

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

Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) 101 State Capitol Salt Lake City, Utah 84114		Contact: Richard Ziebarth Grant Program Manager (801) 538-1812	
Purpose of the Program	The Byrne Grant Program enables state and local units of government to fund projects which improve the criminal justice system in Utah. Special emphasis is placed on multi-jurisdictional projects targeting drug control, violent crime, and serious offenders. Congress has selected 26 different authorized programs addressing criminal justice problems which may be funded using Byrne monies. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate criminal laws; assist the victims of crimes (other than compensation); allow evaluation of such programs; and facilitate the implementation of innovative initiatives aimed at crime and drug control.		
Eligible Applicants	State and local units of government which perform law enforcement/criminal justice functions may apply for Byrne funding. In Utah, at least 50 percent of the funding must be awarded to local units of government representing chiefs, sheriffs, county attorneys, etc.		
Restrictions on Use of Assistance	Law enforcement/criminal justice (26 program areas)		
Application Procedures	Grant application kits are sent to all agencies eligible for continuation funding, and are also available upon request from CCJJ.		
State Clearinghouse Coordination	Per E.O. 12372		
Application Deadline	CCJJ announces the availability of funds in March of each year with the application deadline of May 15.		
Range and Average of Financial Assistance	Grant awards range from \$5,000 to \$500,000 - depending on the purpose and scope of the project.		
Source of Funds and Aid	The Byrne Grant Program is authorized under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act.		
Matching Formula	Federal	75%	The matching funds must meet the definition of "cash match" and the match funds must be contributed and expended during the grant period.
	State	25%	
	Local	25%	
	Applicant	25%	
Post-Assistance Reports, Audits, etc.	Audits are the responsibility of the recipient agency both at the state and local level.		
Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Program Number and Title	16.579		

Authorized Program Areas

1. Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate;
2. Multi-jurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, state and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations;
3. Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories and cannabis cultivations;
4. Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions;
5. Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property;
6. Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption;
7.
 - a. Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs;
 - b. Developing and implementing antiterrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports and other import facilities;
8. Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation;
9. Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training and financial information sharing systems;
10. Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process, such as court delay reduction programs and enhancement programs;
11. Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies;
12. Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families and for support of themselves in the institution;
13. Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders;
14. Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime
15.
 - a. Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders and enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories;
 - b. Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems);
16. Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes;
17. Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing;
18. Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse and abuse of the elderly;
19. Drug control evaluation programs which state and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at state drug control activities;
20. Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community; and
21. Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.
22. Programs for the prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles.
23. Programs that address the need for effective binder systems for the prosecution of violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults for the crimes of (a) murder in the first degree; (b) murder in the second degree; (c) attempted murder; (d) armed robbery when armed with a firearm; (f) aggravated battery of assault when armed with a firearm; (f) criminal sexual penetration when armed with a firearm; and (g) drive by shooting as described in section 36 of title 18, United States Code.
24. Law enforcement and prevention programs relating to gangs, or to youth who are involved or at risk of involvement in gangs.
25. Developing or improving in a forensic laboratory a capability to analyze deoxyribonucleic acid (hereinafter in this title referred to as "DNA") for identification purposes.
26. Assist States in the litigation processing of Death Penalty Federal Habeas Corpus petitions.