



PROJECT MUSE®

A Guide to Sources of Texas Criminal Justice Statistics

Harnsberger, R. Scott

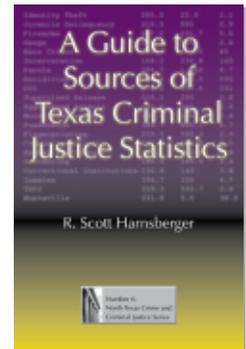
Published by University of North Texas Press

Harnsberger, R. Scott.

A Guide to Sources of Texas Criminal Justice Statistics.

University of North Texas Press, 2011.

Project MUSE.muse.jhu.edu/book/280.



➔ For additional information about this book

<https://muse.jhu.edu/book/280>

Access provided at 29 Mar 2020 20:32 GMT with no institutional affiliation



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).

Chapter 11

Appropriations, Revenues, Expenditures, and Federal Aid

Appropriations and Revenues

573 *Agency Legislative Appropriations Requests*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [biennial].

<http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/External_Links/LAR/Agency_LAR_Listing_0808.htm>

Provides the legislative appropriations requests of all State agencies for the forthcoming biennium as submitted to the Governor's Office of Budget, Planning and Policy and the Legislative Budget Board. These contain data extracted from the Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST) and include, depending on the individual agency, the following: summary of request, strategy request (by agency goal), rider revisions and additions request, rider appropriations and unexpended balances request, sub-strategy request, sub-strategy summary, exceptional item request schedule, exceptional item strategy allocation schedule, exceptional item strategy request, capital budget, supporting schedules, and administrative and support costs (direct and indirect).

574 *Biennial Revenue Estimate*. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts [1969–date].

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/finances/>>

The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts is required to prepare and submit to the governor and the legislature, in advance of each regular legislative session, a biennial revenue estimate (Tex. Const. art. III, § 49a). Each report covers the remainder of the current fiscal year and the upcoming biennium. Schedule I provides Estimates of Revenue by Source, Fund, Account, and Object. The sources include General Revenue, General Revenue Dedicated, Federal Funds, Appropriated Receipts, and Other Funds. Schedule II provides estimated fund balances for the current fiscal year (beginning balance, estimated revenues, estimated transfers, estimated expenditures, and ending balance).

Research Note: Editions are available online back to FY2007.

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/publications/archive.html>>

575 *Budget and Performance Assessments: State Agencies and Institutions, Fiscal Years [year] to [year]*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [biennial].

<http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/Performance%20Reporting/Other_Budget_Perf_Assesments.htm>

This report, which is prepared for and submitted to the legislature in accordance with the provisions of Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 322.011 (Vernon 2005), is organized by government function (e.g., Public Safety and Criminal Justice) and subdivided by agency. It contains overviews of each agency's fiscal year budget highlights and full-time equivalent positions. The Performance Highlights provide a summary of the percentage of each agency's fiscal year performance measures (i.e., outcome/results/impact, output/volume, and efficiency) in which 95 percent of the targeted level was attained or exceeded. The Measures Assessments contain audits of performance targets that the agency met, exceeded, or failed to meet.

Research Note: Reporting year ends August 31. Reports are available online back to FY1999. The date range designated for each edition covers both actual and targeted performance measures.

576 *CSSB 1: The House Appropriations Committee's Proposed Budget for Fiscal [year–year]* [State Finance Report]. Austin: House Research Organization, Texas House of Representatives [biennial].

<<http://www.hro.house.state.tx.us/frame4.htm#budget>>

Provides an analysis of the Texas House Appropriations Committee's version (i.e., committee substitute) of the proposed biennial General Appropriations Bill, and follows the arrangement of the bill's articles.

Research Note: The House and the Senate traditionally take turns originating the General Appropriations Bill. Therefore, alternate editions are published under the title *CSSB 1: The House Appropriations Committee's Proposed Budget for Fiscal [year–year]*. Published under varying titles prior to 2001.

•577 *Fiscal Size-up*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [biennial, 2004–date].

<<http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/>>

Provides a detailed analysis of the Texas State budget for each biennium, a description of the major state revenue sources and funds, appropriated federal funds, and the overall economic outlook for Texas. Each edition also contains in-depth narrative profiles of every state agency, board, bureau, council, commission, department, and institution of higher education that receives state funding. These profiles include their mission, goals, strategies for delivery of services, selected performance measures, significant recent legislation, and biennial appropriations. Chapter 4 covers General Government (including the Office of the Governor's Criminal Justice Division and the Office of the Attorney General); Chapter 5 covers Health and Human Services (including the Department of Regulatory and Protective Services, which oversees Child Protective Services and Adult Protective Services); Chapter 7 covers the Judiciary; and Chapter 8 covers Public Safety and Criminal Justice.

Research Note: Previously published under the title *Fiscal Size-up: Texas State Services (1970–2002)*.

578 *Fiscal [year–year] State Budget: Background on the Issues* [State Finance Report]. Austin: House Research Organization, Texas House of Representatives [biennial, 2009–date].

<<http://www.hro.house.state.tx.us/frame4.htm#budget>>

Provides an overview of the budget drivers, revenue streams, and selected budget issues for each article in the biennial Texas State budget.

•579 *General and Special Laws of the State of Texas*. [General Appropriations Act.] Austin: Secretary of State [biennial].

