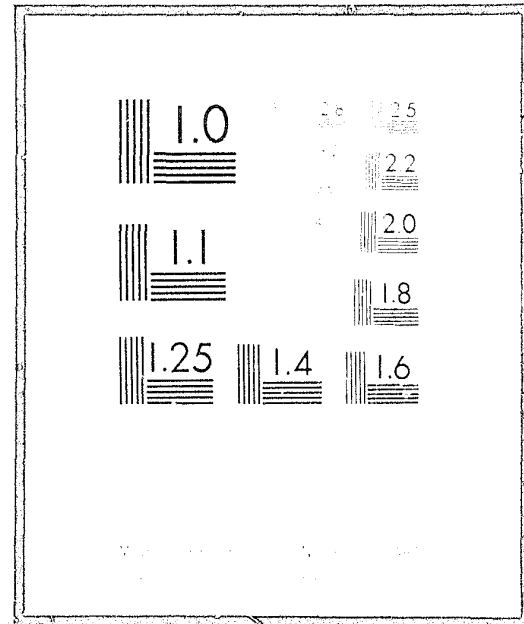


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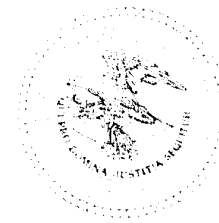
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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS ON ACTIVITIES UNDER THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
APRIL 1, 1967
REPORT No. 16 - 175





Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

April 1, 1967

To the President and the Congress of the United States

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 11, Public Law 89-197, I am pleased to submit the Department's second annual report on activities under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965.

The program authorized by the Act has been in operation for some 18 months and has already effected the beginning steps required if we are to reverse the upward crime trend in our country. At the time of the first annual report, we had completed six months of activity, largely devoted to the organization and staffing of the new program. The current report incorporates fully our complete assistance record under the Act.

Over 190 projects have been approved to date involving \$11.7 million in assistance awards and reaching grantees in virtually every state of the nation. The wide geographic distribution of projects is matched by their substantive variety: funded projects range from a computer-assisted patrol allocation project in St. Louis to a prosecutorial training program for senior law students at Boston University; from a police science degree development program in Tarrant County, Texas to an integrated criminal justice information system in California; from a Peoria, Illinois police-community relations program to a model offender work-release program in King County, Washington; from state-wide television training of police in Georgia to development of police training and standards system in Maine. Future plans contemplate expansion of both the scope and variety of our experimental projects and the breadth of our support to the country's criminal justice agencies.

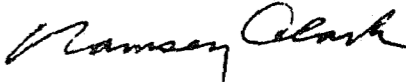
In the short period of the Act's existence and within the resources made available for our work, much has been accomplished. Collaborating with the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, the program has lent support to inquiries designed to fill gaps in knowledge and help provide solutions to major problems which local and state law enforcement, corrections, criminal justice, and crime control authorities advise they need. Important training experiments and operational demonstrations have been launched. Steps have been taken toward a planned and intelligent program for application of the nation's scientific and technological capabilities to law enforcement needs. Special aid to stimulate wide-scale improvement efforts has been made available to large numbers of agencies. These

have been directed to such important areas of need as in-service training, higher education for personnel, police-community relations, and coordinated state-wide crime control planning.

Work under the Act has provided other important benefits. It has given the Department valuable experience and perspectives in the methods and techniques of federal assistance, the intricacies of grant program administration and in knowledge of the problems of state and local law enforcement. Above all, our experience has demonstrated the need for significant expansion of the Act's direct and substantial help to our crime fighting institutions if the commitment to an effective federal-state-local partnership is to be fully met. Legislation proposed by the President and now under consideration by the Congress seeks to build upon this experience and the Department is prepared to move forward if approval is extended. The proposed Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967 is a logical extension of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act, offering more direct, operational aid to law enforcement agencies while preserving the research and demonstration emphasis which provided the cornerstone for the Law Enforcement Assistance Act.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Program, even conjoined with the landmark work of the President's Crime Commission and increasing activity of the federal law enforcement establishment, is but a small part of the effort that must be brought to bear on the nation's crime problem. The job ahead remains the task of our state and local crime fighting institutions--our police, courts, correctional agencies and the citizens they serve. Fortunately, our energies have had the advantage of a visible and growing sense of dedication, commitment, and excellence on the part of these groups. In this role, and within the experimental dimensions of the program, we believe that a creditable start has been made and look ahead to further accomplishment and new effectiveness.

Respectfully submitted,


Attorney General

Enclosure

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS
ON
ACTIVITIES UNDER THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965

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Abbreviated References

LEAA or Act	Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965
OLEA	Office of Law Enforcement Assistance
Department	U. S. Department of Justice

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS ON ACTIVITIES
UNDER THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965

I. AUTHORITY

A. The Law Enforcement Assistance Act - General

The passage of the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 ("LEAA") constituted a national commitment to the proposition that crime can and must be controlled. The Act authorized the Attorney General to provide direct financial assistance to state and local agencies engaged in law enforcement, administration of the criminal law, correction of offenders and prevention and control of crime. Thus, a federal effort to help reduce crime and to make this nation safer for its citizens joined long-standing federal assistance programs in the fields of education, health, public welfare, housing, and employment.

LEAA began as a modest, experimental effort. It was designed to foster new approaches, new resources, and new capabilities for dealing with crime and criminals. The quest for innovation was not limited to the police function, for the Congress recognized that virtually all parts of the criminal justice machinery needed study and improvement. In recognition of these needs, the statute authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to, or contract with, public or private non-profit agencies to improve training of personnel, advance capabilities of law enforcement bodies, and assist in the prevention and control of crime. The Act also authorizes the Attorney General to conduct studies, render technical assistance, evaluate the effectiveness of programs carried out, and disseminate knowledge gained as a result of such projects.

The LEAA legislation was conceived as part of a larger and comprehensive program to increase federal participation in the nation's efforts to cope with the rising incidence of crime. Described by the President as a "creative federal partnership," it has involved the establishment of two Presidential commissions, intensification of federal law enforcement programs, development of a variety of crime-control legislative proposals, six-fold expansion of FBI training facilities for local law enforcement, and the launching of significant new correctional programs. Within the context of this larger program, and its strategy of unified collaborative action, LEAA was designed to make a many-sided contribution, but one largely centering on direct help and enlightenment to state and local law enforcement agencies.

B. Summary of LEAA Provisions

The Act was passed in September of 1965 with authorization for a first-year appropriation of up to \$10 million. The President signed the law on September 22, 1965. Late in October 1965, a fiscal 1966 appropriation of \$7.25 million was approved which became available for obligation on November 1, 1965. The fiscal 1967 appropriation was also \$7.25 million.

As amended, the Act contains 11 sections which may be summarized as follows:

Section 1 cites the Act by name.

Section 2 authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to, or to contract with, public or private non-profit agencies for the establishment, improvement, or enlargement of programs and facilities for training of state and local law enforcement, correctional, and crime prevention personnel.

Section 3 grants similar authority for the support of projects designed to improve capabilities, techniques, and practices of state and local agencies engaged in law enforcement, administration of criminal laws, correction of offenders or crime control and prevention.

Section 4 authorizes the Attorney General to reimburse the heads of other departments or agencies for the performance of any of his functions under the Act, and to make appropriate delegations of his powers thereunder.

Section 5 contains directions to the Attorney General for the administration of the program, including a requirement, wherever feasible, that grant recipients contribute money, services, or facilities for carrying out projects.

Section 6(a) authorizes the Attorney General to make studies and to cooperate with and assist state, local, or other public or private agencies in matters relating to law enforcement organization, techniques and practices, and the prevention or control of crime, and section 6(b) authorizes him to collect, evaluate, publish and disseminate relevant information and materials.

Section 7 makes clear that nothing contained in the Act shall be construed to authorize federal direction, supervision, or control over the organization, administration, or personnel of any state or local police force or other law enforcement agency.

Section 8 authorizes the Attorney General to appoint technical or other advisory committees as he deems necessary and prescribes limits on the compensation of members.

The remaining three sections of the Act define the length of the program (as amended--to fiscal year ending June 30, 1970), authorize appropriation of funds for its implementation (as amended--up to \$10 million for first year; \$15 million for second year; \$30 million for third year; and no specific figure for fourth and fifth years), and require submission of an annual activities report to the President and the Congress.

C. Second-Year Amendments

Based on first-year experience and plans for program expansion, as blueprinted in the President's 1966 Message on Crime, amendments of the Act were submitted to the Congress for action at its last session. These included an extension of the Act's duration from 3 to 5 years, specific appropriation authority beyond the first year, and legislative approval of (i) direct scholarship and fellowship assistance, (ii) awards for outstanding law enforcement service, and (iii) extension of National Defense Education Act loan forgiveness provisions to students accepting employment in law enforcement agencies. Only the 2-year extension and appropriation authorizations were acted upon (P. L. 89-798), the latter providing a \$15 million authorization for the current fiscal year and \$30 million for fiscal 1968.

II. DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF PROGRAM

A. Organization

For several months prior to legislative authorization and appropriation, a small complement of Department personnel was assigned to plan for the establishment of an office and recruitment of personnel to implement the Act. An Office of Law Enforcement Assistance ("OLEA") was constituted within the Office of the Attorney General, and on October 14, 1965, Mr. Courtney A. Evans, former Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was appointed by the Attorney General as Acting Director of the new Office.

A table of organization was established for OLEA, providing for 15 professional and 10 clerical positions. This level was substantially achieved by the end of the first year (fiscal 1966), the professional complement reflecting a diversity of background and experience among the substantive fields within the Act's concern. It has since continued to provide the staff core for administration of the program and its expanding responsibilities.

Since October 1965, OLEA has been located in the Home Loan Bank Board Bldg., 101 Indiana Ave., Washington, D.C. In August 1966 a revised LEAA Grant Guide was published to meet the rising demand for information and to provide guidance to grant applicants. The LEAA Grant Guide (Appendix 4) contains information on the program, grant eligibility, application procedures, rules for administering grants as well as the text of LEAA, and a suggested outline for the submission of preliminary proposals.

The statute authorizes the appointment of advisory bodies to assist in the implementation of the Act. In recognition of the fact that LEAA is an affirmation of a federal-state-local law enforcement partnership and to insure that state and local viewpoints receive adequate expression in the administration of LEAA, advisory panels composed of outstanding law enforcement and correctional experts have been established. A 15-member Law Enforcement Advisory Panel, a 10-member Corrections Advisory Panel, and a 5-member Interim Criminal Justice Advisory Panel have contributed greatly to

the effective operation of the LEAA program.* Grant proposals are reviewed at periodic panel meetings at which time the panels provide guidance on substantive matters raised in the proposals and also address general questions of program policy and priority.

