

CRS Report for Congress

Narcotics Control Assistance For State and Local Governments: The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988

William Woldman
Analyst in American National Government
Government Division

March 16, 1989



**NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE FOR
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:
THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988**

SUMMARY

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-570) established a program of grants to State and local agencies for drug law enforcement. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690) continued this program and entitled it the "Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs". The purpose of the program, which is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, is to assist States and local governments in carrying out specific measures which offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, with special emphasis on a nationwide and multilevel drug control strategy. This is to be accomplished by developing programs and projects to assist multijurisdictional and multi-State organizations in the drug control problem and to support national drug control priorities.

**NARCOTICS CONTROL ASSISTANCE FOR STATE
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:
THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988**

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-570) established programs of grants to State and local agencies for the enforcement of laws to control traffic in and use of narcotics and other dangerous drugs. Provisions of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690; November 18, 1988) continued the programs, entitling them the "Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs". These provisions--contained in Title VI, Subtitle C, Part 1 of the Act--amend Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Part E (sec. 500 *et seq.*), as amended.¹

Under the amendments, the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is authorized to make grants to States, for use by the States and units of local government, for the purpose of enforcing State and local laws punishing offenses similar to those established under the Federal Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) and "to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders."² More specifically, grants are to be used for providing for the improvement of the criminal justice system with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders; to provide additional personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, and detention and rehabilitation of such offenders; and to assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation).

The Controlled Substances Act is the basic Federal statute for regulating commerce in narcotics and dangerous drugs. It sets forth a complex regulatory scheme, effectively outlawing some substances, and imposes substantial penalties on those who engage in unauthorized commerce and use.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 authorizes appropriations for four years in the following amounts: \$275,000,000 for fiscal year 1989, \$350,000,000 for fiscal year 1990, \$400,000,000 for fiscal year 1991, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1992. For FY 1989, \$150,000,000 was appropriated for these grant programs (P.L. 100-690; Title X, Chapter I).

Subpart 1, Section 506 of the basic statute provides for a program of *formula grants* to the States and Subpart 2, section 510 provides for a

¹ 42 U.S.C. 3701 *et seq.*, (P.L. 90-351, as amended by P.L. 93-83, P.L. 93-415, P.L. 94-430, P.L. 94-503, P.L. 95-115, P.L. 96-157, P.L. 98-473, and P.L. 99-570).

² 42 U.S.C. 3741 [P.L. 90-351, sec. 501 (b)].

part in any fiscal year, 20 percent or \$50 million, whichever is less, is to be used for *discretionary grants*, awarded by the Director of BJA to public or private agencies and private nonprofit organizations.

Formula grants are awarded from funds available after the discretionary grant program requirements are satisfied. A minimum of \$500,000 is allocated to each participating State. The remaining funds are allocated to each State on the basis of the State's relative share of the total U.S. population as determined by the Bureau of the Census provisional estimates. The estimates used for fiscal year 1989 are as of July 1, 1987. For fiscal year 1989 at least 25 percent of the total cost of the project must be from non-Federal funds. For any subsequent fiscal year appropriation, 50 percent must be from non-Federal funds. Not more than 10 percent of the funds allocated to a State may be used for administering the grant and matching funds must be new funds which would not otherwise be available for drug law enforcement and must be in cash. State and local units of government may use cash received under the equitable sharing program³ to cover the non-Federal portion of the costs of the programs.

Discretionary grants are to be used to: (1) undertake educational and training programs for criminal justice personnel; (2) provide technical assistance to States and local units of government; (3) undertake projects which are national or multijurisdictional in scope; and (4) provide financial assistance for demonstration programs which, in view of previous research or experience, are likely to be a success in more than one jurisdiction.

In FY 1989, \$118,800,000 is available for the formula grant program with the balance of the \$150,000,000 (\$30 million) appropriation earmarked for the discretionary grant program.⁴

FORMULA GRANT

Application Process

To request a grant, the chief executive officer of a State must submit an application within 60 days after the BJA has promulgated regulations and, for each subsequent year, within 60 days after the date appropriations are enacted.

³ The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-473) authorizes the "equitable" transfer of property forfeited to the Federal government to any State or local law enforcement agency which participated directly in any of the acts which led to the seizure or forfeiture (Title 19 U.S.C. Sec. 1616 [a]).

⁴ The remaining \$1.2 million is to be used by the Bureau of Justice Assistance to administer the program.

Each application made by a local unit of government, or a combination of units of local government, to a State for funds must be approved in whole or in part not later than 45 days of its receipt unless the State informs the applicant in writing of the specific reasons for disapproval. The State must make the funds available to the applicant within 45 days after the BJA has approved the State application and awarded the funds.

Purpose

Grants are to be awarded to provide for a number of improvements in the criminal justice system including:

- (1) demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate;
- (2) multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination, intelligence, and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations;
- (3) programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations;
- (4) community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions;
- (5) disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property;
- (6) improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption;
- (7)(A) improving the operational effectiveness through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs;
(B) developing and implementing antiterrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities;
- (8) career criminal prosecution programs including the development of proposed model drug control legislation;
- (9) financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking,

including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems;

(10) improving the operational effectiveness of the court process through programs such as court delay reduction programs and enhancement programs;

(11) programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources (although not for land acquisition) and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies;

(12) providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution;

(13) providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders;

(14) developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crimes;

(15)(A) developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug dependent offenders, enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories, and (B) criminal and justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems);

(16) innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes;

(17) improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly;

(18) drug control evaluation programs and projects directed at State drug control activities;

(19) providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community; and

(20) programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen efforts targeted at street drug sales.

Attached is the 1989 allocation of formula grants by state.

Development of Statewide Strategy

The chief executive officer of each State applying for a formula grant must submit a statewide strategy for drug and violent crime programs after consultation with State and local officials whose duty it is to enforce drug and criminal laws. The application must include a definition and analysis of the drug and violent crime problem in the State and in each of the counties and municipalities with major drug and violent crime problems as well as an assessment of the criminal justice resources being devoted to crime and drug control problems at the time of the application.

To be included as part of the application are the coordination requirements, resource needs, the establishment of statewide priorities, an analysis of the relationship of the proposed State efforts to the national drug control strategy, and a plan for coordinating the programs with other federally funded programs, including State and local drug abuse education, treatment, and prevention programs.

DISCRETIONARY GRANT APPLICATION PROCESS

To request a grant, applications are submitted to the Director of BJA which set forth programs or projects which are eligible for funding under the Act; describe the services to be provided, performance goals, and the manner in which the program is to be carried out; describe the method to be used to evaluate the program or project in order to determine its impact and effectiveness in achieving its stated goals; and agree to conduct the evaluation according to the procedures and terms established by BJA.

EVALUATION

To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the formula and discretionary grant programs, each program funded under the statute is to have an evaluation component, developed under guidelines established by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), in consultation with the BJA. The NIJ is to conduct a reasonable number of comprehensive evaluations of both the formula and discretionary grant programs. NIJ is to consider:

- (1) whether the program establishes or demonstrates a new and innovative approach to drug or crime control;
- (2) the cost of the program and the number of similar programs;
- (3) whether the program has a high potential to be replicated in other jurisdictions; and

(4) whether there is substantial public awareness and community involvement in the program.

The Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance, within 30 days after enactment, is required to develop regulations for the submission of applications. Further information on the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Narcotics Assistance Programs may be obtained from:

Charles Smith, Acting Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531
(202) 272-6838

Formula Grant Program
State by State Allocation of Funds

State	FY 1989	Percentage to be passed through to local jurisdictions
Alabama	\$ 2,018,000	48.72
Alaska	695,000	14.54
Arizona	1,759,000	64.04
Arkansas	1,388,000	53.47
California	10,782,000	66.87
Colorado	1,725,000	64.83
Connecticut	1,693,000	45.13
Delaware	739,000	25.66
District of Columbia	731,000	0.00
Florida	4,969,000	62.85
Georgia	2,813,000	56.92
Hawaii	903,000	48.50
Idaho	871,000	61.59
Illinois	4,805,000	65.32
Indiana	2,556,000	58.48
Iowa	1,553,000	54.77
Kansas	1,420,000	54.73
Kentucky	1,885,000	31.84
Louisiana	2,158,000	53.52
Maine	941,000	45.77
Maryland	2,186,00	41.24
Massachusetts	2,676,000	43.37
Michigan	3,919,000	60.67
Minnesota	2,078,000	67.32
Mississippi	1,476,000	50.92
Missouri	2,397,000	64.00
Montana	801,000	55.39
Nebraska	1,092,000	58.75
Nevada	874,000	72.43
New Hampshire	893,000	51.05
New Jersey	3,352,000	60.74
New Mexico	1,058,000	41.33
New York	7,125,000	61.73
North Carolina	2,884,000	42.50
North Dakota	750,000	64.81
Ohio	4,508,000	70.25
Oklahoma	1,716,000	46.88
Oregon	1,512,000	50.86
Pennsylvania	4,936,000	69.41
Rhode Island	866,000	44.95
South Carolina	1,773,000	41.91
South Dakota	764,000	50.62

Formula Grant Program
State by State Allocation of Funds--Continued

State	FY 1989	Percentage to be passed through to local jurisdictions
Tennessee	2,304,000	59.39
Texas	6,740,000	67.87
Utah	1,124,000	50.05
Vermont	704,000	23.14
Virginia	2,694,000	31.96
Washington	2,187,000	56.37
West Virginia	1,205,000	49.21
Wisconsin	2,287,000	64.90
Wyoming	682,000	57.68
Puerto Rico	1,724,000	0.00
Virgin Islands	539,000	0.00
American Samoa	188,100	0.00
Guam	285,000	0.00
N. Mariana Islands	96,900	0.00
Total	\$ 118,800,000	

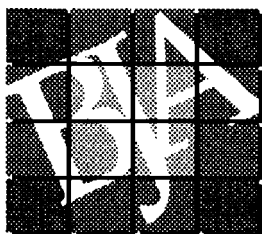
Source: U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Assistance. State and Local Assistance for Narcotics Control. Washington, 1989.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.



Bureau of Justice Assistance Fact Sheet

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

FY 1994

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Pub. L. 100-690) was signed into law on November 18, 1988. The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, Title VI, Subtitle C of the Act, provides funds to assist States and units of local government in carrying out specific programs that offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, and to enhance drug control efforts at the State and local levels. The Program places special emphasis on nationwide and multijurisdictional projects and programs that address the drug problem and advance national drug control priorities.

Additionally, the States are encouraged to include programs that address national priorities as identified by the National Drug Control Strategy, the Congress, and the Administration, in their statewide drug and violent crime strategies. The national priorities for FY 1994 include:

- ☐ Development of comprehensive approaches, such as Operation Weed and Seed, to eliminate drug use and violence in the community.
- ☐ Implementation of programs which target violent crime.
- ☐ Improvement of criminal history records.
- ☐ Increased emphasis on street-level enforcement.
- ☐ Implementation of community policing.
- ☐ Vigorous prosecution of drug criminals, especially those who use firearms in the course of drug trafficking.
- ☐ Adoption of programs throughout the criminal justice system to test defendants/offenders for drugs.
- ☐ Development and expansion of referral systems for substance abusing offenders.

- ☐ Development and implementation of programs that hold drug users and dealers accountable for their activities.
- ☐ Development and implementation of intermediate sanctions, such as house arrest and boot camps, for nonviolent drug offenders.

Legislatively Authorized Program Purposes

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is authorized to make grants to States, for use by States and units of local government, to enforce State and local laws that establish offenses similar to offenses established in the Federal Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and may provide assistance (other than compensation) to the victims of such crimes. This assistance may include the following programs:

1. Demand-reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.
2. Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.
3. Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor



April 6, 1994

The Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice,
State and Judiciary
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
S-146 The Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20510-6027

From Keith
Mason

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are writing to urge you to preserve the state-administered Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance formula grant program. The strength of the Byrne Memorial grant program is in the flexibility that it provides to states and local governments to identify crime priorities and to develop, test, and replicate new and innovative approaches to preventing and controlling crime.

The experimentation and innovation by the states and local governments promoted by the Byrne Memorial grant program has produced many significant and lasting criminal justice initiatives. Byrne Memorial funds have been used to develop and test the community policing and boot camps programs. Byrne funds support crime victims service; multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces, drug testing for arrestees and correctional populations; treatment programs for incarcerated drug-dependent offenders; intensive supervision probation; day fines; AIDS awareness training for law enforcement; career criminal programs; and training for police on implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Byrne Memorial funds likewise are used to fund development of management information systems, crime statistics data collection, case tracking protocols, and personnel development and training curricula.

The Byrne Memorial program is as equitable, efficient, effective, and accountable a grant-in-aid initiative as any the federal government has to offer. The Byrne Memorial program guarantees that each state will receive federal aid for crime control programs. It also encourages the states and local governments to work toward assuming the cost of worthwhile Byrne-funded programs after a reasonable period of federal seed funding by imposing strict limits on the number of years a program can receive federal seed funding.

Certainly there is no more critical need in this nation than to reduce crime and violence. The public has every right to expect to be safe and secure at home and in the streets and has turned to the government for the will and resources to meet this expectation. We believe that preservation of the Byrne Memorial formula grant program will contribute significantly to the states' crime control efforts.

NATIONAL
GOVERNORS'
ASSOCIATION

April 6, 1994

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice,
State and Judiciary
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
427 Senate Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510-6027

Dear Senator Domenici:

We are writing to urge you to preserve the state-administered Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance formula grant program. The strength of the Byrne Memorial grant program is in the flexibility that it provides to states and local governments to identify crime priorities and to develop, test, and replicate new and innovative approaches to preventing and controlling crime.

The experimentation and innovation by the states and local governments promoted by the Byrne Memorial grant program has produced many significant and lasting criminal justice initiatives. Byrne Memorial funds have been used to develop and test the community policing and boot camps programs. Byrne funds support crime victims service; multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces, drug testing for arrestees and correctional populations; treatment programs for incarcerated drug-dependent offenders; intensive supervision probation; day fines; AIDS awareness training for law enforcement; career criminal programs; and training for police on implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Byrne Memorial funds likewise are used to fund development of management information systems, crime statistics data collection, case tracking protocols, and personnel development and training curricula.

The Byrne Memorial program is as equitable, efficient, effective, and accountable a grant-in-aid initiative as any the federal government has to offer. The Byrne Memorial program guarantees that each state will receive federal aid for crime control programs. It also encourages the states and local governments to work toward assuming the cost of worthwhile Byrne-funded programs after a reasonable period of federal seed funding by imposing strict limits on the number of years a program can receive federal seed funding.

Certainly there is no more critical need in this nation than to reduce crime and violence. The public has every right to expect to be safe and secure at home and in the streets and has turned to the government for the will and resources to meet this expectation. We believe that preservation of the Byrne Memorial formula grant program will contribute significantly to the states' crime control efforts.



April 6, 1994

The Honorable Neal Smith
Chairman
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State,
The Judiciary, and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
H-309 Capitol Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are writing to urge you to preserve the state-administered Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance formula grant program. The strength of the Byrne Memorial grant program is in the flexibility that it provides to states and local governments to identify crime priorities and to develop, test, and replicate new and innovative approaches to preventing and controlling crime.

The experimentation and innovation by the states and local governments promoted by the Byrne Memorial grant program has produced many significant and lasting criminal justice initiatives. Byrne Memorial funds have been used to develop and test the community policing and boot camps programs. Byrne funds support crime victims service; multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces, drug testing for arrestees and correctional populations; treatment programs for incarcerated drug-dependent offenders; intensive supervision probation; day fines; AIDS awareness training for law enforcement; career criminal programs; and training for police on implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Byrne Memorial funds likewise are used to fund development of management information systems, crime statistics data collection, case tracking protocols, and personnel development and training curricula.

The Byrne Memorial program is as equitable, efficient, effective, and accountable a grant-in-aid initiative as any the federal government has to offer. The Byrne Memorial program guarantees that each state will receive federal aid for crime control programs. It also encourages the states and local governments to work toward assuming the cost of worthwhile Byrne-funded programs after a reasonable period of federal seed funding by imposing strict limits on the number of years a program can receive federal seed funding.

Certainly there is no more critical need in this nation than to reduce crime and violence. The public has every right to expect to be safe and secure at home and in the streets and has turned to the government for the will and resources to meet this expectation. We believe that preservation of the Byrne Memorial formula grant program will contribute significantly to the states' crime control efforts.



April 6, 1994

The Honorable Harold Rogers
Ranking Minority Member
Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State,
The Judiciary, and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
2468 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Rogers:

We are writing to urge you to preserve the state-administered Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance formula grant program. The strength of the Byrne Memorial grant program is in the flexibility that it provides to states and local governments to identify crime priorities and to develop, test, and replicate new and innovative approaches to preventing and controlling crime.

The experimentation and innovation by the states and local governments promoted by the Byrne Memorial grant program has produced many significant and lasting criminal justice initiatives. Byrne Memorial funds have been used to develop and test the community policing and boot camps programs. Byrne funds support crime victims service; multi-jurisdictional drug enforcement task forces, drug testing for arrestees and correctional populations; treatment programs for incarcerated drug-dependent offenders; intensive supervision probation; day fines; AIDS awareness training for law enforcement; career criminal programs; and training for police on implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Byrne Memorial funds likewise are used to fund development of management information systems, crime statistics data collection, case tracking protocols, and personnel development and training curricula.

The Byrne Memorial program is as equitable, efficient, effective, and accountable a grant-in-aid initiative as any the federal government has to offer. The Byrne Memorial program guarantees that each state will receive federal aid for crime control programs. It also encourages the states and local governments to work toward assuming the cost of worthwhile Byrne-funded programs after a reasonable period of federal seed funding by imposing strict limits on the number of years a program can receive federal seed funding.

Certainly there is no more critical need in this nation than to reduce crime and violence. The public has every right to expect to be safe and secure at home and in the streets and has turned to the government for the will and resources to meet this expectation. We believe that preservation of the Byrne Memorial formula grant program will contribute significantly to the states' crime control efforts.

April 6, 1994

Page Two

We look forward to working with you to solve this most pressing of domestic issues.

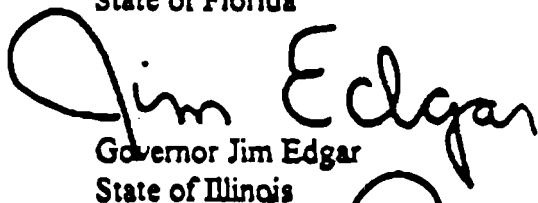
Sincerely,



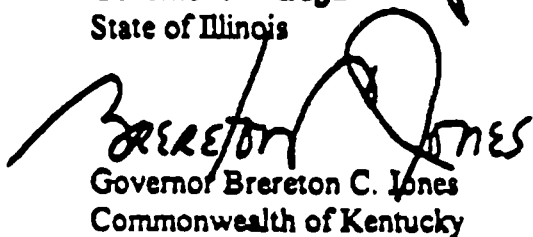
Governor Carroll A. Campbell Jr.
State of South Carolina



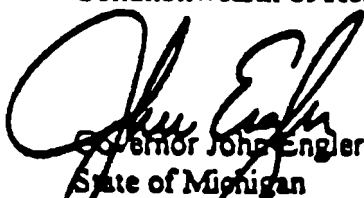
Governor Lawton Chiles
State of Florida



Governor Jim Edgar
State of Illinois



Governor Brereton C. Jones
Commonwealth of Kentucky



Governor John Engler
State of Michigan



Governor Mel Carnahan
State of Missouri



Governor Christine T. Whitman
State of New Jersey



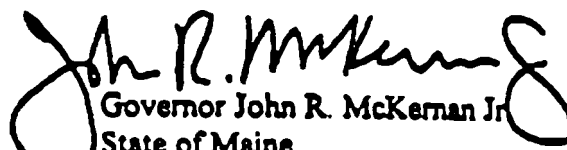
Governor Tom Carper
State of Delaware



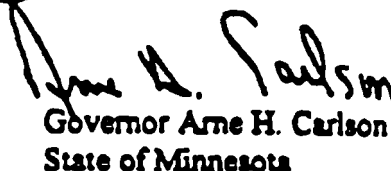
Governor John Waihee
State of Hawaii



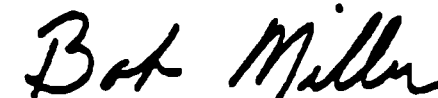
Governor Evan Bayh
Governor of Indiana



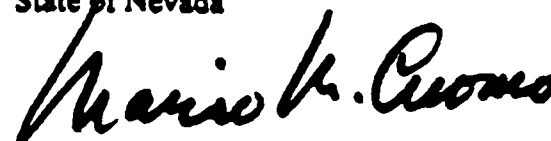
Governor John R. McKernan Jr.
State of Maine



Governor Arne H. Carlson
State of Minnesota



Governor Bob Miller
State of Nevada



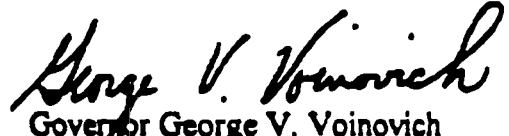
Governor Mario M. Cuomo
State of New York

April 6, 1994

Page Three



Governor James B. Hunt Jr
State of North Carolina



Governor George V. Voinovich
State of Ohio



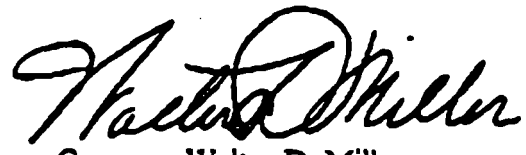
Governor David Walters
State of Oklahoma



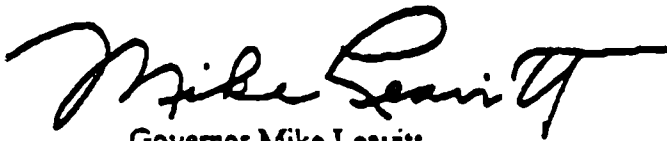
Governor Barbara Roberts
State of Oregon



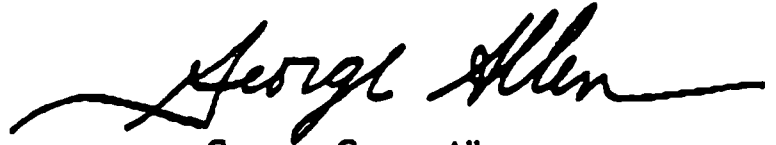
Governor Bruce Sundlun
State of Rhode Island



Governor Walter D. Miller
State of South Dakota



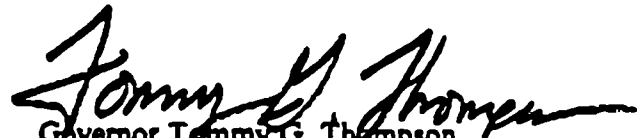
Governor Mike Leavitt
State of Utah



Governor George Allen
Commonwealth of Virginia



Governor Gaston Caperton
State of West Virginia



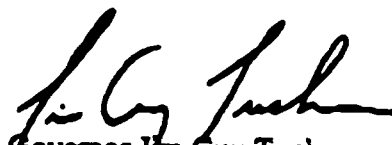
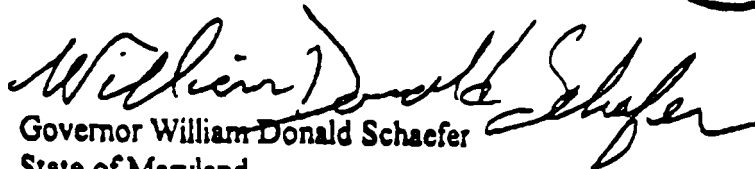
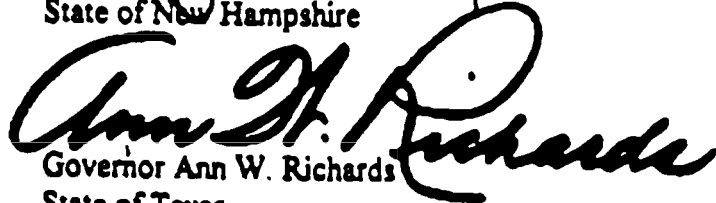
Governor Tommy G. Thompson
State of Wisconsin



Governor Mike Sullivan
State of Wyoming

April 6, 1994

Page Four

Governor Howard Dean, M.D.
State of VermontGovernor Jim Guy Tucker
State of ArkansasGovernor Pete Wilson
State of CaliforniaGovernor Roy Romer
State of ColoradoGovernor Lowell P. Weicker Jr.
State of ConnecticutGovernor Zell Miller
State of GeorgiaGovernor William Donald Schaefer
State of MarylandGovernor Marc Racicot
State of MontanaGovernor Stephen Merrill
State of New HampshireGovernor Walter D. Miller
State of South DakotaGovernor Ann W. Richards
State of TexasGovernor Kirk Fordice
State of Mississippi

**Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law
Enforcement Assistance Program**

This program was first authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 to assist State and local governments in their drug control and enforcement efforts. Amendments to the program were enacted in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to incorporate efforts to improve functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime. In general, programs and projects are developed to assist multijurisdictional and multistate efforts to control drugs and to support national drug control priorities. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 authorizes programs in 21 purpose areas to control drugs and improve the criminal justice system. The purpose areas are designed to provide broad authority to the States to establish and support projects in all components of the criminal justice system, as well as demand reduction efforts utilizing law enforcement officials.

