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United States Government Accountability Office
Washington, DC 20548

July 8, 2008

The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy
Chairman
The Honorable Arlen Specter
Ranking Member
Committee on the Judiciary
United States Senate

The Honorable John Conyers, Jr.
Chairman
The Honorable Lamar S. Smith
Ranking Member
Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives

Subject: *Bureau of Justice Statistics Funding to States to Improve Criminal Records*

Public safety concerns require that criminal history records and the systems that maintain them be accurate, complete, and accessible. Such records and systems enable local, state, and federal authorities, among other things, to identify individuals prohibited from purchasing firearms or ineligible to hold positions of responsibility involving children, the elderly, or disabled; enable criminal justice agencies to make decisions prosecuting and sentencing offenders; assist in completing background checks; and assist law enforcement officials in criminal investigations. The Department of Justice's (DOJ) Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) administers the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP). The goal of the NCHIP grant program is to improve the nation's safety and security by enhancing the quality, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history record information and by ensuring the nationwide implementation of criminal justice and noncriminal justice background check systems. This report responds to a provision in the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007, which requires us to review certain grant funding related to criminal history records.¹ Specifically, this report provides information on grant funds awarded by BJS, updates certain information from our

¹Pub. L. No. 110-180, 121 Stat. 2559 (2008). NICS is the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

2004 report on progress made in improving national criminal history records, and how DOJ monitors states' use of those funds.²

To obtain information on grant funds awarded to states by BJS for criminal records improvement, we analyzed funding data provided by BJS to determine the amount of funding awarded to the states for these efforts. BJS provided us with funding data organized both by spending category,³ from fiscal years 2000 through 2007, and by NCHIP funds awarded to states, from fiscal years 1995 through 2007. A list of NCHIP awards is provided in Enclosure I. To determine activities for which BJS awarded grant funding, we also reviewed BJS summaries of states' grant activities for fiscal year 2007. In addition, we analyzed BJS program documentation that describes allowable NCHIP spending activities. We also analyzed relevant documentation, such as BJS program reports, a 2003 Office of Management and Budget assessment of NCHIP, and a June 2006 Attorney General report on criminal history background checks. To obtain information on how DOJ monitors states' use of NCHIP grant funding, we reviewed documentation provided by BJS on fiscal years 2007 and 2008 ongoing and planned site visits to grant participants. We reviewed memoranda summaries of monitoring visits to states by BJS officials and also DOJ's Office of Justice Programs' Office of the Chief Financial Officer. We did not assess the quality of these monitoring visits for the purposes of this report. We also interviewed BJS officials in Washington, D.C., to discuss how BJS awards NCHIP grant funding and to obtain information on states' progress in improving criminal records. To update portions of our 2004 report on progress made in improving criminal history records, we analyzed data provided by BJS on records automation and the accessibility of records nationally and interviewed BJS officials.⁴ To assess the reliability of NCHIP funding data and record automation data provided by BJS, we reviewed existing information on the data from our 2004 report and questioned knowledgeable agency officials about their procedures for collecting and maintaining the data. BJS stated that the NCHIP grant funding data provided represent original award amounts. However, BJS noted that grant awards may be subsequently adjusted or deobligated if funded activities are not initiated or completed. We determined that the data were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this report.

We conducted this performance audit from April 2008 through July 2008 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

²GAO, *National Criminal History Improvement Program: Federal Grants Have Contributed to Progress*, GAO-04-364 (Washington, D.C.: Feb. 27, 2004).

³BJS provided us NCHIP funding data from fiscal year 2000 through 2007 organized by seven spending categories. These categories represent how states may use grant funds, such as activities to capture data on case dispositions from courts. See table 1 of this report for more information.

⁴GAO-04-364.

Results in Brief

BJS awarded states \$241 million in NCHIP grant funding from fiscal years 2000 through 2007 under the NCHIP program, monitored the states' use of these funds through site visits, and have identified case disposition reporting by the courts and updating older technology data systems as continuing priorities. With the assistance of these grants, states continue to make progress in automating criminal history records and making them accessible nationally. For example, the most recent BJS data show that the percentage of criminal history records that are automated has increased from 79 percent in 1993 to 94 percent in 2003.⁵ BJS monitors the use of these funds by conducting approximately twelve site visits per year to monitor states' use of grant funds. BJS officials stated these sites are selected based on criteria, such as the amount of funding awarded and program performance. According to BJS, its staff visited 14 states and the District of Columbia in fiscal year 2007 to monitor states' progress and use of grant funds. Additionally, the Office of Justice Programs' Office of the Chief Financial Officer conducts financial monitoring visits to determine that grant funding is being used as intended. BJS officials told us that disposition reporting by the courts and updating older technology systems will be particularly important for states to continue making progress in automating criminal history records.

