RESPONDING TO DRUG USE AND VIOLENCE:

A Directory and Resource Guide of Public- and Private-Sector Drug Control Grants

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May 1998

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Executive Office of the President Office of National Drug Control Policy Washington, D.C. 20503

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From The Director

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is pleased to offer the 1998 Directory and Resource Guide of Public and Private Sector Drug Control Grants to help individuals and organizations at the State, local, and community levels to gain access to a wide range of drugrelated funding support. The Guide serves as a "roadmap" to connect people with resources and to assist them in negotiating the often complex maze of drug control programming and grant requirements. This document is the third of its kind produced by ONDCP and features a significantly expanded section on the growing antidrug funding opportunities now available through private foundations.

While financial resources play a central role in the Nation's efforts to reduce illicit drug use, they are but a single tool in the overall national drug control effort. A drug control budget must be guided by a long-range vision of what can be accomplished by effective antidrug programs. The President's 1998 National Drug Control Strategy sets forth this vision in a 10-year, balanced plan of action for reducing the demand for illegal drugs and decreasing their availability. Its comprehensive approach encompasses prevention, treatment, law enforcement, interdiction, and international programs. Its initiatives are inspired by the long-term goal of achieving a drug-free America.

This document is a mechanism that can mobilize both resources and the will of the American people. It includes information on funding from the Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Labor, Transportation, and Treasury, the Corporation for National Service, and ONDCP. Those seeking funding information for prevention efforts at the local level will want to investigate ONDCP's new Drug Free Communities grant program, for which Congress has authorized a total of \$143.5 million for Fiscal Years 1998 through 2002. The document also describes major private foundations that provide financial support to antidrug programs and how to obtain more information on approaching those foundations for funding. It provides points of contact for the criminal justice, law enforcement, and public health agencies for every State in the Nation. The users of the 1998 *Guide* will know where to look, whom to call, and how to apply for the multitude of public and private funding programs that are available.

The Nation cannot afford to hesitate in making strides toward the reduction of illicit drug use and its devastating consequences. Although we have recently witnessed some progress in reversing the upward trend of drug use among youth, the aspirations and goals of young people are being undermined by drug use and trafficking every day. Hundreds of thousands of working Americans are involved with drug use, endangering public safety and harming their families. The crime and health effects of drug use cost the Nation a staggering \$67 billion annually. As we strive together to reduce drug use and its consequences, I am confident that the 1998 Directory and Resource Guide of Public- and Private-Sector Drug Control Grants will serve as a valuable tool to build safer and healthier drug-free communities.



Barry R. McCaffrey Director

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Introduction

The 1998 National Drug Control Strategy outlines the Clinton Administration's long-term plan for reducing drug use and its related harms. The Strategy takes a balanced, comprehensive approach to reducing drug use and availability and is focused by the following five goals:

Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.

Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic sources of supply.

The achievement of these goals depends on effective antidrug programming and strong partnerships at the Federal, State, and local levels.

The number one goal of the National Drug Control Strategy is to protect the Nation's youth. Although overall drug use has fallen by one-half in the past 15 years, the use of illegal drugs, tobacco, and alcohol by youth continues at an alarming rate. The 1997 Monitoring the Future study by the University of Michigan found that more than one-half of all high school students use illicit drugs by the time they graduate. Every young person in America, as well as parents and other adults who supervise children, must receive a well-crafted and consistent antidrug message. Accordingly, the centerpiece of the Strategy is the \$195 million National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign specifically designed to persuade youth to reject the use of illicit drugs. In addition, the Administration will direct \$556 million through the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities program in Fiscal Year 1998 to prevent marijuana and other drug use among youth.

In order to increase citizen participation in efforts to reduce substance abuse among youth, the Office of National Drug Contol Policy (ONDCP) is administering a new grant program. The Drug-Free Communities grant program was established by the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 and was authorized by Congress at a total funding level of \$143.5 million for Fiscal Years (FY) 1998 through 2002. This program requires that grants be made to existing community antidrug coalitions to support the achievement of the Strategy's first goal.

The Strategy's second goal focuses on increasing the safety of America's citizens by reducing drug-related crime and violence. The creation and maintenance of multiagency, multidisciplinary partnerships among law enforcement entities is critical in order to effectively battle the criminal drug organizations that exploit jurisdictional divisions, such as County and State lines. Law enforcement programs that promote interagency cooperation and facilitate cross-jurisdictional operations include the 20 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs), the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, and Community Policing Grants. These programs combined will direct a total of over \$2.1 billion in FY 1998 toward increasing public safety and reducing drug-related crime and violence in our neighborhoods.

The Strategy's third goal targets the reduction of health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use. It is chronic drug users who fuel the largest percentage of these costs. Not only are

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these drug users responsible for a disproportionate amount of drug-related crime, they are frequently vectors for the spread of infectious diseases, such as hepatitis and HIV. Their drug dependence reduces productivity in the workplace, spawns dysfunctional families, and burdens our health care system.

Effective drug treatment is helping chronic users get off drugs and reduce the health and social costs of their addiction. The overwhelming portion of State and local treatment monies flow through the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant program which totals \$1.4 billion in FY 1998. In addition, a broad range of discretionary treatment programs are available in FY 1998, including \$49.5 million for new grant awards that support treatment services to at-risk populations, including pregnant women and women with children.

Many drug abusers enter treatment through drug courts, special court dockets that effectively link the criminal justice and treatment systems. The Administration's Drug Courts initiative will receive \$30 million in FY 1998 to help rehabilitate those drug users who might not otherwise be involved with the criminal justice system were it not for their drug dependency. The Administration also will support treatment for drug dependent individuals within the prison and jail setting with \$63 million worth of treatment related programming in FY 1998.

The Strategy's fourth and fifth goals address the need to shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat and break foreign and domestic sources of drug supply. In 1997 heavy drug traffic continued to come across the Southwest border, contiguous waters, and from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Hundreds of methamphetamine labs were discovered in hotel rooms, trunks of cars, and mobile homes across the country. The Administration is concentrating its resources on improving intelligence and information-guided operations to curtail the supply of drugs across and within our borders. Funds from the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement program can be used to facilitate multijurisdictional drug investigations, target domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, and demonstrate new approaches to law enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses, including money laundering. In addition, ONDCP has established a technology transfer pilot program through its Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) to help State and local law enforcement agencies to find technological solutions to critical law enforcement problems, particularly the need for improved drug detection, monitoring, and search capabilities.

State and local organizations face complex social and strategic questions as they attempt to implement solutions to the drug problem. Clearly, there is a need for further research, development, and applied technology in the areas of drug treatment, prevention, and law enforcement. Biomedical and behavioral research will enable us to develop better drug testing techniques and more effective demand reduction therapies. Understanding the science behind addiction will result in more targeted interventions. Applied counterdrug technology will improve our capacity to detect and monitor the flow of illicit drugs. This *Guide* details available resources for further research and technology transfer in all areas of the drug problem.

The 1998 *Guide* features an expanded section on the drug-related grants offered by more than 300 private foundations. It provides information on how to identify and contact these private entities. Although some foundations have funding limitations based on subject areas, recipient types, and geographic locations, many foundation grants have no such restrictions. This allows State and local agencies greater innovation in the development of drug prevention, treatment, and law enforcement funding strategies.

The 1998 Directory and Resource Guide of Public- and Private-Sector Drug Control Grants is organized as follows:

• Section I describes the grant making process and depicts how funds flow from the Federal Government to recipients;

• Section II catalogs formula, discretionary, demonstration, and competitive Federal drugrelated program grants, as well as key, nongrant funding programs, and provides a brief description of each; and

Section III provides information on other Federal and private foundation resources.

Three appendices also are included:

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Appendix A outlines the most current information on Federal formula grant funding by State;

• Appendix B provides a list of HIDTA Directors; and

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• **Appendix C** provides appropriate State contacts (hereafter referred to as points of contact) by function for the drug-related grant programs.

By issuing this updated *Guide*, ONDCP has attempted to facilitate the sometimes frustrating, difficult, and time-consuming task of searching for possible public and private funding sources. Readers are encouraged to use the *Guide* to support successful antidrug programs and supplement their existing drug control budgets. Ultimately, the *Guide* can serve to forge the Federal, State, and local partnerships and spirit of cooperation that are necessary to achieve the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy.

Office of National Drug Control Policy

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SECTION I:

THE FEDERAL GRANT MAKING PROCESS AND THE FLOW OF FUNDS

Section I: The Federal Grant Making Process and the Flow of Funds ______

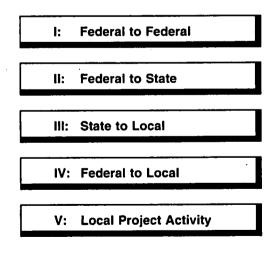
This section describes the grant making process and outlines the flow of funds that links the Federal Government to States and localities. Federal partnerships with State and local antidrug efforts are central to the success of the National Drug Control Strategy; thus, it is essential that the Nation's drug control policy be integrated and community-based.

Grant funds are distributed using one of the methods described below:

- Formula.—Formula programs award grants using a formula prescribed by the U.S. Congress. In many cases, the formula is population- or need-based.
- Discretionary / Demonstration.—Discretionary or demonstration programs award grants on the merit of competitive applications submitted by eligible agencies or activities. Applications are ranked in order of merit, and the highest ranking applications are awarded funds.

A variety of sources exist through which State, local, and private agencies can receive Federal formula-based and competitive drug-related grant assistance. Readers of this section should take note that each grant program has unique application requirements and application deadlines. This *Directory and Resource Guide* is not intended to be a primer on the application process, nor is it intended to substitute for specific Federal department grant program announcements or application procedures. It is, however, meant to give general descriptive information for drug-related grant programs. To ensure a complete understanding of specific grant programs, application requirements, and application deadlines, readers should contact the appropriate Federal grant program point of contact listed at the end of each program description.

The following general discussion focuses primarily on formula-based grant assistance. Federal funds under the formula grant process usually are distributed through one of five methods as seen in the chart below:



I: FEDERAL TO FEDERAL .

Federal funds are made available to the Federal agency that administers the grant program.

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Overall funding levels are determined through the Federal budget process. Immediately after Congress enacts full-year appropriations bills and the President signs them, Federal agencies

develop plans for using the funds during the fiscal year, specifically by fiscal year quarters.

Funds under each formula grant program are apportioned, or divided, among fiscal year quarters depending on the grant program. For example, U.S. Department of Justice grant program funds usually are apportioned to the second quarter because that is when the Bureau of Justice Assistance expects to make most grant awards to States. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services apportions its grant funds equally to all four quarters. State applications usually are approved during the second quarter, and State awards are made during the second, third, and fourth quarters. Most U.S. Department of Education grant funds are apportioned to the fourth quarter because by law these grant programs are "forward funded," which means projects and activities will be funded during the following school year.

II: FEDERAL TO STATE _

The Federal Government awards funds to the States upon successful completion of a specific application process. This process begins with the Federal agencies providing information to the States regarding grant availability and program requirements. Federal agencies formally notify the States that funds are available after the full-year appropriations are enacted. Program guidance and application instructions also are provided to the States. The Federal agency administering each program reviews the completed applications, calculates the award amount, and makes awards to the States.

III: STATE TO LOCAL _

States make funds available to State and local recipients. This mirrors in many ways the Federal to State process. Many States require their legislatures to appropriate Federal funds awarded to the State, as well as any required matching funds. The State must issue notifications of awards to potential local recipients, review applications for local projects, and finally, make awards for specific local projects.

Unfortunately, the Federal budget and grantmaking processes do not correspond to many States' fiscal years. Potential grant recipients should consult with the appropriate State program point of contact listed in Appendix C to avoid any misunderstandings of funding timelines concerning the State appropriations process.

IV: FEDERAL TO LOCAL .

Formula and discretionary grants are administered by a Federal agency directly to local units of government. These grant awards are made on a competitive basis and typically are authorized for a period of 3 to 5 years. Many programs that receive these grants also are given the opportunity to extend their period of award provided they can demonstrate their effectiveness.

The 1998 Directory and Resource Guide of Public- and Private-Sector Drug Control Grants

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V: LOCAL PROJECT ACTIVITY _

Federal payments are made for project expenditures such as hiring staff, paying salaries, purchasing any necessary supplies and equipment, and ultimately delivering services. These payments may be made in advance, after non-Federal funds have been spent, or as reimbursements. Each program has unique requirements, and each State works within its own budget and legislative process to implement the grant programs.

PARTNERSHIPS ARE THE KEY _

Ultimately, America's drug problem will be solved at home through domestic programs that combine effective law enforcement, treatment, prevention, and education programs that are mutually supportive and designed to meet the unique needs of communities. Antidrug efforts are a *national* undertaking, not a Federal one. One key to successfully implementing many of the objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy is creating *partnerships* between Federal, State, local, and private-sector organizations. Partnerships involve everyone. They strengthen and empower communities, enabling them to alleviate drug activity.

The Federal and Foundation antidrug grant programs described in Sections II and III are not the solution to the drug problem; rather, these programs provide the means for establishing and maintaining partnerships that effectively *respond* to drug use and violence in order to *help* all Americans live happier, safer, and more productive lives.

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SECTION II:

FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS

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Section II: Federal Grant Programs

This section describes a total of 63 current Federal grant programs, including 9 that were established by the FY 1994 Crime Control Act and appropriated funding for the fiscal years covered in this Guide. Programs are described in order of the Federal department that administers them and by their status as either a formula or discretionary grant. Each program description includes the title, total actual funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 1997 current programs, funding *authorized* (allowed under the Congressional statute establishing the program) or *appropriated* (actually awarded by Congress) for FY 1998, summary of purpose and eligibility requirements, and point(s) of contact.¹

All the programs described in this *Guide* will have a holistic effect on reducing drug use in America by empowering local communities; adding additional police officers on the street; providing new prison cells; and improving the social, educational, and economic wealth of the most disadvantaged individuals in our society. In sum, they will substantially increase the Federal Government's commitment to eradicating illicit drugs in America by balancing solutions that employ both drug prevention and treatment programs and traditional law enforcement.

Some funds, such as those for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, will continue existing programs, and others, such as the Children of Substance Abuse Parents Program will provide grant funding for new programs. Certain programs, such as the new Drug-Free Communities Grant Program, are 100 percent drugrelated, while others, like the National Senior Service Corps Program are only partly drugrelated. All program descriptions refer to the total funding appropriated, as well as listing the portion of funding which is drug-related. Further information on the drug-related portion of funding for these and other Federal programs is available in the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy Budget Summary.²

¹ Program descriptions and funding levels are correct as of the date of publication and are subject to change. Readers are encouraged to consult with the respective program points of contact for current information.

² The 1997 National Drug Control Strategy Budget Summary is available from the Office of National Drug Control Policy Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse at (800) 666-3332, or on the World Wide Web at http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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EDUCATION

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SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES PROGRAM .

Department of Education

| SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES PROGRAM | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| COMPONENTS | DOLLARS (IN MILLIONS) | | | | | |
| | 1996 ACTUAL | 1997 ACTUAL | 1998 APPROPRIATION | | | |
| State Grants | \$441 | \$531 | \$531 | | | |
| National Programs | 25 | 25 | 25 | | | |
| TOTAL | \$466 | \$556 | \$556 | | | |

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) Act encourages a comprehensive, integrated approach to drug and violence prevention that recognizes the relationship between drug use and violent behavior. It also builds on the successes of schools working with other sectors of the community to create drug- and violence-free environments both within and outside the schools.

Funds are distributed through two programs: the SDFSC State Grants program and the SDFSC National programs. Each program is described on the following pages.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants Program

FY 1997 Actual: \$531 million (\$531 million drug-related) FY 1998 Appropriation: \$531 million (\$531 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States

Under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants program, States receive funds based on a two-part formula—50 percent is based on the formula outlined in Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (which counts children living in poverty, weighted by State per-pupil expenditures for education), and 50 percent is based on school-aged population.

Under the FY 1998 appropriation, \$1 million of SDFSC State grant funds will be reserved for a national evaluation of the program; \$5.6 million will provide services to Indian youth on Federal reservations; \$1.1 million will support prevention programs for Native Hawaiians; and the remaining \$523.3 million will be allocated to the States and Outlying Areas.

Of each State's allocation, 80 percent is administered by the State educational agency (SEA) and 20 percent by the Governor. SEAs determine criteria for identifying high-need local educational agencies (LEAs) and target 30 percent of LEA funding to those districts, and distribute the remaining 70 percent to LEAs based on school enrollment. SEAs may designate up to five LEAs or 10 percent of LEAs in the State (whichever is greater) as high need. More than 97 percent of the Nation's LEAs receive funding under the program.

Drug and violence prevention activities authorized under the statue include developing instructional materials; counseling services; professional development programs for school personnel, students, law enforcement officials, judicial officials, or community leaders; implementing conflict resolution, peer mediation, and mentoring programs; implementing character education programs and community service projects; establishing safe zones of passage; and acquiring and installing metal detectors and hiring security personnel. In funding projects, Governors must give priority to programs and activities for children and youth who are not normally served by SEAs or LEAs, or for populations that need special services or additional resources (such as preschoolers, youth in juvenile detention facilities, runaway or homeless children or youth, and school dropouts).

Federal grants to States and SEA grants to LEAs are awarded annually on a formula basis. Governors typically award their funds competitively to community-based and public and private nonprofit organizations.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs

FY 1997 Actual: \$25 million (\$25 million drug-related) FY 1998 Appropriation: \$25 million (\$25 million drug-related) Grant Type: Discretionary Grants

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs provide broad discretionary authority to the Secretary of Education to implement programs that prevent the illegal use of drugs and violence among, and promote safety and discipline for, students at all educational levels. Such programs may include training, demonstrations, direct services to school districts with severe drug problems, technical assistance to LEAs that directly supports classroom teaching, data collection and program evaluation, development and dissemination of information and materials, and financial aid and technical assistance to institutions of higher education (IHEs), including grants to IHEs for the development, implementation, validation, and dissemination of model drug and violence prevention programs for college and university students. These programs help identify new methods of ensuring safe and drug-free schools, colleges, communities, and ultimately will provide models of proven effective practices that will assist schools and communities around the Nation to improve their programs supported under the SDFSC State Grants program.

Grant competitions funded under SDFSC National Programs are announced in the Federal Register. Awards usually are made on a competitive basis in the first year and may be renewed on a noncompetitive basis for 2 to 4 succeeding fiscal years. In fiscal year 1998, grant competitions are planned for: (1) a demonstration program to identify effective new prevention strategies in schools; (2) State and local educational agency drug and violence prevention data collection; (3) targeted technical assistance to a limited number of large urban school districts to improve the effectiveness of their SDFSC programming; and (4) campus-based drug and violence prevention programs for students enrolled at institutions of higher education.

For More Information Contact:

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program The Portals Bldg., Rm. 603 600 Independence Ave., S.W. Washington, DC 20202-6123 (202) 260-3954 FAX: (202) 260-7767

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION STATE GRANT PROGRAM.

Department of Education

FY 1997 Actual: \$2.2 billion (\$87 million drug-related)*

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$2.3 billion (\$89.9 million drug-related)*

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States

* Estimated funds expected to serve individuals whose disabling condition is due to drug abuse.

This program, administered by the Rehabilitation Services Administration of the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, supports vocational rehabilitation services by providing assistance to States. The program provides a wide range of services designed to help persons with disabilities prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities. Individuals with a physical or mental disability that results in a substantial impediment to employment and who can benefit in terms of an employment outcome are eligible for assistance, including individuals whose disabling condition is due to drug use. Services target specific needs of individuals, and an individualized written rehabilitation program is developed jointly by a rehabilitation counselor and the individual. The program may include a variety of services, such as vocational evaluation, counseling, education, vocational training, work adjustment, job placement, and postemployment services. Priority is given to individuals with the most severe disabilities.

The program uses an allotment formula that takes into account population and per capita income to distribute funds among the States. Grants are administered by vocational rehabilitation agencies designated by the State. To receive grants, the designated State agency must submit a 3-year State plan for implementing the funds. The State share of project costs must equal 21.3 percent. If, however, a project involves construction of a facility for community rehabilitation program purposes, the State share must equal 50 percent.

For More Information Contact:

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GRANTS FOR INFANTS AND FAMILIES PROGRAM.

Department of Education

FY 1997 Actual: \$316 million (\$31.6 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$350 million (\$35 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States

This program provides Federal support to help States develop and implement statewide systems of early intervention services for children ages birth through 2 who are experiencing developmental delays or who have a diagnosed physical or mental condition that has a high probability of resulting in developmental delay. Since many drug-exposed children are likely to be eligible for services under this program, the Department of Education (ED) considers the program to be a significant component of the Federal effort to address the needs of these children. Furthermore, it is estimated that 10 percent of the children served in FY 1998 will be children who were prenatally exposed to drugs.

For FY 1998, ED plans to allocate funds based on the number of children aged birth through 2 in the general population.

Grants are awarded annually on a formula basis.

For More Information Contact:

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SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS: NATIONAL ACTIVITIES _

Department of Education

FY 1997 Actual: \$250 million (\$449,000 drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$279 million (\$168,000 drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants

These programs support grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to public agencies and private nonprofit organizations, as well as in some cases profitmaking organizations. Funded activities include research and training activities to improve special education and early intervention services for infants, toddlers, and children with disabilities.