The Act allocates 20 percent of the appropriation for the Edward Byrne Program, or \$50,000,000, whichever is less, to the Discretionary Grant Program. Unless otherwise specified in appropriations language, the remaining funds are distributed to the States by a formula that provides each State a base amount of .25 percent of total funds available or \$500,000, whichever is greater, with the remaining funds distributed to the States on the basis of relative population. A percentage of each State's formula award must be used for projects at the local level, based on the proportion of local criminal justice expenditures to total State and local criminal justice expenditures. Beginning in 1992, States were required to set aside at least five percent of their formula grant award for the improvement of criminal justice records. Also, with the enactment of the Immigration Act of 1990, States were required to assure that they have a plan in place to provide conviction information on aliens, without fee, to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The States, in consultation with local officials, develop statewide drug and violent crime strategies and funding priorities to address their specific drug control problems. The Bureau of Justice Assistance encourages the States to integrate and support the objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy into their drug and violent crime control strategies. The Program Guidance and Application Kit highlights key program elements from the National Strategy, the States are sent a copy of the National Strategy, and State strategies are reviewed to identify State initiatives to implement national priorities. For example, the national strategy recommendation that offenders be tested for drugs has been implemented by more than 90 percent of the States in at least part of their criminal justice systems.

High priorities for use of the Formula Grant funds by the States in 1992 were: task forces and street sales enforcement, corrections/drug treatment, prosecution/financial investigations,

investigations, and demand reduction/crime prevention. Following is a sample of a few of the activities being implemented with formula grant funds.

Law Enforcement

- **Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces:** Almost every State used the multi-jurisdictional task force or drug unit concept as the foundation of their drug and violent crime control strategy. Nearly 1,000 task forces or drug units have been established or expanded throughout the country with formula grant funds. The task force approach provides State and local agencies with the means of coordinating efforts to investigate highly mobile drug traffickers and is of special benefit to small and medium sized agencies that do not have the resources to undertake investigations of major drug trafficking organizations alone. Many of the task forces include participation of State, local and Federal law enforcement officers and prosecutors. Task forces with statewide jurisdiction are funded in 24 States, and 44 States fund task forces with regional jurisdiction. Approximately 40 percent of the task forces include full or part-time prosecutors as members and most of the rest work closely with prosecutors' offices. Between the period 1988 and 1991, task forces removed over 95,590 kilograms of cocaine, 2.1 million kilograms of cannabis, and over 5.3 million cannabis plants. In addition, assets with an estimated value of over \$497 million were seized from drug offenders by the task forces.
- **Drug Free Zones:** Several States have implemented programs that specifically target drug sales in and around schools. For example, over 4,800 arrests were made between September 1989 and late 1991 by police officers in Baltimore's 41 drug free zones. The Neighborhood Service foot Patrol program was initiated in the summer of 1990 to work in the drug free zones. Foot patrol officers are equipped with three-wheel vehicles, which gives them the ability to pursue drug dealers from one drug free zone to another and to drive them out of the neighborhoods.

Corrections and Treatment

- **Drug Treatment/Alternative Sanctions:** Most States are struggling with prison and jail capacity problems, which are rapidly increasing by the growing number of drug offenders and enhanced and mandatory sentences. A majority of the Formula Grant funds allocated by the States for Detention, Rehabilitation, and Treatment have been used to develop or enhance drug treatment services or alternative sanctions programs rather than to expand prison or jail capacity.

Approximately one-half of the States have used Formula Grant funds to establish or expand intensive supervision programs

for offenders. Pennsylvania, for example, has implemented a program to provide an intensive level of probation/parole supervision that ensures community safety and facilitates treatment of the client's drug addictions and alcohol abuse problem. This approach was developed to supervise over 5,000 clients that are required to receive treatment as a condition of their probation or parole, plus 15,000 with drug involvement but no stipulations. Other types of corrections programs being implemented by the States include boot camps, house arrest and electronic monitoring, and community residential centers. Many States, such as Florida, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Wisconsin have developed a continuum of drug treatment services within their institutions. In addition, Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) programs, which serve as a bridge between criminal justice and treatment, have been established in approximately 25 percent of the States.

Demand Reduction

- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE): Approximately \$18 million or 4.3 percent of the Formula Grant funds in 1992 and 1993 were allocated to DARE or similar drug education programs by the States. As a result, over 12 million elementary, junior, and senior high school students in the United States have received DARE training.

The use of Formula grant funds varies significantly from State to State depending on the States' specific drug control and criminal justice problems and priorities. For example, California allocates nearly 50 percent of its formula award for multijurisdictional task forces and enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street sales. In Arkansas, over 84 percent of the funds are used for task force efforts and in Texas approximately 98 percent of the funds are used for this purpose. Florida, on the other hand, allocates nearly 60 percent of its formula funds for demand reduction education; treatment needs of adult and juvenile offenders; domestic and family violence programs, including child abuse and abuse of the elderly; and intensive supervision and alternative sanctions programs.

Following is a chart that reflects the 1991 allocation of funds by specific purpose area. It should be noted that the percentage allocations for 1992 and 1993 (based on State plans) are approximately the same as in 1991. Additional information on the allocation of funds by purpose area and State is also attached.

Legislatively Authorized Program Purpose Areas

Purpose Area	Purpose Area Description	1991 Formula Grant Allocation (\$000)	Percentage Share
1	Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate	17,959,539	4.3%
2	Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination, intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.	152,973,324	36.6%
3	Programs designed to target the domestic source of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceutical, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations.	7,374,371	1.8%
4	Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.	9,684,262	2.3%
5	Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.	547,116	0.1%
6	Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption.	1,846,366	0.4%
7	a. Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs. b. Developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep draft ports, International airports, and other important facilities.	18,409,449	4.4%
8	Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.	10,461,667	2.5%
9	Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems.	4,385,486	1.1%
10	Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.	20,561,480	4.9%
11	Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long range corrections and sentencing strategies.	38,965,369	9.3%
12	Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment, which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution.	606,402	0.1%
13	Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders.	24,670,472	6.0%
14	Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.	2,396,071	0.6%

Legislatively Authorized Program Purpose Areas

DEC-16-1993 13:59 FROM DOJ Budget Staff

TO

94567028

P.06

Purpose Area	Purpose Area Description	1991 Formula Grant Allocation (\$000)	Percentage Share
15	a. Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders, and enhancement of State local forensic laboratories. b. Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organization (including automated fingerprint identification systems).	26,520,947	6.4%
16	Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.	19,250,262	4.6%
17	Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.	2,228,238	0.5%
18	Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.	2,821,617	0.7%
19	Drug control evaluation programs which the State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities.	967,174	0.2%
20	Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.	7,661,179	1.8%
21	Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.	25,017,276	6.0%
Admin.	For State's Administration of Formula Grant Program.	21,891,551	5.2%
Totals		417,420,618	100.0%

Note: Total Formula Grant allocation for 1991 was \$423,000,000. Only \$417,420,618 has been expended to date.

06/01/98

**JOURNAL OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM
BUDGETARY AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT
CURRENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998**

PAGE: 3

STATE	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 01	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 02	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 03	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 04	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 05	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 06	CUMULATIVE PURPOSE 07	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 08
ALASKA	10,000	1,044,354	12,000	0	22,426	0	144,382	0
ALABAMA	420,000	4,830,310	0	202,906	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	4,114,100	0	93,899	0	0	30,704	23,010
AMERICAN SAMOA	60,000	294,150	0	70,400	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	230,919	2,833,910	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	244,244	10,440,710	2,022,000	10,170	0	0	20,040	670,000
COLORADO	1,040,341	1,435,340	0	119,330	0	0	440,400	0
CONNECTICUT	0	409,671	0	0	10,000	0	60,000	1,010,020
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	250,000	0	0	170,000	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	104,837	243,370	0	67,000	0	0	0	207,970
FLORIDA	1,230,393	663,373	0	1,100,000	0	770,236	0	25,771
GEORGIA	792,236	4,000,010	0	0	0	0	0	220,500
HAWAII	0	111,000	0	0	0	73,000	0	0
IDAHO	20,001	230,000	491,311	0	0	0	10,000	0
ILLINOIS	144,054	1,710,401	150,711	0	19,917	0	607,104	491,970
INDIANA	303,070	91,000	0	43,140	0	0	23,100	0
ILLINOIS	70,010	2,000,001	0	0	0	0	133,000	2,000,409
IOWA	404,307	2,001,001	20,000	300,930	0	0	0	0
KANSAS	902,300	350,011	614,371	0	0	0	641,712	0
KENTUCKY	627,200	1,301,040	1,701,100	131,000	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	667,200	0,171,579	0	0	0	0	671,000	403,100
MASSACHUSETTS	00,000	1,404,271	61,000	0	0	127,100	2,410,000	0
MARYLAND	341,040	477,101	310,000	90,107	97,300	0	220,370	0
MAINE	0	1,500,000	100,000	111,000	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	200,000	5,000,000	0	500,100	0	0	0	1,000,000
MINNESOTA	100,000	5,000,010	0	870,700	0	0	20,700	0
MISSOURI	1,407,000	0,501,001	0	0,000	0	0	100,000	117,700
NORTHERN MARIANA (SM)	0	0	0	24,000	0	0	0	22,007
MISSISSIPPI	0	2,000,000	00,000	100,000	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	391,007	1,301,001	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	220,000	2,100,100	0	0	207,000	0	500,170	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	27,010	607,150	0	110,000	0	0	10,000	0
NEBRASKA	900,000	1,900,010	0	0	0	0	0	0

04/01/90

**BUDGET OF JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE
FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM
EXHIBIT A: AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION REPORT
SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991**

PAGE: 3

STATE	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 01	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 02	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 03	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 04	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 05	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 06	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 07	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 08
NEW HAMPSHIRE	214,945	648,728	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	16,689,871	0	856,848	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	684,888	788,198	0	21,381	16,388	0	288,466	72,808
NEVADA	448,888	1,212,888	68,788	0	0	0	284,888	88,888
NEW YORK	818,888	3,218,888	0	788,888	0	0	7,788,448	3,478,878
OHIO	218,888	2,978,144	287,812	1,248,771	0	38,144	0	0
OKLAHOMA	1,278,818	8,188,788	178,218	0	4,288	0	22,888	0
OREGON	78,448	347,712	0	447,712	0	0	188,827	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	6,888,888	0	112,448	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	1,288,178	0	0	0	647,888	0	0
Rhode Island	48,888	1,238,388	0	68,888	0	322,888	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,238,818	814,888	0	71,812	178,788	0	1,221,848	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	48,888	788,888	0	84,888	0	0	0	188,888
MINNESOTA	387,388	1,212,371	188,887	422,888	0	78,437	21,888	0
TEXAS	0	1,212,371	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	78,888	1,788,248	182,771	0	0	0	228,238	0
VIRGINIA	0	481,487	0	1,088,777	0	0	67,828	72,981
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	118,888	0	0
VERMONT	0	157,361	0	0	0	127,448	0	0
WASHINGTON	448,888	4,788,144	188,888	0	0	0	448,888	0
WISCONSIN	24,228	3,281,688	88,188	214,228	0	0	24,228	0
WEST VIRGINIA	878,274	978,448	0	87,788	0	0	188,448	0
WYOMING	0	1,488,388	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	17,238,388	152,978,324	7,378,371	9,681,242	247,216	1,848,388	18,488,148	10,461,647

06/01/79

**BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM
BUDGETARY AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT
SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979**

PAGE: 3

STATE	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 09	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 10	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 11	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 12	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 13	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 14	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 15	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 16
ALABAMA	82,000	173,000	145,810	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	0	0	267,177	0	183,920	0	228,205	0
ARIZONA	0	19,340	0	0	294,349	0	100,903	0
ARKANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	239,732	23,300
CALIFORNIA	0	1,141,320	273,036	0	0	0	244,000	0
COLORADO	1,407,400	20,237	4,769,463	0	2,071,044	0	2,320,017	3,115,200
CONNECTICUT	0	26,000	490,054	0	260,330	0	1,600,041	0
DELAWARE	0	150,340	31,204	0	2,002,740	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	425,000	0	273,000	0	610,000	0
FLORIDA	0	300,740	0	0	40,000	0	230,000	240,000
GEORGIA	418,230	117,317	2,037,017	0	6,440,343	0	636,043	567,046
HAWAII	0	0	1,004,723	0	477,000	0	221,300	181,000
IDaho	0	0	23,000	0	0	0	757,400	40,000
ILLINOIS	230,740	0	0	30,037	110,019	0	100,000	205,305
INDIANA	236,000	0,000	353,481	0	405,173	0	0	0
IOWA	210,000	0	259,900	0	7,300	0	73,743	100,000
KANSAS	117,763	040,219	2,713,109	0	0	0	2,212,037	2,303,000
KENTUCKY	0	173,000	246,210	0	1,397,340	0	970,000	0
LOUISIANA	0	09,000	0	0	379,533	0	0	293,046
MAINE	52,970	0	121,504	0	20,313	0	619,010	0
MARYLAND	230,040	240,017	210,227	0	0	0	434,034	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	1,041,042	350,133	0	226,205	105,000	303,000	1,000,000
MICHIGAN	110,737	1,345,130	770,000	0	400,000	0	140,070	2,000,000
MINNESOTA	140,000	10,000	0	0	270,000	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	2,010,000	1,200,000	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	207,000	0	0	0	0	220,000	100,000
MONTANA	0	115,000	2,000,000	0	200,000	0	277,000	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,000
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	171,343	0	0	610,000	0	215,000
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	40,757	0	0	87,933	0	0
OHIO	200,120	600,010	101,400	0	211,700	0	1,000,000	0
OKLAHOMA	0	0	109,000	0	30,000	0	210,000	0
OREGON	0	10,100	0	0	129,100	0	70,300	470,499

04/01/90

**PROGRAM OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAM
SUBMITTED AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT
SUMMARY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991**

PAGE: 4

STATE	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 09	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 10	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 11	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 12	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 13	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 14	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 15	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 16
ALABAMA	254,224	94,685	857,179	0	0	0	149,300	0
ALASKA	0	9,007,683	2,184,970	0	0	0	140,000	0
ARIZONA	0	100,000	209,113	0	90,000	0	0	230,000
ARKANSAS	0	4,000	133,071	0	117,400	0	254,000	40,000
CALIFORNIA	0	2,767,344	1,133,000	0	648,429	0	27,000	302,413
COLORADO	0	400,470	2,250,361	0	200,107	900,000	950,272	236,070
CONNECTICUT	0	0	400,013	0	0	10,000	2,042,014	0
DELAWARE	0	100,000	810,790	0	604,043	0	216,010	180,010
FLORIDA	0	0	1,007,040	0	1,140,070	240,040	622,000	2,183,770
GEORGIA	0	400,000	707,404	450,000	721,240	0	1,243,000	0
HAWAII	31,300	200,000	0	0	207,300	0	43,300	0
IDaho	0	0	43,007	0	0	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	0	0	477,700	0	70,310	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	1,100,332	1,250,790	3,203	1,470,000	13,000	272,300	30,000
IOWA	0	1,010,400	0	0	0	0	1,010,010	1,730,010
KANSAS	0	0	330,000	0	102,700	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	400,000	0	2,040,017	0	670,013	210,300	0	0
LOUISIANA	0	0	190,000	0	0	50,000	313,000	0
MAINE	0	0	200,000	0	0	0	214,011	10,000
MARYLAND	223,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	317,710
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	330,000	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	300,000	100,000	300,010	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,000	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	4,043,400	20,101,400	30,043,300	603,400	20,070,471	2,900,071	26,520,947	19,231,363

**BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
FUGITIVE GRANT PROGRAM
SUGGESTED AGENCY INFORMATION RETURN
CURRENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1992**

14050

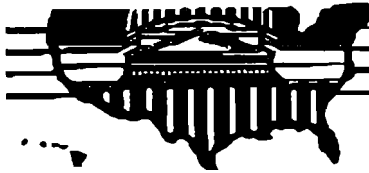
STATE	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 17	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 18	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 19	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 20	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 21	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 22	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 23	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 24	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 25	LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE 26
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	704,448	0	0	120,000	2,604,430	
NEW JERSEY	0	0	75,000	0	0	0	0	600,000	26,019,369	
NEW MEXICO	0	178,233	75,000	0	199,004	0	0	327,100	3,249,444	
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	78,500	0	0	104,000	3,647,000	
NEW YORK	1,050,000	0	0	0,000	2,032,617	0	0	1,000,000	25,330,037	
OHIO	0	80,444	0	2,640,007	45,410	0	0	70,000	10,023,034	
OKLAHOMA	0	77,721	0	0	240,517	0	0	204,400	3,780,000	
OREGON	0	10,079	0	100,000	0	0	0	600,000	4,640,340	
PENNSYLVANIA	0	100,447	0	1,077,340	0	0	0	923,000	10,640,273	
PUERTO RICO	0	239,240	0	0	0	0	0	291,130	4,000,993	
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125,000	3,470,000	
SOUTH CAROLINA	41,000	0	0	83,150	739,004	0	0	264,641	3,730,714	
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	125,000	50,000	231,271	0	0	0	910,930	3,300,000	
TENNESSEE	7,300	0	30,015	60,652	197,714	0	0	400,000	6,304,844	
TEXAS	0	0	65,014	0	0	0	0	269,000	20,700,120	
UTAH	0	204,370	0	0	0	0	0	70,000	3,320,224	
VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	3,732,372	0	0	900,000	9,791,323	
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60,000	723,220	
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63,750	1,010,301	
WASHINGTON	0	179,000	0	0	303,007	0	0	10,000	7,204,404	
WISCONSIN	33,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	400,000	4,473,669	
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	10,107	60,000	0	0	100,000	3,940,401	
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	2,000,000	
GRAND TOTAL	2,220,210	2,431,617	307,374	7,461,379	23,027,876	0	0	21,001,213		

Total for all legislative purposes

417,420,618

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671 # of pages 1	
To: JOSE CEEA	From: GATTORON
Co.	Co.
Dept.	Phone: 202/347-4500
Fax: 202/456-7739	Fax:

te InfoLetter



The National Criminal Justice Association

June 25, 1993

House Appropriations Committee Slashes Funding for BJA Block Grant; Increases JJDP Funding; Senate Appropriates \$200 Million for Hiring Police Officers

The House Appropriations Committee yesterday approved a fiscal year 1994 spending bill for the agencies and programs of the U. S. Department of Justice that would reduce funding for the state formula grant component of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance grant program by \$117 million from the fiscal year 1993 appropriations level for that program.

The spending measure is expected to be debated and voted upon by the full House next week, on July 1. If passed in its current form states would experience an across-the-board decrease in their block grants.

For grants and administrative expenses of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Program, the House bill recommends an overall fiscal year 1994 appropriation of \$131.7 million, some \$56 million higher than the JJDP appropriation for fiscal year 1993. The JJDP spending bill would increase funding for state formula grants by \$13.7 million over the fiscal year 1993 appropriation.

In other legislative action, the Senate on Tuesday passed a supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1993 (H. R. 2118) that would add \$200 million to the Byrne Memorial discretionary grant program this year to allow states to hire new or rehire laid off police officers. A House version of the supplemental spending measure, passed May 26, would distribute the funds through the formula grant program. Neither the House or Senate versions of the supplemental spending bill provide any insights into how the Congress envisions distribution of these funds.

The House appropriations measure (H. R. 2519) calls for a \$650 million overall fiscal year 1994 appropriation for the agencies and programs of the Justice Department's Office of Justice Programs (OJP), of which \$427 million would be allotted generally for state and local assistance, including \$371 million for the Byrne Memorial grant program. Of that amount, \$306 million would be provided for the state formula grant program; \$50 million for the discretionary grant program; and \$15 million for corrections options grants. The House recommendation also would provide \$56 million in "special discretionary grants" -- \$13 million for the national criminal identification program, National Crime Information Center (NCIC) 2000; \$2 million for the Washington Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force; \$16 million for state and local overtime assistance payments; and \$25 million for community policing programs.

The \$306 million recommended for the state block grant program in fiscal year 1994 represents a \$117 million reduction from the \$423 million fiscal year 1993 appropriation. Highly populated states are expected to be hit the hardest, with California perhaps sustaining as much as a \$12 million cut and New York and Texas in danger of experiencing approximately \$7 million in cuts. Among the lesser populated states, Wyoming's block grant program could be reduced by slightly less than a half a million dollars and Delaware's by slightly more than \$500,000.

The House measure recommends a fiscal year 1994 appropriation of \$12.8 million for the Weed and Seed Program Fund, \$663,000 less than the administration's request and a \$321,000 reduction from the fiscal year 1993 appropriation. According to the House Appropriations Committee report accompanying H. R. 2519, the Committee supports the Justice

-more-

444 N. Capitol Street, N.W. • Suite 618 • Washington, D.C. 20001 • (202) 347-4900 • FAX (202) 508-3859

Department's plan to earmark no less than \$10 million in Byrne Memorial discretionary grants to further enhance the Weed and Seed program in fiscal year 1994.

The House spending measure recommends a total of \$131.7 million in fiscal year 1994 funding for grants and administrative expenses of the JJDP, of which \$101 million would be available for funding programs authorized under the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended -- \$65.1 million for state formula grants; \$23.25 million for state discretionary grants; and \$3.9 million for management and administration. Within the amount provided for discretionary grants, \$550,000 is earmarked to provide financial and technical assistance to an organization representing the State Advisory Groups (SAGs); \$100,000 to continue an information center for the SAGs; \$3.5 million for Law-Related Education programs; \$2.3 million for continuation of a grant to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Courts to provide continuing legal education in family and juvenile law; and \$500,000 for a grant to the National Network of Children's Advocacy Centers to continue technical assistance and training.

The House also recommends \$2 million for a new juvenile mentoring program (JUMP) and \$6 million to fund an OJJDP-administered initiative for the prevention of juvenile gangs, drug abuse, and drug trafficking, \$600,000 of which is provided for the national Teens, Crime, and Community program. In addition, the House measure would provide \$22 million for a new grant program authorized but not funded last year as Title IV of the JJDP Act for delinquency prevention programs and activities for at-risk youth. These grants would be transmitted through the SAGs to units of local government.

The House measure also would provide \$8.7 million for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act including \$500,000 to establish Regional Children's Advocacy Centers; \$1.5 million to establish local Children's Advocacy Centers; \$1.6 million for specialized technical assistance and training programs to improve the prosecution of child abuse cases; \$1 million for a grant to the National Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) program for training and technical assistance; \$3.5 million for grants to expand at the local level the nationwide CASA program; and \$600,000 for a grant to develop model programs to improve the judicial system's handling of child abuse cases.

The House measure would maintain funding for the Justice Department's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) at fiscal year 1993 appropriation levels, \$23 million and \$21.4 million, respectively.

A more detailed account of the appropriations bill will be included in a future NCJA State Infoletter scheduled to be published after House floor action on the measure.

