



BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

FY 1995 Discretionary Program Announcement — & — Application Kit

BJA Bureau of
Justice Assistance

**FY 1995
Discretionary
Program
Announcement
— & —
Application Kit**

Dear Colleague:

I am pleased to present the *FY 1995 Program Announcement and Application Kit*, which contains the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Discretionary Program Plan for FY 1995. BJA assists States and local jurisdictions through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. Through the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program, BJA provides leadership for the prevention and control of crime and violence and for criminal justice system improvement at the State and local levels. BJA also develops and tests new approaches in criminal justice and crime control and encourages replication of effective programs and practices by State and local agencies.

This year, BJA's plan focuses primarily on demonstration programs of national scope. These programs support two goals: to assist States and local units of government in reducing and preventing crime, violence, and drug abuse and to improve the criminal justice system. To meet these goals, BJA will work with communities to develop comprehensive strategies and expansive, problem-solving partnerships. Special emphasis is placed on anti-violence initiatives, particularly those dedicated to reducing the availability of illegal firearms and to providing young people with alternatives to gangs and criminal involvement. Additionally, BJA will continue to work in partnership with State and local law enforcement and the United States Attorneys to improve the adjudication process; to assist States in alleviating prison overcrowding by fostering corrections options programs; and to focus resources on the evaluation of promising programs and on dissemination of information about these programs to the field.

BJA's Program Plan for FY 1995 includes a \$50 million appropriation for general programs and a \$12 million appropriation for the Corrections Options Program. It describes planned activities for the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program and the National White Collar Crime Center. Joint efforts planned with other Federal agencies are also described.

Obviously, our dollars are limited. To remain consistent with the Administration's policies and to get the most for each dollar spent, I am committed to making BJA's Discretionary Grant Program as competitive as possible and to maximizing the impact of these limited competitive dollars through a wide array of programs directed toward urban communities, rural areas, and Native American communities. Therefore, BJA will direct its efforts in FY 1995 as follows:

- Give preference to applicants who leverage BJA dollars through partnerships among organizations that can commit other resources to a proposed project (such as Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities).

- Notify all grantees that continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed; rather, it will be based on performance and other relevant factors.
- Institute the practice of awarding a declining BJA share of total funding for second and subsequent years where continuation funding is provided.
- Continue consultation with the National Institute of Justice to complete the development of a strategy for obtaining early evaluative information on particularly promising programs for early dissemination to our constituents.
- Promote activities that complement the initiatives being implemented through the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.
- Continue to maximize the resources of the Office of Justice Programs by working in partnership with the National Institute of Justice, the Office for Victims of Crime, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, other components of the U.S. Department of Justice, and public and private entities dedicated to improving the criminal justice system.

These initiatives, coupled with focused goals and objectives, will build stronger partnerships at all levels, encompassing all components of the criminal justice system and beyond.

Nancy E. Gist
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance

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Introduction

Crime and violence affect the lives of every American, either directly, through victimization, or indirectly, by changing the way we live. Growing rates of violent crime, especially among our young, create new challenges for the criminal justice system as well as for communities plagued by crime, gangs, drugs, and violence.

This Program Announcement and Application Kit describes activities planned by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for FY 1995 to assist States and local communities in addressing these problems. During FY 1995, BJA is placing emphasis on developing and implementing comprehensive approaches to crime, neighborhood-based programs with active citizen involvement, and violence prevention and control initiatives with an emphasis on youth handgun violence. BJA will also focus on improving the ability of the criminal justice system to remove serious and violent offenders from our communities.

This document describes programs that will be funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (hereinafter referred to as “Byrne”) Discretionary Grant Program, which includes a \$50 million appropriation for general programs and a \$12 million appropriation for the Correctional Options Program. It also describes planned activities for the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program and the National White Collar Crime Center, which are administered by BJA, as well as joint efforts with other Federal agencies. In addition, this document explains BJA’s planning process and program requirements and provides the forms and instructions needed to prepare an application for funds.

Goals

The FY 1995 Program Plan addresses BJA’s two goals in assisting State and local units of government: (1) reduce and prevent crime and violence and (2) improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. Enhanced coordination and cooperation of Federal, State, and local efforts facilitate achievement of these goals. Objectives for each of the goals are outlined below; the programs addressing the objectives are described in the remaining sections of this publication.

Goal 1 — Reduce and prevent crime and violence

Objectives:

- 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 crime- and violence-prevention efforts.

- Provide national-scope training and technical assistance to support local crime-, drug use-, and violence-prevention efforts.
- Provide young people with legitimate opportunities and activities that serve as alternatives to crime and involvement with gangs.
- Reduce the availability of illegal weapons and develop programs to address violence in our communities, homes, schools, and workplaces.

Goal 2 — Improve the functioning of the criminal justice system

Objectives:

- Enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to reduce crime, drug trafficking and sales, and violence.
- 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 (INS), to apprehend and deport criminal aliens.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of funded programs, disseminate results, and enhance the ability of criminal justice agencies to use new information technologies.

How Priorities Were Established

Priorities for the FY 1995 Discretionary Grant Program reflect a balance of congressional mandates, Administration priorities, and needs expressed by State and local criminal justice practitioners. The goals are defined by the authorizing legislation for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. Priorities for a number of specific programs to address those goals are mandated by Congress through the earmarking of the appropriation.

BJA's priorities also reflect Administration and U.S. Department of Justice priorities, especially those regarding the need to reduce violent crime, develop comprehensive approaches to crime and violence, focus on youth, and include active citizen participation in prevention efforts.

During the planning process, BJA solicited input on priorities from national organizations representing State and local governments, criminal justice agencies, and community groups. Input was also requested from the State agencies that administer the Byrne Formula Grant Program, as well as from U.S. Attorneys. As a result, a number of programs addressing current issues were incorporated into this plan.

Types of Programs

BJA is authorized by Congress to make awards to public and private agencies and organizations for national-scope and multi-State programs, demonstration programs, training, and technical assistance to assist States and local jurisdictions. National-scope programs provide a service or product of benefit throughout the country or across multiple States, or address issues of national concern. Demonstration programs are used to develop, test, evaluate, and document new programs and practices. Training for State and local criminal justice practitioners and others provides them with state-of-the-art information on effective programs and practices. Technical assistance is provided to sites participating in demonstration programs or is available to help an individual jurisdiction implement a program or practice or address a specific issue.

Competitive and Noncompetitive Grants

Descriptions of BJA's competitive programs can be found in Section I: Program Announcement. Whenever possible, BJA encourages broad participation in the grants process by public and private agencies and organizations at the State and local levels and makes awards on a competitive basis.

Each year, BJA also makes noncompetitive awards. Brief descriptions of the noncompetitive programs are found in Section III: Program Plan. Several factors limit the number of competitive programs:

- **Congressional Earmarks** — Each year Congress directs BJA to award a portion of the appropriated funds for specified programs and/or organizations. In FY 1995, more than \$23 million of the \$50 million appropriated for general discretionary programs were earmarked for specific programs. BJA was also directed to review other programs (soft earmarks) for possible funding.
- **Continuation and Implementation Grants** — Many of BJA's programs require several years of funding to accomplish their goals. For example, training efforts require several years of funding to develop the curriculum and to reach the intended audience. Demonstration sites, which are generally selected competitively the first year, require 2–3 years of funding to fully develop, implement, and evaluate the program. In addition, BJA has funded several planning efforts with implementation funding provided in subsequent years.

- **Limited Competition** — Limited competition is used when a limited number of jurisdictions or organizations meet the requirements of the program. These jurisdictions or organizations are then invited to compete for an award. A limited competition saves jurisdictions or organizations that will not qualify the time and expense of preparing an application. It also allows BJA to concentrate technical assistance and training on this limited pool of applicants.
- **Sole Source Selection** — In some cases, only one organization or agency has the capability, expertise, or constituents to administer a program that BJA wants to implement. For example, an association representing a constituency that BJA wants to reach through technical assistance or training may be the best organization to implement a specific program. In other cases, BJA may make an award on a noncompetitive basis to an agency that has developed an innovative program and has the expertise to implement it.

In FY 1995, BJA has modified applicant requirements and review criteria to facilitate stronger partnerships with grantee agencies and to maximize the impact of limited competitive dollars. These modifications include:

- Giving preference to applicants who leverage BJA dollars through partnerships among organizations bringing a commitment of other resources to a proposed project (such as Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities).
- Notifying all grantees that continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed but, rather, will be based on performance and other relevant factors.
- Providing a declining share of total funding for second and subsequent years to grantees that receive continuation funding after FY 1995.

Application Process

The Program Announcement in Section I contains descriptions of competitive programs and serves as a request for proposals. It outlines program specific requirements. The Application Kit in Section II provides general application requirements and the forms needed to complete an application. A copy of BJA's FY 1995 Program Plan appears in Section III. It describes BJA's priorities for FY 1995 and provides a short description of all competitive and noncompetitive programs that are planned for FY 1995.

- **Competitive Programs**—Detailed application requirements are provided for competitive programs, including the purpose of the program, background, goals, objectives, program design, eligibility requirements, selection criteria, award period, award amount, and due date. Applications for competitive programs are due by July 28, 1995. A panel of experts will be established for each competitive program area to review and rank the applications. Funding decisions are made by the Director of BJA.

- **Noncompetitive Programs**—BJA staff will contact applicants for noncompetitive programs to discuss application requirements and due dates.

The U.S. Department of Justice Response Center staff are available to respond to questions and provide technical assistance to applicants and other interested parties. The Response Center telephone number is 1-800-421-6770.

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Section I: Program Announcement

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Communities in Action to Prevent Drug Abuse II: Reclaiming Our Communities

\$400,000

The Bureau of Justice Assistance, in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), will continue a unique demonstration program at the grassroots level. The National Training and Information Center (NTIC) and up to 10 of its affiliated neighborhood-based organizations will implement a program to reduce crime and violence and to help residents access services of local job training and employment systems. Key program elements are establishment and/or enhancement of local planning teams and partnerships of public officials, law enforcement, representatives of private industry councils (and other groups that focus on providing job training and related services), other service providers, businesses, churches, schools, community organizations, youth, and other residents; the development of short-, intermediate-, and long-term strategies; community policing; prevention education; and development of training opportunities for job placement. DOL will also contribute \$400,000 to the program.

Background

In recent years, BJA has tested the concept of neighborhood partnership and coalition building to mobilize citizens and representatives of local units of government to work closely together, providing prevention education and direct services to youth and their families, testing innovative community-based prevention strategies, and reestablishing and revitalizing drug-infested communities. Through these initiatives, administered by national, State, and local agencies and organizations, the following key elements of successful programming have been identified:

- A multifaceted planning team or task force is formed.
- Law enforcement is engaged as a partner.
- Community representatives are actively involved in the development, implementation, and monitoring of strategies for policing neighborhoods.
- A target area is identified and defined.
- Effective programs often begin with small, tangible victories, such as mobilizing residents to reclaim a particular street corner. The confidence that these victories engender is then used to tackle larger issues.
- Programs can be implemented for as little as \$15,000 to \$50,000, with funds generally directed toward staffing a community organizer, paying overhead costs (i.e., rent, phones, photocopying, limited travel), and providing technical assistance.

Administering Organization

Since 1972, NTIC, a nationally recognized organization based in Chicago, Illinois, has espoused the concept that no one segment of society can effectively address its problems, particularly those associated with crime, violence, and illicit drug use. The remedy lies in building and maintaining locally established community-based partnerships and coalitions comprising all facets of the community.

The Communities in Action to Prevent Drug Abuse Program is based on linkages NTIC has established through its partnership with the National Crime Prevention Council and through an earlier program it developed entitled “Project CLEAN—Communities Linked for Education and Action Against Narcotics.” Launched in Chicago in 1988, this program developed partnerships and leveraged resources through foundations and other financial institutions, resulting in the mobilization of grassroots efforts to attack problems associated with crime, violence, and drug trafficking.

Program Goals

The goals of the program are to:

- Improve and enhance quality of life through the education and mobilization of community members to take action against crime, violence, and illicit drug use.
- Promote the adoption and implementation of comprehensive community-based programs.
- Work with the jurisdiction to support and implement community policing strategies.
- Develop new approaches to meet training and employment needs of unskilled, dislocated, and other workers who face particular disadvantages in the job market.
- Assess the impact of local programs to determine successful workplan elements and/or initiatives for possible replication in other jurisdictions.

Program Objectives

The objectives of this program are to:

- Establish or enhance a multifaceted neighborhood planning team involving youth, residents, clergy, businesses, the media, law enforcement, representatives of private industry councils and other institutions that provide training and employment services, additional public and private service providers, and elected officials.

- Develop and implement cost-effective short-, intermediate-, and long-term strategies associated with crime and violence reduction *and* enhanced job skills training opportunities leading to employment.
- Identify, establish, and implement community-based prevention education initiatives.
- Provide youth with alternatives to gang and drug involvement.
- Improve deteriorating social and economic structures in the target neighborhood.
- Provide training and technical assistance to youth, citizens, and law enforcement.

Application Requirements

A. Program Strategy and Implementation Plan

This solicitation invites applications from NTIC-affiliated, nonprofit organizations that are interested in implementing strategies to promote the acceptance and practice of community policing; working with law enforcement, job training and employment service providers, and others to rehabilitate and revitalize crime- and violence-ridden neighborhoods; empowering residents through the strengthening of local partnerships; being fiscally and programmatically responsible for this federally funded initiative; and responding to NTIC, BJA, and DOL in a timely fashion.

Applications must describe plans to conduct the following planning and implementation stages and to complete products.

Stage 1 — Planning

In developing the program's strategy, the applicant shall assess current crime and violence reduction strategies and job training and related activities that are being conducted at the neighborhood level; review reports on previously conducted demonstrations and initiatives; review, assess, and address local employment statistics and job markets; consult with community representatives to assess the program's overall fiscal and programmatic needs; and use general demographic information to portray the target area.

The application should specify the method of conducting the assessment and the data collection procedures, identify the project's fiscal and programmatic needs, and identify additional resources (i.e., in-kind resources and funding) that can be either directed or redirected to enhance federally funded program efforts beyond the established program period.

Stage 2 — Program Implementation

The application must include a strategy with the following components:

- A comprehensive plan for addressing crime and violence reduction and job development in the target neighborhood.
- Identification of training and technical assistance needs to meet established goals and objectives.
- A marketing scheme to raise awareness about the project and build interest among public and private entities.
- An implementation plan or timeline identifying critical work elements and milestones.
- A plan addressing project continuation beyond the Federal program period.

Stage 3 — Evaluation/Assessment

The application must contain an evaluation plan that details what data will be collected and how it will be analyzed to assess the impact of the program.

B. Organizational Capability

The applicant's potential to conduct the project successfully from both a programmatic and a financial position must be described. The applicant must have the management and financial capability to implement a project of this size and scope effectively. The application should describe any past experience in administering grants.

C. Qualifications of the Project Staff

The application should describe the management structure and staffing for the project and demonstrate the ability of the staff to successfully implement and complete the project. One person must be designated as project director.

D. Budget

The application must contain a budget, supported by a budget narrative, that is reasonable and necessary for attainment of project objectives. The budget narrative must document how estimated costs for budget items are derived and relate those costs to project objectives.

Preference will be given to applicants who propose to leverage BJA dollars within their own organizations or through partnerships with other organizations to bring a

commitment of additional resources to the project. Applicants should also describe any in-kind contributions to the project.

Technical Assistance

NTIC will have responsibility for overseeing the program's day-to-day activities, conducting onsite trainings, providing telephone consultation, holding at least one national training cluster workshop, assisting sites in using their projects as a springboard to resolve problems in other neighborhoods, working with sites to identify resources that can be directed or redirected to enhance federally funded initiatives, and reporting results of the program to the criminal justice field. NTIC will carefully document and prepare a final report on successes, concerns, pitfalls, and lessons learned.

Eligibility Requirements

Applications are invited from NTIC-affiliated nonprofit, neighborhood-based organizations.