B. Program Objectives and Techniques

The Act's role in the effort against crime, and resulting federal partnership with state and local governments, has been seen as an experimental venture--in the words of the President, "to provide an infusion of ideas and support for research, for experiments, for new programs." Department strategy, therefore, has taken two courses:

(a) The support of individual studies, projects, or demonstrations designed to obtain needed information or produce and test new models, procedures, and approaches to law enforcement and criminal justice problems which hold promise and value for other agencies and localities. These are exemplified by the typical demonstration, research, or training grant approved in the first and second years of program operation.

(b) The stimulation of wide-scale improvement efforts in areas of special need. These are typified by the series of "special grant programs," formulated toward the end of the first year and substantially expanded in fiscal 1967, under which modest grants are made available to significant numbers of applicants for specifically defined purposes.** The "need" rationale has also been present in some of the larger individual grants, particularly in training, where program concepts of innovation and unique design have been somewhat tempered to permit serious gaps in services to be remedied on a state-wide or regional basis. In pursuing assistance of this type, the Department has tried wherever possible to support the type of efforts which would strengthen the capacity of state and local agencies for self improvement and self-sustaining efforts after an initial infusion of federal aid; hence, the focus in most of the special programs on new mechanisms for improvement or new programs where none existed before.

Promising avenues in both of the foregoing areas, i.e., support of innovative demonstrations and research on the one hand and "seed money" for wide-scale improvement efforts on the other, have been identified even within the modest budget resources now available under the Act. The translation of these strategies into specific components of the LEAA program is detailed in Section III of the Report.

*See Appendix 3 for lists of advisory panel members.

**The five special programs now operative provide aid for (a) state planning committees in criminal administration, (b) state-wide police training and standards systems, (c) state-wide in-service correctional training systems, (d) police-community relations programs in larger metropolitan departments, and (e) police science degree programs in colleges and universities.

C. Grant Criteria and Standards

On individual demonstration and test projects, the Department has adhered to a set of standards and criteria designed to emphasize and implement the Act's "experimental-new methods" focus and its character as a demonstration rather than a subsidy effort. Briefly, these criteria call for projects embodying (i) new techniques and approaches, (ii) an action orientation, (iii) value to the nation as a whole, (iv) relatively short duration, (v) modest fund requests, (vi) a substantial grantee contribution, (vii) program balance in relation to the total LEAA effort, (viii) a potential for continuation after grant support ends, (ix) broad community sponsorship, and (x) some plan for objective evaluation of results. These are not rigid requirements or policies, nor do they apply to all types of projects, but have been viewed rather as having application in most situations presented for LEAA support.

Generally, a maximum period of two years' support has been set for grant projects, and a budget range from \$15,000 to \$150,000 has been established. These, too, are guidelines rather than limits, but they serve to assure that no single grantee will receive a disproportionate measure of support and that the program will be able to address the wide variety of needs and functions operative within the nation's crime control institutions. Similarly, the Department has sought, in screening and evaluation of projects, to achieve balance and proportion between urban and rural needs, and among the several basic types of activity: training, demonstrations, technological projects and developmental studies. The number of approved grants is now sufficiently large to begin to reflect this desired balance and Departmental goals in this respect will become even more apparent by the end of fiscal 1967.

As regards the special grant programs, specific criteria and requirements have been developed for each of the programs now operative. These indicate the conditions of eligibility, level of support available, program objectives, etc., and are tailored to the nature and goals of the particular program. Since the efforts supported under those programs will, in cumulative effect, provide the "experimental-new methods" focus required of LEAA programs rather than the design of the individual projects, the general criteria outlined in the preceding paragraphs are largely superseded by the applicable special program criteria.

III. PROJECT ASSISTANCE TO DATE

A. General - Extent of Aid

Since its creation, LEAA has provided \$11.7 million in direct financial assistance for the support of 194 projects involving police, courts, corrections, and the over-all administration of criminal justice. The average duration of grants and contracts was 12.5 months and the average award amount, exclusive of a small number of OLEA-conducted dissemination and

technical assistance projects, was \$61,050. Summarized by fiscal year activity, the record is as follows:

	<u>Fiscal 1966</u>	<u>Fiscal 1967 (9 mos.)</u>	<u>Total to Date*</u>
Funds awarded:	\$6.96 million	\$4.75 million	\$11.73 million
Projects supported:	83	111	194

The bulk of the foregoing effort has occurred since the Department's first annual report to the President and the Congress, i.e., since April 1, 1966. At that time, the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, after six months of operation largely involving the organization and staffing of a new operational unit, had made 23 grant and contract awards totaling \$2.2 million in assistance funds. For this reason, and to provide a complete perspective of the LEAA effort, the discussion which follows will describe all assistance activity to date (including the earlier projects) with special commentary, where relevant, on first and second year activity and other developmental phases of the program. As regards the first year of operations--an 8-month effort dating from appropriation authorization--it will be noted that all of the fiscal 1966 appropriation available for project assistance was obligated against approved awards.**

Although the LEAA program has been one of experimental and demonstration proportions and thus has no specific mandate or structure for geographical allocation, awards have now been made to grantees in 47 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Grantee contributions to the costs of these projects, as reflected in approved applications, exceed \$5 million. Set forth below are percentage distribution breakdowns for projects by substantive field, by nature of project, and by type of grantee:

<u>Substantive Field</u>	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Monies</u>
Law Enforcement (police)	69	68
Corrections (probation, parole, institutions)	12	15
Criminal Justice (courts and prosecution)	6	7
General Studies, Planning and Crime Prevention	13	10
	100%	

*These figures are inclusive of a small group of supplemental awards on previously approved projects and allocations for "technical assistance" and "dissemination projects" (for direct execution by OLEA) approved in fiscal 1967. See Appendix 2 grant lists.

**Since the appropriations include expenses of program administration, funds available for support of grant, contract, and other assistance projects have been less than the \$7.25 million annual appropriation, i.e., \$6.9 million in fiscal 1966 and \$6.7 million in fiscal 1967, the lower amount in 1967 deriving from increased administrative costs of 12-month program operation.

<u>Nature of Project</u>	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Monies</u>
Training	46	31
Operations Improvement	41	59
General Studies, Planning and Crime Prevention	13	10
	100%	

<u>Type of Grantee</u>	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Monies</u>
Governmental (state, local, county)	52	56
Educational (colleges and universities)	34	30
Private Agency (research organizations, professional associations)	14	14
	100%	

The involvement of law enforcement agencies in projects supported to date is considerably greater than that indicated by the percentages for types of grantees. Over 80% of the project awards to non-government grantees (e.g., colleges, universities, research and professional organizations) involve projects in which grantees are collaborating with specific law enforcement agencies, have been designated as grant recipients by such agencies, or involve direct services to law enforcement agencies or their personnel.

It will be noted that the preponderance of assistance funds has been allocated to projects involving police activity and the police function. This major focus has been consistent, we believe, with Presidential and Congressional intent. It is deemed sound in light of the larger scope and expenditures of law enforcement agencies,* the problems of public safety now confronting police departments, other federal aid currently available for corrections (manpower development, vocational rehabilitation, and mental health programs in the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare) and considerable self-stimulated activity within the legal profession in the criminal justice field.

While appropriations for the two fiscal years during which the Act has operated have remained constant (\$7.25 million per year), a few differences in program direction merit comment. In fiscal 1966, 83 separate projects were approved involving average award amounts of \$83,830; in fiscal 1967 with more than 70% of assistance funds obligated, over 100 grant and contract projects have already been approved. Award amounts average \$41,177,

*The most recent and only thorough state costing study of criminal justice administration expenditures (state, county, and local) indicates allocation of 70% for police services, 6% for courts and prosecution, 23% for corrections, and 1% for miscellaneous auxiliary services (1965, New York). National estimates of public expenditures (state and local) for law enforcement and related functions (3.9 billion in 1964) indicate approximately 61% for police, 22% for corrections, and 17% for courts and prosecution (Bureau of Census, Division of Government's).

a considerably lower figure than for 1966, due primarily to the advent of the LEAA "special grants" designed to provide seed money support to large numbers of agencies. Additionally, two other program emphases have required less support in the current fiscal year. These were (i) the substantial number of studies developed in collaboration with the President's Crime Commissions (National and District of Columbia) to fill gaps in knowledge and provide the basis for formulation of LEAA program judgments, and (ii) a concentration of grant projects in the District of Columbia to provide the program's one demonstration of what a comprehensive assistance effort in one locality might achieve. In both cases, second-year award levels have been substantially below first-year allocations.*

Project proposals and applications have, throughout the period of LEAA operation, substantially exceeded resources. The Department had, as of the Report date, received over 600 requests for funds aggregating, inclusive of those on which awards were made, in excess of \$45 million. A heavy percentage of these were received in the first year with some diminution as LEAA program materials narrowed the range and better delineated those areas and conditions under which proposals would be entertained. While it is true that funding has not been suitable for perhaps a majority of these by virtue of non-conformity with program criteria or project weaknesses, it has also been true that many worthwhile efforts could not be assisted in view of priorities which had to be established for allocation of LEAA's limited funds.

B. General - Scope of Aid

The scope of the Act is broad. It comprehends all facets of the law enforcement and criminal administration process. Yet within the constraints of the LEAA budget, virtually every major kind of need facing law enforcement has been addressed and received some attention--ranging across such areas as training and professional education; application of science and technology to law enforcement; experimentation with new operational methods and techniques; studies to fill gaps in knowledge and develop new answers, models and insights; efforts in crime prevention and crime prevention education; and strengthening of public understanding, support and cooperation. The Department has been able not only to provide support to individual studies and projects but, in the current fiscal year, to stimulate wide-scale improvement efforts in selected areas through small grants available to large numbers of agencies--a feature usually associated with larger subsidy programs.

*See Appendix 1, p. 15, for list of 1st year D.C. projects (14 projects--\$1.5 million). Most of these, and all of the demonstration efforts, are still in progress. Only two additional awards have been made in the current fiscal year (\$.2 million).

