

FY 2009 Violent Crime Reduction Partnership Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. How are these funds different from the \$75 million awarded to local law enforcement last fall?

In Fall 2007, the Department of Justice awarded \$75 million to 106 local law enforcement agencies under the Targeting Violent Crime Initiative (TVCI). This FY 2007 program is considered an initial demonstration of the approach now being proposed in the FY 2009 President's Budget.

2. Who is eligible to apply?

State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies are eligible to apply. A law enforcement agency is defined as an agency with arrest powers.

3. Are territories eligible to apply?

Yes. Territories are eligible to apply for funding.

4. What is the definition for violent crime?

Violent crime, defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) Program, includes murder, forcible rape, aggravated assault, and robbery.

5. What is the definition of population served?

Population served is that which is reported to and by the FBI UCR Program.

6. What is Intelligence-Led Policing?

Intelligence-Led Policing (ILP) is a collaborative law enforcement approach that combines problem-solving policing with enhanced intelligence operations. ILP requires inter- and intra-agency information sharing, information gathering by law enforcement personnel on patrol and conducting investigations, and information provided by the community. Successful ILP programs incorporate an "all-crime, all-threat" approach to problem-solving policing and utilize a collection, analysis, and dissemination intelligence cycle to make strategic, tactical and resource allocation decisions. More information on intelligence-led policing can be found at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/topics/ilp.html. To support the ILP approach, awards will include funds designated for information technology equipment and services that may be needed by the implementing law enforcement agencies.

7. What is a Targetable Activity?

A targetable crime or activity requires a specific demonstration that an identifiable activity is an important contributing factor to the violent crime problem under consideration. Some immediate examples include: drug trafficking, gang activity, and illegal weapon sales. Truancy might be a targetable activity if an applicant shows that a high percentage of violent juvenile offenders were habitual truants. Repeat offenders could be addressed through an investigative/incarceration approach or by a community-based reentry program.

8. Are there other requirements for eligibility?

Yes. To be considered for funding, applicants must document an existing or an intended multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional partnership to be supported by this initiative. In addition, applicants will be required to have an ongoing partnership with at least one federal law enforcement agency. To be eligible for funding, applicants must partner and maintain close coordination with at least one of the following agencies: Drug

Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; U.S. Marshals Service; or the relevant U.S. Attorney’s Office to prevent duplication of efforts and coordinate results-driven approaches to violent crime.

9. Can you provide some examples of a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional partnership required for this initiative?

Example One: Two agencies, one city, and one county create a task force to address drug trafficking and violent crime along a shared boundary.

Example Two: Interstate gun trafficking is addressed through a collaboration among several state agencies.

Example Three: Adjoining counties institute a repeat offender project.

Example Four: A consortium of federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies connected by a major interstate, e.g., I-5, I-95, forms to address migrating gangs.

9. How many funding categories are there?

Funds will be allocated based on population-served in one of five types:

Type	Population	Funding Cap per Award
One	1 million or more	\$1.5 million
Two	500,000–999,999	\$1 million
Three	250,000–499,999	\$500,000
Four	1–249,999	\$300,000
Five	Tribal	\$300,000

10. Can two law enforcement agencies combine population served totals to apply for additional funding?

Yes. For example, Agency A (population over 1 million) and Agency B (population 950,000) could submit an application for \$2.5 million and compete in Type One.

11. What are allowable expenses?

This initiative is designed to provide immediate support for violent crime interventions and to create lasting value by enhancing strategic and tactical planning through the use of intelligence-led policing. Funds will be available for non-law enforcement personnel, e.g., analysts, on a one-time, one-year basis. Other allowable costs include: (1) intelligence-led policing expenses such as acquiring analysis software (geo mapping and case management programs); (2) analysis training expenses; (3) fusion center fellowships; (4) record management systems to improve the accuracy and timeliness of field reporting to enhance the intelligence cycle; and (5) travel to Department of Justice-sponsored regional and national conferences. It is unlikely that major acquisitions of surveillance vans, patrol vehicles, and weapons will be approved.