#

Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance
(Amounts in thousands)

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Formula Grant Program

State/Territory	Current Level	\$623,000 Level		\$673,000 Level	
	\$423,000	Allocation	Increase	Allocation	Increase
Alabama.....	\$6,884	\$10,139	\$3,255	\$10,953	\$4,069
Alaska.....	1,870	2,754	884	2,975	1,105
Arizona.....	6,401	9,428	3,027	10,184	3,783
Arkansas.....	4,438	6,536	2,098	7,060	2,622
California.....	44,349	65,317	20,968	70,560	26,211
Colorado.....	5,870	8,645	2,775	9,339	3,469
Connecticut.....	5,747	8,464	2,717	9,144	3,397
Delaware.....	2,027	2,985	958	3,224	1,197
District of Columbia	1,910	2,813	903	3,038	1,128
Florida.....	19,977	29,423	9,446	31,784	11,807
Georgia.....	10,495	15,457	4,962	16,698	6,203
Hawaii.....	2,675	3,940	1,265	4,256	1,581
Idaho.....	2,538	3,738	1,200	4,038	1,500
Illinois.....	17,506	25,783	8,277	27,853	10,347
Indiana.....	9,052	13,331	4,279	14,401	5,349
Iowa.....	5,040	7,423	2,383	8,019	2,979
Kansas.....	4,613	6,794	2,181	7,339	2,726
Kentucky.....	6,349	9,350	3,001	10,101	3,752
Louisiana.....	7,117	10,481	3,364	11,323	4,206
Maine.....	2,817	4,149	1,332	4,482	1,665
Maryland.....	7,983	11,757	3,774	12,701	4,718
Massachusetts.....	9,602	14,142	4,540	15,277	5,675
Michigan.....	14,407	21,219	6,812	22,921	8,514
Minnesota.....	7,373	10,859	3,486	11,731	4,358
Mississippi.....	4,751	6,997	2,246	7,559	2,808
Missouri.....	8,408	12,383	3,975	13,377	4,969
Montana.....	2,209	3,253	1,044	3,514	1,305
Nebraska.....	3,328	4,901	1,573	5,294	1,966
Nevada.....	2,887	4,252	1,365	4,594	1,707
New Hampshire.....	2,632	3,877	1,245	4,188	1,556
New Jersey.....	12,115	17,844	5,729	19,276	7,161
New Mexico.....	3,263	4,806	1,543	5,192	1,929
New York.....	26,790	39,457	12,667	42,623	15,833
North Carolina.....	10,658	15,697	5,039	16,957	6,299
North Dakota.....	1,962	2,890	928	3,122	1,160
Ohio.....	16,645	24,516	7,871	26,483	9,838
Oklahoma.....	5,582	8,221	2,639	8,881	3,299
Oregon.....	5,221	7,690	2,469	8,307	3,086
Pennsylvania.....	18,102	26,661	8,559	28,800	10,698
Rhode Island.....	2,488	3,665	1,177	3,959	1,471
South Carolina.....	6,130	9,029	2,899	9,754	3,624
South Dakota.....	2,059	3,033	974	3,276	1,217
Tennessee.....	8,115	11,953	3,838	12,912	4,797
Texas.....	25,780	37,969	12,189	41,016	15,236
Utah.....	3,580	5,272	1,692	5,695	2,115
Vermont.....	1,865	2,747	882	2,968	1,103
Virginia.....	10,015	14,750	4,735	15,934	5,919
Washington.....	8,208	12,089	3,881	13,059	4,851
West Virginia.....	3,624	5,337	1,713	5,766	2,142
Wisconsin.....	8,118	11,957	3,839	12,916	4,798
Wyoming.....	1,713	2,523	810	2,725	1,012
American Samoa.....	795 a/	1,170 b/	375	1,264 c/	469
Guam.....	1,247	1,837	590	1,984	737
N. Mariana Islands..	391 a/	577 b/	186	623 c/	232
Puerto Rico.....	6,076	8,949	2,873	9,668	3,592
Virgin Islands.....	1,203	1,771	568	1,913	710
Total.....	<u>423,000</u>	<u>623,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>673,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>

- a/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,186,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$794,620); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$391,380).
- b/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,747,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$1,170,490); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$576,510).
- c/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,887,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$1,264,290); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$622,710).

Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance
(Amounts in thousands)

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Formula Grant Program

State/Territory	Current Level	\$623,000 Level		\$673,000 Level	
	\$423,000	Allocation	Increase	Allocation	Increase
Alabama.....	56,884	\$10,139	\$3,235	\$10,953	\$4,069
Alaska.....	1,870	2,754	884	2,975	1,105
Arizona.....	6,401	9,428	3,027	10,184	3,783
Arkansas.....	4,438	6,536	2,098	7,060	2,622
California.....	44,349	65,317	20,968	70,560	26,211
Colorado.....	5,870	8,645	2,775	9,339	3,469
Connecticut.....	5,747	8,464	2,717	9,144	3,397
Delaware.....	2,027	2,985	958	3,224	1,197
District of Columbia	1,910	2,813	903	3,038	1,128
Florida.....	19,977	29,423	9,446	31,784	11,807
Georgia.....	10,495	15,457	4,962	16,698	6,203
Hawaii.....	2,675	3,940	1,265	4,256	1,581
Idaho.....	2,538	3,738	1,200	4,038	1,500
Illinois.....	17,506	25,783	8,277	27,853	10,347
Indiana.....	9,052	13,331	4,279	14,401	5,349
Iowa.....	5,040	7,423	2,383	8,019	2,979
Kansas.....	4,613	6,794	2,181	7,339	2,726
Kentucky.....	6,349	9,350	3,001	10,101	3,752
Louisiana.....	7,117	10,481	3,364	11,323	4,206
Maine.....	2,817	4,149	1,332	4,482	1,665
Maryland.....	7,983	11,757	3,774	12,701	4,718
Massachusetts.....	9,602	14,142	4,540	15,277	5,675
Michigan.....	14,407	21,219	6,812	22,921	8,514
Minnesota.....	7,373	10,859	3,486	11,731	4,358
Mississippi.....	4,751	6,997	2,246	7,559	2,808
Missouri.....	8,408	12,383	3,975	13,377	4,969
Montana.....	2,209	3,253	1,044	3,514	1,305
Nebraska.....	3,328	4,901	1,573	5,294	1,966
Nevada.....	2,887	4,252	1,365	4,594	1,707
New Hampshire.....	2,632	3,877	1,245	4,188	1,556
New Jersey.....	12,115	17,844	5,729	19,276	7,161
New Mexico.....	3,263	4,806	1,543	5,192	1,929
New York.....	26,790	39,457	12,667	42,623	15,833
North Carolina.....	10,658	15,697	5,039	16,957	6,299
North Dakota.....	1,962	2,890	928	3,122	1,160
Ohio.....	16,645	24,516	7,871	26,483	9,838
Oklahoma.....	5,582	8,221	2,639	8,881	3,299
Oregon.....	5,221	7,690	2,469	8,307	3,086
Pennsylvania.....	18,102	26,661	8,559	28,800	10,698
Rhode Island.....	2,488	3,665	1,177	3,959	1,471
South Carolina.....	6,130	9,029	2,899	9,754	3,624
South Dakota.....	2,059	3,033	974	3,276	1,217
Tennessee.....	8,115	11,953	3,838	12,912	4,797
Texas.....	25,780	37,969	12,189	41,016	15,236
Utah.....	3,580	5,272	1,692	5,695	2,115
Vermont.....	1,865	2,747	882	2,968	1,103
Virginia.....	10,015	14,750	4,735	15,934	5,919
Washington.....	8,208	12,089	3,881	13,059	4,851
West Virginia.....	3,624	5,337	1,713	5,766	2,142
Wisconsin.....	8,118	11,957	3,839	12,916	4,798
Wyoming.....	1,713	2,523	810	2,725	1,012
American Samoa.....	795 a/	1,170 b/	375	1,264 c/	469
Guam.....	1,247	1,837	590	1,984	737
N. Mariana Islands..	391 a/	577 b/	186	623 c/	232
Puerto Rico.....	6,076	8,949	2,873	9,668	3,592
Virgin Islands.....	1,203	1,771	568	1,913	710
Total.....	<u>423,000</u>	<u>623,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>673,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>

- a/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,186,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$794,620); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$391,380).
- b/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,747,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$1,170,490); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$576,510).
- c/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,887,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$1,264,290); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$622,710).

Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance
(Amounts in thousands)

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Formula Grant Program

State/Territory	Current Level	\$623,000 Level		\$673,000 Level	
	\$423,000	Allocation	Increase	Allocation	Increase
Alabama.....	56,884	\$10,139	\$3,255	\$10,953	\$4,069
Alaska.....	1,870	2,754	884	2,975	1,105
Arizona.....	6,401	9,428	3,027	10,184	3,783
Arkansas.....	4,438	6,536	2,098	7,060	2,622
California.....	44,349	65,317	20,968	70,560	26,211
Colorado.....	5,870	8,645	2,775	9,339	3,469
Connecticut.....	5,747	8,464	2,717	9,144	3,397
Delaware.....	2,027	2,985	958	3,224	1,197
District of Columbia	1,910	2,813	903	3,038	1,128
Florida.....	19,977	29,423	9,446	31,784	11,807
Georgia.....	10,495	15,457	4,962	16,698	6,203
Hawaii.....	2,675	3,940	1,265	4,256	1,581
Idaho.....	2,538	3,738	1,200	4,038	1,500
Illinois.....	17,506	25,783	8,277	27,853	10,347
Indiana.....	9,052	13,331	4,279	14,401	5,349
Iowa.....	5,040	7,423	2,383	8,019	2,979
Kansas.....	4,613	6,794	2,181	7,339	2,726
Kentucky.....	6,349	9,350	3,001	10,101	3,752
Louisiana.....	7,117	10,481	3,364	11,323	4,206
Maine.....	2,817	4,149	1,332	4,482	1,665
Maryland.....	7,983	11,757	3,774	12,701	4,718
Massachusetts.....	9,602	14,142	4,540	15,277	5,675
Michigan.....	14,407	21,219	6,812	22,921	8,514
Minnesota.....	7,373	10,859	3,486	11,731	4,358
Mississippi.....	4,751	6,997	2,246	7,559	2,808
Missouri.....	8,408	12,383	3,975	13,377	4,969
Montana.....	2,209	3,253	1,044	3,514	1,305
Nebraska.....	3,328	4,901	1,573	5,294	1,966
Nevada.....	2,887	4,252	1,365	4,594	1,707
New Hampshire.....	2,632	3,877	1,245	4,188	1,556
New Jersey.....	12,115	17,844	5,729	19,276	7,161
New Mexico.....	3,263	4,806	1,543	5,192	1,929
New York.....	26,790	39,457	12,667	42,623	15,833
North Carolina.....	10,658	15,697	5,039	16,957	6,299
North Dakota.....	1,962	2,890	928	3,122	1,160
Ohio.....	16,645	24,516	7,871	26,483	9,838
Oklahoma.....	5,582	8,221	2,639	8,881	3,299
Oregon.....	5,221	7,690	2,469	8,307	3,086
Pennsylvania.....	18,102	26,661	8,559	28,800	10,698
Rhode Island.....	2,488	3,665	1,177	3,959	1,471
South Carolina.....	6,130	9,029	2,899	9,754	3,624
South Dakota.....	2,059	3,033	974	3,276	1,217
Tennessee.....	8,115	11,953	3,838	12,912	4,797
Texas.....	25,780	37,969	12,189	41,016	15,236
Utah.....	3,580	5,272	1,692	5,695	2,115
Vermont.....	1,865	2,747	882	2,968	1,103
Virginia.....	10,015	14,750	4,735	15,934	5,919
Washington.....	8,208	12,089	3,881	13,059	4,851
West Virginia.....	3,624	5,337	1,713	5,766	2,142
Wisconsin.....	8,118	11,957	3,839	12,916	4,798
Wyoming.....	1,713	2,523	810	2,725	1,012
American Samoa.....	795 a/	1,170 b/	375	1,264 c/	469
Guam.....	1,247	1,837	590	1,984	737
N. Mariana Islands..	391 a/	577 b/	186	623 c/	232
Puerto Rico.....	6,076	8,949	2,873	9,668	3,592
Virgin Islands.....	1,203	1,771	568	1,913	710
Total.....	<u>423,000</u>	<u>623,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>673,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>

- a/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,186,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$794,620); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$391,380).
- b/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,747,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$1,170,490); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$576,510).
- c/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,887,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$1,264,290); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$622,710).

Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance
(Amounts in thousands)

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Formula Grant Program

State/Territory	Current Level	\$623,000 Level		\$673,000 Level	
	\$423,000	Allocation	Increase	Allocation	Increase
Alabama.....	56,884	\$10,139	\$3,255	\$10,953	\$4,069
Alaska.....	1,870	2,754	884	2,975	1,105
Arizona.....	6,401	9,428	3,027	10,184	3,783
Arkansas.....	4,438	6,536	2,098	7,060	2,622
California.....	44,349	65,317	20,968	70,560	26,211
Colorado.....	5,870	8,645	2,775	9,339	3,469
Connecticut.....	5,747	8,464	2,717	9,144	3,397
Delaware.....	2,027	2,985	958	3,224	1,197
District of Columbia	1,910	2,813	903	3,038	1,128
Florida.....	19,977	29,423	9,446	31,784	11,807
Georgia.....	10,495	15,457	4,962	16,698	6,203
Hawaii.....	2,675	3,940	1,265	4,256	1,581
Idaho.....	2,538	3,738	1,200	4,038	1,500
Illinois.....	17,506	25,783	8,277	27,853	10,347
Indiana.....	9,052	13,331	4,279	14,401	5,349
Iowa.....	5,040	7,423	2,383	8,019	2,979
Kansas.....	4,613	6,794	2,181	7,339	2,726
Kentucky.....	6,349	9,350	3,001	10,101	3,752
Louisiana.....	7,117	10,481	3,364	11,323	4,206
Maine.....	2,817	4,149	1,332	4,482	1,665
Maryland.....	7,983	11,757	3,774	12,701	4,718
Massachusetts.....	9,602	14,142	4,540	15,277	5,675
Michigan.....	14,407	21,219	6,812	22,921	8,514
Minnesota.....	7,373	10,859	3,486	11,731	4,358
Mississippi.....	4,751	6,997	2,246	7,559	2,808
Missouri.....	8,408	12,383	3,975	13,377	4,969
Montana.....	2,209	3,253	1,044	3,514	1,305
Nebraska.....	3,328	4,901	1,573	5,294	1,966
Nevada.....	2,887	4,252	1,365	4,594	1,707
New Hampshire.....	2,632	3,877	1,245	4,188	1,556
New Jersey.....	12,115	17,844	5,729	19,276	7,161
New Mexico.....	3,263	4,806	1,543	5,192	1,929
New York.....	26,790	39,457	12,667	42,623	15,833
North Carolina.....	10,658	15,697	5,039	16,957	6,299
North Dakota.....	1,962	2,890	928	3,122	1,160
Ohio.....	16,645	24,516	7,871	26,483	9,838
Oklahoma.....	5,582	8,221	2,639	8,881	3,299
Oregon.....	5,221	7,690	2,469	8,307	3,086
Pennsylvania.....	18,102	26,661	8,559	28,800	10,698
Rhode Island.....	2,488	3,665	1,177	3,959	1,471
South Carolina.....	6,130	9,029	2,899	9,754	3,624
South Dakota.....	2,059	3,033	974	3,276	1,217
Tennessee.....	8,115	11,953	3,838	12,912	4,797
Texas.....	25,780	37,969	12,189	41,016	15,236
Utah.....	3,580	5,272	1,692	5,695	2,115
Vermont.....	1,865	2,747	882	2,968	1,103
Virginia.....	10,015	14,750	4,735	15,934	5,919
Washington.....	8,208	12,089	3,881	13,059	4,851
West Virginia.....	3,624	5,337	1,713	5,766	2,142
Wisconsin.....	8,118	11,957	3,839	12,916	4,798
Wyoming.....	1,713	2,523	810	2,725	1,012
American Samoa.....	795 a/	1,170 b/	375	1,264 c/	469
Guam.....	1,247	1,837	590	1,984	737
N. Mariana Islands..	391 a/	577 b/	186	623 c/	232
Puerto Rico.....	6,076	8,949	2,873	9,668	3,592
Virgin Islands.....	1,203	1,771	568	1,913	710
Total.....	<u>423,000</u>	<u>623,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>673,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>

- a/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,186,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$794,620); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$391,380).
- b/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,747,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$1,170,490); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$576,510).
- c/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,887,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$1,264,290); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$622,710).

Formula Grant Program

Purpose: To assist States and units of local government enforce State and local laws that establish offenses similar to offenses established in the Federal Controlled Substance Act of (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training and technical assistance, and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and may provide assistance (other compensation) to victims of such crimes. The 21 purpose areas outlined in the Section 501(b) are found on the following page.

Funding: Funds remaining after a set-aside for the Discretionary Grant Program for any fiscal year will be distributed under the Formula Grant Program. Each State receives a base amount of .25 percent of the total formula allocation with the remaining funds allocated on the basis of each State's relative share of the total U.S. population.

Statewide Strategy: Each State is required to develop a statewide strategy to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with an emphasis on drug trafficking, violent crime, and serious offenders. The strategy shall be prepared after consultation with State and local officials, particularly those whose duty it is to enforce drug and criminal laws and direct the administration of justice.

Funding Priority: In distributing funds, the State shall give priority to those jurisdictions with the greatest need.

Criminal Records Improvement: Beginning in FY 1992, States are required to set-aside at least five percent of their formula grant award for the improvement of criminal justice records. The five percent set-aside may not be spent until the State has a plan approved by BJA.

Reporting Alien Convictions: States are required, as a condition of receiving formula grant funds, to provide without fee to Immigration and Naturalization Service, notice and requested records of convicted aliens. Failure to comply with this provision could result in the denial of the State's award.

Testing Sex Offenders for HIV: Beginning in FY 1994, States must have and enforce a law that requires, at the request of the victim of a sexual act, that certain offenders be tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Ten percent of a State's formula grant will be withheld if a State fails to comply.

State Office: The chief executive of each participating State shall designate a State Office to administer the program and to coordinate the distribution of funds with State agencies receiving Federal funds for drug abuse education, prevention, treatment, and research activities and programs. An office or agency performing other functions within the State's executive branch may be designated as the State Office.

Administrative Funds: Up to 10 percent of the formula grant funds allocated to a State may be used to pay for costs incurred in administering the Formula Grant Program.

Matching Requirements: At least 25 percent of the cost of a program or project must be paid with non-Federal funds, which shall be in cash. Funds provided for match must be in addition to funds, which would otherwise be made available by the recipients for law enforcement. The match is to be provided on a project-by-project basis.

Passthrough: Local units of government must receive a share of the State's formula grant funds equal to the ratio of local criminal justice expenditures to the total criminal justice expenditures for the State.

Period of Project Support: Projects funded under the Formula Grant Program may be funded for a maximum of 4 years (48 months) in the aggregate, including projects occurring before the effective date of this Act. The only exception is grants awarded to State and local governments to participate in multijurisdictional task forces.

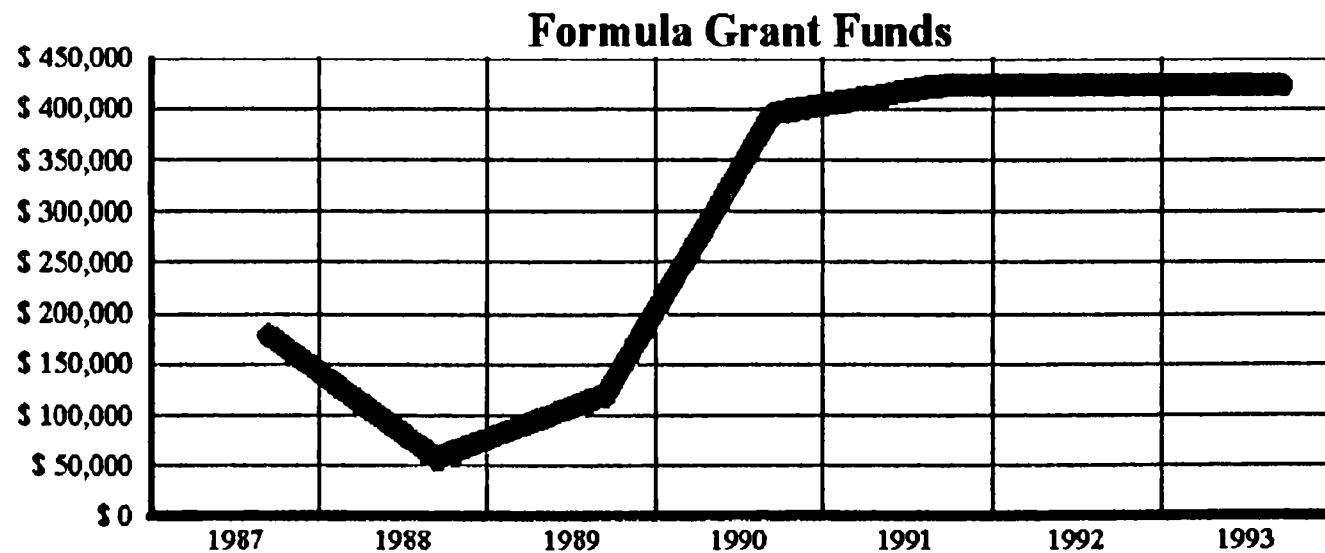
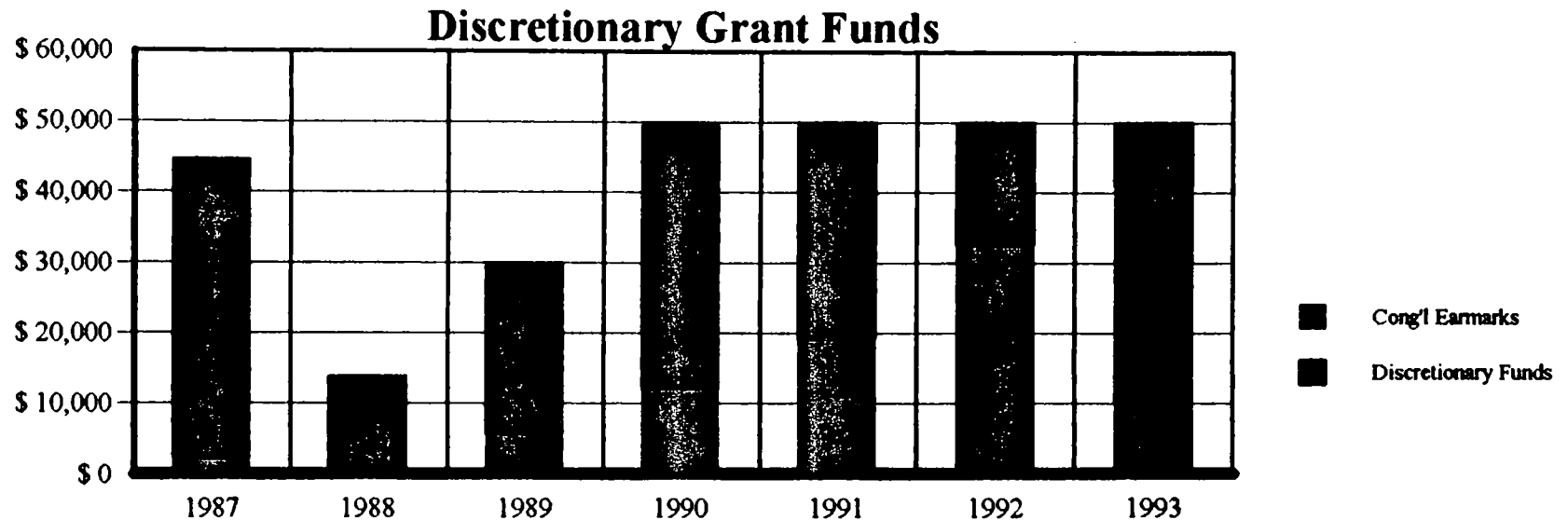
Construction: Grant funds may be used for construction of penal and correctional institutions only. Acquisition of land with grant funds is prohibited.

Legislatively Authorized Program Purpose Areas

1. Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.
2. Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination, intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.
3. Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceutical, clandestine laboratories and cannabis cultivations.
4. Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.
5. Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.
6. Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption.
7. a. Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs. b. Developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities.
8. Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.
9. Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems.
10. Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.
11. Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.
12. Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution
13. Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders
14. Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.
15. a. Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders, and enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories. b. Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organization (including automated fingerprint identification systems).
16. Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.
17. Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.
18. Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.
19. Drug control evaluation programs which the State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities.
20. Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.
21. Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

Bureau of Justice Assistance Funding History

Anti-Drug Abuse Act Appropriations (in thousands of dollars)



FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

<u>State</u>	<u>FY 1993 State Allocation</u>	<u>Percentage To Be Passed Through to Local Jurisdictions</u>
Alabama	\$ 6,884,000	50.95
Alaska	1,870,000	21.97
Arizona	6,401,000	61.04
Arkansas	4,438,000	54.87
California	44,349,000	63.15
Colorado	5,870,000	58.82
Connecticut	5,747,000	36.96
Delaware	2,027,000	26.87
District of Columbia	1,910,000	100.00
Florida	19,977,000	61.56
Georgia	10,495,000	53.39
Hawaii	2,675,000	46.45
Idaho	2,538,000	52.41
Illinois	17,506,000	64.51
Indiana	9,052,000	56.78
Iowa	5,040,000	40.79
Kansas	4,613,000	47.49
Kentucky	6,349,000	32.30
Louisiana	7,117,000	51.92
Maine	2,817,000	41.59
Maryland	7,983,000	44.47
Massachusetts	9,602,000	36.64
Michigan	14,407,000	53.10
Minnesota	7,373,000	70.29
Mississippi	4,751,000	52.52
Missouri	8,408,000	58.22
Montana	2,209,000	58.56
Nebraska	3,328,000	60.36
Nevada	2,887,000	62.01
New Hampshire	2,632,000	51.46
New Jersey	12,115,000	57.67
New Mexico	3,263,000	42.23
New York	26,790,000	63.29
North Carolina	10,658,000	41.36
North Dakota	1,962,000	56.16
Ohio	16,645,000	64.42
Oklahoma	5,582,000	45.41
Oregon	5,221,000	46.98
Pennsylvania	18,102,000	64.83
Rhode Island	2,488,000	41.76
South Carolina	6,130,000	42.53
South Dakota	2,059,000	47.16
Tennessee	8,115,000	48.78
Texas	25,780,000	65.60
Utah	3,580,000	49.76
Vermont	1,865,000	25.11
Virginia	10,015,000	30.04
Washington	8,208,000	60.25
West Virginia	3,624,000	47.93
Wisconsin	8,118,000	61.98
Wyoming	1,713,000	54.95
Puerto Rico	6,076,000	0
Virgin Islands	1,203,000	0
Guam	1,247,000	0
American Samoa	794,620	0
Northern Mariana Islands	391,380	0
Total	423,000,000	

Highlights of Formula Grant Program Activities

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Over 346,000 drug offenders were arrested across the country by nearly 1,000 formula grant funded task forces between 1988 and 1991. During that period these task forces removed over 95,590 kilograms of cocaine, 2.1 million kilograms of cannabis and over 5.3 million cannabis plants. Assets with an estimated value of over \$497 million were seized from drug offenders by the task forces.