Under this program in FY 1998, the Department will award the final year of a continuation project for a study of infants and toddlers prenatally exposed to cocaine.

Awards usually are made on a competitive basis in the first year and are renewed on a noncompetitive basis for 2 to 4 succeeding fiscal years. The Department does not anticipate making new awards in this area in FY 1998.

For More Information Contact:

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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DEMONSTRATION GRANTS FOR POPULATIONS AT RISK FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$41.2 million (\$41.2 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$17.6 million (\$17.6 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

This program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), defines effective strategies in preventing substance abuse among the Nation's youth. High Risk Youth (HRY) grants support community-based organizations, schools, and nonprofit organizations to develop and field-test innovative approaches aimed at preventing substance abuse and helping young people make healthy, productive, self-affirming life choices. Since the program's inception, grantees have designed, implemented, and evaluated prevention strategies that target individuals, families, schools, peer groups, and communities.

Grants are awarded on a competitive basis. As with the previous HRY grant program, support may be requested for a period of up to 5 years. Annual awards will be made subject to continued availability of funds and progress achieved. This program will be phased out by FY 1999.

For More Information Contact:

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COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR CENTERS FOR THE APPLICATION OF PREVENTION TECHNOLOGIES (CAPT)

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$5.2 million (\$5.2 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$6.5 million (\$6.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Organizations

The Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPTs) are a key component of the HHS Secretary's Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Initiative and the major knowledge application mechanism within CSAP. In September 1997, CSAP awarded 5 regional CAPTs to assist the State Incentive grants and their respective community programs in applying the latest available prevention research findings. Over the years, CSAP has supported hundreds of community partnerships and coalitions that are working to prevent substance abuse. Many more have accessed local and private funding to establish active community partnership programs across the Nation. Today, the Community Antidrug Coalitions of America, an association of community partnerships, reports the existence of over 4,000 partnerships and coalitions. The regional CAPTs assist these States and communities in identifying the best investment of the various State streams of prevention funding and tailor prevention technologies to meet local needs.

The CAPT program seeks to utilize conventional and electronic delivery methods to assist State Incentive grantees, their subrecipients, and other States in applying and utilizing scientifically defensible substance abuse prevention knowledge and technology. CSAP plans to fund one new CAPT focused on the U.S.-Mexico Border.

The objectives of this program are to: 1) increase the transfer and application of substance abuse prevention knowledge; 2) increase the development of organizational skill and expertise through conventional and electronic methods; 3) implement proactive strategies (e.g., outreach and marketing) for engaging State Incentive grantees, their subrecipients, and other States, and encouraging them to adopt new approaches; 4) develop on-line interactive computer programs that States find useful in accessing substance abuse prevention knowledge and technology; and 5) customize existing products and approaches, as needed, targeted to address the needs of State incentive grantees, their subrecipients, and other States.

Funding for this program is authorized for up to 3 years. For FY 1997, there were 5 awards made. For FY 1998, there will be 5 continuation awards and 1 new award granted.

For More Information Contact:

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NATIONAL YOUTH SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION INITIATIVE (STATE INCENTIVE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR COMMUNITY-BASED ACTION)_____

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$14.7 million (\$14.7 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$57.1 million (\$57.1 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Cooperative Agreements to States

State Incentive Grants (SIGs) are a major component of the HHS secretary's Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Initiative and have a key role in helping to achieve the outcome targets associated with this Initiative for the year 2002: reverse the upward trend and reduce past month use of marijuana among 12-17 year olds by 25 percent; reduce past month use of all illicit drugs among 12-17 year olds by 35 percent; and reduce past month use of alcohol among 12-17 year olds by 20 percent. SIGs are competitive grants to States to coordinate disparate funding streams and to facilitate the development of proven effective, prevention strategies at the local level aimed at reducing drug use by youth. This program serves as an incentive for Governors to examine and synchronize State-wide comprehensive prevention strategy with private and community-based organizations. Under the SIG program, each State directs 85 percent of the total funds received to support substance abuse prevention efforts at the community level.

The objectives of this program are as follows: (1) identify and assess all Federal and State substance abuse prevention funding streams and resources; (2) develop a systematic approach for coordinating and leveraging Federal and State substance abuse prevention resources targeting communities, families, schools, and workplaces; (3) develop a systematic approach for redirecting all resources into the State's comprehensive prevention strategy in order to fill gaps with effective and promising prevention efforts; (4) identify the extent of the substance abuse problem affecting 12- to 17-year olds statewide, and coordinate the development and implementation of a comprehensive statewide prevention strategy aimed at reducing drug use by youth; and (5) create a detailed approach for disseminating prevention findings and lessons learned statewide.

Funding for this program is authorized for up to 3 years. For FY 1997, there were 5 awards granted. For FY 1998, there will be 5 continuation awards and 12–18 new awards.

For More Information Contact:

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COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR PUBLIC/PRIVATE SECTOR WORKPLACE MODELS AND STRATEGIES FOR THE INCORPORATION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION INITIATIVES INTO MANAGED CARE _____

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$4.5 million (\$4.5 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$4.5 million (4.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Organizations

CSAP will continue to support the efforts of the Workplace Managed Care Substance Abuse Prevention and Early Intervention program. In FY 1997, CSAP undertook a study to determine which managed care models perform well in the workplace to prevent and treat substance abuse. The program looks at the impact of substance abuse prevention and early intervention within managed care programs at the work site to determine: (1) which are the most effective, and (2) what are their costs. The corporations participating in this substance abuse prevention effort include a number of different study groups that range from a community coalition in Detroit to Stanford University and number of large, multi-site employers such as Raytheon Corporation, Amtrak, and The Univoyal Technology Corporation.

The objectives of this goal are to: (1) determine the nature (e.g. structure, organization, function, etc.) of WMC programs utilizing substance abuse prevention and early intervention efforts and (2) provide a detailed description of the WMC programs and assess their strengths and weaknesses and their impact on the substance abuse of employees and their families (e.g. covered lives); and (3) assess the quality and delivery of substance abuse prevention and early intervention.

Funding for this program is authorized for up to 3 years. For FY 1997, there were 9 awards granted. For FY 1998, there will be a continuation of 9 awards granted.

For More Information Contact:

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COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP DEMONSTRATION GRANT PROGRAM.

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$43.5 million (\$43.5 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$8.1 million (\$8.1 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Demonstration Grants to Community Coalitions

This program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), promotes community efforts to design comprehensive, coordinated prevention programs to address local needs. These grants support coalitions of parents, schools, academia, public housing, business, industry, government, and professionals in developing and implementing comprehensive, long-term strategies that maintain the best prevention approaches.

The Community Partnership Demonstration (CPD) grant program was designed as a community planning and coordinating body to promote and improve effective program implementation at the local level. The coordinating body consisted of at least seven organizations (i.e., the partnership) that had a common goal—decreasing substance abuse in the community. Federal funding assisted the partnership in establishing priorities, identifying service gaps, and leveraging public and private resources to fill the gaps and enhance prevention programs.

In FY 1997, there were 126 continuation grants awarded. This program will be phased out by FY 1999.

For More Information Contact:

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CHILDREN OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE PARENTS.

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$0 (New Program in FY 1998)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$8.6 million (\$8.6 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

Both the scientific community and the general public recognize that children of substance abusing parents (COSAP) face significantly higher-than-average risk for early substance use, the development of substance dependence, and a variety of physical and mental health problems. These and other stress elements (e.g., economic uncertainty, criminal justice and welfare system involvement) combine to affect COSAP youth who are four times more likely than other youth to become alcohol- or drug- dependent. CSAP Knowledge Development efforts targeting COSAPs are designed to foster integrated systems of effective, sustainable services to identify and intervene with children in families with substance abuse problems. Such services have been shown to increase resiliency, as measured by psychological, behavioral and academic indicators. This study will determine what community based services are most effective in preventing and/or ameliorating substance abuse and other behavioral problems among this population.

For More Information Contact:

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TEEN PARENTS PROGRAM

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$0 (New Program in FY 1998)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$4.5 million (\$4.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

The Teen Parents program, which was initiated in FY 1998, is designed to generate knowledge on the effects of welfare reform on parenting teens and to measure the effects of preventive interventions aimed at this population. Teen parents and their children face many critical, complex, and pervasive problems which place them at high risk for substance abuse, and the recent changes in the welfare laws may increase their vulnerability because of specific provisions that target this population. While the provisions regarding living arrangements and educational/training activities may benefit many teen parents, those teens that are most vulnerable are likely to be most negatively affected by these provisions. Because of the connections between teen parenting, childhood sexual and physical abuse, and substance abuse, some teens may be at especially high risk for "slipping between the cracks" and long benefits and other social supports and experiencing additional negative outcomes such as homelessness and HIV/AIDS. This program attempts to target these sub-populations.

The program supports efforts assisting teens who have children in the following areas: substance abuse prevention; school completion/academic achievement; repeat pregnancies; and life skills, including parenting and improving health and well-being. Projects are encouraged to work closely with social services agencies that administer welfare as well as other community based agencies including schools, and are required to measure outcomes. The goal of this program is to determine what preventive interventions are most effective in reducing substance abuse and allowing these teen parents to complete their training/education and obtain employment that will enable them to support themselves and their children adequately.

For More Information Contact:

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HIGH RISK YOUTH .

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$0 (New Program in FY 1998)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$6 million (\$6 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

Funding provided by Congress in the FY 1998 appropriation will support new grants targeting high risk youth, in particular, those youth who are at high risk for becoming substance abusers and/or involved in the criminal justice system. These youth are disconnected and alienated from the institutions and norms of mainstream society and are more likely to associate with peers that share this attitude, and to develop a set of attitudes and practices that either conflict with those of the mainstream, or simply reflect a limited sense of future. Family dysfunction adds to this alienation. Alienated youth with few family and community supports are considerably more at risk for substance abuse and for becoming involved in risky and delinquent behaviors. Because of these factors, CSAP's high risk youth program seeks to address these issues and intervene with these youth while they are at a period in their lives when positive influences can still have an effect.

The High Risk Youth program provides support and community connections for troubled and delinquent youth and their siblings; mental health and substance abuse treatment assistance for their families, and develops community cohesiveness around issues that effect substance abuse and related violence. A critical component of this program is the utilization of trained and well-managed mentors that can work with youth with substance abuse and/or delinquent behavior problems or are at high risk for such problems. Objectives of the program include reduction in the initiation of alcohol and drug use; improved grades, in-school behaviors and school attendance; and reduced delinquency and involvement with the juvenile justice system. In addition to improving overall youth outcomes, the program additionally proposed to improve family investment in the youth and enhance family functioning and communication.

For More Information Contact:

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SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM .

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$1.4 billion (\$965.9 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$1.4 billion (\$965.9 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States

This program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), is one of the primary tools the Federal Government uses to support and expand alcohol and other drug (AOD) prevention and treatment programs throughout the United States and its territories. The goal of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant is to expand and enhance the availability and delivery of quality addiction prevention and treatment services nationally. Grants place special emphasis on providing services to pregnant women addicted to AODs, substance-using women with dependent children, and injecting drug users. States, however, have the flexibility to design solutions to address specific local addiction problems.

These funds are administered directly to the States and are allocated according to a formula legislated by Congress. States then distribute these funds to cities and counties within their jurisdictions based on need. Federal law requires States to allocate funds as follows:

- 20 percent for primary prevention services, 35 percent for alcohol treatment services, and 35 percent for drug treatment services;
- Maintenance of a baseline of expenditures for services to pregnant women and women with dependent children; and
- 5 percent for administration of services.

In addition, States must require treatment programs for people who use intravenous drugs and admit them within 14 days after requesting treatment or within 120 days of such a request if interim services are made available within 48 hours. States also are required to give preference to admitting pregnant women to treatment programs and providing interim services, including referral for prenatal care, if no treatment program has the capacity to admit.

For FY 1997 a total increase of \$76 million has been appropriated for the SAPT Block Grant. (see Appendix A for the allocations for each State). A table highlighting the various components of the SAPT Block Grant appears on the following page.

| SAPT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| COMPONENTS | DOLLARS (IN MILLIONS) | | |
| | 1995 ACTUAL | 1996 ACTUAL | 1997 ACTUAL |
| Federal set-aside | \$61.7 | \$61.7 | \$65.5 |
| Prevention activities | 234.5 | 234.5 | 258.9 |
| Treatment activities | 879.3 | 879.3 | 973.5 |
| State administration | 58.6 | 58.6 | 62.2 |
| BLOCK GRANT TOTAL | \$1,234.1 | \$1,234.1 | \$1,360.1 |

For More Information Contact:

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COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS TO STUDY WOMEN WITH ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH (ADM) DISORDERS WHO HAVE HISTORIES OF VIOLENCE ...

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$0 (New Program in FY 1998)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$7.5 million (\$7.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Cooperative Agreements to Community-Based Organizations

This Knowledge Development and Application (KDA) program is a cooperative effort of SAMHSA's three centers: the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS). Knowledge gained from CSAT's and CSAP's programs for women and children about the impact of violence, and from the CMHS program exploring the role of physical and sexual abuse in the lives of women with serious mental illness, has raised many concerns and questions about the complex interaction of violence, substance abuse and mental health disorders. As a result, there is a compelling need for a public health policy review that charts new directions in these areas. It is expected that this new KDA activity will make significant contributions to that end.

Phase One of the study will begin in 1998, and it will target Federal support to assist local communities in developing their own unique services integration strategies that address the needs of these women and children. Each local community will also develop the appropriate blend of services interventions that hold promise for addressing the complex syndrome of trauma-related problems experienced by women with co-occurring disorders who have histories of physical and/or sexual abuse. Support may be requested for up to two years.

For More Information Contact:

REPLICATING EFFECTIVE TREATMENT FOR METHAMPHETAMINE DEPENDENCE STUDY

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$0 (New Program in FY 1998)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$1.5 million (\$1.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

These programs, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), will contribute to the development of knowledge of psychosocial treatment of methamphetamine dependence as well as providing an opportunity to determine the problems involved in technology transfer. The use of illicit methamphetamine has been increasing, particularly on the West Coast and in the South West. As a consequence, more people are seeking treatment; however, there are few well established treatment approaches, and the programs that have published results have not carried out cost-effectiveness studies.

These programs will help support needed treatment in several communities impacted by the increasing methamphetamine addiction. They will be designed to build upon data that has already been gathered by an effective program in California, Matrix Center, Inc., that has treated several hundred methamphetamine users in a well described, manualized outpatient based psychosocial approach. Under a CSAT contract, Matrix carried out a follow-up of a sample of treated methamphetamine dependent patients and found that retention and outcomes were positive (about 40% abstinent for one year) and were comparable with cocaine dependent patients. The effectiveness of sites funded under this new initiative will be compared to the original Matrix results to allow estimates of the costs and problems of replicability. Support may be requested for up to three years.

For More Information Contact:

IDENTIFICATION OF EXEMPLARY TREATMENT MODELS ____

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$0 (New Program in FY 1998)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$12 million (\$12 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

These programs, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), are intended to create a partnership between States and the Federal government to explore the development of knowledge and its application in the development of effective treatment approaches. This program is designed to stimulate States, local governments and private organizations to: (1) identify potentially exemplary models that currently exist; (2) document/manualize these models; (3) produce short-term evaluation of outcome measures; and (4) present these documented/manualized and evaluated programs to a Blue Ribbon Panel. It is expected that this program will facilitate the process of identification and transfer of knowledge and methodology to all block grant recipients and other treatment providers. Support may be requested for up to three years.

For More Information Contact:

STATEWIDE AND REGIONAL NETWORKS/PARTNERSHIPS .

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$0 (New Program in FY 1998)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$2.5 million (\$2.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

In the field of public health, considerable efforts have been made to structure opportunities to solicit input from consumers of health care services. However, while these efforts have been structured to enhance consumer involvement, the substance abuse treatment field has structured only nominal efforts to solicit input from the consumer of substance abuse services. The major reason for this can be traced to the underlying necessity to ensure and to protect confidentiality and to protect the client-patient from the damaging effects of stigma. In order to rectify this situation and to enhance the capacity of consumers and their families to provide critical input to the continuing development of treatment delivery systems, CSAT will establish Statewide and Regional Networks in FY 1998. These partnerships will be comprised of consumers and families in order to ensure that they are vital participants in the planning, policy development and programming process. Assistance will be provided to States and local communities to support and organize groups of consumers and families so that these groups can become self-sufficient networks that can effectively participate in substance abuse treatment service planning and activities. These networks will foster the participation of consumers and families in quality assurance activities related to the treatment of alcohol and other drug abuse. Support may be requested for up to three years.

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FROM SYRINGE EXCHANGE TO TREATMENT PROGRAM __

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$0 (New Program in FY 1998)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$5 million (\$5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

This program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) in collaboration with the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), will evaluate the impact of syringe exchange program (SEP) participation on treatment outcomes for injecting drug users (IDUs). This program will study treatment efficacy, outcomes, recidivism and HIV risk behaviors (needle use and sex) among IDUs. This program will examine outcomes of IDUs referred by SEPs that link substance abuse treatment referrals with needle/syringe exchange, as compared to IDUs entering substance abuse treatment other than through SEP participation. Support may be requested for up to three years.

For More Information Contact:

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN (RWC) AND PREGNANT AND POSTPARTUM WOMEN (PPW) PROGRAM ______

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$53.1 million (\$53.1 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$17.5 million (\$17.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

These programs, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), target services for women and their children. Projects funded under these two national programs have developed a system for the provision of a comprehensive array of services to include: genderand culture-specific outreach, intake screening, medical and other assessments and services, coordination of prenatal and postpartum care, mental health assessments and treatment services, counseling, parenting education/training, pediatric health services, and early childhood education. During FY 1996, 65 grantees in 31 States and the Virgin Islands provided comprehensive substance abuse treatment services to approximately 1,200 women and 1,100 children under the PPW grant programs and to approximately 1,500 women and 1,750 children under the RWC programs. Many of these projects were restructured to participate in a national cross-site evaluation. With more than half of these projects receiving their final year of Federal grant support in FY 1997, preliminary results from the cross-site evaluation should be available late in 1998.

In 1997, Congress appropriated funds to support supplements for child care services for these two women's programs. The supplements, planned for continuation in 1998, are being used for expansion or enhancement of current services for children of mothers in treatment.

For More Information Contact:

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE TREATMENT NETWORKS______

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$7.9 million (\$7.9 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$8.2 million (\$8.2 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Cooperative Agreements to Community-Based Organizations

These programs, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), support planning, implementation, and evaluation of sophisticated criminal justice treatment networks in seven metropolitan jurisdictions. The Networks Program, which emphasizes the needs of high-priority populations such as female offenders and juvenile justice clients, is CSAT's Year 2000 collaboration for criminal justice treatment, and builds on knowledge resulting from 10 years of research and demonstrations by the Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Justice with criminal justice populations. Each network is developing uniform screening and assessment procedures and a management information system to track clients across criminal justice and treatment agencies. As part of a cross-site evaluation, CSAT is collecting information on changes in systems, partnership development, and client-level impact. In addition, each site is conducting its own local evaluation.

The Networks program is one of several collaborations between CSAT and Justice agencies. CSAT and the Office of Justice Programs have interagency agreements to provide technical assistance that supports drug courts, dually diagnosed offenders, juvenile probation officer training, and the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program for prisons and jails. The collaborations have helped to eliminate duplication in Federal programming and pooled resources to allow States and local jurisdictions to develop comprehensive, cross-system services for offenders that have greater potential for reducing both crime and drug abuse. Support may be requested for up to five years.

For More Information Contact:

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVERSION INTERVENTIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH CO-OCCURRING MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE DISORDERS

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$3 million (\$3 million drug-related))

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$3 million (\$3 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Cooperative Agreements to Community-Based Organizations

This program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), is a collaborative effort with the Center for Mental Health Services, and it addresses a service priority—moving individuals with severe mental illness and substance abuse disorders from the criminal justice system to community treatment alternatives. This program supports the evaluation of the relative effectiveness of a variety of pre- and post-booking police diversion and criminal justice intervention models for individuals with co-occurring disorders. Grantees will study the differences in outcomes for individuals with criminal justice encounters adjudicated without diversion and those diverted to community treatment programs. Outcome indicators include: reduction in criminal recidivism, reduction in time incarcerated, reduction in frequency of substance abuse, reduction in psychiatric hospitalization, continuity of participation in treatment, and emergency treatment utilization. Grantees are expected to describe how models worked so that information can be disseminated for purposes of program replication. Competitive grants are awarded for 3 years.

For More Information Contact:

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT AND RECOVERY SYSTEMS FOR RURAL, REMOTE, AND CULTURALLY DISTINCT POPULATIONS ______

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$4.5 million (\$4.5 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$2.5 million (\$2.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

This program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), supports model systems of substance abuse and/or dependence intervention, treatment, and recovery services for rural, remote, or culturally distinct populations, Projects are designed to improve the availability, accessibility, and effectiveness of services for Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Native Hawaiians, recent immigrants, and farm workers who reside in areas that are rural, remote, or geographically isolated. A key focus of the program is the development of objective outcome measures and the utilization of evaluation data for program management and decision making, thus producing a self-correcting and self-improving treatment system. Competitive continuation grants are awarded for 2 years, with a maximum award of 5 years. These programs will receive the final year of funding in FY 1998.

