



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

DOJ

May 4, 2000

Ms. MaryEllen McGuire
Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Staff to the
First Lady and the Assistant Director of Research
Office of the First Lady
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

Re: Department of Justice Response to the White House Survey Questions For
Federal Departments and Agencies

Dear Ms. McGuire:

Please find enclosed the Department of Justice's response to the White House Survey for Federal Departments and Agencies that describes the Department's varied and innovative efforts to facilitate initiatives among government, non-profits and the private sector to address the public policy goal of reducing crime in communities. In addition, please find enclosed the publication, Corporate-Community Partnerships for Public Safety: The Role of Business in Building Safe and Sustainable Communities. This department publication sets forth various approaches to create partnerships or other relationships among government, non-profits and the private sector to reduce crime.

Daphene R. McFerren, Counsel to the Attorney General, has been in touch with Mr. Malcolm Richardson about this and is sending a copy of these materials to him as well.

If you have questions about the Department's response to the survey, please feel free to contact me at (202) 514-3892 or Ms. McFerren at (202) 514-2927.

Sincerely,

Ann M. Harkins
Chief of Staff to the Attorney General

Enclosures

cc: Thurgood Marshall
w/o attachments

White House Survey Questions for Federal Departments and Agencies

Department of Justice

Introduction

A. Define your relationship to nonprofits - in what ways does your agency interact with nonprofit organizations?

The Department of Justice (DOJ) works with state and local units of government and a diverse group of nonprofit organizations that include juvenile and criminal justice professional agencies, victim and social service providers, faith-based communities, educational institutions, policy institutes, and foundations that assist it in meeting its mission and public policy goals related to crime and violence in urban, rural, and tribal communities. The Department also works with nonprofit organizations to carry out its responsibilities in the enforcement, regulation, and monitoring of federal laws.

The following examples typify how DOJ interacts with nonprofit organizations:

✓ DOJ worked closely with United Way of America (UWA), as part of the Attorney General's initiative "5 Goals 4 Kids: A Coalition to Prevent Youth Violence" (5G4K), to help enroll hundreds of thousands of children in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). DOJ representatives met at least monthly with the co-chair from UWA to develop and implement a strategy and spoke regularly with staff to coordinate events around the country. With UWA's leadership and with the commitment of their local affiliates, DOJ has worked with other federal agencies and a coalition of nonprofits, including the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Hospital Association, the Children's Defense Fund, March of Dimes, and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, to launch the first national campaign for school-based CHIP enrollment.

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has received comments and other input on issues pertaining to firearms policy, programs and legislation from various non-profit organizations and advocacy groups, as well as various law enforcement constituency groups, including National District Attorneys Association, National Association of Police Officers, Fraternal Order of Police, International Association of Police Chiefs, Police Executives Research Forum, and others.

The 94 United States Attorneys Offices throughout the country work on law enforcement issues with various nonprofit organizations to improve neighborhoods and communities by forming coalitions that focus on crime prevention and reduction initiatives. Over the years this been done through a variety of programs including, Weed and Seed, Empowerment Zones, various

drug reduction efforts, and most recently, community programs to reduce violence, particularly concerning firearms. These initiatives have worked well because of the collaborative efforts of the law enforcement community, community-based organizations including nonprofits that provide a comprehensive approach to crime prevention and assistance to victims of crime.

DOJ also interacts with nonprofit organizations to gather information on various criminal and civil justice policy issues and on regulatory matters. For example, the Department's Office of Policy Development has worked with the American Bar Association on issues pertaining to the federal judiciary and with the Council on Urban Economic Development, the Conference Board, and the National Campaign Against Youth Violence to promote greater private sector participation in local crime fighting coalitions.