To illustrate the LEAA effort as really a complex of diverse programs and the level of funds allocated for each thus far, the following breakdown is instructive:

<u>By Substantive Area</u>	<u>Millions</u>
Law Enforcement	8.0
Corrections	1.7
Criminal Justice	.8
General crime prevention, studies, and planning	1.2
	<u>11.7</u>
<u>By Type of Activity</u>	
Training - law enforcement - general recruit and in-service	1.1
Training - law enforcement - command and management	.7
Training - law enforcement - special subject*	.3
Training - law enforcement - higher education	.5
Training - corrections (all levels)	.7
Training - criminal justice (all levels)	.3
Operations - law enforcement - general	1.8
Operations - law enforcement - info and communications system development	1.7
Operations - law enforcement - scientific and technological research	1.2
Operations - law enforcement - community relations and public support	.7
Operations - corrections	1.0
Operations - criminal justice	.5
General crime prevention and program coordination	.4
General studies (including their dissemination)	.8
	<u>.8</u>
TOTAL	11.7

* While the foregoing categories present problems of classification, as would any similar group, their itemization helps lend meaning to the scope of effort implied by the concept of "law enforcement assistance."

C. Training and Professional Education--Law Enforcement

Professional personnel expertly trained for their work are, as in other callings, crucial to the effectiveness of law enforcement institutions. Aid for training and education, a mandate under Section 2 of the Act, has received particular attention. Program effort in this major field of concentration has focused on four broad areas: (a) general recruit and in-service training; (b) command and management training; (c) higher education for personnel; and (d) specialty and special subject training--most notably in the area of police-community relations.

*Including police-community relations.

In all, 89 training projects have received LEAA support and it is conservatively estimated that direct training for over 21,000 personnel will be made possible by these efforts. This is exclusive of ancillary training functions served by many LEAA operational demonstrations and the impact (in some cases quite broad) of projects limited to curriculum development or the production and distribution of training manuals and films for use by others. Of these training grants, 75% have been in the law enforcement field, providing the most comprehensive range of professional education support of all program areas.

1. General Recruit and In-Service Training. Numerous individual demonstrations have been launched in this area plus a special grant program available to any State for the development or operational expansion of state-wide police training and standards systems. These include:

- closed circuit television training available to all law enforcement officers in South Carolina
- open circuit television training available to all law enforcement officers in Georgia
- mobile unit training for smaller cities and rural communities in New Jersey
- regional training institutes for all law enforcement officers in Wyoming
- regional training center instruction--basic and advanced--for New York law enforcement officers
- quarterly training conferences for county and municipal police in Kentucky
- four-week training courses for supervisory level officers in Arkansas
- specialized in-service courses for law enforcement personnel in Oregon-Southern Washington
- in-service training for all departmental levels in the District of Columbia (executive, supervisory and line)
- academy and roll-call television training in Wilmington and surrounding communities
- cadet training integrated with the "cooperative college" plan in Cincinnati
- development of new state-wide police training and standards systems in Wisconsin, Kentucky, Maine, and Vermont (special grants)
- expansion of existing state-wide systems in Connecticut, Oregon, Washington, Texas, Ohio, Massachusetts, South Dakota, and Illinois (special grants).

2. Command and Management Training. This has always been viewed by the Department as a priority area for upgrading the quality of law enforcement, correctional and criminal justice performance. Given limited resources, few would question the special impact offered by training directed to the agency commander or key administrator which can then be translated to the remainder of the organization through (i) supervision and training directed to subordinates and (ii) institution of operational and administrative improvements based on the training experience. The growing size and complexity of the law enforcement mission, as well as societal and technical changes which bear on its function, make it essential to provide training opportunities to enable top-level and middle-management personnel to function effectively. A variety of such projects has been supported:

- top-level executive and management training for large city police chiefs at the Harvard Business School (to be repeated in fiscal 1967)
- management training courses for chiefs and command personnel on state-by-state bases (3 grants--Florida, North Carolina, Pennsylvania)
- a regional command training college for the New England State Police forces (Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont)
- regional executive training courses by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (east coast, west coast and southern states) and by Michigan State University (north central states)
- expansion of on-going management and command training courses at leading regional training facilities
 - (a) Northwestern Traffic Institute, Chicago (doubling capacity of 5 short courses)
 - (b) Southern Police Institute, Louisville (doubling capacity of basic 12-week course) and;
 - (c) Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, Dallas (25%-50% increase in capacity of 4 and 12-week courses).

3. Higher Education for Law Enforcement Personnel. In a nation where college education has become the norm for all skilled disciplines, the importance of college-level training for law enforcement personnel has received increasing recognition--most notably within the police field itself. LEAA has therefore sought to support higher education opportunities in law enforcement on both the graduate and undergraduate levels through programs developed in appropriate balance with other training expenditures.

Recognizing the importance of adequate pre-entry education to police professionalism, the hope that state and local law enforcement will attract increasing numbers of college-trained people and a growing trend toward at least junior college education as a standard achievement in the American

educational system, the Department moved promptly to develop degree education opportunities for officers in-service and new career candidates. Twelve months ago there were 30 states in which there were no existing junior colleges, colleges, or universities which offered a degree program (2 or 4 year) in police science or law enforcement. Today, stimulated by LEAA special planning and development grants, programs are being developed in 15 of these states and will, in most cases, become operative this fall. In 6 others, new programs will reach parts of the State not adequately covered by existing programs or will provide new types of degrees (e.g., 4-year degree in states which previously had only a junior college program). Continuation of this special program will make possible not only coverage of all "have not" states but offer limited assistance to other states in adding new degree programs to reach regions or population centers of the state where needed.

In addition, and on a pilot basis, LEAA has sponsored a program of graduate fellowships for in-service personnel with leadership and top administrator potential. This will permit a year of study leading to the master's degree in police or public administration for 30 law enforcement officers across the nation. The program will be initiated at 3 universities currently offering such degrees--eastern, central, and western U. S. institutions--commencing September 1967. It will offer the general range of stipend and educational expense support provided by comparable fellowship programs under the National Defense Education Act and the National Science Foundation and National Aeronautics and Space Administration programs. If successful, support will be expanded to other graduate program universities in future years.

A further advantage of the LEAA investment in higher education is the benefit it offers to other forms of police education, i.e., the existence of strong police science departments with qualified full-time faculties in the nation's 2 and 4-year colleges offers law enforcement a unique resource for quality in-service instruction, consultation, and research which can be provided to local police departments to strengthen their own activities. This may take the form of institutes, special courses, command seminars, or other assistance that might not otherwise be available, thus making the degree program schools valuable centers for increased professional excellence.

4. Special Subject Training--Police-Community Relations. Although a number of general training projects supported under the Act have included special course offerings, grants for specific types of in-service training have also been made to meet particular needs or gaps in personnel skills. Most prominent among these have been a cluster of LEAA police-community relations training grants, virtually all of them directly to and conceived by law enforcement agencies. These include training programs for police personnel in four cities (Newark, Washington, New Orleans, and Pittsburgh) and two special efforts--an institute in Hawaii involving criminal justice and welfare groups as well as police and a 1-month training course in Puerto Rico for command personnel of major U. S. cities with large Puerto Rican population groups. In addition, at least half of the LEAA "special grants" to large city departments for police-community relations planning and development efforts--of which there are now 18--include training as a major component.

Other grants with special purpose training goals are the LEAA-supported efforts to develop a radio communications officers manual (Associated Public Safety Communications Officers), a series of pamphlets explaining the legal and constitutional responsibilities of law enforcement officers (University of Pennsylvania Law School) and juvenile officer training provided under two school resource officer demonstration projects (Tucson and Minneapolis).

D. Law Enforcement - Operations Improvement

The second major area of LEAA program focus--mandated under Section 3 of the Act--is support for projects designed to test, develop and study new and improved methods and techniques for crime control and improvement of the capabilities of criminal justice agencies. The Department has supported a variety of efforts in this area with a total of 88 grants and contracts, representing \$6.7 million in LEAA assistance funds. Of these, 90% have related to the law enforcement (police) function. The action programs, studies, and experiments supported under Section 3 constitute the Act's chief instrumentality for providing immediate, tangible assistance to state and local law enforcement agencies in their efforts against crime. They are discussed below in five major classifications, i.e., general demonstration projects, development of information and communications systems, other scientific and technological research, police-community relations, and studies and research.

1. General Demonstration Projects. Twenty-four general demonstration projects, representing \$1.47 million in assistance funds, have received support. These include:

- experimentation in Los Angeles County with helicopter utilization for routine patrol operations.
- computerized deployment of police patrol in St. Louis based on service call and preventive call needs
- computer simulation and modelling in New York City for determination of organizational needs, allocation of resources and effect of changing conditions on police department operations
- development of computerized crime prediction data banks in Philadelphia to aid in deployment of resources and formulation of action strategies for crime suppression.
- experimentation with placement of specially trained juvenile officers in junior high schools of Tucson and Minneapolis to work on crime prevention, law enforcement education and with teachers, counselors and others in problem youth situations.
- police-conducted burglary and robbery prevention programs in Des Moines for owners, managers, and employees of local businesses
- video-tape recording of suspects in Miami (sight and sound) as demonstration in improved police identification techniques over traditional "mug-shot" file

--overhaul and improvement of police procedures for handling juveniles in Syracuse and development of early referral services on pre-delinquents.

2. Development of Improved Law Enforcement Information and Communications Systems. Help in providing police with modern and efficient information and communications systems has emerged as a priority area for LEAA "operational assistance." This is confirmed by both Departmental and National Crime Commission studies and the law enforcement world's self-assessment of needs. Thus far, 11 grants have been made and financial support in the amount of \$1.72 million has been provided. Projects receiving support include:

--development of an integrated state-wide criminal justice information system in California to meet combined needs of police, courts, and corrections and serve as a national model.

--development of a model state-wide law enforcement information system in Ohio linking all state, county, and municipal police departments

--development of model metropolitan area law enforcement information systems in Phoenix, Arizona, Cincinnati (Hamilton County), Ohio and the District of Columbia

--development of a model police communications system in the District of Columbia

--development of integrated police information system in Los Angeles featuring correlation and retrieval capability for crime investigation data

--preliminary information and communications system improvement studies in Boston

--support for the FBI-administered national law enforcement information system (NCIC) in (a) the project's design and study phases, and (b) a current pilot test program, putting 15 state and local agencies "on line" for the stolen auto, wanted felon, and identifiable stolen property files to be initiated.

