

Reeling in grant funds

This important operation has the full support of management ... as long as the funding is available." This funding caveat exists in nearly all operations. Technical surveillance assignments cannot proceed without funding, but tech equipment can be costly. Fortunately, assistance for those in need of funds for technical surveillance equipment is available from several sources.

"Show me the money!"

Grant funding is available from many sources. Managers and administrators should be aware of the various avenues available to obtain personnel and equipment. All of the following potential funding sources are easily found on the Internet. These sources include:

- The National Criminal Justice Reference Service found on the Web at www.ncjrs.org/fedgrant.htm.
- The Department of Justice, National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center located at www.nleetc.org/.
- "Information Sharing to Prevent Juvenile Delinquency: A Training and Technical Assistance Approach." This document is found at www.ncjrs.org/fedgrant.htm#bj.
- The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs on the Web at www.register.aspensys.com/~emclaugh/bja/about/index.html.
- The Bureau of Justice Assistance Web site at www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/fs000242.txt.
- The Commerce Business Daily, Department of Commerce, at <http://ebdnet.gpo.gov/>.
- The Federal Register, which is found on the Web at www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces140.html.
- "Funding Sources: Grants for non-profits or individuals." This document is found at

www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/grants/grants.htm.

Each of these Web sites provides links and guidance to help law enforcement agencies successfully complete a grant request.

Grant writing: step by step

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Web site, at www.epa.gov/scãhome/grants/src/mãieopen.htm, contains an excellent step-by-step guide to developing a grant proposal. The site provides useful information and guidance for applying for all types of grants. The following steps are taken from the EPA's grant writing recommendations and are combined with additional information to help law enforcement tailor a grant request to include technical surveillance equipment.

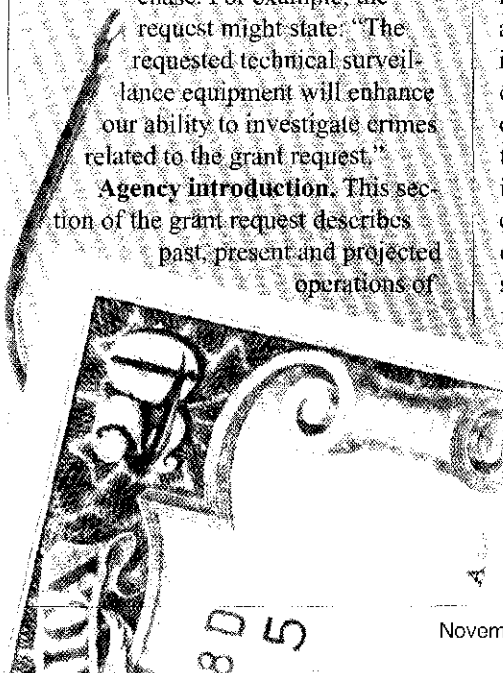
Proposal summary. The proposal summary, which takes the form of a cover letter, is one or two paragraphs that list the key points of the grant request. It should be clear and concise. Regarding the technical surveillance equipment part of the request, the cover letter should justify the purchase. For example, the request might state: "The requested technical surveillance equipment will enhance our ability to investigate crimes related to the grant request."

Agency introduction. This section of the grant request describes past, present and projected operations of

the agency relevant to the grant. This is an opportunity to paint a positive picture of the requesting agency. The introduction should include a biography of key persons who are involved in the grant. Also included in this section are a department's organizational goals, philosophy and record with other grantors. Success stories regarding other grant-funded projects also should be included. When requesting funds for technical equipment, it is important for a requesting agency to explain how officers are already successfully using the technology. In total, the introduction should briefly describe who, what, why, when, and how much money is requested.

Problem statement, needs assessment. This section describes the reason why the grant is required and should include statistics that support the need and relate the requested tech equipment to the overall mission of the agency. For example, technical surveillance equipment, such as a covert transmitter, improves communications during undercover operations. Improved communications results in better evidence collection and enhances safety to officers involved. Better evidence collection can result in fewer trials. Suspects often plead guilty instead of risking the damning taped evidence appearing in open court. Guilty pleas save court costs. Additionally, video and audio equipment improves the ability to supervise undercover operations in the field.