One of DOJ's most extensive community-based programs is Operation Weed and Seed, which is a comprehensive, multi-agency approach including public and private local partners to law enforcement, crime prevention, and community revitalization in more than 200 areas throughout the country. This strategy targets high-crime neighborhoods across the country to "weed out" violent crime and drug abuse and to "seed" improvements by bringing social services to the area, including prevention, intervention, substance abuse treatment, and neighborhood revitalization. In local communities, nonprofit organizations play an integral role in developing anti-crime and neighborhood building strategies. **The Weed and Seed publication, Corporate-Community Partnerships for Public Safety: The Role of Business in Building Safe and Sustainable Communities, provides an extensive description of potential strategies for, and of existing successful partnerships among, business, law enforcement, non-profits and grass roots organizations to reduce crime, to make communities a better place to live and to give young people a better future. This publication is attached.**

The Department's Special Litigation Section has regular contact with a variety of nonprofit organizations related to its law enforcement responsibilities, such as the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act (CRIPA). The Act authorizes the Attorney General to investigate conditions of confinement at certain state and local residential institutions (jails, prisons, juvenile facilities, and facilities for the mentally ill, developmentally disabled, and chronically ill) and to initiate civil suits to ensure the protection and full enjoyment of constitutional and federal statutory rights where reasonable cause exists to believe there is a pattern or practice of denying persons confined to such facilities of their rights. The Special Litigation Section works with a number of nonprofit organizations that include professional associations and labor organizations, legal nonprofit groups, interest and advocacy groups, and service providers. Examples of nonprofit organizations it works with include: the Youth Law Project, the Elder Law Project, the Bazelon

Center for Mental Health Law, the ACLU National Prison Project, Southern Poverty Law Center National Association for the Mentally Ill, the National Mental Health Association, the Arc, the Voice of the Retarded, People First, American Association of Retired Persons, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch. Service providers include nonprofit corporations that manage or provide services in correctional and health care associations, that operate group homes, or that provide training services (such as diversity or sensitivity training) for law enforcement.

The Department's Office of Justice Programs, which administers formula and discretionary funding to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims, works extensively with nonprofit organizations as grantees. The following projects demonstrate examples of that work:

National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign

Grantee: National Crime Prevention Council

Project Description: National in scope, but local in implementation, the National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign meets the needs of children, youth, and adults to prevent crime and build safer communities, both individually and in their families, neighborhoods, and communities. The campaign promotes and teaches prevention as an effective method to reduce crime. To do so, it uses award-winning public service advertising featuring *McGruff the Crime Dog* in numerous print, broadcast, and cablecast formats, educational books, booklets, brochures, comics, posters, videos, and similar materials for both consumers and community leaders; training and technical assistance on a wide variety of topics; program development in such areas as comprehensive government-grassroots crime prevention planning partnerships; crime prevention through environmental design; resource development; and youth violence prevention.

Child Development-Community Policing and Justice Program

Grantees: Yale University School of Medicine (Yale Child Study Center) with the New Haven Department of Police Services

Project Description: The Child Development-Community Policing and Justice Program (CD-CP) is a unique and innovative program that alters the ways in which both policing and mental health services are delivered to children and families who are regularly exposed to violence. The Yale/New Haven CD-CP Program places mental health professionals in the community with the police to develop collaborative strategies for preventing violence and intervening early when it occurs.

Community Security

Grantee: Local Initiatives Support Corporation

Project Description: The Local Initiatives Support Corporation (LISC) provides support to grass-roots communities to mobilize partnerships and to help local people rebuild deteriorated and high crime neighborhoods and rural areas throughout the country. LISC provides resources and technical assistance to community development corporations, which serve a significant role in transforming neighborhoods.

Technical Assistance/Training

A. What types of technical assistance/training do you provide nonprofit organizations (e.g., management support)?

Staff and attorneys from throughout the Department frequently speak at annual conferences of nonprofit organizations, or meet with boards, membership, or staff to provide information and training related to law enforcement responsibilities.

The Office of Justice Programs provides grants to a number of nonprofit organizations to serve as technical assistance providers of program and financial management support to grantees. Examples of this include:

The Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) Technical Assistance Program provides focused training and consultation to grantees, as well as local, statewide, tribal, and federal initiatives to combat domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Technical assistance plays a critical role in ensuring that federal funds are leveraged to make the greatest possible impact on communities. In shaping its technical assistance program, VAWO supports the development of partnerships among law enforcement professionals, prosecutors, and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim advocacy organizations at the local, national, state, tribal, and federal level to comprehensively address violent crimes against women.

The Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) supports a Training and Technical Assistance Center (TTAC) that serves as a centralized access point for information about OVC's training and technical assistance resources to federal, state, tribal, and local agencies and special emphasis organizations involved in providing services to crime victims. This initiative is designed to assist agencies in addressing both administrative and programmatic issues. It also supports OVC's Community Crisis Response and Mentoring Programs.

The National Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) serves as a national training and technical assistance clearinghouse to inventory and coordinate the integrated delivery of juvenile justice training and technical assistance resources and establish a database of these resources.

B. Who provides the assistance? Provide some examples of technical assistance providers who your agency views as models for successful TA design and delivery. What are some of the characteristics that make these providers successful? What are the limits of these providers?

The Office of Justice Programs provides extensive program and financial management support to grantees and nonprofit organizations. It maintains a substantial pool of experts on a range of issues that include domestic violence and sexual assault, victim service needs, juvenile justice, reentry, neighborhood crime prevention, statistics capable of providing effective on-site technical assistance to address significant operational problems and needs; skilled trainers to conduct training curricula developed under discretionary grant programs; and speakers to conduct workshops at conferences and meetings.

The Office of Justice Programs provides training to state, local, and nonprofit organizations through regional and local seminars. These seminars explain basic federal requirements for the administration of grants and contracts.

Through the Community Anti-Drug Abuse Technical Assistance Voucher Project, the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (NCNE) awards vouchers to grassroots organizations to purchase technical assistance and training to effectively address the problem of juvenile drug abuse. NCNE has established a clearinghouse featuring 1,224 promising anti-drug programs.

The Department's Special Litigation Section contracts with the Technical Assistance Collaborative, a nonprofit organization that provides technical assistance in developing community alternatives to institutions to serve as an expert in Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act investigations and cases. In addition, it has contracted with experts who are full-time consultants and incorporated as a nonprofit organization.

C. What types of technical assistance or training are not currently being provided but should be?

The Office of Justice Programs continues to work with federal, state, local and private

organizations to integrate its funding programs with training and technical assistance that reaches communities in their efforts to prevent crime and violence. A number of topical technical assistance programs that could be expanded include: sustaining leadership skills among residents in a neighborhood or community; accessing resources at the local, state, and federal levels to assist communities; using strategic planning to verify problems with data/information; developing appropriate interventions, and evaluating the impact of those interventions.

D. If applicable, list other ways your agency improves the efficacy of the nonprofit organizations it works with?

DOJ's public affairs expertise is helpful in preparing press materials to announce jointly sponsored national events or conferences. Its research and evaluation publications, as well as extensive crime data and specialized statistical reports, on a range of juvenile and adult crime issues are widely disseminated and accessed by nonprofit organizations in their work to address crime.

Relationship With Nonprofits

A. What types of services do nonprofits that you partner with provide (health, human services)?

DOJ works with nonprofit organizations that serve as technical assistance providers to the public or grantees and offer expertise on areas that include juvenile and criminal justice, neighborhood economic development and crime prevention, child abuse investigation, elder abuse, civil rights law, substance abuse, drug courts, domestic violence and sexual assault advocacy, law enforcement and citizen participation in public safety. These nonprofits represent academic, research and professional institutions as well as community-based and social service provider organizations.

B. Are there any model relationships that are particularly effective in achieving the critical goals of your department/agency?

The Office of Justice Programs also works with nonprofits, who serve as technical assistance providers, in a number of ways that help it meet its mission to build safe and healthy communities, including:

Community Justice Resource Center/Center for Court Innovation.

The Community Justice Assistance Center is available to provide technical assistance to jurisdictions working on community justice programs. It pulls together experts from the justice system (police, prosecution, courts, probation

and parole) and the community and assists jurisdictions and nonprofit organizations to develop comprehensive, community-based strategies and initiatives. In addition to on-site/host-site technical assistance, the Center develops publications, issues a newsletter, maintains a database of community justice projects, and prepares reports to document emerging opportunities and issues in community justice. Access to services of the Center may be through its website <http://www.communitycourts.org>.