Selection Criteria

The applicant's submission will be assessed on the extent to which it meets the following criteria:

Soundness of the proposed strategy	35 points
Appropriateness of the program implementation plan	30 points
Organizational capability	15 points
Qualifications of the project staff	10 points
Budget and commitment of other resources	10 points

Award Period

The program period is 24 months.

Award Amount

Grants totaling no more than \$60,000 each may be awarded for up to 10 project sites. An award of up to \$200,000 will be made to NTIC to support the project sites and document the program.

Continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed; decisions will be based on performance and other relevant factors. If continuation funds are made available, the Federal share of total costs will decrease to 75 percent for the second award and to 50 percent for the third award.

Due Date

Applications must be postmarked by July 28, 1995.

Contact

Questions pertaining to application development should be directed to Jaci Feldman, NTIC, 810 N. Milwaukee Rd., Chicago, IL 60622. Her telephone number is 1-312-243-3035. For further information on the application requirements or process, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.

Homicide Investigation Enhancement Program

\$300,000

The purpose of this program is to develop a model or models that assist jurisdictions faced with high and increasing rates of homicides by enhancing their capacity and ability to investigate them. One or two demonstration sites will implement the model(s) and various procedures and policies as appropriate to the situation. The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) will develop the model(s) and provide technical assistance to demonstration sites. The model(s) will be based on the Homicide Investigation Enhancement Program at the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) of the District of Columbia. This program, funded in FY 1994, assisted the MPD in restructuring its Homicide Unit and its operations. In addition, the program will explore ways to utilize the resources and expertise of Federal law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the U.S. Marshal's Service.

Background

Over the past 10 years, many of the Nation's large cities have experienced an unprecedented increase in the number of homicides committed each year. This alarming increase is attributed to the battle over turf in the drug trade and easy access to firearms. The District of Columbia has led the Nation over the past several years in the number of homicides per capita. In 1987, the city had 228 homicides. In 1990 and 1991, record numbers of homicides were reported, with 483 and 489 homicides respectively. In 1993, the number of homicides was 467. Numerous factors have contributed to the growth of violence in the city, including an increase in the number of available weapons and more sophisticated firepower, the introduction of crack cocaine in the late 1980's, and the prevalence of gangs who distributed the narcotics. The changing nature of homicides is best characterized by the increase in the number that are random, involve strangers, are committed with automatic weapons, and include youth as either the victim and/or the perpetrator.

The Homicide Branch investigates all homicides, justifiable or nonjustifiable, as well as all questionable deaths, suicides, and deaths of individuals who are not under the care of medical personnel. Although the investigation of these nonhomicide deaths is not as extensive as that of a known homicide, resources and personnel are still necessary.

Although forensics has made quantum strides in improving the accuracy and the amount of information available to detectives, the nature of homicides has altered their ability to use all the forensic evidence and information gathered during each investigation effectively. Tracking handguns is difficult because of the sheer number on the streets. Gaining cooperation of possible witnesses is even harder. With the overtone of "gangland" slayings, violent revenge by gang members, and the total disregard for human life that is part of many drug trafficking operations, witnesses are very reluctant to come forward and provide information. The social climate surrounding many homicides today has increased fear among community members. This fear is

amplified by a lack of trust in law enforcement and lack of confidence that even a federally supported witness protection plan can protect a witness.

In FY 1994, BJA funded the Homicide Investigation Enhancement Program at the District of Columbia MPD. The intent of the program is to increase the capacity of the MPD Homicide Branch to conduct investigations that lead to the arrest and conviction of perpetrators of homicide. To accomplish this aim, four components have been brought into play: the quantity and quality of manpower, the deployment of those human resources, the skill and ability to apply investigative techniques, and the nonhuman resources or tools that are available to personnel performing the investigation.

First MPD addressed the number of cases per homicide investigator. The Branch increased the number of investigators to 53, maintaining an annual caseload of six cases per investigator per year. The quality of the investigator has also been addressed through an improved screening and selection process to ensure that the move from uniform to detective is based on job performance and aptitude for the work.

Just as important as the availability of human resources to handle the cases is the deployment of those resources. The Homicide Branch is participating in a department-wide evaluation of needs as well as the best deployment of personnel to meet those needs. A reorganization of the Homicide Unit has redeployed investigators based on geographic area. This reorganization has aided the investigators' ability to familiarize themselves with the citizens, the neighborhoods, and the criminal element. In addition, Assistant U.S. Attorneys, who are responsible for the prosecution of felonies in the District, are similarly assigned. This effort has increased the effectiveness of the investigators, leading to increased clearance and conviction rates in homicide cases.

A new and/or restructured training curriculum based on experience in the investigation of current homicides is under ongoing development. This experience is augmented by current legal procedure and laws, and by close cooperation between the prosecution and the police. Training places emphasis on forensics in gathering evidence and in presenting and prosecuting cases in court.

The program embraces and uses new technology to the greatest extent possible to assist in gathering evidence and conducting an investigation. This technology may take the form of scientific theory, methodology, practice, and/or equipment. An automated data management system has been developed to significantly enhance the collection, organization, and management of the investigative data. Computers will enable investigators to use the system in the field, in vehicles, or in the office.

Program Goal

The goal of this program is to develop a model or models to help police departments decrease rates of homicides and increase clearance rates.

Program Objectives

The program objectives are to:

- Assess the applicability of the MPD model and adapt it to other demonstration sites.
- Demonstrate the homicide model(s).
- Provide technical assistance to MPD and the demonstration sites.
- Evaluate the demonstration sites.
- Disseminate information on the results of the program and promote replication.

Application Requirements

A. Description of Need

This section should contain an analysis of the jurisdiction's homicides, including the number of homicides from 1985 to 1994, the types of homicides, the weapons of choice, the homicide rate over the last 10 years, and the clearance rate for those years. Also, applicants should provide insight into why clearance rates are declining, low, or stable and what has been done to date to try to reduce homicides and increase clearance rates.

B. Organizational Capability

The application should describe how the homicide unit is selected, deployed, and managed. Applicants must also demonstrate that they have the management and financial capability to implement a project of this size and scope effectively.

C. Soundness of Strategy

This solicitation invites applications from jurisdictions to serve as demonstration sites. Selected sites will implement and test the homicide model developed by PERF and MPD.

The application should provide a strategy to improve homicide investigations. It should address the quantity and quality of manpower, deployment of those human resources, the

ability to apply investigative skills, and the nonhuman resources or tools that are available to the personnel performing homicide investigations.

In addition, the application should discuss selection criteria for investigators; policies and procedures for training new investigators and in-service courses for current investigators; evaluation and performance indicators for investigators; review of the available technology for investigators; and proposed methods of addressing areas of concern for homicide units, such as reluctant witnesses and use of Racketeer-Influenced Corrupt Organizations (RICO) and other Federal legal tools.

D. Implementation Plan

Applicants should provide a plan for implementing the strategy described above. The implementation plan should include a detailed schedule with milestones for significant tasks. The schedule and milestones must reflect the objectives of the program, and should be quantifiable to facilitate the assessment of progress and project effectiveness.

E. Budget

The application must contain a budget, supported by a budget narrative, that is reasonable and necessary for attainment of project objectives. The budget narrative must document how estimated costs for budget items are derived and relate those costs to project objectives.

Preference will be given to applicants who propose to leverage BJA dollars within their own organizations or through partnerships with other organizations to bring a commitment of additional resources to the project. Applicants should also describe any in-kind contributions to the project.

Program Evaluation

In addition to the assessment referenced in the application requirements, a national-level evaluation may be conducted. The evaluation would use some combination of process and impact measures. Evaluators may visit sites to collect data for the evaluation. All selected applicants must be willing to participate in such a national evaluation.

Eligibility Requirements

Applications for demonstration sites will be accepted from local law enforcement agencies that serve jurisdictions with populations of 75,000 or more, have a high or increasing rate of homicides, and have a low or decreasing homicide clearance rate.

Selection Criteria

All applicants will be evaluated and rated based on the extent to which they meet the following weighted criteria:

Description of need	30 points
Organizational capability	20 points
Soundness of the proposed strategy	30 points
Appropriateness of program implementation plan	10 points
Budget and commitment of other resources	10 points

Award Period

These grant awards will be for a 15-month period.

Award Amount

Up to \$100,000 will be awarded to one or two demonstration sites. PERF will be awarded \$100,000 to develop the model and provide technical assistance to MPD and the demonstration sites.

Continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed; decisions will be based on performance and other relevant factors. If continuation funds are made available, the Federal share of total costs will decrease to 75 percent for the second award and to 50 percent for the third award.

Due Date

Applications must be postmarked no later than July 28, 1995.

Contact

For further information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.

Firearms Trafficking Program

\$1,000,000

The BJA Firearms Trafficking Program, in cooperation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) in the U.S. Department of Treasury, will demonstrate effective strategies to reduce the level of violent crime by reducing the illegal trafficking of firearms.

Background

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reported in its *Violent Crime*, which records selected findings from its National Crime Victimization Survey, that young people ages 16–24 consistently have the highest violent crime victimization rates. While violent crime in this age group has increased, rates for older adults have remained steady or have decreased. The violent crime rate peaked for 16–19 year olds in 1991 and for 12–15 year olds in 1992 (the latest year studied). In 1992, offenders armed with handguns committed a record 931,000 violent crimes, according to *Guns and Crime*, published by BJS in April 1994. Males were twice as likely as females and blacks three times as likely as whites to be victims of handgun crimes. For males age 16–19, the rate for blacks (40 per 1,000 persons) was four times that of whites, and for males 20–24, the rate for blacks (29 per 1,000 persons) was three times that of whites.

Program Goals

The goals of this program are to:

- Reduce the number of Federal firearms licensees and ensure that those who do obtain licenses have a legitimate reason for doing so.
- Reduce the level of firearms-related violent crime in the demonstration sites.

Program Objectives

The program objectives are to:

- Enhance the ability of State and local law enforcement officials to conduct more complete and comprehensive background investigations on Federal Firearms License applicants for new licenses and renewals.
- Identify, target, investigate, and prosecute individuals and dismantle organizations involved in the unlawful use, sale, or acquisition of firearms in violation of Federal and State laws.

Application Requirements

A. Public Safety Need

Applicants must document the jurisdiction's rate of violent crimes and indicators of a significant problem regarding the use of firearms in the commission of those violent crimes, and/or document that the jurisdiction is a source of supply for those who are illegally trafficking in firearms.

B. Strategy

Applicants may address either of the two program goals set forth for this program, or they may develop a strategy that combines both of the program goals in a comprehensive approach to firearms-related violence. A successful strategy under this program will be one that has a high potential for applicability and transferability to other jurisdictions.

The strategy should specify objectives to be attained during the project period and show they are reasonable, measurable, achievable, and supported by a needs assessment.

The strategy should clearly demonstrate how grant resources, in conjunction with other resources provided by the applicant agency, will be used to enhance the ability of State and local law enforcement officials to conduct more complete and comprehensive background investigations on Federal Firearms License applicants for new licenses and renewals; and/or identify, target, investigate, and prosecute individuals and dismantle organizations that use firearms to commit crimes of violence or that are involved in the sale or acquisition of firearms in violation of Federal and State laws.

The strategy should also provide documentation of a commitment between the applicant and ATF to work in partnership to achieve program goals. In addition, the strategy should include a plan for both a process and an impact assessment.

C. Implementation Plan

The applicant should provide a plan for implementing the strategy described above. The implementation plan should provide a detailed schedule that includes milestones for significant tasks. The schedule and milestones must reflect the objectives of the program and should be quantifiable to facilitate the assessment of progress and project effectiveness.

D. Continuation Plan

The application should describe how the activities initiated with the assistance of grant funding will be maintained and continued once grant funding has expired.

E. Budget

The application must contain a budget, supported by a budget narrative, that is reasonable and necessary for attainment of project objectives. The budget narrative must document how estimated costs for budget items are derived and relate those costs to project objectives.

Preference will be given to applicants who propose to leverage BJA dollars within their own organizations or through partnerships with other organizations, to bring a commitment of additional resources to the project. Applicants should also describe any in-kind contributions to the project.

Program Evaluation

In addition to the assessment referenced in Section B, a national evaluation of this program using a combination of process and impact measures may be conducted. Evaluators may visit sites to collect data for the evaluation, and all applicants must be willing to participate in such a national evaluation.

Eligibility Requirements

Applications are invited from law enforcement and prosecution agencies, or consortia of such agencies, in jurisdictions that can demonstrate a high rate of violent crime involving the use of firearms or that can substantiate that they represent jurisdictions recognized as source areas for the illicit trafficking of firearms. Eligible agencies must also demonstrate active participation by ATF in any proposed project design.

Selection Criteria

Applications will be evaluated based on the extent to which they meet the following weighted criteria:

Public safety need	30 points
Soundness of strategy	30 points
Implementation plan	20 points
Continuation plan	10 points
Budget and commitment of other resources	10 points

Award Period

Grants awarded under this solicitation will be for a period of 18 months.

Award Amounts

Three to four projects will be funded at up to \$350,000 per site.

Continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed; decisions will be based on performance and other relevant factors. If continuation funds are made available, the Federal share of total costs will decrease to 75 percent for the second award and to 50 percent for the third award.

Due Date

Applications must be postmarked no later than July 28, 1995.

Contact

For further information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.

Auto-Theft Deterrence, Investigation, and Prosecution Program

\$200,000

The purpose of the BJA Auto-Theft Deterrence, Investigation, and Prosecution Program is to develop, demonstrate, and assess effective strategies to reduce the incidence of auto theft, carjackings, and trafficking of stolen motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts.

Background

According to statistics published by the FBI, an estimated total of 1,561,047 thefts of motor vehicles occurred in the United States in 1993. These offenses accounted for 13 percent of all property crime. Data also indicate that motor vehicle theft occurs primarily in large cities.

During 1993, the estimated value of motor vehicles stolen nationwide was nearly \$7.5 billion. Seventy-nine percent of motor vehicles stolen were automobiles, 15 percent were trucks and buses, and the remainder were other types.

Law enforcement agencies nationwide recorded a 14 percent motor vehicle clearance rate for 1993. The clearance rate was lowest in cities (13 percent) compared with suburban counties (16 percent) and rural agencies (33 percent).¹

Carjacking, a type of robbery, is theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle by force or threat of force. Between 1987 and 1992, 175,000 completed and attempted carjackings took place in the United States. Of the estimated 35,500 carjackings per year, 18,600 are completed and 16,900 are attempted.

Carjackings accounted for 2 percent of the 1.9 million motor vehicle thefts per year nationwide. Although most carjacking victims escaped without injury, in 52 percent of the carjackings, the offender succeeded in stealing the victim's motor vehicle.² Based on research conducted in 1992, the FBI determined that 15 metropolitan areas accounted for more than 90 percent of the carjackings.³

¹ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Crime in the United States, 1993*. Uniform Crime Reports. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. 1994.

² Bureau of Justice Statistics. "Carjacking." Crime Data Brief. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. March 1994.

³ Federal Bureau of Investigation. *Carjacking Analysis in the United States*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. 1993.

Various States have experimented with approaches to deal with the issue of auto theft and carjacking. Some States, such as Michigan and Illinois, are financing projects with an annual \$1 assessment on each insured noncommercial passenger vehicle.

In 1992, Congress passed the Anti-Car Theft Act. This Act authorizes the Director of BJA to assist States in curbing motor vehicle thefts and related violence. In FY 1994, BJA awarded funds to Kings County, New York, and Essex and Union Counties, New Jersey, to enhance their ability to enforce and prosecute such crimes.

Program Goals

The goal of this program is to enhance the efforts of State and local law enforcement and prosecutors to:

- Reduce the incidence of automobile theft and carjacking in selected urban jurisdictions.
- Document and assess innovative program strategies to deter, investigate, arrest, and prosecute offenders of auto theft, carjacking, and trafficking in stolen auto parts.
- Eliminate incentives for committing auto theft, receiving stolen property, or trafficking in stolen property.