Background

In the 1990s, efforts to improve the accuracy, completeness, and accessibility of criminal history records received an impetus with passage of various federal statutes, particularly

- the 1993 Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (Brady Act),⁶ which, among other things, authorized grants for the improvement of state criminal history records; specifically, section 106(b) directs the Attorney General, through BJS, to award grants to states for the creation of a computerized criminal history record system or improvement of an existing system, improving the accessibility to the national instant criminal background system, and, upon establishment of the national system, assisting the states in the transmittal of criminal records to the national system;
- the National Child Protection Act of 1993,⁷ which was enacted to establish procedures for national criminal history background checks for child care providers;

⁵ According to BJS, the 2003 information represents the latest data available from BJS surveys. BJS recently completed initial data collection for a new version of this survey to reflect the status of systems as of December 31, 2006. BJS expects to publish these initial data tables by September 2008.

⁶ Pub. L. No. 103-159, 107 Stat. 1536 (1993).

⁷ Pub. L. No. 103-209, 107 Stat. 2490 (1993). Amendments in 1994 further expanded the scope of such criminal history background check procedures to include those caring for the elderly and individuals with disabilities.

- the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994,⁸ which, among other things, strove to improve access to court protection orders and records of individuals wanted for stalking and domestic violence; and
- the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998, which established a program under which grants would be made to states to, among other things, (1) upgrade criminal history and criminal justice record systems, including systems operated by law enforcement agencies and courts, and (2) promote compatibility and integration of national, state, and local systems for criminal justice purposes, firearms eligibility determinations, identification of sexual offenders, identification of domestic violence offenders, and background checks for other authorized purposes unrelated to criminal justice.⁹

To help fund the improvement of criminal history records, Congress appropriated up to \$100 million for fiscal year 1995 for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance to help improve states criminal history records, of which up to \$6 million could be used to implement NICS. Initiated in 1995 by BJS, NCHIP represents a partnership among federal, state, and local agencies to build a national criminal records infrastructure that is intended to improve public safety by enhancing the nation’s criminal history records systems. In 1998, NCHIP’s scope was expanded in response to federal directives to develop or improve sex offender registries and to contribute data to a national sex offender registry.

Also, in 1998, the “permanent” provisions of the Brady Act went into effect with the implementation of NICS—the computerized system designed to instantly conduct presale background checks of purchasers of any firearm (both handguns and long guns). In contrast, the “interim” provisions of the Brady Act (effective from 1994 to 1998) applied to handgun purchases only, and law enforcement officers were allowed a maximum of 5 business days to conduct presale background checks for evidence of felony convictions or disqualifying information. The effectiveness of NICS depends largely on the availability and completeness of automated records—including the final dispositions of arrests, such as whether the criminal charges resulted in convictions or acquittals. In this regard, many criminal justice agencies, from police departments to the courts, are generators of records relevant to NICS.

To ensure national compatibility and accessibility of records, states’ uses of NCHIP funds must conform with the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) standards for national data systems—including, as applicable, the following:

- NICS—established by the FBI to provide instant background checks of individuals applying to purchase firearms from federally licensed dealers; NICS has electronic links to component databases described below, including the National Crime Information Center (NCIC),¹⁰ Interstate Identification Index

⁸Pub. L. No. 103-322, 108 Stat. 1796 (1994).

⁹Pub. L. No. 105-251, 112 Stat. 1871 (1998).

¹⁰NCIC includes the Protection Order File to permit interstate enforcement of protection orders and the denial of firearms transfers to individuals who are the subject of court protection orders, as well as a file of active felony or misdemeanor warrants.

(III), and NICS Index—a database created solely for presale background checks of firearms purchasers.

- NCIC—an automated, nationally accessible database of criminal justice and justice-related records on wanted and missing persons, as well as identifiable stolen property, such as vehicles and firearms.
- III—an interstate, federal-state computer network maintained by the FBI, which provides the means of conducting national criminal history records searches.
- Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS)—a computerized system for storing, comparing, and exchanging digitized fingerprint data.

Congress appropriated approximately \$27 million for fiscal year 1996 and \$52 million for fiscal year 1997 jointly for grants to states to upgrade criminal records pursuant to the Brady Act and grants to states to improve child abuse crime information pursuant to the National Child Protection Act of 1993. Another \$210 million, according to BJS, was appropriated for these purposes from fiscal years 1998 through 2001.¹¹ Beginning in fiscal year 2002, BJS continued to administer grants to states to upgrade criminal records. However, the appropriations for fiscal year 2002, and annually since then, no longer contain a specific line item for the Brady criminal records improvement grants and instead provide grant funding to upgrade criminal records within the context of the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998. As a result, for example, the BJS program announcement for fiscal year 2008 states that the objectives of the NCHIP program are:

- to provide direct financial and technical assistance to states to improve their criminal records systems and other related systems to support background checks,
- to ensure that the infrastructure is developed to connect state records systems across states and with FBI records systems,
- to provide training and technical assistance to help ensure conformity to FBI standards, and
- to assess progress made by states in improving criminal history records systems.