On information and communication system projects, LEAA support has been limited primarily to developmental and design work utilizing capabilities offered by modern systems analysis, data processing and computer sciences. This emphasis on original planning, analysis, and design will continue with expansion of support to new metropolitan, state and regional complexes. With a potential need for development of modern information systems for every state and major metropolitan complex, LEAA program levels have necessarily required selective support for those proposals deemed most sound and technically complete. Applications have continued to exceed budget allocations, even with allowance for regional and other pooling efforts and development work now underway solely on local initiative.

This LEAA role in aiding states, urban complexes and regions in the development of basic plans for new systems is consistent with both the "seed money" concept of federal support and resources now available under the Act. It helps provide state and local agencies with master plans and first-stage developmental support which can then be assessed in terms of cost, value, and need and accepted for financing and execution with local resources. Such support has precluded, with the exception of the FBI National Crime Information Center test project, the financing of equipment costs on anything but a nominal scale. The information system development grants are somewhat similar to "special grant programs" initiated in other areas. In many, innovation is regarded as less critical than stimulation of needed improvement in information system capabilities which incorporate modern methods and concepts so that states and communities can be helped in advancing from "have not" to "have" status.

3. Other Scientific and Technological Research. The informed opinions of scientists and law enforcement experts express a present and growing need for application of modern science, systems analysis, and technological know-how to law enforcement problems and operations. The legislative history of LEAA indicates that support for such projects is in keeping with the high priority accorded to the research function.

Aid in the development of information and communications systems and the application of systems analysis and operations research techniques to police work has been previously described. Other "science and technology" projects have also been funded. These have focused, in addition to general study efforts and important opportunities for dialogue between the scientific and law enforcement communities, on a cluster of specific crime solution techniques, hardware development work and laboratory capabilities improvement. Projects supported include:

--a comprehensive survey, using a team of systems analysts and scientists, of applications of science and technology to law enforcement and criminal justice problems and operations (now completed and to be reflected in the National Crime Commission reports)*

--a national survey of crime laboratory facilities, personnel, and training needs by the College of Police Science in New York

--arson research at the Washington State University (identification of accelerants in fire remains)

--developmental work, co-funded with the Atomic Energy Commission, in cataloging and forensic identification of substances through neutron activation analysis

*Includes important study components dealing with court operations, correctional programs, and total criminal justice system analysis as well as major focus on police operations.

- developmental work in automatic license plate scanning equipment and retrieval systems for wanted-car identification
- two national symposia to introduce and interest the scientific world in law enforcement problems (June 1966 in Washington and March 1967 in Chicago)
- comparative evaluation of the techniques of mass source spark spectrometry and neutron activation analysis for identification of criminal evidence at the University of Virginia

An important point of departure for future programming will be the findings and recommendations of the comprehensive survey recently completed with cooperation of the Department of Defense (via its contract with the Institute for Defense Analyses) reflected in a special science and technology chapter in the report of the President's Crime Commission. This effort, commended by technologists from the President's Science Advisory Board, has suggested a much more ambitious program in a wide variety of areas along with specific mechanisms for implementation.

4. Police-Community Relations and Public Support Projects. Because civil disorder and large scale public violence stemming from rapidly changing social conditions has come to the fore as perhaps the greatest problem confronting law enforcement and public safety in our larger cities, the LEAA program has moved vigorously to assist with training, operational programs, and public education efforts designed to foster citizen understanding and support for law enforcement and to improve police-community relations.

A total of 27 awards have been made, some of which were previously mentioned in discussion of law enforcement training projects (pp. 12-13 supra). Viewed in total perspective, these projects include:

- a national consulting service for metropolitan police departments in community relations conducted by their own professional association (International Association of Chiefs of Police)
- specialized training institutes in police-community relations for police personnel officers, police-community relations unit heads, and training officers conducted by the largest university police science department in the nation (Michigan State University)
- demonstration training courses for police officers in human relations, community understanding, and citizen communication in 4 cities--New Orleans, Newark, the District of Columbia, and Pittsburgh
- pilot short course institutes aimed at community relations and minority group understanding in Hawaii (involving community personnel along with police) and Puerto Rico (involving command personnel from major U.S. cities with large Puerto Rican population groups)

- a demonstration police-community relations program seeking in three major cities to test new approaches which would utilize the influence of major professional and business interests and minority group associations (Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights)

- 18 small grant awards for planning and development funds to improve, expand and test new community relations training and operational programs in the nation's larger cities (cities of 150,000 or more--there will be 25 such grants before fiscal year-end). Recipients thus far include police departments in Boston, Richmond, Wichita, Gary, New Haven, Tucson, San Jose (Calif.), Omaha, St. Louis, Flint, Rochester, New York City, Dayton, Kansas City (Kan.), Elizabeth (N.J.), Oklahoma City, Des Moines, and Peoria, (Ill.).

Although accomplished with modest funds (under \$1 million) the Department considers this an important start in addressing a major law enforcement problem and--in so doing--responding to needs and programs as proposed and developed by the police agencies themselves.

5. Law Enforcement Studies and Research. The development and productive use of new knowledge has been an important goal of the LEAA program. Working in close cooperation with the President's Commission, support has been given to a number of studies and surveys designed to assist in better understanding the nation's crime and law enforcement problems and to provide the factual basis for LEAA program planning and Commission recommendations. In areas where serious gaps in knowledge exist, the first step in an "action" program must be to gather facts and map solutions--hence the important and interdependent role of both study and demonstration efforts in the quest for operational improvement. The LEAA major study efforts (some of which are mentioned elsewhere) include:

- two studies of police-community relations (one a general survey of many cities by Michigan State University and the other an intensive 2-city effort by the University of California)
- pooling, consolidation and regionalization of police services (Public Administration Service, Chicago)
- cooperation between law enforcement and other agencies of municipal government (Illinois Institute of Technology)
- examination of police recruitment problems (Century Research Corporation)
- survey of the nation's correctional facilities, personnel and services (National Council on Crime and Delinquency)

- public survey measurement of the incidence and nature of unreported crime (National Opinion Research Center and Bureau of Social Science Research)
- study and analysis of police precinct operations in three cities, including impact on the citizen and his attitudes (University of Michigan)
- illicit traffic in narcotics and drugs and law enforcement methods for control and suppression (Arthur D. Little, Inc.)
- study of the "professional criminal" (Brandeis University)
- study of the characteristics of criminal offenders, both adult and juvenile, in the District of Columbia (Stanford Research Institute)
- study of felony court case processing in the District of Columbia (CEIR, Inc.)
- regional study of the office of sheriff (University of Mississippi--southern United States)
- major police organization and management problems--structure, specialization, development of resources, etc. (California State College at Los Angeles)
- police laboratory needs--equipment, manpower and training (College of Police Science, New York City)
- national survey of successful field operations programs and techniques of police agencies (Bio-Behavioral Research, Inc.)
- development of measurement and testing techniques to determine community tension and violence potentials for preventive action and agency planning (Rice University)
- study of critical factors in parole success and failure (University of California at Berkeley)

Most of these have been published or will be otherwise incorporated in the reports of the two Presidential Crime Commissions thereby achieving wide-spread dissemination of findings and results.

E. Corrections

A second major LEAA program area has been corrections--probation, parole, community services, institutions. Here, with much smaller expenditures than in law enforcement (about one-fourth as large), a nevertheless varied and promising program in both training and research-demonstration has been supported. Projects include:

1. Training

- series of 1-week national training institutes for top correctional administrators (state directors, superintendents, and wardens of major institutions)
- a long course regional training effort (17 central and mid-west states) for middle-management correctional personnel and training officers (also includes graduate internships and short institutes)
- 1-month executive training courses for correctional administrators (below state director rank but at key administrative level)
- development of training films, slides, filmstrips, curriculum materials, etc., to enrich training effectiveness (3 different grants)
- demonstration in the western states of new techniques of in-service training--traveling teams, college instructor residencies at institutions, and university-based seminars
- training materials development for correctional work in outlying and semi-rural areas
- short institute for mid-western states on management and treatment of the mentally disordered offender
- development of correctional training film on jail and the misdemeanor, including modern treatment techniques and practices
- presentation of short training institutes to acquaint college students with correctional careers
- two regional development efforts in correctional training; one a comprehensive study (New England Board of Higher Education) and the other a planning conference (Southern Regional Education Board)
- national program of training institutes for upper and middle-management probation personnel

In addition to its sponsorship of individual correctional training programs, OLEA has established a special grant program to develop comprehensive state-wide training systems for correctional personnel (parole, probation, and correctional workers). Three grants have already been made (Missouri, Kansas, and Rhode Island) and many others will be processed before the close of fiscal 1967.

2. Agency Improvement and Demonstrations

- a national survey of correctional systems, personnel, facilities, programs, workloads and financing designed to evaluate existing programs against new standards and directions in rehabilitation programs
- a 2-year comprehensive jail work-release program in Seattle
- a pilot demonstration in Denver relating to diagnostic and probation services at the misdemeanor court level
- establishment in Rhode Island of a model residential treatment facility for juvenile offenders as an alternative between probation supervision in the home and commitment to a state training school
- a model planning and research unit for correctional departments in the District of Columbia
- a misdemeanor offender rehabilitation project in Detroit featuring pre-release remedial education, job training, and family services
- a 2-year study and analysis of critical factors affecting the success and failure of adult parolees for development of improved parole methods and techniques
- development and testing in California of probation system models, programmed for computer, to aid in prediction of probation outcome, selection of programs, and agency decision making

In all, 23 correctional projects involving \$1.7 million in awards have been approved to date. As in law enforcement, a training emphasis on administrative and management personnel, encouragement of state-wide in-service training systems, and a preference for regional as opposed to local training efforts has guided LEAA programming. On the operations side, a continuing focus on adult as opposed to juvenile corrections (in recognition of other aid available for the latter) and on community-based programs (work release, residential treatment, offender probation, particularly with respect to jails and misdemeanor court services) has provided major direction in project selection. Because of the program's modest resources, stress has been placed on areas and techniques relatively untouched by other corrections-related federal aid programs.