<<http://www.lbb.state.tx.us>>

The biennial General Appropriations Act appropriates funding to State agencies and sets forth provisions for spending authority. It takes effect on September 1 of each odd-numbered year following the regular session of the legislature and is implemented over the next two years. The Act is divided into administrative sections, known as “articles,” under which State agencies are organized by similar type and purpose, e.g., the Judiciary (Article IV) and Public Safety and Criminal Justice (Article V). Other sections are devoted to General Government (Article I), General Provisions (Article IX), and the Legislature (Article X). The governor has statutory authority to initiate a process called “budget execution” by proposing, during times when the legislature is not in session, that certain transfers of appropriations be made from one agency to another; that certain appropriations be retained by an agency and available for expenditure for a different purpose; or that a certain appropriation distribution or utilization time frame be changed. The Legislative Budget Board, after holding a public hearing, may approve, modify, or reject the proposal (Tex. Gov’t Code Ann. §§ 317.001–.053 (Vernon 2005)).

Research Note: For an overview of the biennial Texas budget cycle, see *Budget 101: A Guide to the Budget Process in Texas* (Senate Research Center). See also *Writing the State Budget*, which summarizes the steps in the budget process and reviews the filed version of the General Appropriations Bill for each legislative session (House Research Organization). A general summary is provided in the chapter “Public Safety and Criminal Justice Spending” in *Texas Budget Highlights—Fiscal [year–year]* (House Research Organization).

580 *Governor’s Proposed State Budget for the . . . Biennium, Presented to the . . . Legislature*. Austin: Office of the Governor [biennial].

<<http://www.governor.state.tx.us/bpp>>

The governor’s proposed biennial State budget, which is delivered to all legislators at the beginning of each regular legislative session in accordance

with the provisions of Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 401.046 (Vernon 2005). It is organized by the articles of the General Appropriations Bill.

Research Note: Some editions have subtitles. Previously published under the titles *Executive Budget*, *Texas Executive Budget* and *State of Texas Executive Budget*. A summary edition is also published.

581 *Legislative Budget Estimates for the . . . Biennium Submitted to the . . . Texas Legislature*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [biennial].

<<http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/>>

The Legislative Budget Board is required to compile an overview of the biennial General Appropriations Bill draft (excluding riders) and submit it to the legislature not later than the fifth day after a regular legislative session convenes (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 322.008 (Vernon 2005)). The report compares the budget requests of State agencies with the LBB's recommendations, and is accompanied by data on the estimated, expended, and budgeted allocations for each agency from previous years. The number of FTE positions for each agency is listed along with a schedule of salaries for exempt positions.

Research Note: Editions are available online back to FY1999. A summary edition is also published that contains narratives for each agency outlining significant budget issues and setting forth the rationale for the board's recommendations.

•**582** *Open Data Center*. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts [online only, 2008–date].

<<http://www.texasransparency.org/opendata/catalog.php>>

Provides direct access to machine-readable, platform-independent raw datasets, as well as other important data tools created by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. State revenue collection information is reported by fiscal year, including comptroller revenue object, and the appropriated funds into which the revenues were deposited. Only deposits to the State Treasury are included.

583 *Sources of Revenue Growth: A History of State Taxes and Fees in Texas, 1972–2003*, rev. ed. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts, 2004.

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/taxbud/sources/>>

Provides historical statistics on sources of revenue growth in terms of net collections (base, legislation, total, and percentage change) for concealed handgun fees (p. 65), and misdemeanor and felony court case fees (p. 66).

584 *State of Texas Annual Cash Report: Revenue and Expenditures of State Funds for the Year Ending August 31, [year]*. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts [1989–date].

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/finances/pubs/cashrpt/>>

The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts is required annually (by the first Monday in November) to exhibit to the governor an exact and complete statement showing the funds and revenues of the state, and public expenditures during the preceding year or during another period required by the governor (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 403.013 (Vernon 2005)). Revenue is reported in the period when cash is collected, and expenditures are reported in the period when cash disbursements are made. Net revenue is reported for the prior and current fiscal year for these object codes relating to criminal justice, which are listed within receipt category and type: Concealed Handgun Fees (3126), Private Sector Prison Industries Oversight Receipts (3134), Sale of Confiscated Alcoholic Beverages (3269), Controlled Substances Act Forfeited Property Sales (3582), Arrest Fees (3706), Court Fines (3710), Fees from Criminal Offenses (3712), Fees from Misdemeanor or Felony Cases (3713), Recovery of Parole Costs (3735), Prison Industry Sales (3756), Fingerprint Record Fees (3776), and Bail Bond Surety Fees (3858). Beginning cash balances, total net revenues and expenditures, and ending cash balances, are reported for these General Revenue Accounts, Dedicated, within Group 01 (General State Operating and Disbursing Funds) that relate to criminal justice: Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (0116), Criminal Justice Planning (0421), Bill Blackwood Law Enforcement Management Institute (0581), Parolee Court Ordered Restitution Trust Fund (0984), Attorney General Law Enforcement (5006), Commission on State Emergency Communications (5007), Sexual Assault Program (5010), Crime Stoppers Assistance (5012), Breath Alcohol Testing (5013), Fugitive Apprehension (5028), Center for Study and Prevention of Juvenile Crime and Delinquency (5029), Sexual Assault Prevention and Crisis Services (5037), 9-1-1 Service Fees (5050), Private Sector Prison Industries Expansion (5060), Fair Defense (5073), Correctional Management Institute and Criminal Justice Center (5083), and Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention (5084/Trust Fund 5085). This data is also reported within Group 02 (Constitutional Funds Expendable for Specific Purposes) for Compensation to Victims of Crime (0469/Auxiliary Fund 0494).

