



**NIJ**



Annual Report

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

2005

To the President, the Attorney General, and the Congress:

It is my honor to transmit the National Institute of Justice's annual report on research, development, and evaluation for fiscal year 2005, pursuant to Title 1 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Respectfully submitted,



Glenn R. Schmitt  
Acting Director, National Institute of Justice  
Washington, D.C.



Annual Report

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

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Office of Justice Programs**

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## Highlights of the Year

The criminal justice professional faces new challenges every day. Tremendous changes are taking place in law enforcement, crime prevention, and intervention strategies. Across all disciplines, the field is adapting to new threats from transnational, electronic, and terrorist criminal activity. These threats have augmented, not replaced, more traditional crimes.

At the same time, breakthroughs in technology research and development, most notably involving DNA analysis, biometrics, and less-lethal technologies, are altering law enforcement priorities and operations. Complementary social science research is assessing the impacts of technological change. Researchers are using methods such as crime mapping and information analysis to uncover crime patterns and design interventions tailored to address local problems—in collaboration with Federal, State, and local authorities.

But breakthroughs have impact only to the degree they are applied. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) helps criminal justice professionals discover and apply research and development breakthroughs to real-life situations—in the community, the courtroom, correctional institutions, and even on the Internet.

### **What is NIJ?**

NIJ was created in 1968 by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, 42 USC §§3721–3723. Its budget has grown from \$2.4 million to almost \$300 million, funding the oversight of more than 500 grants each year (see appendix A). NIJ is the Nation's primary resource for advancing scientific research, development, and evaluation to enhance the administration of justice and public safety. These efforts are geared toward helping criminal justice practitioners understand, apply, and benefit from new tools, technologies, and research findings. NIJ tackles research and technology challenges that State and local agencies are not equipped to address, crafting solutions that are comprehensive in scope while useful to practitioners. Many recent advances in law enforcement tools and technology were supported by NIJ-funded research.

As never before, today's criminal justice practitioner needs access to the most up-to-date tools and information to be effective.

In effect, NIJ acts as the Nation's objective third party on issues of crime and justice. Congress, criminal justice agencies, industry, and the public all look to NIJ for answers to questions of national and international importance, such as: How can State and local agencies expand their DNA analysis capabilities? What are the best methods for identifying missing persons? What body armor best protects police officers? How can information on terrorist activities be collected and analyzed? Why do so many prisoners recidivate? What are the characteristics of identity theft criminals? Do batterer intervention programs work?

Criminal justice agencies count on NIJ to develop needed research knowledge, tools, and technologies and to establish and maintain performance-based standards against which they can be tested. Practitioners rely on NIJ to make these research-based resources accessible. For example, the State of Louisiana used a prepublication version of an NIJ-funded report on forensic examination of degraded remains to help identify the missing after Hurricane Katrina.<sup>1</sup>

NIJ's overarching goal is to improve real-world operations and results. Grantees are selected through open, national competition and rigorous independent peer review.<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year 2005 (FY 2005) grants and grantees are listed in appendix B.

## Challenges

In 2004, violent crime reached an 11-year low, with 5.2 million violent crimes reported. Property crimes have stabilized since 2002 at 77 percent of reported crimes. Statistics do not tell the full story, however. Some jurisdictions continue to experience high crime rates. Despite gains in reducing juvenile gun violence in some cities, criminal activity that used to be relatively rare—such as identity theft fraud and transnational gang violence—is encroaching upon average Americans. Offenders are increasingly mobile, crossing State and even international borders. Homicide clearance rates are declining—one-third of homicides each year are not cleared through arrests.<sup>3</sup> Local agencies must grapple with emerging threats as diverse as methamphetamine use, Internet predators, human trafficking, and terrorism.

<sup>1</sup> The Kinship and Data Analysis Panel (KADAP) report is discussed in chapter 2.

<sup>2</sup> A description of the grant process and current and past solicitations are on the Web at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/funding.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/funding.htm).

<sup>3</sup> Index violent crime offenses on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) are murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. UCR Index property crime offenses are burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Crime statistics are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/cvict.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/cvict.htm).

Law enforcement must become increasingly agile to counter these threats, which requires seamless collaboration and communication among Federal, State, and local law enforcement and other first responders. As never before, today's criminal justice practitioner needs access to the most up-to-date tools and information to be effective.

### **Working for results**

Research and development supported by NIJ is geared toward getting results that directly assist State and local practitioners and policymakers in today's dynamic environment. Progress cannot take place in a vacuum; input from the field, practitioner-researcher partnerships, and enduring collaborations ensure success where it counts: in local communities.

The social and physical sciences are increasingly interrelated as researchers and practitioners pursue better understanding and improved practices. NIJ-sponsored interventions built on researcher-practitioner partnerships reduced juvenile gun violence in many U.S. cities. This work continued in FY 2005 with Project Safe Neighborhoods and other collaborations.<sup>4</sup>

Partnerships also form the core of NIJ's technology development process. Technical working groups made up of practitioners and subject matter experts guide the agency's technology investments and evaluate its products. NIJ also regularly convenes social science researchers and practitioners to recommend where research and evaluation efforts are most needed. Thus, all of NIJ's work is based on a validated requirement brought to the agency by criminal justice practitioners.

DNA analysis and forensic databases have revolutionized crime solving. Since 2003, NIJ has provided unprecedented funding and technical assistance to State and local crime laboratories in support of the President's DNA Initiative. NIJ has also sponsored ground-breaking research that is advancing the speed and accuracy of DNA identification tools and fostering improvements in other

<sup>4</sup> See note 25, page 17.

At the National Strategy Meeting on Identifying the Missing, medical examiners, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, forensic scientists, key policymakers, victim advocates, and family members gathered to share experiences, develop a national strategy, and foster collaboration.

***NIJ sponsored, participated in, or otherwise supported 56 meetings, conferences, and events in FY 2005. Some key events:***

- *Annual Research & Evaluation Conference.*
- *Community Corrections Conference.*
- *Corrections Technology Institute.*
- *Crime Mapping Research Conference.*
- *Critical Incident Technology Conference.*
- *DNA Grantees Workshop.*
- *Innovative Technologies for Community Corrections Conference.*
- *Law Enforcement Technology Institute.*
- *Less-Lethal Technology Symposium.*
- *Longitudinal Studies Workshop.*
- *Mock Prison Riot™.*
- *National Conference on Science, Technology, and the Law.*
- *School Violence Prevention Research Workshop.*
- *Workshop on Predisposition Revictimization in Cases of Violence Against Women.*

forensic tools such as fingerprint analysis and digital evidence examination. Most evidence from crime scenes, however, does not yield a DNA profile. NIJ is sponsoring standards and training for practitioners who need to be proficient in collecting, managing, and presenting DNA evidence.

NIJ-sponsored research has yielded substantive knowledge about the nature of victimization and its consequences, especially violence against women, elder abuse, crimes against children, and pervasive victimization among isolated segments of society. Research has also focused on helping service providers, law enforcement officers, and other allied professionals who work with victims. A better understanding of the prevalence and consequences of victimization is vital as the Nation faces the global spread of terrorism, human trafficking, child exploitation, and rape.

### **An eventful year**

Although DNA-related operational funding accounted for the largest share of expenditures in FY 2005, NIJ funded 169 grants in 22 other areas of research, development, and evaluation (see appendix B). Broadly, these areas cover:

- Developing and improving law enforcement and corrections technology, tools, and operations.
- Studying the prevalence and consequences of violence and victimization within communities and corrections.
- Understanding and preventing terrorism and transnational crimes.
- Informing practitioners, policymakers, researchers, and the public about criminal justice research findings and technological advances.

Identifying human remains is one of several key objectives of the President's DNA Initiative. In April, NIJ worked with other U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) agencies to convene the first National Strategy Meeting on Identifying the

Missing. Medical examiners, law enforcement officials, prosecutors, forensic scientists, key policymakers, victim advocates, and family members gathered to share experiences, develop a national strategy, and foster collaboration.

Earlier in the year, NIJ and the Office on Violence Against Women sponsored a national workshop exploring the revictimization that often occurs between arrest and case disposition. Representatives from probation and police departments, shelters, and pretrial services in 14 States and Washington, DC, met with victim advocates, defense attorneys, judges, prosecutors, and researchers to discuss how to prevent revictimization and areas for future research.<sup>5</sup>

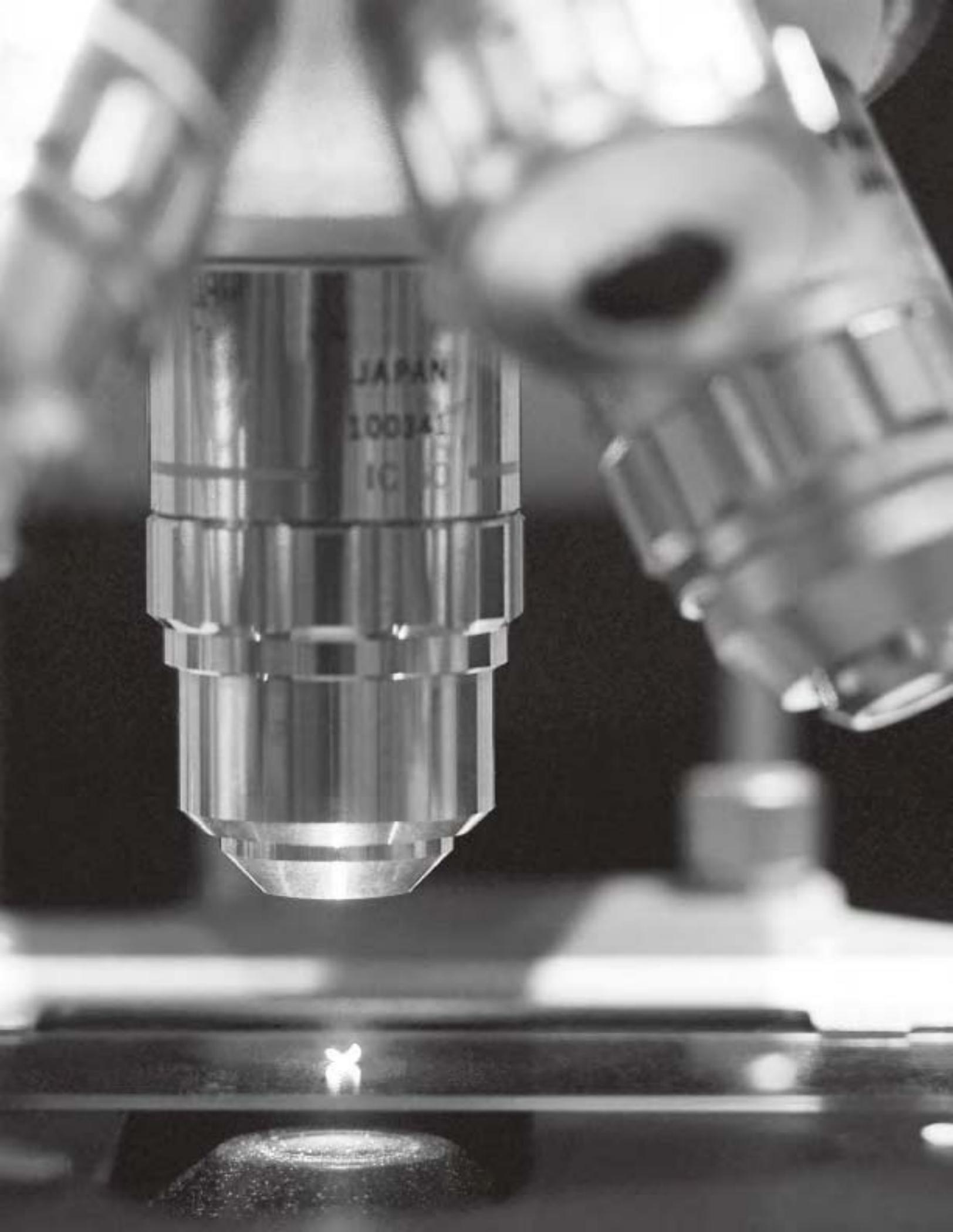
The Attorney General's Body Armor Safety Initiative testing program continued in FY 2005. NIJ promulgated a major revision to its 30-year-old body armor compliance program. For the first time, manufacturers must be able to demonstrate that their products meet NIJ's performance standards over the full warranty life of the armor. NIJ also issued an advisory notice to law enforcement users that Zylon<sup>®</sup> and PBO<sup>6</sup> may present a safety risk.

NIJ also launched an initiative concerning the use of less-lethal weapons, such as those sold under the brand name Taser<sup>®</sup>. NIJ worked closely with the International Association of Chiefs of Police to disseminate information to law enforcement agencies trying to make informed choices about the deployment of these devices.

As the fiscal year came to a close, NIJ staff were working overtime to help with the Federal Government's Katrina response. Staff provided field support and equipment such as off-road vehicles, boats, and robots requested by emergency responders; onsite support in affected areas; communications interoperability switches to allow users of disparate radios to talk to each other; and unmanned aerial vehicles for aerial photography and mapping.

<sup>5</sup> See [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/pred\\_vic\\_summary.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/pred_vic_summary.html) for the workshop summary and a list of attendees.

<sup>6</sup> Poly-p-phenylene benzobisoxazole. See note 20, page 15.



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## Accomplishments in Forensics

NIJ remains at the forefront of forensic science research, development, evaluation, and application. DNA applications are the most prominent of these efforts, but NIJ-funded researchers are also focusing on other disciplines, including controlled substances, friction ridge analysis (fingerprints, palmprints, and footprints), anthropology, firearms and toolmarks, toxicology, and trace evidence. NIJ is also working to ensure that criminal investigators are trained in recognizing evidence on seized computers.

The impact of NIJ's work in the field of forensics is profound, affecting police officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, corrections officials, forensic scientists, victim service providers, medical personnel, and victims' families.

### Forensic DNA

DNA technology is being used extensively to solve crimes, exonerate the innocent, and identify human remains. This technique has captured the public's interest—a fascination likely to increase as more cold cases are solved, more persons wrongfully convicted are freed, and other benefits become apparent locally, nationally, and globally.

In 1988, the Federal Bureau of Investigation began using DNA analysis to solve crimes and in 1990 established the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS). The CODIS database allows Federal, State, and local crime laboratories to exchange and compare DNA profiles electronically to establish links between crimes and/or convicted offenders.<sup>7</sup>

In 2003, acting on behalf of President George W. Bush, Attorney General John Ashcroft announced a new national initiative, *Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology*. The Initiative included a proposal to allocate \$1 billion over 5 years to develop, improve, and build capacity for Federal, State, and local use of DNA analysis to solve crime. The Initiative's overall goals are to:

- Eliminate backlogs of unanalyzed DNA samples for the most serious violent offenses—rapes, murders, and kidnappings—and for convicted offender samples that need testing.

<sup>7</sup> For more information, see the CODIS Web site at [www.fbi.gov/hq/lab/codis/index1.htm](http://www.fbi.gov/hq/lab/codis/index1.htm).

The impact of NIJ's work in the field of forensics is profound, affecting police officers, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, corrections officials, forensic scientists, victim service providers, medical personnel, and victims' families.

- Strengthen crime laboratories' capacity to process DNA samples efficiently and cost-effectively and avoid future backlogs.
- Stimulate research and development of more efficient methods of DNA analysis and improve laboratory capability to analyze smaller and more degraded samples.
- Train the wide variety of professionals involved in using DNA evidence in the criminal justice system.
- Ensure that DNA technology is used to its full potential in solving missing persons cases and identifying human remains.

NIJ has played a central role in support of the President's DNA Initiative, awarding more than \$108 million in grant funds in FY 2005 for this purpose.<sup>8</sup> Specific DNA-related programs<sup>9</sup> managed by NIJ include:

- Forensic Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program.
- Convicted Offender DNA Backlog Reduction Program.
- DNA Capacity Enhancement Program.
- Using DNA to Identify Missing Persons.
- Forensic DNA Research and Development Program.
- DNA Training for the Criminal Justice Community.

Since 2004, NIJ has provided funding to State and local agencies to reduce casework backlogs by nearly 49,000 cases and convicted offender backlogs by more than 1.2 million samples (see exhibit 1). As of December 29, 2005, at least 3,100 matches on CODIS were reported to NIJ by agencies that received funding under NIJ's DNA Backlog Reduction Programs. During this same period, NIJ also awarded nearly \$68 million to 211 State and local agencies to build or enhance their DNA analysis capabilities (see exhibit A-5 in appendix A).

<sup>8</sup> See appendix A, exhibit A-5. Appendix B lists all FY 2005 grants, grantees, and awards.

<sup>9</sup> For more information about these programs, see the NIJ Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/forensics/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/forensics/welcome.html) and the President's DNA Initiative Web site at [www.DNA.gov](http://www.DNA.gov).

### Exhibit 1. Accomplishments under the President's DNA Initiative\*

Program	FY 2004	FY 2005	Total
<b>DNA Casework Backlog Reduction</b>	29,414 cases funded	19,539 cases funded	48,953 cases
<b>DNA Convicted Offender Backlog Reduction</b>	474,279 samples funded	752,793 samples funded	1,294,898 samples
<b>DNA Capacity Enhancement</b>	106 agencies funded	105 agencies funded	211 awards

\*Reported as of December 2005.

**Using DNA to solve property crimes.** Some police departments have found that analyzing DNA from property crimes can yield major public safety benefits because the perpetrators of these crimes are often repeat offenders who have committed, or are capable of committing, violent crimes.<sup>10</sup> Property crimes, particularly burglary and auto theft, often generate biological evidence from which DNA samples can be obtained. Eliminating backlogs and strengthening laboratory capacity will enable crime analysts to process more DNA samples from property crime.

On October 1, 2005, NIJ launched the DNA Expansion Demonstration Program, which will assess the contributions that DNA makes to solving high-volume serious crime and identify cost-effective practices for collecting, analyzing, and utilizing DNA evidence in such cases. The program will enable selected jurisdictions to expand DNA evidence collection beyond homicides and sexual assaults to property crimes.

Five sites have entered into 18-month interagency agreements with NIJ to implement the program: Denver, Colorado; Los Angeles, California; Orange County, California; Phoenix, Arizona; and Topeka, Kansas. All these sites have expanded DNA evidence collection to residential burglary. Some have also expanded it

<sup>10</sup>See Zedlewski, E., and M. Murphy, "DNA Analysis for 'Minor' Crimes: A Major Benefit for Law Enforcement," *NIJ Journal* 253 (January 2006): 2-5, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/253/dna\\_analysis.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/253/dna_analysis.html).

The overarching lessons learned were that decisions made during the first 48 hours after a mass fatality shape the scope of the identification effort and that every jurisdiction should have an advance plan for identifying mass disaster victims through DNA analysis.

to commercial burglary and/or theft from auto. Investigators, forensic scientists, and representatives from the District Attorney's office are collaborating to ensure that the program is fully implemented. The Urban Institute is evaluating the program.

#### **DNA research and development**

NIJ continues to support the development of tools and technologies to assist the crime laboratory community. In FY 2005, new projects included the development of miniaturized DNA testing devices, improved tools for analyzing DNA evidence samples that are limited in quantity or degraded, and better methods for working with DNA mixtures.

**Identifying the missing.** Missing persons cases are painful for family and friends and difficult for investigators to solve. Recent improvements in DNA technology and the advent of nationwide DNA databases have substantially increased authorities' ability to identify remains and to resolve long-term missing persons cases. Success usually depends upon proper collection and handling of evidence; on collaboration among law enforcement, forensic scientists, medical examiners, and coroners; and on the cooperation of family members. NIJ and other DOJ agencies formed a task force to address the problems associated with identifying the missing and to foster cross-jurisdictional collaboration.

In conjunction with other DOJ agencies, NIJ sponsored the first National Strategy Meeting on Identifying the Missing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 28–29, 2005. Participants represented many disciplines—Federal, State, and local law enforcement; coroners and medical examiners; forensic scientists; policymakers; and victim advocates—as well as surviving family members. Topics included collecting, analyzing, and identifying human remains; principles and models of collaboration; the role of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; ethical and legal issues; and the development of a comprehensive approach to identifying missing persons.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Conference agenda and session descriptions are available at [www.DNA.gov](http://www.DNA.gov).