Program Objectives

The objectives of the program are to:

- Develop new and innovative strategies to reduce, prevent, and deter motor vehicle theft and violence.
- Develop tactical coordination between law enforcement agencies and prosecutors in addressing problems of auto theft and carjackings.
- Develop and implement interagency and intergovernmental plans to improve motor vehicle theft enforcement.
- Increase the likelihood of arrest and prosecution for motor vehicle theft and carjacking.
- Enhance the ability of State and local law enforcement officials to conduct more complete and comprehensive investigations of auto theft, carjacking, and trafficking in stolen property.

- Target repeat offenders, who account for a disproportionate percentage of all automobile thefts committed within targeted jurisdictions.
- Assess the effectiveness of these strategies.
- Develop reports for publication by BJA in order to disseminate valuable information about this program to the criminal justice community.

Application Requirements

A. Problem Statement

Applicants should discuss and present statistical analyses of the extent and nature of the problem in their jurisdictions.

B. Goals and Objectives

Applicants must provide goals and objectives for their programs that are consistent with this program announcement. Objectives should be clear, measurable, and attainable.

C. Program Design

The program design should present a strategy for meeting the goals and objectives of this program and should present, in detail, the activities that will be accomplished during the period of this grant to meet these goals and objectives.

The design must include the following components:

1. This program is designed to be a cooperative effort between law enforcement, prosecutors, and other applicable organizations. Therefore, it is important that the applicant describe the nature of this partnership in the design and implementation of this program. A Memorandum of Understanding must be included in the appendix of the application.
2. Evaluation is critical to ensure that the program is operating as designed and that it is meeting its goals in terms of the process and the impact on auto theft and/or carjacking. Therefore, the applicant must present an evaluation design that is in accordance with its program strategy. This section should describe the method of conducting the evaluation and identify the proposed evaluators, the data to be collected, data collection timeframes, reports to be submitted to BJA, and reporting timeframes.
3. Applications should identify program products that will be developed so that other jurisdictions may benefit from the development and implementation of this

program. The applicant should discuss how these products will benefit the field as well as the intended audience. BJA will be responsible for publishing any documents emanating from this program.

4. Applications should contain a detailed implementation plan with a monthly timeline that indicates significant activities and milestones in the project, including program products.

D. Project Management Structure

The management structure and staffing must be adequate to successfully implement and complete the project. One person must be designated as the lead project director.

E. Organizational Capability

The applicant must describe the organization's potential to conduct the project successfully from both a programmatic and a financial standpoint. The applicant should also address expertise in the particular subject matter of this program.

F. Budget and Budget Narrative

Proposed budget costs must be reasonable, allowable, cost effective for the activities proposed, and solely for the achievement of program objectives. All costs must be justified in the budget narrative.

Preference will be given to applicants who propose to leverage BJA dollars within their own organizations or through partnerships with other organizations to bring a commitment of additional resources to the project. Applicants should also describe any in-kind contributions to the project.

Eligibility Requirements

This program is designed for cities experiencing high rates of auto theft and carjacking when compared with other jurisdictions in the Nation. Applications will be accepted from law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, or multijurisdictional and/or multi-agency task forces. A lead agency must be designated for administration of the grant.

The following cities are eligible to apply for funds. The list includes the 25 cities with the highest motor vehicle theft rates per 100,000 population in 1993 and/or the top 15 cities with the highest number of carjackings in 1992.

Fresno, California

Long Beach, California

Los Angeles, California

Oakland, California

Sacramento, California

San Bernadino, California

San Diego, California

San Francisco, California

Stockton, California

Washington, DC
Miami, Florida

Tampa, Florida
Atlanta, Georgia
Chicago, Illinois
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
New Orleans, Louisiana
Baltimore, Maryland
Boston, Massachusetts
Detroit, Michigan
Jackson, Mississippi
Kansas City, Missouri
St. Louis, Missouri

Buffalo, New York
Cleveland, Ohio
Portland, Oregon
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
San Juan, Puerto Rico
Memphis, Tennessee
Dallas, Texas
Houston, Texas
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

* Note that San Diego was added because its rate of motor vehicle theft is similar to Stockton, California.

Selection Criteria

Applications will be rated by a peer review panel on the following criteria:

Extent and nature of the problem	10 points
Goals and objectives	10 points
Project design and implementation plan	35 points
Project management structure	15 points
Organizational capability	5 points
Budget and commitment of other resources	25 points

Award Period

Grantees selected for award will be funded for a period of 18 months.

Award Amount

The total amount available for this program is \$200,000. Eligible sites may apply for up to \$100,000.

Continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed; decisions will be based on performance and other relevant factors. If continuation funds are made available, the Federal share of total costs will decrease to 75 percent for the second award and to 50 percent for the third award.

Due Date

Applications must be postmarked no later than July 28, 1995.

Contact

For further information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.

Adjudication Partnerships

\$250,000

The purpose of this program is to improve the State and local adjudication process by identifying, developing, and facilitating promising practices leading to partnerships among the components of the criminal justice system.

Background

The adjudication process is often regarded by participant organizations, as well as those outside the system, as comprised of separate components—the judiciary, prosecution, public defenders, probation and the private bar—that relate to each other when necessary. The increasing complexity of the system, the growth in violence, and the interrelationship of problems make more coordination and collegiality among the participants essential. Even though all budgets are being cut sharply, the public expects the system to be more efficient and effective. If these expectations are ignored, the credibility of the individual components and public support for the adjudicative function overall will be in jeopardy.

Several examples of partnerships between the adjudicatory components of the criminal justice system have already proven effective in drug courts and areas of family violence. These innovative approaches involved all members of the courts in planning and implementing coordinated responses to drugs and family violence.

Program Goal

The goal of this program is to stimulate the creation of innovative adjudication partnerships.

Program Objectives

The objectives of this program are to:

- Identify successful adjudication partnerships currently functioning in the States.
- Assist other jurisdictions in implementing imaginative partnership approaches.
- Disseminate information on the results of these new adjudication partnerships.

Application Requirements

A. Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives of the project should be clearly defined and should be consistent with the program goals and objectives listed above. The objectives should be quantifiable, and the application should describe how success will be measured.

B. Program Design

This solicitation invites applicants to develop a multi-phase proposal for identifying innovative elements and methods of successful adjudication partnerships already in existence and for stimulating the creation of others.

In the first phase, the program will survey the country for examples of innovative, coordinated adjudication efforts across various components. After documenting and assessing each approach, an advisory committee will identify and select four or five specific models from the survey. The examples should be from diverse jurisdictions and different parts of the country, including rural areas and large metropolitan jurisdictions.

In the second phase, a symposium will be conducted with representatives from the judiciary, prosecution, public defenders, probation, the private bar, the U.S. Department of Justice, national organizations representing these constituent groups, and with selected State and local executive and legislative policymakers. The symposium's agenda will include discussion of the barriers to cooperation as well as creative methods of overcoming those impediments. A moderator experienced in the adjudication process will direct the proceedings.

In the third phase, the program will publish the results of the symposium. Then BJA will select two jurisdictions and provide them with subawards of \$50,000 each to implement the model programs.

The application should include a description of the methods by which the program will reach its goals and objectives and a detailed management plan, including start and completion dates for each task.

C. Organizational Capability

The applicant must describe the organization's potential to conduct the project successfully, both from a programmatic and a financial position. The applicant also must demonstrate knowledge of the criminal justice system and the adjudication process, prior

experience in the development and delivery of training or technical assistance, and the management and financial capability to implement a project of this size and scope effectively.

The application should describe the applicant's past experience in administering grants. Nonprofit organizations must also provide documentation of their 501© tax exempt status as determined by the Internal Revenue Service and a copy of a current certificate.

D. Project Management Structure

The management structure and staffing must be adequate to implement and complete the project successfully. One person must be designated as the project director. The application should also include a description of the project staff members and the organizational pattern.

E. Budget and Budget Narrative

Proposed budget costs must be reasonable, allowable, cost effective for the activities proposed, and solely for the achievement of program objectives. All costs must be justified in the budget narrative. The budget must be broken down by Federal budget categories, and the method for deriving all cost items must be provided in detail. The budget narrative should provide the basis for the computation of all project costs. Grant funds may not be used to pay for coffee breaks during seminars or meetings or to purchase alcoholic beverages.

Preference will be given to applicants who propose to leverage BJA dollars within their own organizations or through partnerships with other organizations to bring additional resources to the project. Applicants should also describe any in-kind contributions to the project.

Eligibility Requirements

In accordance with the requirements in this solicitation and its attachments, applications are invited from organizations representing State and local adjudicatorial component agencies. Applicant organizations may choose to submit joint proposals with other eligible organizations, provided that one organization is designated as having administrative and financial responsibility for the grant.

Selection Criteria

All applications will be evaluated and rated based on the extent to which they meet the following weighted criteria:

Goals and objectives	20 points
Project design	30 points
Organizational capability	10 points
Project management structure	25 points
Budget and commitment of other resources	15 points

Award Period

This award will provide support for an 18-month program period.

Award Amount

Up to \$250,000 has been allocated for this program. One grant award will be made. The grantee will make two subawards for demonstration of models as directed by BJA.

Continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed; decisions will be based on performance and other relevant factors. If continuation funds are made available, the Federal share of total costs will decrease to 75 percent for the second award and to 50 percent for the third award.

Due Date

Applications must be postmarked by July 28, 1995.

Contact

For further information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.

Improving the Interaction Among Tribal, State, and Federal Courts

\$200,000

In close collaboration with the tribal courts, this program will improve the relations among tribal, State, and Federal courts. In addition, the program will provide technical assistance to the tribal courts on matters such as case organization and management, automation, and case flow.

Background

Recent efforts by States and the Federal Government have increasingly focused on the needs of tribal courts and their relationships with the State and Federal systems. In January 1989, the Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ) created the Tribal Courts and State Courts: The Prevention and Resolution of Jurisdictional Disputes Project to improve the operational relationships among tribal, State, and Federal judicial systems. The CCJ appointed a coordinating council, funded by the State Justice Institute and composed of tribal, State, and Federal judges; lawyers; academics; and other officials. In November 1994, Attorney General Janet Reno announced the establishment of the U.S. Department of Justice's Tribal Court Project, designed to assist tribes in developing and designing their systems of justice.

Native American concerns were an important part of the First National Conference on Racial and Ethnic Bias held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, March 2–5, 1995. The conference, endorsed by the National American Indian Court Judges Association, included a major educational session entitled the Interrelations of State, Tribal, and Federal Courts. That session provided an overview of issues faced by Native Americans in the State and Federal judicial systems. These unique issues arise because the tribal and State courts are parallel systems of justice, and Federal courts have jurisdiction over the reservations.

Program Goal

The goal of this program is to identify and develop a long-range research, demonstration, and training agenda to improve tribal, State, and Federal court relations. Applicants should provide a clear, concise statement of what the project is intended to accomplish.

Program Objectives

The objectives of this program are to:

- Provide direct technical assistance to tribal courts on issues of court organization, personnel management, facilities, automation, case flow, evaluation, and criminal justice records.

- Assist the tribal administration of justice by helping prosecutors, probation officers, and judges to develop long-term plans and strategies with the tribal government.

Application Requirements

A. Goals and Objectives

The goals and objectives of the project should be clearly defined and consistent with the program goals and objectives listed above. The objectives should be quantifiable, and the application should describe how success will be measured.

B. Program Design

This solicitation invites applicants to develop materials and to provide tribal and State courts with training and technical assistance.

The first step in implementing the program is choosing an advisory committee. It is important that the advisory committee include members from tribal, State, and Federal court organizations.

Building upon the efforts of the coordinating council of the Tribal Courts and State Courts: The Prevention and Resolution of Jurisdictional Disputes Project, the program's advisory committee will identify and develop a long-term plan on jurisdictional problems and identify needed technical assistance. It will examine jurisdictional issues relating to the Indian Child Welfare Act, domestic relations matters, contracts, torts, taxation, economic development, hunting and fishing, highway traffic, criminal matters, full faith and credit, and other substantive areas.

The advisory committee will also serve as a resource for the development of educational programs and provide direct technical assistance on issues of court organization, personnel management, facilities, automation, case flow, and criminal history records to tribal, State, and Federal court judges and other appropriate individuals.

The application should include a description of the methods by which the program will reach its goals and objectives and a detailed management plan, including the start and completion date for each task.

C. Organizational Capability

The application must describe the organization's potential to conduct the project successfully from both a programmatic and a financial position. The applicant should also demonstrate expertise in the particular subject matter of this program.

Applicant organizations must have the management and financial capability to implement a project of this size and scope effectively. The application should describe the applicant's past experience in administering grants. Nonprofit organizations must also provide documentation of their 501© tax exempt status as determined by the Internal Revenue Service.

D. Project Management Structure

The management structure and staffing must be adequate to implement and complete the project successfully. One person must be designated as the project director. The application should also include a description of the project staff members and the organizational pattern.

E. Budget

Proposed budget costs must be reasonable, allowable, cost effective for the activities proposed, and solely for the achievement of program objectives. All costs must be justified in the budget narrative. The budget must be broken down by Federal budget category, and the method for deriving all cost items must be provided in detail. The budget narrative should provide the basis for the computation of all project costs. Under the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) grant guidelines, grant funds may not be used to pay for coffee breaks during seminars or meetings or to purchase alcoholic beverages.

Preference will be given to applicants who propose to leverage BJA dollars within their own organizations or through partnerships with other organizations to bring additional resources to the project. Applicants should also describe any in-kind contributions to the project.

Eligibility Requirements

This program is designed primarily to assist the tribal courts. Therefore, all applicants must have a background in working with tribal courts and an understanding of their relationship to State and Federal courts. Applicants must also demonstrate knowledge of the criminal justice system and the courts, prior experience in the development and delivery of training or technical assistance, and the management and financial capability to implement a project of this size and scope effectively.

In accordance with the requirements in this solicitation and its attachments, applications are invited from public agencies, educational institutions, and nonprofit organizations. Applicant organizations may choose to submit joint proposals with other eligible organizations provided that one organization is designated as having administrative and financial responsibility for the grant. Each applicant who is part of a joint proposal must meet the eligibility requirements specified above.

Selection Criteria

All applications will be evaluated and rated by a peer panel based on the extent to which they meet the following weighted criteria:

Goals and objectives	10 points
Project design	35 points
Organizational capability	10 points
Project management structure	30 points
Budget and commitment of other resources	15 points

Award Period

The award will provide support for an 18-month effort.

Award Amount

Up to \$200,000 has been allocated for this program. One grant award will be made. Continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed; decisions will be based on performance and other relevant factors. If continuation funds are made available, the Federal share of total costs will decrease to 75 percent for the second award and to 50 percent for the third award.

Due Date

Applications must be postmarked no later than July 28, 1995.

Contact

For further information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.

Litigation Project

\$100,000

The purpose of this program is to examine the impact of pro se inmate litigation and to document innovative methods to confront the growing demands on State attorneys general; Federal and, to a limited extent, State courts; and State correctional departments.

Background

Recent studies by the Office for Administration of the Federal Courts found that the number of inmate lawsuits filed varies from State to State, from as many as 1 lawsuit per year for every 11 inmates in the State's correctional facilities to 1 lawsuit per year for every 66 inmates in the State's facilities. In the year ending June 1993, 32,369 cases were filed in Federal district courts by State inmates, and 27,999 cases were pending. In June 1994, there had been 36,318 lawsuits filed by inmates in the previous 12 months, and 31,043 cases were pending. Experts estimate that 20 percent of cases currently before the Federal judicial branch have been brought by State prisoners.

Because of the unique nature of prisoner litigation and because such suits are often filed pro se and in forma pauperis, there is an increasing need to develop special case management techniques in jurisdictions burdened by large numbers of inmate filings.

Although a number of prisoner cases are meritorious, the large majority of these cases are impractical and, in fact, frivolous. Unlike most Americans, prisoners need not pay filing fees when they file suit; their fees are generally waived. A significant number of prisoners routinely file suit after suit, tying up the courts and exhausting valuable time, money, and resources from the legal system. The State must appear before the court to handle the petition and, if the case is not dismissed, the State must litigate the petition.

Program Goal

The goal of this program is to assist the States in effectively dealing with the increase in inmate litigation.