Research Note: Reports are available online back to FY2001. The report is also cited as *Annual Cash Report* and *Texas Annual Cash Report*.

585 *The State of Texas Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Fiscal Year Ending August 31, [year]*. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts [1991–date].

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/finances/pubs/cafr/>>

The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts is required annually (by the last day in February) to exhibit to the governor an audited comprehensive annual financial report that includes all State agencies determined to be part of the statewide accounting entity and that is prepared in accordance with gener-

ally accepted accounting principles (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 403.013 (Vernon 2005)). The Statistical Section (under Financial Trends—Changes in Net Assets) provides data for the government function Public Safety and Corrections as follows: governmental activities (expenses and program revenues charges for services), and business-type activities (expenses and program revenues charges for services).

Research Note: Reports are available online back to FY2000. Each report provides data for the most recent seven fiscal years. The report is also cited as *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the State of Texas for the Fiscal Year Ending August 31, [year]*. This is one of two annual financial reports issued by the Comptroller. The other is the *State of Annual Cash Report*, which contains a section devoted to outlining the differences between the two reports (see entry 584).

•**586** *Texas Budget Source*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [biennial, online only, 2002–date].

<<http://tbs.lbb.state.tx.us/>>

This website allows access to data in the Legislative Budget Board's Automated Budget and Evaluation System of Texas (ABEST). Users can generate agency-level reports or reports organized by the articles of the General Appropriations Bill.

Expenditures

•**587** *Census of Governments: Government Finance Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: Governments Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce [quinquennial, 1957–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS33151>>

The Census of Governments is conducted in years ending in “2” and “7” as mandated by 13 U.S.C. § 161 (2009). The Annual Survey of Government Finances series is conducted in the intervening years under the provisions of 13 U.S.C. § 182 (2009). One component of this series is the Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances, which comprises a sample of state and local governments, with a new sample being selected every five years (years ending in “4” and “9”). Another component, the Annual Survey of State Government Finances, serves as a supplement. Data is presented for expenditures at the levels of state government, local government (county, municipal, and township), and a combination of state and local government, for the government functions “public safety” (which includes the subcategories “police protection” and “corrections”), and “governmental administration” (which includes the subcategory “judicial and legal”).

Research Note: Editions are available online back to 1992. Definitions are provided for the various government function categories covered in the report. Datasets are available through the

Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00012>>

•**588** *Justice Expenditure and Employment*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1982–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=daa>>

Presents data extracted from the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Government Finances and Annual Survey of Government Employment, which provide state-level estimates of per capita total justice expenditures and per capita expenditures by government function (police protection, judicial/legal, and corrections). State-level spending estimates are reported for correctional institutions (including construction) and other correctional functions (including capital outlay).

Research Note: Definitions are provided for the various government function categories covered in the report. Prior data is reported in various publications series of the U.S. Department of Justice's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the Census Bureau's Governments Division. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00087>>

•**589** *Open Data Center*. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts [online only, 2008–date].

<<http://www.texasransparency.org/opendata/catalog.php>>

Provides direct access to machine-readable, platform-independent raw datasets, as well as other important data tools created by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts. Detailed expenditure information is reported by fiscal year, including comptroller object, vendor name, payment date, appropriation number, appropriation year, and appropriated fund. In addition, detailed purchasing information is reported for NIGP (National Institute of Governmental Purchasers) class and item numbers by fiscal year, as reported to the Comptroller from the purchasing systems of the largest State agencies.

589A *State Contracts*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [online only, 2007–date].

<<http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/Contracts/Contracts.htm>>

This website provides information on State contracts and bid solicitations (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 322.020 (Vernon Supp. 2010)). Searches can be conducted using a combination of document type, agency, fiscal year, vendor, and contract value.

Research Note: The LBB's related publication, *Contracts Reported by Texas State Agencies and Institutions of Higher Education: Construction, Consulting, Major Information Systems, Professional Services, and Other*, is available online back to FY2003.

590 *State of Texas Annual Cash Report: Revenue and Expenditures of State Funds for the Year Ending August 31, [year]*. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts [1989–date].

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/finances/pubs/cashrpt/>>

Reports net fiscal year expenditures for all State funds by department within governmental functions, and by object code within expenditure categories (see entry 584).

591 *The State of Texas Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Fiscal Year Ending August 31, [year]*. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts [1991–date].

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/finances/pubs/cafr/>>

The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts is required annually (by the last day in February) to exhibit to the governor an audited comprehensive annual financial report that includes all State agencies determined to be part of the statewide accounting entity and that is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 403.013 (Vernon 2005)). The Statistical Section (under Financial Trends—Changes in Fund Balances: Government Funds) provides data on expenditures for the government function Public Safety and Corrections.

Research Note: Reports are available online back to FY2000. Each report provides data for the most recent ten fiscal years. This publication also reports statistics on full-time equivalent employees (last ten fiscal years); capital asset statistics (most recent three fiscal years); and operating indicators (most recent three fiscal years), for the government function Public Safety and Corrections. The report is also cited as *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the State of Texas for the Fiscal Year Ending August 31, [year]*. This is one of two annual financial reports issued by the Comptroller. The other is the *State of Texas Annual Cash Report*, which contains a section devoted to outlining the differences between the two reports (see entry 584).

•592 *Texas State Expenditures by County*. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts [annual, 1991–date].