**Lessons learned from 9/11—The KADAP report.** A few weeks after the 9/11 attacks, more than 2,000 people were still reported missing. In response, NIJ brought together a group of experts to help with the identification of victims—the most difficult job of its kind ever undertaken by the forensic community. The Kinship and DNA Analysis Panel (KADAP)—which included academics and forensic scientists from Federal and State agencies—was tasked with identifying the many challenges associated with large-scale DNA identification efforts following a mass disaster. In addition to management and infrastructure challenges, KADAP had to address the problems associated with DNA analysis of degraded samples and consider the application of novel DNA technologies and statistical approaches for this purpose.<sup>12</sup>

The overarching lessons learned were that decisions made during the first 48 hours after a mass fatality incident shape the scope of the identification effort and that every jurisdiction should have an advance plan for identifying mass disaster victims.

The report, *Lessons Learned From 9/11: DNA Identification in Mass Fatality Incidents*, will be released through the President's DNA Initiative in 2006 and will include a self-assessment tool to help DNA laboratories determine their level of preparedness. KADAP's influence has already been felt—the report was provided to authorities to help in the identification of victims of the South Asian tsunami and Hurricane Katrina.

#### For more information

- A comprehensive review of the President's DNA Initiative is at [www.DNA.gov](http://www.DNA.gov).
- NIJ has published several guides and reports on DNA.<sup>13</sup> Four publications were released in FY 2005:
  - *DNA in 'Minor' Crimes Yields Major Benefits in Public Safety*, November 2004, NCJ 207203, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/207203.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/207203.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> See *Q&A with John Butler, NIST Chemist*, National Institute of Standards and Technology, November 17, 2005, available at [www.nist.gov/public\\_affairs/newsfromnist\\_DNAinterview.htm](http://www.nist.gov/public_affairs/newsfromnist_DNAinterview.htm).

<sup>13</sup> See [www.nij.ncjrs.gov/publications/pubs\\_db.asp](http://www.nij.ncjrs.gov/publications/pubs_db.asp) and select "Advanced Search> Investigative and Forensic Sciences" for a complete list of NIJ publications on DNA forensics.

Proper presentation of digital evidence in court has become vital, as law enforcement agencies and prosecutors increase efforts to fight Internet crimes, identity theft, intellectual property crime, and cyber-terrorism.

- *Identifying Victims Using DNA: A Guide for Families*, April 2005, NCJ 209493, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209493.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209493.pdf) (English) or [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209493\\_spanish.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209493_spanish.pdf) (Spanish).
- *Mass Fatality Incidents: A Guide for Human Forensic Identification*, Special Report, June 2005, NCJ 199758, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/199758.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/199758.pdf).
- “DNA Analysis for ‘Minor’ Crimes: A Major Benefit for Law Enforcement,” Zedlewski, E., and M. Murphy, *NIJ Journal* 253 (January 2006): 2–5, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/253/dna\\_analysis.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/253/dna_analysis.html).

### Other areas of forensic science

**Friction ridge analysis.** In 2005, NIJ provided more than \$2.5 million for research and development to increase understanding of the individuality of friction ridge patterns (fingerprints, palmprints, and footprints) and to develop and improve methods of collecting and analyzing prints. Grantees are developing software and methods to enhance the analysis and comparison of friction ridge characteristics, to better understand the growth pattern of fingerprints for identification of children, and to create tools that enable fast capture and processing of friction ridge images.

**Computer forensics.** Of particular concern in the era of the Internet is how to properly obtain digital evidence from crime scenes, analyze it, and present it effectively in court. To address these issues,<sup>14</sup> NIJ established the Electronic Crime Partnership Initiative (ECPI), comprising experts drawn from law enforcement, academia, and the private sector. ECPI helps State and local law enforcement identify, seize, and process electronic crime evidence.

Cyber-crime and cyber-terrorism are proliferating and bringing transnational organized crime into U.S. homes and communities. ECPI is focusing on a variety of electronic crimes, such as cyber weapons, Internet crimes against children, and electronic fraud, and identifying ways to fight digital crime effectively. Six working groups are building collaborative networks among and developing procedures for Federal, State, and local agencies; industry; and academia.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>14</sup>These needs were articulated in Stambaugh, H., D.S. Beaupre, D.J. Icove, R. Baker, W. Cassaday, and W.P. Williams, *Electronic Crime Needs Assessment for State and Local Law Enforcement*, March 2001, NCJ 186276, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/186276.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/186276.pdf).

<sup>15</sup>See [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/ecrime/ecpi.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/ecrime/ecpi.htm) for details.

### **Fast Capture Fingerprints Initiative**

*NIJ grantees are developing technologies that will capture fingerprint images in 15 seconds or less and palms in 1 minute or less. The goal is to develop a device to scan fingers and palms for expedited processing of inmates, border security checks, background checks, and other uses. This capability will improve officer safety, eliminate misidentification of subjects, and reduce costs.*

*NIJ is working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. Department of State, and other agencies on this and a number of biometrics projects (see page 22) and is a cosponsor of the Biometrics Catalog at [www.biometriccatalog.org/Introduction/default.aspx](http://www.biometriccatalog.org/Introduction/default.aspx).*

NIJ has also partnered with the National Institute of Standards and Technology and other Federal, State, and local agencies to develop a program to test computer forensic software tools. Test results help users make informed choices about acquiring and using these tools.<sup>16</sup> NIJ also funds the National Software Reference Library, a compilation of the digital signatures of known software applications.<sup>17</sup>

Proper presentation of digital evidence in court has become vital, as law enforcement agencies and prosecutors fight Internet crimes, identity theft,<sup>18</sup> intellectual property crime, and cyber-terrorism. NIJ technical working groups composed of governmental and industry experts are developing detailed, user-friendly guides for criminal justice professionals. Two guides are currently under development: *Investigations Involving the Internet and Computer Networks* and *Digital Evidence in the Courtroom*.

### **For more information**

- *Test Results for Software Write Block Tools: PDBLOCK Version 1.02 (PDB\_LITE)*, June 2005, NCJ 209831, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/209831.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/209831.htm).
- NIJ's Electronic Crime Research and Development Web page: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/ecrime/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/ecrime/welcome.html).
- *Electronic Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for First Responders*, Special Report, July 2001, NCJ 187736, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/187736.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/187736.pdf).
- *Forensic Examination of Digital Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement*, Special Report, April 2004, NCJ 199408, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/199408.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/199408.pdf).
- *Status and Needs of Forensic Science Service Providers: A Report to Congress*, March 2006, NCJ 213420, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/213420.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/213420.htm).
- "Without a Trace? Advances in Detecting Trace Evidence," *NIJ Journal* 249 (July 2003), available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000249b.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000249b.pdf).

<sup>16</sup>Test results are available at [www.cfft.nist.gov](http://www.cfft.nist.gov).

<sup>17</sup>See [www.nsr.nist.gov](http://www.nsr.nist.gov).

<sup>18</sup>NIJ's identity theft initiatives are discussed in chapter 3.





## Policing and Corrections

In carrying out its mandate to help Federal, State, and local agencies in the fight against crime, NIJ is committed to research and development that yields results, and to identifying what works for practitioners.

### Police safety

**Body armor.** On November 18, 2003, Attorney General John Ashcroft announced the DOJ's Body Armor Safety Initiative in response to concerns from the law enforcement community about the effectiveness of body armor then in use.<sup>19</sup> These concerns followed the failure of a relatively new Zylon<sup>®</sup>-based<sup>20</sup> body armor vest worn by a Forest Hills, Pennsylvania, police officer. The Attorney General directed NIJ to undertake an examination of Zylon<sup>®</sup>-based bullet-resistant armor (both new and used), to analyze upgrade kits provided by manufacturers that retrofit Zylon<sup>®</sup>-based bullet-resistant armors, and to review the existing program by which bullet-resistant armor is tested to determine whether the process needed modification. As part of the Body Armor Safety Initiative, NIJ issued three status reports to the Attorney General containing results from the body armor studies.<sup>21</sup>

In August 2005, NIJ issued *NIJ 2005 Interim Requirements for Bullet-Resistant Body Armor*. These requirements reflect a fundamental revision in how body armor is tested—the performance of body armor will now be evaluated throughout its service life, rather than only when the armor is new. The new requirements were promulgated on an interim basis to address recent NIJ research findings indicating that certain body armor models previously found to be compliant with earlier NIJ requirements for ballistic resistance of new body armor (including NIJ Standard 0101.04) may not adequately maintain ballistic performance during their service life. NIJ recommends the selection of body armor models that comply with the 2005 interim requirements.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>19</sup> See the press release at [www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/2003/November/03\\_ag\\_624.htm](http://www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/2003/November/03_ag_624.htm).

<sup>20</sup> The high-strength organic fiber Zylon<sup>®</sup> (PBO fiber—poly-p-phenylene benzobisoxazole) is produced by and is a registered trademark of Toyobo Company, Ltd.

<sup>21</sup> See "For more information" at the end of this section.

<sup>22</sup> *NIJ 2005 Interim Requirements for Bullet-Resistant Body Armor* and a list of models that comply with the requirements are available at [www.justnet.org/BatPro](http://www.justnet.org/BatPro).

NIJ supports innovative approaches to crime prevention and reduction. Some of these programs have achieved breakthroughs in reducing juvenile gun violence by identifying crime “hot spots” and by building effective partnerships among Federal, State, and local levels of government, researchers, and the community.

NIJ also may issue Body Armor Standard Advisory Notices to identify body armor materials that, based on NIJ review, appear to create a risk of death or serious injury as a result of degraded ballistic performance.<sup>23</sup> Any body armor model that contains any material listed in such an advisory will be deemed no longer NIJ-compliant unless and until the manufacturer satisfies NIJ that the model will maintain its ballistic performance over its declared warranty period.

NIJ will continue its body armor research and evaluation program to:

- Determine what additional modifications to the requirements of NIJ’s compliance testing program may be appropriate.
- Better understand the degradation mechanisms affecting the performance of new and existing ballistic materials.
- Develop methods for testing the ongoing performance of body armor.

#### **For more information**

- “NIJ’s Bullet-Resistant Vest Standard Reaches Milestone,” *NIJ Journal* 249 (July 2003), available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000249e.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000249e.pdf).
- The Bulletproof Vest Partnership was created by Congress in 1998.<sup>24</sup> Details are at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi/docs/08\\_18\\_05BAI\\_AdvisoryNotice.doc](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi/docs/08_18_05BAI_AdvisoryNotice.doc).
- *Status Report to the Attorney General on Body Armor Safety Initiative Testing and Activities*, Special Report, March 2004, NCJ 204534, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi/docs/ArmorReport.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi/docs/ArmorReport.pdf).
- *Supplement I: Status Report to the Attorney General on Body Armor Safety Initiative Testing and Activities*, Special Report, December 2004, NCJ 207605, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/207605.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/207605.pdf).
- *Third Status Report to the Attorney General on Body Armor Safety Initiative Testing and Activities*, Special Report, August 2005, NCJ 210418, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi/docs/SupplementII\\_08\\_12\\_05.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi/docs/SupplementII_08_12_05.pdf).

<sup>23</sup>Body Armor Standard Advisory Notice #01-2005 was issued in August 2005; see [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi/docs/08\\_18\\_05BAI\\_AdvisoryNotice.doc](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi/docs/08_18_05BAI_AdvisoryNotice.doc).

<sup>24</sup>42 USC §§379611–379611-3.

## Crime prevention and reduction

NIJ supports innovative approaches to crime prevention and reduction. Some of these programs have achieved breakthroughs in reducing juvenile gun violence by identifying crime “hot spots” and by building effective partnerships among Federal, State, and local levels of government, researchers, and the community. Innovation continued in 2005, spurred by new threats and improved collaboration among Federal, State, and local agencies.

**Safeguarding communities.** NIJ sponsors research to determine what types of interventions best reduce crime in the Nation’s communities. Successful initiatives in several major cities led the way with innovative problem-solving approaches and partnerships formed to target *local* crime problems.<sup>25</sup> In 2001, Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) built upon this work by establishing local problem-solving initiatives to reduce gun violence, spearheaded by United States Attorneys.<sup>26</sup>

For the last 2 years, NIJ has been conducting peer-to-peer training on strategic problem solving for all 94 PSN task forces. NIJ is also providing technical assistance to individual districts in the implementation, operation, and assessment of PSN initiatives.<sup>27</sup> Researchers are conducting case studies to determine to what extent the PSN multiagency, strategic problem-solving model is working. Evaluators are looking at the program’s impact on gun crime and the criminal justice system.

**Improving police-researcher partnerships.** For several decades, NIJ has encouraged cooperation between researchers and police departments to study policing practices and develop and evaluate intervention strategies to address local crime problems. Despite notable successes,<sup>28</sup> a roundtable sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police found that:

The powerful potentials of law enforcement/researcher partnerships haven’t yet been fully realized ...[O]nly a small minority of the 17,580 law enforcement agencies across the country have even realized the benefits of research partnerships.<sup>29</sup>

<sup>25</sup> See *NIJ FY 2004 Annual Report*, NCJ 209274: 27–29, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209274.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209274.pdf). Also see Russell-Einhorn, M., *Fighting Urban Crime: The Evolution of Federal-Local Collaboration*, December 2003, NCJ 197040, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/197040.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/197040.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> More background is provided in *NIJ FY 2004 Annual Report*: 28–29; also see [www.psn.gov](http://www.psn.gov).

<sup>27</sup> For more information, see [www.cj.msu.edu/~outreach/psn/psntechassist.html](http://www.cj.msu.edu/~outreach/psn/psntechassist.html).

<sup>28</sup> Examples include the Boston Ceasefire program, NIJ’s Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI), and PSN. See *NIJ FY 2004 Annual Report*: 27–28, and Roehl et al. cited at the end of this section.

<sup>29</sup> See *Unresolved Problems and Powerful Potentials, Improving Partnerships Between Law Enforcement Leaders and University Based Researchers, Recommendations from the IACP 2003 Roundtable*, August 2004, available at [www.iacp.org/research/LawEnforcement-UniversityPartnership.pdf](http://www.iacp.org/research/LawEnforcement-UniversityPartnership.pdf).

NIJ is working with its practitioner and governmental partners to meet this need. Police-researcher partnerships require that both parties reexamine established practices and adapt to changing circumstances while collaborating with Federal, State, and local authorities and community-based groups to implement and evaluate programs.<sup>30</sup> NIJ is currently funding the International Association of Chiefs of Police to develop guidelines for researchers and police practitioners on effective implementation of such partnerships.

**Identity theft.** “Identity theft” and “identity fraud” refer to crimes in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person’s personal data through fraud or deceptive means, typically for economic gain.<sup>31</sup> Victims may suffer financial losses and damaged credit and may even be falsely accused of a crime committed in their name.

Identity thieves use many means to obtain valid personal information, from stealing mail to “phishing.”<sup>32</sup> Identity theft presents significant challenges for law enforcement because crimes committed may cross jurisdictions and may be confounded with other crimes—such as credit card fraud, Internet scams, and even terrorism. NIJ is supporting the development of technologies to help law enforcement investigate computer-related crimes (see “Project Who?”).

Although identity theft affected an estimated 3.6 million households in 2004 alone,<sup>33</sup> little social science research has been conducted on this crime. To develop a research agenda for identity theft, NIJ held a focus group meeting<sup>34</sup> and commissioned a comprehensive report<sup>35</sup> that reviewed the available research and data. The report identifies types of identity theft, the myriad issues and problems associated with this broad category of crime, and areas for future research, including the need for more information about offenders. NIJ recently funded ethnographic research on identity theft offenders that explores the measures they employ, their associations with other criminal activity, the apparent rewards and risks they associate with identity theft, and their awareness of and responses to law enforcement. NIJ is also helping the Office for Victims of Crime produce an Identity Theft Resource Guide for victims’ service organizations.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>30</sup>See Kellermann, A.L., D. Fuqua-Whitley, and C.S. Parramore, *Reducing Gun Violence: Community Problem Solving in Atlanta*, NCJ 209800 (release scheduled for July 2006).

<sup>31</sup>For an overview of identity theft crime issues and resources, see [www.ncjrs.gov/spotlight/identity\\_theft/summary.html](http://www.ncjrs.gov/spotlight/identity_theft/summary.html).

<sup>32</sup>“Phishing” refers to an e-mail scam that attempts to obtain valid Social Security numbers or account information by convincing the victim the sender is a legitimate financial organization.

<sup>33</sup>The National Crime and Victimization Survey, sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, only began tracking prevalence of identity theft crime in 2004. See [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/it04.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/it04.htm).

<sup>34</sup>Held in Washington, DC, in January 2005, the meeting included researchers, practitioners from Federal and local law enforcement, prosecutors, victim service providers, banking and credit card company representatives, motor vehicle administrators, victims, and representatives from other Federal agencies involved in combating identity theft.

<sup>35</sup>Newman, Graeme R., and M.M. McNally, *Identity Theft Literature Review*, July 2005, NCJ 210459, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/210459.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/210459.pdf).

<sup>36</sup>The publication will be completed in 2006.

### **Project Who?**

*Awarded in 2005, NIJ's "Project Who?" will develop a model framework for the management, analysis, and visualization of identity theft crime data stored in stand-alone law enforcement databases and on the Internet. The goal is a user-friendly online tool to improve the capability of law enforcement to address this increasingly common but difficult-to-track crime. A prototype will be fielded in late summer 2006 with several San Diego police departments.*

**Crime mapping.** The combination of geographical information systems with spatial data analysis tools helps crime analysts measure and analyze "hot spots" (areas where data indicate crimes most frequently occur) to improve tactical and strategic decisionmaking in local law enforcement agencies. In August 2005, NIJ published *Mapping Crime: Understanding Hot Spots*, a technical guide to mapping and analyzing areas that experience increased criminal activity.

NIJ's Mapping and Analysis for Public Safety program held its eighth annual Crime Mapping Research Conference on September 7–10, 2005.<sup>37</sup> Researchers and practitioners took crime mapping beyond the question of "where" to an examination of "why" spatial patterns of crime and hot spots occur. Other topics included geographic profiling—a technique that helps law enforcement locate a serial offender's base of operation (e.g., home, work)—and improvements in software tools for law enforcement practitioners.

### **For more information**

- The fourth report in NIJ's Reducing Gun Violence series was released in 2005: *Reducing Gun Violence: Operation Ceasefire in Los Angeles*, Tita, G.E., K.J. Riley, G. Ridgeway, and P.W. Greenwood, Research Report, February 2005, NCJ 192378, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/192378.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/192378.pdf).
- *Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI) in 10 U.S. Cities: The Building Blocks for Project Safe Neighborhoods*, Roehl, J., D.P. Rosenbaum, S.K. Costello, J.R. Coldren, A.M. Schuck, L. Cunard, and D.R. Forde, February 2006, NCJ 212866, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/212866.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/212866.pdf).
- *Identity Theft Literature Review*, Newman, Graeme R., and M.M. McNally, July 2005, NCJ 210459, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/210459.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/210459.pdf).
- *Mapping Crime: Understanding Hot Spots*, Eck, J.E., S. Chainey, J.G. Cameron, M. Leitner, and R.E. Wilson, Special Report, August 2005, NCJ 209393, available at [www.NCJRS.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209393.pdf](http://www.NCJRS.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209393.pdf).

<sup>37</sup>The conference was held in Savannah, Georgia, with support from the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center. Conference topics are listed at [www.ojp.gov/nij/maps](http://www.ojp.gov/nij/maps).

Law enforcement professionals need to know what works, what doesn't, and how to use new tools and technologies effectively. NIJ's Office of Science and Technology develops and evaluates emerging technologies and creates standards and requirements for their use.