For More Information Contact:

TARGETED TREATMENT CAPACITY EXPANSION PROGRAM.

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$0

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$20 million (\$20 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

These programs, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), are designed to award grants to States, cities, and/or other government entities to create and expand comprehensive substance abuse treatment services, promoting accountability and enhancing the quality of and access to treatment services. CSAT will support State, city, and/or other partners in efforts to identify gaps in the AOD service delivery system, and where current capacity within a treatment modality is insufficient, provide for expanded access to treatment. This program will incorporate the following characteristics: linking funding to CSAP prevention and CSAT treatment needs assessment studies; ensuring that funds are made available to develop services in rural and urban areas; developing performance outcome measures for modalities funded by the initiative and modifying service delivery system components as appropriate to achieve desired outcomes; and augmenting treatment intervention to include an enhanced bundle of activities to promote retention in, and completion of, treatment, and routine follow-ups post-treatment to reduce the possibility of diminishing interest in, and subsequent early withdrawal from treatment.

Funds provided by this program will serve as support for States and communities to initiate a process to more effectively coordinate Federal, State and local resources directed at providing substance abuse treatment and ancillary services. A comprehensive service system will be developed aimed at providing a clinically appropriate range of services, reducing service gaps and reducing drug use and abuse by under-served populations. Grants will be awarded for a period of three years.

For More Information Contact:

MARIJUANA INTERVENTIONS FOR ADULTS AND AN EXAMINATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT FOR MARIJUANA DEPENDENT YOUTH

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$3.6 million (\$3.6 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$3.8 million (\$3.8 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

These two programs, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), focus on the most commonly used illicit drug in the United States, cannabis (marijuana). According to a recent National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 4.8 percent of the population 12 years and older reported use of marijuana in the month prior to the interview. The *Marijuana Interventions for Adults* study is examining the efficacy of brief treatment interventions for marijuana dependence, and seeks to discover whether the knowledge about interventions can be expanded by treating dependence and preventing relapse in individuals from differing socioeconomic and racial and ethnic backgrounds. Marijuana is one of the major drugs leading people to seek treatment. This multi-site study tests the effectiveness of two relatively brief treatments for adults meeting criteria for marijuana dependence. The purpose of this program is twofold: 1) to test the replicability of those brief interventions reported to be effective; and 2) to determine whether such treatments are effective in more diverse populations with higher proportions of minorities represented. Competitive grants are awarded for 3 years.

As a follow-up to studying interventions for marijuana use in adults, CSAT funded a second program examining the *Effectiveness of Treatment for Marijuana Dependent Youth*. Studies have found that cannabis use is rising among high school students after a steady decline from peak levels reached in 1979. There is no consensus within the scientific or clinical treatment community about the type or intensity of treatment that is optimally effective for youth. This program seeks to answer that question and to compare the effectiveness of a variety of interventions and treatments for adolescents (ages 12-18) meeting the criteria for cannabis dependence. Further, this program seeks to 1) test the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of a variety of interventions targeted at reducing/eliminating marijuana abuse and dependency in adolescents; and 2) provide validated models of these interventions to the treatment field. Competitive grants are awarded for 3 years.

For More Information Contact:

THE NATIONAL GAINS CENTER FOR PEOPLE WITH CO-OCCURRING DISORDERS _

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$500,000 (\$500,000 drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$500,000 (\$500,000 drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

This program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), was established in 1995 as a locus for collection and dissemination of information about effective mental health and substance abuse treatment services for dually diagnosed clients. GAINS is a partnership between CSAT, the Center for Mental Health Services, and the National Institute of Corrections. The GAINS Center is a consortium of private, nonprofit, university, and governmental organizations, allowing flexibility in its strategies and partnerships for different population groups. The first two years of the project emphasized individuals involved with jails and community corrections. The GAINS Center sponsored regional forums and provided followup technical assistance. In 1998, the Center will initiate services to State prison systems.

For More Information Contact:

MANAGED CARE AND VULNERABLE POPULATIONS, MANAGED CARE FOR ADOLESCENTS, AND STATE MANAGED CARE EVALUATION STUDIES _

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$7.9 million (\$7.9 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$8.2 million (\$8.2 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

The Managed Care and Vulnerable Populations cross-site study, a SAMHSA-wide initiative, is designed to enhance knowledge about how managed care in the public sector affects the provision of substance abuse and mental health services. The goals of this program are to develop descriptive information on alcohol and other drug and mental health services available to publicly funded clients in the managed care environment and to support carefully designed evaluation projects to examine the effects of a number of different managed care systems on the -use, cost, and outcomes of substance abuse and mental health services for vulnerable populations.

The Managed Care for Adolescents study is examining the effects on cost, utilization, and outcomes of different models of managed care on adolescents with substance abuse problems. This is a population with which managed care organizations typically have very limited experience. Similarly, there is little information about the provision of early intervention services, habilitation and rehabilitation services, or "wrap-around" services for adolescents under managed care arrangements, or the relationship of the juvenile justice system to managed care plans. This program will focus on the impact of managed care on utilization, outcomes, and costs for substance abuse treatment of adolescents, examining specific impacts within subpopulations such as racial and ethnic minorities and adolescents involved with the criminal justice system.

The State Managed Care Evaluation study is a joint project with the Center for Mental Health Services. This project is evaluating the effects of managed care on mental health and substance abuse services in five States. Initially, information about 38 States that had active managed care programs was abstracted. The project is now in its second phase, involving collection of more detailed information about study feasibility in nine States, which will impact the decision about which five States will be selected for final study.

For More Information Contact:

Dr. Mady Chalk Director Office of Managed Care Center for Substance Abuse Treatment Rockwall II Bldg., Suite 740 5600 Fishers Lane Rockville, MD 20857 (301) 443-8160 FAX: (301) 480-3045

TREATMENT FOR ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM ...

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$0

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$1.9 million (\$1.9 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

In 1998, CSAT plans to collaborate with The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) on a program that focuses on treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism in adolescents. Studies have shown that alcohol is frequently implicated in adolescent traffic deaths, suicides, homicides, and other fatal injuries. Risk for alcohol-related consequences appears to increase with each grade in school. Although a variety of interventions have been developed to ameliorate serious alcohol and alcohol-drug problems among adolescents, their efficacy is largely untested. The purpose of this program is to contribute to the identification and development of efficacious treatment interventions for adolescent alcohol abusers and alcoholics. Projects will be identifying, developing and/or testing screening and diagnostic instruments for use in this population. Competitive grants will be awarded for three years.

For More Information Contact:

INTEGRATING MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT SERVICES WITH PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICE SETTINGS OR WITH EARLY CHILDHOOD SERVICE SETTINGS, FOR CHILDREN AGES BIRTH TO 7 AND THEIR FAMILIES/CAREGIVERS

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$2 million (\$2 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$2 million (\$2 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

This is a new collaborative effort of a unique private-public partnership between the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and its three Centers and the Casey Family Program and represents the kind of partnership that the Federal government is encouraging on the State and community levels. This program supports efforts to test the effectiveness for children ages birth to 7 and their families, of integrating mental health and substance abuse prevention and treatment services with primary health care service settings or with early childhood service settings. The goal of integrating services is to improve services by working with the many systems serving clients to ensure they are receiving the full range of services within a coordinated, efficient system. This team approach will eliminate fragmentation and duplication in service delivery, and ensure that all service providers have full knowledge of pertinent information from all sources. Competitive grants are awarded for 3 years.

For More Information Contact:

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS FOR WRAP AROUND SERVICES FOR CLIENTS IN NON-RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAMS: EVALUATING UTILITY AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS IN THE CONTEXT OF CHANGES IN HEALTH CARE FINANCING

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$2.3 million (\$2.3 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$1.9 million (\$1.9 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Cooperative Agreements to Community-Based Organizations

This program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), evaluates the relative impact of wrap around services on the success of the treatment of addictive disorders and the relative cost-effectiveness of these services in light of changes in health care financing, including managed care, as they relate to substance abuse treatment. Wrap around services include: (1) vocational training, (2) educational services; (3) child care; (4) transportation; and (5) advisory legal services. The relative contribution of these services will be assessed in relation to retention in treatment, and short- and long-term outcomes, as well as in terms of cost. Competitive grants are awarded for 3 years.

For More Information Contact:

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES/CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT COLLABORATIVE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM TO PREVENT HOMELESSNESS

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$1.7 million (\$1.7 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$1.7 million (\$1.7 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Cooperative Agreements to Community-Based Organizations

This program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), supports projects that will document homelessness prevention models for individuals with serious mental illnesses and/or substance abuse disorders who are homeless, formerly homeless, or at-risk for homelessness, and who have contact with the menial health and/or substance abuse treatment systems. This program is divided into separate and distinct phases. During Phase 1, the awardees will develop a homelessness prevention manual and plan for the evaluation of the prevention approach. During Phase 2, grantees will conduct an evaluation of the documented intervention. Homelessness prevention interventions for individuals with serious mental illnesses and/or substance abuse disorders will address four topic areas; (1) housing instability and eviction from housing; (2) discharge planning from psychiatric and substance abuse treatment facilities; (3) models of family respite services; and, (4) resource management and representative payee models.

For More Information Contact:

ADDICTION TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CENTER (ATTC) PROGRAM .

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$8.7 million (\$8.7 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$7.5 million (\$7.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

These programs, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), were created to ensure that those working in the treatment field have the knowledge they need. This network of ATTCs disseminate clinically relevant, research-based addiction knowledge in 24 States and Puerto Rico. The ATTCs are multi-disciplinary in scope, encompassing addictions counseling and a minimum of three other related disciplines such as medicine, nursing, social work, marriage/family therapy, psychology, and criminal justice. They are also charged with upgrading and standardizing credentialing and/or licensing requirements within the respective ATTC State(s) and developing or enhancing curricula to meet those requirements. Since 1993, the ATTCs have reached over 60,000 practitioners in substance, criminal justice, and mental health settings, producing over 1.5 million contact hours of academic and continuing education, professional development, and clinical practice.

The ATTC Curriculum Committee produced the Addiction Counselor Competencies in 1995. A revised and expanded edition, Addiction Counseling Competencies: the Knowledge, Skills, and Attitudes of Professional Practice, developed with extensive input from the field, describes the educational outcomes essential to the competent practice of addiction counselors. The Competencies now serve as the basis of the National Association of Drug and Alcohol Counselors (NADAC) and the International Certification Reciprocity Consortium (ICRC) practice guidelines. This work has also been endorsed by the International Coalition of Addiction Studies Educators (INCASE) and the American Academy of Health Care Providers in the Addictive Disorders.

CSAT proposes to competitively continue the ATTC program. Funding for this program is authorized for up to 5 years.

For More Information Contact:

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COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT GRANTS PROGRAM.

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$32.6 million (\$9.1 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$32.8 million (\$6.6 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States

Title II of the "Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Amendments of 1996" established the Community-Based Family Resource and Support (CBFRS) Grants program. The purposes of this program are to support State efforts, through formula grants, to: 1) develop, operate, expand, and enhance a network of community-based, prevention focused, family resource and support programs that coordinate resources among a range of existing public and private organizations; and 2) foster understanding, appreciation, and knowledge of diverse populations in order to be effective in preventing and treating child abuse and neglect. A State may apply for an FY 1998 grant under the CBFRS program after the CEO of the State designates a lead entity for funding as a part of the State's network for the provision of a continuum of preventive, family centered services to children and families.

Funding for this program will be calculated on the basis of the number of children under age 18 in the State, with a minimum award of \$175,000 per State. The remainder of the grant will be allotted among the States based on the among leveraged by the State from private, State, or other non-Federal sources and directed through the State lead agency in the preceding year. In making local grant awards the State must give priority to programs serving low income communities and those serving young parents or parents with young children.

For More Information Contact:

Ms. Eleanor Wagoner National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect Administration for Children and Families P.O. Box 1182 Washington, DC 20013 (202) 205-8879 FAX: (202) 205-8221

ABANDONED INFANTS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$12.3 million (\$12.3 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$12.3 million (\$12.3 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Private, Nonprofit, and Public Agencies and Institutions of Higher Education

This competitive discretionary grants program is administered by the Children's Bureau of the Administration for Children and Families. The program provides a broad range of community-based intervention services for women who abuse substances and/or who may be HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) positive and have infants or young children who may have been perinatally exposed to drugs or HIV. The goal of these programs is to assist such children to reside with their natural families or in foster care, as appropriate.

The program funds a broad range of community-based services, including family support services, foster family care, health care and substance abuse treatment, parenting education, household management techniques, support groups, counseling, case management, and group residential care. Previous awards have been granted to community-based organizations and schools of medicine to provide a wide-range of support services to meet the need of children at-risk of abandonment. Some awards also have been made to programs that expedite the permanency planning of such children. In FY 1998, there will be \$0.7 million for new grant awards.

For More Information Contact:

Ms. Patricia Campiglia Children's Bureau Administration for Children and Families P.O. Box 1182 Washington, DC 20013 (202) 205-8657 FAX: (202) 401-5817

HEAD START FAMILY SERVICE CENTER PROJECTS PROGRAM.

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$4 billion (\$26 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$4.4 billion (\$26 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Head Start Programs

This program, administered by the Administration for Children and Families, provides grant funds to Head Start Family Service Center Projects, which strive to improve the self-sufficiency and functioning of parents of children enrolled in the Head Start program.

In FY 1997 discretionary grants were awarded to provide substance abuse prevention and other community-based services to parents and other family members of children enrolled in the Head Start program. Funds also supported literacy activities, job training, and collaboration with other agencies on substance abuse initiatives.

In FY 1998 the Family Service Centers will continue to focus on three major problems of families with multiple difficulties: substance abuse, illiteracy, and unemployment. Funding also will support training, technical assistance, and collaboration with other agencies on substance abuse projects.

For More Information Contact:

Mr. Doug Klafehn Head Start Bureau Administration for Children and Families P.O. Box 1182 Washington, DC 20013 (202) 205-8405 FAX: (202) 401-5916

PREDICTOR VARIABLE PROGRAM .

Department of Health and Human Services

FY 1997 Actual: \$5.7 million (\$5.7 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$5.7 million (\$5.7 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Head Start Programs

This grant program is designed to enhance knowledge about preventing substance abuse by determining the kinds of interventions that will be effective in changing the developmental path for children at risk of substance abuse and linking them with appropriate developmental stages. The studies are designed to answer the following research question: At what developmental stage(s) does enhancement of each of the variables being investigated prove most effective in preventing/reducing negative behaviors that are predictive of substance abuse?

In FY 1996/7, CSAP awarded 11 grants designed to study four behavioral characteristics and/or patterns of behavior in childhood and adolescence that are predictive of more serious forms of adult disorders, including substance abuse. These variables studied are: social competence, self-regulation and control, school bonding and academic achievement, and parental/care giver involvement. In FY 1998, CSAP will make 11 grant awards.

For More Information Contact:

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DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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PUBLIC HOUSING DRUG ELIMINATION GRANTS PROGRAM .

Department of Housing and Urban Development

FY 1997 Actual: \$290 million (\$290 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$310 million (\$310 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Competitive Grants to Public and Tribally Designated Housing Entities

Through this program, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awards competitive grants to public housing agencies and Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs) for their antidrug and anti-crime efforts. Often, with a concentration on crime in and around public housing, housing authority staff and residents have used these resources to increase police coverage and security, as well as to provide alternative crime prevention strategies for residents.

Eligible activities include reimbursing local law enforcement for additional services; security contracts; investigators; training residents for volunteer resident patrols; physical improvements to enhance security; and drug prevention, intervention and treatment programs. The Public Housing Management Reform Act of 1997 expands the scope of housing authority discretion to target crimes committed by those seeking residence in public housing as opposed to exclusively drug-related crime. The Act, when fully implemented, would also convert the grant allocation methodology from competitive to formula-based, and authorizes housing authorities to undertake activities that would eliminate not only drug-related crime, but other crimes and those committing and facilitating other crimes from public housing.

The predictable funding will allow housing authorities to plan the use of their anti-crime funds strategically. In this manner, the Drug Elimination formula grants will empower communities to tailor HUD resources to their needs, while operating the maximum administrative efficiency.

For More Information Contact:

Ms. Sonia L. Burgos Director, Office of Community Safety and Conservation Office of Public and Assisted Housing Delivery Office of Public and Indian Housing Department of Housing and Urban Development 451 Seventh St., N.W., Rm. 4112 Washington, DC 20410 (202) 708-1197 FAX: (202) 401-7965

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Department of Justice

| | Total | Formula | Discretionary |
|----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| FY 1997 Actual: | \$530.1 million | \$496.7 million | \$31.4 million |
| | (\$427.3 million | (\$397.4 million | (\$28.2 million |
| | drug-related) | drug-related) | drug-related) |
| FY 1998 Appropriation: | \$551.5 million | \$505 million | \$46.5 million |
| | (\$445.8 million | (\$404 million | (\$41.8 million |
| | drug-related) | drug-related) | drug-related) |
| Grant Type: Formula Grants | to States, and Disc | retionary Grants 1 | o State |

and Local Governments and to Community-Based Organizations

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) administers this program, which provides financial and technical assistance to States and local units of government to control drug abuse and violent crime and to improve the criminal justice system. Financial assistance is provided through formula and discretionary grants. Formula grants are awarded to enforce State and local laws that establish offenses similar to those defined in the Federal Controlled Substances Act and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, emphasizing violent crime and serious offenders. States are required to provide statewide antidrug and violent crime strategies in their applications and contribute 25 percent of State funds to the cost of the projects. States must also pass through a share of the funds to local jurisdictions in proportion to local agencies' share of total State criminal justice expenditures.

The discretionary grant program supports projects that are national and multistate in scope, such as the National Crime Prevention Campaign (i.e., McGruff the Crime Dog). Unlike the Byrne formula grant program, these discretionary grants do not require matching funds. BJA administers other non-Crime Act programs, such as the Regional Information Sharing System, National White Collar Crime Information Center, National Vehicle Title Information Center, Counter-Terrorism programs, and Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance funds. Furthermore, the States are encouraged to include programs that address national priorities as identified by the National Drug Control Strategy, Congress, and the Administration in their statewide drug and violent crime strategies.

Formula Grant Program

Under the Byrne formula grant program, each State receives a base amount of either \$500,000 or 0.25 percent of the total formula allocation, whichever is greater. Remaining funds are allocated on the basis of each State's relative share of the total U.S. population. Up to 10 percent of the funds may be used to pay for costs incurred in administering the program, and at least 25 percent of the cost of the program or project must be matched with non-Federal funds. The match is provided on a project-by-project basis although it may be made in the aggregate, and in distributing the funds, the State must give priority typically to those jurisdictions with the greatest need.

Projects may be funded for a maximum of 4 years in the aggregate. Funds may be used to provide additional personnel, training, and facilities for widespread apprehension, prosecution,

- and adjudication of persons who violate laws relating to producing, possessing, and transferring controlled substances and to improve the criminal justice system.
 - The Byrne formula grant program provides funding in the following 26 purpose areas:
 - 1. Demand-reduction education programs that involve law enforcement officers;
 - 2. Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors to enhance interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitate multijurisdictional investigations;
 - 3. Programs that target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, and clandestine laboratories and cannabis cultivations;
 - 4. Community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs aimed at crimes against the elderly and crimes in rural areas;
 - 5. Programs that disrupt illicit commerce in stolen goods and property;
 - 6. Improvement programs that investigate and prosecute white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes and fraud against the Government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption;
 - 7a. Programs that improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement by using crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, school yard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs;
 - 7b. Programs that develop and implement antiterrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities;
 - 8. Career and criminal prosecution programs that include the development of model drug control legislation;
 - 9. Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money-laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information-sharing systems;
 - 10. Programs that improve the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and by implementing court delay-reduction programs;
 - 11. Programs that provide additional public correctional resources and improve the correctional system by focusing on treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies;
 - 12. Prison industry programs that place inmates in realistic working and training environments to enable them to acquire marketable skills and make financial payments for restitution to their victims, support of their own families, and support of themselves in the institution;

- 13. Programs that identify and meet the substance abuse treatment needs of drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent adult and juvenile offenders;
 - 14. Programs that assist jurors, witnesses, and victims of crime (other than compensation);
- 15a. Programs that improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug-testing programs and programs that identify, assess, refer to treatment, provide case management for, and monitor drug-dependent offenders and enhance State and local forensic laboratories;
 - 15b. Criminal justice information systems that assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations, including automated fingerprint identification systems;
 - 16. Innovative programs that demonstrate new approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes;
 - 17. Programs that address drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing;
 - 18. Programs that improve the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly;
 - 19. Drug control evaluation programs that State and local governments may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities;
 - 20. Programs that provide alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community;
 - 21. Programs with the primary goal of strengthening urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.
 - 22. Programs for the prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles.
 - 23. Programs that address the need for effective bindover systems for the prosecution of violent 16-and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults for the crimes of:
 - A) murder in the first degree;
 - B) murder in the second degree;
 - C) attempted murder;

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- D) armed robbery when armed with a firearm;
- E) aggravated battery or assault when armed with a firearm;
- F) criminal sexual penetration when armed with a firearm; and
- G) drive-by shootings as described in section 26 of Title 18.
- 24. Law enforcement and prevention programs that relate to gangs, or to youth who are involved or at risk of involvement in gangs.
- 25. Developing or improving forensic laboratory capability to analyze DNA for identification purposes.
- 26. Develop and implement antiterrorism training programs and procure equipment for use by local law enforcement authorities.