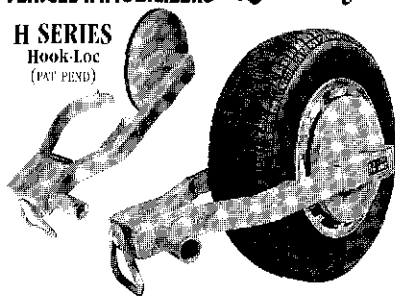
The grant writer should confer with technical surveillance staff prior to completion of this section of the grant. Needed tech equipment is sometimes overlooked because grant writers do not discuss equipment needs with technical surveillance personnel.



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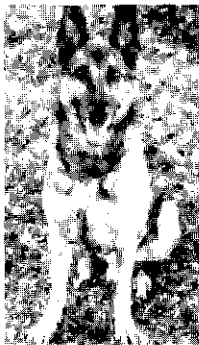
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FUNDING

Training videos — Grants

■ "Introduction to Grant Funding," produced by the Nonprofit Resource Center in 1993. The 12 1/2-minute videotape details grant funding realities that will help law enforcement agencies understand who gives and who gets grants. The topics covered in the video include who gets grants, where grants fit in a fund development plan, the four sources of grants, the key elements to consider in a search for funds, and a winning formula for success. To obtain a copy of the videotape, visit: www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/grants/4fcvideo.htm.

■ "Making the Dream Fly," a Welman Video produced in 1996. Several experts from the field of fundraising share their secrets for success on this videotape. The introduction to fundraising covers key topics such as team building and proposal writing. A 17-page workbook highlights key points. Call 800/659-1553 to order a copy.

■ "In Search of Funding," produced by Denise Wallen in Albuquerque, New Mexico, for KNME-TV for UNM's Office of Research Administration in 1990. The 30-minute videotape covers tips for developing fundable projects, strategies to improve the chances of success, how to avoid common pitfalls, and how to find and deal with funding agencies. For more information visit: www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/grants/4fcvideo.htm.

■ "Grant your wish. Learn from the professionals how to craft a successful grant proposal." This 30-minute videotape, produced by Successful Images Inc. in cooperation with the Florida Association of Nonprofit Organizations Inc., includes information on the 12 key elements of a proposal, one absolute don't in writing a proposal, why some proposals get funded and others do not, how to create a budget and where to get a list of funding sources. To obtain a copy, see www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/grants/4fcvideo.htm.

Project objectives. The project objectives section describes the expected result of the grant funding. Objectives are specific, measurable outcomes — realistic and obtainable. Check the objectives in this part of the request against objectives desired by the grant advertisement. Be sure the objectives listed match the grant requirements. An example of an objective that includes tech equipment might be a statement that officers will collect covert audio or videotaped evidence to support the investigations whenever possible.

Project methods or design. This section outlines the tasks that will be accomplished. References to technical surveillance equipment can be included in this area. The methods section can be structured as a timeline with projected beginning and end dates assigned to individual tasks. This section is used to describe why individual methods or designs were selected.

Project evaluation. This portion of the grant request describes the criteria the agency will use to measure progress toward project goals. This section details how the agency plans to determine its success. Keep in mind that evaluation is an ongoing process that begins as soon as the department receives the grant. Many grants require grantees to submit monthly progress reports. Tracking the use of tech equipment also is a good way to justify its purchase.

Future funding. This section describes how the project will be funded in the future. When other funds will supplement or match the requested grant funds, it shows good faith on the part of the requesting agency. This section describes who will maintain the equipment and conduct future training for equipment users. In most cases the agency being funded will pick up these costs and responsibilities after the grant expires.

Project budget. The project budget can be a line-item list of predicted expenses. The projected budget should include the following items:

■ **Personnel expenses.** If positions are being added or created, this section should describe all salaries and benefits associated with the positions. If an agency has a healthy supply of tech equipment, a civilian technician with advanced electronics skills should be considered.

■ **Travel and training.** Sophisticated tech equipment, like the spectrum analyzers used in countermeasures work, require training. Remember to include training costs in all grant requests.

■ **Equipment.** Confer with technical surveillance staff and undercover officers to determine how tech equipment might be applied within the grant. There are many reputable vendors of tech equipment. The National Technical Investigators Association (NATIA) hosts an annual trade show for vendors of tech equipment, and the local NATIA chapter can provide important contact information regarding tech equipment. To learn more about NATIA, visit its Web site at www.natia.org/home.htm.

■ **Supplies.** Supplies might include batteries, audio and videotapes. Most tech equipment requires an AC or DC power source. For officer safety reasons, batteries for disguise transmitters are never re-used, so make sure to budget for a healthy supply of them.