America's Promise: Enhanced Collaboration

The Presidents' Summit for America's Future, held in April 1997, was the first-ever call to action by all living Presidents to encourage concerned citizens, communities, businesses, nonprofits, and government to work together to improve the lives of children in the United States. In response to this summit, America's Promise articulated five fundamental resources needed to maximize youths' potential: 1) an ongoing relationship with a caring adult, such as a parent, mentor, tutor, or coach; 2) safe places and structured activities during nonschool hours; 3) a healthy start; 4) marketable skills through effective education; and 5) an opportunity to give back through community service. Hundreds of communities and organizations have made commitments to reaching these goals. Over the past two years, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has supported this initiative to enhance the program's focus on volunteerism expansion of existing community resources, service programs, and initiatives that address the safety needs of the nation's children and youth.

Professional Development in Effective Classroom and Conflict Management

OJP is funding the *Center for the Study of School Violence* for a pilot initiative entitled, *Professional Development in Effective Classroom and Conflict Management* designed to improve classroom management and to assist in the creation of safe learning environments. The Center for the Study of School Violence, in turn is working in partnership with the University of North Carolina and the North Carolina State Board of Education. The purpose of the pilot program is to increase the ability of teachers and administrators to model and use sound conflict resolution practices by integrating skills training into preservice curriculums at North Carolina schools of education and by working with the North Carolina State Board of Education to change curriculum requirements to include conflict resolution skills training in the context of effective classroom management.

C. Can you identify any significant obstacles that hinder more effective relationships

between federal agencies and nonprofits?

While it works with nonprofits in a number of different ways, the Department's enforcement responsibilities may affect the nature and the extent of that working relationship. For example, various ethical and legal restrictions may limit U.S. Attorneys Offices (USAO) involvement in certain activities to avoid conflicts of interest with individuals and organizations who may be targets, victims, or witnesses in matters which may be under review. Federal regulations generally limit the USAO's ability to collaborate with nonprofits except in circumstances where such a relationship would further a mission of the Department.

Public Policy

A. Do you have a working relationship with nonprofits when it comes to developing public policy (e.g., regulatory and budgetary matters)?

DOJ regularly conducts focus groups, conferences and meetings, bringing together practitioners that include nonprofit organizations, for the purpose of learning public policy concerns affecting communities on a range of issues related to enforcement of laws, crime and violence prevention.

The Department's Office of Policy Development, for example, occasionally is contacted by nonprofit organizations to review Department regulations.

The Department's Special Litigation Section works with nonprofits to keep abreast of professional standards, to solicit expert consultants, and to exchange information about our respective activities. The Section works with nonprofit organizations to share information about trends observed in its law enforcement activities. For example, it has met with nonprofit organizations to discuss the growing concerns of criminalization of the mentally ill, the prevalence of juveniles with mental retardation and mental health needs in juvenile facilities, abuse and neglect in institutions, and police profiling activities.

B. If so, please provide some examples of collaborative activities and describe what worked well and why you think it worked well.

One example is the National Conference on Crime Prevention in which the Department's Office of Justice Programs (OJP) works with the National Crime Prevention Council, other federal agencies and nonprofit organizations to jointly sponsor the National Conference on Crime Prevention. This annual event brings federal, state, local, and

private, and community representatives together to discuss public policy or practices which inhibit or promote crime and violence prevention.

DOJ has convened focus groups to address public policy concerns, such as one coordinated by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) to understand the challenges of mental health needs in the justice system. Such focus groups, represented by state and local practitioners from the justice, social, and health care systems, assist OJP to develop strategies and programs to promote more effective mental health public policies at the state and local levels.

OJP will also work with numerous nonprofits to identify policy issues in the next year. Examples of this work include:

The Office of Justice Program's Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) is working with the nonprofit *Center for Effective Public Policy* to convene a focus group to explore the relationship between substance abuse and intimate partner violence. It is anticipated that the focus group will be held in the spring or summer of 2000 and will include practitioners, nationally recognized experts, and researchers. Discussion will focus on the relationship of substance abuse/use and intimate partner violence, implications for policy and practice, and the potential need for further research on the topic. The focus group will also provide VAWO with a set of recommendations for addressing this issue.