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/taxbud/expbyco/>>

Reports fiscal year State expenditures for all Texas counties. The tabular data is arranged by agency, with columns designated for totals as well as selected parameters such as intergovernmental payments, labor costs, public assistance, operating expenses, and capital outlays. The same data is also provided for each Texas Council of Governments region.

Research Note: Editions are available online back to 1998.

593 *Unit Costs and the “Price” of Government: A New Way to Examine State Spending* [Special Report]. Austin: Comptroller of Public Accounts, 2003.

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/specialrpt/unitcost03/>>

The Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts formulated a special index of Texas State government spending (FY1990 through FY2002) based on the Uniform Statewide Accounting System (USAS), which provided statewide total expenditures, agency totals, and figures for a large number of expenditure codes. An analysis of expenditures based on this index for the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Texas Youth Commission, Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, and Texas Department of Public Safety, is contained in the chapter “Article V Expenditures: Public Safety and Criminal Justice.”

•**594** *Where the Money Goes*. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts [online only, 2001–date].

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/comptrol/expendlist/cashdrill.php>>

This website provides the following check register search tools to access fiscal year State expenditures: spending by agency, spending by category, spending by detailed purchase code, payments to vendors, and travel expenses by agency.

Research Note: Coverage for some categories does not extend back to 2001.

Federal Aid, Grants, Loans, and Contracts—General Sources

•**595** *Biennial Report to the . . . Texas Legislature*. Austin: Criminal Justice Division, Office of the Governor [2001–date].

<<http://www.governor.state.tx.us/cjd>>

Provides fiscal year data on federal and state funds administered by the Office of the Governor’s Criminal Justice Division (Appendix A), and a comparative funding summary arranged by fund source (Appendix B).

•**596** *Consolidated Federal Funds Report*. Washington, D.C.: Governments Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce [annual, online only, 1993–date].

<<http://www.census.gov/govs/cffr/>>

The On-Line Query System provides access to state- and county-level data for annual federal government funding received through grants and loans to state and local governments, federal procurement awards and contracts, salaries and wages of federal employees, direct payments to individuals, and other selected major programs. The data is searchable by object area, agency, and program code.

Research Note: Earlier data is available on CD-ROMs issued by the U.S. Census Bureau (1983–1992). Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

<<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00019>>

•**597** *Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year . . . State and County Areas*. Washington, D.C.: Governments Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce [1998–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS7000>>

Provides state-level consolidated fiscal year data on federal government expenditures or obligations, by agency, for grants and loans to state and local governments, procurement contracts, salaries and wages, direct payments for individuals, and other selected major programs. In addition, county-level data is provided for federal government expenditures (total and for five major object categories).

Research Note: Reports are available online back to 1995. Previously published under the titles *Consolidated Federal Funds Report, Volume I: County Areas; Vol. 2: Subcounty Areas* (1983–1993) and *Consolidated Federal Funds Report: County Areas* (1994–1997). This report is one of two publications comprising the Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR) series. The other is *Federal Aid to States* (see entry 599). Data for both publications has been consolidated and tabulated in a standard format by the Census Bureau under the auspices of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The statistics are based primarily on agency data submitted quarterly to the Federal Assistance Award Data System (see entry 600). Therefore, grant amounts listed represent the federal obligation incurred at the time the grant is awarded and do not represent actual expenditures. Furthermore, the grant data reported includes all grants, regardless of whether the recipient is a government entity. *Federal Aid to States* reports actual expenditures to governmental recipients only. Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00019>>

598 *Excluded Parties List System (EPLS)*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Services Administration [online only, 1988–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS49844>>

The EPLS provides a single comprehensive list of individuals and firms excluded by federal government agencies from receiving federal contracts or federally approved subcontracts, and from certain types of federal financial and nonfinancial assistance and benefits. It was established “to ensure that agencies solicit offers from, award contracts, grants, or financial or non-financial assistance and benefits to, and consent to subcontracts with responsible contractors only and not allow a party to participate in any affected program if any Executive department or agency has debarred, suspended, or otherwise excluded (to the extent specified in the exclusion action) that party from participation in an affected program.” The Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice, is one such agency that submits names of individuals to the EPLS under the authority of the Denial of Federal Benefits Program. This program was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690 § 5301, 102 Stat. 4181), and provides a sentencing option for federal and state

courts to deny all or selected benefits available from the federal government to individuals convicted of drug trafficking or possession.

Research Note: Searches for current and past exclusions can be conducted by utilizing an array of advanced search criteria. The print edition, *Lists of Parties Excluded from Federal Procurement or Nonprocurement Programs as of . . .*, was discontinued effective July 11, 2003.

•599 *Federal Aid to States for Fiscal Year [year]*. Washington, D.C.: Governments Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce [1998–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS4561>>

Provides state-level data on actual federal government expenditures through grants to state and local governments, by agency and for selected programs.

Research Note: Reports are available online back to 1998. This data was reported from 1981 through 1997 in Table 2 of *Federal Expenditures by State for Fiscal Year [year]: A Report Prepared Pursuant to the Consolidated Federal Funds Report Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-236)*. <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS2879>> *Federal Aid to States* is one of two publications comprising the Consolidated Federal Funds Report (CFFR) series. The other is *Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year . . . State and County Areas* (see entry 597). Data for both publications has been consolidated and tabulated in a standard format by the Census Bureau under the auspices of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Datasets are available through the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan. <<http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/00019>>

•600 *Federal Assistance Award Data System*. Washington, D.C.: Governments Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce [quarterly, 1981–date].