F. Criminal Justice

The smallest LEAA program area relates to courts, prosecution, and the criminal justice process. Applications have been fewer in this area and, despite OLEA receptivity and increasing attempts to stimulate worthwhile projects, grant output has been low. Even here, however, promising projects have been supported. These include:

- a 5-state training project offering 1-week institutes and development of state manuals for new prosecutors
- development of criminal law advocacy training films for prosecutors, defense counsel, and law students
- "student prosecutor" projects giving third-year law students trial experience in the actual prosecution of misdemeanor cases
- support for two detoxification center demonstration projects designed to steer the public intoxicant outside of the normal (and largely ineffective) prosecutive process (jail confinement, prosecution, fine, and release)
- support for a citizen's information service designed to demonstrate how minor family offenses and citizen complaints can be effectively handled outside the criminal justice process
- a conference of minor criminal court judges to define problem areas, needs, and suggested solutions for misdemeanor court problems
- data extraction and computerization of felony court records for study of case handling, identification of problem areas and development of recommendations for improvement
- training institutes for tribal judges in Montana coupled with law student internships on Indian reservations, in county prosecutors' offices, and in probation and police agencies

It will be recognized that several of these grant projects link with correctional and law enforcement as well as criminal justice concerns. Additionally, projects now in advanced stages of processing will experiment with (i) regional prosecutor offices (staffed by full-time professionals) to cover the rural and small population areas usually served by part-time prosecutors; (ii) modern systems analysis and automated data processing techniques to improve case handling and operational effectiveness of courts and court systems dealing with large numbers of offenders.

G. General Crime Prevention and Citizen Education

Despite the considerable attention to programs directly involving law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, it also has been possible to provide LEAA support for promising experiments in general crime prevention. These include:

--a national "lock your car and home" campaign of million dollar dimensions which will draw on the contributed time and services of the nation's advertising media and their clients (The Advertising Council with Criminal Division, Department of Justice)

--3 projects to develop and present course units to school children in crime prevention, respect for law and the role, value, and importance of our law enforcement institutions (Cincinnati junior high schools with police department, and University of Cincinnati, Maryland State Board of Education with selected elementary and secondary schools and Des Moines vocational high school course)

Many other LEAA projects, discussed elsewhere, have important preventive and citizen education dimensions, e.g., the "school resource officer" projects, police-community relations efforts, police-sponsored courses in property and business crime prevention, and measurement of community tension levels re potential outbreaks of public disorder.

H. The Special Programs

The "special grant" program format has assumed a major dimension in over-all LEAA activity. Nearly one out of every three grant awards has been under these programs which were designed to stimulate wide-scale improvement efforts through modest grants made available to large numbers of applicants. The first grants were approved in the last quarter of fiscal 1966 (7 grants--3 program areas). Five special programs are now operational and a total of 64 awards, amounting to \$1.1 million in assistance have been made. The five special programs, briefly outlined, are:

1. State Law Enforcement Standards and Training Systems. This program offers support for development of state-wide police training and standards systems where non-existent (30 states--up to \$15,000 for planning grants) and for the strengthening of those now in operation (remaining states--up to \$35,000 for program expansion grants). The development of such systems--administered by legislatively authorized commissions, boards, or other agencies and charged with establishment and implementation of minimum, state-wide training requirements (recruit, advanced, supervisory, etc.) and selection standards for police officers--is a significant movement in law enforcement today.* LEAA's 12 grants to date have set four states on the road to development of such systems (Wisconsin, Kentucky, Maine and Vermont) and have enabled 8 states to add new or expanded programs to their existing systems (Connecticut, Oregon, Washington, Texas, Ohio, Massachusetts, South Dakota and Illinois). The "standards and training grants" are a cornerstone for LEAA aid to recruit and in-service training for police officers. Increased aid levels are contemplated for program expansion efforts in the coming fiscal year (up to \$50,000 with some scaling for size of state).

*At least 28 states now have legislatively authorized agencies administering police standards and training systems, almost half by virtue of statutes enacted within the past three years.

2. State Planning Committees in Criminal Administration. The goal of this program, announced in March of 1966 by letter to each of the State Governors, is to stimulate the establishment of state committees or bodies to assess local problems and plan integrated law enforcement and crime control programs spanning all areas of criminal justice activity (police, courts, corrections, citizen action, etc.). The need for such coordinated study and planning has long been recognized and most recently identified by the President's Crime Commission as a necessary condition for effective criminal justice improvement. LEAA funds (up to \$25,000 in grant aid matched by equal state contribution in funds, services, or facilities) have thus far helped support the establishment and operation of 10 such committees--Wisconsin, Minnesota, West Virginia, Michigan, New Jersey, California, Iowa, Massachusetts, Florida and New York. Applications are under development in several other states which have established such offices.

3. Development of Degree Programs in Police Science. This program offers support for the establishment of college or university degree programs in law enforcement and police science in states or population centers where not now existent (\$15,000 planning stage--\$25,000 first-year support). To date, 21 grants have been made thereby insuring that 15 states will have at least one junior college, college, or university offering such a degree curriculum where none existed before and enabling six other states to expand coverage in terms of major population centers not presently served or types of degrees (2 or 4 year) not currently available. States in which higher education institutions have received degree development grants include Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nevada, Oklahoma, North Dakota, Illinois, Alabama, Oregon, Ohio, Utah, New Jersey, Texas, Iowa and Missouri.

4. Police-Community Relations Programs in Metropolitan Police Departments. This special program, instituted last summer, has received considerable law enforcement attention and support. It makes modest grant aid available (up to \$15,000) to all metropolitan departments serving populations in excess of 150,000 for the planning and development of new efforts and programs in the area of police-community relations. These may relate to training or operations, to specific demonstrations or comprehensive plans, or to establishment of new organizational structures or mechanisms for police-citizen cooperation and communication. Eighteen grants have thus far been made to major departments throughout the country--Boston, Massachusetts; Richmond, Virginia; Wichita, Kansas; Gary, Indiana; New Haven, Connecticut; San Jose, California; Omaha, Nebraska; St. Louis, Missouri; Flint, Michigan; Rochester, New York; New York City; Tucson, Arizona; Kansas City, Kansas; Dayton, Ohio; Elizabeth, New Jersey; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Des Moines, Iowa; and Peoria, Illinois. This low-cost stimulus has supplemented LEAA's larger grants in police-community relations and helped spur central city departments in metropolitan areas serving more than 22 million citizens to reexamine and redouble efforts in maximizing citizen support for, understanding of, and cooperation with the law enforcement function.

5. State-Wide In-Service Training Programs for Correctional Personnel. This program, instituted in October of 1966, contemplates the development of comprehensive state-wide training programs for correctional personnel,

particularly those serving in line and lower supervisory capacities. Requiring (i) collaboration between all major state correctional agencies and a selected college or university and (ii) development of a system covering all personnel within the correctional process--parole, probation, community treatment, institutions--aid is available for initial planning and development (up to \$15,000) and for first-year operations (up to \$40,000). Three grants (Missouri, Rhode Island, and Kansas) have already been made and many more will have been processed by fiscal year-end.

6. New Efforts. New special programs are projected to meet other areas of law enforcement need: (i) The Department is about to launch a program of special grants (up to \$15,000) to stimulate the establishment of full-time planning units in medium-sized police agencies at the municipal, county and state levels (programmed for 50 to 70 grants). The value of such units has received increasing recognition from law enforcement authorities and units now exist in virtually all of the larger departments but are relatively scarce in medium-sized agencies. (ii) A special effort to support the acquisition of audio-visual training equipment and materials for departments too small to have training units or officers will provide the first LEAA program of direct aid to small police departments. (Most small department support to date has been through the medium of regional and state grants providing services to many agencies.) This new program will provide low-cost in-service and roll-call training facilities for up to 1,000 small departments (matching contribution basis).

I. Technical Assistance

Despite limitations in resources and the kind of staff strength needed for extensive direct assistance activities, important steps have been taken to meet the Act's authorization for technical assistance services.

LEAA has begun to bring grantees together to enable them to exchange experience, obtain guidance, and generally avoid duplicative and misdirected activity. Thus:

- (1) Last October, representatives of the state planning committees met at the University of Maryland (both grantees and prospective applicants) to discuss their work and problems.
- (2) Earlier this month, OLEA brought together all project directors of its management training grants to discuss problems and better ways of structuring their programs.
- (3) Similar meetings are contemplated with police science degree program directors and police-community relations project directors.
- (4) An informal newsletter for police-community relations grantees has been initiated.

Additionally, a number of LEAA grant and contract projects are designed to provide "technical assistance" to law enforcement agencies. These include, for example, the grants to:

- the Associated Public Safety Communications Officers to develop, publish, and disseminate to all police departments a handbook on public safety radio systems
- the International Association of Chiefs of Police for a national consulting service on police-community relations programs
- the League of Kansas Municipalities for the dissemination of a law enforcement handbook to all Kansas peace officers
- LEAA's several training materials grants (films, slides, etc.)

Many study grants now in final stages of completion will serve technical assistance functions, e.g., suggested new police field operations techniques resulting from the survey of 2,200 police agencies for successful programs, action recommendations of the study efforts on pooling of police services, police-community relations, police organization and management, etc.

J. Dissemination

It was contemplated that technical assistance and dissemination activities would be built primarily on the basis of findings, data and models resulting from LEAA-supported projects.* Since few projects have been completed, it has not yet been possible to exploit the full potential of the LEAA technical assistance and dissemination function (Section 6 of Act).

LEAA's major dissemination investment for the current fiscal year is an important one--that of insuring the widest possible consideration for and utilization of the findings, recommendations and other output resulting from the work of the two Presidential crime commissions--most notably that of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice of which 40,000 cover report copies have been distributed to state and local governors, legislators, mayors, county heads, police chiefs, judges, correctional administrators, educators and civic leaders (National Crime Commission Dissemination Project 67-19 and D. C. Crime Commission Dissemination Project 67-20).

Apart from the intrinsic value of these landmark crime study efforts, the results of more than \$1.4 million in LEAA-supported study projects (14 different grants and contracts) will be reflected in the Commission's report volumes--indirectly and by partial reference in the cover report and more directly by extended summary or textual reproduction in the Commission's eight task force and appendix volumes, LEAA dissemination support here constitutes, in effect, the publication and transmission to the nation of its first completed study projects.

*Although discussed separately, it will be noted that technical assistance and dissemination activities are closely related, often interdependent, and sometimes difficult to separate.

In addition, the following informational activities have been undertaken:

1. OLEA has financed separate publication of important materials (e.g., the LEAA-supported national survey of corrections and correctional agencies, a comprehensive police-community relations manual distributed to urban departments, and a new riot control manual developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in collaboration with the staff of the National Crime Commission).