The 1994 Crime Control Act reauthorized the Byrne Formula Grant program through the year 2000. Thus, this program is authorized for a total of \$1 billion through the year 2000.

Discretionary Grant Program

This program awards grants to States, units of local government, and private nonprofit groups for the support of State and local criminal justice system initiatives. A number of programs have been designated by Congress to be funded from the BJA FY 1998 Byrne discretionary grant appropriation:

- National Crime Prevention Council: (\$4 million) to continue and expand the National Citizen's Crime Prevention Campaign (McGruff);
- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program: (\$1.75 million) to continue and expand the DARE AMERICA program;
- Washington Metro Area Drug Enforcement Task Force: (\$2 million) to continue the task force and develop a regional gang tracking system;
- *Project Return:* (\$775,000) including consideration of additional funds for evaluation of this correctional options program;
- National Judicial College: (\$1 million) continuation funding;
- SEARCH Group, Inc: (\$1 million) to continue and expand the National Technical Assistance Program, which provides support to State and local criminal justice agencies to improve computer and information technology;
- National Motor Vehicle Title Information System: (\$2.8 million) to continue pilot implementation and complete the network system authorized by the Anti-Car Theft Improvements Act of 1996;
- Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments Local Law Enforcement Program: (\$500,000) continuation funding;
- Alaska National Justice Center: (\$500,000);
- National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program: (\$1,000,000);
- Law Enforcement Coordinating Council for the 2002 Olympics: (\$2,000,000) to develop and support a public safety master plan for the games;
- Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys: (\$2,097,000) to support the National District Attorneys Association participation in legal education training at the National Advocacy Center; and
- Expanded Community Supervision Program: (\$5,000,000) for a demonstration and evaluation of the expanded program, which combines community-based intermediate sanctions with alcohol and other drug abuse treatment, as an alternative to traditional incarceration of non-violent felons.

In addition, Congress has asked BJA to review proposals and provide grants if warranted to:

• Demonstration and evaluation of programs of the Haymarket House;

- Chicago's Family Violence Intervention Program;
- The Female Violent Offender Program;
- The National Night Out Program; and
- The Community Security Program of the Local Initiative Support Corporation.

In FY 1998, BJA will continue to fund an "open solicitation" program. This competitive, discretionary program will fund project ideas submitted from the field within the following areas:

- Community Justice;
- Hate Crimes;
- Juveniles in Adult Systems;
- The Elderly;
- Tribal Initiatives;
- Rural Justice;
- Obstacles to Justice;
- Indigent Defense;
- Crimes on the Internet;
- Advancements in the Judicial System; and
- Effective Administration and Management Techniques.

For More Information Contact:

Byrne Formula Grant Information:

Ms. Mary Santonastasso Acting Director State and Local Assistance Division Bureau of Justice Assistance Room 4336 810 Seventh Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20531 Phone: (202) 305-2088 FAX: (202) 305-2542

Byrne Discretionary Grant Program:

Ms. Nancy Ware Director Discretionary Division Bureau of Justice Assistance Room 4121 810 Seventh Street, N.W. Washington, Dc 20531 (202) 305-7781 FAX: (202) 307-0036

Other Point of Contact:

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANT (LLEBG) PROGRAM _

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$494.3 million (\$168.1 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$503 million* (\$171 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Localities

*Does not include a \$20 million transfer for technology development

For FY 1998, \$503 million is appropriated for the LLEBG program, of which \$20 million is allocated for Boys and Girls Clubs of America. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) will work with Boys and Girls Clubs of America and the Boys and Girls Clubs of greater Washington, D.C., to develop a proposal for the establishment of a Flagship Boys and Girls Club to be located in Washington, D.C.

BJA administers block grants to units of local government to reduce crime and enhance public safety through:

- Hiring, training, and employing on a continuing basis new, additional law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel;
- Paying overtime to presently employed law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel for the purpose of increasing the number of hours worked by such personnel;
- Procuring equipment, technology, and other material directly related to basic law enforcement functions;
- Enhancing security measures in and around schools and in and around any other facility or location which is considered by the unit of local government to have a special risk for incidents of crime;
- Establishing or supporting drug courts;
- Enhancing the adjudication process of cases involving violent offenders, including violent juvenile offenders;
- Establishing a multijurisdictional task force, particularly in rural areas, composed of law enforcement officials to prevent and control crime; and
- Establishing crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel to control, detect, or investigate crime or the prosecution of criminals.

Funds may also be used to defray the costs of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers.

Units of local governments are eligible to apply for an award. BJA will make awards directly to units of local government when award amounts are at least \$10,000. BJA will notify every unit of local government eligible to apply for an award of \$10,000 or more. Each State and U.S.

Territory will receive the remainder of the State's allocation for local applicants whose award amounts are less than \$10,000. BJA will make one aggregate award directly to the State. The State will then distribute such funds among State police departments that provide law enforcement services to units of local government whose allotment is less than \$10,000.

For More Information Contact:

- Ms. Mary Santonastasso
- Director
- Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program Division
- Bureau of Justice Assistance
- Room 4336
- 810 Seventh Street, N.W.
- Washington, DC 20531
- Phone: (202) 305-2088
- FAX: (202) 305-2543
- Other Point of Contact:
- Department of Justice Response Center (800) 421-6770

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES, COPS OFFICE GRANTS .

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$1.3 billion (\$414.5 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$1.4 billion (\$471.9 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants

The COPS Office in the Department of Justice is responsible for putting an additional 100,000 police officers and sheriff's deputies on America's neighborhood streets. Community policing strategies are promoted through officer participation with community residents in proactive crime control and prevention activities. Discretionary grants are awarded to State and local governments, tribes, and other eligible public law enforcement agencies to accomplish the following:

- Assist law enforcement agencies in hiring additional community policing officers;
- Acquire new technologies, equipment, and hire civilians for administrative and support tasks. These grants allow officers and deputies to spend more time on the street solving problems instead of filling out paperwork;
- Encourage problem solving and the development of partnerships between law enforcement agencies and community organizations;
- Bring effective community policing strategies to the front line on the battle against gangs;
- Provide innovative community policing efforts to curb domestic violence, and increase police participation in multidisciplinary early intervention teams;
- Provide innovative community policing efforts to curb the rise in violence associated with young people;
- Provide incentives for COPS grantees to hire recently separated members of the armed forces;
- Provide community policing training to public safety, educational and research organizations, as well as projects administered by the U.S. Attorney's offices; and
- Fund tuition assistance for college students who agree to serve as police officers or sheriff's deputies for the first four years after their graduation.

For More Information Contact:

VIOLENT OFFENDER INCARCERATION AND TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING INCENTIVE GRANTS PROGRAMS

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$820.4 million (\$82 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$530.5 million (\$52.6 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States, and Discretionary Grants to Indian Tribal Governments

The OJP Corrections Programs Office administers this program. Of the \$530.5 million appropriated for FY 1998, \$525.5 million is allocated to the formula grant program and \$5 million is for the discretionary grant program. The formula grant allocation reflects a transfer of \$165 million for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, and \$25 million for the Cooperative Agreement Program (administered by the U.S. Marshals Service to improve State and local correctional facilities holding Federal prisoners). The FY 1998 drug-related portion for this grant program is \$52.6 million.

These Violent Offender Incarceration (VOI) and Truth In Sentencing Incentive (TIS) Grant Programs award formula grants to States and multistate compacts to build or expand correctional facilities for violent offenders; temporary or permanent correctional facilities for nonviolent offenders and criminal aliens to free prison space for violent offenders; and jails. States may make subawards of up to 15 percent of its to allocation to units of local government. Half of the formula grant funds (\$262.7 million) are available for the VOI grants, and half for TIS grants. If qualified, States may apply for funds under both programs.

Formula Grant Program

Formula grant funds of approximately \$525.5 million are available for awards to the States. These funds may be used to build or expand:

- 1. Correctional facilities for violent offenders;
- 2. Correctional facilities for juveniles adjudicated delinquent for acts which if committed by an adult would be Part I violent crimes under the Uniform Crime Report;
- 3. Correctional facilities for nonviolent juvenile offenders upon a showing of exigent circumstances by the applying State;
- 4. Temporary or permanent correctional facilities for nonviolent offenders and criminal aliens to free prison space for violent offenders; and
- 5. Jails.

Violent Offender Incarceration Grants

VIO provides a three-tiered formula with 85 percent used for the first two tiers and 15 percent reserved for the third.

- 1. To receive a Tier 1 based award, a State must assure that it *has implemented or will implement* policies and programs to ensure that violent offenders serve a substantial portion of the sentences imposed, that punishment is sufficiently severe, and that the prison time served is appropriate to the crime and to protect the public.
- 2. A State that receives Tier 1 funds is eligible to receive additional funds allocated on the basis of Part 1 violent crime if it demonstrates that since 1993 it has increased: (a) the percent of violent crime arrestees sentenced to prison, or (b) the average prison time served, or (c) the percent of sentence served.
- 3. A State that qualifies for Tier 1 funds is eligible to receive 3 percent of the Tier 3 funds, plus a portion of the balance on the basis of its Part 1 violent crimes if it demonstrates that it has increased: (a) the percent of violent crime arrestees sentenced to prison and the percent of sentence served by persons convicted of Part I violent crimes since 1993, or (b) has increased new court commitments to prison of persons convicted of Part I violent crimes by 10 percent in the last 3 years.

Truth in Sentencing Grants

A State is eligible for TIS funds allocated on the basis of Part 1 violent crimes if it demonstrates one of the following:

- 1. It has implemented truth-in-sentencing laws that require persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime to serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.
- 2. It has implemented truth-in-sentencing laws that result in persons convicted of Part 1 violent crime serving on average not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.
- 3. It has enacted truth-in-sentencing laws that will be implemented *within the next 3 years*, to provide that persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.
- 4. It practices <u>indeterminate sentencing</u> with regard to any Part 1 violent crime and persons convicted of a violent crime on average serve not less than 85 percent of the prison term established under the State's sentencing and release guidelines.
- 5. It practices <u>indeterminate sentencing</u> and persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime on average serve not less than 85 percent of the maximum prison term imposed by the court.

Discretionary Grant Program

The OJP Corrections Program Office administers this program. Discretionary grants totaling \$5 million will be awarded in FY 1998 to build jails on tribal lands for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction.

Congress has recommended that OJP examine the proposal and provide a grant if warranted to support the design phase of a tribal detention facility in Philadelphia, Mississippi.

For More Information Contact:

RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT FOR STATE PRISONERS PROGRAM

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$31 million (\$31 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$63 million (\$63 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States

The Office of Justice Programs Corrections Program Office administers this formula grant program. In FY 1998, Congress has appropriated \$63 million for this program, all of which is designated as drug-related. The formula grants fund programs that provide individual and group substance abuse treatment activities for offenders in residential facilities operated by State and local correctional agencies. To receive funding, States must require drug testing of treatment participants and give preference to projects that provide aftercare services when the individuals leave the correctional facility. States and U.S. Territories may apply for funding.

This distribution of funds is based on the following formula:

- Each participating State will receive 0.4 percent of the funds;
- Of the total remaining amount, each participating State will receive a percentage of the funds based on its prison population, as compared to the prison population of all participating States.

For More Information Contact:

DRUG COURTS PROGRAM .

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$31.3 million (\$31.3 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$30 million (\$30 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to State and Local Criminal Justice Agencies

In FY 1998, Congress has appropriated \$30 million for the Drug Courts Program, all of which is designated as drug-related.

This program awards discretionary grants to jurisdictions for the planning, implementation or enhancement of a drug court. Drug courts hold non-violent offenders accountable for their actions, and reduce victimization by intervening early after arrest to place offenders in treatment. They use the coercive power of the criminal/juvenile justice system to achieve abstinence and alter criminal behavior by providing:

- Intensive judicial supervision;
- Comprehensive substance abuse treatment services;
- Random and frequent drug testing;
- Incentives and sanctions;
- Case management; and
- Ancillary services.

Congress authorized the Attorney General to make grants to States, State courts, local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal government to establish drug courts. The authority has been delegated to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs (OJP). As required and defined by the statue, applicants must certify that they will prohibit violent offenders from participating in the program.

The Grant Program is authorized until the year 2000. Grant award periods range from 12 to 24 months, depending on the jurisdiction's needs and the program category. Federal funds for this program can not exceed 75 percent of the total program cost with a 25 percent match. Localities may also obtain funding for drug courts under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Discretionary Grants Program, Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program, and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program.

For More Information Contact:

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN GRANT PROGRAM.

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$136.6 million (\$27.4 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$172 million (\$34.4 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States and Discretionary Grants to Indian Tribal Governments

In FY 1998, Congress appropriated a total of \$172 million for this program. Of this amount, approximately \$145 million is available for State STOP grants, \$12 million is designated for civil legal assistance programs for victims of domestic violence, \$7 million will be used by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) for research and evaluation on violence against women, \$6.8 million will be awarded to Indian tribal governments, and \$853,000 will be provided to the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia for domestic violence programs in D.C. Superior Court.

Grants will fund activities designed to accomplish the following:

- Train police officers and prosecutors to identify and respond to violent crimes against women;
- Develop, train, or expand law enforcement units specifically targeting violent crimes against women;
- Develop and implement police and prosecution policies and services to identify, prevent, and respond to violent crimes against women;
- Develop or enhance data collection and communication systems to enable law enforcement personnel and agencies to identify and track arrests, protection orders, and prosecutions and convictions for violent crimes against women;
- Develop or strengthen victim services programs;
- Provide advocates specializing in domestic violence in courts granting a significant number of protection orders;
- Increase reporting rates and reduce attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women;
- Develop or strengthen antistalking programs; and
- Develop or strengthen programs targeting Indian tribes.

To qualify, applicants must certify that: (1) the funds will be used for any of the purposes described above; (2) grantees and subgrantees will consult and coordinate with nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services programs; (3) prosecution, law enforcement, and victim services will each receive, without duplication, at least 25 percent of the amount awarded; and (4) Federal funds will be used to *supplement*, not replace, non-Federal funds that would otherwise be available for these activities. Applications should include documentation

demonstrating need for funds, intended use of the grant funds, and demographic characteristics of the population to be served (e.g., age, marital status, disability, race, ethnicity, and language background).

This program is authorized for 6 years, but actual length of a grant award may vary. Total appropriation for FY 1998 is \$172 million, of which \$34 million is drug-related. Total authorization for this program is \$926 million through FY 2000.

Formula Grant Program

The OJP Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) administers this formula grant program for States to develop and strengthen law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies to combat violent crimes against women and develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against women.

The formula is as follows:

- Four percent is for grants to Indian tribal governments.
- A base amount of \$500,000 will be available to each State.
- The remaining funds are to be distributed to each State in an amount that bears the same ratio to the amount of remaining funds as the population of the State bears to the population of all the States (not including populations of Indian tribes).
- Each State must allocate at least 25 percent of the funds it receives to support law enforcement programs, 25 percent to prosecution programs, and 25 percent to nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services programs.

Discretionary Grant Program

The OJP Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) administers this discretionary grant program to develop and strengthen tribal law enforcement and prosecutorial strategies to combat violent crimes against Indian women and develop and strengthen victim services in cases involving violent crimes against Indian women.

The Crime Act specifies that 4 percent of the amount appropriated each year for the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grants be available for grants to Indian tribal governments.

There are two categories of eligible recipients in FY 1998:

- The 53 tribes that received initial funding in FY 1996 are eligible to receive continuation funding; and
- Federally recognized tribes that have not yet applied for funding may submit applications for up to \$84,000.

For More Information Contact:

RURAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$7 million (\$3.5 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$25 million (\$12.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants

For FY 1998, Congress has appropriated \$25 million for the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance grant program, one half of which (\$12.5 million) is drug-related.

The Office of Justice Programs' Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) will award discretionary grants to States, Indian tribal governments, local governments of rural States, and other public or private entities in rural States for the following purposes:

- To implement, expand, and establish cooperative efforts and projects between police officers, prosecutors, victim advocacy groups, and other related parties to investigate and prosecute incidents of domestic violence and child abuse;
- To provide treatment and counseling to victims of domestic violence and child abuse; and
- To work in cooperation with the community to develop education and prevention strategies directed toward such issues.

For the purposes of this program, a rural State is a State that has a population density of 52 or fewer persons per square mile or a State in which the largest county has fewer than 150,000 people, based on the decennial census of 1990 through FY 1997. Based on this definition, the following 19 States are classified as rural: AK, AZ, AR, CO, ID, IA, KS, ME, MT, NE, NV, NM, ND, OK, OR, SD, UT, VT, and WY. In the remaining States, the State may apply on behalf of one or more rural jurisdictions.

Jurisdictions that previously received grants through this program are eligible to apply for funding to enhance or continue their original projects.

For More Information Contact:

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP): DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

Department of Justice

| | FY 1997 Actual | FY 1998 Appropriation | |
|--|--|--|--|
| TOTAL OJJDP Grants | \$53.6 million (\$7.9 million drug-related) | \$99.3 million (\$36 million drug-related) | |
| Part C: National and Special Emphasis Programs | \$31.9 million (\$2.8 million drug-related) | \$45.3 million (\$3.4 million drug-related) | |
| Part D: Youth Gangs Program | \$11.3 million (\$4.7 million drug-related) | \$12 million (\$2.1 million drug-related) | |
| Part G: Juvenile Mentoring Program | \$10.4 million (\$0.4 million drug-related) | \$12 million (\$0.5 million drug-related) | |
| Drug Prevention Programs | \$0 (New Program in FY 1998) | \$5 million (\$5 million drug-related) | |
| Combating Underage Drinking | \$0 (New Program in FY 1998) | \$25 million (\$25 million drug-related) | |
| Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to States and Community-Based Organizations | | | |

Pursuant to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) administers several grant programs to States, territories, and the District of Columbia. The following is a description of those grant programs with a drug-related component.

Part C: National and Special Emphasis Programs

In FY 1998, within the \$45.3 million Congress has provided to OJJDP for Part C National and Special Emphasis Programs (\$3.4 million drug-related), Congress has designated \$10.1 million in funding for:

- National Council of Juvenile and Family Courts: (\$2.3 million) to continue and expand programs that provide legal education in family and juvenile law;
- Teens, Crime and the Community Program: (\$1 million) continuation funding;
- Parents Anonymous: (\$2 million) to fund partnership development with local communities to build and support strong, safe families and to help break the cycle of abuse and delinquency;
- Juvenile Offender Transition Program: (\$1.75 million) to support this public/private partnership to reduce the recidivism rate among juvenile offenders through partnering certain offenders with a local college or university student mentors;
- Suffolk University Center for Juvenile Justice: (\$1.3 million) to fund this center, which is dedicated to representing children in criminal cases in juvenile court and children and parents in civil matters, as well as gang-related and abuse cases;

- Establish a center: (\$1.35 million) for crimes and violence against children;
- Metro Denver Gang Coalition: (\$300,000) to facilitate information sharing among service providers and community members, support program efforts, and create positive changes in youth, families and communities;

. .

• The Crow Creek Alcohol and Drug Program: (\$100,000).

In addition, Congress has recommended that OJJDP examine approximately 22 other programs for possible FY 1998 funding and that particular attention be focused on developing effective techniques and technologies to block children from receiving pornographic images via the Internet.

Part D: Youth Gangs Program

In FY 1998, Congress has also appropriated \$12 million, of which \$2.1 million is drug-related, to expand the Youth Gangs Program. This program provides grants to public and private nonprofit organizations to prevent and reduce the participation of at-risk youth in the activities of gangs that commit crimes.

Part G: Juvenile Mentoring Program

In FY 1998, Congress has designated \$12 million to OJJDP, \$0.5 million of which is drugrelated, for the continuation and expansion of the Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP). Within this amount, Congress specifically provides no less than \$1 million for Big Brothers/Big Sisters programs, and recommends that OJJDP review a proposal and provide a \$2 million grant if warranted for training and technical assistance for JUMP grantees.

Since FY 1995, OJJDP has made discretionary grant awards to implement programs to reduce delinquency and gang participation, improve academic performance, and reduce the dropout rate through the use of mentors who were paired with youth in high crime areas. A national evaluation of JUMP was initiated in FY 1996.

Drug Prevention Program

In FY 1998, Congress has designated \$5 million, all of which is drug-related, to OJJDP for a new Drug Prevention Demonstration Grant Program. Discretionary grant funds will be used to develop, demonstrate, and test programs to increase perceptions among children and youth about the unappealing aspects and danger of drug use.

On February 1, 1998, OJJDP submitted to Congress a proposed program plan for the Drug Prevention Program. Contact the OJJDP Clearinghouse for more information on this new discretionary grant program.