<<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/faads.html>>

The Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS) is authorized under the provisions of 31 U.S.C. § 6102(a) (2003). It comprises a repository of federal financial assistance award transactions of approximately 600 federal programs that focus primarily on assistance to state and local governments. However, all major programs providing transfer payments to individuals, discretionary project grants, loans, or insurance are also covered. Data is currently received from thirty-three executive departments and agencies with grant making authority. Each transaction record identifies, by the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* (CFDA) program code number and name, the type and amount of financial assistance, the type and location of the recipient and the geographic place of performance. The recipient location and place of performance are identified by name and by the geographic code for the state/territory, county area and/or place. The federal agency that made each award is identified by code and by name. Reporting in FAADS is based on the geographic location of the initial recipient, which may be different from the location of the funded project and could also be different from the location of

secondary recipients or the prime beneficiaries. Each quarterly report is a discrete entity and no summation, consolidation, or other linkage with previous or future quarterly data is provided to users.

Research Note: State-level reports, displayed as spreadsheets, are available through the Census Bureau website beginning with first quarter of FY2008. Earlier data files, beginning with the first quarter of FY1982, are available through the National Archives and Records Administration website (Record Group 29). <<http://aad.archives.gov/aad/>>

600A *Federal Audit Clearinghouse*. Washington, D.C.: Governments Division, U.S. Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce [online only, 1997–date].

<<http://harvester.census.gov/sac/>>

Non-federal entities (i.e., state and local governments, non-profit entities, and Indian tribes) that annually expend \$300,000 or more in federal awards (\$500,000 for fiscal periods ending after December 31, 2003) are required under provisions of 31 U.S.C. §§ 7501–7507 (2003) to undergo a single or program-specific audit in accordance with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 (2003 revision). The OMB designated the Census Bureau to serve as the clearinghouse for these audits, which are searchable through the Internet Data Dissemination System (IDDS) by the auditee name, EIN (Employer Identification Number), or state.

•601 *Federal Procurement Data System—Next Generation (FPDS-NG)*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President [online only, 1978–date].

<<https://www.fpds.gov/>>

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (P.L. 93-400, 88 Stat. 796) established the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). It was required, inter alia, to “establish a system for collecting, developing, and disseminating the procurement data which takes into account the needs of the Congress, the executive branch, and the public sector.” Data collection was initiated at the beginning of FY1979. Researchers can use the “ezSearch” function to generate reports on unclassified federal executive branch procurement contracts estimated at \$3,000 or more. Four optional filters are available (department, agency, vendor, and vendor state). Search results can be further refined by drilling down the links within individual documents and then displayed as graphs or exported to Acrobat, MS Excel, CSV, or HTML.

Research Note: Advanced search capabilities are also available. Users must register to access reports and retrieve data. The FAQ section enumerates the agencies and types of data that are excluded from the database. Published reports of the OFPP are available online beginning with *Federal Procurement Data System. Special Analysis 1, Federal Acquisition Awards Over \$10,000 by Type of Contractor: Fourth Quarter Fiscal Year 1981*.

602 *State of Texas Annual Cash Report: Revenue and Expenditures of State Funds for the Year Ending August 31, [year]*. Austin: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts [1989–date].

<<http://www.window.state.tx.us/finances/pubs/cashrpt/>>

Reports federal revenue for all funds (excluding trust), by selected State agency and by government function and program, for the most recent five fiscal years (see entry 584).

•603 *Top 100 Federal Funding Sources in the Texas State Budget*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [biennial, 2004–date].

<http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/Federal_Funds/Federal_Funds.htm>

This report, prepared by the LBB's Federal Funds Analysis Team, ranks the top 100 sources for federal grant expenditures in Texas by federal agency source. More detailed information on these sources is provided in chapters organized by subject (e.g., Justice). Data reported includes the recipient agency and proportionate shares (if the grant is shared among multiple agencies); purpose of the grant; match or maintenance of effort provisions; allowable uses and restrictions; and eligibility criteria.

Research Note: The Introduction enumerates the types of federal funds received by the State that are not included in the report. A summary of the report is published as a special issue of *Federal Funds Watch*.

•604 *USASpending.gov*. Washington, D.C.: Office and Management of Budget, Executive Office of the President [online only, 2000–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS91044>>

The provisions of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-282, 120 Stat. 1186) mandated that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) establish a free, searchable, publically accessible website, beginning with FY2007 and each fiscal year thereafter, detailing for each federal award of financial assistance and expenditures (with a few exceptions) the following information: (1) the amount; (2) the transaction type, funding agency, the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code or *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* entry number, program source, and an award title that describes the purpose of each funding action; (3) the name and location of the recipient and the primary location of performance; and (4) a unique identifier of the recipient and any parent entity. The act further stipulates that the website must provide for separate searches that distinguish between awards that are grants, sub-grants, loans, cooperative agreements, and other forms of financial assistance and awards that are contracts, subcontracts, purchase orders, task orders, and delivery orders. The website contains all the information reported to the Federal Assistance Award

Data System (see entry 600) and the Federal Procurement Data System—Next Generation (see entry 601), as well as other agency specific data sources. Federal assistance is searchable by recipient; by place of performance (state, county, or city); by major agency; or by type of assistance (e.g., grants and cooperative agreements, direct payments, loans, and insurance). Federal contracts are searchable by contractor; by place of performance (state, county, congressional district, or zip code); by contracting agency; by competition type; or by product/service provided.

Research Note: This website incorporates data from and supersedes *FederalSpending.gov*.