2. All LEAA grantees are required to submit at least 25 copies of their final project reports and, in many instances, larger quantities have been authorized for broader distribution. At present, the LEAA library contains 20 completed reports which, to the extent not previously disseminated, are made available to interested groups or individuals on request.

3. Grant lists which include pertinent data and short descriptions of all projects funded have been issued periodically and are widely disseminated. These lists are revised and reissued at least quarterly and special subject lists have also been prepared (e.g., "special grant" awards, police-community relations awards, etc.).

4. A substantial segment of professional staff time has been devoted to reports on and discussion of the LEAA program at professional meetings, symposia, etc. Also, on completion of first year activities, OLEA held a unique briefing meeting for representatives of concerned national organizations to report on progress and activities and to solicit reaction to the program (August 1966). In attendance were directors or key personnel of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Sheriff's Association, U.S. Conference of Mayors, National Association of Counties, National League of Cities, American Correctional Association, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, and National Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training.

K. LEAA Coordination with Other Federal Programs

OLEA has had an active record of contact, collaboration and exchange of information with other federal assistance programs. This includes:

1. Distribution of notices to other federal grant agencies (Labor, HEW, OEO, HUD, etc.) of (i) all projects pending with the Attorney General for final action and (ii) recent grant awards. Although other programs circulate periodic grant lists, few provide notices on a pre-award project-by-project basis.

2. Briefing meetings, conducted last summer by OLEA, on its first-year program and activities for the benefit of key administrators of other grant programs. In attendance were representatives of the National Institute of Mental Health (HEW), Department of Labor, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, National Science Foundation, Office of Economic Opportunity, Vocational Rehabilitation Administration (HEW), Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, and Office of Education (HEW).

3. LEAA has engaged in the following cooperative efforts:

--Labor. Grant to evaluate and provide consulting services to MDTA training programs (New York, Miami, Oakland, Los Angeles, and St. Louis) designed to help disadvantaged youths qualify for police service (also involves Office of Education)

--AEC. Joint funding with AEC of contract work by General Dynamics for developmental research in cataloging and in forensic use of neutron activation analysis to identify criminal evidence.

--NASA. Arrangements for a NASA technology utilization team to visit all OLEA "science and technology" grantees, review their projects, and then probe the extensive NASA science data bank for extraction of research and knowledge which might be of assistance to the LEAA grantees.

--VRA-HEW. Joint funding with the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of a regional institute for southern states on manpower and training needs in corrections.

--VRA-HEW. Two LEAA correctional grant projects include, and were negotiated to involve, a contribution of local VRA staff services needed for the treatment portion of the project (Denver misdemeanor probation services and Rhode Island juvenile treatment facility).

--Defense. OLEA's comprehensive survey of applications of modern science and technology to law enforcement and criminal justice problems was arranged through the offices of the Department of Defense under its exclusive services contract with the Institute for Defense Analyses.

--Other. LEAA grantees are encouraged to utilize other federal aid and services, and have incorporated in their projects components provided by federal vocational education funds, OEO Vista Volunteer services, and the U.S. Employment Service.

OLEA has also made extensive contact with other federal aid programs to learn about their operations and explore cooperative activities. These include the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Office of Education, and the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development. For example, at OLEA request, the Commissioner of Education designated a representative to participate in planning and review activities on the LEAA special grant program for development of college degree offerings in police science. Also, the Department has availed itself of the regional audit facilities of other agencies in arrangements for audit of grant and contract projects (Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Department of Defense).

IV. ADMINISTRATION

A. Staff and Advisory Panels

The LEAA program has been administered with an authorized staff complement of 25 positions (15 professional and 10 clerical) which includes supporting budget, fiscal review, and information office functions. The full staff complement (supplemented by the equivalent of one or two positions from part-time expert and consultant help) was achieved at the beginning of fiscal 1967 and has since been maintained. In spite of the fact that the second year appropriation (7.25 million) was the same as for fiscal 1966, the longer period of operation (12 months as opposed to 8 months in fiscal 1966), new grant monitoring, dissemination and technical assistance responsibilities not operative in the first-year program, and the trend toward greater numbers of smaller individual awards (60 percent more grants than in fiscal 1966) have strained staff resources, and will require early supplementation.

Office structure involves a division of work among grant managers in law enforcement, corrections, and criminal justice who are directly responsible to the OLEA Director. These are backed up by grant specialists, administrative and dissemination personnel. In addition, a pool of general program assistants has provided flexibility for the small OLEA staff operation--permitting them to assume more or less regular responsibilities in a particular program area while handling special assignments as dictated by program workloads.

OLEA now has two regularly constituted review panels--law enforcement and corrections. Each of these has met three times and the last two meetings involved a review of all pending grant applications except "special program" proposals. On projects classified as "science and technology" efforts, a sub-panel of the law enforcement panel has met with OLEA's science and technology consultants (from the Institute for Defense Analyses group) for grant review purposes. In criminal justice, the area of smallest program activity (12 grants), the Department has vested review functions in an ad hoc interdepartmental group of criminal justice professionals (Assistant Attorney General for Criminal Division, Director of Office of Criminal Justice, Chief of the Executive Office for U. S. Attorneys, and Director of President's Crime Commission Criminal Justice Task Force). A slate of candidates for a formal criminal justice panel, staffed by outside experts and professionals (prosecutors, judges, law professors, ancillary experts), is being finalized for an expanded criminal justice grant effort.

B. Grant Processing and Review

Under the LEAA review process as now constituted, potential grantees are encouraged to submit project ideas as brief preliminary proposals (3-4 pages) to permit an OLEA expression of project interest and appropriateness before expending the time and effort required to develop, document, and submit a complete application.

A number of proposals not within grant criteria or budget allocations are identified at this time, although even here grantees are given the opportunity to develop a formal application and obtain advisory panel review if they so desire. On projects deemed suitable for development, correspondence, telephone discussions, grantee visits to OLEA offices, and site inspections by OLEA staff are utilized to consult with applicants, raise questions as to completeness and budget adequacy, and evaluate applicant capabilities. Final applications are then submitted for advisory panel review and, where favorable, prepared for submission to and award action by the Attorney General. Award files contain both program and budget analyses for the Attorney General, staff recommendations, and the results of advisory panel review.

Commencing in October 1966, the Attorney General established a formal policy of panel review for all individual demonstration and training projects (a procedure which had previously been adhered to after the establishment and initial organizational meeting of each panel). The five "special grant programs" have been submitted for panel approval of program specifications and consideration of the total number of grants and amount of funds to be allocated to each. Based on this general approval, specific applications have been handled through staff negotiation and review and direct referral for award action. This was in recognition of the standard formats prevailing for these small grants and the fact that conformity with program specifications and application requirements was essentially a staff-level function.

On completion of award action, grantees are furnished with a Statement of Award and a copy of the application as approved, accompanied by pertinent special conditions and appropriate forms and instructions concerning fund requests and grant administration.

Although pre-award visits have not been possible on all applications, it is estimated that in at least 80 per cent of all individual demonstration and training projects a personal conference and review at OLEA or grantee offices has been possible.

C. Grant Conditions and Administrative Safeguards

Current LEAA grant conditions embody a number of administrative safeguards. They prescribe, for example, that (i) grant funds may be expended only for purposes and activities set forth in approved project plans; (ii) funds may not be obligated prior to the effective date or subsequent to grant termination dates; (iii) travel expenses must in general conform to those appropriate for the federal government and in no event exceed the grantee's established and consistently followed policies; and (iv) certain fund uses may not be considered, e.g., items not part of the approved budget, purchase or construction of land and buildings, dues to organizations or federations, entertainment expenses, etc.

There are also other administrative rules, including requirements for (a) written approval from OLEA for major project changes, (b) accounting for all

project income with return of unexpended balances at project termination, (c) susceptibility of all funds to audit and right of government inspection and access to grantee records, (d) application of grant conditions to third party (subcontractor) organizations involved in the project, (e) preservation of public rights to copyrightable materials and patentable inventions resulting from LEAA-funded efforts and (f) applicability of the Title VI provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (non-discrimination in federally-supported programs). Grantee report requirements are described in the next section.

D. Grant Monitoring, Completion and Audit

At the September 1966 LEAA appropriation hearings (Senate subcommittee--fiscal 1967) detailed questions concerning LEAA grant processing, review, monitoring, payment, reporting, fund accounting, and audit procedures were raised. Written answers were submitted for the record and these constitute a comprehensive record of LEAA monitoring and audit activities.*

1. Grantee Reports. Present procedures require that all grantees submit quarterly expenditure reports, quarterly progress reports, a final financial report, and a final project report, the latter due 90 and 75 days, respectively, after the project completion date. The quarterly reports, involving simple formats, have been particularly valuable in providing the Department with perspective as to the actual administrative experience of its several projects. Final submissions contemplate a detailed financial accounting of the project and a comprehensive narrative report, suitable for dissemination to interested parties, of the findings, conclusions, and accomplishments of the project. Special instructions are available for final report preparation. More comprehensive description and documentation is, of course, required for individual demonstration and test projects than for the small "special grants."

2. Project Monitoring. The OLEA staff has, notwithstanding a growing backlog of grants-in-progress, been able to maintain a good level of project monitoring. All quarterly financial reports are reviewed and each quarterly progress report is reviewed and responded to by the appropriate program monitor. In addition, over 160 grantee site visits have been made (pre- or post-award), usually combined with negotiation visits to other applicants or inspections of more than one grantee.

A visit to every grantee has not been possible. However, the majority (and all large projects) have been visited locally at some time and virtually all others have involved at least one personal conference with OLEA staff in Washington. The OLEA "technical assistance" conferences which bring together clusters of grantees in related project areas have provided additional opportunities for examination of project progress.

3. Project Completion. As of April 1, 20 grants and contracts had been completed, i.e., had reached project termination dates. Only one of these had received full final audit and a small number (five) were retired on "desk audit" (--mostly "fixed price" contracts or small grants with only a few budget

*Hearings on H.R. 18119 Before a Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, 89th Cong., 2d Sess., 26-61 (1966).

items where verification of expenditures could be made by correspondence). On completed grants, the grantee is accorded 90 days for closing accounts and for submission of its final financial report and detailed cost schedules. Since most first-year award activity occurred in the last quarter of fiscal 1966 and most grant projects extend for a year or more in duration, few projects have reached this stage; hence, the small number of audited grants. Also, a number of projects have received extensions to compensate for initial delays or permit additional work. It has been OLEA's experience that most grantees underestimate the lead time required to commence project operation.