Combating Underage Drinking Program

In FY 1998, Congress has designated a total of \$25 million, all of which is drug-related to OJJDP for a new Combating Underage Drinking Program. Of this amount, OJJDP will award \$360,000 per State, \$5 million in discretionary grants, and \$1.64 million for training and technical assistance to enforce State laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and to prevent minors from purchasing or consuming alcoholic beverages. Projects to be funded include:

- Statewide task forces of State and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies to target establishments suspected of a pattern of violations of State laws governing the sale of consumption of alcohol by minors;
- Public advertising programs to educate establishments about statutory prohibitions and sanctions; and
- Innovative programs to prevent and combat underage drinking.

Each Governor and the mayor of the District of Columbia is being asked to designate an agency to serve as the point of contact and to apply for, receive, and administer the targeted grant funds. Each State and the District of Columbia will, in its application for the \$360,000, detail a comprehensive approach to addressing the underage drinking problem and describe how the Federal funds will be used to contribute to the implementation of that comprehensive approach. States will be encouraged to link with ongoing public and private efforts (including those of foundations and national organizations). These funds however, cannot be used to supplant existing programs and activities.

For More Information Contact:

OJJDP Clearinghouse (800) 638-8736

OPERATION WEED AND SEED PROGRAM.

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$27.6 million (\$13.8 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$33.5 million (\$16.3 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community-Based Organizations

The OJP Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS) administers this discretionary grant program. The FY 1998 appropriation amount is \$33.5 million, \$16.3 million of which is drugrelated. This community-based initiative is an innovative and comprehensive, multiagency approach to combatting violent crime, drug use, and gang activity in high-crime neighborhoods. The goal is to "weed out" crime from targeted neighborhoods and then to "seed" the sites with a range of crime and drug prevention programs, and to provide human service resources to prevent crime. The strategy emphasizes a coordinated approach uniting Federal, State, and local governments; the community; and the private sector in a partnership that creates a safe, drug-free environment.

The Weed and Seed strategy is comprised of four elements: (1) coordinated law enforcement efforts to "weed out" violent offenders in target neighborhoods; (2) community-oriented policing, which supports intensive law enforcement suppression activities and provides a bridge to programs aimed at drug prevention, intervention, and treatment, and neighborhood reclamation and revitalization; (3) increased services in demonstration neighborhoods, including drug and crime prevention programs, educational opportunities, drug treatment, family services, and recreational activities, to create a crime-free environment; and (4) economic development and expanded opportunities for residents to revitalize distressed neighborhoods.

Communities that develop a Weed and Seed strategy in coordination with their U.S. Attorney's Office may submit it to EOWS for review. If the site is designated as Officially Recognized, it may receive preference in discretionary funding from participating Federal agencies; priority for participating in Federally sponsored training and technical assistance; use of the Weed and Seed logo; and eligibility to apply for Department of Justice Weed and Seed funds. Over 100 sites were funded in FY 1997, and Official Recognition was granted to 20 additional sites.

Sites with previous funding and those that file for Official Recognition by December 31, 1997 are eligible for FY 1998 funding.

For More Information Contact:

Mr. Bob Samuels Assistant Director Executive Office for Weed and Seed 810 7th Street, N.W., 6th Floor Washington, DC 20531 (202) 307-1357 FAX: (202) 616-1159

GRANTS TO ENCOURAGE ARREST POLICIES IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES PROGRAM _____

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$0 (New Program in FY 1998)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$59 million (\$29.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to State and Local Governments and to Indian Tribal Governments

The OJP Violence Against Women Grants Office (VAWGO) administers this discretionary grant program to encourage policies that treat domestic violence as a serious criminal offense. In FY 1998 Congress has appropriated \$59 million for this grant program, \$29.5 million of which is drug-related.

Grants will be awarded for the following purposes:

- To implement mandatory arrest or pro-arrest programs and policies in police departments, including mandatory arrest programs or pro-arrest programs and policies for protection order violations.
- To develop policies and training in police departments and other criminal justice agencies to improve tracking of cases involving domestic violence.
- To centralize and coordinate police enforcement, prosecution, probation, parole, or judicial responsibility for domestic violence cases in groups or units of police officers, prosecutors, probation and parole officers, or judges.
- To coordinate computer tracking systems to ensure communication between police, prosecutors, and both criminal and family courts.
- To strengthen legal advocacy service programs for victims of domestic violence.
- To educate judges and others responsible for judicial handling of domestic violence cases in criminal, tribal, and other courts about domestic violence and to improve judicial handling of such cases.

Eligible applicants are States, Indian tribal governments, and units of local government that:

- (1) certify that their laws or official policies
 - (a) encourage or mandate arrests of domestic violence offenders based on probable cause that an offense has been committed; and
 - (b) encourage or mandate arrest of domestic violence offenders who violate the terms of a valid and outstanding protection order;
- (2) demonstrate that their laws, policies, or practices and their training programs discourage dual arrests of offender and victim;

- (3) certify that their laws, policies, or practices prohibit issuance of mutual restraining orders of protection except in cases where both spouses file a claim and the court makes detailed findings of fact indicating that both spouses acted primarily as aggressors and that neither spouse acted primarily in self-defense; and
- (4) certify that their laws, policies, or practices do not require, in connection with the prosecution of any misdemeanor or felony domestic violence offense, that the abused bear the costs associated with the filing of criminal charges or the service of such charges on an abuser, or that the abused bear the costs associated with the issuance or service of a warrant, protection order, or witness subpoena.

In addition, jurisdictions that received funding in previous years may apply for grants to continue or enhance their original projects.

For More Information Contact:

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY INCENTIVE BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM .

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$0 (New Program in FY 1998)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$250 million (\$36.8 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States and Local Governments

For FY 1998, the Congress created a new \$250 million block grant program (\$36.8 million of which is drug-related) to address the growing problem of juvenile crime by encouraging accountability-based reforms at the State and local level. The Attorney General has delegated authority to the Assistant Attorney General, OJP, who will delegate authority to the Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, to administer this program.

Funds will be made available to the States based on their comparative juvenile population. Units of local governments will receive 75 percent of the amount provided to the States based on a combination of law enforcement expenditures and the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data on Part 1 violent crimes, unless the State can demonstrate it bears the primary financial burden within the State for juvenile justice.

Funds may be used for the following 12 purposes:

- 1. Building, expanding, or operating juvenile detention and corrections facilities;
- 2. Developing and administering accountability-based sanctions for juvenile offenders;
- 3. Hiring additional juvenile judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders, and funding pre-trial services for juveniles to ensure smooth and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system;
- 4. Hiring additional prosecutors to increase prosecutions of cases involving violent juvenile offenders and to reduce case backlogs;
- 5. Providing funding to enable prosecutors to address more effectively drug, gang, and youth violence;
- 6. Providing funding for technology, equipment, and training to assist prosecutors in identifying and expediting violent juvenile offender prosecutions;
- 7. Funding to improve juvenile courts' and probation officers' effectiveness and efficiency in holding juvenile offenders accountable;
- 8. Establishing court-based juvenile justice programs that target young firearms offenders through the establishment of juvenile gun courts for adjudication and prosecution of juvenile firearms offenders;
- 9. Establishing drug court programs for juvenile offenders;

- 10. Establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice system, schools, and social services agencies to identify, control, supervise, and treat serious juvenile offenders;
- 11. Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that work with the juvenile offenders who are referred by law enforcement agencies, or which are designed, in cooperation with law enforcement officials, to protect students and school personnel from drug, gang, and youth violence; and
- 12. Implementing a policy of controlled substance testing for appropriate categories of juveniles within the juvenile justice system.

Congress has specified that at least 45 percent of any grant provided to a State or unit of local government will be available for purpose areas 3–9 and at least 35 percent will be available for purpose areas 1, 2, and 10 above. In addition, the Federal share of construction costs of permanent juvenile corrections facilities is limited to no more than 50 percent of the total cost.

States must have certified that they are actively considering or will consider within the next year, through laws, policies, or programs, accountability-based reforms. These reforms will include graduated sanctions, adult prosecution of violent juveniles, and juvenile record reforms. States must have in place a coordinated plan for reducing juvenile crime, developed by a coalition of law enforcement social service agencies involved in juvenile crime prevention. States also must have implemented or will implement by January 1, 1999, a policy of testing appropriate categories of juveniles for use of controlled substances.

For More Information Contact:

OJJDP Clearinghouse (800) 638-8736

NATIONAL CRIMINAL HISTORY IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROGRAM (NCHIP) __

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$44.7 million (\$2.3 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$45 million (\$2.3 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to States

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) administers this discretionary grant program to provide direct awards and technical assistance to States to assist them in improving the automation, accuracy, and completeness, of criminal history records and records of protective orders involving domestic violence, and interfacing such records with the national criminal record system maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FY 1998 funds appropriated under the Brady and Child Protection Acts (\$45 million total and \$2.3 million of which is drug-related) will support criminal record improvement, as well as functions necessary to enable States to identify persons ineligible to hold positions of responsibility involving children, the elderly, and the disabled.

NCHIP funds used to upgrade the completeness of criminal history records will directly enhance the availability of complete and accurate data on persons arrested or convicted of drug crimes. These data, will in turn, improve criminal justice efforts to control drug crime through enhanced charging, prosecution, and sentencing procedures which are more informed by complete and accurate prior record data. It is estimated that over a quarter of all arrests for serious offenders are for drug abuse violations. Likewise, nearly a third of all Federal and State felony convictions are for drug offenses.

Awards will be made to eligible State agencies as designated by the State governor. BJS will issue the 1998 program announcement to the States by mid-summer, with awards anticipated by fall 1998.

For More Information Contact:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICAL PROGRAMS (STATE JUSTICE STATISTICS GRANT PROGRAM) ______

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$1.7 million (\$1.7 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$21.5 million (\$1.5 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to States

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) offers technical and financial support to State governments for the establishment and operation of Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs) to collect, analyze and report statistics on crime and justice. For FY 1998, Congress appropriated \$21.5 million to support all of BJS's Criminal Justice Statistical Programs and Activities, of which \$1.5 million is drug-related.

Within the total \$21.5 millon appropriated, a total of \$2.5 million is available to support BJS's State Justice Statistics Grant program (i.e., SAC centers), of which \$250,000 is drug-related. In FY 1997, BJS expanded the SAC support from exclusive funding by BJS to a coordinated solicitation involving other OJP agencies. Now the SACs will analyze particular criminal justice issues identified by BJS in conjunction with other OJP components. BJS will select these issues for nationwide consistency and interest across the States and will change every six months. In FY 1998, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is sponsoring juvenile violence related research to be conducted by the SACs.

BJS is also encouraging SACs to collect and analyze data derived from sex offender registries, criminal record history information, incident-based crime data and to conduct analyses or other selected topics as outlined in the FY 1998 program announcement.

For More Information Contact:

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE GRANT PROGRAM.

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$5.9 million (\$5.9 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$42.5 million (\$17.7 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the primary Federal sponsor of research in crime and criminal justice and of national program evaluations. The FY 1998 appropriation includes \$4.4 million for the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program, and \$4.7 million for the Federal Drug Testing Program.

In FY 1998, Congress has recommended that NIJ review proposals and provide:

- A \$500,000 grant if warranted for a study of the health care status of prison inmates; and
- \$4.5 million for Facial Recognition Technology to support the efforts to develop aging algorithms technology to assist Federal, State, and local law enforcement in locating missing persons, especially missing and exploited children.

In addition, Congress specifically provides \$7 million under the Violence Against Women Grants program for NIJ research and evaluation on the causes and impact of domestic violence.

An important element of NIJ's mission is the development and application of new technologies to enhance the capabilities and effectiveness of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies nationwide. In FY 1998, through the Defense/Law Enforcement Technology Transfer, Congress specifically provides \$10.2 million to assist NIH in its efforts to adopt technologies for law enforcement purposes. Of this amount, \$5 million is designated for continuation of the law enforcement technology center network, \$2.8 million to continue the technology commercialization initiative at the National Technology Transfer Center, and \$1 million is provided to continue the Arson and Explosion Research Program at the University of Center Florida.

NIJ offers two types of solicitations for its research and evaluation programs: open solicitations and directed solicitations. Twice a year, in June and December, NIJ reviews research proposals for investigator-initiated projects. Potential applicants should contact NIJ to discuss funding ideas for projects to be considered under the open solicitations. NIJ also issues special, directed solicitations that call for research proposals on specific topics.

For More Information Contact:

REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEMS (RISS) GRANT PROGRAM_

Department of Justice

FY 1997 Actual: \$14.5 million (\$13 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$20 million (\$18 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States

The FY 1998 Omnibus Appropriations Act designates funding for the RISS program. A total of \$20 million has been appropriated for FY 1998, \$18 million of which is drug-related. The Bureau of Justice Assistance's RISS program supports Federal, State, and local law enforcement efforts to combat criminal activity that extends across multijurisdictional boundaries. Six regional RISS projects provide a broad range of intelligence exchange and related investigative support services to member criminal investigative agencies nationwide. The projects focus on narcotics trafficking, violent crime, criminal gang activity, and organized crime.

Additionally, in FY 1998, Congress has designated \$5 million under the Community Oriented Policing (COPS) Technology Program for a one-time enhancement to the RISS program to enhance law enforcement member agencies' access to the RISS Secure Intranet enabling them to expeditiously share and retrieve criminal intelligence information. Of this amount, \$500,000 is specifically provided for development of an inventory of Department of Justice-funded automated law enforcement information systems. The inventory will include the major 25-40 systems nationwide, examine their interopeerability and interconnectivity, and result in a strategy that will coordinate effective communication between these systems, while avoiding duplication or overlap.

For More Information Contact:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT PROGRAMS

Department of Labor

Adult Training Grants Program and Youth Training Grants Program

FY 1997 Actual: \$1 billion (\$49.9 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$1.1 billion (\$51.5 million drug related)

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States

Title II of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) establishes programs that prepare youth and adults facing serious barriers to employment for participation in the labor force. The programs provide job training and other services that will result in increased employment and earnings, increased educational and occupational skills, and decreased welfare dependency, thereby improving the quality of the workforce and enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of the Nation. Two programs are described below: the Adult Training Grants Program (Part A) and the Youth Training Grants Program (Part C). Funds for these programs are allocated by formula to States based on unemployment and poverty rates among service delivery areas. Although JTPA allows and encourages certain ancillary activities for substance abuse prevention, the primary purpose of this title is to provide employment and training to disadvantaged individuals. Decisions on providing substance abuse prevention services are made by governors and private industry councils located within local service delivery areas.

Adult Training Grants Program (Part A)

The purpose of the Adult Training Grants Program is to establish programs that will prepare adults to enter the labor force by increasing their occupational and educational skills. This assistance should result in improved long-term employability, increased employment and earnings, and reduced welfare dependency. To participate, individuals must be 22 years of age or older and economically disadvantaged. At least 65 percent of participants must be in one or more of the following categories: (1) those who are deficient in basic skills; (2) school dropouts; (3) recipients of cash welfare payments, including the Jobs Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program; (4) criminal offenders; (5) persons with disabilities; and (6) homeless individuals. Services include an assessment of an individual's needs and abilities and a strategy of services such as classroom training, on-the-job training, job search assistance, work experience, counseling, basic skills training, and supportive services.

Youth Training Grants Program (Part C)

The purpose of the Youth Training Grants Program is to (1) improve the long-term employability of youth; (2) enhance the educational, occupational, and citizenship skills of youth; (3) encourage school completion or enrollment in alternative school programs; (4) increase the employment and earnings of youth; (5) reduce welfare dependency; and (6) assist youth in addressing problems that impair their ability to make successful transitions from school to work, apprenticeship, the military, or postsecondary education and training. This program is conducted on a year-round basis. Individuals eligible to participate will be:

- In school or out of school and ages 16 to 21 (or if designated in the job-training plan, ages 14 to 21 and economically disadvantaged);
- Participating in a compensatory education program under Chapter 1 of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; or
- Eligible for free meals under the National School Lunch Act during the most recent school year.

The program targets hard-to-serve individuals who are in school and are included in one or more of the following categories: (1) those deficient in basic skills; (2) those with an educational attainment that is one or more grade levels below the grade level appropriate to the age of the individual; (3) individuals who are pregnant or parenting; (4) individuals with disabilities, including a learning disability; (5) homeless or runaway youth; and (6) criminal offenders. Program services may include all authorized adult services and limited internships in the private sector, school-to-work transition services, and alternative high school services.

For More Information Contact:

U.S. Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration Office of Public and Intergovernmental Affairs Rm. N4700 200 Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, DC 20210 (202) 219-6871 FAX: (202) 273-4793 OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES GRANT PROGRAM _

Office of National Drug Control Policy

FY 1997 Actual: \$0 (New Program in FY 1998)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$10 million (\$10 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to Community Coalitions

This new grant program was established by the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 and will be administered by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). The 1997 Act serves as a catalyst for increasing citizen participation in efforts to reduce substance abuse among youth and requires that grants be made to existing community antidrug coalitions. Under this program, the Director of ONDCP may enter into agreements with national drug control agencies to delegate authority for the execution of grants. In accordance with this stipulation, the Director of ONDCP has delegated authority for the execution of grants and for such other activities necessary to implement the Act to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Congress has authorized up to the following amounts to fund the program from 1998 through 2002:

- \$10 million for Fiscal Year 1998;
- \$20 million for Fiscal Year 1999;
- \$30 million for Fiscal Year 2000;
- \$40 million for Fiscal Year 2001; and
- \$43.5 million for Fiscal Year 2002.

Each year approximately \$1 million of the appropriations may be expended for administrative costs.

To be eligible for funds under this grant program, coalitions must meet a number of requirements. Key requirements include the following. Coalitions must:

- 1. Include representation from a broad range of categories, including youth, parents, businesses, the media, schools, organizations serving youth, law enforcement, religious and fraternal organizations, civic and volunteer groups, health care professionals, State, local, or tribal governmental agencies with an expertise in the field of substance abuse; other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse, and if feasible, an elected official from the Federal, State, local, or tribal governments.
- 2. Include members who have worked together for a minimum of six months; and
- 3. Establish a system to measure and report outcomes, including the effectiveness of community antidrug coalitions in reducing substance abuse among youth.

The Coalition must: (1) have as its principal mission the reduction of substance abuse (i.e., substances listed in schedules I through V of the Controlled Substances Act, inhalants, and alcohol and tobacco use by minors) in a comprehensive and long-term manner, with a primary focus on youth in the community; (2) describe and document the nature and extent of the substance abuse problem in the community; (3) provide a description of substance abuse prevention and treatment programs and activities in the community at the time of the grant application; (4) identify substance abuse programs and service gaps in the community; (5)

develop a strategic plan to reduce substance abuse among youth in a comprehensive and longterm fashion; and (6) work to develop a consensus regarding the priorities of the community to combat substance abuse among youth.

Under the Drug Free Communities Act of 1997, grant awards to individual community coalitions are limited to \$100,000 per fiscal year.

For the purpose of stimulating the development of drug-free coalitions in sparsely populated and rural areas, the grant program Administrator, in consultation with the Advisory Commission, may waive any of the grant program requirements.

For More Information Contact:

Ms. Candi Byrne ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse 2277 Research, Blvd., MS 2B Rockville, MD 20850 (301) 519-5522 · 0.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS _

Department of Transportation

FY 1997 Actual: \$26.9 million (\$26.9 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$26.9 million (\$26.9 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Formula and Incentive Grants to States

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) funds and administers programs that assist States in developing and implementing highway safety programs to reduce traffic crashes and resulting deaths, injuries, and property damage.

Under the Highway Safety Act, Section 402, State and Community Highway Safety Grants, annual formula grants to States, territories, and the Indian Nations are apportioned based on total resident population (75 percent) and public road mileage (25 percent). The grants are used to fund various types of programs that have been proven effective, including countermeasures to alcohol- and drug-impaired driving. Typical uses of these funds include public information and education campaigns; chemical-testing programs; youth and adult prevention programs; and improved training for police, prosecutors, and courts.

Funded projects include DWI (driving while intoxicated) prevention programs with special emphasis on enforcement of drunk-driving laws and public education about such laws; the purchase of breath-testing devices and the training of police officers in their proper use; and overtime pay for police personnel conducting selective traffic enforcement programs related to alcohol- and drug-impaired driving.

NHTSA also administers grants under Section 410, Alcohol-Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grants, to provide funds to States to implement programs that are designed to reduce alcoholand drug-impaired driving. These incentive grants encourage States to adopt stronger sanctions against impaired drivers, including such measures as expedited license suspensions for all offenders and mandatory sentencing for repeat offenders.

For FY 1998, approximately \$20.9 million of Section 402 funding is expected to be directed to underage drunk-driving and drug control activities, and approximately \$6 million of Section 410 funding is expected to target underage drunk-driving programs. Section 410 Grants are awarded to qualifying States for a maximum of 5 years; grant amounts are determined according to a formula based on Section 402.

For More Information Contact:

Ms. Marlene Markison Chief, Program Support Staff Department of Transportation 400 Seventh St., S.W., Rm. 5238 Washington, DC 20590 (202) 366-2121 FAX: (202) 366-7394

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

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GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM.