#### **NIJ's Technical Working Groups (TWGs)**

*Composed of practitioner experts, TWGs meet at least twice a year to discuss the needs of the field and help NIJ set priorities. Current TWG topics are:*

- *Biometrics.*
- *Body Armor.*
- *Communications Technologies.*
- *Community Corrections.*
- *Cyber-Crime.*
- *DNA Forensics.*
- *Explosives.*
- *General Forensics.*
- *Geospatial Technologies.*
- *Information-Led Policing.*
- *Institutional Corrections.*
- *Less-Lethal Technologies.*
- *Modeling and Simulation.*
- *Personnel Protection.*
- *Pursuit Management.*
- *School Safety.*
- *Sensors and Surveillance.*

#### **Law enforcement tools and technology**

New tools and technologies promise to improve security and help law enforcement identify, locate, and apprehend criminals. Some of these technologies are still experimental; others are in use, although relatively untested. Law enforcement professionals need to know what works, what doesn't, and how to use new tools and technologies effectively. NIJ's Office of Science and Technology develops and evaluates emerging technologies and creates standards and requirements for their use, in tandem with other government agencies, the military, academia, and industry.

**NIJ's R&D process.** To better identify practitioners' key technology needs and transfer mature technology to the field, NIJ implemented a management plan in 2005 that aligned its National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center system with the agency's research, development, test, and evaluation (RDT&E) process. Practitioner-based technical working groups (TWGs) were established within the centers for each of the agency's technology portfolios. With oversight from the Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Advisory Council, TWGs now define the functional requirements for each portfolio and, thus, the basis for NIJ's strategic planning.

The NIJ RDT&E process has five phases: (1) identify needs and operational requirements; (2) plan a multiyear research program in each area of need; (3) perform research and development from concept to field-ready prototype; (4) demonstrate, test, and evaluate technology; and (5) assist practitioners in the use of the new technology.

NIJ's annual budget implementation cycle now integrates the TWGs, which meet at least twice a year. This cycle was fully implemented for the first time in 2005. Technology requirements for FY 2006 science and technology solicitations were derived from the TWGs' recommendations.

FY 2005 solicitations encouraged technological innovation to enhance law enforcement operations and safety, national security, antiterrorism strategies and tactics, and critical incident response. Technologies currently under investigation include less-lethal weapons; biometrics (fast capture of fingerprints and palm prints, face recognition, iris readers); sensors (advanced weapons detectors, license plate readers, gunshot detection systems, through-the-wall surveillance); interoperability solutions (cognitive radios, satellite communications); and tools to defeat improvised explosive devices.<sup>38</sup>

**Police use of force and less-lethal technologies.** Law enforcement officers are authorized to use force in specific, limited circumstances. Officers typically face numerous circumstances during their careers when the use of force is appropriate—for example, when making arrests, restraining unruly combatants, or controlling disruptive demonstrations. NIJ identifies and evaluates new and improved devices that can minimize the risk of death and injury to law enforcement officers, suspects, prisoners, and the general public. Tools such as electro-muscular disruption devices<sup>39</sup> give police and corrections personnel an alternative to the use of lethal force. Today, more than 5,000 police departments use less-lethal technologies. However, the increase in deployment has raised safety and other concerns, which NIJ research is investigating.

For example, in 2005, NIJ worked with the International Association of Chiefs of Police to develop a model policy and best practices guide for electro-muscular disruption devices.<sup>40</sup> NIJ also solicited proposals for research and evaluation of the impact of less-lethal technologies on use-of-force incidents. Two studies are currently examining how risks to officers, bystanders, and suspects change or vary as a result of the type of strategy, tactic, policy, or technology that an officer employs to manage a threatening situation. Researchers also are developing safer, more effective less-lethal technologies, including some that employ radio waves and coherent light.

<sup>38</sup>FY 2005 grant awards are listed in appendix B. FY 2005 solicitations are available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/funding/expired/fund2005exp.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/funding/expired/fund2005exp.htm).

<sup>39</sup>TASERS<sup>®</sup> are examples of electro-muscular disruption devices.

<sup>40</sup>*Electro-Muscular Disruption Technology: A Nine-Step Strategy for Effective Deployment*, April 2005, available in print or at [www.theiacp.org/research/RCDCuttingEdgeTech.htm](http://www.theiacp.org/research/RCDCuttingEdgeTech.htm).

In April, NIJ and the Bureau of Justice Assistance hosted a symposium to present State and local law enforcement practitioners and policymakers with the most up-to-date research on less-lethal technologies and to seek counsel from the field. NIJ continues to participate in meetings on this topic hosted by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

**Pursuit management.** NIJ-sponsored researchers are investigating vehicle-stopping or pursuit management technologies—an important goal for law enforcement agencies seeking ways to stop rather than pursue fleeing vehicles. Development and evaluation is under way of two promising technologies that immobilize a moving car by discharging an electromagnetic field or radio waves to disable a vehicle's electronic components.<sup>41</sup>

**Biometrics.** The NIJ Biometrics program is active in laboratory research, development, and evaluation; system enhancements; and standards development. Law enforcement's priorities for biometric technologies include:

- Rapidly and accurately recording fingerprints and palm prints for enhanced criminal identification and civil background checks.
- Confirming and fixing the identity of criminals within the justice system.
- Identifying known offenders from video and audio surveillance.
- Controlling physical access to facilities and logical access to computers and data systems.

NIJ grantees are examining technologies for fast capture of fingerprints or palm prints (see chapter 2). Image quality must meet or exceed specifications set by the National Institute of Standards and Technology and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Prototypes are expected within 2 years. Other biometrics projects are examining face, eye, speech, hand geometry, and even ear recognition, as well as the identification of persons through video or audio surveillance. NIJ plays a leadership role in DOJ's Biometrics Cooperative and participates in the White House National Science and Technology Council Subcommittee on Biometrics.

<sup>41</sup>See *Pursuit Management Task Force*, August 1998, NCJ 184352, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/fs000225.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/fs000225.pdf), for a brief description of the pursuit management technologies under study and why they were chosen.

**Sensors.** Law enforcement and corrections agencies use sensors for detecting contraband (especially weapons), locating individuals, securing facilities (from schools to seaports), and running tactical operations such as hostage rescue. NIJ sponsors sensor research and development in close collaboration with other agencies within the U.S. Department of Defense, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and the U.S. Department of Energy. These projects include development of sensors that can from a safe distance detect handguns and suicide bomb belts concealed on an individual and development of the capability to remotely locate and track individuals inside buildings. In 2005, with the Los Angeles Police Department Bomb Squad, NIJ demonstrated a prototype device to remotely detect suicide bombers.

Other sensor projects include a collaborative effort with the U.S. Coast Guard and 20 other agencies to evaluate x-ray surveillance technology to protect U.S. ports<sup>42</sup> and development of a portable camera able to instantly read the license plates of moving cars and automatically query stolen car databases.

**Tools to deal with improvised explosive devices (IEDs).** NIJ is working to provide improved tools to help State and local bomb squads deal with IEDs. Conducted in close collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, and other agencies, this program is studying some of the more intractable types of IEDs, such as vehicle- and radio-controlled bombs. In 2005, together with the Science and Technology Directorate of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Department of Defense's Combating Terrorism Technology Support Office's Technical Support Working Group, NIJ delivered an improved means of defeating radio-controlled bombs. This device will be evaluated by State and local bomb squads in 2006.

A prototype bomb squad information-sharing system was also deployed in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York City. This demonstration will be expanded to the West Coast in 2006.

<sup>42</sup>Bulk explosives detection technologies are discussed in Thiesan, L., D. Dannum, D.W. Murray, and J.E. Parmer, *Survey of Commercially Available Explosives Detection Technologies and Equipment 2004*, February 2005, NCJ 208861, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/208861.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/208861.pdf).

**Interoperability.** Police officers, firefighters, emergency medical personnel, and other public safety officials often cannot depend on wireless radio communications in an emergency. Lack of communication can severely hinder a coordinated response to natural disasters, catastrophic accidents, and criminal actions. NIJ's Communications Technology (CommTech) program is helping to bridge gaps in emergency communications by identifying and developing interoperability solutions that use open architecture standards for voice, data, image, and video communication systems. The goal is to allow multiple parties to exchange information "on the spot." CommTech research and development efforts are concentrated on Software Defined Radio, cognitive radio, Voice-over-Internet-Protocol, Advanced Wireless Voice and Data, and in-building location and communication technologies.<sup>43</sup>

Developing standards is vital to addressing the issue of public safety interoperability. NIJ is directly involved in the development of national standards for digital two-way radio technology and funds approximately 20 interoperability research, development, and demonstration projects a year, devoting about \$13 million to the CommTech portfolio. The agency works closely with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's SAFECOM program<sup>44</sup> and many other Federal, State, and local partners. Through its CommTech program, NIJ provided interoperability assistance for the 2001 and 2005 Presidential Inaugurations, the Hurricane Rita response, and the Moussaoui trial. CommTech staff developed an interoperability plan for the 2006 opening of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area.

#### For more information

- NIJ's Technology and Research Development Web site: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/sciencetech/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/sciencetech/welcome.html). NLECTC Web site: [www.nlectc.org](http://www.nlectc.org).
- *Electro-Muscular Disruption Technology: A Nine-Step Strategy for Effective Deployment*, April 2005, available at [www.iacp.org/research/rcdcuttingedgetech.htm](http://www.iacp.org/research/rcdcuttingedgetech.htm).

<sup>43</sup>These efforts are being undertaken in close cooperation with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's SAFECOM Program Office.

<sup>44</sup>See the SAFECOM Web site at [www.safecomprogram.gov/SAFECOM](http://www.safecomprogram.gov/SAFECOM).

- NIJ's less-lethal technology grant projects are described at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/lesslethal/projects.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/lesslethal/projects.htm).
- Biometrics Catalog Web site: [www.biometricscatalog.org/default.aspx](http://www.biometricscatalog.org/default.aspx).
- "A Safe Port in the Storm," *TechBeat* (Spring 2005), available at [www.nlectc.org/techbeat/spring2005/SafePort.pdf](http://www.nlectc.org/techbeat/spring2005/SafePort.pdf).
- CommTech research is discussed at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/commtech/funding.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/commtech/funding.htm); a list of publications is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/commtech/pubs.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/commtech/pubs.htm).
- Fact sheets on radio spectrum and Voice-over-Internet-Protocol were released in early 2006, and more are being developed. See [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/commtech/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/commtech/welcome.html).

## Corrections

With nearly 7 million people in jail or prison or on probation or parole at the close of 2004,<sup>45</sup> corrections officials face many challenges. NIJ has sponsored research, development, and evaluation initiatives to address mental health issues in institutional corrections, correctional officer safety,<sup>46</sup> community corrections issues such as parole officer stress and prisoner reentry, and most recently, sexual assault in prisons.

**Prevalence and impact of prison sexual violence.** In response to the Prison Rape Elimination Act,<sup>47</sup> NIJ is building a research agenda to fill the large gaps in knowledge about sexual violence and victimization in correctional settings. In 2005, NIJ funded a study in Ohio that will examine the effect that prison rape has on a victim's ability to readjust to society upon release. The Ohio Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation requires inmates who do not come to the full term of their sentence to live in halfway houses for a period of time prior to release. This study will provide insight into inmates' experiences during their stay in these halfway houses, including documenting possible cases of victimization of persons housed there.

<sup>45</sup> *Corrections Statistics*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/correct.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/correct.htm).

<sup>46</sup> See *NIJ FY 2004 Annual Report*, NCJ 209274: 22, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209274.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209274.pdf).

<sup>47</sup> The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003. See *NIJ FY 2004 Annual Report*: 23.

Inmate rehabilitation programs are recognizing that women have different needs than men, specifically greater social, emotional, and physical challenges that affect their rehabilitation and reentry into society.

### **Women in Corrections**

*In 2004, the number of women in prisons and jails was 183,400 (out of 2,131,180 total inmates in the Nation).<sup>50</sup> The adult female jail population has grown an average of 7 percent annually over the past 10 years, while the adult male inmate population has grown 4.2 percent annually. An increasing percentage of female inmates were convicted of violent offenses: 17 percent in 2002 (compared to 26.5 percent of male inmates). In 2004, about 1 of every 8 adults on parole and almost 1 of every 4 probationers were women. More than 50 percent of women in jail report being physically or sexually abused before incarceration, compared to approximately 10 percent of men. Women are less likely than men to have been prior offenders, but are more likely to have had a drug-related offense.<sup>51</sup>*

Because sexual victimization in corrections often occurs in conjunction with other violent acts, NIJ released a solicitation in 2005 to foster research examining sexual violence within the context of other violent behavior perpetrated by prison inmates.

**Prisoner reentry.** NIJ seeks to improve corrections by helping offenders return to the community. The number of adult men and women in the United States who were being supervised on probation or parole reached a new high of 4,916,480 by the end of 2004. An estimated 650,000 prisoners were released from prisons and jails last year.<sup>48</sup> Thus, prisoner reentry issues are not abstract or remote for most communities.

NIJ has several projects under way related to corrections, probation and parole, prisoners and former prisoners, and children of prisoners.

**Serious and violent offender reentry.** Two-thirds of released prisoners reoffend, often committing violent crimes. To meet this challenge, DOJ, in partnership with the U.S. Departments of Labor, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services, established the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) in 2002. NIJ is conducting a 5-year evaluation of SVORI, one of the largest program evaluations in its history.<sup>49</sup>

SVORI has awarded more than \$100 million to 69 grantees who are running 89 programs intended to reduce recidivism by improving the employment opportunities, housing options, and health outcomes of participating released prisoners. Researchers are evaluating the programs' relative costs and benefits, as well as whether participants demonstrate better outcomes such as reduced recidivism.

**Reentry programs for women inmates.** The number of women entering the correctional system has steadily climbed over the past decade (see "Women in Corrections"). Inmate rehabilitation programs are recognizing that women have different needs than men, specifically greater social, emotional, and physical challenges that affect their rehabilitation and reentry into society. NIJ evaluations

<sup>48</sup> Glaze, L.E., and S. Palla, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2004*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, November 2005, NCJ 210676, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ppus04.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ppus04.pdf).

<sup>49</sup> The SVORI study will be completed in 2008; learn more at [www.svori-evaluation.org](http://www.svori-evaluation.org).

<sup>50</sup> See *Prison Statistics*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/prisons.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/prisons.htm). Also see Harrison, P.M., and A.J. Beck, *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2004*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, April 2005, NCJ 208801, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/pjim04.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/pjim04.pdf).

<sup>51</sup> From the Bureau of Justice Statistics: James, D.J., *Profile of Jail Inmates, 2002*, revised October 12, 2004, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/pji02.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/pji02.pdf); Glaze, L.E., and S. Palla (see note 48); and Wilson, D.J., and T. Hughes, *Reentry Trends in the United States 2002*, revised April 2004, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/reentry/reentry.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/reentry/reentry.htm).

demonstrate that these programs show promise in helping women overcome drug addiction and posttraumatic stress disorder through education and job training, life skills training, and emotional and mental health counseling.

Why do some women continue to recidivate after participating in a rehabilitation program? Researchers have identified problems with an abusive partner encountered after release, lack of education or income, and inability to deal with the stress of daily life as possible factors. One study found that a female inmate was at higher risk to recidivate if she had a history of emotional/psychological difficulties, had contemplated suicide, or had difficulty controlling her temper. Recognizing that women have different treatment needs than men and focusing on women-specific issues and aftercare can help women successfully reintegrate into society.<sup>52</sup>

#### For more information

- “Attorney General Announces \$6.7 Million to Help Ex-Offenders Reentering Communities,” U.S. Department of Justice Press Release, September 20, 2004, available at [www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/2004/September/04\\_ojp\\_630.htm](http://www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/2004/September/04_ojp_630.htm).
- *Women Offenders*, Greenfield, L.A., and T.L. Snell, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Special Report, December 1999 (updated October 2000), NCJ 175688, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/wo.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/wo.pdf).
- “Drug Treatment and Reentry for Incarcerated Women,” Wells, D., and L. Bright, *Corrections Today* 67(7) (December 2005): 98–99, 111; available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/212776.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/212776.pdf).
- “Reentry Programs for Women Inmates,” *NIJ Journal* 252 (July 2005), available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/252/reentry.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/252/reentry.html).

<sup>52</sup>“Reentry Programs for Women Inmates,” *NIJ Journal* 252 (July 2005): 2–7, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/252/reentry.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/252/reentry.html), discusses the programs and findings from these complex studies.

Courtroom  
→





## Progress in Understanding and Fighting Victimization

NIJ's Office of Research and Evaluation sponsors the Violence Against Women and Family Violence Research and Evaluation Program.<sup>53</sup> The program's objectives are to promote the safety of women and other family members and to increase the effectiveness of the criminal justice system's response to family violence. Researchers are identifying the risk and protective factors associated with violence against women and family violence, evaluating promising prevention and intervention programs, and disseminating findings to the field.<sup>54</sup>

### Promising studies

NIJ funds research on violence against women, domestic and intimate partner abuse, elder abuse, and sexual assault among certain populations (e.g., college students) and within culturally diverse communities (see "Understanding the Needs of Deaf Victims"). The agency maintains an online compendium describing grants in this field from 1993 to the present.<sup>55</sup>

**Elder abuse.** Knowledge about the extent of abuse of the elderly is limited, largely because no "gold standard test" exists for abuse or neglect.<sup>56</sup> Practitioners working with the elderly must rely on forensic markers—but caregivers and even doctors often are not trained to distinguish between injuries caused by mistreatment and those caused by accident, illness, or aging. Because many elderly individuals suffer from diseases or conditions that can mask or mimic indicators of mistreatment, the presence of these indicators may not send up a red flag for physicians and medical examiners. Doctors caring for elders also often fail to recognize how psychological conditions—such as depression and dementia—place an elderly individual at greater risk of abuse.

An NIJ study released in 2005 examined the role of forensic markers in identifying elder abuse and recommended additional research to further refine these indicators.<sup>57</sup> In FY 2005, NIJ awarded several grants concerning elder abuse, including a continuation of research to examine bruising as a forensic marker

<sup>53</sup> Human trafficking victimization is discussed in chapter 5.

<sup>54</sup> See NIJ's Violence Against Women and Family Violence Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/welcome.html).

<sup>55</sup> See [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/vaw\\_portfolio.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/vaw_portfolio.pdf).

<sup>56</sup> Dyer, C.B., M.T. Connolly, and P. McFeeley, "The Clinical and Medical Forensics of Elder Abuse and Neglect," *Elder Mistreatment: Abuse, Neglect, and Exploitation in an Aging America*, ed. R.J. Bonnie and R.B. Wallace, Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 2003: 343.

<sup>57</sup> See Lindbloom et al., cited at the end of this chapter.

Police contact or a protective order reduced the risk of intimate partner reassault by as much as 70 percent.

### **Understanding the Needs of Deaf Victims**

*A recent NIJ project recruited Deaf persons to participate in a study of their experiences as victims of sexual assault. Police response and service needs were also evaluated. Researchers found that interaction with the police could be frustrating for Deaf victims, who were more likely to disclose sexual abuse to service providers. Researchers also found gaps between the perceptions of the victims and the hearing service providers who assisted them in the aftermath of sexual victimization. A report will be released in 2006.*

of abuse. Other investigations in NIJ's portfolio of ongoing research into elder mistreatment include a study on the markers associated with deaths of elderly residents in long-term care facilities, a study examining factors that place an elder at risk for abuse or neglect, and a study examining medical examiner practices in identifying cases of elder abuse.

**Sexual assault between intimate partners.** Although physical abuse within intimate partner relationships has been widely studied, less attention has been paid to sexual violence within these relationships. NIJ-funded researchers completed a study in FY 2005 that examined a sample of women who had obtained protective orders. Researchers found that 68 percent of these participants reported being sexually assaulted at least once by their intimate partner.<sup>58</sup> Police contact or a protective order reduced the risk of intimate partner reassault by as much as 70 percent. Not contacting police after the first assault doubled a victim's risk of reassault; not applying for a protective order tripled the risk of reassault.

Perhaps even more startling was the study's finding that 88 percent of the participants' children—64 percent of whom were under age 3—were exposed to the violence against their mothers. These children "showed the same degree of depressive behaviors as children under treatment for depression, and appreciably more behavioral problems than" youngsters of mothers who were physically but not sexually abused. Only 30 percent of these children received counseling. The researchers recommended training service providers to assess victims for type and frequency of intimate partner sexual assault, to help victims deal with the consequences of the assault, and inform victims about their increased risks for reassault and the potentially harmful effects on their children.

