. Most of the competitive initiatives seek to fund efforts that have national scope, unless it is clearly stated that they may be for local, state, or regional purposes.

### *Application Process*

A Program Announcement and Application Kit (Application Kit), available on Friday, February 15, will serve as a request for proposals. It will contain detailed descriptions of competitive programs and complete forms and instructions for developing an application. To receive an Application Kit, please call 202/616-1926 or write to: Office for Victims of Crime, 810 Seventh Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20531. Federal Express uses a different zip code, so if the request is sent by Federal Express, use 20001 as the zip code. The Application Kit will also be available on the World Wide Web through OVC's home page at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>.

### *New Competitive Programs*

The Application Kit will describe for each competitive program the purpose of the program, background, program strategy, eligibility requirements, award period, award amount, and application due date. OVC will establish a panel of experts for most competitive program areas to review and rank the applications. Awards will be made to organizations and agencies offering the greatest potential for achieving the programs' goals, based on information provided in the applicants' proposals and assessments of past performance on OVC/OJP grants. The Director of OVC will make funding decisions. All applications for competitive programs are due **Monday, April 13, 1998** except for the following: 1) Children's Justice Act Partnership for Indian Communities, due **Thursday, April 30, 1998**; 2) Action

Partnerships with Membership Organizations, due **Friday, May 1, 1998**; 3) the Field Generated National Impact Projects, Field Generated Programs for Federal Compliance Issues, and Other Training and Technical Assistance for Compliance with the *Attorney General Guidelines for Victims and Witness Assistance*, due **Friday, May 29, 1998**; and 4) concept papers (see below).

### *Continuations of Competitive Programs*

OVC staff will contact applicants for continuation programs to discuss application requirements and due dates. Each applicant will receive a letter of invitation and the required forms for seeking continuation funding.

### *Solicitation of Concept Papers*

OVC invites eligible public and private not-for-profit agencies to submit concept papers for potential funding in FY 1999. Concept papers must be submitted by **Tuesday, September 1, 1998**. Agencies submitting outstanding concept papers will be invited to submit complete proposals for funding consideration in FY 1999.

### *Invitation for Comments on OVC's FY 1998 Program Plan*

We invite all of our constituents to send written comments on both the programs and processes described in this program plan. We will use your comments to shape our future program development efforts. It is most helpful to receive your comments by August 28, 1998 so that we have time to compile, analyze, and incorporate your suggestions in future program plans. Please direct your comments to Marti Speights, Director, Special Projects Division (see address above under Application Process.)

### *Summary of New Competitive Projects*

To facilitate applications, new competitive projects described throughout the program plan are listed together below:

1. Solicitation of Field Generated National Impact Projects (\$600,000)
2. Concept Papers for FY 1999: Innovative Training, Technical Assistance, and Demonstration Projects (\$500,000)
3. Action Partnerships with Membership Organizations (\$300,000)
4. Law Enforcement Resource Kit (\$125,000)
5. Law Enforcement Training Programs (\$250,000)
6. Promising Practices for Assisting International Tourist Victims (\$75,000)
7. Victim Sensitive Family Group Conferencing in School Settings (\$150,000)
8. National Crime Victims' Rights Week Kit (\$70,000)
9. Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities (\$600,000)
10. Victim Assistance in Indian Country Discretionary Grant Program (\$260,000)
11. Indian Country Triad (\$25,000)
12. Field Generated Programs for Federal Compliance Issues, open to non-DOJ federal agencies (\$100,000)
13. Other Training and Technical Assistance for Compliance with the *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*, open to DOJ agencies (\$100,000)

This Program Plan is organized as follows:

Section I -- New Competitive Programs  
 Section II -- Proposals Competitively Reviewed in FY 1997 for FY 1998 Funding  
 Section III -- New Non-Competitive Collaborative Initiatives  
 Section IV -- Continuation Programs

## Section I. New Competitive Programs

### *Solicitation of Field Generated National Impact Projects*

Funding: \$600,000

This program is designed to give the field wide latitude in making proposals to improve practices and enhance crime victims' access to rights and services. OVC invites the submission of proposals for *training and technical assistance* projects that: (1) address an area of ongoing or emerging need; (2) are national in scope or would have a national impact; and (3) will provide products or materials that may be easily adapted, replicated, or disseminated to practitioners in the field and that effectively transfer the information and ideas developed within the project. Proposals must be congruent with OVC's discretionary funding authority to support demonstration, training, and technical assistance projects that improve the response to and services for crime victims. Activities outside the scope of OVC's funding authority include prevention, treatment for perpetrators, research, evaluation [other than self-evaluation of the proposed program or evaluation of agencies funded under the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)], and other activities that are not directly linked to assisting crime victims. We expect to fund projects in amounts ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Examples of topics might include, but are not limited to: stalking, the elderly, rural issues, work-related violence and staff victimization, victim assistance programs tailored to meet the unique needs of non-English speaking or culturally diverse populations, and assistance practices that are responsive to "hidden" or underserved victim populations. Proposals involving partnerships between organizations that result in expanded services for crime victims and multidisciplinary approaches that improve the system response to crime victims are encouraged. In order to draw diverse skill,

experience, and knowledge from a range of organizations that address crime victim issues, no more than two proposals or more than \$150,000 will be considered for award to any single victim organization.

OVC's FY 1997 Program Plan also called for field-generated ideas, to be submitted in the form of concept papers, which were due on November 3, 1997. Two to four of these projects will be selected for funding in FY 1998.

***Concept Papers for FY 1999: Innovative Training, Technical Assistance, and Demonstration Projects***

Funding: \$500,000

OVC is again soliciting concept papers for innovative demonstration, training, and technical assistance programs for funding consideration in FY 1999. Although the total amount reserved depends on the availability of discretionary VOCA funds, OVC hopes to support six projects that range from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each. Projects are to be designed to improve the quality of services to crime victims through: 1) providing products or materials that can easily be adapted and disseminated to practitioners in the field; 2) enhancing a specialized victim assistance program that can serve as a laboratory or training site for others; or 3) developing training materials and training on a variety of specific topics relating to crime victims. Demonstration projects must include an evaluation component that measures the impact of the project on crime victim services.

The concept paper solicitation serves the same purpose as the Field Generated National Impact Projects--it seeks ideas from practitioners and advocates in the field so that innovative approaches to improving services for crime victims can be surfaced and considered. It also allows OVC staff to review a concept and discuss the details of a proposed project before requesting a full proposal. The papers will be reviewed and ranked in FY 1999, and successful

applicants will be invited to submit a full proposal that will be considered for funding during FY 1999. Program activities must be within OVC's funding authority to be considered. OVC's application kit will give guidance on preparing and submitting concept papers. The papers are due by **Tuesday, September 1, 1998.**

***Action Partnerships with Membership Organizations***

Funding: \$300,000--up to \$75,000 per grant, depending on activities proposed by applicant organizations

In FY 1996 and 1997, OVC funded a series of collaborative, innovative projects with national professional and membership organizations to provide information and training to their membership on effective, empathic responses to crime victims. OVC highlighted medical, mental health, legal, criminal justice, and other allied professional organizations that possessed communication channels and networks. This year OVC expands the scope of this program to a wide range of membership and nonprofit affiliation groups with the capacity and interest to extend and enhance OVC's ongoing outreach efforts to serve all victims of crime.

In addition to membership organizations whose members frequently interact with victims of crime, OVC invites proposals from organizations that wish to expand, enhance, or develop crime victim services. Organizations that have not traditionally addressed the needs of crime victims are encouraged to consider a project that will involve their constituents in improving services for crime victims. Interested organizations should demonstrate a unique capacity and consuming interest in reaching and serving crime victims, as well as the ability to advance the understanding of their varied needs and issues. The goal of the program remains the same--to improve services for crime victims through creating understanding and increasing the skills of those who come in contact or work with crime victims.

Examples of activities and products that OVC has previously funded under this grant program include tracks of training at national conferences, videotapes, newsletters, periodicals, handbooks, policy and procedures manuals, and training curricula. An example of a small project is the *Care Manual for Funeral Professionals*, which is a collaboration between a professional journal for funeral and cemetery professionals and Mothers Against Drunk Driving. A training curriculum to improve the response of general practice and family lawyers to victims of elder abuse and domestic violence, being developed by the American Bar Association, is an example of a larger project. Developed from tested materials and designed in a modular fashion for use in one, two, or three-hour programs, the curriculum will be easily adaptable to the needs of local, state, national, and other legal organizations. The curriculum will be strategically disseminated through a continuing education series, national conferences, and membership mailings. In FY 1998, OVC will fund four to six projects.

#### ***Law Enforcement Resource Kit***

Funding: \$125,000 for 15 months

As the “first responders” to most reported crimes each year, law enforcement officers must be well-trained and informed about victims’ rights and services. To address this need, OVC has made a range of information and training available through the discretionary grant program. Examples include a compendium of promising practices, a victim assistance handbook, a series of videotapes that focus on domestic violence and elder abuse, national and regional Triad training events, victim-centered community policing protocols and training curricula, and several training programs that focus on specific skills, such as compassionate death notification. This program will support a grantee to review existing materials and assemble a highly adaptable, simple, and effective kit for law enforcement leadership on building a basic victim assistance program. Contents of the kit could include one-page

informational sheets on assisting particular types of victims, a card describing rights and services, a “Victims’ Rights and Services Check-off List,” a brochure regarding expected victim reactions and available services, roll-call training that delineates basic responsibilities, a protocol, examples of memoranda of understanding and other essential program documents, job descriptions, organizational charts, and policies and procedures that can be adapted by departments in urban and rural districts.

A project advisory committee composed of police chiefs, staff from law enforcement victim assistance units, other victim advocates, and first responders will be formed to guide the development of the kit and its pilot-testing. An attractive product and a strong dissemination plan are important components of this project.

#### ***Law Enforcement Training Programs***

Funding: \$250,000 for three to four 12-month projects

This initiative will support three or four state-specific law enforcement training projects on the most effective procedures and policies for responding to crime victims. Individual awards from \$50,000 to \$75,000 will be made to successful applicants. Applicants must assess current state laws, procedures, and protocols; develop or revise a training curriculum; and propose a comprehensive training delivery plan that integrates practices from the “Promising Practices for Law Enforcement Compendium.” A variety of training mechanisms, such as CD-ROM, existing satellite or law enforcement training networks, and traditional training methods, should be considered. Involving police training academies, state training associations, or other existing mechanisms for making the training available to leadership and line officers is important. Grantees must provide assurances that the training developed as a result of the grant will continue as an ongoing part of the training provided to law enforcement officers in the state.

***Promising Practices for Assisting International Tourist Victims***

Funding: \$75,000 for 12 months

Crime against international tourists is a chronic and growing problem in countries all over the globe. Tourists who become victims often face unique issues such as isolation and culture shock, lack of familiar social supports, travel stress, and language barriers. In addition, most tourists are unfamiliar with the criminal justice, social services, health, and mental health systems they must interact with after being victimized. When they return home, most victims once again do not know where to turn for assistance.

Throughout the world, tourist-dependent economies have implemented a variety of promising, comprehensive programs to deal with the increasing number of tourists who are victimized, and many of these programs assist both domestic and international travelers. Programs to assist victimized tourists have been developed in some cities in the United States, as well as in countries such as Ireland, the Netherlands, Argentina, Costa Rica, and New Zealand. Specialized services provided by these programs generally include replacement of personal identification, assistance with transportation and lodging, emergency medical assistance, advocacy and support through embassies and consulates, bereavement services, and communication assistance.