Department of Treasury

FY 1997 Actual: \$13.4 million (\$7.5 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$13 million (\$7.3 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants to States

The Treasury Appropriations Committee allocates funds for cooperative agreements to establish Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) programs in communities nationwide.

The purpose of the G.R.E.A.T. program is to help children become responsible members of their communities by setting goals for themselves, resisting negative pressures, learning how to resolve conflicts, and understanding how gangs effect their quality of life. G.R.E.A.T. offers students a new philosophical outlook concerning gang activity and the necessary tools for resisting gang pressure.

The curriculum is taught in schools by trained, uniformed police officers, and targets students at the middle school level. The G.R.E.A.T. curriculum includes many optional and extended activities that reinforce classroom instruction. Both the police officer and the school teacher work together to reduce gang involvement in both the school and the community.

The grant program totalled \$13.4 million in FY 1997. Approximately 80 communities and law enforcement agencies received these funds. The FY 1998 appropriation for this grant program totals \$13 million. In addition, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center receives other funds that allow communities to train officers at little or no cost. ATF funds are used to: (1) funds G.R.E.A.T. officer training, (2) provide technical assistance to cities using G.R.E.A.T., (3) promote the G.R.E.A.T. Program nationwide, (4) evaluate the effectiveness of G.R.E.A.T., (5) pursue opportunities to collaborate with other community-based programs, (6) improve and evaluate training materials and curriculum, and (7) manage the reimbursement of funded cities.

For More Information Contact:

ATF G.R.E.A.T. Program Coordinator Special Agent in Charge 800 K Street, N.W. Suite 750 Washington, D.C. 20001 (800) 726-7070 FAX: (202) 565-4588 E-mail: great@atfhg.treas.gov Online: www.atf.treas.gov/great/great.htm

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

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AMERICORPS STATE/NATIONAL

Corporation for National Service

FY 1997 Actual: \$215 million (\$9.9 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$227 million (\$11.4 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants Plus Formula Grants to States and Territories

AmeriCorps State/National is the President's national service program that directly and demonstrably addresses at the community level four national priorities: education, human service, environment, and public safety. Through AmeriCorps State/National, individuals who provide a year of full-time community service receive an educational award worth \$4,725. Within the four priorities, FY 1997 grants target school readiness, school success, crime prevention, crime control, health, home, neighborhood environment, and natural environment. Reducing illicit drug use and other drug-related activities also can be integrated into activities related to school success, community policing, and victim assistance programs. It is estimated that approximately 5 percent of the total program funds contribute to drug-related prevention activities.

For FY 1997 the total estimated number of programs receiving funds will be as follows:

- 1. State formula programs.—One-third of the FY 1997 AmeriCorps grant funds are allocated to States according to a population-based formula. Approximately 369 programs are being selected through this process.
- 2. State competitive programs.—At least one-third of the FY 1997 AmeriCorps grant funds are distributed to programs that are first selected by the States and then submitted to the Corporation for competitive consideration. Approximately 149 programs are being selected through this competition.
- 3. National direct.—Nearly one-third of the FY 1997 AmeriCorps grant funds are distributed directly to programs operated by national/nonprofit organizations, professional corps, and programs operating in more than one State. Approximately 105 programs are being selected through this competition.
- 4. Set-asides.—Two percent of FY 1997 AmeriCorps grant funds are set aside for Indian tribes and U.S. Territories (1 percent each). Approximately ten grants are being made on a competitive basis to programs operated by Indian tribes. Approximately nine grants are being made according to a population-based formula to programs operated by the U.S. Territories.

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For More Information Contact:

AmeriCorps State/National Grants:

Mr. Peter Heinaru The Corporation for National Service 1201 New York Ave., N.W., 9th Fl. Washington, DC 20525 (202) 606-5000, ext. 302 FAX: (202) 565-2787

AMERICORPS*VISTA

Corporation for National Service

FY 1997 Actual: \$41.2 million (\$2.1 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$55.2 million (\$3.3 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Formula Grants to States

The Corporation administers this program, which awards formula grants to States to place Volunteers in Service to America (VISTAs) in service positions in nonprofit and community-based organizations throughout the State.

VISTAs serve in a year-long program to increase the capability of low-income people to improve the conditions of their own lives. VISTAs receive a monthly living allowance and comprehensive health care coverage. They also are eligible to receive, upon completion of the service year, either an educational award worth \$4,725 or a \$95-per-month stipend. VISTAs may serve for up to 2 years. In FY 1997, approximately 3,246 VISTAs are assigned to 700 projects with State and local public agencies or private nonprofit organizations, and the volunteers participated in orientation and training relevant to their service work.

The AmeriCorps*VISTA program, while not specifically drug-related, offers many activities that address drug education and awareness. VISTAs are more frequently involved in leveraging community resources and building partnerships among community groups, businesses, and organizations to improve the delivery and accessibility of public services to individuals and families; VISTAs are less frequently involved in performing direct services. In one VISTA program in Lansing, Michigan, 31 VISTAs worked to address the rising incidence of crime in 14 neighborhoods through community beautification efforts, security surveys, gang intervention strategies, and mentoring activities for youth.

Organizations interested in sponsoring VISTAs in their community service projects should contact their State office for national service, which receives a formula allotment of volunteer service years from the Corporation. States award service years to nonprofit and communitybased organizations on a competitive rolling basis.

For More Information Contact:

Ms. Diana London Acting Director of AmeriCorps*VISTA The Corporation for National Service 1201 New York Ave., N.W., 9th FI. Washington, DC 20525 (202) 606-5000, ext. 228 FAX: (202) 565-2789

NATIONAL SENIOR SERVICE CORPS.

Corporation for National Service

| FY 1997 Actual: | \$144.8 million (\$7.2 million drug-related) | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | \$77.8 million (\$3.9 million drug-related) for the Foster Grandparent Program | | | | | | | | |
| | \$35.7 million (\$1.8 million drug-related) for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program | | | | | | | | |
| | \$31.2 million (\$1.5 million drug-related) for the Senior Companion Program) | | | | | | | | |
| FY 1998 Approp | riation: \$163.2 million (\$8.1 million drug-related) | | | | | | | | |
| | \$87.6 million (\$4.4 million drug-related) for the Foster Grandparent Program | | | | | | | | |
| | \$40.3 million (\$2 million drug-related) for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program | | | | | | | | |
| | \$35.4 million (\$1.7 million drug-related) for the Senior Companion Program | | | | | | | | |

The Corporation administers this program, which awards formula grants to States to place senior citizens in service positions in community-based organizations throughout the State.

The National Senior Service Corps utilizes the skills, talents, and experience of more than 450,000 older volunteers who devote an annual total of almost 110 million hours of service to their local communities. There are three programs within the Senior Corps: Foster Grandparent Program, Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and Senior Companion Program. Foster Grandparents and Senior Companion members, most of whom fall below the poverty level, receive a small stipend. Retired and Senior Volunteers are nonstipended individuals over 55 years of age; RSVP has no poverty-level restriction for participants in the program.

The positive impact of the Foster Grandparent Program can be seen in many communities around the United States. In Window Rock, Arizona, for example, a Foster Grandparent has developed the Traditional and Cultural Values and Peace Court programs for juvenile delinquents referred from the Crownpoint Family Court of the Navajo Tribal Government's judicial branch. In both programs, the Foster Grandparent works one on one with youth who are delinquent, abuse alcohol or drugs, lack self-esteem, endanger the welfare of others, or are not communicating with parents. In the Traditional and Cultural Values program, the Foster Grandparent teaches youth about themselves, their culture, and their traditions as a means of building their self-esteem and helping them better relate to their parents. In the Peace Court program, the Foster Grandparent unites two parties to solve their differences outside of court using conflict resolution strategies. The staff at Crownpoint Family Court respect this Foster Grandparent and consider him to be an integral part of their team. Many of the activities performed by members of the National Senior Service Corps address drug education and awareness. Organizations interested in applying for volunteers should contact their State office, which receives annual funding on a formula allotment basis.

For More Information Contact:

Mr. Tom Endres Director of National Senior Service Corps The Corporation for National Service 1201 New York Ave., N.W., 9th Fl. Washington, DC 20525 (202) 606-5000, ext. 199 FAX: (202) 565-2789

LEARN AND SERVE AMERICA .

Corporation for National Service

FY 1997 Actual: \$43 million (\$2.5 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$43 million (\$2.2 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Discretionary Grants Plus Formula Grants to States

Learn and Serve grants fund two types of programs: (1) school-based and community-based service-learning programs for school-age youth and (2) programs at institutions of higher education. School-based grants are awarded on a formula basis to State education agencies and on a competitive basis to nonprofit organizations; community-based grants are awarded on a competitive basis to nonprofit organizations, Indian tribes, U.S. territories, and State commissions on national service. It is estimated that approximately 5 percent of the total program funds contribute to drug-related prevention activities.

Grants require that schools and community organizations such as local businesses, police departments, and health centers collaborate to engage youth in local activities in the four national service priority areas of education, human service, environment, and public safety. Many of the activities performed under these projects address drug education and awareness in K-12 programs and on college campuses.

In FY 1997, the Learn and Serve America K-12 school- and community-based programs will engage approximately 787,000 youth through 150 programs.

Overall, the 96 Higher Education programs engage approximately 30,000 students at 450 colleges in activities that directly address needs in the Corporation's national priority areas. In addition, through structured reflection and related academic coursework, the students translate their service activities into opportunities for academic and civic learning. For example:

- One hundred fifty education students at three Iowa colleges are learning how to use servicelearning in K-12 classrooms, while working alongside K-12 students in service projects assisting the homebound elderly.
- As part of their clinical rotations, approximately 250 nursing and allied health profession students from George Mason University and Northern Virginia Community College are providing community-based health education and primary care to senior citizens and low-income persons.

The participants reflect the diversity of the nation's student body, including undergraduates, graduates, law and medical students, students of various ages and ethnicities, and part-time, returning, and other nontraditional students. The institutions reflect the diversity of American higher education, include four-year public and private colleges, professional schools, technical and community colleges, and Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

For More Information Contact:

Dr. Marilyn Smith Director of Learn and Serve America The Corporation for National Service 1201 New York Ave., N.W., 9th Fl. Washington, DC 20525 (202) 606-5000, ext. 172 FAX: (202) 565-2787

AMERICORPS*NCCC

Corporation for National Service

FY 1997 Actual: \$18 million (\$0.9 million drug-related)

FY 1998 Appropriation: \$18 million (\$0.9 million drug-related)

Grant Type: Community Service Projects

The National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC) engages more than 1,000 young people in community service. The NCCC is a national residential service option in which participants are housed and trained on military bases or former military bases and deployed as teams to community service activities. The NCCC provides participants with opportunities to solve real community problems while they develop leadership skills and receive invaluable training. Fifty percent of NCCC activities address the environment; the NCCC also engages in drug prevention and drug education programs.

NCCC members are currently housed at: Perry Point, Maryland; Charleston, South Carolina; Denver, Colorado; San Diego, California; and Washington, D.C. Organizations who would like to collaborate with the NCCC on projects in communities near existing NCCC base programs should contact the Corporation for National Service.

For More Information Contact:

Lt. General Andrew Chambers Director of AmeriCorps and NCCC The Corporation for National Service 1201 New York Ave., N.W., 9th Fl. Washington, DC 20525 (202) 606-5000, ext. 120 FAX: (202) 565-2792

SECTION III:

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ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES

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Section III: Additional Programs and Resources -

This section describes three additional sources of funding for drug-related programs. The first source is an Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) program that applies only to the most critical drug-trafficking areas in the United States. The second source is a reference guide prepared by the Federal Government. The third source is a list of private-sector foundations and available resources from the Foundation Center.

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

The Antidrug Abuse Act of 1988 authorizes the Director of ONDCP to designate areas in the United States as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) for the purpose of providing increased Federal assistance to alleviate their critical drug-related problems, particularly those with the potential to have a harmful impact on other areas of the Nation. The HIDTA Program was funded at \$140.2 million in FY 1997 and at \$162 million in FY 1998.

The Administration currently has designated 20 areas as HIDTAs. In 1990, ONDCP established the following five HIDTAs: the Southwest Border, (California, Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas, and South Texas), Los Angeles, Houston, South Florida, and the New York/New Jersey HIDTAs. In 1994, it designated Puerto Rico-U.S. Virgin Islands and Washington-Baltimore as HIDTAs. In 1995, Atlanta, Chicago, Philadelphia-Camden were added as HIDTAs. In 1996, ONDCP established HIDTAs in the Northwest (Washington State), Lake County (Indiana), and the Midwest (including Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota; focused on methamphetamine use, production and trafficking), Rocky Mountain (Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming), and the Gulf Coast (Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi). In 1997, the San Francisco Bay Area and Southeastern Michigan were designated as HIDTAs. Finally, for FY 1998, Congress provided \$10 million for the creation of three new HIDTAs in Appalachia (Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee); Central Florida; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Congress also provided additional funding for methamphetamine reduction programs in HIDTAs.

The HIDTA program provides resources to local, State, and Federal agencies within each HIDTA for implementing their regional joint strategy. The program will:

- Empower local, State, and Federal officials to institutionalize their collaborative efforts;
- Foster innovation and systems solutions; and
- Require measurable objectives and outcomes.

A HIDTA usually consists of the following:

- A 16-member executive committee, composed of local, State, and Federal representatives, which manages the budget and daily activities of the HIDTA;
- A task force of co-located law enforcement representatives;
- Co-located drug and money laundering task forces;
- A regional joint intelligence center and information sharing network; and
- Other supporting initiatives to sustain law enforcement activities, such as treatment within the framework of the criminal justice system and prevention.

The HIDTA Program has brought together representatives from law enforcement, criminal justice, and treatment disciplines to forge partnerships for developing effective multiagency, multidisciplinary responses to regional drug problems. For more information about individual HIDTA programs, contact the Director in the appropriate area (See Appendix B). Please note that the three new HIDTAs established in FY 1998 are in the development stage and thus, do not have Director and address information as of this writing.

THE CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE _

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (the Catalog) is an annual government-wide compendium of Federal programs, projects, services, and activities that provide assistance or benefits to the American public. The Catalog is designed to provide information about all programs (drug-related and nondrug-related) administered by Federal departments and agencies in a single publication. Program information is cross-referenced by functional classification, subject, applicant, deadline for program application submission, and authorizing legislation. Other sections of the Catalog provide information on regional and local offices, intergovernmental review requirements, proposal writing, grant application procedures, and additional sources of information on Federal programs and services.

The *Catalog* complements the information contained in this directory and resource guide in three ways:

- It provides detailed information concerning program funding, eligibility requirements, and application procedures;
- It identifies sources of nonfinancial, technical assistance for drug-related programs; and
- It identifies sources of financial and nonfinancial assistance for programs in areas indirectly linked to illicit drug use and related violence, including community development, health training, housing, mental health, and rehabilitation training.

The *Catalog* is published annually, usually in June, and an *Update to the Catalog* is published in December. Complimentary copies are made available to elected officials, libraries, and appropriate service agencies at all levels of government. Thus, several copies may be accessible in each community. For those unable to obtain a free copy of the *Catalog*, it is available for sale in magnetic tape, floppy disk, and hard-copy format through the Government Printing Office.

For More Information Contact:

Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog Staff (WKU) General Services Administration Ground FI., Reporters Bldg. 300 Seventh St., S.W. Washington, DC 20407 (202) 708-5126

PRIVATE-SECTOR FOUNDATIONS.

The Federal Government is not the only source of funding assistance for reducing the impact of drug use and drug-related violence in America. More than 300 foundations—philanthropic trust funds established privately by individuals, families, and corporations—award more than \$50 million each year to nonprofit organizations for drug-related treatment, prevention, education, and research activities. While some foundations give grants nationwide, many foundations award grants only to a single State or community. Many foundation grants serve as complements to Federal grant programs. This funding can be crucial for Federal grant applicants who must obtain a percentage of their funding through non-Federal sources. Following is a brief description of several foundations and the drug-related grants they award.

Types of Foundations .

There are many nongovernmental sources of funding and nonmonetary support available for programs that help reduce drug use and drug-related violence in America. Private foundations, public charities, and corporations provide funding to nonprofit organizations for drug-related treatment, prevention, education, and research activities. While some of these sources provide grant funding nationwide, many award grants only in a specific State or locality. These grant funds can be crucial for Federal grant applicants who must obtain a percentage of their funding through non-Federal sources. Many of the grants currently available take a holistic approach to drug control that reflects the comprehensive, antidrug strategy being implemented in many communities across the country.

Private and Community Foundations

A private foundation is a nongovernmental, nonprofit organization having a principal fund managed by its own trustees and directors that supports charitable, educational, religious, or other activities serving the public good by making awards to other nonprofit organizations. These foundations derive their principal funds from a single source, such as an individuals, families, or corporations. The Carnegie Foundation is an example of a large, private foundation.

In contrast, community foundations manage funds from multiple donors and organizations. They typically award grants to support a charitable purpose in a specific community or region. Although community foundations may be classified by the IRS as private foundations, most are classified as public charities. Therefore, community foundations are eligible for maximum taxdeductible contributions from the general public. The Marin Foundation is an example of a well-known national community foundation.

Public Charities

Public charities derive their funding or support primarily through donations from the general public. They also receive a great deal of their funding from foundation and corporate grants. Most public charities conduct direct service or other tax-exempt activities, such as making grants. As noted above, most community foundations are actually public charities.

Corporate Funding

Corporations provide support to nonprofits through direct giving programs, private foundations, or both. Corporate direct giving programs are not regulated, are not required to file with the IRS, and can deduct up to 10 percent of their pretax income for charitable contributions. They

may make other kinds of contributions, such as supporting volunteer activities and providing building space; these contributions are sometimes treated as business expenses, which are not necessarily included in giving statistics. These contributions are often used by the company as a supplement to support programs that do not fall under the guidelines of the foundation and are not required to publicize their activities or sustain prescribed levels of funding. Because of the low level of disclosure, it is hard to obtain information about the many types of and specific amounts of corporate funding available. However, readers are encouraged to research corporate giving programs in their areas.

Company-sponsored foundations maintain close ties with their parent company, and their giving usually reflects specific company interests. They generally maintain small endowments and rely on regular donations from the parent company (and sometimes its subsidiaries) to support their giving program. Company foundation managers try to amass funds in profitable years so that they will be available in lean years. These foundation must follow the same regulations as do private foundations, including filing a Form 990-PF (which is accessible to the public and contains valuable insights into funding priorities) annually with the IRS. For these reasons, it is easier to track company-sponsored foundations and gain insight into their funding priorities than to track direct giving programs.

Other resources also are available from the corporate community. Managers of corporate giving programs are becoming more interested in offering in-kind support, along with or instead of cash awards. In-kind support may include products, equipment, supplies, other company-made commodities, public relations and advertising services, and employee provided services on varied subjects. Company-sponsored events and socially conscious investing also has increased. Many companies reward employee volunteerism through matching gifts and encourage their employees to volunteer while still granting compensation. The Type of Support Index in *The National Directory of Corporate Giving* can be used to identify corporations that provide funding and the various kinds of support they provide.

To be considered for grant funding from any of the sources described above, grant seekers usually submit either letters of inquiry or an application. Common grant application formats are accepted by many groups of grantmakers. Therefore, applicants can prepare a single proposal that can be used for applying to a certain type or group of foundations, which saves the applicant time and money. Grant seekers should make sure their proposal matches the prospective funder's interests (usually stated in an application, request for proposals, or annual report). Before sending a proposal, grant seekers also should determine whether the funder requires a letter of inquiry or accepts a common grant application form. They should follow stated proposal deadlines and other application guidelines as specified. Grant application details for each type of foundations can be found in *The Foundation Directory*, produced by The Foundation Center. A discussion of this important grant resource tool follows.

The Foundation Center.

The Foundation Center is an independent nonprofit organization established by foundations to foster public understanding of the foundation field by collecting, organizing, analyzing, and disseminating information on foundations, corporate giving, and related subjects. The Center houses the largest collection of data on private philanthropy in the United States. It provides the resources necessary to help grantseekers identify appropriate potential funders and develop targeted proposals. The Center publishes *The Foundation Directory* and 50 other guides, directories, and research reports that serve as valuable references for grant seekers. Information also is available through a database system that performs custom searches and through online services.

The written and electronic data is free to the public at five Foundation Center libraries across the country (located in New York City, Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Cleveland, and San Francisco) and at approximately 200 cooperating collections across the country. Foundation Center Libraries provide reference librarians, copying machines, training classes, an Associates Program that offers subscribers toll-free telephone referencing, photocopying delivered by fax or mail, research services, and other services for those who need frequent and immediate access to information on foundation and corporate funders; computer searches can be performed on The Center's comprehensive database on DIALOG.

The Foundation Center libraries provide the following kinds of information on private foundations: IRS returns filed by the foundations; books, directories, and periodicals; grantmaker files containing press releases and clippings, annual reports, newsletters, and application guides; current event files that include articles and other materials by subject; and a bibliographic database with more than 10,000 listings of books and articles on philanthropic activities.