The task forces in most States target major and street-level dealers. Task forces with statewide jurisdiction are funded in 24 States and 44 States fund task forces with regional jurisdiction.

Approximately 40 percent of the task forces include full- or part-time prosecutors as members. Nearly every State indicated that most, or all, of its task forces work closely with prosecutors' offices if a prosecutor is not officially attached to the task force.

The impact and benefits derived from participation in multijurisdictional task forces are significant, especially for small- and medium-sized agencies that do not have the resources or expertise to undertake investigations of major drug organizations alone. Specialized training and the experience gained by local officers who participate in multijurisdictional task forces have resulted in enhanced expertise and sophistication of local law enforcement.

Prosecution of Drug Offenders

Drug prosecution programs have been a high priority for the use of formula grant funds, with over 17 percent of the funds devoted to prosecution programs in the first 2 years of the program and approximately 11 percent in each of the last 4 years. Formula grant funds have been used to increase the resources devoted to the prosecution of drug cases, including statewide drug prosecution units, training and technical assistance, and career criminal prosecution. Drug prosecutors have been assigned to many of the multijurisdictional task forces discussed above. Removing drug profits through the seizure and forfeiture of drug cases has also been a high priority for many of the prosecution programs. In a number of States, prosecutors at the State and local levels have been cross-designated as U.S. Attorneys to enable them to file cases in Federal court and/or to expand their jurisdictions.

Crime Laboratory Enhancement

Crime laboratory enhancements in nearly 80 percent of the States enabled the labs to respond to rapid increases in drug cases while reducing backlogs and turnaround time for analyses. The successful prosecution of drug cases requires the timely identification of all suspected controlled substances. As drug enforcement efforts were enhanced with the passage of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act in 1986, crime labs in many States were overwhelmed by requests for drug analyses. A number of States reported that cases were being dismissed because their crime labs were unable to provide results quickly enough to meet speedy trial requirements. Thus, crime lab enhancement and expansion programs were a high priority for formula grant funding in most States during the first several years of the program.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education

Students are being provided with the skills and self-esteem to resist drugs through the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program being implemented in schools in over two-thirds of the States with the assistance of

Bureau of Justice Assistance

formula grant funds. Since FY 1989, when demand reduction programs became eligible for funding, over 80 percent of the States have used formula grant funds to implement DARE programs within their schools. Over 5 percent of the reported formula grant awards in 1991 were devoted to DARE projects, compared to approximately 2 percent in 1989. Drug-Free Schools block grant funds, or State funds, are being used to implement DARE in a number of other States. Many of the officers teaching DARE have been trained at one of the DARE Training Centers funded under BJA's Discretionary Grant Program. A number of States have established training centers to teach DARE to law enforcement officers in their State and/or established DARE program coordinators at the State level to facilitate implementation of the program.

Drug Testing Offenders

Regular drug testing of offenders, in combination with stiff penalties for positive results, has been shown, in a number of States, to be effective in reducing drug use. Over 90 percent of the States have implemented drug testing programs in at least some part of their criminal justice systems. Many of these programs have been initiated or expanded with formula grant funds.

Intensive Supervision of Offenders

Approximately one half of the States have used formula grant funds to establish or expand Intensive Supervision Programs for offenders. Most States experienced a rapid growth in probation and parole populations, and caseloads for many correctional officers more than doubled as result of increased drug-related arrests and convictions during the late 1980s. Most States estimate that between 70 and 80 percent of those under probation or parole supervision have substance abuse problems. The goal of the Intensive Supervision Program is generally to provide an intensive level of probation/parole supervision that ensures community safety and facilitates treatment of the client's drug addiction and alcohol abuse problem. Specialized caseloads with a smaller number of clients are established to enable the probation officer to develop a greater understanding of and rapport with the individual client, which assists the officers in evaluating the substance abuse problem, obtaining the most appropriate services, and maintaining the client in treatment.

Drug Treatment

Many States have made significant progress over the past years in developing and implementing drug treatment programs within institutions and expanding services for offenders in the community. A number of States are implementing comprehensive drug treatment programs within their prison systems using a combination of State and Federal resources. Almost all States have developed or expanded some drug treatment services for offenders.

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Programs, which serve as a bridge between criminal justice and treatment, have been established or expanded with formula grant funds in approximately 25 percent of the States. The goal of TASC is to interrupt the drug using behavior of offenders by linking the sanctions of the criminal justice system to the therapeutic processes of drug treatment programs.

Improved Coordination and Cooperation

Efforts to address the drug problem have forced unprecedented levels of coordination and cooperation among Federal, State and local agencies. Agencies from all levels are working jointly on multijurisdictional task forces, eliminating many old turf battles. Prosecutors working closely with law enforcement officers from the time an investigation is initiated has resulted in increased rates of conviction. Prosecutors, court personnel, and public defenders are working

Bureau of Justice Assistance

cooperatively to schedule and process drug cases. Correctional personnel are breaking down old barriers to the treatment community in efforts to provide drug treatment to drug-involved offenders. And law enforcement officers are working with schools and the community to prevent and control drug abuse.

Enhanced Legislative Tools for Drug Enforcement

Changes in legislation enacted in many States over the past several years hold drug users accountable for their actions and provide law enforcement and prosecutors with the tools they need to enforce drug laws. Since the inception of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, most States have enacted significant new legislation aimed at further enhancing efforts to suppress the illegal use and abuse of controlled substances. A few of the means by which States have attempted to intensify systematic efforts to rid their streets of drugs include:

- o enhancement of sentences for drug traffickers
- o strengthening of asset seizure and forfeiture laws
- o establishment of drug free school zones
- o drug tax stamps
- o asset forfeiture funds user accountability initiatives
- o drug testing of offenders
- o a wide variety of alternatives to incarceration (i.e., house arrest, electronic surveillance, boot camp programs, etc.)

CRS Report for Congress

Drug Control: Federal Financial Assistance to State and Local Governments Through the Byrne Program

Keith Bea
Government Division

January 29, 1992



**DRUG CONTROL: FEDERAL FINANCIAL
ASSISTANCE TO STATE
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
THROUGH THE BYRNE PROGRAM**

SUMMARY

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs are the primary sources of Federal financial assistance for State and local drug law enforcement efforts. The programs were first authorized in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 and in 1988 named to honor a New York City officer slain in the line of duty.

For fiscal year 1992 the Congress appropriated \$475 million for the programs, the same amount appropriated for the previous fiscal year. The President has requested that the program be funded in fiscal year 1993 at a similar level. Since the inception of the programs in 1986, almost \$1.8 billion have been appropriated. The programs will terminate in fiscal year 1992 unless reauthorized.

The Byrne Programs—consisting of two discretionary programs and a block grant program—fund statewide anti-drug abuse strategies that support Federal drug control priorities. A specified portion of the block grant funds received by each State must be passed through to local units of government. Program funds must be used to improve criminal justice systems in order to reduce violent crime, the demand for illegal drugs, or the availability of such drugs. The discretionary funds, awarded on a competitive basis by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, are used to enhance anti-drug educational and training programs, to establish demonstration projects, and to fund correctional options programs. Most of the money (\$423 million in fiscal year 1992) is allocated among the States under the block grant program. Funding for the discretionary program cannot exceed \$50 million per fiscal year.

During the second session of the 102d Congress, the following issues are likely to be considered in the reauthorization debate: the management and administration of the programs; priorities for discretionary grant awards; and the direct allocation of funds to localities instead of through the States.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND FUNDING LEVELS	2
DISCRETIONARY PROGRAM	5
DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS	5
CORRECTIONAL OPTIONS	6
FORMULA GRANTS	8
Eligible Activities	8
Demand	9
Law Enforcement	9
Court and Prosecutorial Systems	10
Crime Prevention	10
Corrections	11
Multi-Purpose Objectives	11
Application Procedure and Requirements	12
Allocation Formula	13
EVALUATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	16
REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES	19
State vs. Local Control	19
Targeting Funds to Priority Areas	20
Involvement of Local Officials	21
Funding Patterns	22
Legislative Responses	24
Discretionary Program	24
APPENDIX A: STATE PASS-THROUGH PROCEDURES	27
Summary of Findings	27
APPENDIX B: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY	53

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1. Authorizations, Requests and Appropriations for the Byrne Memorial Programs, FY 1987-1992	4
TABLE 2. State Allocations, Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program, Fiscal Year 1992	15

**DRUG CONTROL: FEDERAL FINANCIAL
ASSISTANCE TO STATE
AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
THROUGH THE BYRNE PROGRAM**

INTRODUCTION

In response to requests for assistance from State and local governments and claims that the Nation's crime and drug abuse problem required coordinated local, State and Federal efforts, Congress enacted the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs. These programs are the primary source of Federal criminal justice assistance to State and local governments. This report is designed to assist congressional offices seeking basic information on the programs and to help them respond to inquiries from law enforcement officials, grant recipients, and other constituents. The programs are authorized through the current fiscal year (1992).

PROGRAM OVERVIEW AND FUNDING LEVELS

The State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance grant programs were originally authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986¹ and were reauthorized and significantly amended by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988². The 1988 amendments renamed the programs the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs to honor a New York City police officer slain in the line of duty while protecting a witness in a narcotics case.³ Some amendments were added by the Crime Control Act of 1990 as well.⁴

The statute authorizes funds for a block grant program, under which funds are distributed by designated State officials, and discretionary programs. Through the latter, funds are distributed to public and private organizations undertaking demonstration projects and to public agencies and private nonprofit organizations for alternatives to prison (correctional options). These programs are administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) within the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), U.S. Department of Justice.

Byrne funds must be used to control drug trafficking, reduce demand for illegal drugs, or to improve the capabilities of State and local criminal justice systems to take action against violent crime and serious offenders. A major

¹Title I, Subtitle K, the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1986, of P.L. 99-570, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, 100 Stat. 3207-41 through 3207-46. For a summary of the drug-related provisions of the Act see: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Drug Control: Highlights of P.L. 99-570, Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. Report No. 86-968 GOV. Washington, 1986. 15 p.

²Title VI, Subtitle C of P.L. 100-690, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, 102 Stat. 4328-4339. The provisions are codified in Title 42, U.S.C. Chapter 46, §3750-§3766b.

See: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690): Summary of Major Provisions. Report No. 89-288 GOV, coordinated by Harry Hogan. Washington, 1989. 79 p.

³The programs are also commonly referred to as the Drug Control and System Improvement Grant programs. The assassination of the police officer is the focus of: McAlary, Mike. Cop Shot: The Murder of Edward Byrne. New York, Putnam, 1990. 303 p.

⁴P.L. 101-647, various provisions, 104 Stat. 4789-4968. See: U.S. Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Crime Control Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-647): Summary. Report No. 91-69 GOV, coordinated by Harry Hogan. Washington, 1991. 25 p.

emphasis is to promote Federal, State and local multijurisdictional strategies to coordinate drug control efforts.

The demonstration projects must be activities that can be replicated elsewhere in the Nation. Discretionary funds are distributed through a competitive award process in accordance with priorities established by the Director of the BJA and directives established by the Congress. The BJA is expected to publish the discretionary program priorities for fiscal year 1992 early in the calendar year.

Block grant funds are allocated among the States on the basis of population levels and may be used for "personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems" to improve State and local criminal justice systems. Twenty-one activities specified in the statute are eligible for funding through the block grant program; discretionary program funds are to be targeted toward these activities as well. Grantees and the Department of Justice must evaluate the effectiveness of projects assisted under both programs.

Prior to fiscal year 1990, the full amount of funds authorized for any fiscal year had neither been requested nor appropriated. From fiscal years 1987 through 1989, no requests for funding were submitted by the Reagan Administration; the Congress appropriated funds over Administration opposition. The Bush Administration has requested and received full funding for the program each fiscal year. The fiscal year 1993 budget request submitted by the President would fund the program at approximately the same level as in fiscal year 1992. Table 1, below, presents funding information for the program for the years in which funds have been authorized.

TABLE 1. Authorizations, Requests and Appropriations for
the Byrne Memorial Programs, FY 1987-1992
(in thousands)

Fiscal year	Authorization	Request	Appropriation
1987	\$230,000	0	\$225,000
1988	\$230,000	0	\$99,923
1989	\$275,000	0	\$150,000
1990	\$350,000	\$350,000	\$450,000
1991	\$900,000	\$490,000 ^a	\$475,000
1992	as needed	\$490,000 ^a	\$475,000

Sources: **Authorizations:** *Fiscal years 1987 and 1988*—the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-570), Sec. 1552, 100 Stat. 3207-46. *Fiscal years 1989, 1990, 1992*—the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), Sec. 6093, 102 Stat. 4339. *Fiscal year 1991*—P.L. 101-647, Crime Control Act of 1990, Sec. 2801. **Request:** *Fiscal years 1987 - 1989, 1991*—U.S. Office of Management and Budget. Appendix to the Budget for various fiscal years. *Fiscal year 1990*—U.S. Office of Drug Control Policy. National Drug Control Strategy. Washington, 1989. p. 115. *Fiscal year 1992*—U.S. Department of Justice. Justice Management Division. FY 1992 Budget Summary. Washington, 1991. p. 92. **Appropriations:** *Fiscal year 1987*—U.S. General Accounting Office. Fact Sheet for Congressional Requesters. Administration of Justice: Assistance to State/Local Governments for Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1988. p. 18. *Fiscal year 1988*—U.S. House. Committee on Appropriations. Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1990. Hearing. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1989. p. 263. *Fiscal years 1989-1990*—Conference Report on H.R. 2991. Congressional Record, v. 135, Oct. 20, 1989. p. H7308. *Fiscal year 1991*—P.L. 101-515, Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation for fiscal year 1991, 104 Stat. 2116. *Fiscal year 1992*—P.L. 102-140, Title I, Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation for fiscal year 1992.

^a In addition to money for the Byrne programs, the President's request called for funding for the National Crime Information Center, appropriations for which are \$22 million in fiscal year 1992.

DISCRETIONARY PROGRAM

DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

Discretionary funds may be awarded by the Director of the BJA to public or private applicants to assist efforts to carry out drug control plans and to improve criminal justice systems. As set out in the statute,⁶ the discretionary grants must be used for the following purposes:

- (1) Undertaking educational and training programs for criminal justice personnel;
- (2) Providing technical assistance to States and local units of government;
- (3) Undertaking projects which are national or multijurisdictional in scope and which address the purposes specified in section 502 of the Act [regarding approved State programs or projects]; and
- (4) Providing financial assistance to public agencies and private nonprofit organizations for demonstration programs which, in view of previous research or experience, are likely to be a success in more than one jurisdiction.

Discretionary funds may not be used for the acquisition of land or for construction projects.⁶

Applicants for discretionary awards must meet the requirements set out in statute as well as those specified in the application guidance materials prepared by the BJA. The statute requires that applications include the following:

- A description of the program eligible for assistance;
- A description of "the services to be provided, performance goals, and the manner in which the program is to be carried out;"
- A summary of the evaluation method to be used to assess the program's impact or its "effectiveness in achieving the stated goals;"

⁶Section 510 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4335-4336, 42 U.S.C. 3760, Subpart 1 - Grants to Public and Private Entities.

⁶Section 512 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4336, 42 U.S.C. 3762.

- An agreement to conduct evaluations pursuant to terms set by the BJA; and
- Certifications that all statutory provisions have been met.⁷

Grants may be awarded to individual programs or projects for up to four years. The BJA may extend or renew the grants for an additional two years if a program or project has met its goals or "offers the potential for improving the functioning of the criminal justice system," and if the grantee matches the renewed grant on a 50/50 basis.⁸

Some of the appropriated discretionary funds must be spent as prescribed by the Congress. The conference agreement accompanying the fiscal year 1992 appropriations legislation earmarked \$11.2 million of the \$50 million for specified projects such as Neighborhood Oriented Policing, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and drug demand reduction programs.⁹ In addition, the fiscal year 1992 appropriations Act required that \$13 million be made available for correctional options grants.¹⁰ As a result, approximately half of the appropriated discretionary funds are available for projects designated by the BJA.

CORRECTIONAL OPTIONS

The Crime Control Act of 1990 revised the discretionary program element of the Byrne program by creating new authority for the Director of the BJA to make grants for projects that serve as alternatives to prison.¹¹ Through grants to public agencies and to nonprofit organizations grantees will establish or expand prison boot camps (also known as shock incarceration programs), intensive probation programs, electronic monitoring projects, and similar activities.

⁷Section 513(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4336, 42 U.S.C. 3763.

⁸Section 514 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4336-4337, 42 U.S.C. 3764.

⁹U.S. Congress. House. Conference Committee. Conference Report to accompany H.R. 2608, Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriation for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1992. H. Rpt. No. 102-233. 102d Cong., 1st Sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. p. 13.

¹⁰P.L. 102-140, Title I, Fiscal Year 1992 Appropriations, Departments of Commerce, State and Justice, 105 Stat. 782.

¹¹Section 1801, P.L. 101-647, 104 Stat. 4847, 42 U.S.C. 3762a and 3762b.

The Correctional Options authority establishes three categories of grants. First, up to four grants may be made each fiscal year (with 80 percent of the funds allocated to the correctional options program) to public agencies "that provide alternatives to traditional modes of incarceration and offender release programs . . ." These programs must be oriented toward youthful offenders, provide treatment and rehabilitation services, and meet other specified objectives. Second, grants (10 percent of allocated funds) may be made to private nonprofit organizations for similar purposes and for educational, training and technical assistance projects. Third, grants (the other 10 percent) may be provided to public agencies for the establishment and operation of prison boot camps. Factors to be considered by the Director in selecting grantees are set forth in the statute.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the correctional options authority is the provision that public agencies assisted under the first and third grant categories are eligible to receive, free of charge, real property no longer needed by the military that the Attorney General and the Director of the BJA agree would be appropriate for correctional options projects. Military installations closed or realigned under the first Base Closure Act are exempt and the conveyances are limited to four per fiscal year.¹² The correctional options program was not funded in fiscal year 1991.

¹²Section 1802, P.L. 101-647, 104 Stat. 4849-4850, 10 U.S.C. 2693.

FORMULA GRANTS

The Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program (the block grant program) provides funds for State and local drug abuse and crime control efforts. The intent of the statute is to help State and local governments improve their criminal justice systems and, as a particular emphasis, to ensure that "a nationwide and multilevel drug control strategy" is implemented.¹³ To ensure that projects funded under this program coordinate Federal and State efforts, State and local government laws must establish offenses similar to those set forth in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*)¹⁴

The statute requires that each State develop a strategy for control of drug and violent crime and that projects funded under the block grant program be consistent with that strategy. Each State's application for block grant funds must include a copy of the strategy, which is expected to be consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy.

Eligible Activities

Twenty-one activities may be undertaken with block grant funds.¹⁶ These activities address demand and supply reduction aspects of anti-drug efforts as well as crime reduction efforts in general. The activities are grouped under the following broad categories:

- Reduce demand for illegal drugs;
- Enhance law enforcement activities;
- Improve court and prosecutorial systems;
- Support crime prevention programs;
- Improve detention facilities and corrections programs; and
- Achieve multi-purpose objectives.

¹³Sec. 501(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4329, 42 U.S.C. 3751(a).

¹⁴Information on State drug control policies is provided in: U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy. State Drug Control Status Report: White Paper. [Washington, 1990]. 22 p. plus appendix.

¹⁶Section 501(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4329-4331, 42 U.S.C. 3751(b).

The activities, as specified in the statute and organized according to these categories, are as follows. (Note that these categories are not necessarily exclusive; some activities could be listed under more than one category.)

Demand

Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate; [501(b)(1)]

Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders; [501(b)(13)]

Law Enforcement

Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination, intelligence, and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations; [501(b)(2)]

Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations; [501(b)(3)]

Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property; [501(b)(5)]

Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs; [and] developing and implementing antiterrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities; [501(b)(7)]

Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems; [501(b)(9)]

Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing;¹⁶ [501(b)(17)]

Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales; [501(b)(21)]

Court and Prosecutorial Systems

Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption; [501(b)(6)]

Career criminal prosecution programs including the development of proposed model drug control legislation; [501(b)(8)]

Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process, by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources, and implementing court delay reduction programs; [501(b)(10)]¹⁷

Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crimes; [501(b)(14)]

Crime Prevention

Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions; [501(b)(4)]

Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly; [501(b)(18)]

¹⁶Section 5104 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4301 added this provision and redesignated the succeeding paragraphs in 102 Stat. 4331.

¹⁷Amended by Section 601, P.L. 101-647, the Crime Control Act of 1990, 104 Stat. 4823.

Corrections

Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies; [501(b)(11)]

Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution; [501(b)(12)]

Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community; [501(b)(20)]

Multi-Purpose Objectives

Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug dependent offenders, enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories, and criminal and justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organization (including automated fingerprint identification systems); [501(b)(15)]

Innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes; [501(b)(16)]

Drug control evaluation programs which the State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities. [501(b)(19)]

Application Procedure and Requirements

The statute requires that applications contain the following information:

- A discussion of the "major drug and violent crime problems" in the State and in each county and area of local government within the State "with major drug and violent crime problems;"
- An assessment of the criminal justice resources devoted to crime and drug control programs;
- "Coordination requirements and resource needs;"
- Statewide priorities;
- Analysis of the relationship of State efforts to the national strategy; and
- A plan for coordinating programs funded with block grant money with "other federally funded programs," including State and local programs.¹⁸

These statutory requirements have been augmented by the BJA in past years. For example, as part of the application process for fiscal year 1990, States had to incorporate elements of the National Drug Control Strategy into the State strategies "with an emphasis on street-level enforcement, planning and designing court and correctional facilities, alternative sentencing, user accountability and drug testing."¹⁹ Also, to enhance coordination of State and national strategies, State officials were encouraged to work with the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) within their State. Each LECC is headed by a United States Attorney and coordinates Federal and non-Federal law enforcement efforts with prosecutors.

Just as the statute seeks to improve Federal and State coordination, similar requirements have been imposed upon State and local governments. The statute requires that States prepare their strategies "after consultation with State and local officials with emphasis on those whose duty it is to enforce drug and criminal laws and direct the administration of justice."²⁰

¹⁸Section 503(a)(1)(A)-(G) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4331-4332, 42 U.S.C. 3753.

¹⁹Department of Justice. Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grants for Fiscal Year 1990. *Federal Register*, v. 54, no. 237, Dec. 12, 1989. p. 51165.

²⁰Section 503(a)(1) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4331, 42 U.S.C. 3753(a)(1).

The statute also requires States to provide certifications regarding non-Federal resource commitments, the review of the application by the State legislature as well as by the general public, and compliance with auditing procedures. States must also certify that the demand side of drug abuse has been considered by enacting penalties or designing law enforcement procedures which hold "accountable those who unlawfully possess or use such substances."²¹

Allocation Formula

The statute requires that formula grant funds be distributed among the States as follows:

- (1) Of the amount available for the block grant program, 0.25 percent (or \$500,000, whichever is greater) is allocated to each State; and
- (2) The remaining funds are allocated among the States based upon population ratios (the ratio of the population of each State to the population of all of the States).²²

The Federal Government provides three dollars for each dollar contributed by the State, a 75/25 match.²³ Unused or reallocated funds returned to the BJA are distributed through the discretionary program. If the Director of the BJA rules that funds cannot or will not be used by a State, those funds are given to "urban, rural, and suburban units of local government or combinations thereof within such State giving priority to those jurisdictions with greatest need."²⁴

²¹Section 503(a)(2)-(10) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4332-4333, 42 U.S.C. 3753(a)(10).

²²Statutory provisions regarding the allocation of funds among the States were set forth in section 506 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690 and section 212 of P.L. 101-162, the Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1990, 103 Stat. 1006, 42 U.S.C. 3756.

In addition, the insular areas of American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands are considered to be one State; 67 percent of the resultant allocation is provided to American Samoa and 33 percent to the Northern Mariana Islands. See: 42 U.S.C. 3791(a)(2).