Program Objectives

The objectives of this program are to:

- Identify and develop one or more model approaches or designs to assist civil and criminal justice departments or agencies in dealing with the increase in inmate litigation.

- Generate strategies for State attorneys general, correctional officials, and the courts to reduce the burden on their offices and the court system caused by the rise in inmate litigation.
- Develop and initiate a stringent screening procedure to determine which cases have merit to proceed in forma pauperis.
- Identify more efficient case management systems for managing and disposing of pro se inmate litigation.

Application Requirements

A. Goals and Objectives

The applicant must provide goals, objectives, and methods of implementation for the project that are consistent with this program announcement. Objectives should be clear, measurable, and attainable.

B. Program Design

The program design should constitute a logical, sequential, and effective approach to meeting the goals and objectives of this program. The application should present, in detail, the activities and tasks that will be accomplished to meet these goals and objectives during the period of this grant.

The elements of design must:

1. Examine and document the scope of inmate litigation on the offices of State attorneys general, State correctional facilities, and the courts.
2. Identify and assess innovative procedures being implemented by States to alleviate the impact of pro se inmate litigation. The procedures might include standardizing case screening procedures, requiring administrative procedures and remedies to be exhausted, or outlining techniques for effective and expeditious case management.
3. Produce and submit a document to BJA, presenting and fully discussing strategies, techniques, and implementation procedures that can be replicated in whole or in part by State attorneys general, State correctional officials, and Federal and State courts. This monograph will guide other jurisdictions toward administering and reducing the burdensome pro se litigation cases that affect these agencies.
4. Submit a detailed implementation plan with a monthly timeline that indicates significant activities and milestones in the project, including program products.

C. Organizational Capability

The applicant organization's experience and/or potential to conduct the project successfully from both a programmatic and a financial standpoint must be described. The applicant should also demonstrate expertise in the particular subject matter of this program.

The applicant must demonstrate knowledge of the criminal justice system and the courts, particularly pro se civil litigation, and the management and financial capability to implement a project of this size and scope effectively.

D. Project Management Structure

The application should describe the management structure and staffing for the project. It should demonstrate that they are adequate to successfully implement and complete the project. One person must be designated as the project director.

E. Budget

Proposed budget costs must be reasonable, allowable, cost effective for the activities proposed, and solely for the achievement of program objectives. All costs must be justified in the budget narrative. The budget must be broken down by Federal budget category (see Standard Form 424 in Section II) and the method for deriving all cost items must be provided in detail.

Preference will be given to applicants who propose to leverage BJA dollars within their own organizations or through partnerships with other organizations to bring additional resources to the project. Applicants should also describe any in-kind contributions to the project.

Eligibility Requirements

In accordance with the requirements in this solicitation and its attachments, applications are invited from educational institutions, private nonprofit organizations, prosecutors, and, if appropriate, State courts. Applicant organizations may choose to submit joint proposals with other eligible organizations, provided that one organization is designated as the lead agency for administration of the grant.

Selection Criteria

All applications will be evaluated and rated based on the extent to which they meet the following weighted criteria:

Goals and objectives	20 points
Program design	25 points
Organizational capability	25 points
Management structure	20 points
Budget and commitment of other resources	10 points

Award Period

The award will provide support for 12–18 months.

Award Amount

Up to \$100,000 has been allocated for this program. One grant will be awarded.

Due Date

Applications must be postmarked no later than July 28, 1995.

Contact

For further information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1–800–421–6770.

Health Care Fraud Investigation and Prosecution Demonstration

\$600,000

The purpose of this program is to develop a prototype statewide Health Care Fraud Prosecution Unit capable of investigating and prosecuting all types of health care fraud. The BJA grant is intended to provide support for the planning, organization, and implementation of demonstration health care fraud prosecution units.

Background

Fraud and abuse by health care providers is a serious problem, sapping 10 percent of the Nation's total health care budget and victimizing individuals and insurance companies, as well as State and Federal governments. Although various representatives from the Federal Government, such as the FBI and other U.S. Department of Justice agencies, are exploring and investigating major national cases, the primary responsibility for investigation and prosecution will continue to fall to State and local prosecutors.

Effective investigation and prosecution of provider fraud can have a significant effect on the cost of health care services. Studies in several States substantiate the deterrent effect of investigation and prosecution of Medicaid fraud. However, although Medicaid fraud has been vigorously investigated and prosecuted, other types of health insurance fraud have not. An effective investigation and prosecution program should have the same positive effect for traditional insurance companies and health maintenance organizations (HMO's) as for the Medicaid prosecutions.

State attorneys general have taken a lead in the investigation and prosecution of health care fraud cases through their Medicaid Fraud Control Units (MFCU's). Currently, 42 States have MFCU's located in the offices of State attorneys general, or referrals for prosecution are made to the State attorney general.

The demonstration units developed under this grant will encourage State attorneys general to expand on their experience in investigating and prosecuting Medicaid cases to focus on health care fraud against private insurance companies and individuals.

Program Goals

The goals of this program are to:

- Identify and assess existing multijurisdictional health care fraud prosecution programs.

- Provide the capability to implement effective health care fraud prosecution units in selected jurisdictions.
- Disseminate information on an effective health care fraud prosecution program.
- Evaluate the demonstration projects.

Program Objectives

The objectives of this program are to:

- Assess and document the role of State attorneys general in directing and coordinating complex health care fraud investigations.
- Develop a prototype health care fraud prosecution unit for the State and local levels.
- Assist in the development of training and technical assistance materials.
- Disseminate information on the results of the demonstration.

Program Design

The health care fraud prosecution unit demonstrated under this program will operate under the direction of a State attorney general in close cooperation with State and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies. In addition, operational support agreements should be developed with appropriate Federal agencies. The demonstration unit will operate either as part of an existing prosecution unit or as a wholly separate unit.

The program includes the following components:

1. Directing Agency

The directing agency (most likely the grant recipient) will design staffing requirements; establish policies to select cases to be investigated; allocate, focus, and manage project resources; and provide oversight or direction of project investigation efforts. There will be direct supervision by the unit chief or director. The unit will require an experienced trial attorney, qualified investigators and/or analysts, and secretarial support. In addition, the unit must demonstrate a capability to use the resources of or act in concert with outside investigative resources and established MFCU's.

2. Strategic Planning Functions

All health care fraud investigative activities initiated by the unit must be based upon a formal investigative plan that details goals, objectives, and activities and that contains an implementation plan. Demonstration sites are encouraged to draw upon Federal investigative resources and to cooperate in multijurisdictional efforts, thereby enhancing the role of State and local prosecutors in combating health care fraud. However, the demonstration unit is expected to rely on State law to prosecute health care fraud cases.

3. Statutory Authority to Prosecute Health Care Fraud Offenses

The State must already have the statutory and regulatory authority in place to fully operationalize this prototype.

Application Requirements

A. Program Strategy and Implementation Plan

This solicitation invites applications from jurisdictions to serve as demonstration sites. Selected sites will implement and demonstrate a health care fraud unit. BJA will demonstrate this program in several competitively selected sites to determine its effectiveness and refine it, as necessary. The sites will be required to work closely with the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG), which is responsible for providing technical assistance and developing a prototype based on the experiences of the demonstration sites.

The demonstration projects will provide an essential leadership role for State and local prosecutors in attacking health care fraud. Grant recipients should ideally have an MFCU in their offices or a working relationship with such a unit.

This program will be implemented in three stages. Applicants are expected to explain the proposed approach to accomplishing each of the stages described below.

Stage I — Assessment

The first stage of this program consists of an assessment of the health care fraud problem and existing State legislation, regulations, policies, procedures, and practices for investigating and prosecuting health care fraud crimes. The application should include:

- A description of how the assessment was conducted.
- The results of the assessment, with descriptions of:
 - The type and extent of health care fraud.

- A profile of the relevant organizations, areas, or patterns and a general discussion of the organizations suspected of involvement.
- The impact of the health care fraud upon the businesses, the economy, and the communities within the applicant's jurisdictions.
- A review of the enforcement strategies and their effect to date on the prevention and control of health care fraud.
- A review of the State and local investigation and prosecution that will be dedicated to this demonstration effort.

Stage II — Program Development

This section of the application should describe the strategy that will be used to investigate and prosecute health care fraud. Selected sites will work with NAAG and a working group of assistant attorneys general to develop or modify a final program design. The application should:

- Identify the individual(s) responsible for implementation of the program.
- Specify the responsibilities of the unit.
- Outline the unit's primary investigatory and prosecutorial objectives and tasks.

Stage III — Program Implementation

This section of the application should:

- Discuss how each task is to be accomplished, including the internal and/or external resources to be used.
- Provide a schedule of proposed dates for these tasks to be accomplished.
- Describe a program evaluation design to capture the results of the demonstration.

B. Organizational Capability

In addition to the application and administrative requirements of this document, applicants must demonstrate that they have the management and financial capability to implement a project of this size and scope effectively, and must provide the State legislative and regulatory authority that can address health care fraud. Applicants must indicate if the legislation and regulations are authorized or pending.

Each applicant should describe why its jurisdiction is suitable for demonstrating the prototype unit that incorporates the components described above. An overview of the problem(s) and current responses should be included in the application.

C. Project Management Structure

The application should describe the management structure and staffing for the project. It should demonstrate that the organization has adequate structure and staff to implement and complete the project successfully. One person must be designated as the project director.

D. Budget

Proposed budget costs must be reasonable, allowable, cost effective for the activities proposed, and solely for the achievement of program objectives. All costs must be justified in the budget narrative. The budget must be broken down by Federal budget categories, and the method for deriving all cost items must be provided in detail.

Preference will be given to applicants who propose to leverage BJA dollars within their own organizations or through partnerships with other organizations to bring additional resources to the project. Applicants should also describe any in-kind contributions to the project.

Eligibility Requirements

In accordance with the application and administrative requirements of this document, applications are invited from State attorneys general. Joint applications from a State attorney general and a local prosecutor will also be eligible. Applicant organizations may choose to submit joint proposals with other eligible organizations, provided that one organization is designated in the application as the primary applicant.

Technical Assistance and Prototype Development

Technical assistance to the demonstration sites will be provided by NAAG. NAAG will also work with the demonstration sites to develop prototype strategies for conducting health care fraud investigations and prosecutions by State attorneys general. Types of fraud to be investigated include health care consumer fraud, Medicaid fraud, and fraud against traditional insurance companies and HMO's. The strategies will be distributed to other jurisdictions.

Selection Criteria

All applications will be evaluated and rated based on the extent to which they meet the following weighted criteria:

Soundness of the proposed strategy	30 points
Program implementation plan	30 points
Organizational capability	20 points
Management structure	10 points
Budget and commitment of other resources	10 points

Award Period

These grants will be for a 12-month period.

Award Amount

Grants of up to \$200,000 each will be awarded to as many as three State attorneys general offices. A total of \$600,000 is available to support this program.

Continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed; decisions will be based on performance and other relevant factors. If continuation funds are made available, the Federal share of total costs will decrease to 75 percent for the second award and to 50 percent for the third award.

Due Date

Applications must be postmarked by July 28, 1995.

Contact

For further information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.

Section II: Application Kit

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Introduction

A grant is a legal agreement in which money is provided for specific purposes, including the following: (1) providing services such as training or technical assistance; (2) developing products such as training materials, model legislation, or program prototypes; or (3) designing and implementing specific programs. The grantee is the agency that is awarded the grant and has responsibility for the program and the grant funds. The grantor is the agency, such as BJA, that provides money for the operation of the grant program.

Before beginning the application process, each potential applicant agency should determine whether it is eligible to apply for the grant of interest. Competitive grants are open to a broad range of applicants, and they are generally for new programs. Noncompetitive grants are limited to a specific applicant(s) who has a special expertise and/or service to provide. The noncompetitive category also includes continuation programs. Limited competition refers to a competition among specific organizations that are invited to compete.

The purpose of the Discretionary Grant Program is to identify “what works” in reducing crime, drug use, and violence, and to disseminate that information to State and local practitioners and communities across the country. BJA funds programs that test new and innovative concepts to address issues of concern and/or emerging problems at the State and local levels. Agencies that apply for discretionary funds must be willing to implement the program as designed and to work closely with BJA, technical assistance providers, and national evaluators. They must be willing to share what they have learned with other jurisdictions interested in the same type of project. Before investing a lot of time and resources in developing an application, applicants should review the guidance that follows.

An agency should consider developing a proposal if it:

- Has documented a need to solve a problem or address an issue that is the same as that expressed in the program announcement, and if the program it wishes to implement is consistent with the program the U.S. Department of Justice plans to test or implement.
- Is committed to testing and demonstrating innovative ideas, documenting such efforts, and providing the necessary organizational resources to implement the program.
- Is committed to maintaining the program, if deemed successful, after the grant funds expire.
- Is willing to share the results of the program with other jurisdictions.

An agency should consider other sources of funding if it:

- Has a problem this grant is not designed to address, but believes it can make the grant fit to get funding for the desired program.
- Wants to obtain additional funding without a clear plan of action.
- Hopes to generate work for agency staff or simply to hire more staff without implementing a new program.
- Is submitting a proposal although strong support and commitment from management and support from those responsible for implementing the program are lacking.

Application requirements specific to each competitive program and the selection criteria that will be used to review the applications are described in the Program Announcement section of this document. The amount of effort devoted to preparing each section of the application should be roughly equal to the proportion of points allocated to that section. The application forms and general application requirements are described in this section.

BJA establishes panels of experts and practitioners, known as peer panels, to review competitive applications. These panels review the information provided in the application against the selection criteria for the program and assign points for each section of the application. The applications with the highest scores, which are reviewed by BJA staff, serve as the basis for recommendations to BJA's Director. The Director makes the funding decision; all decisions are final.

Applicants who have questions about the grant application requirements or need assistance in completing the forms may contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770. The checklist on the next page should be used to ensure that applications are complete.

Application Checklist

As a final step before submitting your application, please use this checklist to ensure that your application is complete. Failure to include any of the following items may result in disqualification of your application. All forms, assurances, and lists of contacts are provided in the pages that follow.

- Completed and signed Standard Form (SF) 424, Application for Federal Assistance.
- Date your application was submitted to the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC) or the reason that State review is not required in item 16 on the SF 424.
- Date your application was submitted to the State Office that administers the Byrne Formula Grant Program, in item 3 on the SF 424.
- Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number (i.e., 16.580 for the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program) in item 10 on the SF 424.
- Completed Budget Information Form.
- Signed Assurances.
- Letter indicating that the Federal funds will supplement, not supplant, applicant resources.
- Provision of audit information: the applicant organization's fiscal year and name of the designated cognizant Federal agency in item 11 on the SF 424 form.
- Completed and signed Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements.
- Program narrative that addresses the selection criteria described in the grant solicitation.

Instructions related to the application package:

- Have all required forms signed by the authorized official for the applicant agency (i.e., the person who is authorized to enter into contracts for the agency).
 - Print the application on 8 ½ inch x 11 inch paper and only on one side of the paper.
 - Limit the program narrative section to no more than 25 double-spaced pages.
 - Submit the completed grant application with original signatures and *two* copies.
 - Mail the application (must be postmarked) by the due date. No extensions will be granted.
 - Submit the application package to: Bureau of Justice Assistance
Central Control Desk, Room 1042D
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531-0001
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Instructions for Application Narrative

Each application must contain a program narrative that justifies and describes the program to be implemented. In addition to addressing specific selection criteria that may be described in the program description of this program announcement, each application should contain the following sections:

Statement of the Problem

This section of the application should describe the nature and scope of the problem to be addressed and its impact on the criminal justice system and/or the jurisdiction or target area. The problem should be defined by providing an analysis of statistical information and other relevant information. The purpose of this section is to develop a clear, concise picture of the problem the applicant will address using the grant money. If the problem is the result of multiple factors, these factors should be analyzed and discussed. This section should describe what has been done thus far by the applicant or others to address the problem. It should also describe the methods used to assess the problem.

Goals and Objectives

The project goal(s) is a broad statement of the end toward which the program is directed. Goals should address the problem that was identified in the statement of the problem, for example, to enhance homicide investigation capabilities.