This project will fund a review of domestic and international programs to explore ways that communities can more effectively respond to American citizens who have been victimized abroad, as well as foreign citizens who are victimized in the United States. It will also fund the development of a brief handbook that discusses the issues facing victimized tourists and describes promising practices in assisting them. The handbook will be disseminated to victim assistance programs, bureaus of tourism, airlines, U.S. embassies and consulates, travelers aid offices, and other points of contact for victimized tourists. The grantee will also

develop a sample brochure that can be given to victims.

***Victim Sensitive Family Group Conferencing in School Settings***

Funding: \$150,000 for 18 months

Schools throughout the nation, like the country's other institutions, are facing serious and difficult problems in dealing effectively with the high level of violence within their walls. Our schools are challenged to maintain an environment that is supportive of learning and protective of everyone's safety, without feeling like a prison.

A critical factor in creating a positive school atmosphere is the way conflicts are handled, particularly serious conflicts among students. In recent years, a number of techniques and programs for resolving conflict have been developed and are being used in schools. One such technique is family group conferencing, which involves the community of people most affected by a serious conflict, which may or may not be a crime--the major parties to the conflict, the victim and offender and their families, friends, and key supporters--in deciding the resolution of the incident. These affected parties are brought together by a trained facilitator to discuss how they and others have been harmed by the offense, and how that harm might be repaired. To participate, the offender must admit to the offense. Participation by all involved is voluntary. Family group conferencing is currently being used in schools in a number of states, including Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Montana. Family group conferencing was originally used by the indigenous Maori people of New Zealand, where it was formally incorporated into the juvenile justice system in 1989. Early research findings on its effectiveness indicate that it has great promise.

This project will examine the use of family group conferencing in school settings in these and other states, with a special focus on the treatment of and protections for the victims involved in the conflicts handled, particularly

those conflicts that could be considered criminal incidents. The grantee will develop a set of guidelines, a protocol, and training materials for victim sensitive processes in family group conferencing. These materials may be used to conduct a series of training sessions in a second phase of the project.

***National Crime Victims' Rights Week Kit***

Funding: \$70,000 for 12 months

Every April since 1982, National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) has been commemorated at the national level. NCVRW offers the nation the opportunity to highlight numerous reforms and acknowledge the achievements of outstanding individuals whose efforts have improved services for and advanced the rights of crime victims. In FY 1998, OVC will fund one grant recipient to conceptualize, develop, produce, and disseminate a National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide for use by victim service providers, advocates, elected leaders, and the general public in commemorating this annual event. Project applications may include suggestions for observance of NCVRW at the state and local levels, including sample poster art, public service announcements, fact sheets, speeches, or other commemorative items and activities. Applicants should consider creative approaches that have not been included in the Resource Guide in prior years, such as step-by-step directions for hosting a film and discussion forum on crime victim issues. A plan for disseminating the Resource Guide as broadly as possible must also be included. The Resource Guide will be disseminated to communities around the country to support the commemoration of NCVRW.

***Children's Justice Act (CJA) Partnerships for Indian Communities***

Funding: \$600,000

OVC is soliciting new competitive applications from federally recognized tribes for the FY 1998 CJA Partnership Program. OVC anticipates supporting eight to ten projects at \$60,000 each.

The purpose of the CJA partnership is to support Indian communities in developing, establishing, and operating programs to improve the investigation, prosecution, and overall handling of child abuse cases, particularly cases of child sexual abuse, in a manner that increases support for and reduces trauma to child victims. The partnership projects are to address shortcomings in the tribal criminal justice system and to make systemic improvements in the overall response to serious child abuse and child sexual abuse cases on the reservation. It is anticipated that projects will require three to five years of funding to fully accomplish the program's goals. OVC will commit funding support for three years, contingent upon the grantee's satisfactory performance and the availability of funds. Grantees will be required to provide in-kind matching funds. The purpose of the in-kind match is to obtain tribal investment into the partnership from the beginning of the grant award, thereby enhancing the tribe's ability to institutionalize the program after OVC funding expires. The in-kind match could be in the form of staff time, facilities, office space and utilities, employee details/loans, and agency partnerships. Hard match is allowable in lieu of in-kind match. Volunteer time cannot be used as a match.

***Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) Discretionary Grant Program***

Funding: \$260,000

OVC will provide funding directly to five to eight Indian tribes under federal criminal jurisdiction to support the establishment of reservation-based victim assistance programs in remote areas of Indian Country where there are limited or no services for victims of crime. OVC initiated the VAIC Discretionary Grant Program in 1988 to provide seed money for establishing reservation-based victim assistance programs in remote areas of Indian Country. The primary goal of the VAIC Grant Program is to create permanent, accessible, and responsive victim assistance services on reservations governed by federal criminal jurisdiction. OVC has awarded more than \$7.3 million under this

grant program. As a result, 52 Native American victim assistance programs have been established in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

#### ***Indian Country Triad***

Funding: \$25,000

This funding will be awarded competitively for a demonstration program on one reservation that is under federal criminal jurisdiction. The project will link Indian reservation law enforcement to other law enforcement agencies to plan assistance to elderly victims of crime.

#### ***Field Generated Programs for Federal Compliance Issues***

Funding: \$100,000

This competitive program, which is available for application by non-DOJ federal agencies, provides initial funding for innovative victim-witness assistance programs, training initiatives, and products such as training manuals, protocols, and videotapes. OVC will solicit concepts from federal agencies regarding the establishment of programs and/or the development of products that can be replicated in other offices and agencies. OVC will enter into one to three interagency agreements under this program.

#### ***Other Training and Technical Assistance for Compliance with the Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance***

Funding: \$100,000

This competitive program, which is open for application by DOJ agencies, provides initial funding for innovative victim-witness assistance programs, training initiatives, and products such as training manuals, protocols, and videotapes in DOJ agencies. OVC will solicit concepts from DOJ agencies regarding the establishment of programs and/or the development of products

that can be replicated in other offices and agencies.

## **Section II. Proposals Competitively Reviewed in FY 1997 for FY 1998 Funding**

### ***Concept Papers for FY 1998: Innovative Training, Technical Assistance, and Demonstration Projects***

A wide range of agencies submitted concept papers for innovative demonstration, training, and technical assistance projects in response to OVC's FY 1997 solicitation. The following projects were selected to submit full proposals for FY 1998 funding:

***A Multi-media Approach to Reduce Distress and Court Attrition Among Physically Injured Crime Victims, National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, University of South Carolina, \$98,802.*** This project will develop a hospital-based program that minimizes post-assault suffering of crime victims. Products include a two-part videotape, a brochure, and staff training materials that can be easily replicated by other hospitals. The informational materials, which focus on post-traumatic stress reactions of physically injured victims and the role of victims in the criminal justice system, will be designed for sharing with victims during their hospitalization.

***Public Housing Victim Assistance Training, National Organization for Victim Assistance, \$88,000 (OVC--\$44,000, HUD--\$44,000).*** Building on an existing OVC and HUD partnership in this area, this jointly funded project will produce a victim assistance training curriculum for public housing officials and public housing residents and a protocol for a community team approach. Using these materials, project

staff will conduct two regional conferences. The project's goal is to stimulate the development of victim assistance services as an integral part of public housing services.

***Justice for Deaf Victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault, Abused Deaf Women's Advocacy Services, \$96,460.*** The goal of this project is to create services in five communities for deaf, deaf-blind, and hard of hearing victims of domestic violence and sexual assault to ensure that these victims have access to the services they need and receive fair treatment from the legal system and support from their communities. During the first phase of the project, Abused Deaf Women's Advocacy Services (ADWAS) staff will train key leaders of deaf communities in five cities: Boston, MA; Austin, TX; Minneapolis, MN; Rochester, NY; and San Francisco, CA. During the project's second phase, staff will provide on-site technical assistance in each of the five cities to assist local teams in adapting ADWAS's model program to their own communities.

***Officers as Victims Teleconference, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, \$49,913.*** The project will result in a six-hour satellite training program that focuses on crime victimization, successful first-response interventions, and standards of services for law enforcement officers. Products include a guidebook for use by coordinators at the downlink sites, the teleconference, written training materials for audience members, and a videotape on the victimization of law enforcement officers.

***Building a Home for Crime Victims on the Internet, Michigan Victim Alliance, \$64,500.*** This project will produce a statewide Web site for victims in Michigan and develop a Web site Development Manual for other states wishing to replicate this service. The Web site will provide information about the criminal justice system, available victim services, and peer support groups; create an opportunity for victims to communicate with one another, tell their stories, and post memorials on the Web; establish a listserv for victims; and, through a partnership with the FBI, develop security and online protection procedures. Project staff will help victim groups from around the state set up their own sites and provide telephone and online technical assistance to other states wishing to establish statewide Web sites for crime victims.

***Homicide Support Project, Virginia Mason Medical Center, Separation and Loss Services, \$78,656.*** This award will fund the Separation and Loss Services to adapt and expand its Homicide Support Project for family survivors of homicide. In collaboration with police departments, victim assistance agencies, and mental health services in San Diego, New Haven, and New York City, project staff will provide preparatory training and followup consultation to replicate or adapt the Seattle model of clinical intervention for homicide survivors.

***International Training and Technical Assistance for Victim Assistance Professionals, National Organization for Victim Assistance, \$87,786.*** This project will establish an International Steering Committee on Training and Technical Assistance and, utilizing the recently developed International Training Manual on Victim Assistance,

develop a train-the-trainer curriculum for international trainers. The committee will oversee the development of a training and technical assistance plan that can reach leaders in countries throughout the world.

***State Victim Assistance Academy, Michigan State University \$68,000.***

When OVC launched the National Victim Assistance Academy, one of the long-range goals was to encourage a victim assistance course of study in universities and state training programs across the country. In FY 1998, Michigan State University will match OVC support to establish a State Victim Assistance Academy that will adapt the National Academy curriculum to the needs of advocates and practitioners in Michigan. In FY 1999, OVC expects to announce a competitive solicitation for state victim assistance academies.

***Indian Nations Conference***

Funding: \$300,000

This funding will be provided for a competitive grant that was announced in FY 1997, but is currently in the process of being awarded in FY 1998. OVC will sponsor a seventh national conference to train victim assistance personnel and criminal justice professionals on providing services and securing rights for crime victims in Indian Country. The conference will bring together service providers, prosecutors, law enforcement officials, judicial personnel, and health and mental health professionals from the tribal, federal, and state levels. The conference will highlight promising practices in serving Native American victims and will emphasize cooperation and coordination among tribal, federal, and state agencies that preserve the integrity of tribal cultures. A conference resource manual for participants will be prepared to accompany the training.

***Federal Victim-Witness Demonstration Programs***

Funding: \$450,000 for three years

This project provides initial funding to extend the Model Victim Witness Program developed in the Eastern District of Wisconsin to three additional federal districts. The sites were competitively selected in 1997 by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) and OVC based upon the districts' size, caseload diversity, and level of commitment to victim-witness issues. The districts selected are: the Northern District of California, a large district with a significant white collar and violent crime caseload; the Southern District of Indiana, a small district with a caseload from a military base, national park, and prison; and the District of South Dakota, a district with a large caseload from Indian Country. These districts will assist other districts in replicating promising practices for victims of federal crime. Funding in the amount of \$450,000 will be available each year for a total of three years to support the new programs.

***EOUSA Field Generated Victim-Witness Demonstration Programs***

Funding: \$40,000

This grant provides initial funding for an innovative federal victim-witness assistance program in the Western District of Pennsylvania. This U.S. Attorney's Office was selected competitively from applicants for field generated projects under a FY 1997 solicitation. In addition, projects in the District of Minnesota (\$25,000) and the Western District of Washington (\$33,326) were funded from FY 1997 solicitations.