In FY 2005, an NIJ-funded study used data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN)<sup>59</sup> to examine the effects of childhood exposure to intimate partner violence. Severe violence perpetrated by the male partner was found to have a particularly strong effect on the child's externalizing behavior (delinquency, aggression, or substance use). The largest effect on internalizing behavior (depression, anxiety, and feelings of worthlessness)

<sup>58</sup> See McFarlane, J., and A. Malecha, *Sexual Assault Among Intimates: Frequency, Consequences, and Treatments*, October 2005, NCJ 211678, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211678.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211678.pdf).

<sup>59</sup> See *Intricate Pathways: The Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods*, Harvard University, 2004, available at [www.hms.harvard.edu/chase/projects/chicago/about/intricate.html](http://www.hms.harvard.edu/chase/projects/chicago/about/intricate.html). When PHDCN began in 1995, children were ages 0–18. Data used for this study were collected from 1995 to 1997.

ness) was severe intimate partner violence perpetrated by the woman. Intimate partner violence was also found to increase anxiety in children, leading to behavior problems. Clinical interventions with children exposed to domestic violence should focus on reducing anxiety and treating stress-related disorders. This study also showed that children exposed to domestic violence who have strong bonds with their primary caregiver are less likely to demonstrate externalizing behavior.

**Evaluating SANE programs.** Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) programs are proliferating, with the endorsement of criminal justice practitioners and policymakers. However, little is known about whether SANE programs increase prosecution of sexual assault cases. A current NIJ grant is exploring this question. Researchers are examining the interrelationships among prosecutors, police, victim advocates, and victims/survivors and will develop a program evaluation toolkit for practitioners to assess post-SANE systems change in their communities.<sup>60</sup>

**Batterer intervention programs.** The concept of intervening with batterers in order to change their behavior emerged as a result of frustration among shelter workers who witnessed women being revictimized after returning home to their same male partners or watched batterers move on to new victims. Shelter advocates began to develop group programs for male batterers in the late 1970's.<sup>61</sup>

Researchers agree that offenders who complete programs for batterers have lower rearrest rates than those who do not. However, the official rates for reabuse are significantly lower than victim's reports of reabuse. Batterer intervention program evaluations have yielded inconsistent results. Some batterers drop out of the program, and some continue to abuse repeatedly.

Over the past decade, NIJ has funded 15 projects on batterer intervention. An NIJ study completed in FY 2005 found that batterer intervention groups devoting more thematic focus to cultural issues specific to African American men are likely to be as effective as, or no more effective than, traditional groups consisting of either all African American men or racially/ethnically mixed clientele. This

<sup>60</sup>For more information about SANE programs, see Littel, K., *Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Programs: Improving the Community Response to Sexual Assault Victims*, April 2001, NCJ 186366, available at [www.ovc.gov/publications/bulletins/sane\\_4\\_2001/186366.pdf](http://www.ovc.gov/publications/bulletins/sane_4_2001/186366.pdf).

<sup>61</sup>See Jackson, S., "Batterer Intervention Programs," *Batterer Intervention Programs: Where Do We Go From Here?* June 2003, NCJ 195079: 1-4, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/nij/195079.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/nij/195079.pdf).

finding of essentially “no difference” is not a final answer, however, since culturally focused counseling also needs to be tested with other racial and ethnic groups.

A second study found that a specialized domestic violence caseload handled by probation officers trained in domestic violence led to lower rates of reoffending and longer arrest-free periods for most offenders in the program.

Many questions about the efficacy of batterer intervention programs remain, with important implications for the safety of battered women and their children.<sup>62</sup> NIJ’s research agenda includes developing assessment instruments, testing a system that addresses specific batterer needs, evaluating programs that use electronic monitoring and Global Positioning Systems, and testing the impact of swift and certain response to violations of protective orders and/or probation conditions.

#### For more information

- *Results From an Elder Abuse Prevention Experiment in New York City*, Davis, R.C., and J. Medina-Ariza, Research in Brief, September 2001, NCJ 188675, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/188675.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/188675.pdf).
- Office for Victims of Crime Web page on elder abuse: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/elder/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/infores/elder/welcome.html).
- *The Role of Forensic Science in Identification of Mistreatment Deaths in Long-Term Care Facilities*, Lindbloom, E., J. Brandt, C. Hawes, C. Phillips, D. Zimmerman, J. Robinson, B. Bowers, and P. McFeeley, April 2005, NCJ 209334, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/209334.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/209334.pdf).
- “Does Batterers’ Treatment Work? A Meta-Analytic Review of Domestic Violence Treatment,” Babcock, J.C., C.E. Green, and C. Robie, *Clinical Psychology Review* 23(8) (2004): 1023–1053.

<sup>62</sup>For estimated prevalence of battering, see Rennison, C.M., and S. Welchans, *Intimate Partner Violence*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, May 2000 (revised January 31, 2002), available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ipv.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/ipv.pdf).

- *Violence Against Women: Synthesis of Research on Offender Interventions*, Saunders, D.G., and R.M. Hamill, September 2003, NCJ 201222, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/201222.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/201222.pdf).
- *Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey*, Tjaden, P., and N. Thoennes, November 2000, NCJ 183781, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/183781.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/183781.pdf).
- "Assessing Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Homicide," Campbell, J.C., C.R. Block, C. Sachs, D. Webster, D. Campbell, F. Gary, J. Koziol-McLain, J. McFarlane, M.A. Curry, and P. Sharps, and "Intimate Partner Homicide: An Overview," Zahn, M.A., *NIJ Journal* 250 (November 2003), available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000250.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/jr000250.pdf).
- "The Decline of Intimate Partner Homicide," Wells, W., and W. DeLeon Granadus, *NIJ Journal* 252 (July 2005), available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/252/homicide.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/252/homicide.html).
- *Violence Against Women: Identifying Risk Factors*, Research in Brief, November 2004, NCJ 197019, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/197019.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/197019.pdf).
- *Do Batterer Intervention Programs Work? Two Studies*, Research for Practice, September 2003, NCJ 200331, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/200331.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/200331.pdf).





## International Crime, at Home and Abroad

A striking phenomenon of our times is the merging of local and transnational crime. NIJ founded the International Center in 1998 to study transnational crime, evaluate its impact, and foster the exchange of knowledge and ideas with other nations. During the past 8 years, more than 800 foreign professionals from 95 countries have visited NIJ to learn more about its research programs.

NIJ is a member of the United Nations Network of Program Institutes. International Center staff visit UN offices in Vienna, Austria, annually to collaborate with other research centers around the world and to represent U.S. crime and justice interests.<sup>63</sup>

The Center employs several techniques to identify the most pressing research questions. These include:

- Meetings of expert researchers and practitioners on topics of interest.
- Feasibility studies involving short contracts, intramural research, exhaustive literature reviews, and interviews with key players to isolate unknowns.
- Surveys of crime reports from outside the United States to assess patterns, especially those that have not yet emerged in this country.
- Reviews of nongovernmental and intergovernmental reports on special topics that have not yet garnered significant attention in the United States.
- Analysis of disconnected cases involving the same crime in search of patterns and connections. For example, is recent gang or fraud activity sporadic, organized, or of a particular type or group?

International program activities cover terrorism, human trafficking, organized crime and corruption, emerging issues, international justice system issues, and transnational research and dissemination.

<sup>63</sup>In collaboration with the U.S. Department of State. For details, see [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/programs/un\\_activities.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/programs/un_activities.html).

Most cases involving terrorism or human trafficking in the United States have been discovered by local officials.

### Terrorism

After September 11, 2001, NIJ sponsored research into what is known about terrorism, terrorists, and police responses to the terrorism threat. Researchers are building a comprehensive knowledge base concerning terrorism and transnational crimes. In 2006, the International Center will sponsor a conference where NIJ grantees will present their findings to State and local criminal justice and homeland security professionals.

The Center's mission corresponds closely with DOJ's mission to prevent terrorism and with NIJ's efforts to assist State and local criminal justice practitioners and policymakers. This merging of purpose results from the fact that international crimes are often detected and best understood at the local level. Most cases involving terrorism or human trafficking in the United States have been discovered by local officials.

Serious gaps exist in social science data related to terrorism. To address this problem, NIJ is focusing on a wide range of topics related to terrorism and the criminal justice system and is seeking input from the field. For example, one outgrowth of an NIJ workshop on suicide bombers in May 2004 was an award to the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data to compile every known terrorist incident into a database.<sup>64</sup>

NIJ has sponsored more than 18 terrorism research projects. Some key studies and findings are:

- A comprehensive RAND report on organizational learning within terrorist groups, including five case studies.
- A survey of local prosecutors conducted by the American Prosecutors Research Institute, which found that only a few prosecutors have defined their roles in responding to terrorism.
- An indepth analysis comparing the criminality of international jihad groups with domestic right-wing groups. The study identified distinguishing features

<sup>64</sup> NIJ is cosponsoring two terrorist-related databases, one tracking terrorism incidents worldwide and one tracking terrorism-related indictments in the United States.

of terrorist-oriented criminality and discovered that conventional criminal investigations are the most successful in detecting and prosecuting terrorism cases.<sup>65</sup>

- A study of relations between law enforcement and Arab American communities since 9/11, which identified both problems and promising practices to improve cooperation between the two groups.<sup>66</sup>
- An indepth study of informal value transfer systems<sup>67</sup> and money laundering as a means of financing terrorism.
- Case studies of law enforcement's response to 9/11 in New York City and Arlington County, Virginia, examining the two departments' responses to the 9/11 incidents and changes made since that time.
- A study of public-private police partnerships, examining how they operate and coordinate to protect against the threat of terrorism around ports.
- Case studies focusing on security and vulnerability issues in the rail and subway systems of London, Madrid, Moscow, Tokyo, and Washington, DC.

<sup>65</sup> See Hamm, M.S., *Crimes Committed by Terrorist Groups: Theory, Research, and Prevention*, September 2005, NCJ 211203, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211203.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211203.pdf).

<sup>66</sup> Henderson, N.J., C.W. Ortiz, N.F. Sugie, and J. Miller, *Engagement in a Time of Uncertainty: Relations Between Law Enforcement and Arab American Communities After September 11, 2001*, November 2005, available from the Vera Institute, at [www.vera.org](http://www.vera.org).

<sup>67</sup> Such as "hawala" systems that transfer funds from person to person without using banking or wire systems, often used by law-abiding immigrants and citizens to transfer money to relatives "back home." See Passas, N., "Law Enforcement Challenges in Hawala-Related Investigations," *Journal of Financial Crime* 12(2) (December 2004): 112–119.

<sup>68</sup> See the U.S. Department of State (DOS) fact sheet, May 24, 2004, at [www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/rls/33109.htm](http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/rls/33109.htm). DOS publishes an annual report, *Trafficking in Persons*; 150 nations are listed as having some degree of trafficking activity. The 2005 report is at [www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2005](http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2005). Quantifying this underground, often well-shielded criminal activity is still a subject of research. Estimates are largely educated guesses based on a combination of anecdotal information and hard data.

<sup>69</sup> 114 Stat. 1464, PL 106–386, October 28, 2000; the Act was strengthened in 2003. Access the statute at [www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf](http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/10492.pdf).

## Human trafficking

Enslavement and forced labor have reemerged as a serious global problem in the 21st century. The U.S. Department of State estimates that 600,000 to 800,000 persons (mostly women and children) are forced or defrauded into slavery and transported across national borders each year. The United States has become a destination country, corresponding to an imbalance in the world labor market and the poor social standing of women and children in many countries.<sup>68</sup> Victims are most often exploited as prostitutes, sweat shop workers, farm laborers, or domestic servants. In response to the problem, Congress passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.<sup>69</sup>

NIJ is funding studies to develop better data to inform policymakers and criminal justice professionals on this issue. A meeting of experts in 2001 identified

### **Trafficking in the United States**

*An NIJ-sponsored project that examined stages in the process of human trafficking in the United States found that lack of awareness of victims' living and working conditions, lack of law enforcement training, and the public's demand for cheap goods and services all contribute to the problem.<sup>72</sup> Additional research is under way to identify patterns, determine the extent of the demand for forced labor in the United States, and evaluate ways to interdict and intervene.*

some fundamental research needs in this area. Research topics subsequently funded include:

- Estimates of prevalence and trafficking flows in the United States.
- An evaluation of services available to victims.<sup>70</sup>
- Analysis of how the law enforcement and prosecution response can be improved, lessons learned from known cases, and characteristics of child survivors.<sup>71</sup>

### **Emerging issues**

During the past few years, the areas of transnational crime that have emerged as growing problems include international gang activity; transnational fraud involving cyber-crime, intellectual property theft, and other white-collar crimes; and theft and smuggling of natural resources.

**International gang activity.** Long a focus of public concern in Los Angeles, the Mara Salvatrucha gang (MS-13) has gained national and international attention. Recent violent incidents attributed to MS-13 in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area received extensive media coverage and spawned new Federal and local law enforcement collaboration. For example, in 2005 the Federal Bureau of Investigation established an MS-13 task force and an intelligence-sharing initiative with Mexican authorities. NIJ has funded a study of the gang's structure and activities in three urban areas: Los Angeles, Washington, DC, and San Salvador.

**Cyber-crime and intellectual property theft.** Changes in how money and property are held, stored, and moved have created modern forms of fraud (e.g., identity theft, intellectual property theft, Internet scams). These crimes are easier to commit yet more difficult to detect, prevent, and punish. Several International Center studies on these issues were published in 2005.<sup>73</sup>

**Theft and smuggling of natural resources.** NIJ is funding two studies on this topic. The first concerns the illegal commercial trade in elephant ivory and rhinoceros horn that has resurfaced in eastern and southern Africa. Researchers are determining the extent and causes of the practice, developing a model of the covert supply chain, identifying the structure of smugglers' transnational

<sup>70</sup> Cosponsored with the Office for Victims of Crime.

<sup>71</sup> NIJ research projects on human trafficking are listed at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/global\\_res.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/global_res.html).

<sup>72</sup> Bales, K., and S. Lize, *Trafficking in Persons in the United States*, November 2005, [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211980.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211980.pdf).

<sup>73</sup> The journal *Trends in Organized Crime* 8(4) (2005) features four articles on intellectual property theft based on research funded through NIJ's International Center.

networks and markets, and evaluating the effectiveness of U.S. legislation and law enforcement efforts.

The second study concerns the pathways of illegally harvested timber entering the United States. Researchers are examining where illegal lumbering occurs, how it is shipped across borders, and where it is “cleansed” before being sent to a legal market. A final report on this project is due in 2006.

#### **For more information**

- NIJ’s International Center: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/welcome.html).
- *Aptitude for Destruction, Volume 1: Organizational Learning in Terrorist Groups and Its Implications for Combating Terrorism*, Jackson, B.A., J.C. Baker, P. Chalk, R.K. Cragin, J.V. Parachini, and H.R. Trujillo, 2005, available at [www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG331/index.html](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG331/index.html).
- *Aptitude for Destruction, Volume 2: Case Studies of Organizational Learning in Five Terrorist Groups*, Jackson, B.A., J.C. Baker, P. Chalk, R.K. Cragin, J.V. Parachini, and H.R. Trujillo, 2005, available at [www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG332/index.html](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG332/index.html).
- *Local Prosecutors’ Response to Terrorism*, Nugent, M.E., J.L. Johnson, B. Bartholomew, and D. Bromirski, April 2005, available at [www.ndaa-apri.org/pdf/terrorism\\_2005.pdf](http://www.ndaa-apri.org/pdf/terrorism_2005.pdf).
- *Methods and Motives: Exploring Links Between Transnational Organized Crime and International Terrorism*, Shelley, L.I., J.T. Picarelli, A. Irby, D.M. Hart, P.A. Craig-Hart, P. Williams, S. Simon, N. Abdullaev, B. Stanislawski, and L. Covill, June 2005, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211207.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211207.pdf).
- “Tracking Modern Day Slavery,” *NIJ Journal* 252 (July 2005): 30–31, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/252/slavery.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/252/slavery.html). Also see [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/global\\_pub.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international/global_pub.html).
- *Informal Value Transfer Systems, Terrorism, and Money Laundering*, Passas, N., January 2005, NCJ 208301, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/208301.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/208301.pdf).
- *Transnational Crime*, Albanese, J., ed. Ontario, Canada: de Sitter Publications, 2005.





## Getting the Word Out

One of NIJ's most important missions is to inform. Since 1968, NIJ has published and distributed thousands of publications, developed extensive Web resources, held dozens of national conferences and meetings, and developed and conducted trainings based on emerging discoveries in crime and justice. In FY 2005, NIJ produced more than 30 printed and online publications. These and other products are listed in appendix C.

### Electronic media

The Internet is the primary way NIJ disseminates research findings. Downloadable versions of NIJ research reports are available through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).<sup>74</sup> NIJ submitted 92 final grant reports to NCJRS in FY 2005. NIJ's print publications can also be accessed and downloaded online.<sup>75</sup>

NIJ has been publishing solicitations online for several years. As of October 2005, subscribers to Grants.gov receive automatic e-mail announcements of funding opportunities. Grant awards are also published on the agency's Web site.<sup>76</sup> A searchable grants database that will include links to final reports is under development.

Visits to NIJ's Web site increased 16 percent from 2004 to 2005 (see appendix C, exhibit C-3) and have more than doubled since 2003. Visits to other NIJ-sponsored sites such as JUSTNET increased 32 percent in FY 2005. NIJ plans to restructure its Web site in 2006 to accommodate future growth. Visitors will find a more user-friendly site where they can navigate by topic and find more "new media" products such as Web-only materials and audio and visual files.

**Live on the Web.** In January 2005, NIJ joined Harvard University's Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation and the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) to produce a series of live interactive Webcasts. During the first Webcast, "Less-Lethal Force: An Online Session on Emerging Issues and Where to Learn More," OJP's Assistant Attorney General, police officials, and researchers engaged in multimedia presentations and interacted with the online audience.

<sup>74</sup> Access NCJRS at [www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov) and search Library/ Abstracts by topic area. Grant reports can also be accessed at [http://nij.ncjrs.gov/publications/search\\_form.asp](http://nij.ncjrs.gov/publications/search_form.asp). Search by a date range or topic area.

<sup>75</sup> Exhibit C-1 in appendix C lists the top 25 publications accessed on the Web in FY 2005.

<sup>76</sup> Online award archives go back to 1995; online solicitation archives go back 2 years.

As part of OJP's coordinated response to Katrina, NIJ sent publications and training materials to help law enforcement officials, forensic laboratory directors, communications technicians, victim service providers, and other responders deal with the aftermath.

### **JUSTNET**

*The Justice Technology Information Network (JUSTNET), maintained by the NIJ's National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC), offers information on criminal justice research and development, compliance standards, emerging and promising technologies, and technical assistance and training. It is also a portal to the regional NLECTC offices. Visit JUSTNET at [www.justnet.org](http://www.justnet.org).*

A second Webcast, "DNA in 'Minor' Crimes Yields Major Benefits in Public Safety," discussed how biological evidence obtained from property crime scenes has led to apprehension and conviction of dangerous serial criminals, measurably reducing local property crime losses.<sup>77</sup> This event included a forensics expert from the United Kingdom. Webcasts will continue in 2006.

**E-blasts and e-pubs.** The Web has become a primary source of current information for citizens and professionals alike. This fact, plus the high cost of printing and distributing publications, has led to a governmentwide trend toward Web-only publications and products that are announced via "e-blasts" to subscribers or targeted e-mail lists. The e-blast describes the product and provides a link to a free downloadable version. This method reaches a wider audience than mailings of printed copies. NIJ routinely sends e-blasts about new publications and events to select audiences and subscribers. For example, a recent e-blast to 100 college newspaper editors announced the release of a Research for Practice summary report on how colleges and universities are reporting and addressing sexual assaults on campus. The editors, in turn, announced the findings to college audiences, thus disseminating the information to thousands more recipients.

Printed copies of new or popular publications and CD-ROMs are still distributed at conferences and mailed to key policymakers, service providers, educators, and other sources. The top 25 printed publications distributed in FY 2005 are listed in appendix C, exhibit C-2.

### **Conferences and meetings**

NIJ sponsored or cosponsored several major national conferences in FY 2005 (see chapter 1). NIJ's annual conference, held in Washington, DC, has been a mainstay for criminal justice professionals for 14 years. The 2005 conference broke attendance records with 1,200 participants attending 50 panels and presentations by nationally and internationally recognized experts. NIJ is expanding the conference for 2006 to encompass a wider audience, thus ensuring that the NIJ Conference remains the premier Federal event for criminal justice professionals.