The project objectives are more specific statements about how the goals will be achieved. Objectives are generally quantified and focus on the methods that will be used by the project to address the problem. Examples might include:

- Increasing the number of homicide investigators by five.
- Reducing the case load per investigator to six.
- Providing investigators with 80 hours of training related to forensics in gathering evidence and presenting cases in court.

Project Strategy or Design

The project strategy or design should describe in detail how the project will be implemented. It should describe:

- Specific strategies, approaches, and innovations that will be used to implement the project.
- Services to be provided or the results or benefits expected.
- Target area or population to be served by the project.
- Organizations or groups that will be involved in implementation.
- How this project will be coordinated with and what impact it will have on other criminal justice system components.
- Program products—such as a publication, a training curriculum, or a program model—that will result from the project, and how these products will benefit the field.
- Any unusual features of the project, such as design or technological innovations, reductions in cost or time, or extraordinary social and community involvement.

Implementation Plan

This section of the application should provide a plan for implementing the strategy described above. It should include a detailed schedule that includes milestones for significant tasks, generally presented in chart form.

Additional Resource Commitments

Applicants are encouraged to leverage other resources—Federal, State, local, or private—in support of this project. This section of the application should describe the sources and amounts of non-grant funding or resources that will be available from other sources. Describe how these resources will be used. If no other resources are available, please explain.

Program Evaluation

The program evaluation section should indicate how the applicant will assess the success of project implementation and the extent to which the strategy achieved the project's goals and objectives. It should describe what will be measured, the types of data that will be collected, how often data will be collected, and by whom. The applicant should also describe the type of analysis that will be done, how it will be used to make management decisions about possible changes in the strategy, and reports or products that will be developed.

BJA and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) will conduct national-level evaluations of some BJA funded programs. Evaluators may visit sites to collect data for the evaluation or may request

that grantees provide specific data. All applicants must be willing to participate in such national evaluations.

Project Management Structure

This section of the application should describe how the project will be structured, organized, and managed. It should identify and describe the qualifications and experience of the project director and project staff, how they will be selected, and their roles and responsibilities. The applicant should provide an organizational chart of the applicant agency and describe how this project fits into the total organizational structure.

Organizational Capability

The applicant should describe the organizational experience, both programmatic and financial, that qualifies it to manage this project. The applicant should describe any prior grant experience.

Past Accomplishments (*Continuation Applications*)

Applicants requesting continuation funding must describe what was accomplished under previous awards. The applicant should state the goals and objectives of the previous grant and describe the accomplishments under each. Statistics should be provided, where appropriate, and should be cumulative. This section should also address what, if any, changes from the previous grant are proposed in the strategy for the continuation grant. The applicant should also provide a justification for why this project should be continued.

Administrative Requirements

Level of Federal Participation

Discretionary Grant Program funds may be used to pay up to 100 percent of the total project costs. BJA has traditionally not requested grantees to provide a share of the project funds. However, in order to facilitate a stronger partnership with its grantees and to increase the number of new initiatives, BJA is instituting a policy of providing a declining share of total costs after the first award for many projects. The policy will be implemented as follows:

- **Demonstration Projects** — In FY 1995, all demonstration projects, both new or continuation, may receive Federal funds up to 100 percent of total project costs.

In FY 1996 and beyond, second awards will be made for up to 75 percent of total project costs, and third awards will be for up to 50 percent of total project costs. Demonstration projects generally will not receive more than three awards.

Awards to projects that received continuation awards in FY 1995 will be eligible to receive up to 75 percent of total project costs, if continued, in FY 1996, regardless of the number of previous awards.

- **Training, Technical Assistance, and National-Scope Projects** — These projects are generally implemented by private nonprofit organizations to provide services to State and local agencies across the country. Most of these organizations could not or would not be interested in implementing the program defined by BJA if they were required to pay a portion of the costs. Nor would State and local agencies be willing to pay a portion of the costs of implementing a program of benefit to other jurisdictions. Therefore, most of these projects will continue to receive up to 100 percent of total project costs. However, BJA may require these organizations to collect a portion of the cost of services from the recipients.

Continuation Funding

Many projects that BJA funds are continued over several years in order to meet their goals. Continuation funding in future years is not guaranteed, but will be based on performance and other relevant factors. During BJA's annual planning process, as well as during the application review process, BJA will critically assess each program eligible for continuation to determine how well the program is being implemented, its progress to date in meeting the goals and objectives, and the expected benefits from additional funding. If the program is not performing as expected or is not likely to produce the expected results, it may be discontinued in favor of more promising programs.

BJA will modify grantee reporting forms to assist grantees in providing the information that BJA requires to assess program progress and accomplishments.

Grant Funds Must Supplement and Not Supplant

As part of this application, the applicant must sign a certification that no supplanting of non-Federal funds will take place should a grant award be made. This certification shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed in determining whether to award this grant. This certification should be in the form of a letter to the Director of BJA from the applicant's authorizing official. Violations can result in a range of penalties, including suspension of future funds under this program, suspension or debarment from Federal grants, recoupment of monies provided under this grant, and civil and/or criminal penalties.

Single Point of Contact Review

Executive Order 12372 requires applicants from State and local units of government, or other organizations providing services within a State, to submit a copy of the application to the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC), if one exists, and if this program has been selected for review by the State. The State SPOC's are listed in Appendix A. Applicants must contact the State SPOC to determine if the program has been selected for State review. The date that the application was sent to the SPOC or the reason such submission is not required should be entered in item 16 on the Application for Federal Assistance, SF 424.

Coordination with State Formula Grant Program

To facilitate coordination with the Byrne Formula Grant Program, applicants for discretionary grant funds are required to submit a copy of the application to the State office that administers the Formula Grant Program. A list of the State offices is found in Appendix B.

Applicants for national-level programs are not required to submit a copy to each State that may be affected by the program. However, applicants for programs that will target only a few States should send a copy to each State that may be affected.

Audit Requirement

State and local governments are governed by the Single Audit Act of 1984 and OMB Circular A-128, "Audits of State and Local Governments." The type of audit required under this circular is dependent upon the amount of Federal funds received.

- State or local governments that receive \$100,000 or more per year in Federal funds shall have an audit made in accordance with this circular.
- State or local governments that receive between \$25,000 and \$100,000 a year in Federal funds shall have an audit made in accordance with this circular or in accordance with Federal laws and regulations governing the programs in which they participate.
- State or local governments that receive less than \$25,000 a year in Federal funds shall be exempt from compliance with the Single Audit Act and other Federal audit requirements.
- These State and local governments shall be governed by audit requirements prescribed by State and local law or regulation.

Applicants are required to provide the period of the organization's fiscal year and the name of the organization's cognizant Federal agency. This information may be provided on a separate sheet of paper or in the cover letter transmitting the application.

Certification Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters; and Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Applicants should review and sign the certification form included in this application kit after carefully reading the instructions provided with the forms. Signature of this form commits the applicant to compliance with the certification requirements under 28 CFR Part 69, "New Restrictions on Lobbying," and 28 CFR Part 67, "Government-Wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement) and Government-Wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants)," and with the coordination and nonsupplanting requirements of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The certification will be treated as a material representation of the fact upon which reliance will be placed by the U.S. Department of Justice in awarding grants.

Civil Rights

All recipients of Federal grant funds are required to comply with nondiscrimination requirements contained in various Federal laws. All applicants should consult the assurances to understand the applicable legal and administrative requirements.

If any court or administrative agency makes a finding of discrimination on grounds of race, color, religion, national origin, gender, disability, or age against a recipient of funds after a due process hearing, the recipient must agree to forward a copy of the finding to the OJP Office of Civil Rights.

If the applicant is applying for a grant of \$500,000 or more, U.S. Department of Justice regulations (28 CFR 42.301 *et seq.*) require an Equal Employment Opportunity Plan. It should be included with the application submission if it is not already on file.

Reporting Requirements

Grantees are required to submit quarterly progress and financial reports. The progress reports describe activities during the quarter and the status or accomplishment of objectives as set forth in the approved grant application. Progress reports are due on the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter. A final report, which provides a summary of progress toward achieving the goals and objectives of the grant, significant results, and any products developed under the grant, is due 90 days after the end date of the grant. Report forms will be provided to the grantee by BJA.

Financial reports are also required quarterly and are due on the 30th day following the end of each calendar quarter. The Office of the Comptroller will send the required forms to the grantee at the end of each calendar quarter.

Future awards and fund drawdowns may be withheld if the progress and financial reports are delinquent.

Suspension or Termination of Funding

OJP may suspend, in whole or in part, or terminate funding, or impose other sanctions for any of the following reasons:

- Failure to comply substantially with the requirements or statutory objectives of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, program guidelines issued thereunder, or other provisions of Federal law.
- Failure to make satisfactory progress toward the goals or strategies set forth in this application.
- Failure to adhere to grant agreement requirements or special conditions.
- Proposing or implementing substantial plan changes to the extent that, if originally submitted, the application would not have been selected for funding.
- Filing a false certification in this application or other report or document.
- Other good cause shown.

Before imposing sanctions, OJP will provide reasonable notice to the grantee of its intent to impose sanctions and will attempt informally to resolve the problem. Hearing and appeal procedures will follow those in U.S. Department of Justice regulations in 28 CFR Part 18.

Budget Detail Worksheet

A. Personnel—List each position by title and name of employee, if available. Show the annual salary rate and the percentage of time to be devoted to the project. Compensation paid for employees engaged in grant activities must be consistent with that paid for similar work within the applicant organization.

Name/Position	Salary Computation	Cost
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TOTAL _____

B. Fringe Benefits—Fringe benefits should be based on actual known costs or an established formula. Fringe benefits are for the personnel listed in budget category (A) and only for the percentage of time devoted to the project.

Name/Position	Benefits Computation	Cost
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C. Travel—Itemize travel expenses of project personnel by purpose (e.g., staff to training, field interviews, advisory group meeting, etc.). Show the basis of computation (e.g., six people to 3-day training at \$X airfare, \$X lodging, \$X per diem). In training projects, travel and meals for trainees should be listed separately. Show the number of trainees and the unit costs involved. Identify the destination of travel, if known.

Purpose of Travel	Destination	Item	Computation	Cost
				TOTAL _____

D. Equipment—List nonexpendable items that are to be purchased. Nonexpendable equipment is tangible property having a useful life of more than 2 years and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit. Explain how the equipment is necessary for the success of the project. Attach a narrative describing the procurement method to be used. *Note:* Expendable items should be included either in the “Supplies” category or in the “Other” category. Applicants should analyze the cost benefits of purchasing versus leasing equipment, especially high-cost items and those subject to obsolescence due to rapid technical advances. Rented or leased equipment costs should be listed in the “Consultants/Contracts” category.

Item	Computation	Cost
		TOTAL _____

E. Supplies—List items by type (e.g., office supplies, postage, training materials, copying paper, and expendable equipment items costing less than \$5,000, such as books, hand-held tape recorders) and show the basis for computation. Generally, supplies include any materials that are expendable or consumed during the course of the project.

Supply Items

Computation

Cost

TOTAL _____

F. Construction—As a rule, construction costs are not allowable. In some cases, minor repairs or renovations may be allowable. Check with the program office before budgeting funds in this category.

Purpose	Description of Work	Cost
		TOTAL _____

G. Consultants/Contracts

Consultant Fees: For each consultant enter the name, if known; service to be provided; hourly or daily fee (8-hour day); and estimated time on the project. Consultant fees in excess of \$150 per day require additional justification.

Name of Consultant	Service Provided	Computation	Cost
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Subtotal _____

Consultant Expenses: List all expenses to be paid from the grant to the individual consultants in addition to their fees (e.g., travel, meals, lodging, etc.)

Item	Location	Computation	Cost
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Subtotal _____

Contracts: Provide a description of the product or service to be procured by contract and an estimate of the cost. Applicants are encouraged to promote free and open competition in awarding contracts. A separate justification must be provided for sole source contracts in excess of \$100,000.

Item	Cost
------	------

Subtotal _____

H. Other Costs—List items by major type (e.g., rent, reproduction, telephone, janitorial or security services, and investigative or confidential funds) and the basis of the computation. For example, provide the square footage and the cost per square foot for rent, or provide a monthly rental cost and how many months to rent.

Description

Computation

Cost

TOTAL _____

I. Indirect Costs—Indirect costs are allowed only if the applicant has a federally approved indirect cost rate. A copy of the rate approval (a fully executed, negotiated agreement) must be attached. If the applicant does not have an approved rate, one can be requested by contacting the applicant’s cognizant Federal agency, which will review all documentation and approve a rate for the applicant organization, or if the applicant’s accounting system permits, costs may be allocated in the direct cost categories.

Description	Computation	Cost
--------------------	--------------------	-------------

TOTAL _____

J. Budget Summary—When you have completed the budget worksheet, transfer the totals for each category to the spaces below. Compute the total direct costs and the total project costs. Indicate the amount of Federal funds requested and the amount of non-Federal funds that will support the project.

Budget Category	Amount
A. Personnel	_____
B. Fringe Benefits	_____
C. Travel	_____
D. Equipment	_____
E. Supplies	_____
F. Construction	_____
G. Consultants/Contracts	_____
H. Other	_____
Total Direct Costs	_____
I. Indirect Costs	_____
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	_____

Federal Request _____

Non-Federal Amount _____

Budget Detail Worksheet

A. Personnel—List each position by title and name of employee, if available. Show the annual salary rate and the percentage of time to be devoted to the project. Compensation paid for employees engaged in grant activities must be consistent with that paid for similar work within the applicant organization.

Name/Position	Salary Computation	Cost
John Smith, Investigator		\$ 50,000
2 Investigators	$(\$50,000 \times 2)$	100,000
.5 Secretary	$(\$30,000 \times .5)$	15,000
Cost of living increase	$(\$2,000 \times 3 \times .5 \text{ yr})$	3,000
Overtime per investigator	$(\$37.50/\text{hr} \times 100 \text{ hr} \times 3)$	11,250

The three investigators will be assigned exclusively to homicide investigations. A cost of living adjustment is scheduled for all full-time personnel 6 months prior to the end of the grant. Overtime will be needed during some investigations. A half-time secretary will prepare reports and provide other support to the unit.

TOTAL \$179,250

B. Fringe Benefits—Fringe benefits should be based on actual known costs or an established formula. Fringe benefits are for the personnel listed in budget category (A) and only for the percentage of time devoted to the project.

Name/Position	Benefits Computation	Cost
Employer's FICA, Retirement, and Taxes	$(\$179,250 \times 11.5\%)$	\$20,614
Uniform Allowance	$(\$50/\text{mo} \times 12 \text{ mo} \times 3 \text{ investigators})$	1,800

All sworn personnel are provided with a uniform allowance of \$50 per month.

TOTAL \$22,414

C. Travel—Itemize travel expenses of project personnel by purpose (e.g., staff to training, field interviews, advisory group meeting, etc.). Show the basis of computation (e.g., six people to 3-day training at \$X airfare, \$X lodging, \$X per diem). In training projects, travel and meals for trainees should be listed separately. Show the number of trainees and the unit costs involved. Identify the destination of travel, if known.

Purpose of Travel	Destination	Item	Computation	Cost
Training	Boston	Airfare	$(\$150 \times 2 \text{ people} \times 2 \text{ trips})$	\$ 600
		Hotel	$(\$75/\text{night} \times 2 \text{ nights} \times 2 \text{ people} \times 2 \text{ trips})$	600
		Meals	$(\$35/\text{day} \times 3 \text{ days} \times 2 \text{ people} \times 2 \text{ trips})$	420
Investigations	New York City	Airfare	$(\$600 \text{ average} \times 7)$	4,200
		Hotel and Meals	$(\$100/\text{day average} \times 7 \times 3 \text{ days})$	2,100

Two of the investigators will attend training on forensic evidence gathering in Boston in October and in January. The investigators may take up to seven trips to New York City to follow up on investigative leads.