■ **Contract costs.** If the grant requires any special contractual arrangement, include these in the budget section. Some vendors of tech equipment have leasing programs. If an agency doesn't wish to purchase a high-dollar tech item, leasing may be a viable option.

Appendices. The appendices section includes reference information of importance to the reviewer. This can include the resumes of persons involved with the grant and letters of support or endorsement from influential individuals. Letters from prosecu-

tors stating the importance of audio and video evidence collection might help justify tech equipment expenses. Vendors of tech equipment can provide referrals to law enforcement agencies who have successfully used the equipment to investigate crimes related to the grant.

Justifying the need

Specific items of tech equipment can be justified in various ways. Requests for tech equipment should answer the following questions:

- (1) What is the item of equipment and how much does it cost?
- (2) Why is the equipment required?

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Getting a slice of the pie

Billions of dollars from Washington are available to your jurisdiction — whether it's a hamlet or a huge city. Do you know how to get your share of the pie?

By Donna Rogers

Be creative. Plan well. Be aggressive. Then be prepared to wait. These are the nuggets of insight *LET* received when asking police departments how to write grants that turn into dollars for their projects.

Ironically, just knowing which grants are out there is half the battle. It can be time-consuming to find the proper Web sites to reveal what grants are available and then locate the proper people to connect with.

Even so, many agencies seem to excel in their efforts to garner funds. The Boston (Massachusetts) Police Department has secured nearly \$30 million in discretionary funding since 1994. How did they do it? "Get to know who's who. Be a little aggressive," advises Jim Jordan, director of strategic planning and resources development, Boston PD. In other words, there are ways to cut through the red tape.

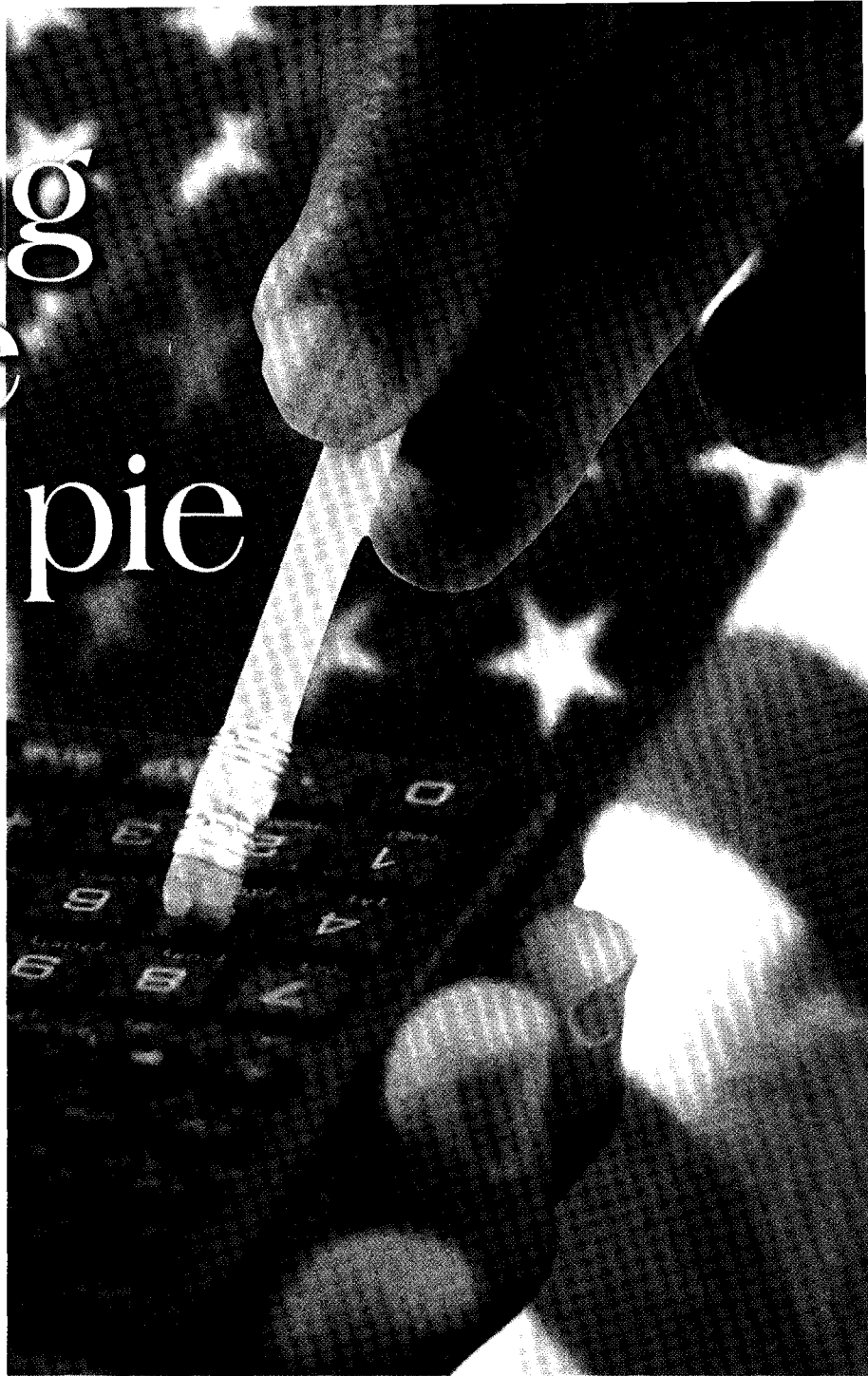
"Know your congressional office, not because grant writing's a political