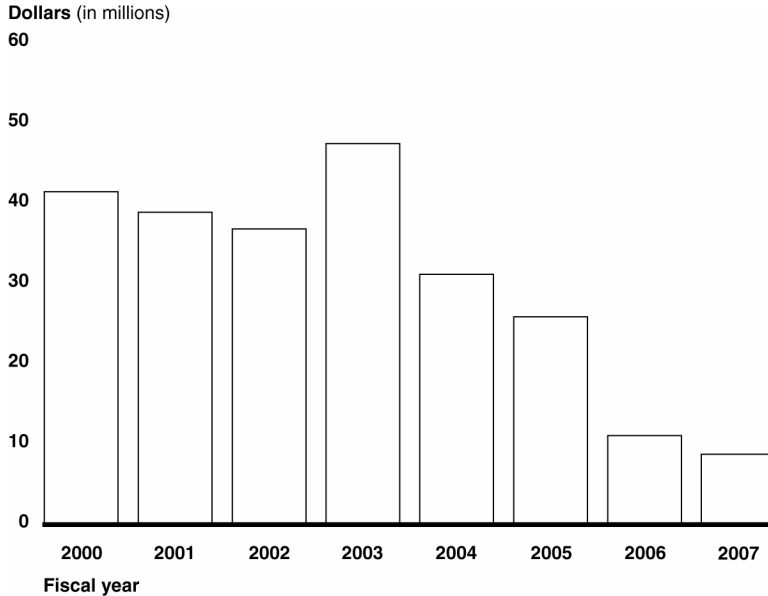
BJS Awards States NCHIP Grants, Monitors Their Use for Criminal Records Improvement, and Identifies Priorities for Future Emphasis

BJS data show that states are awarded NCHIP grants to improve criminal history records to support NICS in conducting background checks of firearms' purchasers, as well as related records improvement efforts that support the national records

¹¹These appropriations include funds for a stalking and domestic violence component of NCHIP.

infrastructure. According to BJS data, a total of \$241 million in NCHIP grants was awarded from fiscal years 2000 through 2007. All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. territories have been recipients of these grant awards. The amount of funding awarded for NCHIP grants has generally declined each year since 2000, with the exception of 2003 when the amount of funding awarded peaked at \$47.4 million. Congressional appropriations for NCHIP have generally been less than the amounts requested in the President’s budget since 2003. Figure 1 shows the total amounts of annual grant funding for fiscal years 2000 through 2007.

Figure 1: NCHIP Grant Funding Awarded to States and Territories from Fiscal Year 2000 through Fiscal Year 2007



Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

As annual grant funding has generally declined, fewer states are receiving grants and are receiving lesser amounts than in the past. Specifically, in fiscal year 2004, BJS awarded grants to 48 states and 5 territories, while only 27 states and 2 territories received awards in fiscal year 2007.

As shown in table 1, the NICS/III/criminal records improvement and the court disposition¹² reporting improvements categories accounted for about 75 percent of NCHIP awards during 2000 through 2007—spending categories directly related to NICS. Table 1 lists examples of how grant funds were used by spending category. By using grant funds to develop databases, update and automate records systems, and convert and automate manual records, funds spent in these categories should improve criminal history records consistent with the purposes of NCHIP. As an example, BJS awarded funds in 2007 to Kansas to integrate local agency systems with the state’s system, and to connect the state’s system to several national records

¹²The term “court disposition”, as used here, refers to information regarding whether the criminal charges against the arrested individual were dropped or proceeded to be prosecuted and resulted in a conviction or acquittal.

systems. In another example, BJS awarded California grant funds in 2007 to automate disposition records from the courts.