***FBI Victim-Witness Programs***

Funding: Tampa--\$ 475,000 for three years  
Salt Lake City--funded in FY 1997 for 18 months

OVC is providing initial funding to two FBI Field Offices (Tampa and Salt Lake City) to

establish pilot sites for implementation of victim-witness assistance programs. The two sites were selected competitively in coordination with the FBI Headquarters Victim-Witness Unit. The Tampa office will address violent and elderly crime issues and the Salt Lake City project (\$180,000) will address resident agency Indian Country issues. Additional funding will be provided to Salt Lake City to extend its demonstration program for a total of 36 months.

***Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)  
Training and Technical Assistance Specialist***  
Funding: Funded in FY 1997 for three years

OVC is providing three-year funding (\$300,000) for a temporary training and technical assistance specialist (not to exceed three years) who will be assigned to: 1) ensure that Victim-Witness Coordinators from DEA field offices have full access to information about the latest victims' rights laws, DOJ policies and procedures, Attorney General initiatives, and other DOJ efforts to assist victims and witnesses; effective training on up-to-date topics; technical assistance; and onsite mentoring; 2) train all new and currently employed agents on issues related to the implementation of relevant provisions of federal victim-witness assistance statutes; and 3) monitor the implementation of the agencies' training and technical assistance programs. This funding will assist the DEA in establishing its victim-witness assistance programs.

***Federal Compliance Training: Department of Defense (DoD)***  
Funding: \$200,000

This funding will be provided in five separate agreements to the DoD, Army, Navy, U.S. Marine Corps, and Air Force. Each service will establish multidisciplinary training teams to provide victim-witness training, and each will sponsor from five to 20 separate training sessions.

***Federal Compliance Training: Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard***  
Funding: \$25,000

OVC will provide funding to the U.S. Coast Guard to establish a training program similar to the program established by the military services. A multidisciplinary team will provide victim-witness training to Coast Guard Victim-Witness Coordinators.

***Victim Assistance in Indian Country  
Guidebook***  
Funding: \$75,000

OVC is in the process of funding the development of a guidebook for implementing effective victim services in Indian Country. The guidebook, applications for which were solicited in FY 1997, will address: 1) establishing tribal victim services programs; 2) coordinating services with federal, state, and local resources; 3) recruiting and training volunteers; 4) program management and record keeping; and 5) working with tribal governments. The guidebook will include a training curriculum for victim service providers, tribal law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and judicial personnel. The guidebook and training curriculum will be pilot-tested at programs funded by OVC's Victim Assistance in Indian Country and Children's Justice Act grants, and VAWGO.

### **Section III. New Non-Competitive Collaborative Initiatives**

Many OVC programs grow out of joint efforts with other agencies or OJP bureaus and offices. These programs are usually accomplished through an interagency agreement with the participating agency, and are based on prior successful efforts in an identified area, such as those to implement specific provisions of the 1994 Crime Law. New national-scope collaborative programs that have been awarded non-competitively are included in this section, as

are new joint initiatives with other federal agencies involving federal crime victims.

***Domestic Violence Fatality Reviews: A National Summit***

Funding: \$70,000 for 12 months

Domestic Violence Fatality Review Teams--made up of representatives from the courts, police, victim assistance, and social services agencies--focus on fixing system obstructions and gaps and determining how best to use available resources to intervene in domestic violence incidents before they become fatalities. SJI and OVC jointly will support the National Summit on Domestic Violence Fatality Reviews project, which will compile procedures, protocols, and models resulting from a national forum, and use that information to develop an educational training module and informational materials. Project staff will disseminate the finished products nationwide for use by new and ongoing fatality teams seeking to establish or improve procedures and programs.

***Team Building and Effective Partnerships with Courts***

Funding: \$50,000 for 12 months

SJI has solicited concept papers from courts and judicial districts proposing training and technical assistance initiatives that would help to establish, maintain, or institutionalize effective partnerships among courts, criminal justice agencies, treatment providers, and other organizations. OVC will participate in SJI's review process and jointly sponsor one or more team building projects to improve the system's response to crime victims. Of special interest to OVC are programs that will strengthen victim participation in court processes and increase the effectiveness of the court's services to victims, including the management of restitution payments, referrals to supportive services, and information and notification about offender sanctions.

***Effective Intervention in Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Cases: Guidelines for Policy and Practice***

Grantee: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Funding: \$38,183 for 12 months

With the support of OVC and the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) will develop a set of recommended guidelines on intervening in domestic violence and child abuse cases. The grantee will compile materials from promising programs and provide that information to a multidisciplinary committee of national experts on the subject, which will meet several times to develop the guidelines. The guidelines will be for use by child protective services staff, law enforcement, attorneys, courts, family preservation agencies, and battered women's programs. The goal of the project is to improve the recognition of the coincidence of child abuse and domestic violence and the way courts and agencies respond to battered mothers and their children.

***International Conference on Restorative Justice for Juveniles***

Funding: \$25,000 for 12 months

For the past several years, OVC has been engaged in partnership with other DOJ agencies to advance the understanding of restorative justice principles and to provide forums for jurisdictions to network and exchange ideas about these principles and their practical application. Restorative justice focuses on addressing the harm caused by crime, thus placing the needs of crime victims in a central position in the administration of justice. OVC is currently cosponsoring, with four other DOJ agencies, a series of five regional symposia on restorative justice. OVC intends to continue collaborating with other OJP components by cosponsoring an International Conference on Restorative Justice for Juveniles, which will be held in November 1998 at Florida Atlantic University in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. This

conference will be the second in a series of five that are scheduled through the year 2002. The conference series grew out of a United Nations working group on restorative justice.

***Victim Advocates in a Specialized Domestic Violence Court***

Grantee: Criminal Court of New York  
Funding: \$275,000 for 12 months (OVC--\$100,000, VAWGO--\$175,000)

In FY 1998, OVC will work with VAWGO to fund two victim advocates in a Domestic Violence Court of the Criminal Court of New York. This new position, the first of its kind in the court setting, will serve to both enhance victim safety and increase the accountability of defendants. The Domestic Violence Court, which will handle misdemeanor offenses and preindictment felony contempt cases based on violations of criminal court orders of protection, will be staffed by a dedicated judge who will use the authority of the court to coordinate and monitor the responses of all of the criminal justice and social service agencies charged with addressing domestic violence.

***Victim Information and Notification Everyday (VINE) System Support***

Funding: \$200,000 for 12 months

BJA has transferred \$200,000 to OVC to support the VINE system, an automated notification program that links police, prosecutors, and corrections officials to victims. VINE provides confidential notice of inmate status changes, such as release and relocation, allowing victims to take necessary measures of precaution to protect themselves from further harm. This project will endeavor to strengthen the VINE system in a way that improves compliance with victim notification laws and enhances the criminal justice system's response to victims.

***Aftermath of Law Enforcement Death***

Funding: \$270,000 (OVC--70,000, BJA--\$200,000)

Family members and coworkers of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty need support and permission to mourn their losses. Through a joint OVC and BJA effort, Concerns of Police Survivors, Inc. will hold eight regional training programs. The program curriculum will address sensitive death notification, the emotional needs of the victim's family and coworkers, and other information about the kinds of support that influence a survivor's recovery.

***Victim-Witness Coordinator Training and Technical Specialists***

Funding: \$500,000 for three years

OVC will provide funding to five federal agencies to establish victim-witness programs. Funding will pay for a three-year position in each agency to establish programs and provide training and technical assistance on compliance to agency components. Each agency will receive \$100,000 for each of the three years, and bureaus within each agency may compete for the funding. Agencies will be required to analyze and revise, as appropriate, their agency's guidelines for victim and witness assistance. Agencies will be urged to seek permanent funding for the positions prior to the termination of OVC funding. The agencies tentatively selected to receive funding are the Departments of Treasury, Interior, State, and Defense, and USPS Inspection Service. A sixth agency will be added in FY 1999.

***Toll-Free Telephone Numbers***

Funding: \$50,000

As a collaborative effort with EOUSA, toll-free lines will be installed as a demonstration project in three diverse federal district offices. One

district will be located in Indian Country, one in a district with a large geographical scope, and one in a district with a large caseload and a densely populated, low socioeconomic environment. EOUSA will make a selection of districts based upon an open solicitation and will fund the program in future years if the demonstration meets its goals.

***Training Videotape***

Funding: \$50,000

The Federal District of South Dakota will contract to produce a videotape similar in scope to the District's videotape entitled, *B.J. Learns About Federal & Tribal Court*, which describes the federal and tribal court processes to children. The videotape will be geared to adult victims of violent crime and will explain what to expect while going through the federal court process.

***Update Library, Office of Legal Education (OLE)***

Funding: \$3,000

This funding will update the DOJ OLE lending library with materials for federal prosecutors that specifically address matters relating to the rights and needs of crime victims.

***OLE Training Videotape***

Funding: \$75,000

A contractor will produce a videotape that can serve as a permanent resource for OLE courses and will be available for each federal district's prosecutor training. The videotape will address post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), the impact of crime upon victims, responsibilities of prosecutors working with victims, and legal issues surrounding victimization.

***Violence Against Women Act Regional Training***

Funding: \$25,000

OVC will join with VAWGO, EOUSA, and other DOJ components to cosponsor a series of

DOJ regional video teleconferences for federal and local/tribal personnel regarding provisions of the Violence Against Women Act. These regional teleconferences will be conducted twice in 1998 in five regions throughout the country.

***INS Training Videotape***

Funding: \$50,000

This funding, which will be transferred through an interagency agreement to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), will enable INS to produce a training videotape for staff throughout the agency on victim-witness issues and the Violence Against Women Act. OVC will work closely with the agency to develop the videotape.

***DEA Skills Development Training***

Funding: \$25,000

OVC will support skills development training of DEA Victim-Witness Coordinators at an annual in-service training.

***Crisis Response Training***

Funding: \$ 75,000 (announced in FY 1997)

OVC will support a crisis response team training session for federal Victim-Witness Coordinators. This national training will enhance the federal criminal justice system's capability to respond more quickly and effectively to the needs of victims of federal domestic terrorism and other catastrophic criminal acts. Federally specific case scenarios will be utilized to ensure the correct application and coordination of the Memoranda of Understanding developed among DOJ, the American Red Cross, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) concerning federal criminal acts causing mass casualties.

***CD-ROM Technology***

Funding: \$50,000

OVC will support a demonstration project with the USPS Inspection Service to develop basic victim-witness training for federal agencies using

CD-ROM technology. The training will include information regarding the requirements of the *Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance* as well as OVC's training tape, *Justice for Victims*.

***Training Videotape--Child Exploitation on the Internet***

Funding: \$40,000

OVC will support the development of a videotape for children to illustrate how some Internet contacts have led to child exploitation.

***National Symposium on Child Sexual Abuse***

Funding: \$50,000

OVC will support the participation of teams of federal criminal justice personnel nominated by U.S. Attorneys' Offices to attend the National Symposium on Child Sexual Abuse in Huntsville, Alabama. Nominations for the FY 1998 teams will include only Indian Country jurisdictions, and U.S. Attorneys will be urged to include tribal judges with their team nominations.

***Interagency Agreement with Indian Health Services (IHS)***

Funding: \$25,000

OVC will, in collaboration with IHS, provide continuation support for two training seminars for Child Protection and/or Multidisciplinary Teams in the IHS Aberdeen, Bemidji, and Portland areas. The seminars will focus on child abuse issues and the development of strategies to address these issues.

***Immigration Practitioner Fraud Program***

Funding: \$150,000

OVC will, in collaboration with BJA and the Office of Special Counsel, Civil Rights Division, provide support for an outreach program to identify, educate, and assist immigrants who have been victimized by unscrupulous immigration practitioners (both attorneys and

non-attorneys). While very damaging, this kind of fraud has not been aggressively prosecuted because many victims are unwilling to come forward, and because such cases have generally not attracted the attention of state and federal authorities. This program will also work with federal, state, and local authorities to enhance efforts to prosecute or discipline immigration practitioners who engage in fraud.