process, but because they can get your phone calls returned. And they can let you know what's coming up. It makes it a little easier, instead of cold calling," Jordan recommends.

He mentions two basic types of grants: discretionary grants, where the government office makes the decision about which grants will be awarded, and block, or formula, grants, which go to cities based on population and crime rate.

But there's also room to create your own grant proposals. "You can approach state legislators," he says. If you come up with a creative idea, he says they can earmark funds into your state budget.

As with anything, though, it's tough getting the process off the ground. "We were in the dark when we first began," Jordan admits. "It's a bit slow at first. But the best way to begin is to just do it. Find out how it works. To be in the game, you have to develop good ideas that pass vigorous tests and peer review." The payoff is that your agency develops a reputation, and it becomes progressively easier to get your grants approved. "Bounce ideas off of peers who may be just a couple months ahead of you," he suggests, "and off people in Washington [like those at] the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and the office



(3) Who will operate and maintain the equipment?

(4) How will the equipment improve the operation?

(5) What is the result of not funding the equipment?

For example, if a department wishes to purchase a disguise transmitter, body-wire/receivers and repeaters, the justification might point out that:

- The technology enhances officer safety by permitting undercover officers to communicate with cover officers.

- It allows conversations to be recorded, permitting the collection of important audio evidence.

- It permits improved supervision and oversight of undercover operations by allowing monitoring while the operation is in progress.

- Not funding the request reduces the ability of the department to monitor undercover transactions, reduces officer safety, and results in the reliance on the recollection of conversations for court testimony.

Pointing out the risks involved without this funding provides ample justification for most types of tech equipment.

Government programs

Three government programs exist to help law enforcement obtain specialized equipment. The programs are known as 1033, Surplus Property Donation, and 1122.

The 1033 program allows the transfer, without charge, of excess U.S. Department of Defense supplies and equipment to state and local law enforcement. In the past, agencies have received vehicles, weapons, ammunition, computer equipment, body armor, night vision, radios and photographic equipment through this program. The property must be picked up at a location designated by the program's administrators. Further information on the 1033 program can be found at www.nlectc.org/.

Each state has an agency for surplus federal property. These agencies were established to receive federal surplus property and to donate it to public agencies. The goal of the Surplus Property Donation program is to save taxpayer dollars by extending the life of federal excess/surplus property. In the Surplus Property Donation program, the recipient agency is charged a processing fee up to 10 percent of

Three government programs exist to help obtain specialized equipment.

the acquisition cost of the surplus property. Transportation of the property to the recipient agency is handled by the program's administrators. Past examples of property donated through this program include an emergency generator that was donated to a correctional facility in Arkansas, and 40,000 yards of white sailcloth that was converted into prisoner clothing and sheets for a state prison. A listing of state agencies and representatives for surplus property can be found on the Web at www.nasasp.state.ut.us/sasps.htm.

The 1122 program allows an agency to purchase equipment for counterdrug activities with the discounts received in federal government contracts. The program is administered through the Department of the Army and the Defense Logistics Agency, and product pricing is contained in the Law Enforcement Equipment and Supply Catalog. For more information, visit www.dscr.dla.mil/products/law/lawcat.htm.