²³The 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act would have terminated the 75/25 match at the end of fiscal year 1989 and replaced it with a 50/50 ratio for subsequent years. However, the 75/25 ratio was extended from year-to-year and permanently extended in the fiscal year 1992 appropriations Act, P.L. 102-140, Section 109.

²⁴Section 506(e), Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3756.

Also, for any fiscal year that begins March 1, 1992 or thereafter, any State that does not have in effect and enforce legislation requiring HIV testing of sex offenders (at the request of a victim) will lose 10 percent of its block grant allocation.²⁶

States must distribute to local governments a percentage of the funds received. The amount to be distributed is derived by comparing the combined criminal justice expenditures of all of the units of local government in the State to the total criminal justice budgets of the State and the local governments in the previous fiscal year.²⁶ The statute requires that funds be used solely for programs specified in the approved application and that the States "should give priority to those jurisdictions with the greatest need."²⁷ Funds not passed through to local governments may be used by the State. Also, grants may be awarded to individual programs or projects only for a period of four years, with the exception of multijurisdictional task forces.²⁸

The projected allocation for each State for fiscal year 1992 is presented in Table 2 of this report. Table 2 includes a calculation of the amount of money each State must pass through to localities.

²⁶Section 1804, P.L. 101-647, Crime Control Act of 1990, 104 Stat. 4851, 42 U.S.C. 3756(f).

²⁶Section 506(b)(1) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4334, 42 U.S.C. 3756(b).

Note that only the revenues generated by the units of local government are considered in calculating the local pass through amount. For example, Federal grants for related programs, State revenue sharing or Federal or State contract payments are not included in the calculation of local criminal justice expenditures. Information on the calculation of each State's required pass through share and on trends in State and local government criminal justice expenditures is presented in: Lindgren, Sue A. Justice Variable Passthrough Data, 1988. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 9 p.

²⁷Section 506(b)(2) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4334, 42 U.S.C. 3756(b).

²⁸Section 504(f) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, as amended by Section 108 of the Fiscal Year 1992 Appropriations Act, P.L. 102-140, 105 Stat. 794, 42 U.S.C. 3754(f).

TABLE 2. State Allocations, Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program, Fiscal Year 1992
(thousands of dollars)

State	FY 1992 allocation	Percent pass-through	Amount of pass-through	State	FY 1992 allocation	Percent pass-through	Amount of pass-through
Alabama	\$6,894	50.95	\$3,512	New Jersey	\$12,224	57.67	\$7,050
Alaska	\$1,852	21.97	\$407	New Mexico	\$3,246	42.23	\$1,371
Arizona	\$6,352	61.04	\$3,877	New York	\$27,046	63.29	\$17,117
Arkansas	\$4,453	54.87	\$2,443	North Carolina	\$10,633	41.36	\$4,398
California	\$44,048	63.15	\$27,816	North Dakota	\$1,980	56.16	\$1,112
Colorado	\$5,817	58.82	\$3,422	Ohio	\$16,727	64.42	\$10,776
Connecticut	\$5,806	36.96	\$2,146	Oklahoma	\$5,602	45.41	\$2,544
Delaware	\$2,020	26.87	\$543	Oregon	\$5,163	46.98	\$2,426
Dist. of Columbia	\$1,934	100.00	\$1,934	Pennsylvania	\$18,221	64.83	\$11,813
Florida	\$19,747	61.56	\$12,156	Rhode Island	\$2,507	41.76	\$1,047
Georgia	\$10,416	53.39	\$5,561	South Carolina	\$6,094	42.53	\$2,592
Hawaii	\$2,658	46.45	\$1,235	South Dakota	\$2,063	47.16	\$973
Idaho	\$2,512	52.41	\$1,317	Tennessee	\$8,103	48.78	\$3,953
Illinois	\$17,570	64.51	\$11,334	Texas	\$25,596	65.60	\$16,791
Indiana	\$9,066	56.78	\$5,148	Utah	\$3,546	49.76	\$1,764
Iowa	\$5,069	40.79	\$2,068	Vermont	\$1,870	25.11	\$470
Kansas	\$4,637	47.49	\$2,202	Virginia	\$9,996	30.04	\$3,003
Kentucky	\$6,381	32.30	\$2,061	Washington	\$8,088	60.25	\$4,873
Louisiana	\$7,154	51.92	\$3,714	West Virginia	\$3,648	47.93	\$1,748
Maine	\$2,831	41.59	\$1,177	Wisconsin	\$8,124	61.98	\$5,035
Maryland	\$7,965	44.47	\$3,542	Wyoming	\$1,713	54.95	\$941
Massachusetts	\$9,749	36.64	\$3,572	Puerto Rico	\$6,145	0.00	0
Michigan	\$14,485	53.10	\$7,692	Virgin Islands	\$1,205	0.00	0
Minnesota	\$7,378	70.29	\$5,186	Guam	\$1,250	0.00	0
Mississippi	\$4,775	52.52	\$2,508	American Samoa/Northern			
Missouri	\$8,449	58.82	\$4,970	Mariana Islands	\$1,188 *	0.00	0
Montana	\$2,212	58.56	\$1,295	(American Samoa)	(\$795,960)		
Nebraska	\$3,338	60.34	\$2,014	(No. Mariana Is.)	(\$392,040)		
Nevada	\$2,794	62.01	\$1,733				
New Hampshire	\$2,660	51.46	\$1,369				

Source of State allocations and pass-through percent: Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. Source of pass-through amounts: CRS calculations.

* As specified in the statute (42 U.S.C. 3791(a)(2)) American Samoa and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are considered to be one State for the purpose of deriving the total allocation for those areas. From that total, 67 percent are allocated to American Samoa and 33 percent to the Northern Mariana Islands.

EVALUATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Congressional interest in the evaluation of projects funded through the Byrne programs is rooted in the perception that inadequate evaluation and oversight led to dissatisfaction with and termination of the first major Federal criminal justice assistance program, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) program. To ensure that the same problem does not cripple the current program, the Congress included four evaluation requirements in the statute: (1) individual project evaluations; (2) State reports as required by the Director of the BJA; (3) a sample of block grant and discretionary project evaluations to be completed by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ); and (4) annual reports by the Director of the BJA.

With regard to the evaluations prepared by grantees, each funded project must "contain an evaluation component, developed pursuant to guidelines established by the National Institute of Justice, in consultation with the Bureau of Justice Assistance."²⁹ This requirement may be waived for small projects and those that provide materials or supplies. The guidelines to be used by grantees were published by the NIJ in 1989.³⁰ In similar fashion, all applications for discretionary awards must include a description of the method to be used to evaluate the impact of the project and an agreement that the evaluation will be conducted pursuant to BJA guidelines.³¹

States must submit annual reports to the Director of the BJA summarizing the activities funded with block grant and discretionary funds, achievements of programs and projects, and descriptions of how these funds were used in conjunction with other Federal funds for drug abuse education, treatment, prevention and research activities.³²

At the Federal level, the statute requires two entities within the Department of Justice to provide information to the Congress on both the discretionary and the block grant programs. The NIJ must conduct "a reasonable number of comprehensive evaluations" of programs funded under the

²⁹Section 501(c) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4331, 42 U.S.C. 5751(c).

³⁰U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. National Institute of Justice. Evaluating Drug Control and System Improvement Projects; Guidelines for Projects Supported by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1989. 22 p.

³¹Section 513(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4336, 42 U.S.C. 3763.

³²Section 522(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4337-4338, 42 U.S.C. 3766b.

block and the discretionary grant elements.³³ The statute specifies criteria to be considered in selecting programs for review. In addition, the statute requires that the Director of the NIJ "annually report to the President, the Attorney General, and the Congress on the nature and findings of the evaluation and research and development activities funded under this section."³⁴ Also, the Director of the BJA must submit annual reports to the Congress on the program. These reports must include information on how the funds have been used in coordination with other Federal program funds that support drug abuse prevention, treatment, education and research activities.³⁵

In order to comply with the statutory requirement, the NIJ has issued requests for evaluation projects. According to data provided by the Office of Justice Programs, 55 evaluation grants totaling \$12.1 million have been awarded by the NIJ in fiscal years 1989 through 1991.³⁶ Most recently, the NIJ published a request for evaluations of projects funded in fiscal year 1991.³⁷ The deadline for submitting these proposals was August 20, 1991. In addition, a request has been published for evaluations of funded neighborhood-oriented policing projects.³⁸

Thus far, the NIJ has published two annual evaluation reports pursuant to the requirement of Section 520(c) of the 1988 Act.³⁹ The BJA has published

³³Section 520(a)(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4337, 42 U.S.C. 3766(a).

³⁴*Ibid*, Section 520(c).

³⁵Section 522(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by P.L. 100-690, 102 Stat. 4338, 42 U.S.C. 3766b.

³⁶Telephone conversation, Congressional Affairs Office, Office of Justice Programs, December 13, 1991.

³⁷U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. National Institute of Justice. Evaluation Plan: 1991. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. 127 p.

³⁸U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs; National Institute of Justice. Announcement of Availability of a Request for Proposals for a National Evaluation of Innovative Neighborhood Oriented Policing. *Federal Register*, v. 56, January 18, 1991. p. 2042-2044.

³⁹Fiscal year 1989 projects are summarized in: U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. National Institute of Justice. Searching for Answers. Research and Evaluation on Drugs and Crime. A Report to the President, the Attorney General, and the Congress. Washington, 1990. 104 p.

Preliminary findings from selected projects funded in fiscal year 1989 and descriptions of works-in-progress on fiscal year 1990 evaluations are presented

one separate annual report pursuant to the requirement of Section 522(b) of the Act⁴⁰ and has included annual report information for the program in the OJP annual reports for fiscal years 1989 and 1990.⁴¹ BJA also solicited evaluation proposals in 1991 for two topics funded under the program: the National Crime Prevention Campaign⁴² and the Criminal History Record Improvement Program.⁴³ In addition, the NIJ and the BJA have jointly convened two annual conferences on the evaluation of drug control initiatives to disseminate information on lessons learned and to allow evaluators to exchange ideas.⁴⁴

in: U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. National Institute of Justice. Searching for Answers. Annual Evaluation Report on Drugs and Crime. A Report to the President, the Attorney General, and the Congress. Washington, 1991. 76 p.

⁴⁰U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Assistance. FY 1988 Report on Drug Control. Washington, [1989]. 136 p.

In addition, the BJA published a report on activities authorized by the 1986 Anti-Drug Abuse Act and funded in fiscal year 1987. See: U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Assistance. Report on Drug Control: Implementation of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (Subtitle K), Fiscal Year 1987. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., [1988]. 111 p.

⁴¹U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Annual Report of the Office of Justice Programs, Fiscal Year 1989. Washington, [1990]. pp. 25-31 and Tables 2 and 3 of the Appendix; and U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Annual Report of the Office of Justice Programs, Fiscal Year 1990. Washington, [1991]. pp. 37-44 and Tables 2 and 3 of the Appendix.

⁴²U.S. Department of Justice. Bureau of Justice Assistance. Announcement of Availability of a Request for Proposals for a National Evaluation of the National Crime Prevention Campaign. *Federal Register*, vol. 56, July 9, 1991: 31135-31136.

⁴³U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Assistance. Discretionary Grant Announcement for Criminal History Records Information Evaluation. *Federal Register*, vol. 56, Aug. 30, 1991: 43035-43042.

⁴⁴The proceedings of the 1990 conference are available in: Criminal Justice Statistics Association. Evaluating Drug Control Initiatives Conference Proceedings. Washington, [1990]. 145 p.

An overview of the 1991 conference is presented in: U.S. Department of Justice. Office of Justice Programs. Bureau of Justice Assistance. Justice Assistance Bulletin, Oct. 1991. 11 p.

REAUTHORIZATION ISSUES

The Byrne program is authorized through fiscal year 1992. The Crime Control Act of 1991 (H.R. 3371), as approved by the conference committee and then by the House in the closing days of the first session of the 102d Congress, would reauthorize the programs for fiscal years 1993 and 1994. The conference agreement was not considered by the Senate, however, so the reauthorization issue remains unresolved. Following are some of the more prominent issues likely to arise during a reauthorization debate.

State vs. Local Control

Among the more contentious issues associated with the block grant program is whether funds should be distributed directly to units of local government instead of through the States. Mayors and other local officials, and their advocates, argue that funds should be allocated directly to the largest cities or counties. State government advocates, on the other hand, believe that the current distribution system is appropriate and that funds should continue to flow through the States to the municipalities. The Administration favors retention of the current distribution system.⁴⁵

The conflict between State and local officials is not new; for years they have competed for control over Federal assistance of all types, including the funding of criminal justice functions.⁴⁶ The current debate between State and local

⁴⁵See: Advantages of Formula Grants to States in: U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy. Federal Drug Grants to States. Washington, 1990. p. 7-11. See also: President Speaks Candidly on Law Enforcement Issues. *The Police Chief*, v. 58, June 1991: 20. and Quist, Janet. Administration Rejects Direct Drug Funding. *Nation's Cities Weekly*, v. 13, Jan. 8, 1990. p. 1.

⁴⁶For example, a 1975 survey of city and county officials revealed that approximately 20 percent of the respondents from cities and the same percent from counties identified "the number of conditional grants that must channel through the states" as a "most serious problem area of Federal categorical grants." U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. *The Intergovernmental Grant System as Seen by Local, State, and Federal Officials*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1977. p. 34-36.

There is precedent to the current local dissatisfaction with State administration of Federal criminal justice assistance. Over ten years ago the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) of the Department of Justice channeled criminal justice planning funds through the States. Officials from large cities and urban counties, concerned with State priorities regarding the use of these funds, successfully argued for an amendment to channel funds directly to the largest cities. The statutory change, however, did not ease the debate. Reportedly a number of local officials were dissatisfied with manner in which the States implemented the new requirement. See: U.S. Advisory

advocacy groups over access to the drug control block grant funds began with the inception of the program and has not yet been resolved.⁴⁷ Points of this debate are summarized below and elsewhere.⁴⁸

Targeting Funds to Priority Areas.

Local officials argue that States do not necessarily spend program funds in the geographic areas with the greatest need, and that local priorities may be unfunded if State officials establish priorities other than those recognized by individual communities.⁴⁹

State officials respond that the drug problem is not limited by municipal boundaries and that the complexity of the problem requires statewide plans to target aid in—and to coordinate resources among—areas affected by the drug trade, particularly in rural areas.⁵⁰

Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. *Safe Streets Reconsidered: The Block Grant Experience 1968-1975*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1977. p. 66.

⁴⁷Quist, Janet. City Officials and Governors Negotiating on Way Federal Anti-Drug Funds go to Cities. *Nation's Cities Weekly*, v. 13, Mar. 5, 1990. p. 1.

Also, Schmidt, William E. Nation's Mayors Assail Governors Over Control of Anti-Drug funds. *New York Times*, June 17, 1990. p. 18. (Hereafter cited as *Nation's Mayors Assail Governors*)

⁴⁸Some of the issues and debate between State and local government officials and their advocates are summarized in: Knapp, Elaine S. Drug Grants Renew City-State Battle. *State Government News*, vol. 32, Dec. 1989: 20-22.

⁴⁹Refer to statements from local officials regarding the administration of the Byrne program contained in: U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. *The Drug Enforcement Crisis at the Local Level*. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., May 31, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1989. p. 27, 56, 85-86. Hereafter cited as *The Drug Enforcement Crisis at the Local Level*

See also: Waxman, Laura DeKoven and Mike Brown. Economic Opportunities Key to Winning War on Drugs. *U.S. Mayor*, v. 57, May 7, 1990. p. 1, 12.

⁵⁰Testimony of Randall Kelley, State of Florida Department of Community Affairs before the House Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture. Washington, Apr. 24, 1990. and Taylor, Jan. Wilder pledges statewide strategy in stepped-up drug fight. *Washington Times*, Apr. 18, 1990. p. B4

Also see summary of comments by the National Drug Control Policy Director in: Waxman, Laura DeKoven and Mike Brown. Economic Opportunities Key to Winning War on Drugs. *U.S. Mayor*, v. 57, May 7, 1990.

Involvement of Local Officials.

Some local officials claim that States do not provide adequate opportunity for local participation in the development or review of State plans, or in the administration of the program.⁶¹ For example, the National Association of Counties has expressed concern over "the very limited involvement of elected representatives of general purpose governments on State advisory boards" that, in some States, distribute block grant funds.⁶² The U.S. Conference of Mayors found that, in a survey of selected cities, twenty-one percent of the thirty responding cities had never participated in the development of the State strategy.⁶³

State officials believe the current requirement that statewide strategies be developed with the involvement of local law enforcement officers is appropriate.⁶⁴ A Department of Justice official has stated that the process of involving local officials in the development of State strategies "has proven to be an effective means of enhancing and coordinating the efforts of Federal, State, and local drug control programs."⁶⁵ A recently published evaluation of the strategy development processes used by the States has concluded that the letter of the law is being met by the States but that many strategies are less than comprehensive because some officials (treatment and education practitioners, for

p. 1, 12.

For a summary of the debate between the State of Texas and the City of Houston over differing priorities see: Knapp, Elaine S. Drug Grants Renew City-State Battle. *State Government News*, Dec. 1989. p. 20-22.

⁶¹The Drug Enforcement Crisis at the Local Level, p. 7, 85, 93. and Testimony of Sue Myrick, Mayor of Charlotte, U.S. Conference of Mayors in: U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture. Grant Programs Administered by the Department of Justice. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., April 18, 24 and May 24, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. p. 178-187. Hereafter cited as Grant Programs Administered by the Department of Justice.

⁶²Statement of Mark Ravenscraft, National Association of Counties, in: Grant Programs Administered by the Department of Justice, p. 195-212.

⁶³U.S. Conference of Mayors. Controlling Drug Abuse in America's Cities. Washington, 1990. p. 13.

Hereafter cited as Controlling Drug Abuse in America's Cities.

⁶⁴For example, one Governor reportedly commented that "uncoordinated" local efforts would "displace drug trafficking rather than dismantle entire operations." See: Nation's Mayors Assail Governors.

⁶⁵Statement by the Acting Associate Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice, in: The Drug Enforcement Crisis at the Local Level, p. 66.

example) are not always consulted in a meaningful fashion, and that the decision by some States to allocate funds on the basis of local strategies "impedes the creation" of State-level comprehensive plans.⁶⁶

Funding Patterns.

Local government officials allege that fluctuating levels of appropriations in the early years of the program and unpredictable State award procedures restrict the ability of local governments to prepare long-term anti-drug strategies and exacerbate competition among localities.⁶⁷ In addition, it is claimed that there are delays and costs in moving the funds to the local governments due to the application and award process used by the States.⁶⁸ Perhaps of greatest concern to local officials is the lack of funding provided to certain municipalities. For example, the U.S. Conference of Mayors found from

⁶⁶Dunworth, Terence and Aaron J. Saiger. *State Strategic Planning Under the Bureau of Justice Assistance Formula Grant Program*. Santa Monica, California, RAND, 1991. 74 p. plus appendices

⁶⁷The Drug Enforcement Crisis at the Local Level, p. 19, 29. See also: Quist, Janet. Capitol Hill 'town meeting' on direct anti-drug funding. *Nation's Cities Weekly*, v. 13, Mar. 12, 1990. p. 10.

⁶⁸The Drug Enforcement Crisis at the Local Level, p. 7, 9-10, 19, 94-96. The House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control requested witnesses to provide information on the amount of funds applied for and the amount received. These requests were not responded to by the local officials. See pages 28-30. In addition, an explanation of the delays incurred in getting funds to local governments is provided by the Director of the BJA on page 74 of the hearing document. This issue is also elaborated upon in the exchange between the Committee and a county sheriff in: U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. *Drug and Crime Public Hearing*. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., May 12, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1989. p. 9, 12-13.

Prior to enactment of P.L. 100-690 in 1988, the General Accounting Office analyzed reported delays in the distribution of block grant funds under the Narcotics Control Assistance program as authorized in 1986. Much of the delay was attributed to unfamiliarity on the part of the States with the program, a problem that presumably has been resolved as State administrative personnel have gained experience. See: U.S. General Accounting Office. *Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Time Taken by States to Draw Down Formula Grant Funds*; Report by the Comptroller General of the United States. GAO/GGD-89-78, June 1989. Washington, 1989. 44 p.

a review of State reports submitted to the BJA that in twenty States no cities had received funds during the first three quarters of fiscal year 1990.⁵⁹

State officials seek maximum flexibility in awarding funds, particularly to multijurisdictional task forces, as drug territories move quickly within and among the States. They also claim that rural areas are best assisted through State offices, particularly in light of the paucity of personnel and technical resources needed to compete for and to administer grant funds.⁶⁰ In response to the criticism that funds are not distributed in a timely manner, the Office of National Drug Control Policy reports that the problem has, in general, been resolved.⁶¹

In addition to management or other administrative difficulties associated with the program, the conflict between State and local governments is exacerbated by deficient outreach and publicity efforts. In a survey of 1,550 State and local law enforcement officials (out of a total of 16,505 names provided by the National Association of Chiefs of Police), congressional staff found that many of the respondents had no knowledge of Federal law enforcement grants or assistance programs, including direct grants for equipment purchase (68 percent of respondents) and direct grants for local task force operations (48 percent).⁶²

⁵⁹Controlling Drug Abuse in America's Cities, p. 7-12. The data sheets indicate that thirteen of those twenty States had not awarded fifty or more percent of their block grant funds in those three quarters. It is possible that some cities in these States received funds in the fourth quarter.

⁶⁰Isikoff, Michael. OMB Opposes Localizing Drug Funds. Washington Post, Dec. 6, 1989. p. A16.

⁶¹See: Coughlin, Lawrence. Federal Justice Drug Grants are Getting to the State and Local Governments in Timely Fashion. *Congressional Record*, v. 137, May 9, 1991. p. E1684-1685. Original source of the information is: U.S. Executive Office of the President. Office of National Drug Control Policy. Justice Drug Grants to States. ONDCP Bulletin, Apr. 1991, no. 1. 11 p.

Among other information, the bulletin reports that from fiscal years 1987 to 1990 the States provided \$57.5 million to localities above the amount required to be distributed under the pass-through provision.

⁶²U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Programs Administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance: Questionnaire Results Demonstrate Communication Breakdown. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Aug. 22, 1990. House Report 101-679. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. p. 13.

Hereafter cited as Communication Breakdown.

Legislative Responses

Concern that units of local government could be better served through direct funding has resulted in the introduction of legislation to address the issue. For example, in the 101st Congress the House Judiciary Committee adopted a direct funding mechanism in one version of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (H.R. 5269). This provision, stripped from the bill on the floor of the House, would have amended Section 506(b)(1) of the statute by requiring that a specified portion of each State's block grant funds be passed on to each unit of government. However, if, under this ratio a unit of government would receive less than \$50,000, the funds would instead be retained by the State. Similar legislation (H.R. 2591) was introduced in the first session of the 102d Congress but received no further consideration.

Discretionary Program

A number of questions have been raised regarding the administration and management of the discretionary program.⁶³ Some of the questions have either been resolved or appear to be in the process of being addressed by the BJA.⁶⁴

Several issues have been raised with regard to the discretionary program. For one, the BJA has been criticized for providing an inadequate amount of discretionary grant funds to drug treatment programs for offenders and to evaluation projects of treatment programs.⁶⁵ In response, Department of

⁶³This section solely refers to the demonstration program element of the discretionary program, not the correctional options element, as no projects have been funded under the latter.

⁶⁴For example, in the past the BJA has had difficulty providing timely application information to grantees. See: Communication Breakdown, pages 27-35. This issue was also addressed in hearings on the issue. See: Grant Programs Administered by the Department of Justice, 240 p.

During the most recent oversight hearing on the OJP and the administration of the Byrne program the Assistant Attorney General indicated that problems were being resolved. See: U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Office of Justice Programs' Criminal Justice Programs: Problems and Solutions. Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture. 102d Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, Feb. 20, 1991. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. 98 p.

Hereafter cited as Office of Justice Programs' Criminal Justice Programs: Problems and Solutions.

⁶⁵See discussion between Clifford White, Office of Justice Programs and the Chairman of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee in: U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Drug Treatment in the Criminal Justice System. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearing, May 2, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. pp. 43-63.