## **Section IV. Continuation Programs**

The projects in this section build on successful grants that were competitively or non-competitively awarded in prior years. Many of the products developed through OVC grants are field-tested and refined through use and adaptation to the needs of specific groups. This process generally requires several years and at least two funding cycles. For example, OVC's *Promising Practices* programs usually have the following stages, during which they: (1) identify key issues; (2) identify outstanding practitioners and programs in a specific area and compile information about them in a compendium or guidebook; (3) develop, test, and refine a training curriculum based on the best information available on the subject; and (4) institutionalize the knowledge or expertise as part of a basic training or education program. Only the applicants identified are eligible to receive continuation grants.

***Victim Services 2000: A Vision for the 21st Century***

Grantee: Denver, Colorado VALE Board  
Funding: Amount to be determined, 12-month period

This multiyear demonstration initiative is designed to support communities in developing networks of integrated services for crime victims that can respond flexibly to the interrelated needs of victims. OVC intends to award second-year funding to the Denver VALE Board of the Second Judicial District, Denver, Colorado to begin the implementation phase of Victim

Services 2000 in the City of Denver. The Board's planning process, which is currently under way, is the first phase of this three-phase demonstration project. The exact amount of the award will be determined after a review of the Board's community-specific program model for Victim Services 2000 and its plan to implement the model.

***School Demonstration Projects to Assist Victims and Witnesses***

As violence has taken over our streets, it has also moved into the schools. For many children, school is no longer a safe haven. Many who witness violence in their homes and neighborhoods are unable to concentrate in school and are impaired in their abilities to function, learn, and grow. Moreover, in most schools, teachers and students do not have access to the victim assistance services, information, and support that they need to deal effectively with this problem.

***Safe Harbor, Victim Services, Inc., \$150,000.*** In coordination with the Victims of Gang Violence project, Victim Services will revise its existing PEARLS (People Empowered to Address Real Life Situations) curriculum to include lessons that address issues surrounding victims of gang activities in schools. A teacher's manual, as well as a train-the-teachers manual defining strategies for developing a Safe Harbor, will be developed to complement the curriculum. After piloting the new materials, second-year funding will support training sessions in other schools, the production of additional materials to aid in the replication activities (videotape, brochures, and a guidebook), and the establishment of a Safe Harbor host site in East New York for delivery of training and technical assistance. In addition, the project will develop a strategy for setting up a full Safe Harbor program in a selected site outside of the New York area.

***Child Development-Community Policing Partnership with Schools, Yale Child Study Center, \$701,999 (OVC--\$92,893, OJJDP--\$278,627, VAWGO--\$278,628).*** The Gang Violence Intervention Program is a new school-based initiative by the Child Development-Community Policing Program (CD-CP), funded by OJJDP and VAWGO. The goal of this grant is to develop a model victim assistance program designed for young children and families who are victims, both directly and indirectly, of gang-related violence. The pilot phase, which is currently under way, involves eight group sessions aimed at helping children to identify the sources of danger in their community and to develop a range of coping strategies and conflict resolution skills that can help them remain safe without resorting to maladaptive responses or involvement in gangs or violent activities. The program provides a support group for parents to assist them in understanding and responding to their children's experiences of violence. This group serves as a major liaison between the New Haven police and the neighborhood in the development and implementation of community action plans. Continuation funding will support training on the model and technical assistance at existing and new CD-CP replication sites, as well as startup of this program in other cities.

***National Victim Assistance Academy***

Grantee: Victims' Assistance Legal Organization  
Funding: \$221,000 for 12 months

In 1995, OVC initiated the National Victim Assistance Academy, the first course of its kind to train a diverse group of victim practitioners and policy makers from around the country and offer academic credit via a compressed video link with a state university. In 1996 and 1997,

OVC provided funding for a five-day national victim assistance course that linked multiple university sites for approximately 20 hours of the 45-hour course. In 1998, OVC will once again fund a consortium of national victim assistance organizations that includes the Victims' Assistance Legal Organization, the National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center of the Medical University of South Carolina, and California State University-Fresno. The 45-hour updated course will originate from a university campus site in Washington, D.C. and will be simultaneously broadcast to three additional campuses in the southeast, midwest, and western United States, expanding the training and educational experience to approximately 350 victim service providers from the federal, state, tribal, and local levels.

As a part of the grant, the project faculty will work with states and universities that wish to adapt the curriculum for state training programs. OVC will also fund the grantee to enhance the train-the-trainer guidebook for the National Victim Assistance Academy, as well as develop a training videotape to be used in conjunction with the existing Academy training curriculum.

#### ***Cultural Considerations in Assisting Crime Victims***

Grantee: National Multicultural Institute  
Funding: \$75,000 for 12 months

The diversity of crime victims presents victim advocates and criminal justice professionals with unique challenges in outreach and service delivery. Language barriers, cultural stigmas, and unfamiliarity with existing services often deprive victims with varying ethnic and cultural backgrounds of critical victim assistance services and criminal justice protections. In response to this issue, OVC awarded FY 1997 funds to the National Multicultural Institute (NMI) to develop a training curriculum on cultural issues for victim service providers and criminal justice professionals involved in working with crime victims of various ethnic backgrounds. The training curriculum is currently being developed

and pilot-tested. In FY 1998, the grantee is eligible to apply for second-year funding to conduct training sessions across the country.

#### ***Neighbors Unite Against Hate and Bias Crime***

Grantee: Victim Services, Inc.  
Funding: \$27,500 for 12 months

This project will address bias crimes by developing a neighborhood response that serves both individual victims and the larger community. Project staff will work with one diverse community to organize a community-based response and system of services for victims of hate/bias crimes. The organizing process and strategies developed by the working group will be captured in a handbook that can be used and adapted by other communities across the country.

#### ***Hate and Bias Crime***

Grantee: Educational Development Center (EDC)  
Funding: \$100,000 for 12 months

Through a joint OVC/BJA grant, EDC developed the *National Bias Crime Training Curriculum for Law Enforcement and Victim Assistance Professionals* and conducted a series of regional training events. Building on the curriculum and training experience, EDC will refine the materials into compact units that can be used in a variety of settings. The units will be tested at the International Association of Chiefs of Police conference in October 1998.

#### ***Building Skills for Sexual Assault Responders***

Grantee: Minneapolis Research Foundation, Sexual Assault Resource Service  
Funding: \$100,000 for 12 months

In response to an ongoing and profound need to improve the quality and continuity of services to victims of sexual assault, OVC awarded a training and technical assistance grant to the Sexual Assault Resource Service of the Minneapolis Research Foundation to address this problem. The grantee is currently developing a

comprehensive training and technical assistance package for crisis counselors and victim advocates on the trauma of sexual victimization and the crisis responses, advocacy, and mental health services that can promote personal recovery and healing. The grantee will pilot-test the training in Colorado in April 1998 and in Minnesota in May 1998. During the second phase of the project, the grantee will modify the curriculum based on results of the pilot-testing, and conduct a series of regional training workshops for direct service providers.

***Traumatic Grief: The Synergism Between Trauma and Grief***

Grantee: Anti-Violence Partnership of Philadelphia  
Funding: \$100,000 for 12 months

Very few curricula and training materials currently exist for victim advocates and other professionals who work with survivors of homicide victims. The Anti-Violence Partnership of Philadelphia received OVC funds in FY 1997 to develop a training model based on a new construct of "traumatic grief." The project included the development of an assessment tool to measure the experience of traumatic grief and a three-day multidisciplinary training curriculum for victim advocates, criminal justice practitioners, and allied professionals. The curriculum will be pilot-tested in Philadelphia in March 1998. During the project's second year, the grantee will organize and implement six three-day regional workshops using the training curriculum.

***Healing Through Action: Crime Victims and Community Activism***

Grantee: Victim Services, Inc.  
Funding: \$35,000 for 12 months

Victim Services, Inc. received funding from OVC in FY 1996 to conduct a project documenting how community involvement by crime victims can help them recover from the trauma of victimization. The grantee has reviewed available literature on the topic of

victim activism, surveyed victim service organizations across the country to document different types of community activism activities, and interviewed and profiled individual victims who engage in these activities. The final product will be a summary monograph that will illustrate ways in which victims become active, educate victim service agencies about how to involve victims who want to become active, and inform victims about the opportunities and the dangers of becoming involved in community activism efforts. This project is the first of its kind and has proved to be considerably more complex than was originally anticipated. Continuation funding will enable the grantee to interview more victim activists and develop a more thorough and comprehensive final product.

***Children's Advocacy Centers***

Grantee: National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers  
Funding: \$50,000 for 12 months

Children's Advocacy Centers (CAC) are assisting communities across the country to improve the handling of child victim cases by creating child-friendly environments, adjusting criminal justice procedures to the needs and abilities of children, and adopting multidisciplinary approaches. In 1997, OVC joined with OJJDP and the National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers to: 1) develop a program demonstrating comprehensive, multidisciplinary, state-of-the-art medical services for child victims living in rural areas; 2) produce a videotape to enhance CAC efforts to improve collaboration with domestic violence advocates to better serve child victims and their parents; and 3) provide training and technical assistance through a mentoring program with communities that are interested in establishing a children's advocacy center. In FY 1998, OVC will provide funding to continue the mentoring program, with an emphasis on establishing children's advocacy centers in culturally diverse communities and assisting existing centers to better serve the needs of the various cultural and ethnic populations in their areas.

***Crisis Response Training***

Grantee: National Organization for Victim Assistance

Funding: \$125,000 for 18 months (Department of Education--\$125,000)

In a joint effort with DOEd, OVC will provide funding to organize, conduct, and assess a series of three training events for school-based personnel on effective responses to incidents of violence and victimization that impact schools or students. The program also will support one training-of-trainers session for school-based crisis response teams, which will create a cadre of educators who can train other educators on crisis response skills, and three regional training seminars on establishing community and institutional crisis response teams. The regional training will assist participants in preparing a community or institutional crisis response plan that is flexible enough to address many possible crime-related crises. The plan must address both chronic situations and crises, such as multiple victimizations on one college campus, and acute crises, such as hostage situations. The training also will assist in identifying key professionals to serve on the crisis response teams.

***Evaluation of State Victim Compensation and Assistance Programs***

Funding: \$500,000 for 12 months

In FY 1997, OVC funded the first phase of a multiyear collaborative program with NIJ to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of VOCA-funded compensation and assistance programs in meeting the needs of crime victims. Employing a pilot population sample, the first phase is investigating the harm and loss caused by criminal victimization, and the nature and magnitude of unmet victim needs.

Second-year funding for the project will support a study or studies focusing on the operation of VOCA state compensation and assistance programs and the state subgrantees. This effort will employ a sample of VOCA administrators, service providers, and clients. It will examine

such topics as: the effects of program administrative location, staffing, and management on efficiency, effectiveness, and impact; program funding criteria used by state-level VOCA administrators; outreach; and the relation of VOCA to other programs addressing similar needs.

***Family Violence Intervention Model for Dental Professionals***

Grantee: University of Minnesota School of Dentistry and the Program Against Sexual Violence

Funding: \$80,000 for 12 months

Dental professionals are uniquely positioned to identify victims of family violence. Research indicates that many injuries resulting from family violence are found in the head and neck area. Dentists and their staffs frequently have not been trained to intervene effectively and sensitively with family violence victims. OVC awarded funds to the School of Dentistry and the Program Against Sexual Violence at the University of Minnesota to develop a comprehensive education model for dentists and their ancillary staffs, including a videotape on family intervention. This training will be pilot-tested in rural Minnesota in early 1998. During the project's second phase, the grantee will enhance the training curriculum, develop a videotape on the detailed clinical presentation of intentional injuries as a companion to the intervention videotape, conduct a minimum of four regional training workshops for dental professionals, and collaborate with dental professional and educational organizations to disseminate the videotape and training nationwide.

***Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) Development and Operation Guide***

Grantee: Minneapolis Research Foundation, Sexual Assault Resource Service

Funding: \$125,000 for 12 months

The first SANE program was established in 1975 to improve services to sexual assault victims.

Currently, 87 SANE programs are in operation nationwide. Individuals interested in developing similar programs in their communities have besieged existing programs with requests for information and guidance. To address this rapidly compounding need for standardized technical assistance, OVC awarded funds to the Sexual Assault Resource Service of the Minneapolis Research Foundation to develop a SANE guidebook. This guidebook, which will be available in early 1998, will lead interested individuals through the process of establishing and operating a SANE program, comprehensively addressing clinical, legal, and operational issues. The second phase of the project will provide technical assistance through a series of 12 to 15 regional training workshops, develop a SANE Web site for dissemination of information and technical assistance, and evaluate program efficacy through statistical tracking of new and existing programs, focusing on outcomes that measure the impact of SANE services on sexual assault victims and their communities.

***Professional Education, Phase II***

Grantee: Victim Services, Inc.

Funding: \$50,000 for 12 months

Victim Services, Inc. (VSA) received an award to produce and pilot-test a multidisciplinary, core curriculum on crime victim issues. Once the curriculum is developed, VSA may apply for funding to conduct additional pilot-tests in several different academic environments, resulting in a final core curriculum. In addition, the grant recipient will develop a comprehensive dissemination plan and package the curriculum for use through several mediums, such as academic institutions, the Internet, videotape conferencing, etc. The dissemination plan will include a strategy to target various disciplines and environments, including undergraduate, graduate, and professional schools. Lastly, the grant recipient will prepare a final report with recommendations for developing discipline-specific curricula on crime victim issues for graduate schools of law, medicine, nursing,

divinity, criminal justice, mental health, and social work.

***Triad/Elder Abuse***

Grantee: National Sheriffs' Association

Funding: \$450,000 for 15 months (OVC--\$150,000, BJA--\$300,000)

In 1994, OVC entered into a partnership with BJA and HHS's Administration on Aging to support regional Triad Conferences. Triad is a joint effort of the National Sheriffs' Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and American Association of Retired Persons to build a coordinated service response to elderly crime victims. The Triad training conferences conducted to date have stimulated the growth of over 500 Triad programs in 49 states. In FY 1998, the grantees will conduct a national conference, two regional conferences, and five train-the-trainer conferences.

***Victims' Rights Compliance Efforts Resource Package and Mentoring***

Grantee: National Criminal Justice Association

Funding: \$80,000 for 12 months

OVC will support the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to provide resources to states for establishing victims' rights compliance programs. The project will build on information gathered from a study conducted by NCJA of compliance programs in Colorado, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The study examined state laws and administrative procedures, sample cases, and avenues of recourse for victims whose rights may have been violated. The continuation project will support the development of a resource package on how to establish a compliance program and provide mentoring to states on the use of the package.

***Assistance for Battered Foreign-born Spouses***

Grantee: American Bar Association (ABA)

Funding: \$75,000 for 12 months

In 1994, Congress passed the Violence Against Women Act, including within it the Battered

Immigrant Women provision. This provision protects abused immigrant women married to U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents. In the past, abused immigrant women with interim status who left abusive husbands faced the possibility of immediate deportation. Today, these individuals may self-petition for the right to remain in the U.S., so that they may remain with and care for their naturalized children and fulfill requirements to attain citizenship. Still, many service providers and attorneys do not know how to implement this law, and they are often unaware that these women can be helped. As a result, battered women may not be benefiting from this law or getting needed victims services. In FY 1997, OVC provided funding to the ABA and AYUDA to develop a training curriculum for victim advocates and attorneys about this new law and how best to serve battered immigrant women. In FY 1998, OVC will continue to fund the ABA and AYUDA to conduct training and technical assistance for victim service providers and attorneys to assist battered immigrant women.

***Child Victim Assistance Demonstration Program***

Funding: \$79,000 for 12 months

In FY97, OVC and EOUSA supported a specialized child victim assistance multidisciplinary program in the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Columbia. The multidisciplinary center coordinated services and implemented a joint interview/assessment process and specialized services for child victims. A range of program implementation and informational materials, including *Child Victims and Witnesses: A Handbook for Criminal Justice Professionals*, were developed and distributed to professionals from other programs who work with child victims. In FY 1998, OVC will support the expansion of this program and offer training and mentoring services to other sites wishing to replicate the program or develop similar services for child victims.

***Juvenile Court Response to Victims of Juvenile Offenders***

Grantee: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges  
Funding: \$150,000 for 12 months

This project is currently developing information and training materials on victim-related issues for juvenile court personnel and probation staff for the purpose of improving services to victims of juvenile offenders. In the continuation phase of the project, the grantee will use the newly developed materials to provide intensive training and technical assistance to three to five juvenile court jurisdictions at the regional, state, or local levels. The grantee will also disseminate information about the project and its products and provide limited technical assistance to additional court jurisdictions.

***Promising Strategies and Practices for Victim Assistance in Corrections***

Grantee: National Victim Center  
Funding: \$170,000 for 18 months

In 1995, OVC awarded an 18-month grant to the National Victim Center (NVC) to initiate and enhance corrections-based victims services. The project is providing intensive training and technical assistance to adult and juvenile corrections and parole agencies in eight states and to one large jail system. The products of the grant, which include a revised training curriculum and a compendium of promising practices, continue to be in high demand by correctional agencies across the country, as is the training by project staff. In response, OVC will award continuation funding to provide intensive training and technical assistance to additional states and jail jurisdictions. Agencies participating in this project include the American Correctional Association, the American Jail Association, the Association of Paroling Authorities International, the American Probation and Parole Association, and the Restorative Justice Association.

***Promising Victim-Related Practices in Probation and Parole***

Grantee: American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)  
Funding: \$80,000 for 12 months

Funded in FY 1996, this project has developed a compendium of innovative policies, procedures, and programs implemented by probation and parole agencies to respond to the needs of crime victims. Based on this information, the grantee developed a training curriculum and provided training and technical assistance to community corrections practitioners and trainers on exemplary practices. In the continuation phase of the project, APPA will conduct a two-hour videotape conference on promising victim-related practices in probation and parole, which will be held in conjunction with APPA's annual training conference. In addition, a series of shorter video conferences will be broadcast to probation and parole agencies in rural areas. These sessions will be adaptations of segments of the larger training curriculum.

***National Technical Assistance Conference for State VOCA Victim Compensation and Victim Assistance Administrators***

Grantee: National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA) and the National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards (NACVCB)  
Funding: \$100,000 for 12 months

In FY 1998, OVC will provide funding to expand and enhance its support of national-scope training and technical assistance for state VOCA victim compensation and assistance administrators. NOVA and the NACVCB will plan and conduct a national training and technical assistance meeting in FY 1999 to bring VOCA victim compensation and assistance administrators together to receive guidance and technical assistance that advances their administration of the federal VOCA grant programs. A major purpose of the grant is to foster ongoing collaboration and coordination among compensation and assistance programs.

Compensation and assistance administrators throughout the country will be consulted by the grantees concerning conference dates, presenters, and the agenda.

***Federal District Specific Training***

Funding: \$150,000

OVC will continue to provide funding to federal districts to support training conferences and seminars addressing federal victims' rights issues and compliance with the *1995 Attorney General Guidelines for Victim and Witness Assistance*. The purpose of this program is to allow U.S. Attorneys' Offices to sponsor training events that go beyond the basics and help create systemic change for the benefit of victims of federal crime.

***Office of Legal Education (OLE) Victim Rights and Legal Issues Instructor***

Funding: \$170,000

OVC will continue to support an attorney instructor in OLE who will draft a series of chapters on litigation issues and supplementary course material, and present classroom instruction to federal prosecutors and victim-witness coordinators on federal victims' rights legislation, case law and policy, and prosecutors' responsibilities to federal crime victims. OVC will make funding available through an interagency agreement with EOUSA.

***Victims Issues Legal Specialist Position***

Funding: \$130,000

OVC will provide second-year funding for a Victims Issues Legal Specialist position within the LECC/Victim-Witness Program at EOUSA. The specialist provides training and technical assistance to federal Victim-Witness Coordinators on current victims' rights laws and guidelines.

***Violence Against Women Act Specialist Position***

Funding: Funded (\$92,540) in FY 1997

OVC has provided second-year funding to support a Violence Against Women Act Specialist Position based in the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Maine. The purpose of the position is to assist EOUSA in providing training and technical assistance to all presently employed and new Assistant U.S. Attorneys, federal Victim-Witness Coordinators, advocates, and specialists from U.S. Attorneys' offices nationwide concerning the effective and efficient implementation of relevant provisions of the Violence Against Women Act.

***Travel for Federal Victim-Witness Coordinators and Prosecutors***

Funding: \$300,000

OVC will support travel for federal Victim-Witness Coordinators and prosecutors to attend training sessions that improve their capability to provide high quality services to victims of federal crime. Travel will be funded to attend and participate in training events such as: the "Strengthening Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime" Conference; the National Symposium on Victims of Federal Crime; the National Symposium on Child Sexual Abuse; the National Victim Assistance Academy; the National Organization for Victim Assistance conference; crisis response training at EOUSA's national LECC/Victim-Witness conference; and the Violence Against Women regional teleconference training series.

***EOUSA Federal Crime Victim Assistance Fund***

Funding: \$ 50,000

Through an interagency agreement with EOUSA, OVC provides funding to address the immediate needs of federal crime victims when immediate assistance is unavailable through any other source. The Federal Crime Victim Assistance Fund has been used to provide crisis counseling,

pay temporary shelter costs, provide payment for travel related to victim participation in criminal justice proceedings, defray emergency medical treatment expenses, and hire interpreters for non-subpoenaed victims. EOUSA's Federal Crime Victim Assistance Fund will continue to support these types of critical services in FY 1998.

***White-Collar Crime Victim Advocate Program***

Funding: \$125,000

OVC will provide continuation funding for a demonstration project in the Northern District of California U.S. Attorney's Office to improve services for white-collar crime victims. The project will identify, implement, and document promising practices for assisting white-collar crime victims. Funds will be used to support a White-Collar Crime Victims Advocate, who will assist in identifying and recovering assets for victims. The Advocate will continue to work under the direction of the Chief of the Economic Crimes Division and will work closely with other components, including the Asset Forfeiture Division Unit, U.S. Marshals, and the Victim-Witness Coordinator. Funds also will provide for computer support and travel. As part of the project, a representative of the U.S. Attorney's Office will participate in an ad-hoc working group that will: 1) identify and assess materials and practices that benefit white-collar crime victims; 2) produce a resource kit that includes a victim pamphlet, victim handbook, and videotape; and 3) create a Victim-Witness Coordinator guide to assisting white-collar crime victims. Information about the results of this demonstration program will be distributed to other U.S. Attorneys' Offices for possible replication.

***FBI Skills Development Training***

Funding: \$200,000

Through an interagency agreement with the FBI, OVC will continue to support skills development training for FBI Victim-Witness Coordinators. This funding will support the following activities: the attendance of selected FBI staff at

a yearly in-service training, crisis intervention training, and the NOVA annual conference; mentoring; and an orientation training session for new Victim-Witness Coordinators.

***FBI Federal Crime Victim Assistance Fund***

Funding: \$50,000

Through an interagency agreement with the FBI, OVC will provide funding to address the immediate needs of federal crime victims when immediate assistance is unavailable through any other source. The FBI's Federal Crime Victim Assistance Fund may be used to provide emergency transportation and crisis counseling, pay temporary shelter costs, and defray emergency medical treatment expenses.