<sup>77</sup>See *DNA in 'Minor' Crimes Yields Major Benefits in Public Safety*, November 2004, NCJ 207203, available at [www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/207203.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/207203.pdf). Also see chapter 2.

NIJ also sponsors, cosponsors, and participates in many other meetings, seminars, and technical working groups every year, on subjects ranging from terrorism to crime mapping to child safety. Some of these events are discussed throughout this report; most are listed on NIJ's Web site.<sup>78</sup>

### **Katrina response**

As part of OJP's coordinated response to Katrina,<sup>79</sup> NIJ sent publications and training materials to help law enforcement officials, forensic laboratory directors, communications technicians, victim service providers, and other responders deal with the aftermath. NIJ staff also provided support in the field (see chapter 1). Publications dispatched to the field were:

- *Identifying Victims Using DNA: A Guide for Families* (NCJ 209493).
- *Mass Fatality Incidents: A Guide for Human Forensic Identification*, Special Report (NCJ 199758).
- *Lessons Learned From 9/11: DNA Identification in Mass Fatality Incidents*, prepublication draft.<sup>80</sup>

### **For more information**

- NIJ publications, research grant reports, conference proceedings, solicitations, grant award information, and other resources are available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/welcome.html), or contact: National Institute of Justice, 810 Seventh Street N.W., Washington, DC 20531, 202-307-2942.
- *NIJ Journal*, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals/welcome.html).
- The National Criminal Justice Reference Service is a federally funded resource for justice information at [www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov), or contact: NCJRS, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, 800-851-3420 (international callers: 301-519-5500).

<sup>78</sup> Visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/events/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/events/welcome.html).

<sup>79</sup> The other components of OJP are the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office for Victims of Crime, Community Capacity and Development Office, and Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education.

<sup>80</sup> KADAP is described in chapter 2. The panel's report will be released in 2006 on [www.DNA.gov](http://www.DNA.gov).



## Appendix A

### Financial Data

Exhibit A-1: NIJ's Research and Development Portfolio, Awards Made FY 1995–2005

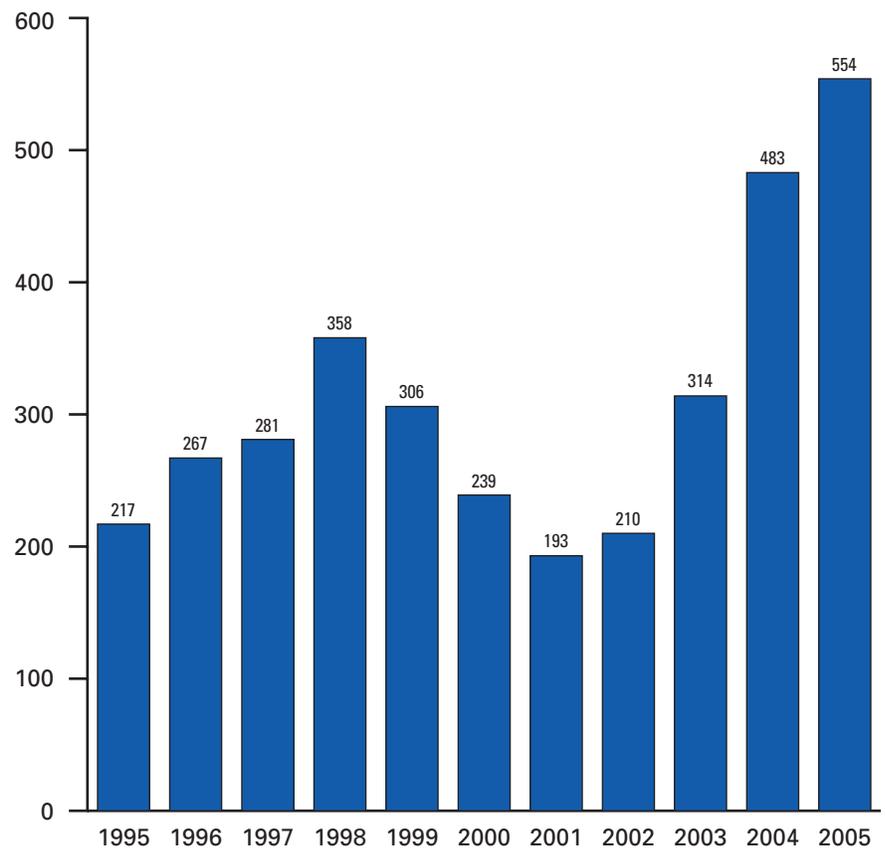


Exhibit A-2: Value of Active Awards, in Millions, FY 1995–2005

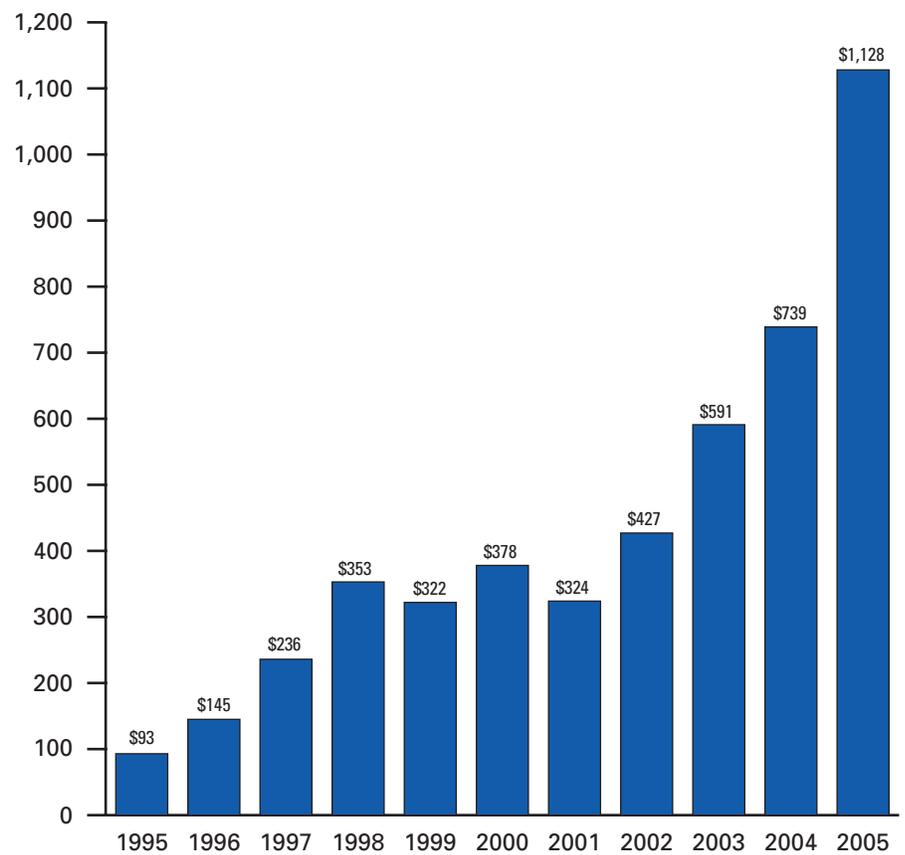


Exhibit A-3: Sources of NIJ Funds, in Millions, FY 1995–2005

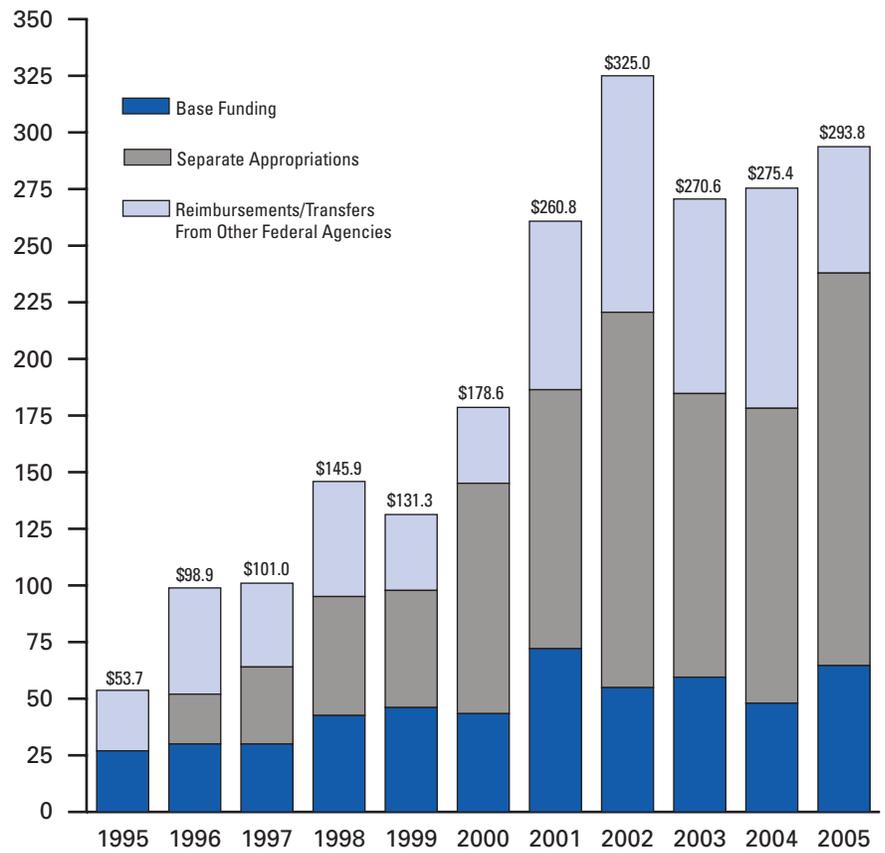


Exhibit A-4: Allocation of NIJ Funds as a Percentage of Total Funding,\*  
FY 2005

<b>Social Science</b>	Research	14%
	Evaluation	3%
<b>Science and Technology</b>	Capacity Enhancement**	38%
	Research and Development	21%
	Technology Assistance	9%
	Standards	3%
<b>Program Support</b>		5%
<b>Dissemination</b>		3%
<b>Other</b>		4%

\*Total funding of \$293.8 million includes NIJ base appropriation of \$54.3 million plus separate appropriations and funds transfers.

\*\*Grants to improve and enhance crime laboratories.

#### Exhibit A-5: DNA Funding, FY 2005

The funding request under the President's DNA Initiative was \$177 million. Actual funding breakdowns for each purpose area are shown below.

<b>DNA Capacity Enhancement</b>	\$39,500,000
<b>DNA Casework Backlog Reduction*</b>	38,500,000
<b>Convicted Offender DNA Backlog Reduction</b>	22,130,752
<b>Training for the Criminal Justice Community</b>	5,000,000
<b>Identifying Missing Persons</b>	3,400,000
<b>Research and Development**</b>	7,000,000
<b>Post-Rescission Total</b>	<b>\$108,530,752</b>

\*Includes approximately \$14.2 million in awards to 38 State and local agencies for solving cold cases.

\*\* \$5.6 million reallocated from Capacity Enhancement and \$1.4 million reallocated from Missing Persons.

## Appendix B

NIJ Awards in FY 2005 (includes first-time awards and supplements to previous awards)

### ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

#### **Audit Services for U.S. Crime Laboratories Performing DNA Analysis**

National Forensic Science Technology Center  
\$5,728,286  
2004-DN-BX-0079

#### **National Center for Forensic Science Support of Scientific Working Group on Imaging Technology Activities (2006-2007)**

University of Central Florida  
\$125,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K021

#### **NIJ Surplus Property Program**

Ultimate Enterprises, Ltd.  
\$123,000  
2005-DE-BX-K040

### COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

#### **CommTech Program Reviews and Conferencing Activities Support**

Aspen Systems Corporation  
\$130,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K108

#### **CommTech Program Support: Subject Matter Expert**

Aerospace Corporation  
\$499,999  
2005-IJ-CX-K042

#### **Communication Technology**

South Carolina Research Authority  
\$167,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K032

#### **Computer-Assisted Pre-Coordination Resource and Database System, FY 2005 Continuation Program**

University of Denver—Colorado Seminary  
\$374,603  
2001-RD-CX-K001

#### **Development of a Comprehensive Suite of New Technology Standards for an Interoperable Communications Network for Land Mobile Communications at the Local, State, and Federal Governmental Levels of Public Safety**

Association of Public Safety Communications Officials International, Inc.  
\$225,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K026

#### **Establishing Operational Rules for Law Enforcement and First Responder Tactical Teams Using Ad Hoc Wireless Networks**

Drakontas, LLC  
\$332,571  
2005-IJ-CX-K004

#### **Expansion of the CrimeStat Spatial Statistics Program**

Ned Levine and Associates  
\$337,790  
2005-IJ-CX-K037

#### **Free Text Conversion and Semantic Analysis**

Lehigh University  
\$100,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K005

#### **GPS Public Safety Alert and Notification System**

Automated Regional Justice Information System  
\$200,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K022

#### **Information-Led Policing: Random Access to National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System Data (Expansion Pilot)**

National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System  
\$387,400  
2005-MU-MU-K019

#### **Link Analysis Survey**

Lehigh University  
\$100,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K006

#### **Low-Cost All-Band/All-Mode Radio for Public Safety**

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
\$399,816  
2005-IJ-CX-K018

#### **Prototype Public Safety Cognitive Radio for Universal Interoperability**

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University  
\$419,995  
2005-IJ-CX-K017

#### **Secure Mobile Broadband Applications**

Northrop Grumman IT TASC  
\$267,054  
2005-IJ-CX-K055

#### **Smart Notification as a Tool for Improving and Accelerating DNA-Related Outcomes**

New York, City of  
\$500,000  
2005-JP-FX-K011

#### **Steganography Analysis Research Center**

DSD Laboratories, Inc.  
\$493,322  
2005-DD-BX-K002

**Tactical One-Way Plus Limited Response Language Translation Headset Demonstration**  
Integrated Wave Technologies  
\$93,781  
2005-IJ-CX-K053

**When Missing Data Are Not Missing: A New Approach to Evaluating Supplementary Homicide Reports Imputation Strategies**  
University of New Mexico  
\$30,918  
2005-IJ-CX-0007

## COMPUTER CRIME

**Cyber and Electronic Crime Policy Project**  
National Governors Association  
\$200,000  
2005-DE-BX-K070

**Development of an Undercover Multipurpose Anti-Spoofing Kit**  
Florida State University  
\$341,024  
2005-MU-MU-K007

**Distributed Network Technology for Large-Scale Code Breaking (The DNA Project)**  
Florida State University  
\$149,916  
2005-DE-BX-K034

**Electronic Crime Partnership Initiative**  
Robert J. O'Leary  
\$350,000  
2005-DE-BX-K005

**Identity Theft: Assessing Offenders' Strategies and Perceptions of Risk**  
University of Alabama—Birmingham  
\$118,167  
2005-IJ-CX-0012

**Integrity and Authenticity Verification Algorithms for Digital Photographic Evidence**  
Polytechnic University  
\$303,820  
2005-IJ-CX-K103

**Internet Forensics Toolkit for Law Enforcement**  
University of California—San Diego  
\$99,999  
2004-MU-MU-K002

**Project Who? Geospatial Analysis of Internet-Related Identity Theft**  
Elchemy, Inc.  
\$194,780  
2005-IJ-CX-K061

## CORRECTIONS

**Active RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) Pilot Program**  
Los Angeles, County of  
\$100,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K052

**Assessing the Validity of Voice Stress Analysis Tools in a Jail Setting**  
Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services  
\$232,200  
2005-IJ-CX-0047

**Development and Validation of a Brief Mental Health Screen for Women in Jail**  
Policy Research Associates, Inc.  
\$246,796  
2005-IJ-CX-0004

**Development of Data-Driven Supervision Protocols for Positive Parole Outcomes**  
Georgia State Board of Pardons and Paroles  
\$272,978  
2005-IJ-CX-0029

**Impact of Ohio's Progressive Sanction Grid**  
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction  
\$103,525  
2005-IJ-CX-0038

**Parole Violations in California: A Multilevel and Policy-Focused Analysis**  
University of California  
\$282,835  
2005-IJ-CX-0026

**Prison Experience and Reentry: Impact of Victimization on Coming Home**  
University of Akron  
\$466,475  
2005-RP-BX-0002

**Prisoner Reentry: Impact of Conviction Status on the Employment Prospects of Young Men**  
Princeton University  
\$275,587  
2005-IJ-CX-0019

## COURTS

**Cost Evaluation of Drug Court Programs Compared to State-Mandated Non-Drug Court Treatment Programs**  
Northwest Professional Consortium, Inc.  
\$284,715  
2005-IJ-CX-0010

**Judicial Discretion and Sentencing Outcomes: Incorporating Data From the Courtroom**  
Wisconsin, State of  
\$160,079  
2005-IJ-CX-0003

**MultiState Analysis of Time Consumption in Capital Appeals**  
City University of New York  
\$9,108  
2004-IJ-CX-0005

**MultiState Analysis of Time Consumption in Capital Appeals, Phase II: State Postconviction Review and Federal Habeas Corpus**

City University of New York  
\$28,978  
2004-IJ-CX-0005

**National Drug Court Evaluation**

Urban Institute  
\$3,427,055  
2003-DC-BX-1001

**CRIME LABORATORY IMPROVEMENT**

**Crime Laboratory Improvement Program**

Allegheny, County of  
\$989,475  
2004-LP-CX-K015

**Expand Capacity of the Southeast Missouri Regional Crime Lab**

Southeast Missouri State University  
\$493,322  
2004-LP-CX-K049

**Forensic Science Crime Lab Improvement**

Ohio Office of the Attorney General  
\$246,661  
2002-LP-CX-K007

**Marshall University Forensic Science Center and Forensic Research Network Initiatives to Improve Forensic Crime Labs**

Marshall University  
\$4,520,121  
2005-MU-BX-K020

**North Dakota State University Forensic DNA Analysis Laboratory**

North Dakota State University  
\$986,643  
2004-RG-CX-K001

**Pikes Peak Metro Crime Lab DNA Laboratory**

Colorado Springs, City of  
\$197,329  
2004-RC-CX-K019

**CRIME PREVENTION**

**Explaining Developmental Crime Trajectories at Places**

University of Maryland  
\$271,882  
2005-IJ-CX-0006

**Life Interrupted: Effects of Incarceration on Criminal Trajectories**

Urban Institute  
\$35,000  
2005-IJ-CX-0008

**Modeling the Dynamics of Street Robberies to Inform Policy and Prevention**

Institute for Law and Justice  
\$141,163  
2005-IJ-CX-0015

**Preventing Car Crime in Metro's Parking Facilities: A Randomized Clinical Trial**

Urban Institute  
\$207,744  
2005-IJ-CX-0034

**Project Safe Neighborhoods Academy: Research-Based Training and Technical Assistance to Project Safe Neighborhoods (Year Three Supplement)**

Michigan State University  
\$1,199,998  
2002-GP-CX-1003

**Situational Violent Crime Prevention at Specific Locations in Community Context: Place and Neighborhood Effects**

University of Cincinnati  
\$187,167  
2005-IJ-CX-0030

**Social Norms Approach to Community-Based Crime Prevention: Implicit and Explicit Messages on Neighborhood Watch Signs**

California State University—San Marcos Foundation  
\$199,439  
2005-IJ-CX-0016

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH**

**Center for Criminal Justice Technology Systems Integration Projects**

Mitretek Systems, Inc.  
\$2,959,930  
2001-LT-BX-K002

**Committee on Law and Justice**

National Academy of Sciences  
\$250,000  
2001-MU-MU-0007

**Investigation and Prosecution of Homicide Cases in the United States: The Process of Federal Involvement**

National Opinion Research Center  
\$235,814  
2002-IJ-CX-4021

**National Clearinghouse for Science, Technology, and the Law**

Stetson University, Inc.  
\$2,959,930  
2003-IJ-CX-K024

**Reexamination of the Criminal Deterrent Effects: Capital Punishment and Concealed Handgun Laws**

University of Wisconsin  
\$32,356  
2005-IJ-CX-0020

**Simulation Model to Examine the Allocation of Technology to Improve the Criminal Justice System**

State University of New York  
\$74,598  
2005-IJ-CX-K045

## DRUGS AND CRIME

**Controlling Methamphetamine Precursors: From Policy to Practice**

Andrews University  
\$324,764  
2005-IJ-CX-0028

**Differentiation of MDMA From Other Methamphetamines of Mass Spectral Equivalence**

Auburn University  
\$20,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K140