Justice officials argue that the discretionary fund is intended to provide seed money and not continued funding. For example, the following was provided by the Department in response to a question regarding the termination of a discretionary grant on national court programs:

The purpose of the Discretionary Grant Program is to fund innovative approaches over a short period of time, with the intent that recipient agencies eventually assume full support of the programs. To the extent they have proven successful, such programs are appropriate candidates for formula funding support by the States.⁶⁶

The statutory limitation of funding projects for no more than four years, except for multijurisdictional task forces, indicates congressional intent to limit Federal assistance to relatively short time periods, as noted by the Justice Department response. However, the statute does not prohibit funding different projects that address the same problem or priority. Whether the issue is drug treatment in the criminal justice system or court improvement practices, it may be argued that certain priorities targeted by the discretionary program are appropriately addressed through continued funding of different projects. The difficulty of funding a wide range of priorities with limited discretionary funds is considered to be one factor in the practice of shifting priorities.⁶⁷

A second issue that has been raised regarding the discretionary program concerns recent decisions by the BJA to award funds to other Federal agencies instead of non-Federal entities. Critics of the interagency awards argue that these funds are needed by State and local governments, research organizations, and other non-Federal applicants; the Administration contends, on the other hand, that such awards enable the Federal agencies to coordinate and pool

2, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. pp. 43-63.

In addition see findings and recommendations on this issue based on House hearings: U.S. House. Committee on Government Operations. Bureau of Justice Assistance Discretionary Drug Treatment Programs: The Great Disappearing Act. House Report 101-983, 101st Cong., 2d Sess. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 26 p.

See also: Corn, David. Justice's War on Drug Treatment. *The Nation*, v. 250, May 14, 1990: 659-662.

⁶⁶U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Department of Justice Authorization. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearings, April 3, and May 8, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. pp. 132-133.

⁶⁷See discussion of shifting priorities and the impact of congressional earmarks of funds in: Office of Justice Programs' Criminal Justice Assistance Programs: Problems and Solutions, p. 89-91.

resources.⁶⁸ The Crime Control Act of 1991 (H.R. 3371) as approved by a conference committee and subsequently approved by the House in 1991 included an amendment that would have prohibited the award of discretionary funds to Federal entities. The conference agreement was not voted on by the Senate.

⁶⁸See Ibid., p. 91.

APPENDIX A: STATE PASS-THROUGH PROCEDURES

The Safe Streets Act, as amended, requires States to distribute a specified portion of the block grant funds to local governments. The Act does not dictate how those funds are to be allocated among the units of local government. States use their discretion in designing their pass-through procedures as long as it does not violate related provisions of the statute.⁶⁹

This appendix summarizes the procedures used by the States to allocate the pass-through funds among their units of local government. Many of the States distribute more funds to local governments than the statute requires. The procedures summarized here do not necessarily pertain to the distribution of funds other than those which must be distributed to local governments. Further information may be obtained from the contact listed for each State. Most of the information in the appendix was obtained through telephone communication with the contact. In some instances written material provided by the State served as source material.

Summary of Findings

The procedures used by the States to distribute funds to localities may be divided into three categories: a competitive process, whereby local entities submit applications pursuant to published guidelines or requests for proposals (RFPs); a discretionary process, whereby a review committee or board allocates funds based on informal criteria or agreements; and a formula-based process, under which funds are distributed on the basis of quantitative measures of need or eligibility.

Thirty-five of the surveyed States use a competitive process in awarding funds to localities. Five States (Connecticut, Kentucky, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Wyoming) use a discretionary process, five States (California, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana and Tennessee) use a formula-based process, and five States use combinations of the procedures (Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin).

⁶⁹For example, the requirement that funds be distributed to jurisdictions with the "greatest need," (Section 506(b)(2)), the use of "the most accurate and complete data available" (Section 506(b)(4), the deadline and requirement for State consideration and funding of local government applications (Section 508), and the overall requirements regarding the authorized activities and adherence to the statewide strategy.

Alabama

Process: competitive. Upon approval of the State strategy by the Department of Justice and receipt of the funds by the State, the public is notified that applications are available from the Department of Economic and Community Affairs. Announcements of the availability of funds are sent to law enforcement agencies and are made at meetings of law enforcement officers throughout the State. Applications may be filed throughout the year. Multi-unit drug task forces have highest priority; other eligible activities are ranked by the Drug Advisory Board. Applications are reviewed by staff, presented to the Governor's Drug Advisory Board for recommendations of approval or denial and then presented to the Governor's Drug Policy Board for final approval.

Contact: Law Enforcement Planning Section
Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
P.O. Box 250347
Montgomery, AL 36125-0347

Phone: 205-242-5891, voice
205-284-8670, fax

Alaska

Process: competitive. Because felony and drug cases are tried under State law, State agencies have a primary role in the use of program funds. A committee composed of State officials representing the following offices reviews applications and makes final decisions: the Attorney General; corrections department; the court system; the State Department of Public Safety, the Police Chiefs Association, and the U.S. Attorney.

Contact: Catherine Katsel, Grants Administrator
Statewide Drug Enforcement Unit
Alaska State Troopers
4500 West 50th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99502

Phone: 907-243-8916, voice
907-243-5907, fax

Arizona

Process: competitive. Two entities, the Drug Enforcement Task Force and the Criminal Justice Commission have the principal roles in the funding process. The Task Force serves as an advisory board to the Commission and assists in the preparation of the statewide strategy. Applications compatible with the strategy are considered by the staff of the Commission and are summarized for the Commission members. The Commission members, most of whom are appointed by the Governor, have final award authority.

Contact: Rex Holgerson, Executive Director
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Suite 207, 1501 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Phone: 602-542-1928, voice
602-542-4852, fax

Arkansas

Process: competitive. Public notification is provided of the availability of funds. Applications are reviewed and approved or disapproved by the State Drug Council. The Council consists of representatives from law enforcement, prosecuting attorneys, criminal law judges, educational agencies, and health and human services officials.

Contact: Jerry Duran, Administrator, or
Gordon Burton, Manager, Grant Administration
Office of Intergovernmental Services
State Dept. of Finance and Administration
P.O. Box 3278
Little Rock, AR 72203

Phone: 501-682-1074, voice
501-324-9070, fax

California

Process: formula-based. Each county receives a minimum allocation of \$150,000; the remaining funds are apportioned to each county on the basis of crime index data.

Contact: Judy O'Neal, Chief
Anti-Drug Abuse Branch
Office of Criminal Justice Planning
Suite 300, 1130 K Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Phone: 916-323-5350, voice
916-324-9167, fax

Colorado

Process: competitive. Requests for proposals are distributed and completed applications are reviewed by the Drug Control and System Improvement Program Advisory Board. The Board consists of criminal justice system representatives and others appointed by the Governor. The Board makes recommendations to the Director of the Division of Criminal Justice, who recommends awards to the Executive Director of the Department of Public Safety. The Governor has final approval authority over funds awarded by the Executive Director.

Contact: John Inman, Program Administrator
Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program
Division of Criminal Justice
Department of Public Safety
700 Kipling Street, Suite 3000
Denver, CO 80215

Phone: 303-239-4442, voice
303-239-4491, fax

Connecticut

Process: discretionary. The State Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board develops the statewide strategy and allocates funds among programs. The Governor appoints members of the Board from representatives of State criminal justice and related agencies, local police chiefs, and Federal criminal justice officials. Funds will be allocated among the largest urban areas to drug treatment programs for pre-trial and sentenced offenders and for street-level enforcement. An Under Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management awards funds.

Contact: Jack Bates, Planning Specialist
Management and Justice Planning Division
Office of Policy and Management
80 Washington Street
Hartford, CN 06106

Phone: 203-566-3500, voice
203-566-6295, fax

Delaware

Process: competitive. Staff of the Criminal Justice Council conducts a needs assessment and solicits "concept papers" from applicants. A committee of the Council reviews the papers and makes recommendations for funding to the full Council, which makes the final decision. Council consists of 23 members, four appointed by the Governor and the others from criminal justice and human services agencies.

Contact: Tom Quinn, Director
Criminal Justice Council
Carvel State Building
Wilmington, DE 19801

Phone: 302-577-3430, voice
302-577-3440, fax

Florida

Process: formula-based. State Department of Community Affairs established a "Drug Problem Identification Matrix" to determine priorities in the distribution of funds. The matrix uses five-year data on the following factors to establish the relative need of each county: serious crime; juvenile involvement in drugs; drug arrests; arrests for possession; sale of cocaine; and population. Funds are distributed in rank order according to the relative needs of each county as established by the matrix.

Contact: Dennis Pritchett, Planner
Bureau of Public Safety Management
Department of Community Affairs
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100.

Phone: 904-488-8016, voice
904-487-4414, fax

Georgia

Process: competitive. The planning process used to create the State strategy identifies needed programs. Notification is given that funds are available for these purposes. The Governor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council reviews the proposals and makes recommendations to the Governor, who has final authority. The Council consists of heads of all State criminal justice agencies and local criminal justice officials and other citizens appointed by the Governor.

Contact: Terry Norris, Deputy Director
Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
10 Park Place South, Suite 200
Atlanta, GA 30303

Phone: 404-656-1721, voice
404-651-5894, fax

Hawaii

Process: competitive. Notifications of the availability of funds and requests for "concept papers" are sent to grantees and other interested organizations. Staff of the Resource Coordination Division report on the papers to the Governor's Committee on Crime, which meets with local representatives and makes recommendations to the Governor, who awards the funds.

Contact: Lari Koga, Administrator,
Criminal Justice Resource Manager
Resource Coordination Division
Department of the Attorney General
426 Queen Street, Honolulu, HI 96813.

Phone: 808-586-1151, voice
808-586-1373, fax

Idaho

Process: competitive. Requests for proposals are sent out and responses are reviewed by the Idaho Criminal Justice Council. The Council makes the final award decisions.

Contact: Cheri Elms, Grants Contract Officer
Support Services Bureau, or
Bill Overton, Chief of Public Affairs
Department of Law Enforcement
6111 Clinton, Boise, ID 83704

Phone: 208-327-7170, voice
208-327-7176, fax

Illinois

Process: formula-based. The Criminal Justice Information Authority holds public hearings across the State to notify criminal justice agencies of the availability of funds. Representatives of the agencies and members of the public provide statements of the problems in specific areas and brief summaries of proposals to address those problems. Staff of the Authority develop an allocation formula for the distribution of funds using the following factors: population; drug arrests; reported incidents of violent crime; treatment admissions; and participation in multijurisdictional efforts. The public statements obtained during the hearings are analyzed and priorities are identified and ranked. The priority needs are then compared to the county rankings and the 15 members of the Authority make final award decisions.

Contact: J. David Coldren, Executive Director
Criminal Justice Information Authority
120 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, IL 60606-3997

Phone: 312-793-8550, voice
312-793-8422, fax

Indiana

Process: competitive. The State Criminal Justice Institute asks local law enforcement and drug control organizations to rank top priorities for action. The responses are compiled and a statewide ranking is established. Funds are allocated to program areas according to these rankings--first to jurisdictions with established projects and second to jurisdictions seeking to establish projects in the specified area. In addition, some block grant funds are deposited in the Drug Free Communities Fund and are apportioned among law enforcement, treatment, education and rehabilitation projects. Grant applications are submitted by local agencies to the Institute; the Board of Trustees of the Institute has final authority for award decisions.

Contact: Doug Fowler, Director
Criminal Justice Division
Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
Room E209, 302 West Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Phone: 317-232-1230, voice
317-232-4979, fax

Iowa

Process: competitive. Public notice is given of the availability of funds and of the application process. Completed applications are reviewed by staff of the Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse as well as by committees composed of professionals in law enforcement, treatment, and education (depending upon the focus of the proposal) from State and local organizations. The Administrator for the Alliance reviews recommendations from the committees and the staff and makes final decisions on awards. These decisions may be appealed to the Drug Enforcement and Abuse Prevention Coordinator of the Alliance.

Contact: Martha Crist, Administrator
Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse
Lucas State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319

Phone: 515-281-4518, voice
515-242-6390, fax

Kansas

Process: competitive. Communities receive notification of State priorities, the availability of funds and application kits. Applicants submit proposals for projects based on the priorities established by the State in cooperation with local criminal justice agencies. A grant review committee, to consist of representatives from treatment, education and enforcement agencies, will review the applications and make recommendations to the Governor on grant awards. The Governor has final authority for awards.

Contact: Brent Bengtson, Director
Governor's Office of Drug Abuse Programs
900 Southwest Jackson
Landon Office Bldg., Room 112
Topeka, KS 66612-1572

Phone: 913-296-2584, voice
913-296-0043, fax

Kentucky

Process: discretionary. The Kentucky Crime Commission, whose members are appointed by the Governor, identifies priorities and program areas to be funded, in conjunction with Justice Cabinet staff. Applications are submitted from local governments following notification of the availability of funds. The Commission makes recommendations for allotments to the Secretary of the Justice Cabinet, who has final award authority.

Contact: Debra McGovern, Program Supervisor
Justice Cabinet
403 Wapping Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

Phone: 502-564-3251, voice
502-564-4840, fax

Louisiana

Process: formula-based. Awards are made to eight law enforcement regions based upon the formula developed ten years ago to distribute Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds. The formula is based upon population and arrest data.

Contact: Judy Mouton, Drug Program Manager,
Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
Room 708, 1885 Wooddale Blvd.
Baton Rouge, LA 70806

Phone: 504-925-3513, voice
504-925-1998, fax

Maine

Process: competitive. Local communities are notified of the availability of funds. Applications are reviewed by the State Justice Advisory Council, which makes the final award decisions.

Contact: David Giampetruzzi
Department of Public Safety
State House Station 42
Augusta, ME 04333

Phone: 207-582-8776, voice
207-582-5415, fax

Maryland

Process: competitive. Communities are notified of the availability of funds. Interested agencies submit brief proposals to the Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission. A panel consisting of representatives of the Commission's Law Enforcement Committee reviews the proposals and makes recommendations to the Executive Director of the Commission. The Director has final authority on awards.

Contact: Carol Mackowiak, Grants Manager
Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission
Suite 1105, 300 East Joppa Road
Towson, MD 21204-3016

Phone: 301-321-3521, voice
301-321-3116, fax

Massachusetts

Process: competitive and discretionary. The three largest municipalities in the State are assured of funding, generally based on the population of the cities. Smaller jurisdictions must submit applications which are evaluated on a competitive basis. The Committee on Criminal Justice receives the applications and a review board composed of Federal, State and local criminal justice representatives evaluate and rank the applications. Those applications assigned the highest rank by the review board are funded.

Contact: Phil Weiner, Director of Drug Enforcement
Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice
Room 2100, 100 Cambridge Street
Saltonstall Building, Boston, MA 02202

Phone: 617-727-6300, voice
617-727-5077, fax

Michigan

Process: competitive. Communities are notified of the availability of funds and of application packages, and are invited to a State technical assistance workshop on the application process. Completed applications are returned to the Office of Drug Control Policy and are reviewed by program and fiscal staff. Staff make recommendations to the Director of the Office, who has final award authority. The Director of the Office of Drug Control Policy reports directly to the Governor on all drug control issues.

Contact: Ardith DaFoe, Manager
Drug Enforcement Grants
Office of Drug Control Policy
P.O. Box 30026, Lansing, MI 48909

Phone: 517-373-2952, voice
517-373-2963, fax

Minnesota

Process: competitive. Funds are allocated among four categories of projects: law enforcement; corrections; human services; and the court system. Requests for proposals are sent out by appropriate State offices and applications are reviewed by specified committees within each department, with the exception of those dealing with law enforcement, which are reviewed by a 23 member Narcotics Enforcement Coordinating Committee (consisting of representatives of the criminal justice system). The review committees submit recommendations to the following decisionmaking officials: the Commissioner of Corrections; the Commissioner of Human Services; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and the Director of the Office of Drug Policy (law enforcement applications). In addition, the Chemical Abuse Prevention Resource Council (CAPRC) serves in an advisory capacity to the Office of Drug Policy. The Office of Drug Policy retains oversight responsibility.

Contact: Dan Bostrom, Grants Coordinator
Office of Drug Policy
Department of Public Safety
316 Transportation Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Phone: 612-296-1057, voice
612-297-7313, fax

Mississippi

Process: competitive. Localities receive notification of the availability of funds and of applications. Completed applications are sent to the Office of Public Safety Planning and are reviewed by staff. Priority is assigned to multijurisdictional task force projects. Staff make funding recommendations to the Director of the Office, who has final award authority.

Contact: Joyce Word, Program Manager
Office of Public Safety Planning, Justice Programs
301 West Pearl Street, Jackson, MS 39203

Phone: 601-949-2298, voice
601-960-4263, fax

Missouri

Process: competitive. Requests for proposals based upon ten priority areas identified in the State strategy are disseminated to the public; emphasis is given to the needs of metropolitan areas. Staff of the Department of Public Safety review the applications and make recommendations to the Director of Public Safety, who has final authority.

Contact: Ken Higgins, Program Specialist
Department of Public Safety
P.O. Box 749
Jefferson City, MO 65102

Phone: 314-751-4905, voice
314-634-2808, fax

Montana

Process: competitive. Public notice is given of the availability of funds by the Board of Crime Control, composed of 18 members appointed by the Governor. Members consist of criminal justice system representatives, legislators, local officials and citizens-at-large. Applications are submitted to and reviewed by a 5 member committee of the Board. The committee makes recommendations to the full board, which has final approval authority.

Contact: Edwin Hall, Administrator, or
Don Merritt, Fiscal and Grants Manager
Board of Crime Control
303 North Roberts, Helena, MT 59620

Phone: 406-444-3604, voice
406-444-4722, fax

Nebraska

Process: competitive. Notice is provided of the availability of funds pursuant to strategy areas. The State Crime Commission (an 18 member body with representatives from criminal justice, local governments, and members of the public appointed by the Governor) has final award authority.

Contact: Nancy Steeves, Federal Aid Administrator
Nebraska Crime Commission
P.O. Box 94946
Lincoln, NE 68509

Phone: 402-471-3416 or 471-2194, voice
402-471-2837, fax

Nevada

Process: competitive. Public organizations receive notification of the availability of funds. The Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement, and Treatment reviews applications and provides recommendations to the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety, who has final authority to make awards.

Contact: Mary Lynne Evans, Grants Administrator, or
Jan Capaldi, Assistant Director
Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety
555 Wright Way, Carson City, NV 89711

Phone: 702-687-4166, voice
702-687-6798, fax

New Hampshire

Process: competitive. Statewide strategy areas are publicized and interested grantees submit applications to the Office of the Attorney General. Staff review the applications and make recommendations on funding awards to the Attorney General, who has final award authority.

Contact: Mark C. Thompson
Director of Administration
Office of the Attorney General
State House Annex
Concord, NH 03301

Phone: 603-271-3658, voice
603-271-2110, fax

New Jersey

Process: discretionary. Meetings are held with State and local criminal justice representatives to discuss funding and program needs. Staff of the Division of Criminal Justice, Department of Law and Public Safety prepare a needs assessment document as part of the strategy. The State and local criminal justice representatives meet again to review the needs assessment, discuss the strategy, and make funding recommendations to the Attorney General, who has final award authority.

Contact: . Dennis O'Hara, Chief or
Theresa Martinac, Grants Coordinator
Department of Law and Public Safety
Office of the Attorney General
25 Market Street, CNO85
Trenton, NJ 08625

Phone: 609-984-2149, 609-292-4478, voice
609-292-8268, fax

New Mexico

Process: competitive. Application packages are disseminated to local governments and five regional meetings are held across the State to discuss the application process and the strategy areas. A five member independent review committee composed of criminal justice and education representatives review the submitted applications and score them according to criteria developed by the Department of Public Safety. The applications are ranked by strategy area, reviewed by the staff of the Department of Public Safety, and final award decisions are made by the Secretary of the Department.

Contact: Joyce Bustos, Chief
Grants Administration Section
Department of Public Safety
P.O. Box 1628
Santa Fe, NM 87504-1628

Phone: 505-827-3427, voice
505-827-3434, fax

New York

Process: formula-based and discretionary. Some of the funds are allocated among the counties through a formula consisting of the following variables: population; crime index; violent felony arrests; felony arrests; felony drug indictments; and felony drug arrests. The remaining funds are allocated on the basis of priorities developed through consultation between the Governor's office and the legislature. The Governor has final award authority.

Contact: Howard Schwartz, Director of Program Services
Division of Criminal Justice Services
Executive Park Tower, Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, NY 12203

Phone: 518-485-7919, voice
518-457-3089, fax

North Carolina

Process: competitive. The Governor's State Crime Commission, established by the legislature, consists of approximately 40 representatives of State and local criminal justice and social service agencies. The Commission notifies local governments of the availability of funds and reviews submitted applications. Funds are distributed according to a number of criteria including geographic dispersion and the involvement of multijurisdictional task forces. The Commission advises the Governor and the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety of award recommendations; the Governor retains final authority over grant awards.

Contact: Bruce Marsburn, Deputy Director
Office of the Governor's Crime Commission
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611

Phone: 919-733-4000, voice
919-733-7585, fax

North Dakota

Process: competitive. Office of the Attorney General notifies State and local criminal justice agencies of the availability of funds. Applications are reviewed by the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board, which consists of criminal justice and drug assistance officials appointed by the Attorney General. The Board makes funding recommendations to the Attorney General, who has final award authority.

Contact: Linda Llewellyn, Grants and Contracts Officer, or
William H. Broer, Jr., Director
Bureau of Criminal Investigation
P.O. Box 1054
Bismarck, ND 58502

Phone: 701-221-6180, voice
701-221-6158, fax

Ohio

Process: formula-based and competitive. The majority of the counties are divided into four administrative planning districts according to a ratio based on incidents of crime and population data. Funds are allocated among these districts and the six largest urban counties not included in those districts. Funds are awarded competitively within each district and among the urban counties. The Director of the Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services awards funds within the four districts and in three of the urban counties. Local planning agencies within the other three counties (those with criminal justice coordinating councils) award funds among those counties.

Contact: Georgia Hart Allerding
Grants Management Representative
Governor's Office of Criminal Justice Services
Suite 120, 400 East Town Street
Columbus, OH 43215

Phone: 614-466-7782, voice
614-466-0308, fax

Oklahoma

Process: competitive. The State strategies are developed by the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board, consisting of 13 voting members (State and local government officials appointed by the District Attorney's Council). Program areas are ranked within the strategy and communities are notified of the availability of funds. Staff of the Council review the applications and report to the Board, which has final award authority.

Contact: Susan Damron, Grants Administrator
District Attorney's Council
Suite 1800, 2200 Classen
Oklahoma City, OK 73106

Phone: 405-521-2349, voice
405-524-0581, fax

Oregon

Process: competitive. Communities are notified of the availability of funds and areas of emphasis. Applications for local grants are reviewed by subcommittees of the Governor's Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board. The Board recommends local grant awards to the Governor. Criminal Justice Services Division Staff recommend State grant awards to the Governor. The Governor has final authority over the approval of both local and State grant awards. The Board, appointed by the Governor, consists of 18 members representing criminal justice agencies, the legislature, the judicial branch, and human services agencies.

Contact: Jane Edwards, Federal Grants Manager
Criminal Justice Services Division
Executive Department
155 Cottage Street, N.E.
Salem, OR 97310

Phone: 503-373-1509, voice
503-378-8666, fax

Pennsylvania

Process: competitive. The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency establishes priorities for the use of drug control funds. Local agencies receive notification of the availability of funds and apply to the Commission, which has final award authority. Members of the Commission, appointed by the Governor, represent the following agencies: the legislature, the court system, service delivery agencies, corrections and law enforcement.

Contact: James Strader, Manager
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency
P.O. Box 1167
Federal Square Station
Harrisburg, PA 17108-1167

Phone: 717-787-2040, voice
717-783-7713, fax

Rhode Island

Process: discretionary. The State is divided into four task force areas. Drug activity is examined for each area, and the most recent data available are used to determine the percent of funds apportioned to each area. Every city and town receives funds. The Rhode Island Chiefs of Police Association makes allocation decisions, which are implemented by the Governor's Justice Commission.

Contact: Bill Martin, Director of Administration
Governor's Justice Commission
222 Quaker Lane
West Warwick, RI 02893

Phone: 401-277-2620, voice
401-277-1294, fax

South Carolina

Process: competitive. Once the program areas are identified in the strategy, notification is given to all possible applicants. Following a statewide meeting in which details are provided, applications are submitted. Staff of the Division of Public Safety Programs, Office of the Governor, consider applications in terms of each area's needs, the degree of innovation, cost effectiveness, and other criteria. Staff prepare a summary of each proposal and prepare recommendations that are subsequently considered by the Governor's executive staff. The Governor has final award authority.

Contact: William Collier, Program Administrator
Drug Control and System Improvement Program
Division of Public Safety Programs
Office of the Governor
1205 Pendleton Street, Columbia, SC 29201.

Phone: 803-734-0423, voice
803-734-0486, fax

South Dakota

Process: competitive. Notification of the availability of funds is sent to units of local government. Applications are submitted to a review committee which makes recommendations to the Governor's office, which has final award authority.

Contact: Don Brekke
Office of Attorney General
500 East Capitol
Pierre, SD 57501

Phone: 605-773-3215, voice
605-773-4106, fax

Tennessee

Process: formula-based. The majority of the funds are evenly divided among the 28 Judicial District Drug Task Forces. The remaining funds are distributed among the 8 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) based on population ratios.