***FBI Training and Technical Assistance Specialists (2)***

Funding: Funded in FY 1997 for two years

FY 1997 funding (\$200,000) will continue to support two three-year training and technical assistance specialists at the FBI through FY 1998. FY 1999 funding will support the positions for a third and final year.

***INS Training and Technical Assistance Specialist***

Funding: \$100,000

OVC will provide second-year funding for the position of a temporary training and technical assistance specialist (not to exceed three years) who will be assigned to: 1) ensure that Victim-Witness Coordinators from INS field offices have full access to information about the latest victims' rights laws, DOJ policies and procedures, Attorney General initiatives, and other DOJ efforts to assist victims and witnesses; effective training on up-to-date topics; technical assistance; and on-site mentoring; 2) train all new and currently employed agents on issues related to the implementation of relevant provisions of federal victim-witness assistance statutes; and 3) monitor the implementation of the agencies' training and technical assistance

programs. This funding will assist the INS in establishing their victim-witness assistance programs.

***INS Federal Crime Victim Assistance Fund***

Funding: \$50,000

Through an interagency agreement with INS, OVC will continue to provide funding to address the immediate needs of federal crime victims when immediate assistance is unavailable through any other source. The INS's Federal Crime Victim Assistance Fund may be used to provide crisis counseling, pay temporary shelter costs, and defray emergency medical treatment expenses.

***DEA Federal Crime Victim Assistance Fund***

Funding: \$50,000

Through an interagency agreement with DEA, OVC will provide funding to address the immediate needs of federal crime victims when immediate assistance is unavailable through any other source. The DEA's Federal Crime Victim Assistance Fund may be used to provide crisis counseling, pay temporary shelter costs, and defray emergency medical treatment expenses.

***U.S. Parole Commission***

Funding: \$60,000

Through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Parole Commission, OVC will provide third and final year continuation funding for a Victim-Witness Coordinator position. This position will assist victims and witnesses with attendance at federal parole revocation hearings and notify them of the results of those hearings. The Victim-Witness Coordinator will coordinate with the Federal Bureau of Prisons when an offender's parole is revoked to ensure that the victim of the original federal offense is notified of the offender's return to prison, of any subsequent parole considerations, and of the offender's eventual release. By the end of the project, the Parole Commission will evaluate the effort by reviewing case files for victim and

witness appearance data and surveying victims, witnesses, and parole staff about their experiences with the parole process. Evaluation results may provide information that can be used in state systems.

***Federal Compliance Training: Department of the Treasury, The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC)***

Funding: \$200,000

This continuation funding is targeted to fulfill OVC's responsibility to train federal law enforcement officers in the delivery of services to victims of crime. FLETC trains officers from over 70 agencies with basic and advanced classes. This agreement funds one-and-a-half positions and supports agency-specific training sessions.

***Federal Compliance Training: Federal Travel***

Funding: \$325,000

This funding will support travel for federal criminal justice personnel to both present at and attend OVC-sponsored training sessions such as the National Symposium on Child Sexual Abuse, the NOVA Conference, Dallas Crimes Against Children Conference, the National Victim Assistance Academy, and others. This travel account is intended to be utilized for travel orders that must be processed through OVC.

***White-Collar Crime***

Grantee: Police Executive Research Forum

Funding: \$29,000

This funding will supplement a current grant to the Police Executive Research Forum to complete a Victim-Witness Coordinator Guidebook and associated videotape concerning the response to the needs and rights of white collar crime victims.

***Children's Justice Act (CJA) Discretionary Grant Program for Native Americans***

Funding: \$917,000

In FY 1996, OVC funded 12 programs to make the investigation and prosecution of child physical and sexual abuse cases less traumatic for child victims. The projects have helped to establish: special prosecution units on the reservation; children's advocacy centers; children's court preparation programs; revised tribal juvenile and criminal codes; children's bills of rights; child-centered interviewing rooms; and training programs for law enforcement personnel, social services personnel, health and medical personnel, and other professionals/practitioners involved in the handling of child abuse cases. OVC will provide second and third-year funding to continue these projects.

***Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC) Discretionary Grant Program***

Funding: \$740,000

From 1988 until 1996, OVC awarded VAIC grants to state agencies that would make subgrants to Indian tribes or tribal organizations. In 1997, OVC modified the program so the tribes would receive funding directly from OVC. This change resulted from OVC's commitment to honor tribal sovereignty and improve the government-to-government relationship between the federal government and Indian tribes, while fulfilling an OVC-established goal to improve the response to victims of crime in Indian Country. To ensure continuity of funding and facilitate a smooth transition to the new direct funding strategy, OVC continued to fund each existing VAIC program in FY 1997 at the FY 1996 level. OVC also encouraged states to

increase their efforts to fund tribal victim service programs with state VOCA assistance grant funds. All 37 VAIC programs funded in FY 1997 will be funded for one additional year at their FY 1997 levels.

***Children's Advocacy Centers in Indian Country***

Funding: \$50,000

In FY 1996, OVC provided funding through an interagency agreement to OJJDP to assist Indian tribes in establishing Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) in Indian Country. The Tulalip Tribe in Washington State was selected as a demonstration site to develop a coordinated strategy to meet the needs of Native American child victims and the criminal justice system. This year, OVC will continue the program and support one or more new and/or existing CAC demonstration sites in Indian Country. The funding may be used as operational funds that would assist a tribe to stabilize an existing CAC program, or as technical assistance funds that would provide ongoing assistance in establishing a CAC program.

OVC will transfer the funding to OJJDP through an interagency agreement, which will award it to the Western Regional Children's Advocacy Center.

***Training and Technical Assistance for Victim Assistance in Indian Country (VAIC)***

Funding: \$166,000

This continuation funding will support the National Indian Justice Center to provide training and technical assistance to VAIC grantees and to organize a post-award conference for the grantees.

***Tribal Court-Appointed Special Advocate Programs (CASA)***

Funding: \$125,000

OVC will provide continuation support to CASA programs in Indian Country. The funding will

support four demonstration programs, attendance of CASA staff at the National CASA conference, training and technical assistance, and development of guidelines for all 14 tribal CASA programs.

***Tribal and Federal Judges Training***

Funding: \$115,000

OVC will continue its program to provide legal education to tribal and federal judges on the adjudication of child sexual abuse cases occurring in Indian Country. The program will provide legal education on federal procedural law involving the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedures, and the Major Crimes Act. Issues of prosecutorial discretion and relevant tribal law regarding child abuse cases will also be covered. This program includes a scholarship component for travel by tribal judges to attend other OVC-sponsored conferences and training workshops on crime victim-related issues.

***Training and Technical Assistance for Children's Justice Act (CJA)***

Funding: \$100,000

This program will provide funding to continue skills-building training and technical assistance to CJA grantees to help them successfully implement their projects. The program will: support the assessment of the needs of the grantees and development of plans to meet those needs; provide on-site and technical assistance via telephone to both new and continuing grantees; and produce written papers, bulletins, monographs, and other information to assist child victims in Indian Country.

***Attorney General's Indian Country Justice Initiative***

Funding: \$100,000

OVC will make second-year funding available to support the Attorney General's Indian Country Justice Initiative at the Pueblo of Laguna in New Mexico and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe in

Montana. This interagency initiative, which funds comprehensive services for the two Indian tribes, is a collaborative effort among the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, DOI, and various DOJ components, including the Criminal Division, OTJ, OPD, and OVC, as well as other OJP bureaus. OVC will support Children's Justice Act and Court-Appointed Special Advocate projects and victim-witness programs at each site.

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# **The OJP Program Offices**

**Corrections Program Office**

**Drug Courts Program Office**

**Violence Against Women  
Grants Office**

**Executive Office for Weed and Seed**

## Corrections Program Office Fiscal Year 1998 Program Plan

OJP's Corrections Program Office (CPO) provides financial and technical assistance to state and local governments to assist them with the implementation of corrections-related programs created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Crime Act). CPO administers two formula and two discretionary grant programs authorized by the Act. Fiscal Year 1998 is the third year of funding for these grant programs. In its first year, FY 1995, CPO funded a small boot camp program that is no longer being funded.

### Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Incentive Grants

This formula grant program helps states to build or expand correctional facilities for the incarceration of violent adult and juvenile offenders, to build or expand correctional facilities for nonviolent offenders to free space for violent offenders, or to build or expand jails. Eligible applicants include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Approximately \$509 million is available for distribution under the formula grant program in FY 1998. Half of the funds are available for Violent Offender Incarceration Grants and half for Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grants. States may apply for both grant categories.

#### *Violent Offender Incarceration (VOI)*

Violent Offender Incarceration grant funds are allocated to states using a three-tiered formula. Each tier of the formula has different criteria for eligibility, and eligible states may receive funding under all three tiers. Of the total funds available for Violent Offender Incarceration

grants, 85 percent is available for the first two tiers, with 15 percent reserved for the third. No state may receive more than 9 percent of the total funds available for Violent Offender Incarceration grants.

**Tier 1:** To receive a Tier 1 base award, a state must assure that it has implemented or will implement correctional policies and programs, including truth-in-sentencing laws, to ensure that violent offenders serve a substantial portion of the sentences imposed, that punishment is sufficiently severe, and that the prison time served is appropriate to the crime and to protect the public. For FY 1998, each eligible state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico will receive a base allocation of 0.75 percent of the total funds available for Tiers 1 and 2 (approximately \$1.6 million). The Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands will receive a base allocation of 0.05 percent (approximately \$108,000), if eligible.

**Tier 2:** A state that receives Tier 1 funds is eligible to receive additional funds if it demonstrates that, since 1993, it has increased: the percentage of violent crime arrestees sentenced to prison; **or** the average prison time served; **or** the percentage of sentence served. The VOI funds for Tiers 1 and 2 remaining after distribution of the Tier 1 base awards are allocated to an eligible state based on its share of total Part 1 violent crimes for all eligible states.

**Tier 3:** A state that qualifies for Tier 1 funds is also eligible to receive Tier 3 funds if it demonstrates that it has: increased since 1993 the percentage of violent crime arrestees sentenced to prison **and** the percentage of sentence served; **or** has increased new court commitments by 10 percent in the last three years. For FY 1998, each eligible state, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will receive a base allocation of 3 percent (approximately \$1.1 million). The Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands will receive a base allocation of 0.03 percent (approximately \$11,000), if eligible. The remaining funds are allocated to each eligible state on the basis of its share of the average annual number of Part 1 violent crimes for the preceding three years, as reported to and published by the FBI for all eligible states.

#### ***Truth-in-Sentencing (TIS)***

A state is eligible for TIS funds allocated on the basis of Part 1 violent crimes if it demonstrates that persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed. The statute provides five variations on this criteria to accommodate the various sentencing structures in the states. No state may receive more than 25 percent of the total funds available for this portion of the program.

The variations on the criteria for a state to be eligible to receive a TIS incentive award follow:

#### **Determinate Sentencing States:**

The state has implemented TIS laws that require persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime to serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed; **or**

The state has implemented TIS laws that result in persons convicted of a Part 1

violent crime serving ***on average*** not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed; **or**

The state has enacted, but not yet implemented, TIS laws that require the state, not later than three years after it submits its application for funds, to provide that persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.

#### **Indeterminate Sentencing States:**

To qualify for funds as an indeterminate sentencing state, the state must demonstrate that it practiced indeterminate sentencing and met one of the following two criteria on April 26, 1996:

Persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime ***on average*** serve not less than 85 percent of the prison term established under the state's sentencing and release guidelines; **or**

Persons convicted of any Part 1 violent crime ***on average*** serve not less than 85 percent of the ***maximum*** prison term allowed under the sentence imposed by the court.