Table 1: NCHIP Funds Awarded by Spending Category, Fiscal Years 2000 through 2007

NCHIP spending category	Examples of grant fund uses by spending category	Total grant awards, 2000-2007	Spending category as a percentage of total
NICS/III/criminal records improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase equipment for major automated criminal records systems or overall upgrades. • Convert and automate manual records, develop policies, and fund other activities required to bring states into compliance with the FBI's standards for national data systems. • Develop nonfelony databases for domestic violence related to misdemeanor records. 	\$97,678,643	40.5
Disposition reporting improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade and automate records management systems to capture data on dispositions from courts, district attorney offices, and probation and parole systems. • Develop protocols and standards for transferring disposition data to the state central repository, linking disposition data to arrest records. • Install electronic fingerprinting equipment in courts to identify defendants and facilitate record linkage. • Research missing dispositions in response to NICS inquiries. • Update "arrest only" records to include case disposition information. 	\$83,782,622	34.7
Automated fingerprint identification system/Livescan activities ^a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and install electronic fingerprinting equipment that conforms to FBI technical standards. • Implement technology to support the automated transfer of fingerprint data to IAFIS. 	\$32,770,537	13.6
Protection Order activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish state-level protection order systems. • Establish protocols and record linkages to the NCIC Protection Order File. 	\$13,764,207	5.7
Sex offender registry enhancements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a state sex offender registry system that complies with FBI standards and supports an interface with the FBI's National Sex Offender Registry. • Classify state legislation relevant to sex offender registration. • Continually review registrants' addresses and status. 	\$8,765,575	3.6
National security/anti-terrorism activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop linkages to the state repository used for background checks on persons employed in sensitive positions. • Purchase electronic fingerprinting equipment. • Develop policies governing the use of equipment to ensure privacy and compliance with applicable regulations regarding noncriminal justice background checks. 	\$3,597,141	1.5
Mental Health Records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop nonfelony databases for mental health records. • Implement interfaces between mental health record systems and criminal repositories. • Transmit qualifying records to the NICS Index. 	\$937,146	0.4
Total		\$241,295,871	100

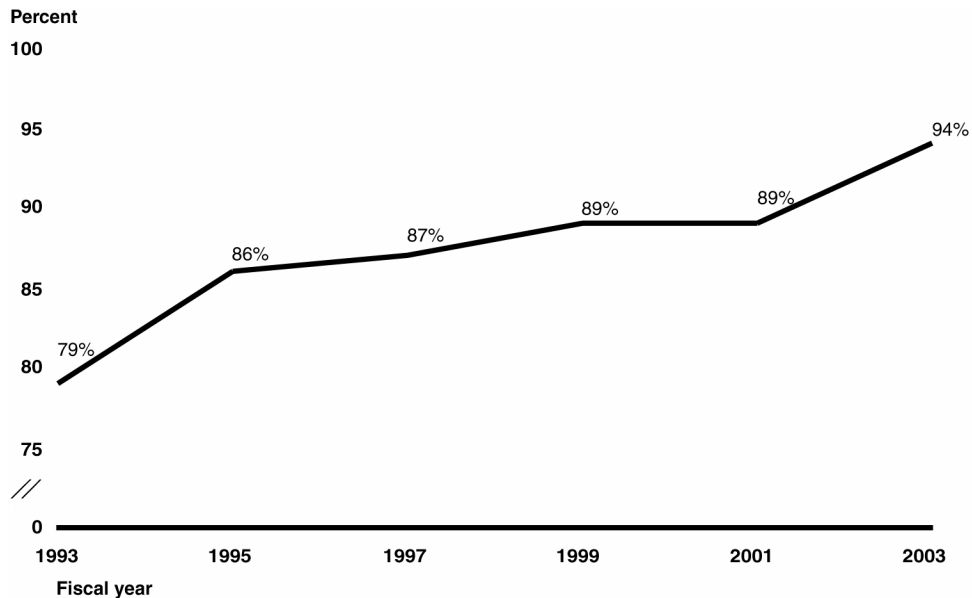
Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

^aLivescan equipment can record and transmit fingerprints in a digital format. The equipment is used to capture fingerprint images directly from an individual's fingers, which are placed onto glass scanning plates.

The remaining approximately 25 percent of the NCHIP grant funds have been awarded for related records improvement activities, including automated fingerprint identification system/Livescan activities, sex offender registry enhancements, protection order activities, national security/antiterrorism activities, and mental health records, as shown in table 1.¹³ For example, BJS awarded funding in 2007 to Wisconsin to purchase electronic fingerprint equipment to be used by several law enforcement agencies across the state.