TOTAL \$7,920

D. Equipment—List nonexpendable items that are to be purchased. Nonexpendable equipment is tangible property having a useful life of more than 2 years and an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more per unit. Explain how the equipment is necessary for the success of the project. Attach a narrative describing the procurement method to be used. *Note:* Expendable items should be included either in the “Supplies” category or in the “Other” category. Applicants should analyze the cost benefits of purchasing versus leasing equipment, especially high-cost items and those subject to obsolescence due to rapid technical advances. Rented or leased equipment costs should be listed in the “Consultants/Contracts” category.

Item	Computation	Cost
3 - 486 Computers w/CD-ROM	$(\$2,000 \times 3)$	\$6,000
Video Camera		1,000

The computers will be used by the investigators to analyze case and intelligence information. The camera will be used for investigative and crime scene work.

TOTAL \$7,000

E. Supplies—List items by type (e.g., office supplies, postage, training materials, copying paper, and expendable equipment items costing less than \$5,000, such as books, hand-held tape recorders) and show the basis for computation. Generally, supplies include any materials that are expendable or consumed during the course of the project.

Supply Items	Computation	Cost
Office supplies	(\$50/mo × 12 mo)	\$ 600
Postage	(\$20/mo × 12 mo)	240
Training materials		1,000

Office supplies and postage are needed for general operation of the program. Training materials will be developed and used by the investigators to train patrol officers how to preserve crime scene evidence.

TOTAL \$1,840

F. Construction—As a rule, construction costs are not allowable. In some cases, minor repairs or renovations may be allowable. Check with the program office before budgeting funds in this category.

Purpose	Description of Work	Cost
Renovation	Add walls	\$5,000
	Build work tables	3,000
	Build evidence storage units	2,000

The renovations are needed to upgrade the forensics laboratory used to analyze evidence for homicide cases.

TOTAL \$10,000

G. Consultants/Contracts

Consultant Fees: For each consultant enter the name, if known; service to be provided; hourly or daily fee (8-hour day); and estimated time on the project. Consultant fees in excess of \$150 per day require additional justification.

Name of Consultant	Service Provided	Computation	Cost
John Doe	Forensic Specialist	(\$150/day × 30 days)	\$4,500

John Doe, Forensic Specialist, will be hired, as needed, to assist with the analysis of evidence in homicide cases.

Subtotal \$4,500

Consultant Expenses: List all expenses to be paid from the grant to the individual consultants in addition to their fees (e.g., travel, meals, lodging, etc.)

Item	Location	Computation	Cost
Airfare	Miami	(\$400 × 6 trips)	\$2,400
Hotel and Meals		(\$100/day × 30 days)	3,000

Joe Doe is expected to make up to six trips to Miami to consult on homicide cases.

Subtotal \$5,400

Contracts: Provide a description of the product or service to be procured by contract and an estimate of the cost. Applicants are encouraged to promote free and open competition in awarding contracts. A separate justification must be provided for sole source contracts in excess of \$100,000.

Item	Cost
Intelligence System Development	\$102,000

The State University will design an intelligence system to be used in homicide investigations. A sole source justification is attached.

Subtotal \$102,000

TOTAL \$111,900

H. Other Costs—List items by major type (e.g., rent, reproduction, telephone, janitorial or security services, and investigative or confidential funds) and the basis of the computation. For example, provide the square footage and the cost per square foot for rent, or provide a monthly rental cost and how many months to rent.

Description	Computation	Cost
Rent	(700 sq. ft. × \$15/sq. ft.)	\$10,500
OR		
Rent	(\$875 mo. × 12 mo.)	

The rent will pay for space for the new homicide unit. No space is currently available in city-owned buildings.

TOTAL \$10,500

I. Indirect Costs—Indirect costs are allowed only if the applicant has a federally approved indirect cost rate. A copy of the rate approval (a fully executed, negotiated agreement) must be attached. If the applicant does not have an approved rate, one can be requested by contacting the applicant's cognizant Federal agency, which will review all documentation and approve a rate for the applicant organization, or if the applicant's accounting system permits, costs may be allocated in the direct cost categories.

Description	Computation	Cost
10% of personnel and fringe benefits	(\$201,666 × 10%)	\$20,166

The indirect cost rate was approved by the Department of Transportation, the applicant's cognizant Federal agency, on January 1, 1994. (A copy of the fully executed, negotiated agreement is attached.)

TOTAL \$20,166

J. Budget Summary—When you have completed the budget worksheet, transfer the totals for each category to the spaces below. Compute the total direct costs and the total project costs. Indicate the amount of Federal funds requested and the amount of non-Federal funds that will support the project.

Budget Category	Amount
A. Personnel	<u>\$179,250</u>
B. Fringe Benefits	<u>22,414</u>
C. Travel	<u>7,920</u>
D. Equipment	<u>7,000</u>
E. Supplies	<u>1,840</u>
F. Construction	<u>10,000</u>
G. Consultants/Contracts	<u>111,900</u>
H. Other	<u>10,500</u>
Total Direct Costs	<u>350,824</u>
I. Indirect Costs	<u>20,166</u>
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	<u>\$370,990</u>
Federal Request	<u>\$300,000</u>
Non-Federal Amount	<u>\$70,990</u>

Section III: Program Plan

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Comprehensive Communities Program

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

The Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP) reflects the Administration's priority of reducing crime and violence through comprehensive planning and improving intergovernmental relationships. CCP requires selected jurisdictions to engage in a comprehensive planning and strategy development process to control and prevent crime and violence. It requires law enforcement and other governmental agencies to work in partnership with communities to address crime and the factors that often lead individuals into problem behavior.

In FY 1994, 16 jurisdictions with high rates of crime and violence were selected to participate in CCP. The four Pulling America's Communities Together (Project PACT) sites were included in this group. Each jurisdiction was provided with planning funds to develop a strategy that demonstrates a jurisdiction-wide commitment to community policing, coordination among public and private agencies (including social services, public health, etc.), and an active role by the community in problem solving.

BJA funded a number of program components to assist with implementation of the strategy. These components are designed to implement specific models that BJA has already developed and found to be effective or models that the agency wants to test. These components also allow for the development of new models which, if successful, can be replicated by other jurisdictions. The program components are described below. Each strategy includes community policing and community mobilization and prevention initiatives. Six sites received awards from the FY 1994 allocation. The remaining 10 sites received awards in FY 1995.

Jurisdiction-Wide Community Policing

Jurisdiction-Wide Community Policing, a mandatory program component, is the core of the Comprehensive Communities Program. It requires the applicant to implement a jurisdiction-wide model of community policing using a framework developed by a consortium of national law enforcement organizations working with BJA. Funding for this component, in the amount of \$9,990,000, was provided by the Office of Community-Oriented Policing Services (COPS).

Community Mobilization and Prevention

\$969,718

Community mobilization, also a mandatory component, focuses on implementation of strategies to promote the acceptance and practice of community policing, rehabilitate crime-ravaged neighborhoods, and empower communities by strengthening relationships among citizens, law enforcement, and other public and private service providers.

Nonviolent Dispute Resolution

The Nonviolent Dispute Resolution component is a joint effort of BJA and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to test a variety of strategies to train teenagers to manage anger constructively, resolve conflict without the use of firearms or violence, learn the importance of mutual respect, and be responsible for their actions. OJJDP is providing \$300,000.

Boys and Girls Clubs Demonstration

The goal of this component is to establish or expand Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing and other at-risk communities through the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. This program will be supported under an award for the Boys and Girls Clubs described later in the document.

Comprehensive Gang Initiative

The Comprehensive Gang Initiative requires sites to implement a model comprehensive approach to gang issues that carefully balances initiatives for prevention, intervention, and suppression. OJJDP is providing \$799,345 to fund this model.

Community Prosecution

\$969,719

This program component 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.

Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration

\$1,350,000

This program component encourages local communities to develop community-based alternatives to incarceration that hold offenders accountable while keeping them in the community. The offenders will participate in job training and/or work, substance abuse treatment, restitution, or community service, and they will receive other services to help make them productive citizens.

Continued Comprehensive Planning**\$400,000**

Four of the sites that participated in the CCP planning process in FY 1994 will be provided with additional time and resources to refine their comprehensive strategies.

Implementation Funding**\$1,600,004**

Funds are being set aside to assist the four sites still engaged in planning with implementation of their strategies.

Training and Technical Assistance**\$300,000**

Training and technical assistance will be provided to the CCP sites to assist with the planning process and the effective implementation of their strategies.

Community-Based Programs

Encourage the active participation of community organizations and citizens in crime- and violence-prevention efforts.

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

BJA plans to expand and enhance community mobilization efforts by assisting local communities and law enforcement agencies in engaging residents and community groups to take back their neighborhoods. One neighborhood at a time, these partnerships will seek to rid communities of drug dealers, gangs, and other criminals.

Operation Weed and Seed will be continued and expanded in FY 1995. This comprehensive, multi-agency approach is helping 36 communities to address public safety and neighborhood revitalization issues. BJA will also continue to fund several community mobilization and action programs that encourage citizens to work with the police, government, community organizations, and the private sector to explore new and innovative approaches to preventing crime, youth handgun violence, and drug abuse.

In FY 1995, BJA will also address the Attorney General's commitment to focus resources on problems faced by many Native American tribes by establishing Federal-tribal partnerships for the purpose of developing tribal strategies against violence. Violence in public housing will also be addressed by assisting communities in developing comprehensive approaches to crime and violence. These planning processes will be documented to serve as guides for other communities. To address the rights and needs of the victims of crime, an important component of all of the community-based programs, BJA and the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) will jointly fund a number of programs to assist the victims of crime and to increase the criminal justice system's responsiveness to the rights and needs of victims.

Competitive

Communities in Action to Prevent Drug Abuse

\$400,000

The Bureau of Justice Assistance, in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, will continue a unique demonstration program at the grassroots-level. The National Training and Information Center (NTIC) and up to 10 of its affiliated neighborhood-based organizations will implement a program to reduce crime and violence and to help residents access local job training and employment services. Key program elements are building and/or enhancing local planning teams and partnerships made up of public

officials, law enforcement, representatives of private industry councils, and other groups that provide job training and related services, other service providers, businesses, churches, schools, community organizations, youth, and other residents; the development of short-, intermediate-, and long-term strategies; community policing; prevention education; and the development of training opportunities for job placement.

Noncompetitive

Tribal Strategies Against Violence **\$300,000**

This program is a Federal–tribal partnership initiative designed to galvanize Native American communities in up to five sites in developing strategies to reduce the incidence of family violence, child abuse, and juvenile delinquency, and to foster community participation and support in the implementation of the strategies.

Community Drug Abuse Prevention Initiatives **\$500,000**

The National Crime Prevention Council will continue to provide cost-effective technical assistance and training to reduce crime, violence, and the demand for drugs, with a focus on acceptance of community policing, rehabilitating crime-ravaged neighborhoods, and community empowerment.

National Neighborhood Mobilization Program to Prevent Crime **\$50,000**

This program will provide continuation funding for a grassroots organization in Philadelphia to support community policing through the implementation of comprehensive and innovative anti-crime, anti-firearm, and anti-drug strategies.

Victim Services as a Component of the Criminal Justice System **\$450,000**

This project will provide training and technical assistance to criminal justice agencies to encourage them to be more responsive to the needs and concerns of victims and to incorporate victim services into criminal justice functions.

Operation Weed and Seed—Demonstration and Technical Assistance **\$10,000,000**

Operation Weed and Seed is a community-based, comprehensive, multi-agency approach designed to “weed” out crime and gang activity from target neighborhoods and then “seed” them with a wide range of human services that provide opportunities for citizens to live, work, and raise families in stable environments. The 36 existing demonstration sites will receive awards to continue activities and/or to expand into new target neighborhoods. Five sites will also receive funding to participate in the National Performance Review Laboratory, focused on neighborhood revitalization strategies. An array of technical assistance and training services will be available to

the demonstration sites. Weed and Seed is a joint effort between BJA and the Executive Office for Weed and Seed. The Executive Office will contribute approximately \$13 million to the program in addition to the BJA funds.

Community Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives

Provide national-scope training and technical assistance to support local crime-, drug use-, and violence-prevention efforts.

This program area implements national-level programs that provide training and technical assistance to local communities to support their prevention activities. For example, local programs may make use of, and localize, nationally and professionally developed print and television crime prevention messages through the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign. Use of the McGruff the Crime Dog logo, which is recognized and respected by more than 97 percent of school-age children, provides local programs with instant credibility. Similarly, participation in National Night Out serves as a rallying point for citizen participation in local efforts. Both of these programs provide communities with technical assistance and crime prevention materials that can be used locally.

In FY 1995, BJA will continue to support the five Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Training Centers. These centers, which prepare State and local law enforcement officers to teach the D.A.R.E. program in local schools, have been critical in facilitating the expansion of this very popular program and ensuring that both large and small jurisdictions from across the country have access to the training. Program funds are also used to develop enhancements to D.A.R.E., such as the mentoring program, the D.A.R.E. parent program, and D.A.R.E. training for junior and senior high school students.

The TRIAD Program, initiated in FY 1994, will be continued in FY 1995. This program focuses specifically on reducing the incidence and impact of crime and violence on the elderly. TRIAD, conducted jointly by the National Sheriffs' Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the American Association of Retired Persons, OVC, and BJA will provide technical assistance and will develop training and materials at the national level for dissemination to local jurisdictions throughout the country.

Noncompetitive

National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign

\$3,000,000

The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, best known for McGruff the Crime Dog and the Take a Bite Out of Crime slogan, will continue to rally national, State, and local crime- and violence-prevention efforts through the development and implementation of timely and effective crime-, violence-, and drug-prevention materials, publications, technical assistance, training, and programming.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education**\$1,750,000**

BJA will continue to support D.A.R.E. Regional Training Centers, which train law enforcement officers to teach the D.A.R.E. program to students from elementary through high school. D.A.R.E. helps students learn how to resist drug use, gangs, and violent behavior; build self-esteem; and prevent abduction.

The National Association of Town Watch: Crime- and Drug-Prevention Campaign**\$200,000**

Commonly known as “National Night Out,” this year-long program provides information, materials, and technical assistance for the development of effective police–community partnerships to reduce crime, violence, and substance abuse.

TRIAD**\$200,000**

TRIAD, a program developed by the National Sheriffs’ Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the American Association of Retired Persons, strives to reduce the adverse impact of crime and violence on the elderly and to promote a better quality of life through volunteerism and the provision of prevention services to their peers. Additional funding of \$50,000 will be provided by OVC.

Youth and Gangs Programs

Provide young people with legitimate opportunities and activities that serve as alternatives to crime and involvement with gangs.

Research has identified certain risk factors that contribute to substance abuse, delinquency, and violence among adolescents as well as protective factors that promote positive behavior. BJA's youth and gang programs are designed to address a number of risk factors related to: attitudes and norms that contribute to problem behaviors, friends who engage in problem behavior, lack of commitment to school, and parental attitudes. The programs help to balance the risk factors in high-risk communities by establishing or strengthening factors that counter or provide buffers against the risk factors. These programs are designed to establish or strengthen protective factors that address the relationships between youth and their social environment.

Most of the programs are joint efforts between BJA and OJJDP. Several include participation by private foundations. All of the programs bring together various service agencies and community organizations to assist and provide opportunities for at-risk youth.

Competitive

Pathways to Success

\$200,000

The Pathways to Success Program, funded jointly by BJA, OJJDP, and the National Endowment for the Arts, is designed to encourage young people to explore a wide range of career and life options. The program will promote arts education, recreation, job skills training, and business entrepreneurial programs for after-school and weekend hours at the community level. This program will fund up to five applications at up to \$40,000 under OJJDP's Safe Futures Program and up to five competitive sites at up to \$50,000 each for the first year of a 2-year project.

Any interested applicant will need to demonstrate that collaboration has taken place with existing arts, education, business, and community groups and youth-serving agencies in the development of its program, including, where appropriate, collaboration with existing after-school and weekend youth programs. The Pathways to Success Program is designed to serve at-risk youth from 6 to 18 years of age, but a project need not cover the full age range. Each applicant will be expected to define a lasting outcome, i.e., a product that benefits the community, or to provide a program that will continue community-based services beyond the end of the funding cycle.