**Drugs and Crime Research and Evaluation**

Abt Associates Inc.  
\$269,495  
2005-IJ-CX-0024

**Empirical Investigation of "Going to Scale" in Drug Interventions**

Urban Institute  
\$196,495  
2005-DC-BX-1064

**Nontoxic Drug Detection and Identification Aerosol Technology Program**

Mistral Security, Inc.  
\$739,982  
2005-IJ-CX-K023

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

**Alternative Modalities for Providing DNA Training to the Nation's Prosecutors**

American Prosecutors Research Institute  
\$500,000  
2004-DN-BX-K017

**Conversion of CD-ROM-Based Course: Español for Law Enforcement V2.0 to the Workforce Connections Platform**

Eastern Kentucky University  
\$20,000  
2005-DE-BX-K072

**Institute for Forensic Science: Academic and Educational Programs Development**

Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center  
\$989,477  
2003-IJ-CX-K016

**Western Forensic and Law Enforcement Training Casework Support and Training**

Western Forensic Law Enforcement Training Center at Colorado State University—Pueblo  
\$98,664  
2003-DD-BX-K013

## EVALUATION

**Evaluation of Active RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) Pilot Program**

RAND Corporation  
\$150,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K062

**Evaluation of Multijurisdictional Task Forces, Phase II: Tool Development and Production**

Abt Associates Inc.  
\$474,435  
2005-DD-BX-0002

**Evaluation of Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention FY 2003 Discretionary Funds Projects**

Abt Associates Inc.  
\$367,960  
2005-DD-BX-0037

**Evaluation of Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention FY 2003 Discretionary Funds Projects**

Development Services Group, Inc.  
\$428,837  
2005-MU-MU-0003

**Evaluation of the Bureau of Justice Assistance's Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Demonstration Programs**

University of Arizona  
\$457,200  
2005-AC-BX-0011

**Evaluation of the Tribal Victim Assistance Programs at the Lummi Nation and Passamaquoddy Tribe**

American Indian Development Associates  
\$425,200  
2005-VR-GX-0101

**Impact and Cost-Benefit Evaluation of the Oxford House Substance-Free Transitional Housing Model**

Northwest Professional Consortium, Inc.  
\$662,455  
2005-DD-BX-1009

## FORENSICS, GENERAL

### Forensic Science Initiative

West Virginia University

\$4,286,573

2003-RC-CX-K001

### National Center for Forensic Science

University of Central Florida

\$928,984

2005-MU-MU-K044

### Scientific Working Group on Dog and Orthogonal Detectors

Florida International University

\$97,019

2005-IJ-CX-K031

## FORENSICS, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

### Adding Human Expertise to the Quantitative Analysis of Fingerprints

Indiana University

\$431,255

2005-MU-BX-K076

### Analysis of Level III Characteristics at High Resolutions

International Biometric Group, LLC

\$461,495

2005-MU-MU-K063

### Continued Development of Capillary Electrophoresis Microdevice for Forensic DNA Analysis

National Institute of Standards and Technology

\$800,707

2003-IJ-R-029

### DNA Quantitation, STR Microvariant Allele Sequencing, STRBase Updates, and SNP and STR Multiplexing Project

National Institute of Standards and Technology

\$1,212,127

2003-IJ-R-029

### Elemental Analysis of Glass and Paint Materials by Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry for Forensic Application

Florida International University

\$30,002

2003-IJ-CX-K004

### Elemental Analysis of Glass by Scanning Electron Microscopy-Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy, X-Ray Fluorescence, Electron Probe Micro Analysis, Laser-Induced Breakdown Spectroscopy, and Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry

Florida International University

\$292,149

2005-IJ-CX-K069

### Enhanced Forensic Mass Spectrometry Methods

West Virginia University

\$169,091

2005-IJ-CX-K014

### Enhancing the Size, Sampling, and Quality of Forensic mtDNA Databases

Armed Forces Institute of Pathology

\$1,891,390

2005-DN-R-086

### Evaluation of Ultraviolet Radiation Absorbing Compounds in Textile Fibers Using High-Performance Liquid Chromatography and Atmospheric Pressure Ionization Mass Spectrometry

Sacramento, County of

\$31,151

2005-IJ-CX-K008

### Friction Ridge Analysis Research

Ultra Scan Corporation

\$126,601

2005-DD-BX-K056

### Geometric Morphometric Tools for the Classification of Human Skulls

North Carolina State University

\$199,635

2005-MU-BX-K078

### Improving Methods for Fingerprint Development on Handguns

Technical Support Working Group

\$70,000

2005-IF-R-051

### Instrumental Analysis of Pigmented Ink Jet Printer Inks

Indiana University

\$261,258

2005-IJ-CX-K064

### Knife and Saw Tool Mark Analysis in Bone: Interpreting Criminal Mutilation and Dismemberment

Mercyhurst College

\$201,853

2005-IJ-CX-K016

**Latent-Print Detection by Macro-Raman Imaging**

Department of Energy: Oak Ridge National Laboratory  
\$299,000  
2005-DN-R-094

**Measuring Atomic Bomb-Derived <sup>14</sup>C Levels in Human Remains to Determine Year of Birth and/or Year of Death**

University of Arizona  
\$147,391  
2005-IJ-CX-K013

**Quantitative Assessment of the Individuality of Friction Ridge Patterns**

State University of New York  
\$596,478  
2005-DD-BX-K012

**The Development of a Method for Objective Physical Matching: Meeting Daubert**

Technical Support Working Group  
\$25,000  
2005-IF-R-051

**FORENSICS AND INVESTIGATIVE SCIENCES**

***DNA Capacity Enhancement Program Formula Grants***

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences  
\$555,601  
2005-DA-BX-K004

Alameda County Sheriff's Office  
\$93,201  
2005-DA-BX-K031

Albuquerque, City of  
\$121,932  
2005-DA-BX-K015

Allegheny County Forensic Lab Division of Coroner's Office  
\$101,627  
2005-DA-BX-K110

Anne Arundel, County of  
\$45,980  
2005-DA-BX-K005

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission  
\$387,065  
2005-DA-BX-K006

Arizona Department of Public Safety  
\$265,728  
2005-DA-BX-K007

Arkansas State Crime Laboratory  
\$306,072  
2005-DA-BX-K103

Austin, City of  
\$112,809  
2005-DA-BX-K016

Baltimore, City of  
\$171,743  
2005-DA-BX-K017

Baltimore, County of  
\$89,212  
2005-DA-BX-K008

Bexar, County of  
\$199,051  
2005-DA-BX-K032

Broward County Sheriff's Office  
\$154,655  
2005-DA-BX-K010

California Department of Justice  
\$751,737  
2005-DA-BX-K011

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department  
\$52,539  
2005-DA-BX-K018

Colorado Department of Public Safety  
\$482,392  
2005-DA-BX-K027

Columbus, City of  
\$100,000  
2005-DA-BX-K019

Connecticut Department of Public Safety  
\$181,600  
2005-DA-BX-K043

Connecticut Department of Public Safety  
\$214,851  
2005-DA-BX-K044

Contra Costa, County of  
\$94,807  
2005-DA-BX-K030

Cuyahoga County Coroner's Office  
\$170,019  
2005-DA-BX-K040

Dallas, County of  
\$372,193  
2005-DA-BX-K042

Delaware Health and Social Services  
\$107,141  
2005-DA-BX-K041

Denver, City and County of  
\$105,891  
2005-DA-BX-K012

Detroit, City of  
\$335,414  
2005-DA-BX-K020

District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department \$148,634 2005-DA-BX-K045	Illinois State Police \$1,309,335 2005-DA-BX-K053	Louisiana State Police \$692,014 2005-DA-BX-K106
DuPage County Sheriff's Department \$43,166 2005-DA-BX-K046	Indiana State Police \$585,725 2005-DA-BX-K054	Maine Department of Public Safety \$105,152 2005-DA-BX-K060
Erie, County of \$130,479 2005-DA-BX-K033	Instituto de Ciencias Forenses de Puerto Rico \$279,234 2005-DA-BX-K055	Mansfield, City of \$135,000 2005-DA-BX-K023
Florida Department of Law Enforcement \$1,541,793 2005-DA-BX-K047	Iowa Department of Public Safety \$183,400 2005-DA-BX-K088	Maryland State Police \$163,228 2005-DA-BX-K061
Fresno County Sheriff's Department \$70,000 2005-DA-BX-K048	Johnson County Board of Commissioners \$66,135 2005-DA-BX-K056	Massachusetts State Police \$515,000 2005-DA-BX-K062
Georgia Bureau of Investigation \$821,039 2005-DA-BX-K049	Kansas Bureau of Investigation \$210,000 2005-DA-BX-K057	Miami-Dade, County of \$325,815 2005-DA-BX-K063
Hamilton County Administration \$149,981 2005-DA-BX-K050	Kansas City Police Department \$191,928 2005-DA-BX-K009	Michigan State Police \$1,389,080 2005-DA-BX-K089
Harris, County of \$219,322 2005-DA-BX-K051	Kentucky State Police \$352,970 2005-DA-BX-K028	Mississippi Department of Public Safety \$382,242 2005-DA-BX-K107
Honolulu Police Department \$110,552 2005-DA-BX-K013	Kern County District Attorney \$71,352 2005-DA-BX-K034	Missouri Southern State University \$24,171 2005-DA-BX-K059
Houston, City of \$277,030 2005-DA-BX-K021	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department \$340,360 2005-DA-BX-K058	Missouri State Highway Patrol \$119,775 2005-DA-BX-K064
Idaho State Police \$111,280 2005-DA-BX-K052	Los Angeles, City of \$687,975 2005-DA-BX-K022	Montana Department of Justice \$78,034 2005-DA-BX-K105
	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department \$593,232 2005-DA-BX-K035	Montgomery County Department of Police \$64,976 2005-DA-BX-K065

Montgomery, County of \$443,476 2005-DA-BX-K066	Oklahoma City \$87,332 2005-DA-BX-K025	San Bernardino, County of \$189,093 2005-DA-BX-K037
Nebraska State Patrol \$156,591 2005-DA-BX-K067	Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation \$397,788 2005-DA-BX-K074	San Diego, City of \$135,732 2005-DA-BX-K026
New Hampshire Department of Safety \$79,046 2005-DA-BX-K068	Orange County Sheriff—Coroner Department \$226,674 2004-DN-BX-4069	San Diego, County of \$130,049 2005-DA-BX-K081
New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety \$492,225 2005-DA-BX-K079	Orange County Sheriff—Coroner Department \$164,395 2005-DA-BX-K036	San Francisco City and County Police Department \$89,371 2005-DA-BX-K014
New Mexico Department of Public Safety \$176,188 2005-DA-BX-K090	Oregon State Police \$365,474 2005-DA-BX-K092	San Mateo County Sheriff's Office \$40,017 2005-DA-BX-K082
New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services \$1,207,226 2005-DA-BX-K069	Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office \$152,103 2005-DA-BX-K075	Santa Clara, County of \$96,492 2005-DA-BX-K038
North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety \$639,666 2005-DA-BX-K070	Pennsylvania State Police \$711,386 2005-DA-BX-K076	Sedgwick, County of \$54,075 2005-DA-BX-K083
North Dakota Office of the Attorney General \$46,324 2005-DA-BX-K071	Philadelphia Police Department \$382,594 2005-DA-BX-K104	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division \$511,584 2005-DA-BX-K084
Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory \$48,058 2005-DA-BX-K072	Rhode Island Department of Health, Division of Laboratories \$150,539 2005-DA-BX-K077	South Dakota Office of the Attorney General \$103,517 2005-DA-BX-K073
Oakland Police Department \$83,904 2005-DA-BX-K024	Richland, County of \$97,445 2005-DA-BX-K078	Southeast Missouri State University \$18,399 2005-DA-BX-K108
Ohio Office of the Attorney General \$453,476 2005-DA-BX-K091	Sacramento County District Attorney \$157,663 2005-DA-BX-K080	St. Charles, County of \$17,317 2005-DA-BX-K085

St. Louis, County of  
\$53,033  
2005-DA-BX-K086

St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department  
\$53,393  
2005-DA-BX-K087

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation  
\$445,803  
2005-DA-BX-K093

Texas Department of Public Safety  
\$1,215,071  
2005-DA-BX-K094

Utah Department of Public Safety  
\$269,985  
2005-DA-BX-K111

Ventura, County of  
\$38,554  
2005-DA-BX-K039

Vermont Department of Public Safety  
\$38,366  
2005-DA-BX-K096

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services  
\$621,250  
2005-DA-BX-K029

Washington State Patrol  
\$866,226  
2005-DA-BX-K097

West Virginia State Police  
\$102,026  
2005-DA-BX-K098

Wisconsin Department of Justice  
\$391,905  
2005-DA-BX-K109

Wyoming Office of the Attorney General  
\$42,629  
2005-DA-BX-K099

#### *DNA, Missing Persons*

**Developing Improved Capacity for Texas Missing Persons Cases and Fort Worth Area Casework in Sexual Assault and Homicide**  
University of North Texas Health Science Center—Fort Worth  
\$283,868  
2005-DA-BX-K095

**Perform Anthropological, mtDNA, and STR Analysis of Unidentified Human Remains and Family Reference Samples for Entry**  
University of North Texas Health Science Center—Fort Worth  
\$1,484,782  
2004-DN-BX-K212

#### *DNA, Research and Development*

**Determination of the Age (Time Since Deposition) of a Biological Stain**  
University of Central Florida  
\$124,753  
2005-MU-BX-K071

**Determination of the Physical Characteristics of an Individual From Biological Stains**  
University of Central Florida  
\$224,776  
2005-MU-BX-K075

**Development and Evaluation of a Whole Genome Amplification Method for Accurate Multiplex STR Genotyping of Compromised Forensic Casework Samples**  
Virginia Commonwealth University  
\$225,616  
2005-DA-BX-K002

**Development of a Procedure for Dielectrophoretic Separation of Sperm and Epithelial Cells for Application to Sexual Assault Case Evidence**  
California Department of Justice  
\$205,407  
2005-DA-BX-K001

**Development of Multiplex PCR and Linear Array Probe Assay Targeting Informative Polymorphisms Within the Entire Mitochondrial Genome**  
Children's Hospital  
Oakland Research Institute  
\$469,123  
2005-MU-BX-K074

**DNA-Based Identification of Forensically Important Diptera**  
University of Cincinnati  
\$574,557  
2005-DA-BX-K102

**Electro-Elution Assisted Purification of DNA for Forensic Analysis**  
University of Virginia  
\$20,000  
2005-DA-BX-K100

**Gene Polymorphism and Human Pigmentation**  
University of Arizona  
\$184,105  
2002-IJ-CX-K010

**Improving the Efficiency of DNA Casework Analysis Through Simple, Effective, PCR-Based Screening Methods**  
Vermont Department of Public Safety  
\$256,000  
2005-DA-BX-K003

**Mitochondrial DNA Mixture Separation and Analysis by Denaturing High-Performance Chromatography**

University of Denver  
\$254,549  
2003-IJ-CX-K104

**Nanotechnology DNA Sequencing: Improving DNA Processing Technologies**

Brown University  
\$542,654  
2004-LT-BX-K001

**SNP-Based Microarray Technology for Use in Forensic Applications**

Affymetrix, Inc.  
\$638,098  
2005-DA-BX-K101

**Use of Mini-STRs as Tools for the Investigation of DNA Degradation and Inhibition**

Florida International University  
\$171,394  
2005-MU-BX-K073

***DNA, Solving Cold Cases***

Alabama, State of  
\$136,947  
2005-DN-BX-K005

Alameda County Sheriff's Office  
\$430,434  
2005-DN-BX-K007

Albuquerque, City of  
\$75,014  
2005-DN-BX-K014

Arizona Department of Public Safety  
\$799,583  
2005-DN-BX-K018

Burlingame, City of  
\$11,365  
2005-DN-BX-K038

Connecticut Division of Criminal Justice  
\$205,701  
2005-DN-BX-K025

Fort Lauderdale, City of  
\$435,961  
2005-DN-BX-K022

Fresno, City of  
\$1,224,751  
2005-DN-BX-K006

Fulton County District Attorney's Office  
\$714,150  
2005-DN-BX-K017

Hawaii, State of  
\$790,276  
2005-DN-BX-K026

Hayward, City of  
\$419,017  
2005-DN-BX-K033

Houston, City of  
\$179,364  
2005-DN-BX-K035

Indiana State Police  
\$728,970  
2005-DN-BX-K028

Joliet, City of  
\$455,301  
2005-DN-BX-K008

Kansas Bureau of Investigation  
\$342,060  
2005-DN-BX-K013

Los Angeles, County of  
\$882,399  
2005-DN-BX-K019

Maine Department of Public Safety  
\$250,349  
2005-DN-BX-K024

Maryland State Police  
\$600,624  
2005-DN-BX-K037

Massachusetts State Police  
\$500,000  
2005-DN-BX-K020

Montgomery, County of  
\$171,159  
2005-DN-BX-K021

Muncie, City of  
\$60,500  
2005-DN-BX-K036

Nebraska State Patrol  
\$226,098  
2005-DN-BX-K010

North Little Rock, City of  
\$48,175  
2005-DN-BX-K015

North Miami, City of  
\$525,815  
2005-DN-BX-K012

North Miami Beach, City of  
\$106,743  
2005-DN-BX-K023

Ohio Attorney General Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation  
\$661,878  
2005-DN-BX-K002

Orange County Sheriff—Coroner Department  
\$352,480  
2005-DN-BX-K016

Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office  
\$374,761  
2005-DN-BX-K031

Pima County Sheriff's Department  
\$363,751  
2005-DN-BX-K009

Sacramento, City of \$532,832 2005-DN-BX-K030	Alameda County Sheriff's Office \$77,215 2005-DN-BX-K072	Connecticut Department of Public Safety \$143,284 2005-DN-BX-K079
San Diego, County of \$472,554 2005-DN-BX-K034	Allegheny County Coroner's Office Forensic Lab Division \$67,775 2005-DN-BX-K054	Contra Costa, County of \$52,620 2005-DN-BX-K071
Shreveport, City of \$263,200 2005-DN-BX-K029	Arizona Criminal Justice Commission \$329,164 2005-DN-BX-K055	Cuyahoga County Coroner's Office \$134,548 2005-DN-BX-K076
South Dakota Office of the Attorney General \$233,559 2005-DN-BX-K032	Arizona Department of Public Safety \$229,164 2005-DN-BX-K056	Dallas, County of \$288,660 2005-DN-BX-K121
Spartanburg, City of \$196,112 2005-DN-BX-K001	Arkansas State Crime Laboratory \$265,655 2005-DN-BX-K057	Delaware Health and Social Services \$42,494 2005-DN-BX-K043
St. Louis, County of \$97,385 2005-DN-BX-K027	Austin, City of \$99,992 2005-DN-BX-K118	Delaware Health and Social Services \$58,821 2005-DN-BX-K077
Ventura, County of \$188,264 2005-DN-BX-K003	Boston, City of \$115,104 2005-DN-BX-K063	Denver, City and County of \$53,356 2005-DN-BX-K061
Westchester, County of \$64,929 2005-DN-BX-K004	Broward County Sheriff's Office \$134,163 2005-DN-BX-K059	Erie, County of \$30,727 2005-DN-BX-K120
Wisconsin Department of Justice \$122,692 2005-DN-BX-K011	California Department of Justice \$756,927 2005-DN-BX-K041	Florida Department of Law Enforcement \$1,338,036 2005-DN-BX-K080
<b><i>Forensic Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program Formula Grants</i></b>	California Department of Justice \$622,144 2005-DN-BX-K060	Fresno County Sheriff's Department \$40,000 2005-DN-BX-K081
Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences \$863,280 2005-DN-BX-K040	Charlotte, City of \$40,000 2005-DN-BX-K064	Georgia Bureau of Investigation \$200,000 2005-DN-BX-K044
Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences \$482,225 2005-DN-BX-K053	Colorado Department of Public Safety \$161,953 2005-DN-BX-K119	Harris, County of \$399,379 2005-DN-BX-K122