With the assistance of NCHIP grants, states continue to make progress in automating criminal history records and making them accessible nationally. According to the most recent BJS data, the percentage of the nation’s criminal history records that are automated increased from 79 percent in 1993 to 89 percent at the end of 2001 to 94 percent at the end of 2003.¹⁴

Figure 2: Percentage of Criminal History Records Automated (as of Calendar Year-end)



Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

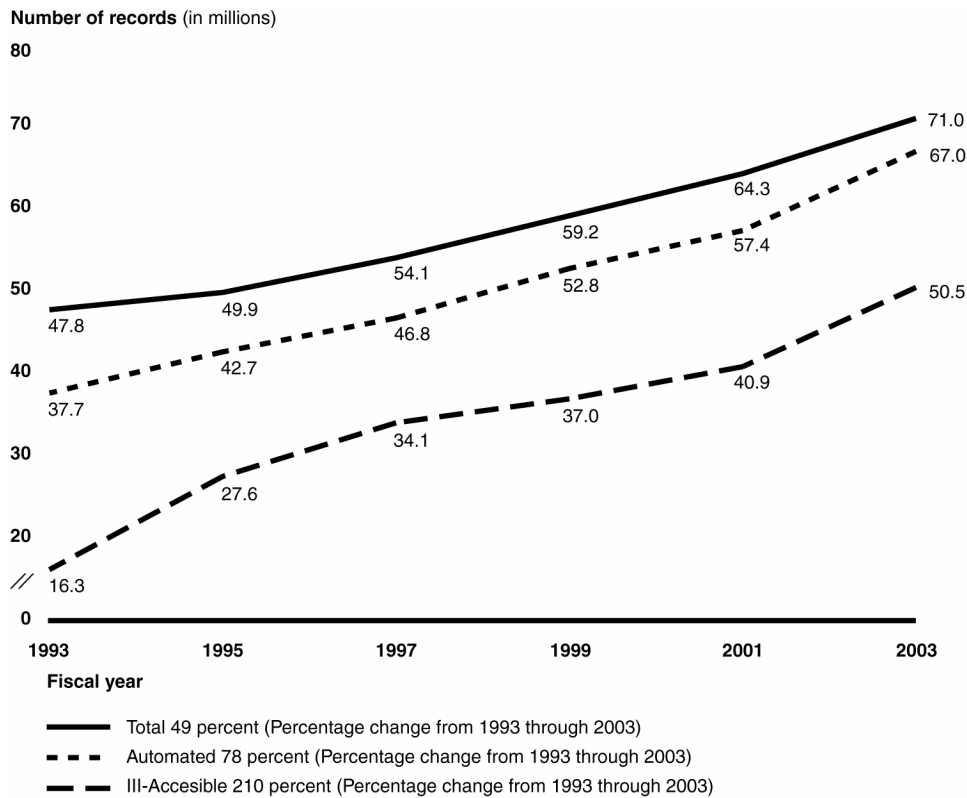
BJS survey data show that record automation has outpaced overall growth in the number of state-held criminal history records. Specifically, while the number of total records increased 49 percent from 1993 through 2003, the number of automated records increased 78 percent—which indicates progress in automating older criminal history records. In addition, the number of III-indexed criminal records grew by 210 percent from 1993 through 2003. As a result, approximately 71 percent of criminal history records are III accessible as of 2003. According to FBI data provided by BJS, over 63 million criminal history records were indexed in the III as of May 2008 as

¹³In our 2004 report, BJS included mental health record activities under the NICS/III/criminal records improvements category. However, BJS provided us information on mental health records as a separate spending category for the purposes of this report.

¹⁴According to BJS, the 2003 information represents the latest data available from BJS surveys. BJS recently completed initial data collection for a new version of this survey to reflect the status of systems as of December 31, 2006. BJS expects to publish initial data tables by September 2008.

compared to 1993 when over 16 million records were indexed in the III. Figure 3 shows the trend in automation and increase in III records.

Figure 3: Trend in Automation and III Accessibility of Criminal History Records



Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Additional indicators¹⁵ provided by BJS also demonstrate progress:

- In 1997, the FBI established the NCIC Protection Order File to provide a national repository for protection order records. As of April 2008, information has been provided by 47 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the file contained more than 1,000,000 records.
- In 1999, in response to mandates in the amendments¹⁶ to the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act,¹⁷ the FBI established a national sex offender database for states to register and

¹⁵For data in the NCIC Protection Order File, National Sex Offender Registry, and NICS Index, BJS relies on monthly data reported by the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division, which are based on actual record counts in various FBI files and databases. However, these data are not independently verified by BJS.

¹⁶Pam Lychner Sexual Offender Tracking and Identification Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-236, 110 Stat. 3093, (1996).

¹⁷Pub. L. No. 103-322, 108 Stat. 1796, 2038 (1994).

verify addresses of sex offenders. As of April 2008, the National Sex Offender Registry contained over 525,000 records with records from 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 3 territories.