Obtaining the funds to purchase and support technical surveillance equipment is an important challenge. Fortunately, a variety of resources exist to help agencies obtain the funds and equipment to support tech operations. □

Frank Kardasz is a sergeant with the Phoenix (Arizona) Police Department. He is currently assigned to the department's Organized Crime Bureau — Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force. He has authored and administered several grants involving technical surveillance operations and equipment.

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of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). It's about relationship building, like in any business, the networking process."

There's no such thing as a free lunch. "It's been extra work," Jordan notes. "Using grant funding is a complicated business. It causes added administrative burdens. But the beauty of it is that it helps accelerate change." In other words, a department spends most of its money on the basics: personnel, running fleets, etc. These bonus discretionary funds can go to do more.

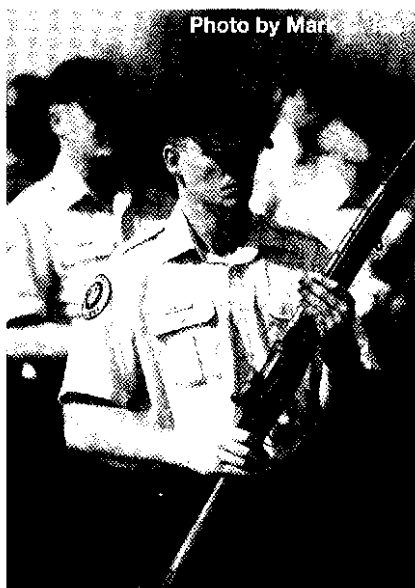
A program backgrounder

Each of the available grants seems to have a certain bent. Most of the grants fall under the Office of Justice Programs' (OJP) various bureaus. These are the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Office of Violent Crime (OVC), the National Institute of Justice, and the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP). Checking out the Web page of each is a way to begin. Separate, but sometimes overlapping in program types, is the Department of Justice COPS program. It is probably the most well-known because its predominant intention is to add officers to the beat and enhance community policing. It comes at the same time as the drop in the crime rate so this strategy is widely credited by the public for that success. It provides hiring monies for new community officers. The BJA awards block grants for officer hiring and overtime, as well as in six other categories. It also provides discretionary grants earmarked for training and cybercrime. The NIJ funds research and equipment, the OVC is directed toward victims and domestic violence, and the OJJDP focuses on youth.

There is a lot to learn about these programs and a lot of funds to be had. Regardless of your community or department size, if you have the patience and know-how, there are many grants available.

The COPS program

"The seven-and-a-half-year drop in crime is the longest running decrease in our country's history," notes Jessica Robinson, spokesperson for the COPS programs, and she likes to think it had something to do with the office she works for. COPS was formed in 1994 under the auspices of the Department of



The COPS program, which already has put over 100,000 recruits on the street, has funds available to add 30,000 to 50,000 officers over the next five years.

Justice (DOJ) as a result of the Omnibus Crime Law. Its primary aim was to add 100,000 cops to police forces across the country. Today it has surpassed that goal, and it has been extended five more years to provide an additional 30,000 to 50,000 officers.

Over the first five years COPS provided \$1.4 billion in funding annually. In FY2000 it has \$913 million at its disposal. While most COPS grant funding is dedicated to providing the salary and benefits of new community policing officers, it also provides a myriad of initiatives to foster partnerships, advance community government and target specific crime problems.

Its Universal Hiring Program (UHP) is a three-year program, which is funding its first installment this year. It contributes up to 75 percent of salary and benefits for new officers, up to \$75,000 total over a three-year period. A parallel strategy, the Cops and Schools Program, earmarks \$180 million to enhance school safety. This also is a three-year program to hire cops but allows up to \$125,000 in funding over the time span. Further, Tribal Resources has been allotted \$40 million this year for law enforcement personnel, equipment and training. And there also are a bunch of funds earmarked by Congress for specific uses. For example, in FY2000 \$100 million has been tagged for technology funds and \$35 million for methamphetamine initiatives.

How the award system works

But how does the selection process work for a proposal? "If the applicants seem out of line compared with the average officer-to-citizen ratios for that area or state, it may be questioned," Robinson says. "But if [the request] places you in line with other comparable departments, it then goes through the review process." She adds that grantees usually form a close relationship with their grant advisor who assists them in moving the application along the approval process.