The *Hamilton Fish National Institute on School and Community Violence* was founded with assistance from the Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in 1997 to serve as a national resource to test the effectiveness of school violence prevention methods and to develop more effective violence prevention strategies. The Institute's goal is to determine what works and what can be replicated to reduce violence in America's schools and their immediate communities. The Institute works with a consortium of seven universities whose key staff have expertise in adolescent violence, criminology, law enforcement, substance abuse, juvenile justice, gangs, public health, education, behavior disorders, social skills development, and prevention programs. The George Washington University develops and tests violence prevention strategies in collaboration with the following universities: Eastern Kentucky University, Florida State University, Morehouse School of Medicine, Syracuse University, University of Oregon, and University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

C. If not, what are the barriers to developing a working relationship with nonprofits on public policy matters?

DOJ's working relationship with nonprofits is based on carrying out its mission and meeting its regulatory and enforcement authority on a number of matters. It is guided in this work by ethical considerations and certain restrictions as delineated in Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 USC Appendix Federal Advisory Committee Act, Section 2) and other sections of the law.

D. What do you think can be done to hurdle the barriers or strengthen the relationships with nonprofits when developing public policy?

DOJ continues to provide public information about laws, programs, and regulations and to identify nonprofit organizations that address issues of public safety and identify best practices to reduce crime and violence in communities.

Foundations

A. Do you have a working relationship with foundations or other private donors?

DOJ works with foundations on a number of projects concerning crime and violence prevention in communities. DOJ, however, given its enforcement responsibilities is mindful that any working relationship does not constitute or should not appear to constitute an endorsement of views of any particular group or in any way compromises the its enforcement responsibilities.

B. If so, please provide some examples of collaborative activities and describe what worked well and why you think it worked well.

The Department's Special Litigation Section has worked, for example, with the Police Foundation to educate staff and then disseminate information about services they can offer to law enforcement agencies.

Through the Children Exposed to Violence Initiative (CEVI), the Department coordinates policies and programs relating to children exposed to violence to improve the justice system's approach and communities' responses to child crime victims and witnesses. A key component of CEVI is partnerships with nonprofits and foundations, as well as federal, state, and local law enforcement, social service agencies, health care providers, schools, courts, the private sector, and federal, state, and local government leaders to improve prevention, intervention, and accountability efforts addressing children exposed to violence. For example, one such partnership is with the I Am Your Child Foundation, which is offering parenting videos and materials for distribution throughout the federal government. Under this initiative, DOJ is working with organizations that

include I Am Your Child, the Children's Mental Health Alliance, the Child Welfare League of America, and numerous foundations to form local "host committees" that will plan a series of twelve summits around the country in 2000.

The *National Funding Collaborative on Violence Prevention*, funded under the Office of Justice Programs and includes a number of foundations such as the Mailman Foundation, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, and the Aspen Institute Roundtable, brings together practitioners, policy makers, and evaluators engaged in community-based work to develop safe and healthy neighborhoods through mobilizing national and local resources in the prevention of violent crimes. The National Collaborative provides direct assistance to a number of local community-based sites working on violence prevention programs, disseminates information through a mini-clearinghouse of best practices and promising approaches in citizen engagement and community empowerment strategies to prevent crime and violence, and makes available lessons learned to policy makers and communities.

The *Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods* (which is co-funded by the Office of Justice Programs, other federal agencies, and the John D. and the Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation) is a long-term inquiry conducted by the Harvard School of Public Health into the relationship between community, crime, delinquency, family, and individual development. At the community level, the project has surveyed more than 8,700 adult residents in 343 neighborhoods throughout Chicago and has identified 80 neighborhoods that are the focus for a longitudinal cohort study. In the first two waves of the longitudinal study, researchers have conducted interviews with 6,000 children and adolescents and their primary care givers.

C. If not, what are the barriers to developing a working relationship with foundations and other donors?

The Department's ethical rules do not permit working relationships established with foundations for the specific purpose of fundraising.

D. What do you think can be done to hurdle these barriers or strengthen relationships with foundations and other donors?

Maintaining ongoing dialogue and regular channels of communication regarding the enforcement activities and policy positions of the Department is essential in addressing barriers to positive relationships with outside groups.