- In 1999, the FBI implemented IAFIS. As of May 2008, 47 states and territories had the capability to submit all of their criminal, civil, and latent fingerprints to IAFIS electronically.
- From March 2004 through March 2008, the number of state submissions to the NICS Index increased by 168 percent from about 415,000 to over 1.1 million.¹⁸

DOJ Monitors States' Use of Grant Funds

To monitor the states' use of NCHIP funds, the BJS Criminal Justice Data Improvement Program Chief told us that BJS officials conduct periodic site visits to states to meet the requirement to assess at least 10 percent of grant funds awarded for the purpose of monitoring the use of these funds.¹⁹ According to BJS, the objectives of monitoring NCHIP grants, among other things, are to ensure that programs initiated by states are carried out in a manner consistent with the grantee's stated implementation plan. The Program Chief also stated that BJS staff conduct approximately 3 site visits per quarter, or approximately 12 per year. BJS program managers have discretion in determining which sites to visit. However, BJS generally prioritizes its site visits based on a process that utilizes 15 different criteria to choose which sites will be assessed, such as amount of funding awarded, programs awarded grants for the first time, states experiencing difficulties, and model state programs that demonstrate best practices. BJS staff visited 14 states and the District of Columbia in fiscal year 2007 to monitor states' use of grant funds. For example, a BJS staff member met with officials from the Arkansas Crime Information Center in December 2006 to discuss plans to expend NCHIP funds for activities related to criminal history records improvement, such as transmitting mental health data to the NICS Index and entering a backlog of court dispositions into Arkansas's computerized criminal history record system.

In addition to BJS site visits, DOJ's Office of Justice Programs' Office of the Chief Financial Officer conducts financial monitoring visits to examine policies and procedures in place regarding the use of NCHIP grant awards. According to DOJ, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer has conducted nine such visits related to NCHIP grant funds from November 2005 through November 2007. Further, the Office of Justice Programs requires award recipients to submit quarterly financial reports. Also, progress reports are generally required semiannually for discretionary awards and annually for block/formula awards. These reports are to describe the status of the funds, the status of the project, and comparison of actual accomplishments to the program objectives. According to BJS program officials, BJS staff review these

¹⁸However, Massachusetts and California accounted for almost 80 percent of the total increase in states submissions. Additionally, while the number of states participating in the NICS Index increased from 20 to 44 during this period, 22 states still have fewer than 100 records each in the NICS Index. BJS officials told us that participation in the NICS Index is currently voluntary.

¹⁹Section 1158 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-162, 119 Stat. 2960, 3114-15 (2006).

reports and consider the results of these reviews when selecting programs for site visits.

BJS Officials Have Identified Case Disposition Reporting by the Courts and Updating Older Technology Data Systems As Continuing Priorities

BJS officials told us that moving forward, addressing two issues—disposition reporting by the courts and updating older technology data systems—will be particularly important for states to continue making progress in automating criminal history records. In 2004, we reported that while states had made progress in automating disposition information, achieving universal automation of disposition information remained a challenge.²⁰ BJS listed case disposition reporting as an area in criminal history records improvement that needs additional attention in fiscal year 2008. Our 2004 report also highlighted that technology is not static and can change rapidly, which necessitates periodic upgrades or replacements of automated systems.²¹ According to BJS, states and territories acquired technologies intended to improve the accessibility of criminal records information, such as record management systems, prior to 2003 when NCHIP funding was at a higher level. The BJS Criminal Justice Data Improvement Program Chief told us that the technology that supports NICS, including the computer systems used to report NICS records, are reaching the end of their life cycle and will need to be replaced. According to BJS, new technologies are now available that can improve the availability and accessibility of criminal record information including updated digital fingerprinting technologies that could dramatically speed up the registration process. This technology may also allow more court disposition records to be linked to existing criminal records and improve the completeness and automation of the records.

²⁰GAO-04-364.

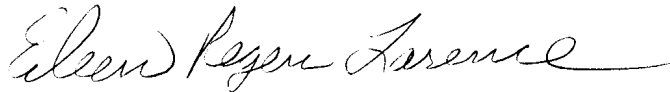
²¹GAO-04-364.

Agency Comments

We provided a draft of this report to the Attorney General for review and comment. DOJ advised us that it had no formal agency comments. DOJ provided technical comments, which have been incorporated into the report as appropriate.

We are sending copies of this report to selected congressional committees, the Attorney General, and any other interested parties. We will also make copies available to others on request. Contact points for our Office of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. In addition, the report will be available at no charge on GAO's Web site at <http://www.gao.gov>.

If your offices or staff members have any questions concerning this report, please contact me at (202) 512-8777 or at larencee@gao.gov. William W. Crocker III, Assistant Director; Amy Brown; Ryan Consaul; Michele Fejfar; Geoffrey Hamilton; and Lara Kaskie made key contributions to this report.