4. Final Audit. LEAA audit arrangements involve use of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's grant audit office and the Defense Contract Audit Agency's audit facilities, both of which maintain regional offices not now feasible for the Department under the small volume of work required for LEAA projects. In each case, after the grant or contract is referred for audit, the Department must secure a spot on the agency's audit schedule which in most cases involves some waiting period. The Department anticipates prompt and efficient service under these arrangements but recognizes the necessity of integrating its modest audit needs with the larger programs administered by these agencies and the attendant schedule adjustments required to serve this purpose.

E. Grantee Contributions

The Act contains no specific matching formulas or grantee contribution levels to qualify for grant assistance--a not unusual feature for small programs of experimental and demonstration proportions. It does, however, require grantee contributions--in cash, services, or facilities--wherever feasible and the Department has sought to maximize such participation in grant negotiation. Some of the special programs were structured to require matching fund support or a grantee investment at least equal to that of LEAA (e.g., special grants for state planning committees and police standards and training systems). In other situations, OLEA has reviewed fund requests on an individual basis, requiring contributions appropriate to the type of project, the grantee's available resources, and the dimension of aid involved. Viewed collectively, grantee contribution levels have been substantial. By conservative estimate and based only on items which are assigned dollar costs in grantee contribution estimates, more than \$5 million in grantee investment has been provided for the \$11.7 million in LEAA awards thus far approved. Substantial grantee commitments such as the real costs of providing large numbers of salaried personnel with time off to engage in training projects are not ordinarily reflected in these contributions and yet have definite impact on current grantee budgets and resources.

V. ASSESSMENT AND FUTURE PLANS

The LEAA program has had a wide and varied impact in terms of program coverage, types of projects supported, and diversity of recipients. In a manner perhaps unusual for a program of this size, major law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, universities, research organizations,

and professional associations across the nation have started work on projects of varying scope and dimension under the stimulus of LEAA aid.

Since the vast majority of projects remain to be completed, reliable assessment of the initial LEAA effort cannot yet be undertaken. Indeed, the possibility must be accepted that the program, with present resources, may not yet have achieved the "critical mass" necessary for the institutional change and improvement it was designed to spur. With estimated expenditures by all agencies of criminal justice at approximately \$4.3 billion per year and the public cost of crime totaling far in excess of that amount,* it is clear that LEAA, even with the most imaginative utilization of resources, could hope for but limited results with the aid made available thus far.

Nonetheless, on the basis of activity to date, we believe the program has demonstrated a genuine value and achieved substantial results and impact. This contribution has these dimensions:

- (a) In its own right, the program has made possible a variety of projects that will aid and advance law enforcement capabilities. In varying degree these will set standards, provide models, produce knowledge, and establish facilities (information systems, training centers, etc.) badly needed for a more effective response to the crime problem. Because this problem is so critical, the LEAA stimulus to movement and positive change in a field where change comes slowly may have been worth many times its dollar cost.
- (b) The LEAA program has served as an excellent laboratory and preparation for the kind of massive grant-in-aid partnership contemplated by the proposed Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967.** It has given the Department broad experience and perspectives in the methods and techniques of federal assistance, the problems and dilemmas of grant program administration, and the type of "client" it serves in dealing with state and local law enforcement. LEAA could have limited its activities to a few areas (e.g., training only), concentrated its funds accordingly, and perhaps have made a greater impact in such areas. Instead, it chose to address a wide range of the goals set for it and, in so doing, became involved in such diverse concerns as higher education; civil rights, as reflected in the community relations problem; the behavioral sciences; advanced computer technology; research and demonstration design; and many others. This experience has been invaluable.
- (c) Finally, LEAA has been a moving force, though not the only one, in a process that has been preparing law enforcement to examine its problems and move vigorously toward their resolution. Our demands for "new approaches," "innovative projects," "carefully

*Currently estimated at \$27 billion annually (President's Message on Crime, March 9, 1966)

**S. 917 and H.R. 5037 (with identical bills), 90th Cong., 1st Sess., February 8, 1967

defined plans," and high standards in projects submitted for assistance have undoubtedly caused work, and perhaps some hesitation, but on the whole they have been accepted. Law enforcement today is progressive and aware of its responsibilities. It wants new solutions, new competence, and progress--certainly in greater degree than was apparent ten or even five years ago. This type of climate is an indispensable condition to the progress envisioned by LEAA and legislative programs to follow.

Virtually every large police agency has had some contact with OLEA during its 18 months of operation. This is also true of law enforcement's professional associations, many local governmental units, and hundreds of other groups interested in law enforcement and its problems. Similar links have been established with the world of corrections, despite a considerably smaller program investment. Progress was perhaps impeded by a dilemma which faced the LEAA program from the beginning. This was the launching of a demonstration program (with demonstration-size funding) in a nation that expected more and had only partial understanding of the program's limitations. With the necessity for rejecting aid in three out of four requests submitted, it was clear that a great measure of frustration was in store for law enforcement as it responded to the Act. Nevertheless, it is believed that a basic understanding of the problem has been communicated to our constituency.

Past experience has indicated the critical importance of a substantial expansion of the "research and development" effort assigned to LEAA if it is to play an effective role in dealing with the nation's crime problem. It has shown also the Act's inability to respond to existing needs which require national subsidy support for our crime-fighting institutions. Both of these problems have been incorporated in plans for the future and are embodied in legislation now pending before the Congress--the proposed Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967. Under this legislation, the experimental work of LEAA would be continued, expanded, and combined with a companion program for grant-in-aid support reaching into all states and localities willing to join with the federal government in increasing local investment and commitment to law enforcement and criminal justice activities. An initial appropriation of \$50 million has been requested for this program, approximately \$20 million of which will be allocated to essentially LEAA-type activities. Substantial and rapid growth beyond this is contemplated in the years ahead. With the experience of the past 18 months behind it, and the comprehensive and concrete range of improvement recommendations formulated by the President's Crime Commission to draw upon, the Department is hopeful that this expanded dimension in the war on crime will signal a new era of effective response and remedial action.

* * *

In conclusion, the Department believes that a good start has been made to meet the intent of Congress and the Administration in establishing

a law enforcement assistance program. It is prepared to continue to prosecute the work of the past 18 months and to do so on whatever level the Congress may deem appropriate. It is hoped that such efforts will demonstrate, in increasing degree, tangible accomplishments and measurable victories in the ultimate goal of our labors--reduction and neutralization of crime and increased safety for the American public.

Annual Report to the President and the Congress
on
Activities under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965

APPENDIX 1

FISCAL 1966 PROJECT LISTS

(December 1, 1965 to June 30, 1966)



First-Year Grant and Contract Awards Under the Law Enforcement Assistance
Act of 1965 (PL 89-197)

The following pages contain a complete list of projects approved under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 ("LEAA") during the first year of program operation (fiscal 1966). These include a short list indicating only recipient and amount and a more comprehensive list organized under the following headings:

- I. Law Enforcement - Training Projects
- II. Law Enforcement - Agency Improvement
- III. Corrections Projects
- IV. Criminal Justice Projects
- V. General Studies and Surveys
- VI. D. C. Comprehensive Program
- VII. Special LEAA Programs

This grouping is based on the main substantive areas of program coverage--law enforcement (police), criminal justice, and corrections, with a special section relating to general studies and projects spanning more than one substantive area. Because of a special program effort focusing on a comprehensive range of experimental programs in one area--the District of Columbia--all D.C. projects have been grouped together although they individually relate to and could have been listed under the various substantive headings. Grants awarded under three special LEAA programs have also been grouped separately although classifiable under appropriate substantive headings.

Each project listing contains the name and location of the award recipient, the type of assistance award (grant or contract), the amount of the award (to nearest \$100), date of approval (by month) and a short project description. By footnote contained on the first page of each section listing, cross-references to related projects listed elsewhere or other relevant classifications have been provided.

A total of 83 LEAA projects were approved in fiscal 1966 aggregating \$6,957,911 in assistance awards and involving obligation of virtually all funds authorized for that purpose. These awards went to grantees or contractors located in 30 different states. The average duration of grant awards was 14 months and the average award amount, exclusive of the special D.C. projects and a comprehensive science-technology survey contracted through the Department of Defense, was \$71,500 (\$83,830 with all projects included).

Briefly, the Law Enforcement Assistance Act authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to, or contract with, public or private non-profit

agencies to improve training of personnel, advance the capabilities of law enforcement bodies, and assist in the prevention and control of crime. The Act also authorizes the Attorney General to conduct studies, render technical assistance, evaluate the effectiveness of programs undertaken, and disseminate knowledge gained as a result of such projects. Police, courts, corrections, and other mechanisms for the prevention and control of crime are all within its scope.

The LEAA legislation was conceived as part of a larger and comprehensive program to increase federal participation in the nation's efforts to cope with the rising incidence of crime. Described by the President as a "creative federal partnership," it has involved the establishment of two Presidential commissions, intensification of federal law enforcement programs, development of a variety of crime-control legislative proposals, six-fold expansion of FBI training facilities for local law enforcement, and the establishment of bold and significant correctional programs. Within the context of this larger program, and its strategy of unified, collaborative action, LEAA was designed to make a many-sided contribution, but one largely centering on direct help to state and local law enforcement agencies.

The Act was passed in September of 1965 with authorization for a first-year appropriation of up to \$10,000,000. The President signed the law on September 22. Late in October there was approved an appropriation of \$7,249,000 which became available for obligation on November 1, 1965.