Federal Aid, Grants, Loans, and Contracts—Individual Programs

605 *Bulletproof Vest Partnership Award Notifications: FY[year] Funds*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice [online only, 1999–date].

<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi/bvpprogramresources.htm>>

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-181, 112 Stat. 512) established a matching grant program to assist state and local jurisdictions to purchase armor vests for use by law enforcement departments. This report provides data on fiscal year funding decisions (grant amount and number of vests) by state and jurisdiction.

606 *COPS Quick Facts for the State of Texas*. Washington, D.C.: Office Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only].

<<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=1082>>

The Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program was established by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322, Title I, 108 Stat. 1796). It distributes funding to eligible state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies—through program grants and cooperative agreements—to hire and train community policing professionals, acquire cutting-edge crime fighting technologies, and develop and implement innovative community policing strategies. This report provides data on accepted COPS grants by agency/program as follows: award date, type, number of officers, funding amount, and whether the grantee is located in more than one congressional district. Additional state-level data on COPS grants is provided under Grants Announcements (FY2001–date).

Research Note: The Audit Division, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice, reports on the expenditure of federal funds by selected recipients of COPS grants. Execu-

tive summaries of these audits are available on the OIG's website, arranged alphabetically by state. <http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/grants/_cops.htm>

607 *Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Program*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [online only, 2007–date].

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/tribal_correction.html>

The Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Discretionary Grant Program was established by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322, Title II, 108 Stat. 1796). Funding may be used to help tribes construct or renovate correctional facilities on tribal lands used for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction. Applicants are limited to federally recognized tribal governments. Data on annual funding for both planning and renovation (state, grantee, and amount) is provided in the Related Information and Resources section.

Research Note: Reports are available online back to 2007.

608 *DNA Initiative: Advancing Criminal Justice Through DNA Technology*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [online only, 2004–date].

<<http://www.dna.gov/funding/>>

The Department of Justice's DNA Initiative was established to provide funding, training and assistance to federal, state, and local forensic labs; police departments; medical professionals; victim service providers; and prosecutors, defense lawyers, and judges, with the goal of ensuring that forensic DNA reaches its full potential to solve crimes, protect the innocent, and identify missing persons. Data on grant awards and outsourcing contracts is provided for the following programs funded through the initiative: Forensic DNA Backlog Reduction Program; Offender/Arrestee DNA Backlog Reduction Program; Solving Cold Cases with DNA; Postconviction DNA Testing Assistance Program; Forensic Science Training Development and Delivery Program; Using DNA Technology to Identify the Missing; Forensic DNA Unit Efficiency Improvement Program; and Forensic DNA Research and Development.

Research Note: Depending on the program, data is provided at the state, jurisdictional, or agency level. Data for some programs does not extend back to 2004. In 2007 the NIJ merged the Forensic DNA Capacity Enhancement and Forensic Casework Backlog Reduction programs to form the Forensic DNA Backlog Reduction Program.

609 *Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2002–date].

<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/drugcourts.html>>

The Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program was established by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322, Title V, 108 Stat. 1796). It provides financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments to develop and implement treatment drug courts that effectively integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in judicially supervised court settings with jurisdiction over nonviolent, substance-abusing offenders.

Research Note: Award data is presented by fiscal year.

610 *Drug-Free Communities Support Program*. Washington, D.C.: Office of National Drug Control Policy, Executive Office of the President [annual, online only].

<http://www.ondcp.gov/dfc/grantee_map.html>

The Drug-Free Communities Support Program was authorized by the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-20, 111 Stat. 224). It provides grants of up to \$500,000 over five years to community organizations that facilitate citizen participation in local drug prevention efforts. Coalitions are comprised of community leaders, parents, youth, teachers, religious and fraternal organizations, health care and business professionals, law enforcement, and the media. The List of Grantees section provides state-level data for the current fiscal year on grantees (regular, mentor new, and mentor continuation).

611 *Drug-Violence Prevention National Programs*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, U.S. Department of Education [online only, 2001–date].

<<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs/programs.html#national>>

612 *Drug-Violence Prevention State Programs*. Washington, D.C.: Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools, U.S. Department of Education [online only, 2001–date].

<<http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/osdfs/programs.html#state>>

State-level data is provided on awards for various discretionary and formula grant programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-10, 79 Stat. 27), as amended. The programs focus on developing and maintaining safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools and institutions of higher education.

Research Note: Data for all programs does not extend back to 2001. Award amounts are not provided for all programs.

613 *Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2005–date].

<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/jag.html>>

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program was created when the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-162, Title XI, 119 Stat. 2960) merged the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program with the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program (LLEBG). The grants assist states and local governments in providing personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems to improve the overall criminal justice system.

Research Note: The JAG program is administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, while the JAG formulas are calculated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Award data is presented by fiscal year.

614 *Fiscal Year [year] Report on the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [online only, 2002–date].

<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/forensics/nfsia/welcome.htm>>

The Paul Coverdell National Forensic Science Improvement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-561, 114 Stat. 2487) authorizes funding to states and local units of government for expenses related to improving the quality and timeliness of forensic science or medical examiner service through facilities, personnel, equipment, computerization, supplies, accreditation, certification, education, training, administrative expenses, and backlog reduction. Seventy-five percent of total annual allocations are “base” (formula) awards to State Administering Agencies (SAAs) based on individual state populations. The remaining 25 percent are direct “competitive” awards to states and/or local agencies that do not pass through SAAs. Each fiscal year report includes a state-level funding table that lists the SAA and local units of government, the amounts awarded (total, base and competitive), and brief project descriptions.