Contact: Roy J. McKuhen
Criminal Justice Coordinator
Suite 302 John Sevier Bldg.
500 Charlotte Avenue
Nashville, TN 37243-1600

Phone: 615-741-3784, voice
615-741-4390, fax

Texas

Process: competitive process. State priorities, established through public hearings, form the basis for requests for proposals distributed throughout the State. In addition, a one-day seminar is held for potential applicants to discuss the priorities and the application process. Proposals are submitted to the Governor's Drug Policy Subcommittee, which consists of Federal, State and local criminal justice representatives as well as State human service officials. Subcommittee staff review the proposals and presents them to the Subcommittee members, who then make funding recommendations to the Governor. The Governor has final award authority.

Contact: John Coffel, Director
Texas Narcotics Control Program
Governor's Office
Criminal Justice Division
P.O. Box 12428
Austin, TX 78711

Phone: 512-463-1919, voice
512-463-1705, fax

Utah

Process: competitive. Requests for proposals are sent to State and local criminal justice agencies, along with a copy of the work plan that summarizes State priorities. A committee composed of local, State and Federal criminal justice representatives reviews the proposals and makes final award decisions. The Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice administers and monitors the funded grant programs.

Contact: Laura Lewis, Grant Program Manager
Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice
101 State Capitol
Salt Lake City, UT 84114

Phone: 801-538-1031, voice
801-538-1024, fax

Vermont

Process: competitive. The State strategy is drafted by the Department of Public Safety with the cooperation and assistance of the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) Steering Committee. The Steering Committee consists of representatives from all Federal law enforcement agencies in Vermont, the Chiefs of Police Association, the Sheriffs Association, Departments of Corrections and States Attorneys and the Attorney General's office. The final strategy is reviewed by the LECC and the Governor's policy board and then formalized. Completed applications are sent to the Department of Public Safety, which has final authority to award funds.

Contact: Captain Donald Ravenna, Commander
Special Investigations Unit
Department of Public Safety
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05671

Phone: 802-244-8781, voice
802-244-1106, fax

Virginia

Process: competitive. Localities are notified of the availability of funds and of program areas eligible for funding. These areas are based on the State strategy which, in turn, is based on input received from local and State officials as well as analysis of available data. Application forms and instructions are sent to those who, as a result of the notice, make a request. Completed applications are sent to the Department of Criminal Justice Services. Department staff review and score each application and grants are awarded based on the scoring and the availability of funds.

Contact: Joe Marshall, Programs Coordinator
Department of Criminal Justice Services
805 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Phone: 804-786-1577, voice
804-371-8981, fax

Washington

Process: competitive and discretionary. Some of the funds are awarded competitively to local law enforcement agencies that apply for narcotics task force funds. Applications are rated by a peer review panel consisting of local law enforcement officials, prosecutors, and State officials. The panel makes recommendations to the State Drug Policy Board, which makes recommendations to the Director of the Department of Community Development, who makes the award. Other funds are awarded on a discretionary basis for the statewide prosecutorial program and are used to hire deputy prosecutors in counties determined to have the greatest need to prosecute drug cases.

Contact: Michelle Boyd, Section Manager
Community Protection Section
Department of Community Development
9th & Columbia Bldg., MS/GH-51
Olympia, WA, 98504

Phone: 206-586-7658, voice
206-586-6868, fax

West Virginia

Process: competitive. Notices of the availability of funds are sent to every unit of local government and chief law enforcement officer in the State. Applications are reviewed and ruled upon by the State Drug Control Policy Board which is composed primarily of local law enforcement officials, some State officials, and non-voting Federal officials. The Governor awards the funds; to date awards have been made as recommended by the Board.

Contact: James Albert, Manager
Criminal Justice and Highway Safety Office
1204 Kanawha Blvd. East
Charleston, WV 25301

Phone: 304-348-8814, voice
304-348-0391, fax

Wisconsin

Process: formula-based and competitive. The Governor's Law Enforcement and Crime Commission makes recommendations to the Governor on all Federal Anti-Drug Abuse block grant funds. The Governor has final award authority. Eighty percent of the funds are distributed among local jurisdictions through a formula based on the following factors: population (40%); total crime index offenses (40%); and drug sale arrests (20%). The remaining 20 percent is allocated in accordance with this formula as well as other relevant factors such as past performance, unique program components or needs, coordination with other agencies, and demonstrated effectiveness.

Contact: Nathaniel E. Robinson, Administrative Officer
Office of Justice Assistance
Second Floor, 222 State Street
Madison, WI 53702

Phone: 608-266-3323, voice
608-266-6676, fax

Wyoming

Process: discretionary. State and local agencies combine into regional teams (there are six regions). The State Division of Criminal Investigations oversees all of the teams and sets the budgets for each region. Costs are apportioned among the counties in each region based on the State strategy. All funds are used for drug enforcement teams in the regions.

Contact: Tom Pagel, Deputy Director
Division of Criminal Investigations
316 West 22d Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002

Phone: 307-777-7181, voice
307-777-7252, fax

APPENDIX B: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Since enactment of the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act, many hearings have been held by congressional committees on drug law enforcement activities of State and local governments. Some hearings concentrated on the Byrne programs; others were intended to compile data from non-Federal officials on the crime and drug problems in their areas and on their use of Byrne program funds as well as other Federal assistance.

This appendix is an annotated bibliography of hearings that specifically focus on the Byrne programs or include information on activities funded through the programs. It is not a comprehensive bibliography of all congressional hearings on the crime and drug problem. Citations for hearings are organized by the year in which the hearing was held; serial hearings held over the span of two years are identified separately. The appendix includes hearings published in calendar years 1989 through 1991 (roughly since enactment of the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act).

1989

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies. Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1990. Part 2, Department of Justice. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearings, Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1989. 1,895 p.

Contains budget submission for the Byrne programs for fiscal year 1990. See pages 290, 326-327, 332.

----- Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1990. Part 9, National Drug Control Strategy. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, Sept. 13, 1989. 87 p.

Discussion of supplemental request includes questions and answers on State and local law enforcement assistance, pages 76-77.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture Subcommittee. Federal Strategies to Investigate and Prosecute Major Narcotics Traffickers. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, Apr. 4, 1989. 121 p.

Includes discussion of the Byrne program as part of the overall Federal strategy to investigate and prosecute narcotics organizations.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Department of Justice Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1990. 101st Cong., 1st Sess. Hearing, May 2, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1989. 148 p.

Contains testimony of Attorney General Thornburgh on various issues, including statement on funding of the Byrne program (p. 26).

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Crime. National Drug Control Strategy. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, Sept. 7, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 127 p.

The Director of the ONDCP, William Bennett, and Members discussed the role of the Byrne program in the National Drug Strategy and funding levels for the program (pages 15-16, 21-22, 34-35).

U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. Drug and Crime Public Hearing. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, May 12, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 46 p.

Includes discussion with local sheriff on distribution of funds to localities, block grant intent (p. 12-13) and drug abuse education programs.

----- The Drug Enforcement Crisis at the Local Level. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, May 31, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 305 p.

Local officials testified regarding the uses of Byrne program funds and the need to provide direct funding to localities.

----- Drug Problem and Public Housing. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, June 15, 1989. 227 p.

Includes examples of enforcement techniques used in public housing units (p. 195-200).

----- The Federal Drug Strategy. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, Sept. 25, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 199 p.

Drug control enforcement activities in New Jersey are discussed. Includes recommendation for direct funding of localities (p. 31-32)

----- National Drug Control Strategy. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, Sept. 13, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 65 p.

Testimony of then-Director of ONDCP, William Bennett, on Federal support for State and local law enforcement activities (p. 28, 32, 35).

----- National Drug Control Strategy Goals and the Root Causes of Drug Addiction and Drug Crime. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, Nov. 15, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 160 p.

Statements by the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (pages 68-83) urge funding of State and local law enforcement as part of the National Drug Strategy.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government. The Frontline of the U.S. War on Drugs: The Southwest Border. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, June 28, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 80 p.

State and local criminal justice officials discuss enforcement activities such as multijurisdictional task forces. Includes statistics on the increased number of drug cases processed with Federal assistance and comments on the Byrne program.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Oversight of Federal Drug Policy Programs Affecting State and Local Governments. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, Sept. 21, 1989. 153 p.

State and local government officials testified regarding the need for Federal assistance, particularly for drug treatment programs.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Subcommittee on General Services, Federalism, and the District of Columbia. Federal-State-Local Solutions to Crime and Drug Abuse. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, May 9, 1989. 372 p.

Local officials from Philadelphia, Nashville and Washington, D.C. testified on law enforcement and drug control activities, including those funded through the Byrne program. Contains copy of 1988 Statewide drug control plan for Maryland (p. 115-174).

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. Drugs and Public Housing. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, May 10, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1989. 253 p.

Representatives of public housing agencies described law enforcement efforts in housing units.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Confirmation Hearings of Federal Appointments to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (Bennett, Walton, and Morris). 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearings, March 1, 2, June 6, and Sept. 20, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. 476 p.

Discussion with Reggie Walton, nominee for Associate Director, includes discussion of linkage between State and local enforcement efforts and the National Strategy (June 6 hearing).

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Courts and Administrative Practice. Drug Abuse. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearings, Apr. 26, 27 and 28, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 457 p.

State and local officials discuss law enforcement drug education programs and enforcement efforts in Alabama.

-----. Incarceration and Alternative Sanctions for Drug Offenders. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, July 25, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 117 p.

Discussion of shock incarceration or boot camp programs that could be funded through the Byrne program.

-----. Review of the National Drug Control Strategy. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearings, Sept. 7, 12, Oct. 3, 31, 1989. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990, 1991. 3 volumes.

Includes discussion of State and local law enforcement efforts as part of the drug control strategy and statement on funding for localities (pages 111-116,

part 1), perspective of State officials (pages 122-140, Part 1), description of law enforcement efforts (pages 98-127, Part 2)

1989/1990

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture. Oversight of Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Programs Administered by the Department of Justice. 101st Cong., 1st and 2d Sessions. Hearings, June 30, July 15, 16, 1989 and May 30, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. 443 p.

A series of field hearings were held in the States of West Virginia, New Mexico and California (two locations) on law enforcement and drug control efforts in those States. Includes testimony from State and local law enforcement officials and prosecutors on the Byrne program as well as other sources of Federal enforcement assistance.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations. Drugs and Violence: The Criminal Justice System in Crisis. 101st Cong., 1st Sess., Hearings, June 26, 28, 1989 and March 19, May 21, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1989, 1990. 3 volumes.

A series of field hearings were held in Georgia (2 hearings), Detroit, Michigan and Portland, Maine. Criminal justice officials, narcotics addicts and others testified on enforcement and demand reduction activities. Includes drug strategy for the State of Michigan (vol. 2, p. 256) and discussion of intergovernmental drug enforcement strategy in Maine (vol. 3, p. 123).

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Review of the Second National Drug Control Strategy. 101st Cong., 1st and 2d Sessions, Hearings, Dec. 12, 1989 and Feb. 2, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. 257 p.

Includes endorsements by local officials for direct funding of localities (p. 27, 30), involvement of Justice Department officials in the establishment of discretionary program priorities (p. 76), a drug strategy (1989) for Philadelphia (p. 101-163), treatment for offenders (p. 175)

1990

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1992. Part 2: Department of Justice. 102d Cong., 1st Sess., Hearings, Mar. 7, 11, 12, 1991. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. 2 vols.

Budget justification for the Office of Justice Programs is presented and discussed in the second volume, pages 2119-2220.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Budget. Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 1991. Drug War: Views of the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearing, Feb. 9, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 415 p.

Testimony from William Bennet, then-Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, includes information on the Byrne program as well as other Federal drug control assistance programs, pages 75-157.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Department of Justice Authorization for Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1991. 101st Cong., 2d Sess. Hearing, May 16, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 220 p.

Contains testimony of Attorney General Thornburgh on various issues, including the Administration position of support for a 50/50 cost share ratio for the Byrne formula grant program (p. 91).

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture. Grant Programs Administered by the Department of Justice. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearings, April 18, 24 and May 24, 1990. 240 p.

A series of oversight hearings on the Byrne programs were held and focused primarily on issues such as the timely distribution of discretionary program application packages and related information by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the status of required evaluation studies, administrative coordination difficulties within the Office of Justice Programs, and discretionary program priorities.

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. Oversight Hearings on Emerging Criminal Justice Issues. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearings, March 27, Apr. 19, July 23, and August 15, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. 468 p.

The August 15 hearing (pages 365-468) focused on alternative sentencing programs for offenders and included discussions of substance abuse treatment programs in criminal justice systems and transitional programs for offenders. Programs such as these may be, and are funded through the Byrne programs.

U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. Anti-Drug Efforts in West Palm Beach. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearing, March 2, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 236 p.

Includes testimony of State and local law enforcement officials and service providers on treatment, education and law enforcement activities in Florida. Also contains statement from OJP official on the Byrne program (pages 207-209).

----- Drug Crisis in Hawaii. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearing, Jan. 13, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 241 p.

State and local officials discuss drug control law enforcement efforts including drug abuse education. Includes a summary of the State's drug control program.

----- The Federal Strategy on the Southwest Border. 101st Cong., 2d Sess. Hearing, Dec. 10, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 149 p.
Includes discussion of drug abuse education programs,

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies. Federal, State, and Local Response to the Drug Crisis. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearings, Feb. 12, 13 and 14, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 389 p.

Statements by State and local officials include references to drug abuse education enforcement programs carried out by law enforcement officials. Also contains discussion of allocation of block grant funds within the criminal justice system (pages 116-118, 194, 248, 253).

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies. Administering Antidrug Programs in Iowa: Federal, State, and Local Coordination. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearing, Jan. 10, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 91 p.

Witnesses described State and local drug control programs including law enforcement drug education projects and enforcement programs. Includes chart showing enforcement, treatment and drug education programs and amount of Federal and non-Federal funds allocated to each program (pages 9-17). Also includes information on State drug control strategy and policies.

----- The Drug Problem in Sioux City-A Multistate Approach to Drug Control. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearing, Feb. 14, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 34 p.

Includes information on local drug law enforcement efforts such as multijurisdictional task forces.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government. Southwest Border High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Designation. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearing, July 30, 1990. 89 p.

State and local officials describe coordinated law enforcement efforts along the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) of the Southwest Border.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Drug Problems in Arkansas: The State and Local Response. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearing, January 17, 1990. 125 p.

Includes testimony of State and local officials, offenders and service providers on the drug abuse problem in Arkansas, with references to use of Byrne program funds.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Governmental Affairs. Ohio's Drug War. 101st Cong., 1st and 2d Sessions, Hearings, Dec. 8, 1989, Feb. 13, 1990. 288 p.

Includes testimony of State and local officials and references to activities funded through the Byrne program, notably drug education reduction programs.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Department of Justice Authorization. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearings, Apr. 3 and May 8, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. 356 p.

Attorney General Thornburgh testified on the fiscal year 1991 budget request, including the Office of Justice Programs (pages 77-78), the allocation of discretionary program funds to Federal agencies (pages 88-89, 93-98, 221-224), funding of State courts (pages 130-132), and discretionary funding priorities (pages 132-136).

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on the Constitution. Drugs and Crack in Illinois. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearing, Apr. 11, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. 105 p.

State and local law enforcement officials testified at a field hearing in Chicago on the spread of crack cocaine in Illinois. Several witnesses discussed the use of Federal funds for drug abuse prevention education programs and multijurisdictional task forces.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Drug Treatment in the Criminal Justice System. 101st Cong., 2d Sess., Hearing, May 2, 1990. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1990. 204 p.

Includes statements of OJP and BJA officials on Federal funds for law enforcement assistance, particularly the allocation of discretionary funds for treatment programs. (pages 43-63)

1991

U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture. Office of Justice Programs' Criminal Justice Assistance Programs: Problems and Solutions. 102d Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, Feb. 20, 1991. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. 98 p.

Oversight hearing on OJP management issues. Includes discussion of reports issued by two Department of Justice entities, the Office of the Inspector General and the Management Division. The Inspector General report focused on grant management procedures followed by the OJP and the Management Division report reviewed issues surrounding the administrative structure of the OJP and its five agencies.

U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control. Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking in Western New York: Assessing the Threat on the Northern Border. 102d Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, July 15, 1991. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1991. 219 p.

Includes references to law enforcement drug education programs in up-State New York and law enforcement activities of police departments.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Treasury, U.S. Postal Service, and General Government. New York High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, FY91. 102d Cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, June 25, 1990. 63 p.

Local officials testified regarding drug enforcement activities in New York City and surrounding areas, including discussion by Mayor Dinkins of funding problems (pages 43-51).

U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Indian Affairs. Indian Anti-Drug Abuse Amendments of 1991. 102d cong., 1st Sess., Hearing, May 23, 1991. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 301 p.

Primarily focuses on alcohol and drug treatment, but includes some discussion of drug law enforcement efforts by Indian tribes which may be funded through the Byrne program.

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

CONTROLLING DRUG ABUSE IN AMERICA'S CITIES

**A 30-City Survey on the Implementation of
Anti-Drug Abuse Act Block Grant Programs
and on Local Drug Control Efforts**

September, 1990



THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

06/24/93 16:08

202 307 1382

OJP

001/001

Office of Justice Programs
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Formula Grant Program
(Amounts in thousands)

State/Territory	1993 Allocations	Proposed 1994 Level Allocations*	Difference
Alabama.....	\$6,884	\$4,980	-\$1,904
Alaska.....	1,870	1,353	-517
Arizona.....	6,401	4,631	-1,770
Arkansas.....	4,438	3,210	-1,228
California.....	44,349	32,082	-12,267
Colorado.....	5,870	4,245	-1,624
Connecticut.....	5,747	4,157	-1,590
Delaware.....	2,027	1,466	-561
District of Columbia	1,910	1,381	-529
Florida.....	19,977	14,481	-5,526
Georgia.....	10,495	7,592	-2,903
Hawaii.....	2,675	1,935	-740
Idaho.....	2,538	1,836	-702
Illinois.....	17,506	12,664	-4,842
Indiana.....	9,082	6,548	-2,534
Iowa.....	5,040	3,646	-1,394
Kansas.....	4,613	3,337	-1,276
Kentucky.....	6,349	4,592	-1,757
Louisiana.....	7,117	5,148	-1,969
Maine.....	2,817	2,038	-779
Maryland.....	7,983	5,775	-2,208
Massachusetts.....	9,602	6,846	-2,756
Michigan.....	14,407	10,422	-3,985
Minnesota.....	7,373	5,334	-2,039
Mississippi.....	4,751	3,437	-1,314
Missouri.....	8,406	6,082	-2,326
Montana.....	2,209	1,558	-611
Nebraska.....	3,328	2,407	-921
Nevada.....	2,887	2,089	-798
New Hampshire.....	2,632	1,904	-728
New Jersey.....	12,115	8,764	-3,351
New Mexico.....	3,263	2,361	-902
New York.....	26,790	19,380	-7,410
North Carolina.....	10,658	7,710	-2,948
North Dakota.....	1,962	1,420	-542
Ohio.....	16,645	12,061	-4,604
Oklahoma.....	5,582	4,038	-1,544
Oregon.....	5,221	3,777	-1,444
Pennsylvania.....	18,102	13,098	-5,007
Rhode Island.....	2,488	1,800	-688
South Carolina.....	6,130	4,435	-1,695
South Dakota.....	2,059	1,490	-569
Tennessee.....	8,115	5,871	-2,244
Texas.....	25,780	18,649	-7,131
Utah.....	3,580	2,890	-690
Vermont.....	1,665	1,349	-316
Virginia.....	10,018	7,245	-2,770
Washington.....	8,208	5,938	-2,270
West Virginia.....	3,624	2,622	-1,002
Wisconsin.....	8,118	5,873	-2,245
Wyoming.....	1,713	1,239	-474
American Samoa.....	795 a/	575 a/	-220
Guam.....	1,247	902	-345
N. Mariana Islands..	391 a/	283 a/	-108
Puerto Rico.....	6,076	4,396	-1,680
Virgin Islands.....	1,203	870	-333
Total.....	423,000	306,000	-117,000

411 - 94

- g/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two Territories are considered as one state and the total amount available is allocated by percentage: 1993: American Samoa (67% - \$574,620); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$391,380); 1994: American Samoa (67% - \$574,860); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$383,140).
- * Allocations are for comparison purposes only and do not represent actual allocations. Allocations of the 1994 appropriation for these two Territories will be calculated using

06/24/93 16:58

202 307 1382

OJP

0001/001

Office of Justice Programs
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Formula Grant Program
(Amounts in thousands)

State/Territory	1993 Allocations	Proposed 1994 Level Allocations	Difference
Alabama.....	\$6,884	\$4,980	-\$1,904
Alaska.....	1,870	1,353	-517
Arizona.....	6,401	4,631	-1,770
Arkansas.....	4,438	3,210	-1,228
California.....	44,349	32,082	-12,267
Colorado.....	5,870	4,245	-1,624
Connecticut.....	5,747	4,157	-1,590
Delaware.....	2,027	1,466	-561
District of Columbia	1,910	1,381	-529
Florida.....	19,977	14,451	-5,526
Georgia.....	10,495	7,592	-2,903
Hawaii.....	2,675	1,935	-740
Idaho.....	2,538	1,836	-702
Illinois.....	17,806	12,664	-4,842
Indiana.....	9,082	6,348	-2,504
Iowa.....	5,040	3,646	-1,394
Kansas.....	4,613	3,337	-1,276
Kentucky.....	6,349	4,592	-1,757
Louisiana.....	7,117	5,148	-1,969
Maine.....	2,817	2,036	-779
Maryland.....	7,963	5,775	-2,208
Massachusetts.....	9,602	6,946	-2,656
Michigan.....	14,407	10,422	-3,985
Minnesota.....	7,373	5,334	-2,039
Mississippi.....	4,751	3,437	-1,314
Missouri.....	8,406	6,082	-2,326
Montana.....	2,209	1,598	-611
Nebraska.....	3,328	2,407	-921
Nevada.....	2,887	2,089	-798
New Hampshire.....	2,632	1,904	-728
New Jersey.....	12,115	8,764	-3,351
New Mexico.....	3,263	2,361	-902
New York.....	26,790	19,380	-7,410
North Carolina.....	10,658	7,710	-2,948
North Dakota.....	1,962	1,420	-542
Ohio.....	16,645	12,041	-4,604
Oklahoma.....	5,582	4,038	-1,544
Oregon.....	5,221	3,777	-1,444
Pennsylvania.....	18,102	13,094	-5,007
Rhode Island.....	2,488	1,800	-688
South Carolina.....	6,130	4,435	-1,695
South Dakota.....	2,059	1,490	-569
Tennessee.....	8,115	5,871	-2,244
Texas.....	25,780	18,649	-7,131
Utah.....	3,550	2,890	-660
Vermont.....	1,665	1,349	-316
Virginia.....	10,018	7,245	-2,770
Washington.....	8,208	5,938	-2,270
West Virginia.....	3,624	2,622	-1,002
Wisconsin.....	8,116	5,873	-2,245
Wyoming.....	1,713	1,239	-474
American Samoa.....	795 a/	575 a/	-220
Guam.....	1,247	902	-345
N. Mariana Islands..	391 a/	283 a/	-108
Puerto Rico.....	6,076	4,396	-1,680
Virgin Islands.....	1,203	870	-333
Total.....	423,000	306,000	-117,000

g/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two Territories are considered as one state and the total amount available is allocated by percentage: 1993: American Samoa (67% - \$794,620); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$391,360); 1994: American Samoa (67% - \$574,860); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$283,140).
* Allocations are for comparison purposes only and do not represent actual allocations.
When enactment of the 1994 appropriations act, actual allocations will be calculated using

TALKING POINTS ON STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDING (FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY -- NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION)

The Administration's FY 95 budget provides full funding for the Senate crime bill -- \$2.4 billion in FY 95 -- and includes a more than 300% increase in assistance to state and local law enforcement. These funds make it possible to dramatically increase aid to the front lines of the war on crime, while also reducing the need for smaller Byrne Grant programs.

The Byrne Grant program consist of a \$50 million discretionary grant component and a formula grant component that was funded at \$358 million in FY 94, and an additional \$66.5 million in other grants. States use these monies for multi-jurisdictional task forces to target drug traffickers; drug enforcement near designated Drug-Free zones; correctional options grants, which include drug treatment and alternative sentencing such as boot camps; DARE or similar drug education programs; community policing demonstration programs; and miscellaneous projects.

The FY 95 budget zeros out the formula component of the Byrne program (-\$358 million) -- but doubles the discretionary component from \$50 million to \$100 million. The budget also assumes full funding of the Senate crime bill -- \$2.4 billion in FY 95 -- and includes a net increase of about \$1.884 billion in state and local law enforcement assistance.