The relationship between foundations and the Office of Justice Programs, for example can be strengthened by identifying best practices and research about what works in

building safer neighborhoods, preventing violence and reducing crime. Increasing the development of funding streams that leverage both public and private dollars to address local crime problems and strategies using a multi-disciplinary approach, including health and public health, offers another opportunity to strengthen this relationship and assist local communities.

Resources

A. What resources do you provide to the nonprofit community (e.g., grants, in-kind services- if possible give amounts)?

Nonprofit organizations are eligible for direct funding under a number of discretionary grant programs primarily through the Office of Justice Programs and the Office of the Community Oriented Police Services. These programs include juvenile mentoring for at-risk youth, legal services for battered women, prevention of children exposed to violence, victim assistance services, law enforcement training, anti-drug community coalitions and neighborhood crime prevention activities.

As earmarked by Congress, several discretionary programs are administered through the Office of Justice Programs in which nonprofit organizations are eligible to apply, including:

Safe Start Initiative - \$10 million in funding to support communities in preventing and reducing the harmful effects of exposure to violence on young children.

Crime Victim Assistance - \$13.9 million in funding is available to state, local, tribal and nonprofit organizations to train victim advocates, identify promising practices, demonstration projects and national-scope technical assistance.

Juvenile Mentoring - \$13.5 million in funding is available to local education agencies and public/private nonprofit organizations to implement programs that reduce delinquency and gang participation, improve academic performance, and reduce the dropout rate through the use of mentors for youth in high crime areas

Drug-Free Communities Support Program - \$30 million in funding is available in this program sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) with the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), designed to establish and strengthen collaboration in communities to reduce substance abuse among youth and, over time, among adults by addressing the factors in a community that serve to increase the risk of substance abuse and the factors that serve to minimize the risk of substance abuse.

Nonprofit organizations also have access to extensive publications and conference opportunities addressing issues of crime and violence prevention, described below.

B. How can nonprofits find out about the resources that you make available to them?

DOJ maintains a Website at www.usdoj.gov. The Website provides access to the respective divisions and programs throughout the Department.

The Civil Rights Division, for example, provides free educational materials upon request. We have also developed an educational Website, www.usdoj.gov/crt, as a reference for interested groups and individuals. Periodically it issues e-mail invitations to nonprofit groups informing them of the resources located on its Website and inviting them to inspect new material that has been posted. The Division also publishes a newsletter, the *Civil Rights Forum*, to which interested individuals are encouraged to subscribe, has produced educational radio spots which are provided to nonprofit organizations upon request and has developed under the Disability Rights Section, extensive brochures detailing information about legal rights under federal disability laws.

Nonprofit organizations can receive answers to questions about funding programs through the Department of Justice Response Center's toll-free number at 1-800/421-6770 or 202/307-1480. The Center is staffed with information specialists who assist callers. Nonprofit organizations can also access a broad range of reports, research and informational bulletins available through clearinghouses (described earlier) or through the Office of Justice Programs Website (www.ojp.usdoj.gov). Specific information about funding, research, technical assistance clearinghouses, and upcoming conferences are resources that are on the OJP Website are also detailed in the following 2 publications:

Office of Justice Programs FY 2000 Program Plan, and Office of Justice Programs FY 2000 At-A-Glance. The *Program Plan* describes the major research, statistical, demonstration, training, technical assistance, and capacity-building programs OJP plans to support in Fiscal Year 2000. FY 2000 began October 1, 1999 and runs through September 30, 2000. OJP's overall FY 2000 budget totals approximately \$4.2 billion. The majority of these funds are awarded to states under OJP's formula grant programs. Of the remaining discretionary grant funds, a large portion is earmarked by the Congress for specific programs.

C. Do you provide any support services to help nonprofits comply with cost principles and administrative requirements (e.g., Circular A-122, Circular A-133)? If so, what are these?

Under DOJ's Office of Justice Programs, the Office of the Comptroller provides grantees

with the following assistance in the area of reporting requirements, allowable costs, and other financial matters:

- ☐ Maintains a 1-800 customer service line and **askoc** Website address via the internet.
- ☐ Conducts Financial Management Seminars each month for our grantees. ✓
- ☐ Provides OJP Financial Guide and OMB Circulars to grantees.
- ☐ Offers on-site technical assistance where financial monitoring is conducted.
- ☐ Provides trained financial analysts who are also available for grantees to contact. ✓

D. What steps is the department/agency taking to comply with the new Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act, particularly in regards to streamlining grant applications and reporting requirements?