States that receive funds must demonstrate an ability to operate facilities and recognize the rights of crime victims. States are required to report inmate deaths and to implement a program of drug testing, intervention, and sanctions for offenders incarcerated in state prisons and while under correctional supervision following release, according to the FY 1997 DOJ Appropriations Act language.

In December 1997, OJP issued the *FY 1998 VOITIS Program Guidance and Application Kit*, which included the Drug Testing Guidelines and a companion *Answers to Frequently Asked Questions* document. Tier 1 applications are due by February 10, 1998, with awards expected to

be made within 30 days. FY 1998 applications for Tier 2, Tier 3, and/or Truth-in-Sentencing funds are due July 1, 1998, with awards expected by the end of the fiscal year. This two-phased application process will enable OJP to make the Tier 1 base awards to the states as quickly as possible, while providing states time to pass truth-in-sentencing legislation and to provide more recent data on sentencing and release practices to enable more states to qualify for funds.

### ***VOI/TIS Native American Discretionary Grants***

The FY 1998 DOJ Appropriations Act language allocates \$5 million of the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds for discretionary grants to Indian tribes for the purpose of constructing jails on tribal lands for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction. For FY 1998, the funds will be used to assist tribes with juvenile detention facilities to keep incarcerated juveniles in culturally sensitive facilities on tribal lands.

## **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners**

CPO also administers the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program, which assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in correctional facilities in which prisoners are incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit substance abuse treatment. These programs provide individual and group substance abuse treatment for offenders in residential facilities operated by state and local correctional agencies and must:

- 1) last between six and twelve months;
- 2) be provided in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general correctional population;
- 3) focus on the substance abuse problems of the inmate; and
- 4) develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to

solve the substance abuse and related problems. Participating states must establish a program of drug and alcohol testing for program participants and must give preference to subgrant applicants that provide aftercare services to program participants. Coordination between corrections and local substance abuse treatment programs is also required.

The appropriation for FY 1998 is \$63 million. The distribution of funds is based on a formula that provides each participating state, the District of Columbia, and the territories with a base allocation equal to 0.4 percent of the funds, plus a portion of the remaining funds based on the state's or territory's share of the total prison population for all participating states. The *FY 1998 Program Guidance and Application Kit* will be issued in January 1998. Applications are due on February 27, 1998; awards will be made 30 days after the application deadline.

## **Technical Assistance**

CPO has developed a comprehensive technical assistance program that includes conferences, workshops, training, and site-specific assistance to assist states with the effective implementation of its grant programs, policy and operations issues related to program implementation, and the impact of the policy changes required to qualify for grant funds.

Technical assistance is available to state, local, and tribal officials and practitioners responsible for making policy decisions related to sentencing, corrections, and substance abuse treatment and for developing and implementing programs related to CPO grants. To respond to the states' needs, CPO established a toll-free Technical Assistance Line (1-800/848-6325), which can be used to request assistance. Technical assistance available from CPO is generally provided without charge to a requesting agency. CPO also has published a *Technical Assistance Plan for FY 1998* that will be disseminated to the field. The schedule for

*CPO*

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CPO conferences, workshops, and training sessions can be accessed on the Internet at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cpo>.

## Drug Courts Program Office Fiscal Year 1998 Program Plan

The OJP Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO) administers the discretionary drug court grant program authorized by Title V of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322). The purpose of the grant program is to provide support for the development, implementation, and improvement of drug courts through grants to local or state governments, courts, and tribal governments and through technical assistance and training. States and territories (including Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia), state courts, local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments may apply for funding.

As of November 24, 1997, there were over 207 drug courts implemented nationwide and another 164 drug courts being planned. There is drug court activity in 48 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and two federal districts. In the last two years, there has been an increase of over 150 percent in the number of operational drug courts. This increase in drug court activity is a direct result of the success of individual drug court programs throughout the country and the contributions of the OJP Drug Court Grant Program.

### Drug Courts Grant Program

Since its inception the Drug Courts Program Office has awarded over \$45 million to approximately 270 jurisdictions to either plan, implement, or enhance a drug court from FY 1995 through FY 1997. With these funds, as of December 4, 1997 over 94 drug courts have been implemented nationwide, and an additional 57 drug courts will be implemented by FY 1999 through DCPO support.

Based on the experience of the drug court field and the work of DCPO, in January 1997, DOJ released, *Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components*. The report describes the 10 key components of a drug court and performance benchmarks for each component. The document represents the best thinking of the field about the best practices, design, and operation of drug courts. This document has been endorsed by the Conference of Chief Justices, Conference of State Court Administrators, and National Association of Pretrial Service Agencies. The key components provide the foundation for national drug court training and is the centerpiece of the *FY 1998 Application Kit and Guideline*.

### Grant Program Requirements

Drug courts funded under this program must include the following critical elements:

Continuing judicial supervision over offenders with substance abuse problems who are not violent offenders;

Mandatory periodic testing for the use of controlled substances during any period of supervised release or probation for each participant;

Substance abuse treatment for each participant;

Diversion, probation, or other supervised release involving the possibility of prosecution, confinement, or incarceration based on noncompliance with program requirements or failure to show satisfactory progress; and

Programmatic offender management and aftercare services.

In addition, for this program, the term “drug court” is a specially designed court calendar or docket, the purposes of which are: to achieve a reduction in recidivism and substance abuse among nonviolent adult and juvenile substance abusing offenders; and to increase their likelihood for successful rehabilitation through early, continuous, and intensive judicially supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, and the use of graduated sanctions and other rehabilitation services. A separate or special jurisdiction court is neither necessary nor encouraged.

Grant recipients are expected to conduct a process evaluation that will provide information to improve the program design. Recipients of implementation or enhancement grants are also required to participate in a national evaluation of the Drug Courts Grant Program conducted by the National Institute of Justice.

### **Program Categories**

Grants are provided for three purposes: planning, implementation, and enhancement/improvement.

**Planning grants** are for jurisdictions interested in establishing drug courts and that are in the early stages of planning for that effort. Planning grants up to \$30,000 will be awarded for 12-month projects for single jurisdictions and up to \$50,000 for multijurisdictional efforts.

**Implementation grants** for new drug court programs will be awarded to jurisdictions that have already made a commitment to develop a drug court program and have identified the target population to be served and the case processing procedures that will be used. These grants will provide for a brief planning period and a subsequent implementation phase. The

maximum grant is \$400,000 for up to two years for a single jurisdiction and \$600,000 for multijurisdictional efforts.

**Note:** There will be a special Implementation grants category for jurisdictions that received FY 1997 planning grants from the OJP Drug Courts Program Office. Applications for these grants are restricted to those 80 jurisdictions that received FY 1997 Drug Courts planning grants from OJP.

**Improvement and enhancement grants** will be awarded to jurisdictions to improve or enhance services in existing drug courts. Grants of up to \$300,000 will be awarded for up to two years.

**Continuation grants** will be available for up to \$200,000 for up to two years for jurisdictions that received Fiscal Year 1996 funding from the Drug Courts Program Office.

**Mini Grants** of up to \$50,000 will be available for single-focused activities, such as information system or program evaluation development and training.

### **Applications and Awards**

The Drug Courts Grant Program is funded in the amount of \$30 million for FY 1998. The application deadline will be late February 1998.

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## Violence Against Women Grants Office Fiscal Year 1998 Program Plan

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The OJP Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) administers one formula and four discretionary grant programs. The grant programs are designed to help prevent, detect, and stop violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. VAWGO works in partnership with state, local, and tribal governments, as well as private, nonprofit organizations, to develop and support programs that ensure victim safety and offender accountability. The grants finance efforts by communities to create and adopt locally responsive approaches that encourage collaboration among all sectors, including victim service providers, victims' advocates, law enforcement authorities, health care providers, and community organizations representing educators, businesses, members of the clergy, and others involved in the fight to end violence against women. A new program being introduced in FY 1998 supports civil legal assistance programs for victims of domestic violence.

### **S•T•O•P Violence Against Women Formula Grants**

The S•T•O•P (Services•Training•Officers•Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grants are awarded to states and territories to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims. Every year, each state and territory receives a minimum of \$500,000, plus additional funds based on population. (The only exceptions to this formula are American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which are considered one state for the purposes of this program. American Samoa receives 67 percent of the annual allocation, and

the Northern Mariana Islands receive 33 percent.) States and territories must allocate 25 percent of the grant funds to law enforcement, 25 percent to prosecution, 25 percent to victim services, and the remaining 25 percent among the three categories at each grantee's discretion.

As of the end of FY 1997, more than \$275 million has been awarded to states and territories. In FY 1998, \$172 million is available for grants to states and territories, technical assistance to grantees and subgrantees, evaluation of projects, and research. VAWGO will send an application kit to the designated agency in each state and territory in January 1998. All awards are expected to be made by the end of February 1998.

### **S•T•O•P Violence Against Indian Women Discretionary Grants**

The Violence Against Women Act requires that 4 percent of the amount appropriated each year for the S•T•O•P Violence Against Women formula grants must be allocated for grants to Indian tribal governments. The S•T•O•P Violence Against Indian Women Discretionary Grant Program is intended to reduce violent crimes against Indian women by providing federal financial assistance to Indian tribal governments to develop and strengthen the tribal justice systems' responses to violent crimes against Indian women. In responding to violent crimes against Indian women, the program encourages tribal governments to develop and implement effective strategies tailored to address their unique circumstances. Tribes with law enforcement and prosecution responsibilities must allocate 25 percent of their grant funds to tribal law enforcement, 25 percent to tribal

prosecution, and 25 percent to private, nonprofit victim service providers.

In FY 1998, \$6.8 million is available for grants to Indian tribal governments. Application kits will be distributed to all eligible tribes in January 1998, and applications will be due in early 1998. The application kits will specify the deadline for submission.

## Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies

Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies provide resources and support to help states, local governments, and tribal governments treat violence against women as a serious crime requiring the coordinated involvement of the entire criminal justice system, including police officers, prosecutors, judges, probation officers, and other court personnel to ensure the victim's safety. With the resources provided through this program, law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, and the courts collaborate with each other and with nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services agencies to develop and implement programs strengthening the community response to mandatory and pro-arrest policies. Specific goals of the program are to:

- Implement mandatory arrest or pro-arrest programs and policies in police departments, including mandatory or pro-arrest programs and policies for violations of protection orders;

- Develop policies and training programs in police departments and other criminal justice and tribal agencies to improve tracking of cases involving domestic violence;

- Centralize and coordinate police enforcement, prosecution, probation, parole, or judicial responsibility for domestic violence cases in groups or

- units of police officers, prosecutors, probation and parole officers, or judges;

- Coordinate computer tracking systems to ensure communication among police, prosecutors, and both criminal and family courts;

- Strengthen legal advocacy service programs for victims of domestic violence by providing complete information and support to the victim as the case against the perpetrator develops and moves through the criminal justice system; and

- Educate judges and others responsible for judicial handling of domestic violence cases about violence against women, and improve judicial handling of such cases.

To enhance victim safety and offender accountability, VAWGO has awarded nearly \$52 million to 141 jurisdictions through the Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies to foster state and local efforts to implement mandatory or pro-arrest policies. For FY 1998, Congress has appropriated \$59 million for these grants. Application kits will be distributed in January 1998, and applications will be due in early 1998. The application kit will specify the deadline for submissions.

## Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grants

The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grants are designed to address the unique characteristics of rural communities and the additional hurdles faced by victims living in these areas. This program attempts to improve and increase services available to women and children in rural areas by encouraging community involvement in

developing a coordinated response to domestic violence and child abuse. Police, prosecutors, judges, nonprofit, nongovernmental victim service agencies, and community organizations in rural jurisdictions are required to collaborate in the development and implementation of programs designed to reduce and prevent violence against women and children in rural communities.