Cooperating collections maintain the core collection of The Center's reference works and provide trained staff who can direct grant seekers to appropriate funding information resources. Many contain books and reports on local funding providers and IRS returns from foundations located in their State. For a complete listing of cooperating collections, call 1-800-424-9836. Grant seekers should call each cooperating collection in advance, since the collections have different hours, materials, and services.

For More Information Contact: The Foundation Center 1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 938 Washington, DC 20036-5588 (202) 331-1400, (800) 424-9836 www.fdncenter.org

Types of Resources for Identification of Funding by Subject.

There are several publications available to help guide organizations in their search for grant support. Some of the most inclusive resources provided by The Foundation Center are listed below.

- Directories of foundations concentrate on information about the funders rather than about their grants. *The Foundation Directory* and *The Foundation Directory, Part 2* provide the foundation's stated funding interests. The directories also feature a subject index to facilitate researching funders by cause.
- Specialized funding directories describe funding by a specific subject field, population group, or type of support. The Foundation Center publishes directories that focus on the major funders in specific subject areas (e.g., Substance Abuse) in its *National Guide* series.

A publication that specifically targets substance abuse issues is the National Guide to Funding in Substance Abuse. This Guide includes information for more than 600 foundations and corporate giving programs that support prevention, education, treatment, medical research, residential care and halfway houses, and programs that address alcohol and drug abuse, drunk driving, and cigarette addiction. The *Guide's* table of contents includes the following:

- Glossary;
- Descriptive Directory (including grantmaker addresses, financial data, giving priorities, contact names and key officials, and lists of sample grants);
- Index to Donors, Officers, and Trustees;
- Geographic Index;
- Types of Support Index;
- Index to Foundations and Corporate Giving Programs by Subject;
- Index to Grants by Subjects; and
- Index of Foundations and Corporate Giving Programs.

The following are examples of funding sources that support substance abuse causes across the country. Readers should note that foundations that do not support substance abuse as their primary purpose often provide resources for substance-abuse-related services.

The Marin Community Foundation (MCF), established in 1986, was created to "improve the human condition and enhance the quality of life for all residents of the community." The MCF supports a variety of nonprofit resources, including fund development and management for individuals and organizations that allow the financial assets of their philanthropy to be administered by the Foundation. The fund consists of three major projects to achieve the Foundation's mission: the Buck Center for Research in Aging, the Beryl Buck Institute for Education, and the Marin Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems. Each of the major projects is its own nonprofit corporation. Consequently, each project has its own board, budget, and staff. The Marin Community Foundation and its three major projects are grouped as a family of entities; the Foundation files the group's Federal tax return. Therefore, those seeking information on the Marin Institute for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems, for example, must access the Marin Foundation's tax information.

In addition to distributing funds, the Foundation provides technical assistance to nonprofit and community organizations through the implementation of a community recognition and awards program, a public relations effort to enhance visibility, and other services to the philanthropic community to advance philanthropic development, charitable activity, community interests, and volunteerism.

The Marin Community Foundation 17 East Sir Francis Drake Blvd. Suite 200 Larkspur, CA 94939-1729 Contact: Stephen M. Dobbs, President and CEO (415) 461-3333 The Casey Foundation is an independent foundation that provides funding across the United States solely for disadvantaged children and their families. The Foundation focuses on initiatives that increase public awareness of the status of children, improve major service delivery systems, demonstrate creative and effective service provision, and effect public policy. The Foundation's specific fields of interest include mental health and mental health crisis services, delinquency prevention services, crime and law enforcement, youth development services, and urban and community development. Funding is provided to support program development, conferences, fellowships, study, and technical assistance.

The Foundation does not accept applications. It does not provide grants to capital projects or individuals, with the exception of Casey's Children and the Family Fellowship programs. Emphasis is placed on initiatives developed by the Foundation. Publications available for dissemination include an informal brochure that addresses application guidelines, a newsletter, an annual report, and a financial statement. The Casey Foundation's recent grantees in substance abuse were the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse and New York University.

> The Annie E. Casey Foundation 701 St. Paul Street Baltimore, MD 21202 Contact: Douglas W. Nelson, Executive Director (410) 547-6600

The Public Welfare Foundation is an independent foundation that provides grant awards principally to grassroots organizations in the United States and abroad; it focuses on such topics as disadvantaged youth and the elderly, criminal justice, and community services. The Foundation is interested in addressing issues such as children and youth, community development, homelessness, and the economically disadvantaged. Funding is targeted as general/operating support, program development, continuing support, seed money, and matching funds.

No support is available for religious purposes, individuals, building funds, capital improvements, endowments, scholarships, foreign study, conferences, publications, research, consulting services, annual campaigns, or deficit financing. The Foundation does not sponsor loans.

The Foundation does support a variety of substance abuse programs. One recent substance abuse grantee is the Alameda County Homeless Action Center, which provides legal services for homeless clients who are disabled through a combination of substance abuse and mental disability. The Martin Luther King Jr. Day Care Center received funds to continue supporting the Sikora Center. The Center serves pregnant or early postpartum, chemically addicted women and their children. The Citizens Committee for New York City received funds for their Strictly Business project, which offers at-risk youth a chance to create alternatives to drug use and/or drug dealing through a program of training, technical assistance, mentoring, and financial support, so that they can develop entrepreneurial projects and receive special educational resources.

Available publications include an annual report that addresses application guidelines, a grants list, and a brochure that also includes application guidelines.

Public Welfare Foundation, Incorporated 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W. Room 505 Washington, D.C. 20037-1977 Contact: Screening Committee (202) 965-1800

Although the Norcross Wildlife Foundation provides funding primarily for conservation, it also supports recovery programs, drug abuse programs, and child welfare and development programs throughout the Nation. This independent Foundation's interests, which are specific to the substance abuse field, include rehabilitation, substance abuse services, services for children and youth, and child development services. The Foundation also provides support for building/renovation, supplies, procuring land, program development, publications, and seed money. Funding is concentrated primarily in North America. Individuals are not eligible for grant funding. The Foundation's application guidelines are published for dissemination and are available upon request.

> Norcross Wildlife Foundation 325 West 89th Street, No. 2 P.O. Box 0414, Planetarium Station New York, NY 10024-0414 Contact: Richard S. Reagan, President (212) 362-4831

The J.C. Penney Corporate Giving Program's funding emphasis is on projects and organizations that serve a broad sector of the community, including national projects that benefit local organizations across the country, agencies that provide direct services to their clients; and projects and organizations that have proven successful. Its funding priorities specific to substance abuse include substance abuse programs, education, child care, and drop-out prevention. The Program's fields of interest specific to substance abuse include education, substance abuse services, service provision to youths, and the promotion of volunteer activity. The Program provides resources for employee volunteer services, use of company facilities, employee matching gifts, and donated products and supplies.

The Foundation will not support religious or membership organizations, unless the project benefits the broader community or disease-specific organizations. Individuals are not eligible for support. Additionally, the Program does not award grants for advertising in journals or written material, or for fundraising dinners or other types of benefits, seminars, pilot programs, projects that benefit citizens of foreign countries, or film or video products. The Program makes its corporate report, corporate giving report, and application guidelines available. The corporate headquarters office reviews requests from national organizations, while local units review local requests.

> The J.C. Penney Corporate Giving Program P.O. Box 10001 Dallas, TX 75301-1321 Contact: Robin Caldwell, Mgr., Public Affairs (214) 431-1349

APPENDIX A:

FEDERAL FORMULA GRANT FUNDING BY STATE

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| | | | | FEDERA | L FORMUL | A GRANTS | TO STATES | | | • | • • • • | | |
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| - STATE/TERRITORY | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | . '96-'98 |
| Alabama | | 18.766 | 18.766 | 7.207 | 8.604 | 8.103 | 7.736 | 8.105 | 8.160 | 31.965 | 35.475 | 35.029 | 9.6 |
| Alaska | 1.656 | 2.045 | 2.045 | 2.151 | 2.591 | 2.592 | 2.152 | 2.244 | 2.242 | 5.960 | 6.881 | . 6.879 36.428 | 15.4 14.9 |
| Arizona | | 20.009 | 20.009 | 6.439 | 7.886 5.199 | 8.009 4.937 | 7:513 5.007 | 8.049 5.264 | 8.410 5.313 | 31.699 17.831 | 35.944 19.923 | 36.428 19.710 | 14.9 |
| Arkansas | 8.501 168.999 | 9.460 189.177 | 9.460 189.177 | 4.323 47.493 | 57.354 | 4.937 59.536 | 49.788 | 52.005 | 52.716 | 266.279 | 298.537 | 301.429 | 13.2 |
| California Colorado | | 19.331 | 19.331 | 5.025 | 6.065 | 6.067 | 6.866 | 7.292 | 7.433 | 29.216 | 32.688 | 32.831 | 12.4 |
| Connecticut | 13.878 | 15.050 | 15.050 | 3.992 | 4.833 | 5.232 | 6.277 | 6.534 | 6.547 | 24.147 | 26.417 | 26.829 | 11.1 |
| Delaware | | 3.712 | 3.712 | 2.151 | 2.591 | 2.592 | 2.307 | 2.427 | 2.432 | . 7.930 | 8.731 | 8.736 | 10.2 |
| Dist. of Columbia | | 3.310 | 3.310 | 2.151 | 2.591 | 2.592 | 2.295 | 2.165 | 2.139 | 7.703 | 8.067 | 8.041 | 4.4 |
| Florida | | 56.126 | 56.126 | 18.433 | 22.560 | 23.896 | 22.778 | 24.024 12.839 | 24.505 13.131 | 90.726 50.338 | 102.711 56.300 | 104.527 57.099 | 15.2 13.4 |
| Georgia | | 30.207 | 30.207 | 10.932 2.151 | 13.253 2.591 | 13.761 2.592 | 12.118 2.705 | 2.833 | . 3.173 | 10.724 | 11.807 | 12.147 | 13.3 |
| Hawaii | | 6.382 4.865 | 6.382 4.865 | 2.151 | 2.591 | 2.592 | 2.967 | 3.143 | 3.182 | 9.339 | 10.600 | 10.639 | 13.9 |
| ldaho Illinois | | 57.457 | 57.457 | 19.235 | 23.146 | 22.373 | 19.377 | 20.273 | 20.384 | 90.768 | 100.876 | 100.214 | 10.4 |
| Indiana | | 30.961 | 30.961 | 7.918 | 9.520 | 9.262 | 10.105 | 10.595 | 10.690 | 46.426 | 51.076 | 50.913 | . 9.7 |
| lowa | 10000 | 11.945 | 11.945 | 3.888 | 4.641 | 4.355 | 5.588 | 5.839 | 5.865 | 20.334 | 22.426 | 22.165 | 9.0 |
| Kansas | | 10.473 | 10.473 | 3.784 | 4.537 | 4.417 | 5.163 | 5.395 | 5.414 | 18.375 | 20.405 | 20.303 | 10.5 10.5 |
| Kentucky | | 16.450 | 16.450 | 6.893 | 8.248 | 7.867 10.913 | 7.130 7.884 | 7.474 8.248 | 7.531 8.285 | 28.878 37.408 | 32.172 42.234 | 31.847 41.560 | 10. |
| Louisiana | | 22.362 5.066 | 22.362 5.066 | 9.716 2.151 | 11.623 2.591 | 2.592 | 3.132 | 3.269 | 3.269 | 9.950 | 10.927 | 10.927 | 9.1 |
| Maine | | 27.489 | 27.489 | 6.433 | 7.792 | 8.059 | 8.952 | 9.373 | 9.448 | 40.394 | 44.654 | 44.995 | 11.4 |
| Maryland Massachusetts | | 31.633 | 31.633 | 8.010 | 9.664 | 10.192 | 9.467 | 9.896 | 11.096 | 47.044 | 51.194 | 52.921 | 12. |
| Michigan | | 53.820 | 53.820 | 17.237 | 20.657 | 20.641 | 15.891 | 16.610 | 16.748 | 83.217 | 91.087 | 91.209 | 9.0 |
| Minnesota | | 20.374 | 20.374 | 6.440 | 7.730 | 7.679 | 8.273 | 8.678 | 8.780 | 33.104 | 36.782 | 36.833 | |
| Mississippi | 10.108 | 11.250 | 11.250 | 6.208 | 7.432 | 6.922 | 5.340 | 5.607 | 5.647 9.912 | 21.656 37.257 | 24.290 · 41.414 | 23.819 41.587 | 10.0 11.0 |
| Missouri | | 22.195 | 22.195 3.733 | 7.837 2.151 | 9.394 2.591 | 9.480 2.592 | 9.372 2.539 | 9.824 2.673 | 2.682 | 7.971 | 41.414 8.998 | 9.006 | 13. |
| Montana | | 3.733 6.066 | 6.066 | 2.151 | 2.813 | 2.592 | 3.724 | 3.904 | 3.929 | 11.366 | 12.783 | 12.681 | 11. |
| Nebraska Nevada | | 7.034 | 7.034 | 2.151 | 2.591 | 2.592 | 3.467 | 3.732 | 3.850 | 11.774 | 13.358 | 13.476 | |
| New Hampshire | | 4.591 | 4.591 | 2.151 | 2.591 | 2.592 | 2.973 | 3.119 | 3.139 | 9.438 | 10.302 | 10.322 | |
| New Jersey | | 39.986 | 39.986 | 10.095 | 12.216 | 12.635 | 13.430 | 14.034 | 14.156 | 59.978 | 66.235 | 66.777 | |
| New Mexico | . 5.982 | 6.779 | 6.779 | 3.362 | 4.033 | 4.011 | 3.772 | 3.982 | 4.028 | 13.116 | 14.795 | 14.818 | |
| New York | | 89.363 | 89.363 | 32.308 | 38.906 | 39.580 | 32.103 | 30.400 | 30.614 | 146.909 48.267 | 158.669 53.288 | 159.557 -53.552 | |
| North Carolina | 26.779 | 29.096 | 29.096 | 9.346 | 11.361 | 11.374 | <u>12.142</u> | 12.830 | 13.082 | 40.207 | JJ.200 | | |
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| Oklahoma 12.939 14.377 14.377 5.334 6.382 6.236 6.251 6.539 6.450 24.524 27.298 27.203 10 Oregon 12.787 14.395 14.395 4.502 5.466 5.330 5.985 6.319 6.434 23.273 26.180 26.159 12 Pennsylvania 51.092 54.925 54.925 18.391 22.104 22.045 19.840 20.661 20.722 89.323 97.690 97.692 9 South Carolina 14.900 16.306 15.306 5.740 6.869 6.878 7.174 7.233 27.518 30.349 30.127 9 South Carolina 19.610 21.412 7.764 9.334 9.248 9.213 9.164 31.344 32.137 14.424 16.634 18.890 18.822 13 Tennessee 19.610 21.412 7.649 3.545 4.164 4.409 4.491 16.634 18.890 18.822 13 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> | | | | | | | | • | | | | | | |
| Oregon 12.787 14.395 14.395 4.502 5.466 5.330 5.985 6.319 6.434 23.273 26.180 26.159 12 Pennsylvania 51.092 54.925 54.925 18.391 22.104 22.045 19.840 20.661 20.722 89.323 97.690 97.692 9 Rhode Island 4.383 4.591 4.591 2.151 2.592 2.757 2.865 2.861 9.291 10.048 10.043 8 South Carolina 14.900 16.306 6.740 6.869 6.878 7.174 7.233 27.518 30.349 30.127 9 South Dakota 2.125 2.359 2.151 2.591 2.592 2.330 2.446 2.445 6.606 7.397 7.396 12 Ternessee 19.610 2.1412 2.1412 7.64 3.344 3.213 1.42441 161.415 162.651 14 Urah 9.373 10.786 10.976 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania 51.092 54.925 54.925 18.391 22.104 22.045 19.840 20.661 20.722 89.323 97.690 97.692 9 Rhode Island 4.383 4.591 4.591 2.151 2.591 2.592 2.757 2.865 2.861 9.291 10.048 10.043 8 South Carolina 14.900 16.306 5.740 6.869 6.878 7.174 7.233 27.518 30.349 30.127 9 South Dakota 2.125 2.359 2.359 2.359 2.359 2.362 4.46 24.46 5.606 7.377 7.396 12 Tennessee 19.610 21.412 21.412 7.764 9.334 9.248 9.213 9.716 9.849 36.586 40.462 40.509 10 Texas 78.889 89.219 8.9219 33.936 40.852 41.294 29.616 31.344 32.137 142.441 161.415 162.651 14 Wistom | | | | • | | | | | | | • | | | |
| Rhode Island. 4.383 4.591 4.591 2.151 2.591 2.592 2.757 2.865 2.861 9.291 10.048 10.043 8 South Carolina. 14.900 16.306 16.306 5.740 6.869 6.589 6.878 7.174 7.233 27.518 30.349 30.127 9 South Dakota 2.125 2.359 2.359 2.151 2.591 2.992 2.330 2.446 2.445 6.606 7.397 7.396 12 Tennessee 19.610 21.412 21.412 7.744 9.334 9.248 9.213 9.716 9.849 36.586 40.462 40.599 10 Urah 9.373 10.786 10.768 3.097 3.694 3.545 4.164 4.409 4.491 16.634 18.890 18.822 13 Vermont 2.372 2.523 2.151 2.591 2.592 1.872 1.963 2.213 6.396 7.077 7.327 14 | Oregon | 12.787 | 14.395 | 14.395 | 4.502 | 5.466 | 5.330 | 5.985 | 6.319 | | | | | 12.4 |
| South Carolina 14.900 16:306 16:306 5:740 6.869 6.589 6.878 7.174 7.233 27.518 30.349 30.127 9 South Dakota 2.125 2.359 2.359 2.151 2.591 2.592 2.330 2.446 2.445 6.606 7.397 7.366 12 Tennessee 19.610 21.412 2.1412 7.764 9.334 9.248 9.213 9.716 9.849 36.586 40.462 40.509 10 Tennessee 78.889 8.219 89.219 33.936 40.852 41.294 29.616 31.344 32.137 142.441 161.415 162.651 14 Urah 9.373 10.786 10.786 3.097 3.694 3.545 4.164 4.409 4.91 16.634 18.800 18.822 13 Vermont 2.372 2.523 2.513 2.591 2.592 1.872 1.963 2.2140 52.440 52.709 14 < | Pennsylvania | 51.092 | 54.925 | 54.925 | 18.391 | 22.104 | 22.045 | 19.840 | 20.661 | 20.722 | 89.323 | 97.690 | 97.692 | . 9. |
| South Carolina 14.900 16:306 16:306 5:740 6.869 6.589 6.878 7.174 7.233 27.518 30.349 30.127 9 South Dakota 2.125 2.359 2.359 2.151 2.591 2.592 2.330 2.446 2.445 6.606 7.397 7.396 12 Tennessee 19.610 21.412 21.412 7.764 9.334 9.248 9.213 9.716 9.849 36.586 40.462 40.509 10 Texas 78.889 89.219 89.219 33.936 40.852 41.294 29.616 31.344 32.137 142.441 161.415 162.651 14 Urah 9.377 10.786 10.786 3.097 3.694 3.545 4.164 4.409 4.491 16.634 18.890 18.822 13 Vermont 2.372 2.523 2.151 2.591 2.592 1.872 1.963 2.213 6.396 7.077 7.327 14 Washington 26.042 2.91.98 29.198 7.381 8.907 | Rhode Island | 4.383 | 4.591 | 4.591 | 2.151 | 2.591 | 2.592 | 2.757 | 2.865 | 2.861 | 9.291 | 10.048 | 10.043 | 8. |
| South Dakota 2.125 2.359 2.359 2.151 2.591 2.592 2.330 2.446 2.445 6.606 7.397 7.396 12 Tennessee 19.610 21.412 21.412 7.764 9.334 9.248 9.213 9.716 9.849 36.586 40.462 40.509 10 Texas 78.889 89.219 39.3936 40.852 41.294 29.616 31.344 32.137 142.441 161.415 162.561 14 Utah 9.373 10.786 10.786 3.097 3.694 3.545 4.164 4.409 4.491 16.634 18.890 18.822 13 Vermont 2.372 2.523 2.151 2.591 2.592 1.872 1.963 2.213 6.396 7.077 7.327 14 Washington 28.042 29.198 7.381 8.907 9.042 9.473 9.997 10.193 42.896 48.103 48.433 12 Wisconsin< | | | | 16.306 | • | 6.869 | 6.589 | 6.878 | 7.174 | 7.233 | 27.518 | 30.349 | 30.127 | 9. |
| Tennessee | South Dakota | | | | ÷ · · · · - | | | | | 2.445 | 6.606 | 7.397 | 7.396 | 12.0 |
| Texas 78.889 89.219 89.219 33.936 40.852 41.294 29.616 31.344 32.137 142.441 161.415 162.651 14 Utah 9.373 10.786 10.786 3.097 3.694 3.545 4.164 4.409 4.491 16.634 18.890 18.822 13 Vermont 2.372 2.523 2.523 2.151 2.591 2.592 1.872 1.963 2.213 6.396 7.077 7.327 14 Wirginia 28.127 30.976 3.936 4.082 9.696 11.341 11.904 12.037 47.400 52.440 52.709 11 Washington 26.042 29.198 7.381 8.907 9.042 9.473 9.997 10.193 42.896 48.103 48.433 12 West Virginia 7.345 8.033 8.036 3.545 4.202 4.046 4.031 4.211 4.209 14.920 16.446 16.288 9 Wyoming 11.639 1.639 2.151 2.591 2.592 1.951 | | , | | | | 9.334 | 9.248 | 9.213 | 9.716 | 9.849 | 36.586 | 40.462 | 40.509 | 10.3 |
| Utah | | 78.889 | 89.219 | 89.219 | 33.936 | 40.852 | 41.294 | 29.616 | 31.344 | 32.137 | 142.441 | 161.415 | 162.651 | 14.2 |
| Vermont. 2.372 2.523 2.523 2.151 2.591 2.592 1.872 1.963 2.213 6.396 7.077 7.327 14 Virginia. 28.127 30.976 30.976 7.932 9.560 9.696 11.341 11.904 12.037 47.400 52.440 52.709 11 Washington. 26.042 29.198 29.198 7.381 8.907 9.042 9.473 9.997 10.193 42.286 48.103 48.433 12 West Virginia. 7.345 8.033 3.545 4.202 4.046 4.031 4.211 4.209 14.920 16.446 16.288 9 Wisconsin. 21.221 23.363 23.363 8.070 9.680 9.272 9.069 9.502 9.503 6.277 6.271 14 Puerto Rico. 15.435 17.044 17.044 11.499 13.737 12.928 6.813 7.305 7.368 33.747 38.086 37.339 10 Virgin Islands 0.446 0.644 0.644 1.766 2.127 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>10.786</td><td>10.786</td><td>3.097</td><td>. 3.694</td><td>3.545</td><td>4.164</td><td>4.409</td><td>4.491</td><td>16.634</td><td>18.890</td><td>18.822</td><td>13.2</td></t<> | | | 10.786 | 10.786 | 3.097 | . 3.694 | 3.545 | 4.164 | 4.409 | 4.491 | 16.634 | 18.890 | 18.822 | 13.2 |
| Virginia | | 2.372 | 2.523 | 2.523 | 2.151 | 2.591 | 2.592 | 1.872 | 1.963 | 2.213 | 6.396 | 7.077 | 7.327 | 14.0 |
| West Virginia 7.345 8.033 8.033 3.545 4.202 4.046 4.031 4.211 4.209 14.920 16.446 16.288 9 Wisconsin 21.221 23.363 23.363 8.070 9.680 9.272 9.069 9.502 9.591 38.360 42.545 42.226 10 Wyoming 1.401 1.639 1.639 2.151 2.591 2.592 1.951 2.046 2.040 5.503 6.277 6.271 14 Puerto Rico 15.435 17.044 17.044 11.499 13.737 12.928 6.813 7.305 7.368 33.747 38.086 37.339 10 Virgin Islands 0.446 0.493 0.493 1.455 1.752 1.752 1.373 1.438 1.427 3.274 3.683 3.672 12 Guam 0.584 0.644 0.644 1.766 2.127 2.127 2.441 1.310 1.477 4.791 4.082 4.248 -11 Other Insular Areas 1.121 1.238 1.288 1.431 | | 28.127 | 30.976 | 30.976 | 7.932 | 9.560 | 9.696 | 11.341 | 11.904 | 12.037 | 47.400 | 52.440 | 52.709 | 11.2 |
| Wisconsin 21.221 23.363 23.363 23.363 8.070 9.680 9.272 9.069 9.502 9.591 38.360 42.545 42.226 10 Wyoming 1.401 1.639 1.639 2.151 2.591 2.592 1.951 2.046 2.040 5.503 6.277 6.271 14 Puerto Rico 15.435 17.044 17.044 11.499 13.737 12.928 6.813 7.305 7.368 33.747 38.086 37.339 10 Virgin Islands 0.446 0.493 0.493 1.455 1.752 1.752 1.373 1.438 1.427 3.274 3.683 3.672 12 Guam 0.584 0.644 0.644 1.766 2.127 2.127 2.441 1.310 1.477 4.791 4.082 4.248 -11 Other Insular Areas 1.121 1.238 1.238 1.188 1.431 1.431 1.770 1.420 1.408 4.080 4.090 4.077 -0 State/Territory Total 1,172.402 1,294.602 | Washington | 26.042 | 29.198 | 29.198 | 7.381 | 8.907 | 9.042 | 9.473 | 9.997 | | | 48.103 | | 12.9 |
| Wyoming. 1.401 1.639 1.639 2.151 2.591 2.592 1.951 2.046 2.040 5.503 6.277 6.271 14 Puerto Rico. 15.435 17.044 17.044 11.499 13.737 12.928 6.813 7.305 7.368 33.747 38.086 37.339 10 Virgin Islands. 0.446 0.493 0.493 1.455 1.752 1.373 1.438 1.427 3.274 3.683 3.672 12 Guam 0.584 0.644 0.644 1.766 2.127 2.141 1.310 1.477 4.791 4.082 4.248 -11 Other Insular Areas 1.121 1.238 1.238 1.188 1.431 1.431 1.770 1.420 1.408 4.080 4.090 4.077 -0 State/Territory Total 1,172.402 1,294.602 434.689 523.606 523.628 478.064 496.752 504.254 2,085.155 2,314.960 2,322.483 11 Indian Youth Set-Aside NA NA NA NA | West Virginia | 7.345 | 8.033 | 8.033 | 3.545 | 4.202 | 4.046 | 4.031 | 4.211 | 4.209 | 14.920 | 16.446 | | . 9.2 |
| Wyoming 1.401 1.639 1.639 2.151 2.591 2.592 1.951 2.046 2.040 5.503 6.277 6.271 14 Puerto Rico 15.435 17.044 17.044 11.499 13.737 12.928 6.813 7.305 7.368 33.747 38.086 37.339 10 Virgin Islands 0.446 0.493 0.493 1.455 1.752 1.373 1.438 1.427 3.274 3.683 3.672 12 Guam 0.584 0.644 0.644 1.766 2.127 2.127 2.441 1.310 1.477 4.791 4.082 4.248 -11 Other Insular Areas 1.121 1.238 1.238 1.188 1.431 1.431 1.770 1.420 1.408 4.080 4.090 4.077 -0 State/Territory Total 1,172.402 1,294.602 434.689 523.606 523.628 478.064 496.752 504.254 2,085.155 2,314.960 2,322.483 11. Indiar Youth Set-Aside NA NA NA NA <t< td=""><td>Wisconsin</td><td>21.221</td><td>23.363</td><td>23.363</td><td>8.070</td><td>9.680</td><td></td><td>9.069</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10.1</td></t<> | Wisconsin | 21.221 | 23.363 | 23.363 | 8.070 | 9.680 | | 9.069 | | | | | | 10.1 |
| Virgin Islands | | 1.401 | 1.639 | 1.639 | 2.151 | 2.591 | 2.592 | 1.951 | 2.046 | 2.040 | 5.503 | 6.277 | 6.271 | 14.0 |
| Virgin Islands | Puerto Rico | 15.435 | 17.044 | 17.044 | 11.499 | 13.737 | 12.928 | 6.813 | 7.305 | 7.368 | 33.747 | 38.086 | 37.339 | 10.0 |
| Guam | | | | | 1.455 | | 1.752 | 1.373 | 1.438 | 1.427 | 3.274 | 3.683 | 3.672 | 12.1 |
| Other Insular Areas 1.121 1.238 1.238 1.188 1.431 1.431 1.770 1.420 1.408 4.080 4.090 4.077 -0 State/Territory Total 1,172.402 1,294.602 1,294.602 434.689 523.606 523.628 478.064 496.752 504.254 2,085.155 2,314.960 2,322.483 11 Federal Set-Aside 61.705 65.505 65.505 NA N | | 0.584 | 0.644 | 0.644 | 1.766 | 2.127 | 2.127 | 2.441 | 1.310 | 1.477 | 4.791 | 4.082 | 4.248 | -11.3 |
| Federal Set-Aside61.70565.50565.505NA <td></td> <td>1.121</td> <td>1.238</td> <td>1.238</td> <td>1.188</td> <td>1.431</td> <td>1.431</td> <td>1.770</td> <td>1.420</td> <td>1.408</td> <td>4.080</td> <td>4.090</td> <td>4.077</td> <td>-0,1</td> | | 1.121 | 1.238 | 1.238 | 1.188 | 1.431 | 1.431 | 1.770 | 1.420 | 1.408 | 4.080 | 4.090 | 4.077 | -0 ,1 |
| Indian Youth Set-AsideNANANAA4.4105.3105.310NA | State/Territory Total | 1,172.402 | 1,294.602 | 1,294.602 | 434.689 | 523.606 | 523.628 | 478.064 | 496.752 | 504.254 | 2,085.155 | 2,314.960 | 2,322.483 | 11.4 |
| Indian Youth Set-AsideNANANA4.4105.3105.310NA </td <td>Federal Set-Aside</td> <td>61.705</td> <td>65.505</td> <td>65.505</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>. NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>· NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> <td>NA</td> | Federal Set-Aside | 61.705 | 65.505 | 65.505 | NA | NA | . NA | NA | NA | NA | · NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Native Hawaiian Set-Aside NA NA NA 0.882 1.062 1.062 NA | | | | | | 5.310 | 5.310 | NA | NA | NA | · NA | NA | NA | NA |
| | • | ' NA | NA | NA | 0.882 | 1.062 | 1.062 | NA | NA | | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| TOTAL 1,234.107 1,360.107 1,360.107 440.978 530.978 531.000 478.064 496.752 504.254 2,085.155 2,314.960 2,322.483 11. | Evaluation Set-Aside | · NA | ·NA | NA | 0.997 | 1.000 | 1.000 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | <u>NA</u> |
| | TOTAL | 1,234.107 | 1,360.107 | 1,360.107 | 440.978 | 530.978 | 531.000 | 478.064 | 496.752 | 504.254 | 2,085.155 | 2,314.960 | 2,322.483 | 11.4 |