Eileen Regen Larence
Director, Homeland Security
and Justice Issues

Enclosure I

NCHIP Awards: 1995-2007

Jurisdiction	1995-99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total 1995-2007
Alabama	\$3,127,103	\$879,447	\$521,574	\$499,880	\$894,998	\$573,000	\$626,100	\$400,000	\$309,761	\$7,831,863
Alaska	\$3,456,318	\$760,000	\$585,000	\$475,000	\$600,000	\$384,000	\$268,980	\$259,944	\$260,000	\$7,049,242
American Samoa	\$800,000	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$285,000	\$300,000	\$250,000	\$175,000			\$2,410,000
Arizona	\$3,888,988	\$980,000	\$1,000,000	\$750,000	\$1,028,573	\$493,000	\$345,000	\$237,085	\$430,000	\$9,152,646
Arkansas	\$2,976,857	\$694,330	\$630,000	\$475,000	\$699,960	\$383,998	\$269,000	\$117,000	\$146,940	\$6,393,085
California	\$23,095,680	\$2,350,000	\$2,238,414	\$2,200,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,922,000	\$1,425,000	\$900,000	\$550,000	\$37,681,094
Colorado	\$3,528,113	\$960,000	\$507,000	\$485,000	\$735,000	\$664,240	\$500,906	\$356,598	\$381,962	\$8,118,819
Connecticut	\$4,117,968	\$700,000	\$545,000	\$518,000	\$657,000	\$421,000	\$465,400	\$147,760		\$7,572,128
Delaware	\$3,130,837	\$491,470	\$500,000	\$475,000	\$600,000		\$250,000	\$95,237	\$130,000	\$5,672,544
District of Columbia	\$1,804,095		\$350,000	\$329,916				\$265,000		\$2,749,011
Florida	\$9,373,486	\$1,980,000	\$1,650,787	\$1,369,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,453,000	\$973,000	\$395,574	\$260,000	\$19,254,847
Georgia	\$6,143,349	\$803,768	\$498,979	\$691,628	\$1,045,000	\$669,000	\$375,600	\$355,750	\$117,000	\$10,700,074
Guam	\$799,796	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$285,000	\$400,000	\$250,000	\$175,000	\$20,334	\$20,334	\$2,550,464
Hawaii	\$2,967,125	\$600,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$600,000	\$384,000	\$468,000	\$315,656	\$303,000	\$6,637,781
Idaho	\$1,554,561		\$342,873	\$170,000	\$163,200	\$142,250	\$150,000			\$2,522,884
Illinois	\$10,372,000	\$1,590,000	\$1,352,000	\$1,284,000	\$1,669,000	\$1,069,000		\$408,182		\$17,744,182
Indiana	\$5,022,273	\$900,000	\$964,500	\$736,000	\$975,000	\$612,000	\$428,000	\$259,877		\$9,897,650
Iowa	\$2,783,525	\$238,537	\$208,915	\$420,620	\$561,437	\$377,093	\$348,090			\$4,938,217
Kansas	\$2,932,319	\$520,000	\$540,359	\$475,000	\$669,000	\$429,000	\$300,000	\$407,220	\$560,000	\$6,832,898
Kentucky	\$3,984,961	\$499,536	\$507,000	\$482,000	\$584,000	\$384,000	\$269,000			\$6,710,497
Louisiana	\$3,903,751	\$739,436	\$578,698	\$499,000	\$650,000	\$416,000	\$394,000	\$368,005	\$392,591	\$7,941,481
Maine	\$4,131,166	\$90,000		\$453,000	\$525,000		\$384,000			\$5,583,166
Maryland	\$4,630,000	\$922,500	\$630,462	\$595,117	\$627,995	\$402,000	\$275,472		\$338,408	\$8,421,954
Massachusetts	\$8,275,250	\$819,762	\$1,028,000	\$976,000	\$1,268,000	\$812,313	\$544,000	\$550,000		\$14,273,325
Michigan	\$7,151,290	\$1,153,032	\$1,200,199	\$881,382	\$1,038,452	\$742,000	\$520,549	\$475,590	\$495,165	\$13,657,659
Minnesota	\$4,256,989	\$413,454	\$984,320	\$502,000	\$600,000	\$384,000	\$496,500			\$7,637,263
Mississippi	\$3,748,079	\$560,000	\$534,717	\$500,000	\$600,000	\$384,000	\$269,000			\$6,595,796
Missouri	\$5,172,515	\$899,133	\$904,000	\$652,000	\$757,627	\$484,000	\$338,970	\$338,694	\$371,565	\$9,918,504
Montana	\$2,574,486	\$512,389	\$546,842	\$475,341	\$599,771	\$384,000	\$269,000	\$130,000	\$359,865	\$5,851,694
Nebraska	\$3,037,053	\$560,200	\$553,237	\$616,825	\$600,000	\$384,000	\$269,000	\$204,085	\$307,200	\$6,531,600
Nevada	\$2,500,000	\$610,000	\$810,000	\$513,000	\$696,000	\$384,000	\$269,000	\$93,391		\$5,875,391
New Hampshire	\$3,566,713	\$381,073	\$407,462	\$476,996	\$600,000	\$384,000	\$353,691	\$84,691		\$6,254,626
New Jersey	\$6,700,533	\$1,200,000	\$892,980	\$848,000	\$1,195,000	\$766,000	\$1,748,800			\$13,351,313
New Mexico	\$4,596,416	\$579,942	\$686,860	\$555,998	\$563,622	\$384,000	\$339,000			\$7,705,838
New York	\$17,472,269	\$2,210,000	\$2,225,000	\$2,112,000	\$2,745,000	\$1,759,000	\$1,437,300	\$800,000	\$600,000	\$31,360,569
North Carolina	\$4,807,653	\$809,498	\$635,000	\$603,000	\$663,000	\$424,996	\$297,000	\$200,000		\$8,440,147
North Dakota	\$2,931,218	\$562,710	\$544,470	\$475,824	\$600,000	\$384,000	\$269,000			\$5,767,222
Northern Mariana Islands	-	\$300,000		\$285,000	\$400,000	\$250,000				\$1,235,000
Ohio	\$9,456,526	\$1,368,256	\$1,320,627	\$1,389,214	\$1,510,000	\$967,000	\$648,000	\$271,343	\$350,000	\$17,280,966
Oklahoma	\$2,628,198	\$702,681	\$549,999	\$475,000	\$600,000	\$384,000	\$269,000	\$153,600	\$120,000	\$5,882,478