615 *Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2003–date].

<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/prescripdrugs.html>>

The Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program was established by the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (P.L. 107-77, 115 Stat. 748). The

program was designed to enhance the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data. It focuses primarily on providing assistance to states that want to establish a prescription drug monitoring program or to expand their existing programs.

Research Note: Award data is presented by fiscal year.

•**616** *Homeland Security Funding in Texas*. Austin: Legislative Budget Board [annual, online only, 2008–date].

<http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/Federal_Funds/Federal_Funds.htm>

Beginning with the 79th Texas Legislature, the General Provisions (Art. IX) of the General Appropriations Act have contained the following reporting requirement: “All state agencies and institutions of higher education shall include in their operating budget reports to the Legislative Budget Board: (1) an estimated amount of federal homeland security funding received by the agency or institution of higher education and used for the operation and administration of state homeland security programs; and (2) the amount of federal homeland security funding received by the agency or institution of higher education and passed through to other agencies, institutions, or local units of government.” This report provides data on historical award amounts, the program purpose, funds allocation, allowable uses, and the state agency operating the program in Texas. The final part describes the process for distributing homeland security funds in Texas, provides a list of pass-through funds by region, and includes examples of federally funded local projects. It contains the following six sections: Homeland Security Grant Program (Part I), Infrastructure Protection Program (Part II), Border Security (Part III), Health Preparedness Grants (Part IV), Other Homeland Security Grants (Part V), and Regional Distribution of Homeland Security Funds (Part VI).

Research Note: The Governor’s Division of Emergency Management (GDEM), which is housed within the Texas Department of Public Safety, is responsible for making recommendations regarding the distribution of federal homeland security funds; administering applications for local and state entities applying for federal homeland security-related grant funds; auditing and tracking homeland security funds; and coordinating implementation of the state’s Homeland Security Plan. Homeland security funding distributed directly to local entities (e.g., the Commercial Equipment Direct Assistance Program grants and local transit security funds) is not tracked by the LBB and is therefore excluded from the report. Also excluded are homeland security expenditures made by federal agencies based in the state (e.g., U.S. Customs and Border Protection), and funding streams devoted to natural or man-made disasters, such as hurricanes or chemical plant accidents.

•**617** *Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2006–date].

<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/JMHCprogram.html>>

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCPC) was established by the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-414, 118 Stat. 2327). The program's goal is to increase public safety through facilitating collaboration among the criminal justice, juvenile justice, mental health treatment, and substance abuse systems, as well as to improve access to effective treatment for people with mental illnesses involved with the criminal justice system. Applicants are limited to states, units of local government, Indian tribes, and tribal organizations, which must apply jointly with a mental health agency. Data is provided by fiscal year on grants in the categories of planning, planning and implementation, and implementation and expansion (state, grantee, and award amount).

618 *Lists of Awards*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [online, 1995–date].

<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/awards/welcome.htm>>

The National Institute of Justice is the research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. This website reports fiscal year NIJ awards by solicitation as follows: project title, grantee, amount, award number, category, and solicitation title.

Research Note: Geographical locations are not specified, although this can usually be gleaned from the grantee name. The Audit Division, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice, reports on the expenditure of federal funds by selected recipients of NIJ grants. Executive summaries of these audits are available on the OIG's website, arranged alphabetically by state. <http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/grants/_ojp.htm>

619 *National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [online, 1995–date].

<<http://bjs.ojp.usdoj.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=47>>

The National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) provides direct funding and technical assistance to states to improve the quality, timeliness and immediate accessibility of their criminal history and related records. NCHIP implements the grant provisions for a number of federal statutes. The State-by-State Information section reports NCHIP funding for 1995–date (cumulative total) and 2006–date (yearly totals).

Research Note: For additional information on this program, see Gerard F. Ramker, *Improving Criminal History Records for Background Checks, 2005* (NCJ 211485). <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS73225>> For a GAO performance audit of this program, see Eileen R. Larence, *Bureau of Justice Statistics Funding to States to Improve Criminal Records* (GAO-08-898R). <<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS96847>>

620 Parent, Dale, and Liz Barnett. *Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program: National Evaluation* [Final Report]. Cambridge, Mass.: Abt Associates, 2003. NCJ 202150

<<http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/202150.pdf>>

The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants (JAIBG) program was established pursuant to Title III of H. R. 3, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants Act of 1997, as passed by the U.S. House of Representatives on May 8, 1997. It is currently administered by the State Relations and Assistance Division, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. It awards federal block grants to assist states in implementing reforms designed to reduce juvenile offending through accountability-based programs focused both on the offender and the juvenile justice system. States (grantees) must pass through at least 75 percent of these funds to units of local government and tribal governments (subgrantees). State-level data is reported as follows: JAIBG allocations, FY1998–FY2002 (Table 2.1); percentage of subgrant awards representing regional coalitions (Table 2.14); and JAIBG funds allocated and returned and percentage spent by the act’s deadlines, FY1998 (Table 2.19).

Research Note: The word “incentive” was dropped from the title in 2002 when the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (P.L. 107–273, 116 Stat. 1758) reauthorized and modified the program. See also the OJJDP report, *Status of the States: Implementation of the JAIBG Program* (2002). Datasets are available through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.

<<http://dx.doi.org/10.3886/ICPSR04046>>

621 *Project Safe Neighborhoods*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2002–date].