Illinois State Police \$80,094 2005-DN-BX-K045	Louisiana State Police \$600,623 2005-DN-BX-K085	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety \$1,375,407 2005-DN-BX-K051
Illinois State Police \$1,175,886 2005-DN-BX-K123	Maine Department of Public Safety \$91,188 2005-DN-BX-K086	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety \$314,715 2005-DN-BX-K094
Indiana State Police \$508,371 2005-DN-BX-K082	Massachusetts State Police \$287,425 2005-DN-BX-K087	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services \$237,000 2005-DN-BX-K047
Kansas Bureau of Investigation \$227,213 2005-DN-BX-K046	Miami-Dade, County of \$282,756 2005-DN-BX-K088	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services \$369,240 2005-DN-BX-K124
Kansas Bureau of Investigation \$111,580 2005-DN-BX-K083	Michigan State Police \$1,496,748 2005-DN-BX-K106	North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety \$426,593 2005-DN-BX-K095
Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners \$190,445 2005-DN-BX-K058	Mississippi Department of Public Safety \$331,761 2005-DN-BX-K089	North Dakota, State of \$40,206 2005-DN-BX-K096
Kentucky State Police \$53,313 2005-DN-BX-K042	Missouri State Highway Patrol \$266,998 2005-DN-BX-K039	Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory \$69,602 2005-DN-BX-K097
Kentucky State Police \$306,134 2005-DN-BX-K069	Missouri State Highway Patrol \$118,846 2005-DN-BX-K090	Oakland, City of \$69,524 2005-DN-BX-K066
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department \$118,800 2005-DN-BX-K052	Montana Department of Justice \$68,079 2005-DN-BX-K078	Ohio Office of the Attorney General \$739,534 2005-DN-BX-K107
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department \$263,185 2005-DN-BX-K084	Montgomery, County of \$223,548 2005-DN-BX-K091	Orange County Sheriff—Coroner Department \$173,440 2004-DN-BX-4141
Los Angeles, City of \$126,800 2005-DN-BX-K065	Nebraska State Patrol \$135,911 2005-DN-BX-K092	
Los Angeles, County of \$242,321 2005-DN-BX-K073	New Hampshire Department of Safety \$61,576 2005-DN-BX-K093	

Palm Beach County Sheriff's Office \$118,830 2005-DN-BX-K099	St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department \$52,973 2005-DN-BX-K113	Wisconsin Department of Justice \$314,135 2005-DN-BX-K128
Pennsylvania State Police \$136,308 2005-DN-BX-K100	Tarrant, County of \$168,700 2005-DN-BX-K126	Wyoming Office of the Attorney General \$28,429 2005-DN-BX-K112
Philadelphia Police Department \$277,116 2005-DN-BX-K067	Tennessee Bureau of Investigation \$470,033 2005-DN-BX-K108	<b><i>Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants</i></b>
Rhode Island Department of Health \$130,732 2005-DN-BX-K101	Texas, State of \$419,391 2005-DN-BX-K048	Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs \$146,930 2005-DN-BX-0115
San Diego, City of \$112,236 2005-DN-BX-K068	University of North Texas Health Science Center—Fort Worth \$561,747 2005-DN-BX-K127	Alaska Department of Public Safety \$82,639 2005-DN-BX-0001
San Diego, County of \$115,100 2005-DN-BX-K125	Ventura, County of \$32,000 2005-DN-BX-K075	Anchorage, Municipality of \$95,000 2005-DN-BX-0002
San Francisco City and County Police Department \$73,529 2005-DN-BX-K062	Vermont Department of Public Safety \$39,566 2005-DN-BX-K049	Arizona Criminal Justice Commission \$281,293 2005-DN-BX-0004
San Mateo County Sheriff's Office \$33,212 2005-DN-BX-K102	Vermont Department of Public Safety \$33,299 2005-DN-BX-K109	Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration \$89,278 2005-DN-BX-0003
Santa Clara, County of \$79,937 2005-DN-BX-K074	Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services \$539,204 2005-DN-BX-K070	Avondale, City of \$84,116 2005-DN-BX-0121
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division \$528,597 2005-DN-BX-K103	Washington State Patrol \$223,866 2005-DN-BX-K110	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services \$1,164,088 2005-DN-BX-0110
South Dakota Office of the Attorney General \$89,840 2005-DN-BX-K098	Washoe County Sheriff's Department \$66,227 2005-DN-BX-K050	Carbondale, City of \$65,403 2005-DN-BX-0007
St. Louis, County of \$52,621 2005-DN-BX-K104	West Virginia Division of Public Safety \$88,552 2005-DN-BX-K111	

Chandler Police Department \$22,306 2005-DN-BX-0112	Douglas, County of \$91,810 2005-DN-BX-0013	Indianapolis-Marion County Forensic Services Agency \$36,410 2005-DN-BX-0077
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice \$149,240 2005-DN-BX-0101	Eau Claire, City of \$18,000 2005-DN-BX-0026	Instituto de Ciencias Forenses de Puerto Rico \$178,802 2005-DN-BX-0104
Columbia, City of \$92,501 2005-DN-BX-0072	Florida Department of Law Enforcement \$564,253 2005-DN-BX-0073	Iowa Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy \$95,823 2005-DN-BX-0006
Columbus, City of \$89,985 2005-DN-BX-0075	Fort Worth, City of \$95,000 2005-DN-BX-0088	Kansas City Police Department \$94,624 2005-DN-BX-0078
Connecticut, State of \$113,634 2005-DN-BX-0062	Fulton County Medical Examiner \$80,233 2004-DN-BX-4184	Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council \$88,722 2005-DN-BX-0113
Dallas, City of \$95,000 2005-DN-BX-0128	Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council \$286,369 2005-DN-BX-0127	Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet \$134,467 2005-DN-BX-0076
Dallas, County of \$95,000 2005-DN-BX-0016	Grand Rapids, City of \$45,420 2005-DN-BX-0096	King County Sheriff's Office \$30,516 2005-DN-BX-0116
Delaware Criminal Justice Council \$82,639 2005-DN-BX-0093	Hamilton County Administration \$79,175 2004-DN-BX-4210	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department \$95,000 2005-DN-BX-0068
Denver, City and County of \$57,305 2005-DN-BX-0079	Harris, County of \$95,000 2005-DN-BX-0017	Long Beach, City of \$95,000 2005-DN-BX-0005
District of Columbia Justice Grants Administration \$82,639 2005-DN-BX-0081	Idaho State Police \$82,639 2005-DN-BX-0048	Long Branch, City of \$69,650 2005-DN-BX-0107
Douglas County Government \$94,988 2005-DN-BX-0092	Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority \$412,349 2005-DN-BX-0080	Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice \$146,463 2005-DN-BX-0051
	Indiana Criminal Justice Institute \$202,307 2005-DN-BX-0094	

Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention \$180,268 2005-DN-BX-0091	Nebraska State Patrol \$82,639 2005-DN-BX-0097	Orange County Sheriff—Coroner Department \$80,233 2004-DN-BX-4178
Massachusetts State Police \$208,110 2005-DN-BX-0069	Nevada Department of Public Safety \$82,639 2005-DN-BX-0054	Oregon State Police \$116,585 2005-DN-BX-0098
Miami Police Department \$95,000 2005-DN-BX-0123	New Hampshire Department of Justice \$140,051 2005-DN-BX-0083	Oxford Police Department \$38,250 2005-DN-BX-0129
Michigan Office of Drug Control Policy \$230,328 2004-DN-BX-4155	New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety \$282,136 2005-DN-BX-0114	Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency \$402,381 2005-DN-BX-0126
Michigan Office of Drug Control Policy \$327,989 2005-DN-BX-0085	New Mexico Department of Public Safety \$82,639 2005-DN-BX-0100	Rhode Island Justice Commission \$82,639 2005-DN-BX-0066
Minneapolis, City of \$55,918 2005-DN-BX-0084	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services \$623,604 2005-DN-BX-0089	Riverside, City of \$95,000 2005-DN-BX-0119
Minnesota Department of Public Safety \$165,442 2005-DN-BX-0070	North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety \$277,023 2005-DN-BX-0011	Rogers, City of \$28,191 2005-DN-BX-0120
Mississippi Division of Public Safety Planning \$189,154 2005-DN-BX-0009	North Dakota Office of the Attorney General \$82,639 2005-DN-BX-0012	San Diego, County of \$79,537 2005-DN-BX-0130
Missouri Department of Public Safety \$186,643 2005-DN-BX-0008	Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services \$371,657 2005-DN-BX-0058	San Francisco, City and County of \$74,300 2005-DN-BX-0099
Monroe, County of \$65,495 2005-DN-BX-0014	Oklahoma District Attorney's Council \$114,282 2005-DN-BX-0105	Santa Ana, City of \$48,188 2005-DN-BX-0111
Montana Board of Crime Control \$82,639 2005-DN-BX-0010	Onondaga County Health Department \$50,720 2005-DN-BX-0124	Sedgwick, County of \$58,250 2005-DN-BX-0109

South Carolina Department of Public Safety  
\$136,158  
2005-DN-BX-0122

South Dakota Office of the Attorney General  
\$121,725  
2005-DN-BX-0086

St. Joseph County Prosecutor's Office  
\$87,850  
2005-DN-BX-0061

St. Louis, City of  
\$95,000  
2005-DN-BX-0108

St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office  
\$85,500  
2005-DN-BX-0131

Summit, County of  
\$56,600  
2005-DN-BX-0082

Tennessee, State of  
\$191,389  
2005-DN-BX-0015

Texas Office of the Governor  
\$729,432  
2005-DN-BX-0103

Utah, County of  
\$94,307  
2005-DN-BX-0090

Utah Department of Public Safety  
\$82,824  
2005-DN-BX-0064

Ventura, County of  
\$95,000  
2005-DN-BX-0074

Vermont Department of Public Safety  
\$82,639  
2005-DN-BX-0065

Virginia Department of Health  
\$241,949  
2005-DN-BX-0067

Waco, City of  
\$72,486  
2005-DN-BX-0117

Washington, State of  
\$201,211  
2005-DN-BX-0018

West Virginia Division of Criminal  
Justice Services  
\$82,639  
2005-DN-BX-0087

Westminster, City of  
\$76,134  
2005-DN-BX-0071

Whitley County Coroner's Office  
\$60,068  
2005-DN-BX-0095

Winnebago, County of  
\$40,967  
2005-DN-BX-0118

Wisconsin Department of Justice  
\$178,678  
2005-DN-BX-0019

Wyoming Office of the Attorney General  
\$82,639  
2005-DN-BX-0020

#### LESS-LETHAL INCAPACITATION

**Analysis of Human Injuries and Taser  
Deployment: Effect of Less-Lethal Weapons in  
the De-escalation of Force**  
Florida Gulf Coast University  
\$99,856  
2005-IJ-CX-K050

#### **Analysis of Less-Lethal Technologies: Taser Versus Stinger**

Florida Gulf Coast University  
\$36,103  
2005-IJ-CX-K049

#### **Collection and Dissemination of Applicable Databases to the Law Enforcement Community: Phases II and III**

Pennsylvania State University  
\$250,000  
2004-IJ-CX-K039

#### **Effect of Taser on Cardiac, Respiratory, and Metabolic Physiology in Human Subjects**

University of California—San Diego  
\$231,754  
2005-IJ-CX-K051

#### **Evaluation of Standard Development for Kinetic Energy Impact Munitions**

Wayne State University  
\$149,493  
2002-MU-CX-K006

#### **Human Electromuscular Incapacitation Devices in Trainees**

New Jersey Medical School—Medicine and  
Dentistry  
\$375,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K065

#### **Interdisciplinary Working Group for Review of Kinetic Energy Impact Injuries**

Wayne State University  
\$190,246  
2005-MU-MU-K001

#### **Less-Lethal Weapon Technology Review and Operational Needs**

Pennsylvania State University  
\$300,000  
2004-IJ-CX-K040

## POLICING

### Assessing Police Use of Force Policy and Outcomes

Michigan State University  
\$376,255  
2005-IJ-CX-0055

### Cost-Effective and High-Performance Submicron Ceramic Armor

Materials Modification, Inc.  
\$252,924  
2005-MU-MU-K054

### Determining an Optimal Police Search Area for a Serial Criminal

Towson University  
\$24,995  
2005-IJ-CX-K036

### Enhancing Local and State Law Enforcement's Understanding and Use of Emerging Technology

International Association of Chiefs of Police  
\$274,875  
2005-DE-BX-K001

### Evaluation of Police Use of Force Outcomes

University of South Carolina  
Research Foundation  
\$647,387  
2005-IJ-CX-0056

### Impact of Law Enforcement Shift Practices and Extra-Duty Employment on Various Health, Safety, Performance, and Quality-of-Life Measures

Police Foundation  
\$998,870  
2005-FS-BX-0057

### Shifts, Extended Work Hours, and Fatigue: Assessment of Health and Personal Risks for Police Officers

State University of New York  
\$501,676  
2005-FS-BX-0004

### Technology Improvement Project for the Middle Rio Grande Region of Texas, Phase II

Middle Rio Grande Development Council  
\$1,973,000  
2004-LT-BX-K003

### Unresolved Problems and Powerful Potentials: Improving Partnerships Between Law Enforcement Leaders and University-Based Researchers, Phase II

International Association of Chiefs of Police  
\$49,997  
2005-IJ-CX-0060

## SCHOOLS

### Communications Technology, Technical Support, Outreach, and School Safety

Sheriffs Association of Texas  
\$1,025,000  
2005-MU-MU-K033

## SENSORS AND SURVEILLANCE

### Apparatus for Enhanced Deception Detection

Authenti-Corporation  
\$437,592  
2005-IJ-CX-K066

### Center for Advanced Biometric Research and Evaluation

University of Notre Dame du Lac  
\$246,661  
2005-DD-CX-K078

### Efficient, Field-Optimized, Multimodal Biometric System

International Biometric Group, LLC  
\$431,556  
2005-IJ-CX-K059

### Facenorm: Normalization Plug-In for Improved Face Recognition of Noncooperative Individuals

Carnegie Mellon University  
\$496,737  
2005-IJ-CX-K057

### Fast Capture Fingerprint and Palm Print Technology

Smiths Detection, Inc.  
\$1,800,597  
2005-IJ-CX-K067

### Fast Fingerprint Capture Technology to Capture Up to 10 Roll-Equivalent Fingerprints Within 15 Seconds

TBS North America, Inc.  
\$1,448,788  
2005-IJ-CX-K071

### Handshot ID: A Fast 3-D Imaging System for Capturing Fingerprints, Palm Prints, and Hand Geometry

Carnegie Mellon University  
\$773,341  
2005-IJ-CX-K046

### High-Quality 3-D Facial Images From Surveillance Video

General Electric  
\$499,962  
2005-IJ-CX-K060

### License Plate Reader Evaluation Project

G2Tactics  
\$100,000  
2004-IJ-CX-K016

**Sensor, Surveillance, and Biometrics Technologies for Criminal Justice**  
BRTRC, Inc.  
\$93,235  
2005-IJ-CX-K058

## TECHNOLOGY

**Backscatter and High-Energy Transmission X-Ray Technology**  
South Carolina Research Authority  
\$3,946,573  
2002-MU-MU-K011

**Northeast Technology and Product Assessment Committee**  
Massachusetts Department of Correction  
\$50,000  
2004-LT-BX-K086

**Solid-State Radio Frequency Directed Energy (RFDE LL) Tabletop Demonstrator and Oscillator Devices Integration With Solid-State RFDE Arrays**  
Raytheon Company  
\$249,995  
2004-IJ-CX-K035

### *Pursuit Management Technology*

**Engine Stopping Using Intelligent Waveform Modulation**  
Fiore Industries, Inc.  
\$340,505  
2005-DE-BX-K029

**Road Sentry Optimization for Deployment**  
Boyer & Associates  
\$100,000  
2005-IJ-CX-K025

### *Technology, National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers*

**National Corrections and Law Enforcement Training and Technology Center**  
West Virginia High-Technology Consortium Foundation  
\$986,643  
2005-DD-BX-K187

**National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center**  
Aspen Systems Corporation  
\$2,884,930  
2005-MU-CX-K077

**National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center—Rocky Mountain Region**  
University of Denver—Colorado Seminary  
\$2,709,930  
2005-IJ-CX-K001

**National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center—Southeast Region**  
South Carolina Research Authority  
\$2,859,930  
2002-MU-MU-K011

**National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center—Western Region**  
Aerospace Corporation  
\$2,884,930  
2005-IJ-CX-K030

**Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization**  
West Virginia High-Technology Consortium Foundation  
\$2,712,601  
2005-IJ-CX-K003

**Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center**  
Eastern Kentucky University  
\$2,859,930  
2001-MU-MU-K009

**Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center**  
Hazard, City of  
\$1,236,847  
2005-DD-BX-0101

**Southwest Public Safety Technology Center**  
University of Houston  
\$2,959,929  
2003-IJ-CX-K011

## TERRORISM AND CRITICAL INCIDENTS

**Building and Analyzing a Comprehensive Open Source Database on Global Terrorist Events, 1968–2005**  
University of Maryland  
\$106,702  
2005-IJ-CX-0002

**Geospatial Analysis of Terrorist Activities: Patterns of Preparatory Behavior of International and Environmental Terrorists**  
University of Arkansas  
\$314,840  
2005-IJ-CX-0200

**Kentucky Community Critical Infrastructure Protection Laboratory**  
Eastern Kentucky University  
\$10,900,000  
2004-IJ-CX-K055

**National Bomb Squad Commanders Advisory Board**  
**National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center—Rocky Mountain Center Operations**  
University of Denver—Colorado Seminary  
\$24,752  
2005-IJ-CX-K107

**Precision Indoor/Outdoor Personnel Location System, III**

Worcester Polytechnic Institute  
\$1,973,286  
2003-IJ-CX-K025

**Strategies for Securing Subway and Rail Systems**

RAND Corporation  
\$298,900  
2005-IJ-CX-0059

**Technologies for Public Safety in Critical Incident Response: NIJ National Conference and Exposition**

Center for Technology Commercialization  
\$550,000  
2001-LT-BX-K011

**VICTIMIZATION AND VICTIM SERVICES**

**Assessing the Extent of Human Trafficking: A Community Outreach Approach**

Vera Institute of Justice  
\$336,177  
2005-IJ-CX-0053

**Understanding and Improving Law**

**Enforcement Responses to Human Trafficking**  
Northeastern University  
\$350,994  
2005-IJ-CX-0045

**Victims No Longer: Research on Child Survivors of Trafficking for Sexual and Labor Exploitation**

Georgetown University  
\$175,496  
2005-IJ-CX-0051

**VIOLENCE**

**Evaluation of the Chicago Project for Violence Prevention**

Northwestern University  
\$999,662  
2005-MU-MU-0033

**Evaluation of the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission**

Harvard College  
\$219,813  
2005-IJ-CX-0005

**Violent Crime Trends in Appalachian Counties, 1977-96**

University of Missouri—St. Louis  
\$35,000  
2005-IJ-CX-0011

*Firearms*

**Child-Safe Personalized Weapons: Smart Gun Project**

New Jersey Institute of Technology  
\$986,643  
2004-IJ-CX-0096

*Sexual Assault*

**Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in New York City: Population Assessment and Project Evaluation**

New York, City of  
\$500,000  
2005-LX-FX-0001

**Drug-Facilitated, Incapacitated, and Forcible Rape: A National Study of Prevalence and Case Characteristics Among College Students and Other Young Women**