In addition, waivers for the required matching funds are available for certain exceptions. That is, if the jurisdiction area is in extreme financial distress due to, say, a natural disaster, a plant closing, a dried-up tax stream, etc., COPS can lift the 75 percent federal share cap so the department can get extra money. However, she adds, the retention requirement that says the new hires must be budgeted for by the fourth year only can be waived by the attorney general.

**"Get to know
who's who and
be a little
aggressive."**

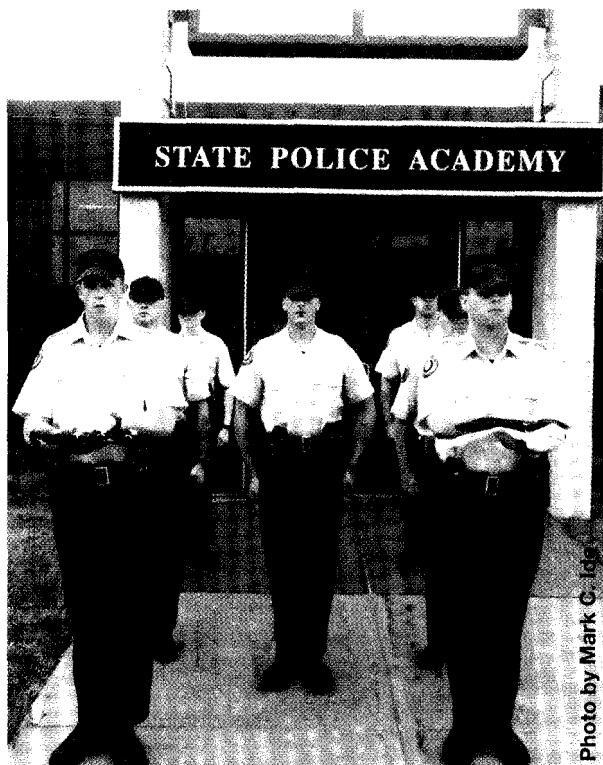
— Jim Jordan, Boston PD

COPS provides discretionary grants rather than formula grants, and thus works directly with law enforcement, not through the city or state. "We have a good working relationship and a good response to their needs," Robinson states. "We think the most pressing need is actual people resources. We believe we have improved the quality of life nationwide."

Federal statute mandates that COPS gives half the funding to jurisdictions with populations over 150,000 and half the money to areas with populations less than 150,000. "So," she says, "we are working with agencies who have never received a federal grant before."

It's not difficult to apply for a COPS grant. "We tried to make it as simple as possible," explains Robinson. It's only a matter of completing a two-page, front-and-back application. Of course, chief law enforcement and government offi-

Getting a piece of the pie



The Bureau of Justice Assistance awards block grants to be used for officer hiring and overtime pay.

cialists must sign it and commit local funds. "The best grant applications show that the departments really need the officers and that they can sustain them," says Robinson. "If [the request] seems out of line, the grant advisor does a probe." There may be a reason for the blip. Perhaps it's a crime-ridden area the department is trying to eradicate. As long as you demonstrate a need, COPS usually comes through, she explains. The application forms for FY2000 should be available soon. As soon as the monies are freed for this year, if an agency meets the requirements, COPS expects to fill pending grant requests, Robinson explains.

The applications are sent to COPS, which passes them to individual grant advisors. They make sure the request is appropriate according to their guidelines and that all the requirements are met. Grants are awarded every month. But the reality is that the process takes an average of six months.

The OJP umbrella

The following is a rundown of funds available through the OJP or its bureaus, and a description of how each program works. Many of the program bureaus and offices award formula, or block, grants to state agencies, which, in

turn, subgrant funds to local government. Formula grant programs, in areas such as drug control and system improvement, juvenile justice, victims' compensation, and victims' assistance, are administered by state agencies designated by each state's governor. Discretionary grant funds, on the other hand, are announced in the Federal Register or through program solicitations that also can be found through bureau and OJP Web sites.

Grant applications are made directly to the sponsoring OJP bureau or program office. Some grants are available online, through the OJP or its bureaus. Many grants are only available to previous

grantees for continuing support, and many of the deadlines are fast approaching. But new grants frequently crop up.

If you need technical assistance in applying online for OJP Program Office or bureau grants, call the OJP Grants Management System (GMS) hotline at 888/549-9901. Your calls will be directed to the appropriate GMS information technician for a response.

BJA grant highlights

"BJA funds are readily available to law enforcement," says Luke Galant, senior advisor for law enforcement, BJA. He's referring to block grants that go directly to a jurisdiction.