The Pathways to Success Program will be administered by OJJDP, which will also contribute \$200,000 to the program. See the OJJDP Program Announcement for a copy of the solicitation.

Noncompetitive

Truancy Reduction Training and Technical Assistance **\$200,000**

BJA will collaborate with OJJDP to address the needs of truants, dropouts, children afraid to go to school, children who have been suspended or expelled, and children in the juvenile justice system. Program activities include regional hearings, training and technical assistance, and related support services for communities interested in comprehensively addressing the needs of these youth. OJJDP will administer the program and provide \$200,000 to implement it.

Boys and Girls Clubs Demonstration **\$4,350,000**

BJA will provide resources to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to promote the establishment of Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing and other at-risk communities.

Children At Risk Program **\$1,150,000**

This program tests a variety of intervention strategies for preventing and controlling illegal drugs, gun use, and related crime and for fostering healthy development among young people from drug-infested and crime-ridden neighborhoods. In FY 1995, an impact evaluation, technical assistance with emphasis on community policing, and existing demonstration sites will be continued. This program is a joint venture between BJA, OJJDP, and the Center for Addiction and Substance Abuse, with additional funding provided by several foundations. OJJDP will contribute \$350,000 to the program.

Comprehensive Gang Initiative **\$150,000**

Under the Comprehensive Gang Initiative, BJA developed a model comprehensive approach to gang issues that carefully balances initiatives for prevention, intervention, and suppression. In FY 1995, BJA will provide continuation funding for the four currently funded projects and provide technical assistance to help other jurisdictions experiencing emerging gang problems. OJJDP will contribute \$600,000 to this joint BJA and OJJDP effort.

Violence Reduction

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

Efforts to reduce and prevent violence continue to be high priorities in FY 1995. BJA's efforts will include the continuation and expansion of programs to reduce the availability of illegal firearms, prevent homicides, and reduce violence in our communities.

In FY 1993 and 1994, BJA began to address the increase in gun violence and homicides through the initiation of a Firearms Licensee Compliance Program, the establishment of a Firearms Investigative Task Force Program, the creation of a Homicide Task Force, and other initiatives. These programs will be expanded in coordination with the U.S. Attorneys' Anti-Violence and Youth Handguns Initiatives to assist State and local criminal justice agencies and communities to control and prevent street violence.

BJA will also continue its focus on domestic and relational violence. According to the Surgeon General, the number one public health risk to adult women in the United States is violence. For women ages 15–44, violence is the leading cause of injuries. The nature and prevalence of this problem has been dramatized by recent news events. BJA developed an initiative in FY 1993 to address violence against women, including spouse abuse, child abuse, elder abuse, sexual assault, and stalking. This initiative promotes a systems approach that emphasizes criminal prosecution with comprehensive case follow-through. This demonstration program will be evaluated and documented this year to provide guidance to the States as they implement the Violence Against Women Block Grant Program created by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

New initiatives will be implemented to address the growing problem of violence in the workplace and to create a National Major Gang Task Force to track and respond to the growing interaction between street and prison gangs. BJA will also participate in a public–private partnership against violence in America, which is a joint effort among private and corporate foundations and several Federal agencies to help communities address violence.

Competitive

Homicide Investigation Enhancement Program

\$300,000

The purpose of this program is to develop a model(s) to assist jurisdictions with high and increasing rates of homicides by increasing their ability to investigate homicides. One or two demonstration sites will implement this model(s) and its various procedures and policies as appropriate to their situation. The development of the model(s) will be based on the Homicide Investigation Enhancement Program at the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), District of

Columbia. This program, funded in FY 1994, assisted the MPD in restructuring its Homicide Unit and its operations. In addition, the project will explore ways to utilize the resources and expertise of Federal law enforcement agencies, such as the FBI and the U.S. Marshal's Service. The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) will develop this model(s) and provide technical assistance to the demonstration sites.

Firearms Trafficking Program

\$1,000,000

The purpose of the BJA Firearms Trafficking Program, working in cooperation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), is to demonstrate effective strategies to reduce the level of violent crime by controlling the illegal trafficking of firearms. The goals of the program are to (1) reduce the number of Federal firearms licensees and ensure that those who obtain licenses have legitimate reason for doing so and (2) reduce the level of firearms-related violent crime in the demonstration sites. Applicants may address either of these two program goals or develop a strategy that combines the goals in a comprehensive approach to reducing firearms-related violence. Three or four demonstration sites will be funded.

Noncompetitive

Firearms Trafficking Program

\$1,750,000

The Firearms Trafficking Program is designed to assist State and local governments in reducing incidents of violence by reducing the availability of and the illegal trafficking in firearms. This program contains several components that BJA has found to be effective or promising.

- The *Firearms Licensee Compliance Program* enhances the ability of State or local law enforcement agencies to conduct more complete and comprehensive background investigations on applicants for new or renewed Federal Firearms Licenses.
- The *Firearms Investigative Task Force Program* is designed to identify, target, investigate, and prosecute individuals and dismantle organizations involved in the unlawful use, sale, or acquisition of firearms in violation of the Federal and/or State firearms laws.
- The *Interstate Firearms Trafficking Program* supports a cooperative effort among the Governors of 14 States, the District of Columbia, and the ATF to address the increase in violent crime committed with firearms obtained through interstate trafficking of guns.
- The *Innovative Firearms Program* assists State or local jurisdictions in developing and implementing innovative new or enhanced projects designed to control illicit firearms trafficking. In addition, BJA, OJJDP, ATF, and U.S. Attorneys will work together to develop a State or local project to implement the new Youth Handgun Safety Act. OJJDP will contribute \$250,000.

Public–Private Partnership Against Violence in America **\$1,000,000**

A funding collaborative, composed of private and corporate foundations, the U.S. Department of Justice, and other Federal agencies, has been established to address violence in America, particularly violence affecting children and youth. Local sites will be selected to participate in this program on a competitive basis by the funding collaborative.

Arson and Explosives—Investigation and Prosecution Training for Prosecutors **\$50,000**

This program supports national training for State and local prosecutors in the investigation and prosecution of arson and bombings by addressing the personal and economic losses caused by incendiary and suspicious fires. The U.S. Fire Administration will also contribute \$50,000 to this program.

Prison Gang Tracking System **\$450,000**

This program will support the National Major Gang Task Force, designed to provide a coordinated law enforcement and corrections response to the growing interaction between street and prison gangs.

Firearms Legislation Program **\$125,000**

The purpose of this project is to develop a body of general information about key provisions of States' firearms codes. OJJDP contributed \$52,500 to this program.

Violence Against Women Demonstration Program **\$400,000**

This program is designed to demonstrate and assess a systems approach to violence against women including spouse abuse, child abuse, sexual assault, and stalking. The systems approach involves coordination of criminal prosecution with comprehensive case follow-through of court orders, monitoring and enforcement services, and protection for victims. This program will provide continuation funding for three existing sites.

Violence Against Women Program—Training and Technical Assistance **\$150,000**

A consortium established among BJA, the American Prosecutors Research Institute, and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges will assist the demonstration sites described above in addressing the critical issues related to violence against women.

Comprehensive Law Enforcement Initiatives

Enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to disrupt crime, drug trafficking and sales, and violence.

The Comprehensive Law Enforcement Initiatives are designed to develop and test new programs and practices that enhance the effectiveness of State and local law enforcement agencies in making our communities safe from serious and violent criminals. In addition to continuing several drug task force and financial investigation demonstration programs in FY 1995, BJA will fund an Anti-Car Theft Demonstration Program; a Major Crime Problem-Solving Unit; and Gang Violence Enforcement Task Forces. Under these programs, new approaches to major crime and gang problems will be developed, implemented, documented, and made available to other jurisdictions.

Training and technical assistance related to Organized Crime Narcotics (OCN) Enforcement, Financial Investigations (FINVEST), and Clandestine Laboratory Investigation and Interdiction will be continued. These types of assistance have been in great demand by local agencies. Training currently under development through a BJA grant to the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives will be initiated in FY 1995 to enhance the ability of law enforcement officers to draw on social and economic support systems available in their communities to assist minority families.

BJA will also continue the National Law Enforcement Policy Center, which provides a national resource for local agencies to use in establishing and enhancing their policies and procedures. The Center focuses on new and difficult issues facing local law enforcement agencies. It is a valuable resource to many small and medium-sized departments that do not have the resources or expertise to conduct research.

Competitive

Auto-Theft Deterrence, Investigation, and Prosecution Program **\$200,000**

The purpose of the Auto-Theft Deterrence, Investigation, and Prosecution Program is to develop, demonstrate, and assess effective strategies to reduce the incidence of auto theft, carjackings, and trafficking in stolen motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts. It is designed to develop new and innovative strategies to reduce, prevent, and deter motor vehicle theft and violence; develop tactical coordination and interagency plans between law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to increase the likelihood of arrest and prosecution for motor vehicle theft and carjacking; and target repeat offenders. The 25 cities with the highest motor vehicle theft rates per 100,000 population in 1993 and/or the 15 cities with the highest number of carjackings in 1992 are eligible to apply for one of two awards to be made. For a list of eligible cities, see the Program Announcement: Section I.

Noncompetitive

Anti-Car Theft Program **\$300,000**

The purpose of this program is to establish a National Stolen Auto Part Information System to assist law enforcement agencies in tracking parts from stolen vehicles.

Training and Technical Assistance to Rural Areas **\$150,000**

This program assists rural areas in the development of approaches and strategies to address rising rates of crime, drug abuse, and violence through the provision of technical assistance and training related to such issues as prevention, intervention, law enforcement, prosecution, courts, corrections, and treatment.

Nontraditional Law Enforcement Responses to Minority Families **\$150,000**

The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, in partnership with the Jefferson Institute, will continue the development and implementation of a training program through which law enforcement officers will be taught how to access a variety of community resources to address problems facing minority families.

National Law Enforcement Policy Center **\$200,000**

The National Law Enforcement Policy Center, administered by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, will continue to develop and disseminate model policies for use by State and local law enforcement agencies.

Washington Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force **\$2,000,000**

The Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force will continue to (1) provide a visible law enforcement presence; (2) disrupt major links between drug suppliers, distributors, and users; (3) initiate enforcement action against property owners who knowingly allow their property to be used in the distribution of illicit drugs; (4) develop comprehensive intelligence systems; and (5) coordinate with appropriate agencies regarding illegal firearms used by drug organizations.

Major Crime Problem-Solving Unit **\$400,000**

The North Miami Beach Police Department will expand its innovative community policing approach to the detective function.

Chicago Building Interdiction Team Efforts **\$500,000**

This program will continue the Chicago Building Interdiction Team (BITE), a joint effort of the City of Chicago and the Chicago Housing Authority Police Departments in the Robert Taylor Homes and Gateway Gardens Public Housing Developments. It is designed to regain control of these developments from gangs committing violent crime, particularly firearms crimes, and to restore tenant confidence in law enforcement agencies.

Organized Crime Narcotics Program—Technical Assistance **\$300,000**

This program will continue to provide technical assistance to the OCN projects, which are demonstrating the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies working together under a shared management concept to attack multijurisdictional criminal conspiracies involving narcotics.

Gang OCN Violence Enforcement Program **\$500,000**

This program is designed to assist local law enforcement and prosecution agencies in addressing the growing problem of gang-related violence, with a special focus on drugs and firearms. Two sites will be selected to gather intelligence and develop investigative and prosecutorial strategies designed to weaken the structure and activities of violent gangs.

Statewide Intelligence Sharing Program—Demonstration and Technical Assistance **\$850,000**

This program will continue to develop, implement, and demonstrate the efficacy of centrally coordinated statewide narcotics intelligence sharing, using the OCN approach to system design, management, and operation. The four SIS projects will be continued in FY 1995.

Financial Investigations—Demonstration and Technical Assistance **\$900,000**

The FINVEST sites will continue to demonstrate the effectiveness of coordinated multijurisdictional financial investigations and prosecutions, using the shared management concept and attacking the profit motive of illegal narcotics trafficking at the State and local levels.

**Organized Crime Narcotics/Financial Investigations—
Multi-Agency Response Training Project**

\$650,000

The Multi-Agency Response Training Project will continue to help State and local agencies address management issues and provide dedicated training and technical assistance in support of the OCN–New Directions, Statewide Integrated Resources Model, the FINVEST Demonstration Programs, and other State and locally funded multi-agency task forces.

**Financial Investigation and Money Laundering—Training
and Technical Assistance**

\$250,000

This program will enable NAAG to continue comprehensive program development initiatives, develop program documentation, and provide training and technical assistance to State attorneys general in investigating and prosecuting complex illicit drug enterprises.

Clandestine Laboratory Training and Certification

\$300,000

The Clandestine Laboratory Model Enforcement Program assists State and local policymakers and practitioners in developing policies, procedures, and programs related to the hazardous chemicals problems associated with clandestine laboratories. In FY 1995, training and followup technical assistance will be provided in approximately nine locations by The Circle, Inc. BJA funding will also enable the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to continue to provide regional safety certification training to State and local law enforcement officers.

Community-Focused Adjudication

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

BJA is committed to the development of partnerships among the components of the criminal justice system to focus on problem solving in the adjudication process and in the wider community.

The Community-Focused Adjudication programs address a wide variety of issues facing all of the players in the adjudication process: the courts, local prosecutors, and defense attorneys. A number of the programs, such as Tribal Courts, Partnerships for the Improvement of Adjudication, Technical Assistance to State Courts, and the National Judicial College, are designed to enhance the capacity of State and local judges and court systems to process the large numbers of cases and to address complex issues that are presented to the courts.

BJA is also committed to assisting State and local courts in expanding sentencing and referral options to better meet the needs of the community, the victim, and the offender. The Drug Court Resource Center and the Denial of Federal Benefits Program, which will be continued in FY 1995, help to make such options available to judges.

BJA is also committed to assisting State and local prosecutors in addressing new and complex issues, such as the growing fraud and abuse by health care providers. As with other components of the criminal justice system, BJA will continue to support activities that encourage prosecutors to work more closely with and to be more responsive to the needs of the communities they serve.

Competitive

Adjudication Partnerships

\$250,000

The purpose of this program is to enhance the State and local adjudication process by improving practices and partnerships among the various components of the criminal justice system. Innovative, coordinated adjudication efforts across component systems will be identified, documented, and assessed. A symposium will be held to discuss the barriers to cooperation as well as creative methods of overcoming these impediments. One award will be made. Two jurisdictions will receive subawards of \$50,000 each to implement model programs.

Improving the Interaction Among Tribal, State, and Federal Courts **\$200,000**

In close collaboration with the tribal courts, this program will improve the interrelations of tribal, State, and Federal courts. The goals of the program are to identify and develop a long-range research, demonstration, and training agenda to improve tribal, State, and Federal court relations; to provide direct technical assistance to tribal courts on issues of court organization, personnel management, facilities, automation, caseload, evaluation, and criminal justice records; and to enhance the tribal administration of justice by helping prosecutors, probation officers, and judges to develop long-term plans and strategies with the tribal government. One award will be made.

Litigation Project **\$100,000**

The purpose of this program is to examine the impact of pro se inmate litigation and to document innovative methods to address the growing demands on State attorneys general, Federal (and, to a limited extent, State) courts, and State correctional departments caused by State prisoners' direct access and appeal to the courts. The program will identify and develop strategies to assist civil and criminal justice agencies in dealing with the increase in inmate litigation; develop and initiate stringent screening procedures to determine which cases have sufficient merit to proceed in forma pauperis; and produce more efficient case management systems for managing and disposing of pro se inmate litigation. A single award will be made to an educational institution, not-for-profit private organization, prosecution agency, or State court.

Health Care Fraud Investigation and Prosecution Demonstration **\$600,000**

The purpose of this program is to develop a prototype Statewide Health Care Fraud Prosecution Unit capable of investigating and prosecuting all types of health care fraud. It will provide support for the planning, organization, and implementation of demonstration health care fraud prosecution units. The program will assess and document the State attorney general's leadership role in directing and coordinating complex health care fraud investigations. Grant awards of up to \$200,000 each will be awarded to up to three State attorneys general offices.