CRIME INVESTMENTS IN BUDGET MORE THAN MAKE-UP FOR BYRNE CUTS

- The Administration's budget proposes a total increase in anti-crime spending of \$3.2 billion -- most of which is for state and local law enforcement assistance. This is a net increase in state and local law enforcement assistance of more than 300%.
- By fully funding the crime bill, the Administration's budget increases funding for most of the activities currently funded through the Byrne program -- community policing, Brady Bill implementation (upgrading state criminal justice records), crime prevention programs, boot camps and other alternative sentencing options.
- Other crime investments that will help fund state and local programs include an increase in Byrne discretionary grants from \$50 to \$100 million, and an increase in juvenile justice programs from \$103 million to \$172 million.
- Overall crime spending increases by \$3.2 BILLION, or 21%, in the President's budget.

DESPITE BYRNE CUTS, THE OVERALL DRUG BUDGET HAS ALSO INCREASED

- Overall drug control spending increases by \$1 billion, or 9%, in the President's budget.

- The drug budget includes dramatic increases for drug treatment (+14%) and prevention and education (+28%) -- without cutting law enforcement/criminal justice programs (+4%) or important international drug efforts (+22%). Only interdiction programs have been noticeably cut (-7%).
- Drug budget increases also overlap with programs that are currently funded through Byrne formula grants -- community policing, criminal justice drug treatment, drug education and prevention in our schools.

COMMITMENT TO WORK WITH GOVERNORS, MAYORS ON CRIME BILL FUNDING

- The Nation's Governors and Mayors recently visited with the President to discuss crime, violence and drugs -- and there is no disagreement between the Administration, states and cities that we need to spend more money at the state and local level to do something about crime and drugs.
- Over the next few months, as Congress considers crime legislation and the Administration's budget, we will work with cities and states and Members of Congress to determine how to best spend and distribute the significant crime investments proposed by the President.
- In the end, NO state will receive less crime and drug money under the Administration's budget than it currently receives under the Byrne Grant formula program.



NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION

December 10, 1993

PRESIDENT

James Thomas†
Executive Director,
Pennsylvania Commission on
Crime and Delinquency

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT

William R. Woodward†
Director,
Division of Criminal Justice,
Colorado Department of Public Safety

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Barbara McDonald†
Director of Research and Planning,
Research and Development Division,
Chicago Police Department,
Chicago, Illinois

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

Gwen A. Holden

GENERAL COUNSEL

Thomas J. Madden
Venable, Baetjer, Howard & Civiletti,
Washington, D.C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

James H. Benham
Chief of Police,
Pocatello Police Department,
Pocatello, Idaho
Joseph M. Claps
First Assistant Attorney General,
Illinois Office
of the Attorney General

Lindsay G. Dorrier, Jr.
Director,
Virginia Department
of Criminal Justice Services

J. Price Foster
Professor,
Justice Administration,
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Richard N. Harris
Attorney at Law/Consultant,
Middlethian, Virginia

Ann Jaede
Program Director,
Minnesota Office of Strategic
and Long Range Planning

Michael A. Lavin†
Chief of Staff,
Governor's Office,
State of Montana

Robert L. Lester
Director,
District of Columbia
Office of Criminal Justice
Plans and Analysis

Jerome E. McElroy
Executive Director,
New York City Criminal
Justice Agency

Thomas J. O'Reilly
Administrator,
New Jersey Department
of Law and Public Safety,
Office of the Attorney General

Michael C. Prentice
Assistant Director,
Administrative Services Division,
Idaho Department of
Law Enforcement

Mark C. Thompson†
Director of Administration,
New Hampshire Office of
the Attorney General

John M. Underwood
Lieutenant,
Reynoldsburg Police Department,
Reynoldsburg, Ohio

**The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500**

Dear Mr. President:

Earlier this week, you met with a coalition of major city mayors and chiefs of police to hear their request for additional federal assistance for urban-centered crime control programs. I am writing on behalf of the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to urge you to take no action in response to that request, which we are certain would undermine states' authority and capacity to respond to the public safety needs and priorities of all jurisdictions within their borders.

In particular, the NCJA urges you to preserve the integrity of the state-administered federal assistance delivery system currently in place under the U. S. Department of Justice-administered Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance discretionary and formula grant programs and to employ that delivery system in the distribution of any future criminal justice grant-in-aid programs, including financial assistance specifically intended for local governments.

Furthermore, the NCJA urges you to support full funding for the Byrne Memorial grant programs in the fiscal year 1995 budget that you will send to the Congress early next year. When the federal Office of Management and Budget completes its preliminary recommendations for spending for federal agencies and programs, we are hopeful that recommendations covering the U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs will include a sufficient allotment to preserve the viability of the Byrne Memorial grant programs.

As you may know, the NCJA is the Washington, D. C.-based special interest group that represents states on crime control and public safety matters. Its core membership consists of high-level state executive branch officials who have been designated by their governors as their states' NCJA representatives. In addition, under a cooperative agreement with the National Governors' Association (NGA), the NCJA, since 1982, has provided staff support for the NGA on justice and public safety matters. The NCJA focuses its work on helping to develop and implement national policy in the criminal justice field and on helping states address their criminal justice-related problems. For more than 20 years, the NCJA has observed closely the performance of federal grant-in-aid programs in criminal justice.

In 1968, the Congress acted upon the recommendations of President Lyndon Johnson's National Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and enacted the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, creating the first comprehensive program of financial aid to states and local governments for crime control.

†Denotes Executive Committee

For a quarter of a century, the Safe Streets Act grant programs -- the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (1968-84), the Justice Assistance (1984-86), State and Local Narcotics Assistance (1986-88), and most recently, the Drug Control and Systems Improvement/Byrne Memorial grant programs (1988-present) -- have provided state and local governments with the impetus and fiscal means to develop, test, and replicate new and innovative approaches to preventing and controlling crime. The amount of funds devoted to these programs has varied drastically from year to year, ranging from \$732 million in 1975 to \$70 million in 1988. In fiscal year 1994, the appropriation for the Byrne Memorial grant program was cut by six percent from the previous year's funding level after being sustained at \$473 million each year for three fiscal years. However, the strength of these grant-in-aid programs has been in the inducement and flexibility that they have provided the states and the local governments to identify crime priorities and to experiment with new programs that address crime problems.

This experimentation and innovation by states and local governments under Safe Streets Act grant-in-aid programs produced, and continue to produce under the Byrne Memorial grant program, many significant and lasting criminal justice initiatives. Before there was a federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant program established in the Justice Department, Safe Streets Act funds were used to create the first community-based youth services bureaus for troubled youth and to establish juvenile officers in police agencies. Before there were federal drug treatment block grant funds available from the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Safe Streets Act dollars were used to develop and test drug testing protocols to screen arrestee and correctional populations and treatment programs for incarcerated drug-dependent offenders. In the 1970s, Safe Streets Act funds helped move the then institution-based Massachusetts youth corrections program to a more community-based system and set the stage for major reform in juvenile justice practices across the nation. Safe Streets Act funds supported the development of, and continue today to provide funds for, the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC), intensive supervision probation, day fines, AIDS awareness training for law enforcement, and career criminal programs, and the funds currently are being used to develop training for police on implementation of the Americans with Disabilities Act. Safe Streets Act funds likewise have been, and continue to be, used extensively to develop and implement programs to improve the administration and operation of criminal justice agencies and their programs. Byrne Memorial and predecessor Safe Streets Act programs have funded development of management information systems, crime statistics data collection, case tracking protocols, and personnel development and training curricula. Safe Streets Act funds were used to develop and test the community policing and boot camps programs, concepts that are at the center of your own crime control strategy and which today receive substantial funding under the Byrne Memorial grant program.

Moreover, the Safe Streets Act funds delivery system that is employed by the Byrne Memorial program is as efficient, effective, and accountable as any mechanism for distribution of aid to state and local governments in the entirety of the federal government. States and local governments often have been at odds with each other over spending priorities and allocations, and cities consistently have fought the states for control of the Safe Streets Act grant funds. However, despite numerous challenges from major city mayors and other local government officials, the Congress repeatedly has placed responsibility for administration of crime control grant-in-aid programs in the hands of the states.

The Congress has preserved the Safe Streets Act delivery system for the simple reason that no other option for management of federal aid to states and local governments has been as extensively tested or has performed as efficiently and effectively in planning for the allotment, coordinating the distribution, accounting for the expenditure, and evaluating the impact of federal funds. In addition:

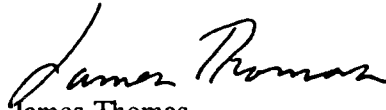
- An effective national anti-crime strategy entails close, cooperative efforts between federal, state, and local governments. Maintaining financial support for anti-crime initiatives once federal support expires is vital to the long-term success of such a strategy. The states, rather than the local governments, are in the best position to provide the necessary financial support for anti-crime programs.
- The vast majority of programs for which the Congress appropriates funds require a non-federal monetary match; in most cases, 25 percent of the total cost of the program. However, local governments historically have found it difficult to meet most match requirements, as they often demand substantial expenditures. Therefore, the responsibilities of providing matching funds and disbursing federal funds have been assumed by the states. States would be very reluctant to provide the local governments with matching funds for programs over which the states have no control.
- Federal aid to local governments in practice carries with it the implicit mandate that the states will assume the costs of federally funded grant programs once federal funding expires. Federal funding for the Police Hiring Supplement Program, which was designed to hire additional police officers or rehire laid off officers, was provided directly to local governments; when the grant period expires in three years, localities will be hard-pressed to continue the program without financial support from the states. If the states do not assume the costs of continuing the police hiring program, the initiative will have been, for all intents and purposes, a short-term remedy for a problem that requires a long-term solution.
- An increase in the number of arrests that may follow the expected influx of police officers under the "Cops on the Beat" program currently pending before the Congress could further burden the court and corrections systems, which are primarily state financed. Direct funding to local governments with no concurrent funding increase for the states would not improve the administration of anti-crime programs; however, it would have a detrimental impact on the administration of justice in the states.
- State governments are in the best position to determine their states' needs and to formulate statewide crime control strategies that do not exclude one area in favor of another. Moreover, states are responsible for financing and administering the corrections, courts, and in many jurisdictions, prosecution, defense, and probation functions of the criminal justice system. In sparsely populated jurisdictions, states also support and provide law enforcement services for rural communities. Most states provide policing for state highway systems and fund and manage laboratory, training, and other support services for local law enforcement agencies. Already, the majority of states pass through to local governments in excess of two-thirds of their Byrne Memorial formula grant allocations in any given fiscal year. Most states provide financial and other types of support for local criminal justice expenditures from other non-federal sources. And many states contribute funds to help local governments meet federal matching requirements and continue successful programs when federal support terminates. This nation's urban centers are the principal beneficiaries of state and federal aid for crime control programs. However, anti-crime efforts and spending on the nation's inner cities should not deny rural areas the crime-fighting resources that they increasingly require. Appropriating the bulk of Byrne Memorial and other federal crime control grant-in-aid funds directly to local units of government may have the net effect of focusing the national crime agenda exclusively on urban areas and disrupting and undermining state and local cooperation in addressing crime problems.

The President
December 10, 1993
Page 4

Mr. President, we applaud and support your efforts to increase federal aid to state and local governments and we do not dispute the importance of the particular initiatives that you have singled out for inclusion in your crime control program. However, we would take strong exception to any initiatives put forward by your administration that would bypass states in distributing federal grant-in-aid monies for criminal justice. Likewise, we would oppose vehemently any proposal that your administration might make to eliminate the Byrne Memorial formula and/or discretionary grant programs. We urge you to employ the Byrne Memorial grant funds delivery system in the distribution of any future criminal justice grant-in-aid programs, including financial assistance specifically intended for local units of government, and to support full funding of the Byrne Memorial grant programs in the fiscal year 1995 budget.

Certainly, there is no more critical need in this nation than to reduce crime and violence. The public has every right to expect to be safe and secure at home and in the streets and turns to the government for the will and resources to meet this expectation. We look forward to working with you in partnership with federal agencies and local governments to solve this most pressing of domestic issues.

Sincerely,


James Thomas
President

cc: Members, NCJA Advisory Council

Ms. Gwen A. Holden, NCJA Executive Vice President

Mr. Raymond C. Scheppach, Executive Director
National Governors' Association

Formula Grant Program

Purpose: To assist States and units of local government enforce State and local laws that establish offenses similar to offenses established in the Federal Controlled Substance Act of (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training and technical assistance, and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and may provide assistance (other compensation) to victims of such crimes. The 21 purpose areas outlined in the Section 501(b) are found on the following page.

Funding: Funds remaining after a set-aside for the Discretionary Grant Program for any fiscal year will be distributed under the Formula Grant Program. Each State receives a base amount of .25 percent of the total formula allocation with the remaining funds allocated on the basis of each State's relative share of the total U.S. population.

Statewide Strategy: Each State is required to develop a statewide strategy to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with an emphasis on drug trafficking, violent crime, and serious offenders. The strategy shall be prepared after consultation with State and local officials, particularly those whose duty it is to enforce drug and criminal laws and direct the administration of justice.

Funding Priority: In distributing funds, the State shall give priority to those jurisdictions with the greatest need.

Criminal Records Improvement: Beginning in FY 1992, States are required to set-aside at least five percent of their formula grant award for the improvement of criminal justice records. The five percent set-aside may not be spent until the State has a plan approved by BJA.

Reporting Alien Convictions: States are required, as a condition of receiving formula grant funds, to provide without fee to Immigration and Naturalization Service, notice and requested records of convicted aliens. Failure to comply with this provision could result in the denial of the State's award.

Testing Sex Offenders for HIV: Beginning in FY 1994, States must have and enforce a law that requires, at the request of the victim of a sexual act, that certain offenders be tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Ten percent of a State's formula grant will be withheld if a State fails to comply.

State Office: The chief executive of each participating State shall designate a State Office to administer the program and to coordinate the distribution of funds with State agencies receiving Federal funds for drug abuse education, prevention, treatment, and research activities and programs. An office or agency performing other functions within the State's executive branch may be designated as the State Office.

Administrative Funds: Up to 10 percent of the formula grant funds allocated to a State may be used to pay for costs incurred in administering the Formula Grant Program.

Matching Requirements: At least 25 percent of the cost of a program or project must be paid with non-Federal funds, which shall be in cash. Funds provided for match must be in addition to funds, which would otherwise be made available by the recipients for law enforcement. The match is to be provided on a project-by-project basis.

Passthrough: Local units of government must receive a share of the State's formula grant funds equal to the ratio of local criminal justice expenditures to the total criminal justice expenditures for the State.

Period of Project Support: Projects funded under the Formula Grant Program may be funded for a maximum of 4 years (48 months) in the aggregate, including projects occurring before the effective date of this Act. The only exception is grants awarded to State and local governments to participate in multijurisdictional task forces.

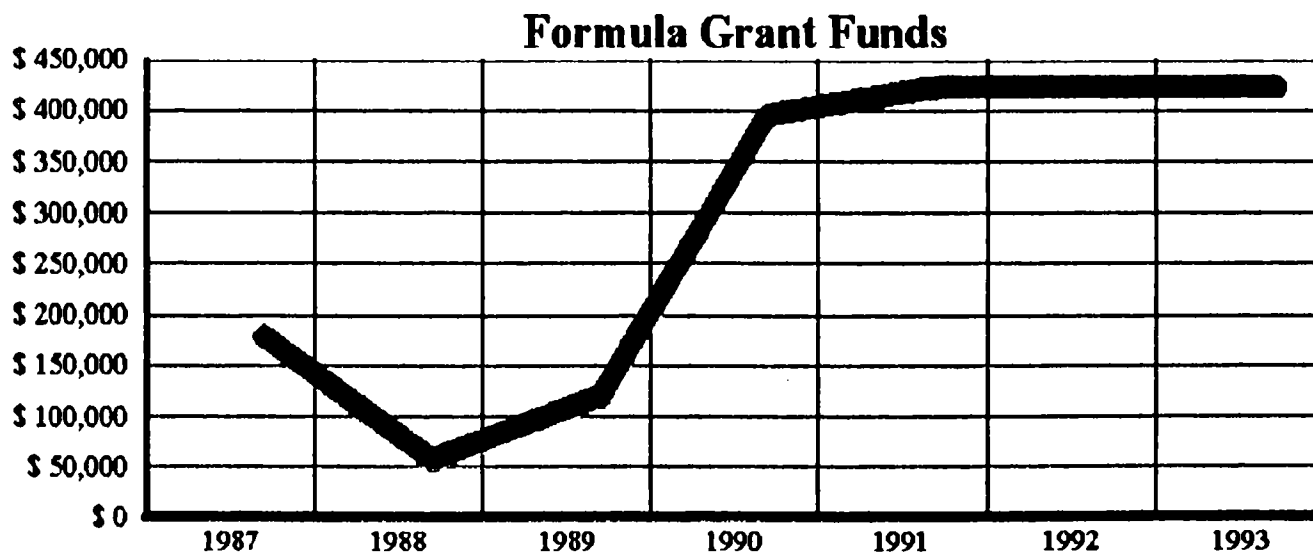
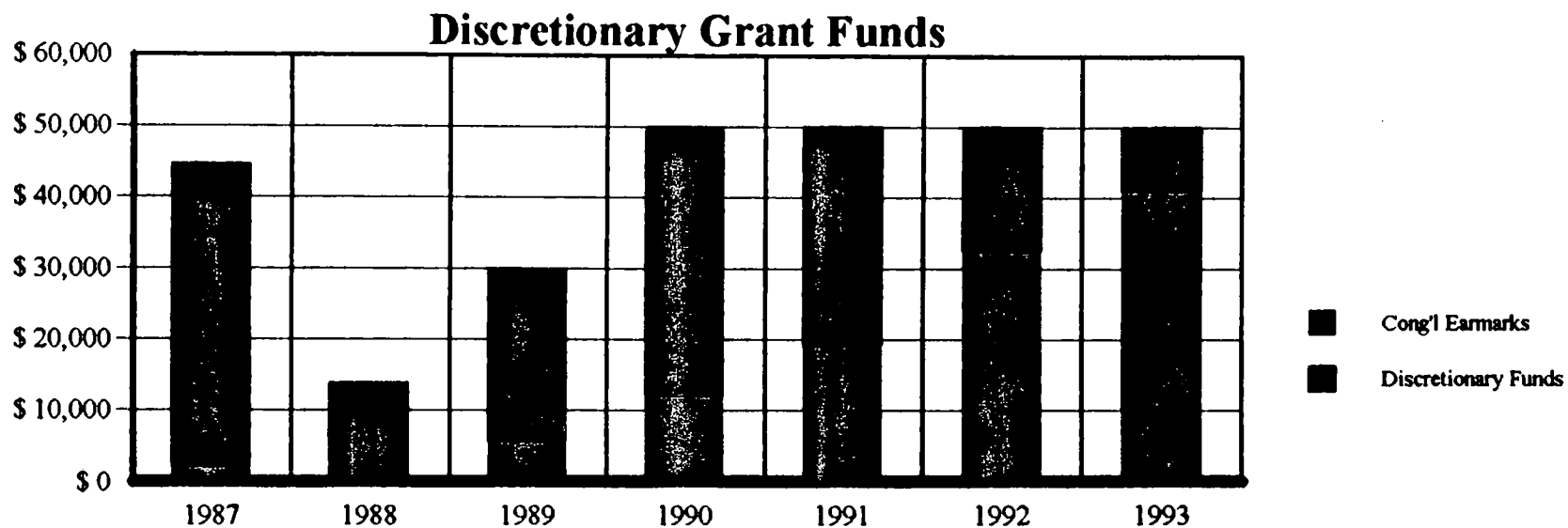
Construction: Grant funds may be used for construction of penal and correctional institutions only. Acquisition of land with grant funds is prohibited.

Legislatively Authorized Program Purpose Areas

1. Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.
2. Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination, intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.
3. Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceutical, clandestine laboratories and cannabis cultivations.
4. Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.
5. Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.
6. Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption.
7. a. Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs. b. Developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities.
8. Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.
9. Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems.
10. Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.
11. Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.
12. Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution
13. Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders
14. Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.
15. a. Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders, and enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories. b. Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organization (including automated fingerprint identification systems).
16. Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.
17. Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.
18. Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.
19. Drug control evaluation programs which the State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities.
20. Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.
21. Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

Bureau of Justice Assistance Funding History

Anti-Drug Abuse Act Appropriations (in thousands of dollars)



FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

<u>State</u>	<u>FY 1993 State Allocation</u>	<u>Percentage To Be Passed Through to Local Jurisdictions</u>
Alabama	\$ 6,884,000	50.95
Alaska	1,870,000	21.97
Arizona	6,401,000	61.04
Arkansas	4,438,000	54.87
California	44,349,000	63.15
Colorado	5,870,000	58.82
Connecticut	5,747,000	36.96
Delaware	2,027,000	26.87
District of Columbia	1,910,000	100.00
Florida	19,977,000	61.56
Georgia	10,495,000	53.39
Hawaii	2,675,000	46.45
Idaho	2,538,000	52.41
Illinois	17,506,000	64.51
Indiana	9,052,000	56.78
Iowa	5,040,000	40.79
Kansas	4,613,000	47.49
Kentucky	6,349,000	32.30
Louisiana	7,117,000	51.92
Maine	2,817,000	41.59
Maryland	7,983,000	44.47
Massachusetts	9,602,000	36.64
Michigan	14,407,000	53.10
Minnesota	7,373,000	70.29
Mississippi	4,751,000	52.52
Missouri	8,408,000	58.22
Montana	2,209,000	58.56
Nebraska	3,328,000	60.36
Nevada	2,887,000	62.01
New Hampshire	2,632,000	51.46
New Jersey	12,115,000	57.67
New Mexico	3,263,000	42.23
New York	26,790,000	63.29
North Carolina	10,658,000	41.36
North Dakota	1,962,000	56.16
Ohio	16,645,000	64.42
Oklahoma	5,582,000	45.41
Oregon	5,221,000	46.98
Pennsylvania	18,102,000	64.83
Rhode Island	2,488,000	41.76
South Carolina	6,130,000	42.53
South Dakota	2,059,000	47.16
Tennessee	8,115,000	48.78
Texas	25,780,000	65.60
Utah	3,580,000	49.76
Vermont	1,865,000	25.11
Virginia	10,015,000	30.04
Washington	8,208,000	60.25
West Virginia	3,624,000	47.93
Wisconsin	8,118,000	61.98
Wyoming	1,713,000	54.95
Puerto Rico	6,076,000	0
Virgin Islands	1,203,000	0
Guam	1,247,000	0
American Samoa	794,620	0
Northern Mariana Islands	391,380	0
Total	423,000,000	

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

16-Nov-1994 08:52pm

TO: Christopher F. Edley, Jr
FROM: Carol H. Rasco
Economic and Domestic Policy
CC: Bruce N. Reed
CC: Jose Cerda, III
SUBJECT: Byrne grants

I have tried to catch you a couple of times today but have missed and didn't leave a message as I knew I would be difficult to catch also. Unfortunately for the purposes of our trying to have a conversation I am leaving around 8:15 a.m. tomorrow after the Chief of Staff's meeting and won't be back until Monday. I wanted to talk to you about the passback prospects on the Byrne Grant line....I am really concerned if it will show a cut....I think this will be traumatic in regard to revisiting of the Crime Bill we expect by the Republicans.

Since I will be gone could I ask that you call Bruce or Jose to hear more about my concerns?

Thanks so much.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

17-Nov-1994 07:52am

TO: Carol H. Rasco

FROM: Christopher F. Edley, Jr
Office of Mgmt and Budget, EG

CC: Bruce N. Reed
CC: Jose Cerda, III
CC: Kenneth L. Schwartz

SUBJECT: Byrne Grants

Carol -- the DOJ ceiling includes enormous growth, but is tight when pressures from prisons, FBI are factored in. I don't have a magic way to give them more money -- Rivlin or POTUS will have to make a decision to transfer money from some department outside my PADDom.

Having said that, Ken Schwartz is looking at possibilities for "fuzzing" the passback. And I will try to reach Jose later this morning. And I will, of course, alert Rivlin to your concerns.

Thanks. Have a good trip.

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

16-Nov-1994 08:48pm

TO: Christopher F. Edley, Jr
FROM: Carol H. Rasco
Economic and Domestic Policy
CC: Bruce N. Reed
CC: Jose Cerda, III
SUBJECT: Byrne grants

I have tried to catch you a couple of times today but have missed and didn't leave a message as I knew I would be difficult to catch also. Unfortunately for the purposes of our trying to have a conversation I am leaving around 8:15 a.m. tomorrow after the Chief of Staff's meeting and won't be back until Monday. I wanted to talk to you about the passback prospects on the Byrne Grant line....I am really concerned if it will show a cut....I think this will be traumatic in regard to revisiting of the Crime Bill we expect by the Republicans.

Since I will be gone could I ask that you call Bruce or Jose to hear more about my concerns?

Thanks so much.