BJA grants are available through three primary funding streams. The Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) go directly to the jurisdiction, to the mayor, the county commissioner, etc. "Because it's awarded to someone close to them, it provides the greatest level of influence," he says. There is a large amount of funding available here. Since its inception three years ago, there's been \$500 million each year. There are nine technical areas that range from educational scholarships to equipment procurement programs.

Block grants, such as those in the LLEBG program, are determined by Part I of the FBI's Uniform Crime Report (UCR). There is no requirement that departments report UCR numbers. Therefore, there's a catch: if you don't report, you will not be eligible for any funding. It works like this. Each state is proportioned a certain dollar amount based upon the census numbers and the violent crime rate of the past three years. If the grants are \$10,000 or more, true in the majority of cases, the money goes directly to the jurisdiction. (If it is less, the funds go to the state first.) It is a 10-percent matching program. For every \$9 the government contributes, the jurisdiction must match \$1.

These categories that the funding must be used for: (1) Equipment purchases, (2) hiring civilian and sworn personnel, and paying overtime, (3) task forces where feds participate, (4) crime prevention, (5) drug courts, (6) enhancing prosecution for violent offenders, and (7) indemnification for law enforcement officers.

The BJA's Edward Byrne Formula Grant Program is a population-formula program. It also is at about the \$500 million level, reports Galant. Under its umbrella are 26 purpose areas, "in every conceivable area of criminal justice (not just law enforcement)."

Right off the bat, states receive 1/4 of 1 percent as a base proportion. Beyond that, the size of the grant is based upon population and crime rate.

It is, however, competitive as to which area of the jurisdiction the money will be slated for. In order to participate, states prepare a multi-year strategy that includes hearings throughout the state. Local and regional police agencies can participate in this planning process by submitting proposals for their projects. Then the state administration agency subgrants the funds to the state and local agencies. "It then becomes a discretionary program," says Galant. This means that it's a 25-percent match program, where for every \$3 granted the state must contribute \$1. In addition, there are some limits on the uses for the money. It cannot be used to acquire real property or for construction. "But beyond that, there's not much that can't be done," Galant adds.

The third program, the Edward Byrne Discretionary Grant Program, provides some \$50 million to new and innovative programs, usually within the

Getting a piece of the pie

government's high-priority areas. Most goes to training and technical assistance, and who gets it is usually spelled out. In fact, Galant points out, "in recent years Congress has earmarked it for very specific uses and juris-

prospective grantees to propose their own issues. It has funded "a tremendous range of projects," says Galant, who believes that it's the program that most closely reflects the needs of communities across the country.

"BJA funds are readily available to law enforcement."

— Luke Galant, BJA

dictions. It's a very competitive pot of money."

Also under this discretionary program is an open-solicitation program available to police, courts, corrections and parole. As the most open-ended type of grant offered by the BJA, it allows

The last program under the BJA banner is something that grabs a lot of attention. It's the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) grant act, and it's designed to pay up to 50 percent of the cost of an NIJ-approved vest. Vests purchased on or after March

1, 1999, are eligible for FY2000 funding. Applications will be accepted up until May 13.

Bureau of Justice Statistics

BJS collects, analyzes, publishes and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. Because it regards this data as critical to policy makers in combating crime and ensuring justice is both efficient and even-handed, it provides grants to ensure this info is collected properly.

Grants that BJS administers are for criminal record systems improvement in the areas of (1) the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP), (2) the National Sex Offender Registry, and (3) the Criminal Records Policy Program. For example, according to its Web site, the goal of the NCHIP program is to ensure that accurate records are available for use in law enforcement.

Under the program, direct funding and technical assistance is provided to improve the quality, timeliness and immediate accessibility of criminal history and related records. Funds and technical assistance also are provided to support the interface between states and the national record systems, including the FBI-operated National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) established pursuant to the permanent provision of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act and

Grant contacts

Log onto the following Web sites to obtain grant information:

- www.ojp.usdoj.gov
- www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
- www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/crs.htm
- www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
- www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc
- www.usdoj.gov/cops
- ojdp.ncjrs.org
- vests.ojp.gov

Call the following organizations for more information on funding programs:

- U.S. Department of Justice Call Response Center, 800/421-6770
- Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), 202/514-2058.
- OJP Grants Management System (GMS) hotline, 888/549-9901.

the National Sex Offender Registry (NSOR). Funds also are awarded for collection of data on presale firearm background checks.