Noncompetitive

Health Care Fraud Investigation and Prosecution Training and Technical Assistance **\$250,000**

This project will enable NAAG to work with the demonstration sites described above to develop prototype strategies for conducting health care fraud investigations and prosecutions by State attorneys general, including health care consumer fraud, Medicaid fraud, and fraud against traditional insurance companies and HMO's.

Community Prosecution **\$250,000**

BJA and NIJ will conduct a joint effort in FY 1995 to assess the state of the art in community prosecution and develop a program initiative that will move this important community-based effort to its next phase of development and implementation. This effort will build on early work by the American Prosecutors Research Institute to define and document community prosecution.

Model State Drug Enforcement and Treatment Statutes **\$200,000**

This program will continue the education and promotion of comprehensive model State drug laws that significantly reduce, with the goal to eliminate, substance abuse through effective use and coordination of enforcement, treatment, education, prevention, community, and corrections resources.

Technical Assistance to State Courts **\$150,000**

American University will provide technical assistance to State courts that request help in addressing specific problems related to such issues as case processing and backlog, family violence and protective orders, sentencing, and other emerging problems.

Denial of Federal Benefits **\$125,000**

This program provides an information system for the courts to use to notify the Federal Government about offenders convicted of certain drug-related offenses that disqualify them from receiving various Federal benefits, including contracts and grants.

Drug-Related Legal Education for Judges **\$100,000**

The National Judicial College will provide approximately 175 scholarships to State and local trial court judges to attend training on subjects identified by the Administration as high priorities, such as alcohol and other drugs and the courts; domestic violence; equal justice in the courts; and effective sentencing and probation management for judges and probation officers.

DNA Legal Assistance Unit **\$150,000**

This project will fill the void created when the FBI discontinues DNA testing and related legal and technical services for local prosecutors.

Correctional Options, Boot Camps, and Treatment

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

The purpose of the Correctional Options Program is to help States plan, design, develop, implement, and evaluate innovative alternatives to traditional modes of incarceration for youthful offenders, including offender education, training, work, skill development, substance abuse treatment, and transitional release programs.

The program, which operates under the authority established by Title XVIII of the Crime Control Act of 1990, provides grants to both public agencies and private organizations. The goals of the Correctional Options Program are to reduce the costs of incarceration, relieve prison and jail crowding, lower recidivism rates for youthful offenders, and introduce innovation in correctional practices.

In FY 1995, Congress appropriated \$12 million for this program and allocated it among the three program areas described below. The balance of the allocation for Part I will be awarded under the CCP Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration.

PART I — Demonstration Programs

\$8,250,000

The purpose of this program is to demonstrate the development and implementation of correctional options within existing correctional systems. The term “correctional option” includes community-based incarceration, weekend incarceration, correctional boot camps, transitional programs and aftercare services, drug courts, day reporting, structured fines, electronic monitoring, intensive probation, and other innovative sanctions designed to have the greatest impact on offenders who can be dealt with more effectively in a nontraditional correctional environment.

Some sites, funded with demonstration grants in FY 1992 and FY 1993, will receive continuation funding. Up to 10 new sites will be selected competitively from among the 24 sites funded with planning grants in FY 1994 to receive correctional options demonstration grants.

BJA will also provide \$1.5 million to support two demonstration sites for OJJDP’s Accountability-Based Community Intervention Program. In addition, \$500,000 has been allocated to support OJJDP’s Intensive Aftercare Program.

From Part I, \$1.35 million has been allocated for the development of community-based alternatives to incarceration under CCP.

PART II — Training and Technical Assistance

\$1,200,000

The purpose of this program is to make grants to private nonprofit organizations to provide training and technical assistance to criminal justice personnel and to establish small, innovative demonstration projects. In FY 1995, the Correctional Options Technical Assistance and Support Program will continue to provide services to public agencies that have been awarded Part I grants for demonstration programs and Part III grants for correctional boot camps. The program will also implement a nationwide outreach program to jurisdictions seeking to plan, develop, implement, improve, or expand alternatives to traditional modes of incarceration.

As described below, the nationwide outreach program will include the efforts of a number of other nonprofit organizations with specialized areas of expertise, some of which will not receive new awards in FY 1995.

- The *National Consortium of Treatment Alternatives for Special Clients (TASC) Programs* will provide technical assistance and training on developing linkages between treatment and criminal justice.
- The *American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)* will provide technical assistance and training on Intensive Supervision Programs and on mobilizing community involvement and support for correctional options programs.
- The *Sentencing Project* will provide training and technical assistance on defense-based sentencing initiatives.
- The *American Correctional Association* will convene a national meeting to promote Correctional Options, support followup regional meetings and training sessions, and provide training and technical assistance to support the Federal Surplus Property Program.
- The *Correctional Industries Association Productive Work and Employment Preparedness Program* will provide technical assistance and support to the Prison Industries Enhancement and Certification Program. BJA will also continue to provide technical assistance and program development to support productive work opportunities in local jails through a continuation grant to the Jail Work and Industries Center.
- The *National Council on Crime and Delinquency Structured Sentencing Program* will complete a study of structured sentencing practices and experiences nationwide and will develop a dissemination and technical assistance initiative.
- The *Community Corrections Improvement Association Telecommunications To Support Correctional Options Program* will develop informational and training videos, a national satellite teleconference on correctional options, and other telecommunications products such as telephone training conferences, computer bulletin boards, or regional teleconferences.

- The *VERA Institute Transitional and Aftercare Services Program* will provide technical assistance and support to strengthen transitional and aftercare services available to youthful offenders that successfully complete correctional boot camp programs. It will also support the design of community-based intervention services for drug-dependent offenders.
- The *Institute for Law and Justice Prosecutor and Public Defender Training Program* will continue to work with prosecutors and public defenders to promote a greater understanding of the issues that influence the development, implementation, and successful operation of correctional options.

PART III — Boot Camps

\$1,200,000

The purpose of this program is to develop and test the effectiveness of correctional boot camps as a correctional option. Sites that received boot camp implementation grants in FY 1992 and FY 1993 will be eligible to receive continuation funding in FY 1995. Funds will also be available to support boot camp applications developed by FY 1994 planning grant recipients.

Criminal Aliens Initiatives

Enhance the ability of State and local agencies, in conjunction with the Immigration and Naturalization Service to apprehend and deport criminal aliens.

The number of criminal aliens being arrested and incarcerated is increasing, adding to the already enormous criminal justice caseload and to the crowding in our jails and prisons. An estimated 100,000 illegal aliens convicted of felonies reside in our Federal, State, and local correctional and detention facilities. The identification and deportation of criminal aliens are high priorities for the U.S. Department of Justice. BJA, in conjunction with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), will continue to assist State and local law enforcement and corrections agencies in addressing the problems associated with the investigation of criminal aliens involved in drug trafficking and other serious crime as well as the impact of criminal aliens detained in State correctional systems.

Noncompetitive

Criminal Alien Identification and Intervention

\$1,000,000

The Criminal Alien Identification and Intervention Program is designed to enable the earliest possible identification of aliens arrested for felony offenses through INS's Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC). During FY 1995, the six States that have documented the largest alien populations in their correctional systems will continue to serve as demonstration sites. Technical assistance will be provided by the Institute for Intergovernmental Research.

Training in Anti-Drug Activities and Cultural Differences Involving Illegal Aliens

\$125,000

This project will, through a collaborative effort between the International Association of Chiefs of Police and INS, continue to present a series of training seminars to local law enforcement officers that will enable them more effectively to investigate crimes involving criminal aliens.

Evaluation, System Improvement, and Information Dissemination

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

The primary purpose of this program area is to determine “what works” in crime control and prevention and criminal justice system improvement and to disseminate that information to practitioners throughout the country. BJA will continue to work with NIJ to support the evaluation of BJA-funded discretionary and formula grant programs. BJA will also continue to support the building of an evaluation capacity at the State and local levels to increase the quality and quantity of programs funded with formula grants and local resources. Dissemination of the evaluation results is accomplished through the BJA Clearinghouse, the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center, conferences, publications, technical assistance, and training.

The other important purpose of this program area is to enhance the capacity of State and local criminal justice agencies to share intelligence information and to use information systems technology.

Noncompetitive

Evaluation **\$1,500,000**

This program will be implemented by NIJ, which will evaluate several BJA-funded programs and disseminate information to States and local jurisdictions on “what works” against crime and violence. Additionally BJA and NIJ will convene a national conference on “Evaluating Violent Crime and Drug Abuse Initiatives.”

Operational Systems Support Training and Technical Assistance **\$1,000,000**

This program will continue to provide training and technical assistance on criminal justice information management, the use of microcomputer technology among criminal justice agencies, and the operational benefits of technology. An award will be made to SEARCH Group, Inc., the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics.

Federal–State–Local Partnership Conference **\$200,000**

This project will enable BJA to hold a conference with State and local governmental and criminal justice officials to discuss issues related to crime and violence in America.

Technical Assistance and Training to State and Local Criminal Justice Agencies **\$1,500,000**

This program will provide training and technical assistance to States and local and Native American jurisdictions in developing and implementing comprehensive strategies. It also encourages States to include the programs and strategies developed through BJA's Discretionary Grant Program in State violent crime and drug control strategies developed under the Formula Grant Program.

Peer Review Services **\$150,000**

Applications submitted to BJA in response to a competitive program announcement are reviewed by a panel of independent experts who have experience and expertise in the subject area. A Peer Review Services contract provides administrative support and pays the expenses of the reviewers.

U.S. Department of Justice Response Center and BJA Clearinghouse **\$1,139,000**

This program supports the BJA Clearinghouse, which serves as an information and dissemination source for the criminal justice field. BJA also supports the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center, which provides timely and accurate information on U.S. Department of Justice initiatives.

Report Publication and Dissemination **\$200,000**

This allocation enables BJA to produce and disseminate information to the criminal justice field about state-of-the-art programs and activities to improve the criminal justice system through publications and other media materials (e.g., brochures, pamphlets, videos, and bulletin board systems).

Regional Information Sharing Systems **\$14,500,000**

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program is composed of six regional projects that share intelligence and coordinate efforts of State and local law enforcement against criminal networks that operate in many locations across jurisdictional lines. In FY 1995, all RISS projects will enhance gang and firearms intelligence, provide linkages within RISS and outreach linkages to other systems, and assist the U.S. Attorneys' antiviolence initiative.

National White Collar Crime Information Center **\$1,400,000**

The National White Collar Crime Information Center takes the lead in multi-State investigations of white collar crimes. The program includes but is not limited to investment fraud, telemarketing fraud, securities fraud, boiler room operations, and advanced fee loans.

Immediate Response to Emerging Problems**\$1,500,000**

This program will provide BJA with the resources to respond quickly to emerging problems or target “hot spot” areas by providing programs, training, and/or technical assistance to State and local criminal justice agencies.

Automated Speech Recognition**\$200,000**

BJA will provide an award to Advanced Solutions Group of South Carolina to develop automated speech storage and retrieval software and automated speech recognition for input into database fields. This software will help reduce the time that law enforcement officers devote to preparing incident reports and to fulfilling other reporting requirements.

State and Local Evaluation Capacity-Building Initiative**\$1,000,000**

Technical assistance and training will be provided by the Justice Research and Statistics Association to State and local agencies responsible for implementing, monitoring, evaluating, and developing reporting mechanisms for violent crime and drug control programs implemented under the Byrne Formula Grant Program.

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Appendix A: State Single Point of Contact

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Intergovernmental Review Process

Executive Order 12372 requires applicants from State and local units of government or other organizations providing service within a State to submit a copy of the application to the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC), if one exists, and if this program has been selected for review by the State. You must contact your State SPOC to find out if this program has been selected for review by your State.

A current list of State SPOC's is set forth below.

ARIZONA

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Arizona State Clearinghouse
14th Floor
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Phoenix, Arizona 85012

Telephone: (602) 280-1315
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Francine Booth
State Single Point of Contact
Executive Department
Thomas Collins Building
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Telephone: (302) 739-3326
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ARKANSAS

Mr. Tracy L. Copeland
Manager, State Clearinghouse
Office of Intergovernmental Services
Department of Finance and
Administration
Room 412
1515 W. 7th St.
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Charles Nichols
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Office of Grants Mgmt. and Dev.
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Washington, DC 20005

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CALIFORNIA

Bette North
Office of Criminal Justice Planning
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FLORIDA

Suzanne Traub-Metlay
Florida State Clearinghouse
Intergovernmental Affairs Policy Unit
Executive Office of the Governor
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DELAWARE

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Charles H. Badger

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(404) 656-3829
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ILLINOIS

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Office of the Governor
107 Stratton Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Telephone: (217) 782-1671
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INDIANA

Frances E. Williams
State Budget Agency
212 State House
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

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Fax: (317) 233-3323

IOWA

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Iowa Department of Economic
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MICHIGAN

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 Office of Federal Grants
 Michigan Department of Commerce
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MISSISSIPPI

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 Department of Finance and
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 Jackson, Mississippi 39202

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 Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Telephone: (314) 751-4834
 Fax: (314) 751-7819

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 State Clearinghouse
 Capitol Complex
 Carson City, Nevada 89710

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Jeffrey H. Taylor
 Director, New Hampshire Office of
 State Planning
 Attn: Intergovernmental Review
 Process
 James E. Bieber
 2 ½ Beacon St.
 Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Telephone: (603) 271-2155
 Fax: (603) 271-1728

NEW JERSEY

Gregory W. Adkins
 Director
 Division of Community Resources
 New Jersey Department of Community
 Affairs

Please direct all correspondence and questions
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Andrew J. Jaskolka
 State Review Process
 Division of Community Resources
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 CN 814
 Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0814
 Telephone: (609) 292-9025
 Fax: (609) 984-0386

NEW MEXICO

George Elliott
 Deputy Director
 State Budget Division
 Room 190, Bataan Memorial Building
 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

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NEW YORK

New York State Clearinghouse
Division of the Budget
State Capitol
Albany, New York 12224

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NORTH CAROLINA

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North Carolina State Clearinghouse
Office of the Secretary of Admin.
116 West Jones St.
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NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota Single Point of Contact
Office of Intergovernmental Assistance
600 East Boulevard Ave.
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505-0170

Telephone: (701) 224-2094

Fax: (701) 224-2308

OHIO

Larry Weaver
State Single Point of Contact
State Clearinghouse
Office of Budget and Management
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Please direct correspondence and questions about
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Linda Wise

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RHODE ISLAND

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Review Coordinator

Office of Strategic Planning

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TENNESSEE

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TEXAS

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Austin, Texas 78711

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Fax: (512) 463-1984

UTAH

Carolyn Wright
Utah State Clearinghouse
Office of Planning and Budget
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Salt Lake City, Utah 84114

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VERMONT

Nancy McAvoy
State Single Point of Contact
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Montpelier, Vermont 05609

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WEST VIRGINIA

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West Virginia Development Office
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WISCONSIN

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WYOMING

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United States Territories**GUAM**

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NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

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PUERTO RICO

Norma Burgos/Jose E. Caro
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governmental review to:

Linda Clarke

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In accordance with Executive Order #12372, "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs," this listing represents the designated State Single Points of Contact. The Office of Management and Budget point of contact for updating this listing is: Donna Rivelli (202) 395-5090. The States not listed no longer participate in the process. These include: Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia, and Washington. This list is based on the most current information provided by the States. Information on any changes or apparent errors should be provided to the Office of Management and Budget and the State in question. Changes to the list will be made only upon formal notification by the State. Also, this listing is published biannually in the Catalogue of Federal Assistance.

Appendix B: Byrne Formula Grant Program State Office List

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Byrne Formula Grant Program State Office List

ALABAMA

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Section Chief
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(916) 327-8711 (O'Neal)

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GEORGIA

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HAWAII

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Resource Coordination Division
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IDAHO

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ILLINOIS

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LOUISIANA

Michael Ranatza
Executive Director
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
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MAINE

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MARYLAND

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MASSACHUSETTS

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MICHIGAN

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MINNESOTA

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MISSISSIPPI

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