The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program seeks to:

Develop and implement policies, protocols, and services intended to promote early identification, intervention, and prevention of domestic violence and child victimization;

Increase victims' safety and access to treatment and counseling;

Strengthen the investigation and prosecution of domestic violence and child abuse cases; and

Develop and implement innovative, comprehensive strategies that draw on a rural jurisdiction's unique characteristics and resources to enhance understanding of the complexities of domestic violence and child victimization.

Rural grants were awarded for the first time in FY 1996 to support domestic violence and child victimization programs in 20 rural communities. No solicitation for proposals was issued in FY 1997; instead, 26 FY 1997 grant recipients were selected from the FY 1996 pool of applicants. For FY 1998, eligible applicants include all previous rural grant recipients and other entities that meet the criteria outlined in the application kit.

For FY 1998, \$25 million has been appropriated for this program. Applications for these funds will be available in January 1998, and will be

due in March 1998. More specific dates will be listed in the application kit.

## **Grants to Support Civil Legal Assistance for Victims of Domestic Violence**

In FY 1998, \$12 million is available to strengthen civil legal assistance programs for domestic violence victims. Law school legal clinics assisting battered women, as well as legal clinics operated by other entities, and domestic violence victim assistance programs will be eligible to receive funds through this program. VAWGO anticipates distributing an application kit in early 1998. The application kit will specify the purposes for which grant funds may be used, eligible applicants, and the deadline for submissions.

## Executive Office for Weed and Seed Fiscal Year 1998 Program Plan

### Weed and Seed Program for FY 1998

Operation Weed and Seed is the Department of Justice's premier community-based crime prevention program. The Weed and Seed strategy is essentially a coordination strategy that works to make a wide range of public and private sector resources more accessible to communities. The Weed and Seed strategy also has a grant component that provides limited funding to communities to assist in the implementation of crime reduction strategies.

Under the leadership of the U.S. Attorneys, the strategy brings together federal, state, and local crime-fighting agencies, social service providers, representatives of the public and private sectors, prosecutors, business owners, and neighborhood residents--linking them in a shared goal of "weeding" out violent crime and gang activity, while "seeding" the target area with social services and economic revitalization. The strategy combines law enforcement, community policing, prevention/intervention/treatment, and neighborhood restoration. The program is managed by OJP's Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS).

In FY 1998, the Weed and Seed program will continue to pursue activities that provide guidance and support (in dollars and training/technical assistance) to communities around the nation to assist them to implement the Weed and Seed strategy. These activities will include:

***Assistance in developing unfunded Weed and Seed strategies through coordination with U.S. Attorneys and others.*** In FY 1998, about two dozen sites are expected to submit strategies to EOWS for Official Recognition. Such

submission also places the site in the eligible pool for funding. Official Recognition of the strategy must be approved before grant funds can be drawn down. Applications for Official Recognition are developed through cooperation between the local U.S. Attorney's office and a broad coalition of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, social service providers, representatives of the public and private sectors, prosecutors, business owners, and neighborhood residents.

***Funding of Weed and Seed Sites.*** EOWS will provide continuation funding to over 100 sites through application kits to be distributed in mid-January 1998, with applications due mid-March 1998. While appropriated funds have increased to \$33.5 million, funding levels per site in 1998 are anticipated to be generally the same as in FY 1997, given the increase in the number of sites and the anticipated retention of the \$9 million cap on Asset Forfeiture Funds. EOWS will provide funding for OJP initiatives active in Weed and Seed sites--including Pulling America's Communities Together (PACT), Safe Kids/Safe Streets, and the Community Justice initiative--as well as AmeriCorps and the Drug Education for Youth (DEFY) program. Sites whose performance indicates that they would make good use of additional funds will be offered supplemental funds for special projects and/or expansion to additional sites within the city. Additional funds will also be offered to sites with high priority law enforcement needs. Funding several sites through a single grant to a regional or state entity will be explored. The final number of funded Weed and Seed sites is estimated to be 140.

Application kits will request information to help ensure coordination of federal resources by asking Weed and Seed grant applicants what other federal grant programs (whether from the

Justice Department or otherwise) are going into that jurisdiction for Weed and Seed or related efforts; what other federal grant monies they are currently applying for to support Weed and Seed or related, efforts; and how these efforts would be coordinated.

### ***Provision of Training and Technical***

***Assistance.*** Training and technical assistance (TA) will be provided in a number of ways: through training conferences for funded and developing sites arranged by EOWS, training selected and paid for by the grantee, training requested by the site and arranged and paid for by EOWS through the training broker, and peer-to-peer training provided by experienced training sites and coordinated by the National Association of Weed and Seed Communities. Enhanced technical assistance in data collection for sites will be provided through a grant to the Justice Research and Statistics Association. EOWS will also establish a user-friendly computer technology advice center and several new Safe Haven-based computer labs through TA from the Urban Technology Center.

## **Targeted Program Areas**

### ***Community Justice***

The Weed and Seed program will continue to build out from the community policing base to a community-oriented approach to other elements of the criminal justice system. This includes community courts, probation, and prosecution programs. Grants will be provided for community justice projects related to Weed and Seed strategies in up to eight sites.

### ***Special Emphasis Initiative Areas***

The Weed and Seed program will reinforce efforts to focus on key areas within the comprehensive approach by repeating the FY 1997 program element of providing additional funding in the following areas: gun abatement, community empowerment, truancy prevention, conflict resolution, justice innovations, jobs for at-risk youth, anti-gang programs, prevention

through the arts, and mentoring.

### ***Community Economic Development***

EOWS will work to strengthen the economic development subcommittees of Weed and Seed steering committees, improve linkages with Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities, and perform special projects. Partners in these efforts will include the National Congress for Community Economic Development (NCCED), the National Council for Urban Economic Development (CUED), and the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.

### ***Native American Sites***

EOWS will continue to support grants to the two sites participating in the Criminal Division's Indian Country Initiative, and will process expected new applications from tribes through the normal site application process.

### ***Enhanced Community Policing***

EOWS has encouraged sites to apply for funding of mobile ministations and anticipates making several awards for these purposes.

### ***Technology***

EOWS will upgrade its own technology capabilities. EOWS will also establish a user-friendly computer technology advice center and several new Safe Haven-based computer labs through TA from the Urban Technology Center.

### ***Dissemination of Weed and Seed Information***

EOWS will have a video prepared highlighting site successes and will initiate a series of video teleconferences. EOWS also will continue the *In-Sites* newsletter through assistance from Aspen Services Corporation.

### ***Resource Development and Program Sustainment Efforts***

EOWS will provide training to sites in these areas and will undertake enhanced coordination with other federal agencies to make more

resources available to sites, as directed by the Attorney General.

*May 1998*  
Justice Innovations

## **FY 1998 Program Plan Milestones**

*July 1998*  
AmeriCorps/JustServe Closing

### **Award Process**

*August 1998*  
Community Mobilization

*December 31, 1997*  
Official Recognition Applications Due for FY 1998 Funding Eligibility

*September 1998*  
Participate in DEFY Wrap-Up Workshop with Department of the Navy

*January 15, 1998*  
Application Kits Issued

*TBD*  
Computer Technology Workshop for Sites to be presented by the Urban Technology Center

*March 16, 1998*  
Applications Due

*July 1, 1998*  
Award 80 Percent of Grants

*September 30, 1998*  
Award Balance of Grants

### **Training Workshops**

*October 1997*  
Conflict Resolution  
Participation in NCPC Conference

*January 1998*  
Brainstorm Symposium (with NIJ)  
AmeriCorps/JustServe Kickoff  
Law Enforcement Issues

*February 1998*  
Application Guidance & Roles and Responsibilities of Site Partners (2 sessions: East and West)

*March 1998*  
AmeriCorps/JustServe Midyear  
OJP Community Justice Conference  
DEFY Train-the-Trainer Workshop

*April 1998*  
Resource Development

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## Other Sources of Information

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### **Department of Justice Response Center**

1-800/421-6770 or in Metro Washington, D.C. 202/307-1480

Staffed by specialists who answer questions and provide information about Justice Department funding programs. Also distributes *OJP Resource Guide*, which describes OJP programs and other resources.

### **OJP Home Page**

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

Information about OJP and links to individual home pages of each of its program bureaus and offices. Also links to home pages of OJP's administrative offices and other criminal justice Web sites, including the Justice Information Center, the home page for NIJ's National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

### **National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)**

1-800/851-3420 or in Metro Washington, D.C. 301/251-5500

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

Publications clearinghouse and library services for all OJP bureaus and offices, as well as the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Maintains document database of more than 135,000 resources related to criminal justice. Also operates individual clearinghouses for the OJP bureaus:

#### **BJA Clearinghouse**

1-800/688-4252

#### **BJS Clearinghouse**

1-800/732-3277

#### **Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse**

1-800/638-8736

#### **National Victim Resource Center**

1-800/627-6872

### **Justice Information Network (JUSTNET)**

[www.nlectc.org](http://www.nlectc.org)

Internet-based service that provides information on new technology, equipment, and services available to the criminal justice community through NIJ's National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC).

### **Corrections Technical Assistance Line**

1-800/848-6325 or in Metro Washington, D.C. 202/305-4866

Responds to requests for technical assistance related to the planning, design, construction, or implementation of a boot camp or other correctional program. Staffed by program specialists from OJP's Corrections Program Office. Assistance provided through the National Institute of Corrections (NIC).

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## Main OJP Office Numbers

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Assistant Attorney General  
810 Seventh Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20531  
202/307-5933

**Bureau of Justice Assistance**

Nancy Gist  
Director  
202/514-6278

**Bureau of Justice Statistics**

Jan M. Chaiken, Ph.D.  
Director  
202/307-0765

**National Institute of Justice**

Jeremy Travis  
Director  
202/307-2942

**Office of Juvenile Justice  
and Delinquency Prevention**

Shay Bilchik  
Administrator  
202/307-5911

**Office for Victims of Crime**

Reginald L. Robinson  
Acting Director  
202/307-5983

**Violence Against Women Office**

Bonnie Campbell  
Director  
202/616-8894

**Executive Office for Weed and Seed**

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202/616-1152

**Violence Against Women Grants Office**

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**Corrections Program Office**

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**Drug Courts Program Office**

Marilyn Roberts  
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202/616-5001

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Norena Henry  
Director  
202/616-9053

**Office of Congressional  
and Public Affairs**

Harri j. Kramer  
Director  
202/307-0703

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## Glossary of Acronyms

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AARP	American Association of Retired Persons
ACA	American Correctional Association
APRI	American Prosecutors Research Institute
BATF	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance
BJS	Bureau of Justice Statistics
BOP	Bureau of Prisons
COPS	Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services
CPO	Corrections Program Office
DCPO	Drug Courts Program Office
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
EOUSA	Executive Office for United States Attorneys
EOWS	Executive Office for Weed and Seed
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IACP	International Association of Chiefs of Police
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service
JRSA	Justice Research and Statistics Association
LLEBG	Local Law Enforcement Block Grants
NAAG	National Association of Attorneys General
NCJRS	National Criminal Justice Reference Service
NCPC	National Crime Prevention Council
NCSC	National Center for State Courts
NDAA	National District Attorneys Association
NIC	National Institute of Corrections
NIJ	National Institute of Justice
NIJC	National Indian Justice Center
NSA	National Sheriffs' Association
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
OJP	Office of Justice Programs
ONDCP	Office of National Drug Control Policy
OVC	Office for Victims of Crime
PERF	Police Executive Research Forum
SJI	State Justice Institute
VAWGO	Violence Against Women Grants Office

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