APPENDIX B:

HIDTA POINTS OF CONTACT

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APPENDIX B: HIDTA POINTS OF CONTACT -

ATLANTA

Mr. Ronald J. Caffrey Director, Atlanta HIDTA 77 Forsyth Street, SW. Suite G-201 Atlanta, GA 30303 (404) 657-0700 FAX: (404) 657-9533

CHICAGO

Mr. Kurt F. Schmid Director, Chicago HIDTA 230 South Dearborn, Room 2958 Chicago, IL 60604 (312) 353-8365 FAX: (312) 353-8406

GULF COAST

Mr. David Knight Director, Gulf Coast HIDTA 3838 N. Causeway Boulevard Three Lakeway Center, Suite 1800 Metairie, LA 70002 (504) 840-1397 FAX: (504) 831-0506

HOUSTON

Mr. Stan Furce Director, Houston HIDTA 15355 Vantage Pkwy. W., Suite 175 Houston, TX 77032 (281) 987-3882 FAX: (281) 987-3889

LAKE COUNTY

Mr. Garnett F. Watson, Jr. Director, Lake County HIDTA P.O. Box 420 Crown Point, IN 46307 (219) 650-2470 FAX: (219) 650-2495

LOS ANGELES

Mr. Roger Bass Director, Los Angeles HIDTA 1340 West 6th Street Los Angeles, CA 90017 (213) 894-1868 FAX: (213) 894-1929

MIDWEST

Mr. David Barton Director, Midwest HIDTA 1201 Wallnut Street, Suite 2300 Kansas City, MO 64106 (816) 426-4293 FAX: (816) 426-4245

New York/New Jersey

Mr. Chauncey Parker Director, New York/New Jersey HIDTA 26 Federal Plaza, Room 29-117 New York, NY 10278 (212) 637-6510 FAX: (212) 637-6621

Note: The three HIDTAs to be created using FY 1998 appropriations do not have an established location as of the date of this publication. The new HIDTAs are Appalachia (Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee); Central Florida; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Please check with the ONDCP HIDTA points of contact for further developments regarding these HIDTAs.

NORTHWEST

Mr. Dave Rodriguez Director, Northwest HIDTA 555 Andover Park West, Suite 201 Tukwila, WA 98188 (206) 394-3601 FAX: (253) 872-4037

PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN

Mr. Joseph Peters Director, Philadelphia-Camden HIDTA U.S. Customs House 200 Chestnut Street, Suite 260 Philadelphia, PA 19106 (215) 560-1666 FAX: (215) 560-1668

PUERTO RICO-U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. Jose M. Alvarez Director, PR-VI HIDTA P.O. Box 36-6264 San Juan, PR 00936-6264 (809) 277-8740 FAX: (809) 277-1599

ROCKY MOUNTAIN

Mr. Thomas J. Gorman Director, Rocky Mountain HIDTA U.S. Customs Service 115 Inverness Drive East, Room 300 Englewood, CO 80112 (303) 784-6480, ext. 239 FAX: (303) 784-6490

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

Mr. Steven Wood Director, San Francisco Bay Area HIDTA c'o Drug Enforcement Administration 450 Golden Gate Avenue P.O. Box 36035 San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 436-7750 FAX: (415) 436-7810

SOUTH FLORIDA

Mr. Doug Hughes Director, South Florida HIDTA 8245 Northwest 53rd Street, Suite 101 Miami, FL 33166 (305) 597-2091 FAX: (305) 597-2041

SOUTHEASTERN MICHIGAN

Mr. Abraham L. Azzan Director, Southeastern Michigan HIDTA 431 Howard Street Detroit, MI 48226 (313) 234-4315 FAX: (313) 234-4360

WASHINGTON-BALTIMORE

Mr. Thomas H. Carr Director, Washington-Baltimore HIDTA 7500 Greenway Center Drive, Suite 900 Greenbelt, MD 20770 (301) 489-1700 FAX: (301) 489-1660

The 1998 Directory and Resource Guide of Public- and Private-Sector Drug Control Grants

SOUTHWEST BORDER

Mr. Dennis E. Usrey Director, Southwest Border HIDTA* 225 Broadway, Suite 810 San Diego, CA 92101 (619) 557-5324, ext. 16 FAX: (619) 557-6945

Arizona Partnership

Mr. Ray Vinsik Arizona Regional Director Southwest Border HIDTA Arizona Alliance Planning Committee 1750 E. Benson Hwy. Tucson, AZ 85714 (520) 746-4426 FAX: (520) 746-4426

California Partnership

Mr. Terrance Smith California Regional Director Southwest Border HIDTA 225 Broadway, Suite 810 San Diego, CA 92101 (619) 557-5324, ext. 15 FAX: (619) 557-6450

New Mexico Partnership

Mr. James O. Jennings New Mexico Regional Director Southwest Border HIDTA Department of Public Safety 505 South Main, Suite 138 Loretto Town Center Las Cruces, NM 88001 (505) 525-5672 FAX: (505) 527-5643

South Texas Partnership

Mr. Vern Parker South Texas Regional Director Southwest Border HIDTA 5430 Fredericksburg Road, Suite 416 San Antonio, TX 78229 (210) 499-2951 FAX: (210) 499-2995

West Texas Partnership

Mr. Travis Kuykendall West Texas Regional Director Southwest Border HIDTA 7501-A Lockheed El Paso, TX 79925 (915) 778-3390 FAX: (915) 778-3090

ONDCP POINTS OF CONTACT

Mr. Robert S. Warshaw Associate Director Executive Office of the President Office of National Drug Control Policy Bureau of State and Local Affairs Washington, DC 20503 (202) 395-6752 FAX: (202) 395-6721

Mr. Richard Yamamoto Director, HIDTA Program Executive Office of the President Office of National Drug Control Policy Bureau of State and Local Affairs Washington, DC 20503 (202) 395-6755 FAX: (202) 395-6741

*Due to the geographic size included in the Southwest Border HIDTA, there are also 5 Regional Partnerships to assist with this HIDTA.

APPENDIX C:

GRANT PROGRAM POINTS OF CONTACT BY STATE

APPENDIX C: GRANT PROGRAM POINTS OF CONTACT BY STATE ______

ALABAMA

PRINCIPAL CONTACT:

Mr. Jerry M. Finn Director Governor's Office of Drug Abuse Policy Alabama State Capitol EB-04 600 Dexter Avenue Montgomery, AL 36130 (334) 223-3178 FAX: (334) 353-3604

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTACTS:

Mr. James Quinn Law Enforcement Traffic Safety Division 401 Adams Avenue P.O. Box 5690 Montgomery, AL 36103-5690 (334) 242-5897 FAX: (334) 242-0712

Mr. L.N. Hagan Director Alabama Department of Public Safety P.O. Box 1511 Montgomery, AL 36102 (334) 242-4394 FAX: (334) 242-0512

TREATMENT/PREVENTION CONTACTS:

Ms. Virginia A. Rogers Commissioner Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation 100 N. Union Street P.O. Box 301410 Montgomery, AL 36130-1410 (334) 242-3107 FAX: (334) 242-0684 Mr. O'Neill Pollingue Director Division of Substance Abuse Services Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation 200 Interstate Park Drive P.O. Box 3710 Montgomery, AL 36109-0710 (334) 242-3961 FAX: (334) 242-0759

EDUCATION CONTACT:

Ms. Ella Bell Coordinator, Drug Education Department of Education 100 N. Union Street P.O. Box 301410 Montgomery, AL 36130-1410 (334) 242-3177 FAX: (334) 242-0725

ALASKA

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTACT:

Ms. Catherine E. Katsel Grants Manager Department of Public Safety Division of Alaska State Troopers 5700 East Tutor Road Anchorage, AK 99507 (907) 269-5082 FAX: (907) 337-2059

TREATMENT/PREVENTION CONTACT:

Mr. Loren A. Jones
Director
Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
Division of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
P.O. Box 110607
Juneau, AK 99811-0607
(907) 465-2071
FAX: (907) 465-2185

EDUCATION CONTACT:

Ms. Terri Campbell Program Coordinator Governor's Grants for Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Community Program Alaska Department of Education 801 West 10th Street, Suite 200 Juneau, AK 99801-1894 (907) 465-8719 FAX: (907) 465-2713

ARIZONA

PRINCIPAL CONTACT:

Ms. Peggy Eggemeyer Director Governor's Office of Drug Policy State Capitol 1700 West Washington, Suite 101G Phoenix, AZ 85007 (602) 542-3456 FAX: (602) 542-3443

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTACTS:

Mr. F. Kenton Komadina Chief Counsel Drug and Gang Prevention Unit Attorney General's Office State of Arizona 1275 West Washington Phoenix, AZ 85007 (602) 542-3881 FAX: (602) 542-5997

Ms. Linda Fogle Grants Administrator Criminal Investigations Bureau Arizona Department of Public Safety P.O. Box 6638 Phoenix, AZ 85005-6638 (602) 223-2122 FAX: (602) 223-2919

TREATMENT/PREVENTION CONTACT:

Ms. Christy Dye Acting Bureau Chief Arizona Department of Behavioral Health Services 2122 East Highland, Suite 100 Phoenix, AZ 85016 (602) 381-8999 FAX: (602) 553-9142

EDUCATION CONTACTS:

Ms. Lynne Dulin Director Comprehensive Health/Child Nutrition Arizona Department of Education 1535 West Jefferson Phoenix, AZ 85007 (602) 542-8709 FAX: (602) 542-3818

Ms. Chris McIntier Team Leader Comprehensive Health/Child Nutrition Arizona Department of Education 1535 West Jefferson Phoenix, AZ 85007 (602) 542-6208 FAX: (602) 542-3818

ARKANSAS

PRINCIPAL CONTACT:

Mr. Olan Reeves State Drug Director Office of the Governor State Capitol Little Rock, AR 72201 (501) 682-2345 FAX: (501) 682-1382

CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTACTS:

Mr. Todd Newton Assistant Attorney General Criminal Division Arkansas Attorney General's Office 323 Center Street, Suite 200 Little Rock, AR 72201 (501) 682-8069 FAX: (501) 682-2083

Mr. Brent Haltom Eighth Judicial District Prosecuting Attorney Miller County Courthouse Texarkana, AR 71854 (501) 774-1002 FAX: (501) 772-9315

TREATMENT/PREVENTION CONTACT:

Mr. Joe M. Hill Director Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Freeway Medical Center, Suite 907 5800 West 10th Little Rock, AR 72204 (501) 280-4500 FAX: (501) 280-4519

EDUCATION CONTACT:

Mr. Rod Himon Drug Education Program Advisor Arkansas Department of Education 2020 West 3rd, Suite 300 Little Rock, AR 72205 (501) 324-9746 FAX: (501) 324-9745

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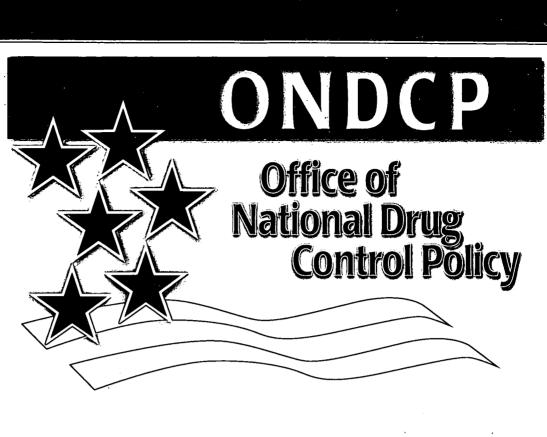
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