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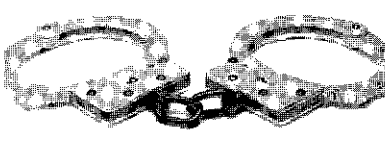
The Office of Violent Crime splits its funds between two different programs. One, victim compensation, pays individual victims of crime or their families for unreimbursed medical expenses, lost wages or funeral expenses. The second program, called victim assistance, receives by far the bulk of the funds and helps victims mostly through grants to domestic violence shelters, rape crisis centers, child abuse programs and other community programs.

You may have never applied for a grant or you may be considering how you can further increase your grant resources. In either case, grant monies are something to think about. There are many funds available to law enforcement today. □


Donna Rogers is the communications editor of Law Enforcement Technology.

Don't Drill Holes

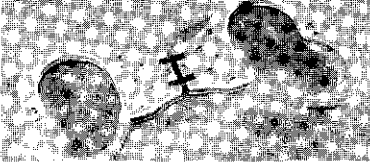
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DEADLINE UPDATE

Agency/Program	\$ Available*	Deadline	Contact
Corporate Support			
ConAgra Foundation	\$3,000 to \$25,000	Last working days of Jan., April, July, and Oct. 2001	http://www.conagra.com/commun.html
Foundation Profiles			
General Mills Foundation	Up to \$100,000	Open	(612) 540-2211
Research and Development			
* NIJ Minority Trust and Confidence	\$1 million	Feb. 15, 2001	(800) 421-6770
* ASA Small Grants	Varies	March 15, 2001	Mark A. Cohen (615) 322-6814
NIJ Analysis of Existing Data	\$35,000	Jan. 25, 2001 and May 25, 2001	Cynthia A. Mamalian (202) 514-5981
NIJ Crime Mapping	Varies	Open	Dr. Nancy La Vigne (202) 616-4531
* Do Right Foundation violent crime reduction grants	Varies	Open	Wendy Kuest (619) 235-5634
Training			
NIC Technical Assistance	Technical Assistance	Open	Morris Thigpen (800) 995-6423
BJA Center for Task Force Training	Tuition and registration	Open	Institute for Intergovernmental Research, (850) 385-0600
Jails			
Campaign for Community Reintegration	Varies	Open	Grants Department (212) 548-0363
Delinquency			
* NIAAA alcohol prevention	\$2 million	April 10, 2001	Gayle M. Boyd (301) 443-8774
* NEA Challenge America	\$5,000 or \$10,000	Feb. 1, 2001	(202) 682-5700

* Reported in this issue

★ All amounts are approximate and may be based on past giving records

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Foundation Profiles			
* Innovations in American Government	\$100,000 and \$20,000	Jan. 12, 2001	Innovations (617) 495-0557
Leadership for a Changing World	\$130,000 and national recognition	Jan. 5, 2001	Leadership for a Changing World, (202) 777-7560
General Mills Foundation	Up to \$100,000 per award	Open	(612) 540-2211
Research and Development			
NIJ Analysis of Existing Data	\$35,000	Jan. 25, 2001 and May 25, 2001	Cynthia A. Mamalian (202) 514-5981
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Billions of Grant dollars are available from Washington!

Grants are awarded every month! Find out how your agency can write grants that turn into money for new technologies, equipment, training, officer hiring, overtime pay, and many other new and innovative programs for law enforcement agencies.

There are two basic types of grants: discretionary grants, where the government office makes the decision about which grants will be awarded, and block or formula grants, which go to cities based on population and crime rate. Some grant applications have been reduced to 2 to 4 pages to simplify the administrative process.

You may want to consider how you can increase your grant resources. To learn more about how to write grants that turn into dollars for projects you can contact the following organizations:

Web Sites for Government Grant Information:

www.free-grant-money.com
www.federalgovernmentgrant.com
www.nlectc.org/grants
www.policegrants.com
www.granted.org
www.writegrant.com
www.policecenter.com
www.nolg.gov.au
www.ojp.usdoj.gov
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cpo
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/crs.htm
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc
www.usdoj.gov/08community/index.html
www.usdoj.gov/cops/gpa/grant_prog/default.htm
www.usdoj.gov/cops
www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org
www.vests.ojp.gov

For more information on funding programs call the following organizations:

U.S. Department of Justice Call Response Center 800-421-6770
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) 202-514-2058
OJP Grants Management System (GMS) hotline 888-549-9901