Medical University of South Carolina  
\$447,796  
2005-WG-BX-0006

**Evaluation of Gender Violence and Harassment Prevention Programs in Middle Schools**

Caliber Associates, Inc.  
\$425,210  
2005-WT-BX-0002

**Systems Change Analysis of SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) Programs**

Michigan State University  
\$389,925  
2005-WG-BX-0003

*Violence Against Women and Family Violence*

**Bruising as a Forensic Marker of Physical Elder Abuse**

University of California—Irvine  
\$375,655  
2005-IJ-CX-0048

**Consequences of Childhood Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence**

University of Chicago  
\$20,000  
2005-WG-BX-0001

**Detecting, Addressing, and Preventing Elder Abuse in Residential Care Facilities**

Texas A&M Research Foundation  
\$208,354  
2005-IJ-CX-0054

**Elder Abuse: How Protective Behaviors and Risk Factors Affect the Course of Abuse Over Time**

Police Foundation  
\$438,054  
2005-WG-BX-0012

**Evaluation of California's Batterer Intervention Systems**

Judicial Council of California  
\$250,902  
2005-WG-BX-0004

**Evaluation of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program Special Initiative: Faith-Based and Community Organization Pilot Program**

Advocates for Human Potential  
\$797,094  
2005-IJ-CX-0050

**Evaluation (Year Six) of a Multisite Demonstration of Collaborations to Address Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment**

Caliber Associates, Inc.  
\$300,000  
2000-MU-MU-0014

**Florida Elder Abuse Survey**

University of South Florida  
\$235,585  
2005-MU-MU-0052

**In and Out of Harm's Way: Intimate Partner Violence Among Women Over the Life Course**

University of Minnesota  
\$20,000  
2005-WG-BX-0002

**Intimate Partner Violence: Effectiveness of Councils in Producing Systems Change**

University of Illinois—Urbana-Champaign  
\$356,830  
2005-WG-BX-0005

**Investigative Strategies for the Successful Prosecution of Intimate Partner Violence**

University of Alaska  
\$180,042  
2005-WG-BX-0011

**Justice System Responses to Intimate Partner Violence in Asian Communities**

University of Michigan  
\$570,448  
2005-WG-BX-0009

**Protective Order Violation Consequences, Responses, and Costs: A Rural and Urban Multiple Perspective Study**

University of Kentucky  
\$650,033  
2005-WG-BX-0008

**Stalking Victim's Journey: Offender Patterns, Victim Help-Seeking, and the Criminal Justice Response**

Safe Horizon  
\$277,807  
2005-WG-BX-0007

**Use of Polygraphs to Combat Violence Against Women**

BOTEC Analysis Corporation  
\$324,877  
2005-WG-BX-0010

**YOUTH****AMBERVIEW: Digitally Recording and Storing 3-D Facial Images and Fingerprints of School-Age Children**

West Virginia High-Technology Consortium Foundation  
\$986,643  
2004-LT-BX-K002

**Assessment of Minority Youth Overrepresentation in the Alaska Juvenile Justice System**

University of Alaska  
\$143,926  
2005-IJ-CX-0013

**Crime During the Transition to Adulthood: How Youth Fare as They Leave Out-of-Home Care**

University of Chicago  
\$259,782  
2005-IJ-CX-0031

**Evaluation of Utah's Youth and Families With Promise Program**

Justice Research and Statistics Association, Inc.  
\$994,613  
2005-IJ-CX-0046

**Event Dynamics and the Role of Third Parties in Youth Violence**

Temple University  
\$259,756  
2005-IJ-CX-0036

**Identifying and Managing Juvenile Justice Delays**

University of Chicago  
\$252,964  
2005-IJ-CX-0041

**Impact of Institutional Placement on the Recidivism of Delinquent Youth**

New York University  
\$20,000  
2005-IJ-CX-0014

**Past, Present, and Future of Juvenile Justice: Assessing Policy Options**

Urban Institute  
\$258,068  
2005-IJ-CX-0039

**W.E.B. Dubois Fellowship: The Impact of Race, Structure, Discrimination, and Culture on Youth Violence: A Multilevel Longitudinal Investigation**

University of Missouri—St. Louis  
\$75,237  
2005-IJ-CX-0035

## Appendix C

### NIJ Publications, Products, and Web Dissemination in FY 2005

Most NIJ materials are free and can be obtained from these three sources:

- NIJ Web site: [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij).
- National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS): [www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov), 800-851-3420, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000.
- National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) (for science and technology materials): [www.justnet.org](http://www.justnet.org), 800-248-2742.

#### CORRECTIONS

*American Indian Suicides in Jail: Can Risk Screening Be Culturally Sensitive?* Severson, Margaret, and Christine W. Duclos, Research for Practice, June 2005, 12 pages, NCJ 207326.

*Drug Detection in Prison Mailrooms*, In Short, November 2004, 3 pages, NCJ 205685.

"Reentry Programs for Women Inmates," *NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005: 2-7.

"Special Technologies for Law Enforcement and Corrections," Falcon, William, *NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005: 22-27.

*Stress Among Probation and Parole Officers and What Can Be Done About It*, Research for Practice, June 2005, 13 pages, NCJ 205620.

#### COURTS AND PROSECUTION

"Prosecutors' Programs Ease Victims' Anxieties," Chaiken, Marcia R., Barbara Boland, Michael D. Maltz, Susan Martin, and Joseph Tragoniski, *NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005: 30-33.

"Truth in Sentencing and State Sentencing Practices," Rosich, Katherine J., and Kamala Mallik Kane, *NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005: 18-21.

#### CRIME CONTROL

*Mapping Crime: Understanding Hot Spots*, Eck, John E., Spencer Chainey, James G. Cameron, Michael Leitner, and Ronald E. Wilson, Special Report, August 2005, 77 pages, NCJ 209393.

*Reducing Gun Violence: Operation Ceasefire in Los Angeles*, Tita, George E., Jack Riley, Greg Ridgeway, and Peter W. Greenwood, Research Report, February 2005, 32 pages, NCJ 192378.

*Reducing Gun Violence: The St. Louis Consent-to-Search Program*, Decker, Scott H., and Richard Rosenfeld, Research Report, November 2004, 31 pages, NCJ 191332.

## CYBER/ELECTRONIC CRIME

*Test Results for Software Write Block Tools: PDBLOCK Version 1.02 (PDB\_LITE)*, Special Report, June 2005, 37 pages, NCJ 209831.

*Test Results for Software Write Block Tools: PDBLOCK Version 2.00*, Special Report, June 2005, 88 pages, NCJ 209832.

*Test Results for Software Write Block Tools: PDBLOCK Version 2.10*, Special Report, June 2005, 93 pages, NCJ 209833.

## FRAUD

"Telemarketing Predators: Finally, We've Got Their Number," *NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005: 14–17.

## HUMAN TRAFFICKING

"Tracking Modern Day Slavery," Bales, Kevin, *NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005: 29–30.

## INVESTIGATIVE AND FORENSIC SCIENCES

*DNA in "Minor" Crimes Yields Major Benefits in Public Safety*, In Short, November 2004, 2 pages, NCJ 207203.

*Identifying Victims Using DNA: A Guide for Families*, President's DNA Initiative, April 2005, 13 pages, NCJ 209493.

*Mass Fatality Incidents: A Guide for Human Forensic Identification*, Special Report, June 2005, 83 pages, NCJ 199758.

## LESS-LETHAL TECHNOLOGIES

*Department of Defense Nonlethal Weapons and Equipment Review: A Research Guide for Civil Law Enforcement and Corrections*, Special Report, October 2004, 74 pages, NCJ 205293.

*Impact Munitions Use: Types, Targets, Effects*, Hubbs, Ken, and David Klinger, Research for Practice, October 2004, 16 pages, NCJ 206089.

## POLICING

*Calling 311: Guidelines for Policymakers*, Mazerolle, Lorraine, Dennis Rogan, James Frank, Christine Famega, and John E. Eck, Research for Policy, February 2005, 7 pages, NCJ 206257.

*Community Policing Beyond the Big Cities*, Chaiken, Marcia R., Research for Policy, November 2004, 10 pages, NCJ 205946.

*Español for Law Enforcement: An Interactive Training Tool*, CD-ROM, February 2004, NCJ 201801.

*Managing Calls to the Police With 911/311 Systems*, Mazerolle, Lorraine, Dennis Rogan, James Frank, Christine Famega, and John E. Eck, Research for Practice, February 2005, 15 pages, NCJ 206256.

"The Voice Response Translator: A Valuable Police Tool," Cohen, Mark P., *NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005: 8–13.

## STANDARDS AND TESTING

*Supplement I: Status Report to the Attorney General on Body Armor Safety Initiative Testing and Activities*, Special Report, December 2004, 15 pages, NCJ 207605.

*Third Status Report to the Attorney General on Body Armor Safety Initiative Testing and Activities*, Special Report, August 2005, 47 pages, NCJ 210418.

## TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

*National Institute of Justice International Center: Building a Worldwide Criminal Justice Community*, Program Brief (brochure), January 2005 [out of print].

"Tracking Modern Day Slavery," Bales, Kevin, *NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005: 29–30.

## VICTIMIZATION

"Prosecutors' Programs Ease Victims' Anxieties," Chaiken, Marcia R., Barbara Boland, Michael D. Maltz, Susan Martin, and Joseph Tragonski, *NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005: 30–33.

"Tracking Modern Day Slavery," Bales, Kevin, *NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005: 29–30.

*Violence Against Women: Identifying Risk Factors*, Research in Brief, November 2004, 16 pages, NCJ 197019.

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

*Compendium of Research on Violence Against Women, 1993–2005*, Rosen, Leora N., and Jocelyn Fontaine, eds., 158 pages at January 31, 2006 update, available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/vaw\\_portfolio.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/vaw_portfolio.pdf).

"The Decline of Intimate Partner Homicide," Wells, William, and William DeLeon-Granados, *NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005: 33–34.

*Violence Against Women: Identifying Risk Factors*, Research in Brief, November 2004, 16 pages, NCJ 197019.

#### VIOLENT CRIME

*Reducing Gun Violence: Operation Ceasefire in Los Angeles*, Tita, George E., Jack Riley, Greg Ridgeway, and Peter W. Greenwood, Research Report, February 2005, 32 pages, NCJ 192378.

*Reducing Gun Violence: The St. Louis Consent-to-Search Program*, Decker, Scott H., and Richard Rosenfeld, Research Report, November 2004, 31 pages, NCJ 191332.

#### YOUTH

*Toward Safe and Orderly Schools—The National Study of Delinquency Prevention in Schools*, Gottfredson, Gary D., Denise C. Gottfredson, Ellen R. Czeh, David Cantor, Scott B. Crosse, and Irene Hantman, Research in Brief, November 2004, 20 pages, NCJ 205005.

#### NIJ JOURNAL

*NIJ Journal*, No. 252, July 2005, 34 pages, NCJ 208702.

#### ANNUAL REPORTS

*NIJ 2004 Annual Report*, National Institute of Justice, Annual Report to Congress, July 2005, 60 pages, NCJ 209274.

## Exhibit C-1: Top 25 Publications Accessed From the NIJ Web Site, FY 2005

Title and Author	URL	NCJ Number	Published
<i>DNA in "Minor" Crimes Yields Major Benefits in Public Safety</i> (In Short)	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/207203.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/207203.pdf</a>	NCJ 207203	2004
<i>Crime Scene Investigation: A Reference for Law Enforcement Training</i> (Special Report), Technical Working Group on Crime Scene Investigation	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/200160.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/200160.pdf</a>	NCJ 200160	2004
<i>Department of Defense Nonlethal Weapons and Equipment Review: A Research Guide for Civil Law Enforcement and Corrections</i> (Special Report), National Security Research, Inc.	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205293.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205293.pdf</a>	NCJ 205293	2004
<i>Electronic Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for First Responders</i> (NIJ Guide), Technical Working Group on Crime Scene Investigation	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/187736.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/187736.pdf</a>	NCJ 187736	2001
<i>Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement</i> (Research Report), Technical Working Group on Crime Scene Investigation	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/178280.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/178280.pdf</a>	NCJ 178280	2000
<i>Education and Training in Forensic Science: A Guide for Forensic Science Laboratories, Educational Institutions, and Students</i> (Special Report), Technical Working Group for Education and Training in Forensic Science	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/203099.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/203099.pdf</a>	NCJ 203099	2004
<i>Violence Against Women: Identifying Risk Factors</i> (Research in Brief)	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/197019.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/197019.pdf</a>	NCJ 197019	2004
<i>Death Investigation: A Guide for the Scene Investigator</i> (Research Report), National Medicolegal Review Panel, and Steven C. Clark	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/167568.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/167568.pdf</a>	NCJ 167568	1999
<i>A Resource for Evaluating Child Advocacy Centers</i> (Special Report), Shelly L. Jackson	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/192825.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/192825.pdf</a>	NCJ 192825	2004
<i>Using DNA to Solve Cold Cases</i> (Special Report)	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/194197.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/194197.pdf</a>	NCJ 194197	2002
<i>Guide for the Selection of Personal Protective Equipment for Emergency First Responders</i> , 102-00, Vol. I (NIJ Guide), Alim A. Fatah, John A. Barrett, Richard D. Arcilesi, Jr., Charlotte H. Lattin, Charles G. Janney, and Edward A. Blackman	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/191518.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/191518.pdf</a>	NCJ 191518	2002
<i>The Sexual Victimization of College Women</i> (Research Report), Bonnie S. Fisher, Francis T. Cullen, and Michael G. Turner	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/182369.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/182369.pdf</a>	NCJ 182369	2000
<i>Responding to Gangs: Evaluation and Research</i> (Research Report), Winifred L. Reed and Scott H. Decker, eds.	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/190351.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/190351.pdf</a>	NCJ 190351	2002
<i>When Violence Hits Home: How Economics and Neighborhood Play a Role</i> (Research in Brief), Michael L. Benson and Greer Litton Foxs	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205004.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205004.pdf</a>	NCJ 205004	2004
<i>Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey</i> (Research Report), Patricia Tjaden and Nancy Thoennes	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/181867.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/181867.pdf</a>	NCJ 181867	2000
<i>Identifying Victims Using DNA: A Guide for Families</i> (Brochure), President's DNA Initiative	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209493.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209493.pdf</a>	NCJ 209493	2005
<i>Toward Safe and Orderly Schools—The National Study of Delinquency Prevention in Schools</i> (Research in Brief), Gary D. Gottfredson, Denise C. Gottfredson, Ellen R. Czeh, David Cantor, Scott B. Crosse, and Irene Hantman	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205005.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205005.pdf</a>	NCJ 205005	2004
<i>Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring: Annual Report, 2000</i> (Research Report)	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/193013.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/193013.pdf</a>	NCJ 193013	2003
<i>Stress Among Probation and Parole Officers and What Can Be Done About It</i> (Research for Practice), Peter Finn and Sarah Kuck	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205620.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/205620.pdf</a>	NCJ 205620	2005
<i>Mapping Crime: Understanding Hot Spots</i> (Special Report), John E. Eck, Spencer Chainey, James G. Cameron, Michael Leitner, and Ronald E. Wilson	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209393.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/209393.pdf</a>	NCJ 209393	2005
<i>Addressing Correctional Officer Stress: Programs and Strategies</i> (Issues and Practices), Peter Finn	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/183474.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/183474.pdf</a>	NCJ 183474	2000
<i>Guide for the Selection of Chemical Agent and Toxic Industrial Material Detection Equipment for Emergency First Responders</i> , 100-00, Vol. I (NIJ Guide), Alim A. Fatah, Richard D. Arcilesi, Jr., Kenneth J. Ewing, Charlotte H. Lattin, and Michael S. Helinski	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/184449.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/184449.pdf</a>	NCJ 184449	2000
<i>Reducing Gun Violence: The Boston Gun Project's Operation Ceasefire</i> (Research Report), David M. Kennedy, Anthony A. Braga, Anne M. Piehl, and Elin J. Waring	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/188741.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/188741.pdf</a>	NCJ 188741	2001
<i>Impact Munitions Use: Types, Targets, Effects</i> (Research for Practice), Ken Hubbs	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/206089.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/206089.pdf</a>	NCJ 206089	2004
<i>Hiring and Keeping Police Officers</i> (Research for Practice), Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Christopher S. Koper	<a href="http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/202289.pdf">www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/202289.pdf</a>	NCJ 202289	2004

## Exhibit C-2: Top 25 Publications by Number of Paper Copies Requested, FY 2005

Title and Author	Quantity	NCJ Number	Published
<i>What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About DNA Evidence</i> (Brochure), NIJ and the National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence	9,010	NCJ 204892	1999
<i>Identifying Victims Using DNA: A Guide for Families</i> (Brochure)	6,180	NCJ 209493	2005
<i>Electronic Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for First Responders</i> (NIJ Guide), Technical Working Group on Crime Scene Investigation	5,042	NCJ 187736	2001
<i>Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement</i> (Research Report), Technical Working Group on Crime Scene Investigation	3,765	NCJ 178280	1999
<i>Death Investigation: A Guide for the Scene Investigator</i> (Research Report), National Medicolegal Review Panel, and Steven C. Clark	2,789	NCJ 167568	1999
<i>Forensic Examination of Digital Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement</i> (Special Report), National Institute of Standards and Technology	2,745	NCJ 199408	2004
<i>Eyewitness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement</i> (Research Report), Technical Working Group for Eyewitness Evidence	1,927	NCJ 178240	1999
<i>Crime Scene Investigation: A Reference for Law Enforcement Training</i> (Special Report), Technical Working Group on Crime Scene Investigation	1,672	NCJ 200160	2004
<i>Español for Law Enforcement: An Interactive Training Tool</i> (CD-ROM), Eastern Kentucky University Training Resource Center	1,663	NCJ 201801	2004
<i>Emergency Responder Chemical and Biological Equipment Guides and Database</i> (CD-ROM)	1,427	NCJ 197978	2003
<i>Guide for Explosion and Bombing Scene Investigation</i> (Research Report)	1,371	NCJ 181869	2000
<i>Understanding DNA Evidence: A Guide for Victim Service Providers</i> (Brochure), Kathryn M. Turman	1,365	NCJ 185690	2001
<i>Fire and Arson Scene Evidence: A Guide for Public Safety Personnel</i> (Research Report), Brian M. Dixon and Ronald L. Kelly, eds.	1,351	NCJ 181584	2000
<i>Using DNA to Solve Cold Cases</i> (Special Report)	1,321	NCJ 194197	2002
<i>DNA in "Minor" Crimes Yields Major Benefits in Public Safety</i> (In Short)	1,267	NCJ 207203	2004
<i>Conflict Resolution for School Personnel</i> , Materials Communication and Computer, Inc.	1,244	NCJ 194198	2002
<i>What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About DNA Evidence: Beginning Module #1</i> (CD-ROM), National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence	1,200	NCJ 182992	2000
<i>Mass Fatality Incidents: A Guide for Human Forensic Identification</i> (Special Report), NIJ, the National Center for Forensic Science, and the Technical Working Group for Mass Fatality Forensic Identification	1,147	NCJ 199758	2005
<i>What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About DNA Evidence, Advanced Module #2</i> (CD-ROM), National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence	1,103	NCJ 184479	2000
<i>Evaluating G.R.E.A.T.: A School-Based Gang Prevention Program</i> (Research for Policy), Finn-Aage Esbensen	1,089	NCJ 198604	2004
<i>Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology</i> (online document), U.S. Executive Office of the President	937	NCJ 200005	2003
<i>NIJ Journal</i> , Issue No. 251	914	NCJ 204515	2004
<i>Reducing Gun Violence: The St. Louis Consent-to-Search Program</i> (Research Report), Scott H. Decker and Richard Rosenfeld	889	NCJ 191332	2004
<i>Eyewitness Evidence: A Trainer's Manual for Law Enforcement</i> (Manual and CD-ROM), Technical Working Group for Eyewitness Evidence	870	NCJ 188678	2003
<i>Violence Against Women: Identifying Risk Factors</i> (Research in Brief)	854	NCJ 197019	2004

Exhibit C-3: NIJ Web Site Visits, FY 2003–2005

	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005
<b>NIJ Web Site</b>	904,969	1,017,169	1,181,936
<b>NIJ-Sponsored Sites*</b>	**	959,473	1,294,898
<b>Totals</b>	904,969	1,976,642	2,476,834

\*NIJ-sponsored Web sites include JUSTNET, which accounted for 1.2 million visits in FY 2005. (See chapter 6 for a description of JUSTNET.)

\*\*Data not available.

The National Institute of Justice is the research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to enhance the administration of justice and public safety.

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

Photo Sources: Getty Images, PunchStock, and Veer

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