Jurisdiction	1995-99	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total 1995-2007
Oregon	\$3,678,348	\$1,000,000	\$807,300	\$122,861		\$496,000	\$347,000			\$6,451,509
Pennsylvania	\$11,395,537	\$916,600	\$1,392,000	\$1,322,000	\$1,499,195	\$961,000	\$1,654,273	\$534,880	\$351,763	\$20,027,248
Puerto Rico	\$812,436					\$350,000		\$300,000		\$1,462,436
Rhode Island	\$2,365,294	\$520,000	\$500,000	\$475,000	\$600,000	\$384,000	\$294,000	\$130,000	\$168,500	\$5,436,794
South Carolina	\$5,266,593	\$990,000	\$1,195,406	\$822,000	\$1,000,000	\$641,000	\$449,000	\$65,262	\$351,913	\$10,781,174
South Dakota	\$2,012,211	\$672,693	\$452,172	\$488,156	\$606,895	\$385,150	\$270,000	\$137,066	\$106,500	\$5,130,843
Tennessee	\$4,166,817	\$780,161	\$550,000	\$531,000	\$766,000	\$491,000	\$384,000	\$252,778	\$254,954	\$8,176,710
Texas	\$17,246,275	\$795,000		\$2,000,000	\$2,900,000	\$1,903,000	\$1,085,000			\$25,929,275
Utah	\$3,073,085	\$540,256	\$530,000	\$475,600	\$600,010	\$384,000	\$324,000	\$207,610		\$6,134,561
Vermont	\$4,514,810	\$729,157	\$683,459	\$609,688	\$602,959	\$384,150	\$298,218			\$7,822,441
Virgin Islands	\$203,157		\$300,000		\$400,000	\$250,000	\$175,000		\$150,000	\$1,478,157
Virginia	\$6,507,577	\$1,082,781	\$1,035,143	\$1,203,182	\$1,804,670	\$1,299,000	\$1,404,263	\$365,496	\$127,489	\$14,829,601
Washington	\$5,111,682	\$846,000	\$674,000	\$800,000	\$1,194,000	\$1,040,000	\$697,000			\$10,362,682
West Virginia	\$3,384,564	\$668,422	\$500,000	\$270,000	\$600,000	\$189,577	\$554,208			\$6,166,771
Wisconsin	\$5,267,700	\$760,000	\$681,000	\$647,000	\$679,000	\$435,000	\$562,733	\$243,621	\$283,793	\$9,559,847
Wyoming	\$1,052,389	\$240,104	\$529,417	\$285,000	\$399,028	\$255,999	\$179,000	\$76,901		\$3,017,838
Total	\$273,457,934	\$41,482,328	\$38,905,171	\$36,842,228	\$47,473,392	\$31,188,766	\$25,881,053	\$10,924,230	\$8,598,703	\$514,753,805

Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Note: The 1998 awards include National Sex Offender Registry awards.

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