<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/psn.html>>

Project Safe Neighborhoods was authorized by the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (P.L. 107-273, Title I, 116 Stat. 1758), which stipulated that “The Attorney General shall establish a program for each United States Attorney to provide for coordination with State and local law enforcement officials in the identification and prosecution of violations of Federal firearms laws including school gun violence and juvenile gun offenses.” The funding is used to hire new federal and state prosecutors, support investigators, provide training, distribute gun lock safety kits, deter juvenile gun crime, and develop and promote community outreach efforts as well as to support other gun and gang violence reduction strategies. Annual allocations are reported by federal judicial district and annual awards are reported by federal judicial district and grant recipient.

622 *Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Program*. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, online only, 2005–date].

<<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/rsat.html>>

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) formula grant program assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities, and to create and maintain community-based aftercare services for offenders. Allocations to states are reported by fiscal year in the Related Information section.

623 *Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment*. Rockville, Md.: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services [online only, 2003–date].

<<http://sbirt.samhsa.gov/>>

The Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) demonstration program is a comprehensive, integrated, public health approach to the delivery of early intervention and treatment services for persons with substance use disorders, as well as those who are at risk of developing these disorders. SBIRT cooperative agreements are designed to expand a state's substance abuse continuum of care to include screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment providers in emergency departments, community health clinics, and a wide range of healthcare settings (ambulatory, primary, and specialty). Awards are made under the authorization of 42 U.S.C. § 290(bb) (2003). The SAMSHA Grantees section provides data on college and university grantees and state cooperative agreements.

624 *Solutions for Safer Communities: FY[year] Annual Report to Congress*. Washington, DC : Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2003–date.

<<http://bja.ncjrs.gov/publications/#S>>

Appendix II provides state-level fiscal year data on BJA awards as follows: Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance (JAG) Grant awards (Table 1); Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant awards (Table 2); discretionary awards (Byrne and other funding) and total active grants (Table 3); and discretionary awards (Byrne and other funding) program descriptions and funding (Table 4).

Research Note: Published under varying titles prior to the 2003 edition. The Audit Division, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Justice, reports on the expenditure of federal funds by selected recipients of BJA grants. Executive summaries of these audits are

available on the OIG's website, arranged alphabetically by state. <http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/grants/_ojp.htm>

625 *State-by-State Grant Activities*. Washington, D.C.: Office on Violence Against Women, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [online only, 2006–date].

<<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/grantactivities.htm>>

Provides state-level fiscal year data on all grants provided through the Office on Violence Against Women, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice (form name, legal name, award amount, and state totals).

626 *State Contacts & Grant Award Information*. Washington, D.C.: Grant Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security [online].

<<http://www.dhs.gov/xgovt/grants/index.shtm>>

Provides a interactive United States map that allows access to state-level fiscal year data for the Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSP); Urban Area Security Initiative Allocations (UASI); Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS); Citizen Corps Program (CCP); UASI Nonprofit Security Grant Program (NSGP); Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program (RCPGP); Operation Stonegarden; Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program (IECGP); Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Grant Program; Driver's License Security Grant Program (DLSGP); and Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP).

Research Note: State-level data on grants awarded under various DHS transportation security infrastructure programs can be found in the annual fiscal year *Overview* on the FEMA website. <<http://www.fema.gov/government/grant/index.shtm>>

627 *STOP Program: Service–Training–Officers–Prosecutors: Annual Report*. Washington, D.C.: Office on Violence Against Women, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [2005–date].

<<http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/reports-congress.htm>>

The STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program, also known as the STOP Program, was authorized by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-322, Title IV, 108 Stat. 1902), and subsequently reauthorized and amended by the Violence Against Women Act of 2000, Division B of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386, 114 Stat. 1464) and the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960). Appendix A reports state-level fiscal year STOP Program funding allocation and distribution as follows: allocations (Table A1); funding awarded to subgrantees (Table A2); funding returned unused by subgrantees (Table A3); number of awards and amount allocated to victim services (Table A4); number of awards and amount

allocated to law enforcement (Table A5); number of awards and amount allocated to prosecution (Table A6); number of awards and amount allocated to court (Table A7); number of awards and amount allocated to administration (Table A8); number of awards and amount allocated to other (Table A9); and percentage distribution of allocation, by type of victimization (Table A10). Appendix B reports state-level fiscal year STOP Program-funded activities and victims served as follows: number of awards reported by activities funded (Table B1); number of subgrantees using funds for victim services and victims seeking/receiving services (Table B2); race/ethnicity, gender, and age of victims receiving services (Table B3); number of individuals with disabilities/limited English proficiency who are immigrants/living in rural areas receiving services (Table B4); and victim's relationship to offender (Table B5).

Research Note: Each edition reports data back to FY1999.

628 *Title V Community Prevention Grants Program: Report to Congress* [OJJDP Report]. Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice [annual, 1995–date].

<<http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31301>>

The Title V Community Grants Prevention Program was established in 1992 when Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs Act amended the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415, 88 Stat. 1109) by adding the following new title: Title V—Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs (P.L. 102-586, § 5(a), 106 Stat. 5027). To date the program has provided grants to over 1,700 communities for developing collaborative three-year programs aimed at reducing risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency and enhancing protective factors that support healthy personal and social development in their juvenile populations. The program also provides training and technical support to help communities design, implement, and evaluate these programs. This report contains data on the allocation of Title V Community Prevention Grants Program funds by state, the number of Title V subgrantees by state, and the number of subgrants per state.

Research Note: Reports are available online back to FY1995.