In addition to the ongoing Financial Management seminars available to grantees, OJP is developing a customer friendly Grants Management System. A central feature of the new Web-based Grants Management System will allow users to complete a standardized grant application via the Internet and electronically forward the document to any of the on line OJP offices. Recipients of grant funds will have the same capability to transmit program and financial reports on-line. These new system functions will be explained in user friendly terms through help screens to guide each step of the application and reporting processes.

Communication

A. How do you reach nonprofits to inform them of departmental/agency information? Do you have any form of regular communication? If so, what form does it take?

DOJ communicates with nonprofits by providing information through its Website, participation at conferences, distribution of publications including newsletters, brochures and fact sheets. Specific examples of this include:

The Civil Rights Division publishes a newsletter, the *Civil Rights Forum*, to which interested individuals are encouraged to subscribe. The Office of Special Counsel has also produced educational radio spots which are provided to nonprofit organizations upon request and the Disability Rights Section has developed a myriad of informational brochures that apprise the public of their rights under federal disability laws.

The Office of Justice Programs posts all grant information on its Website and has also pioneered a Web-based grant application process that is paperless. OJP provides funding to a dozen clearinghouses with specialized knowledge and subject specific mailing lists to inform specific constituencies, including nonprofits, about solicitations and new publications. The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), maintains a number of clearinghouses for OJP. These clearinghouses serve as repositories for extensive research, reports, and evaluation materials on crime and violence. They collect, synthesize, and disseminate information on all aspects of adult and juvenile criminal justice, violence and public safety for nonprofits, legislators, the media, and the general public. They also offer toll-free telephone access to information; prepare specialized responses to information requests; produces, warehouses, and distributes OJP publications; exhibits at national conferences; maintains a comprehensive juvenile justice library and database; and administers several electronic information resources.

The Office of Justice Programs also maintains regular contacts with a number of nonprofit professional and constituent organizations to provide information about publications and conferences, and to educate key organizations representing criminal justice, state, and local governments about federal resources available to assist communities in their local planning efforts.

- B. Does your web site provide information specifically for nonprofits to use? If so, what are some examples of how your web site responds to nonprofit needs? Does your department/agency participate in the Nonprofit Gateway <<http://www.nonprofit.gov>>? If so, what types of resources does it take to keep information current?**

DOJ has a link on the Nonprofit Gateway.

The Office of Justice Programs has extensive Website information that is available to all public and private organizations. There are a number of Website improvements that are being made that will allow organizations to navigate information through the use of key topic areas, such as domestic violence and indigent defense.

- C. What changes would you suggest to improve communications with nonprofits?**

Communications with nonprofits could be strengthened through continued outreach through publications, Website links, and conferences.

Competition

A. To what extent does the department/agency require nonprofit participation in the delivery of services?

DOJ solicits for the delivery of services to qualified contractors and nonprofit organizations. It's Special Litigation Section has contracted with a nonprofit organization, for example, to provide expert consultation services in Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act investigations and cases.

Grants and cooperative agreements are done with many nonprofit organizations to carry out or accomplish the mission of the Agency. Through the Office of Justice Programs (DOJ), various program funds can be used to pay the cost of program development (where expressly authorized) and implementation activities. Eligible program areas and recipients are determined and limited by statute. Grants to nonprofit organizations are primarily done under competitive program announcements and awarded based mainly on peer reviews.

OJP utilizes contracts, which can on occasion include nonprofit organizations, to satisfy major support activities, technical assistance, conference support, training, program management support (including peer review) administrative support, information technology equipment and support, and other commercial activities.

B. Please provide examples of contracts/grants/services that your agency formerly provided through nonprofit contractor/grantees but that are now provided by for-profit grantees/contractors. Why did this change occur?

The Office of Justice Programs has occasionally converted some activities under grants to contracts to give increasing technical direction and maintain greater supervision over a project.

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.



Corporate–Community Partnerships for Public Safety: The Role of Business in Building Safe and Sustainable Communities