Evaluation of first-year assistance project has centered on the "experimental - new methods" support role conceived for LEAA by both the Administration and the Congress. Departmental grant criteria, with some departure for special program efforts and flexibility appropriate to different substantive areas, have emphasized (i) new techniques and approaches, (ii) an action orientation, (iii) value to the nation as a whole, (iv) relatively short duration, (v) modest fund requests, (vi) a substantial grantee contribution, (vii) program balance in relation to the total LEAA effort, (viii) a potential for continuation after grant support ends, (ix) broad community sponsorship, and (x) some plan for objective evaluation of results.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Grants and Contracts Awarded under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965
(Fiscal 1966)

Number	Grantee (or Contractor)	Amount
001	D. C. Crime Commission (police workshop)	\$ 18,301
002	American Correctional Association	55,425
003	National Council on Crime and Delinquency	98,234
004a	D. C. Metro. Police Dept. (planning & development bureau)	310,670
004b	D. C. Metro. Police Dept. (vehicle supplementation & remarking)	217,900
004c	D. C. Metro. Police Dept. (off-duty radio monitoring)	36,500
004d	D. C. Metro. Police Dept. (motor scooter demonstration)	18,030
005	Michigan State University	48,716
006	University of Michigan	144,535
007	Probation Research, Inc. (Brooklyn)	14,985
008	New England State Police Admin'rs Conference	87,335
009	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division	180,700
010	Washington State University	9,480
011	Academy of Police Science, Inc. (New York)	64,009
012	Opportunities, Inc. (Rhode Island)	92,735
013	New York City College of Police Science	26,598
014	University of California at Berkeley	70,190
015	D. C. Metropolitan Police (computerized info. system)	257,456
016	New Jersey Police Training Commission	109,630
017	California State College at Los Angeles	29,900
018	Indiana University Foundation	111,630
019	D. C. Department of Public Health	274,201
020	Associated Public Safety Communications Officers	29,029
021	National Opinion Research Center (Chicago)	180,878
022	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	159,350
023	Illinois Institute of Technology	11,442
024	Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education	109,690
025	New England Board of Higher Education	33,716
026	University of Pennsylvania Law School	42,402
027	King County Sheriff's Department	107,570
028	International Association of Chiefs of Police	97,164
029	Univ. of Wyoming (with Peace Officer's Association)	64,350
030	Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn (with New York City P. D.)	43,193
031	Minneapolis Police Department	70,364
032	University of Georgia, Institute of Government	159,451
033	City of Newark (New Jersey)	99,284
034	Metro. D. C. Police Department (in-service training)	48,385
035	National District Attorneys Association	82,050
036	United Planning Organization (D. C.)	122,677
037	Denver County Court	156,604
038	Ohio State Highway Patrol	76,200

(Grants & Contracts Awarded under LEAA of 1965, Fiscal 1966 - continued)

Number	Grantee (or Contractor)	Amount
039	St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department	\$ 170,482
040	New York State Identification & Intelligence System	180,000
041	Southern Illinois University	189,236
042	New Orleans Police Department	62,077
043	Judicial Research Foundation (North American Judges Assoc.)	8,931
044	Rice University	37,350
045	Brandeis University	16,825
046	Chicago Police Department	39,862
047	Eastern Kentucky State College	36,844
048	North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation	41,793
049	Philadelphia Police Department	76,367
050	City of Phoenix (Arizona)	92,485
051	California Department of Justice	350,000
052	University of Cincinnati (with Police Department)	62,678
053	University of North Carolina, Institute of Government	25,089
054	New York Division of Municipal Police Training	80,000
055	Portland State College (Oregon)	81,572
056	Connecticut Municipal Police Training Council	27,050
057	Memphis State University	13,482
058	University of Georgia	15,000
059	Indiana University of Pennsylvania	13,191
060	Kentucky State Police	9,888
061	D. C. Metro. Police Dept. (community relations training)	56,450
062	Southern Regional Education Board	7,120
063	State of Wisconsin (Governor's Commission)	25,000
064	City of Miami, Florida (police department)	15,595
065	National Council on Crime and Delinquency	82,664
066	University of Utah	10,600
067	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law	75,093
068	Michigan State University	96,282
069	State of Minnesota (Governor's Commission)	25,000
66-1	Stanford Research Institute (California)	78,024
66-2	Bureau of Social Science Research (D. C.)	48,118
66-3	Public Admin. Service (Chicago)	41,200
66-4	Century Research Corporation (D. C.)	24,915
66-5	C.E.I.R. (D. C.)	35,580
66-6	Bio-Behavioral Research, Inc. (California)	12,210
66-7	Institute for Defense Analyses (D. C.)	498,000
66-8	National League of Cities (D. C.)	4,956
66-9	Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute	23,443
66-10	Arthur D. Little, Inc.	99,500
-----	Federal Bureau of Investigation	97,000
	TOTAL:	\$6,957,911

Total Number of Projects: 83
 Total Assistance Awards: \$6,957,911

OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
ASSISTANCE PROJECTS APPROVED - FISCAL 1966

I. Law Enforcement - Training Projects

Party Conducting Project	Form of Assistance and Approved Date	LEAA Funds & Duration	Nature of Project
New England Council Boston, Massachusetts (New England State Police Administrators Conference)	Grant No. 008 (March 1966)	\$87,000 (15 months)	Establishment of state police "command staff college" as cooperative venture of 6 New England states presenting 1-month supervisory and command training course (4 presentations--30 students each).
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Columbia, South Carolina	Grant No. 009 (March 1966)	\$180,700 (2 years)	Training program, developed in cooperation with state educational television network, for closed circuit monthly presentations (1 hour videotape--1 hour lecture-discussion) on basic police science topics for all state law enforcement personnel (estimated 3,000 participants).
Academy of Police Science New York, New York	Grant No. 011 (March 1966)	\$64,000 (6 months)	Presentation of 3-week management seminar for large city police chiefs at Harvard Business School by selected University faculty. (summer 1966). Involves review of major areas of executive responsibility and use of Harvard case method (40-50 participants).
New Jersey Police Training Commission Newark, New Jersey	Grant No. 016 (April 1966)	\$109,600 (12 months)	State-wide training program primarily for smaller cities and departments (190-hour basic course and 20-hour supervisory course) utilizing professionally staffed, multi-media mobile training units as demonstration in low-cost mobile classroom facilities, standardized state-wide curriculum, and programmed teaching and testing techniques.
Indiana University Foundation Bloomington, Indiana	Grant No. 018 (April 1966)	\$111,600 (20 months)	Consultation and evaluation program for Labor Department manpower development pilot projects designed to qualify disadvantaged persons for police service (5 large city efforts). Involves consolidated evaluation-research study with on-site personnel in each pilot city to monitor and determine effectiveness of program in raising individual capabilities and preparing trainees for police work.

References: See also Grants 013, 020, 026, and 064 (Law Enforcement - Agency Improvement), Grants 001, 034, and 061 (D.C. Comprehensive Programs), and Grants 047, 056, 057, 058, and 059 (Special LEAA Programs) for other training-related efforts.

(I. Law Enforcement - Training Projects continued)

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
University of Wyoming Laramie, Wyoming (with Wyoming Peace Officers Association)	Grant No. 029 (May 1966)	\$64,400 (24 months)	State-wide training program for all law enforcement personnel (more than 600 officers) involving 3 training conferences per year at 5 regional locations in subjects related to law enforcement; also contemplates development of uniform state crime reporting system.
University of Georgia (Institute of Government) Athens, Georgia	Grant No. 032 (May 1966)	\$159,500 (2 years)	Police training program utilizing statewide open-circuit educational TV facilities. Contemplates 15-minute or half-hour video-taped segments on variety of law enforcement subjects transmitted weekly (some repeats) and including 40 hours of instruction (estimated 3,000 participants).
North Carolina Department of Justice (State Bureau of Investigation) Raleigh, North Carolina	Grant No. 048 (June 1966)	\$41,800 (2 years)	State-wide program of advanced and specialized in-service training (4 and 6 week courses) at regional locations (primarily community colleges) for officers of municipal police departments, county sheriff police agencies, and other local law enforcement personnel whose departments do not provide training.
University of North Carolina (Institute of Government) Chapel Hill, North Carolina	Grant No. 053 (June 1966)	\$25,100 (10 months)	Demonstration course in management training for North Carolina police executives. Trainees will include chiefs of police or command personnel from 29 cities in the state (20 days aggregate training distributed over monthly 4-day sessions).
Office for Local Government, New York State (Division of Municipal Police Training) Albany, New York	Grant No. 054 (June 1966)	\$80,000 (18 months)	Establishment of regional training center system (12 sites primarily at community colleges) offering expanded basic training for new recruits (1,000 annually) and intermediate training for in-service officers (also annually) under supervision of paid part-time coordinators. Will also inaugurate and monitor experimental use of new audio-visual training aids.

(I. Law Enforcement - Training Projects continued)

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
Portland State College Portland, Oregon	Grant No. 055 (June 1966)	\$81,600 (24 months)	In-service training program and seminars for law enforcement personnel in Oregon and Southern Washington involving nine 1-week offerings (management training, community relations, special subjects, and 3 half-week seminars) supplemented by summer research effort and tie-in with undergraduate program (approximately 300 trainee participants).
Kentucky State Police Frankfort, Kentucky	Grant No. 060 (June 1966)	\$9,900 (9 months)	Four 1-day training conferences (quarterly basis) for Kentucky law enforcement officers from county and local agencies which do not provide regular training. Will cover basic police subjects and serve as prelude to development of state-wide in-service training standards and requirements.
Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan	Grant No. 068 (June 1966)	\$96,300 (12 months)	Police-community relations training institutes for special groups (training officers, personnel officers, community relations unit commanders) from selected metropolitan forces (1 to 2 weeks--70 participants) and police chiefs' management training institute for medium-size mid-west departments (3 weeks--50 chiefs).
City of Newark Newark, New Jersey	Grant No. 033 (May 1966)	\$99,300 (12 months)	Police-community relations pilot project embodying (i) intensive small group training--150 police and 150 poor citizens--in joint 16-week course and (ii) retention of project staff after training for evaluation and implementation of off-shoot operational programs.
New Orleans Police Department New Orleans, Louisiana	Grant No. 042 (June 1966)	\$62,100 (10 months)	Police-community relations training course for entire city police department (approximately 1,100 officers) plus 100 key police officials from 4 surrounding parishes. Organization of citizen committees is planned. Will include lecture and group discussion in 18 hours of instruction spread over 9-week period.

II. Law Enforcement - Agency Improvement
(Studies and Demonstrations)

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
Michigan State University (National Center on Police and Community Relations) East Lansing, Michigan	Grant No. 005 (February 1966)	\$48,700 (8 months)	Study of police-community relations through questionnaire survey, on-site observations in selected cities, and development of recommended model programs. Will explore police and community roles and responsibilities and practical improvement measures in specific problem areas.
University of Michigan (Institute for Social Research) Ann Arbor, Michigan	Grant No. 006 * (February 1966)	\$144,500 (9 months)	Metropolitan area precinct study to provide detailed descriptions of policing and crime patterns in selected precincts of 3 large cities--victim interviews, police observation, survey of community attitudes, and analysis of statistics.
Washington State University Pullman, Washington	Grant No. 010 (March 1966)	\$9,500 (8 months)	Laboratory and field study of accelerants in fire remains to establish base levels indicative of presence of accelerant in arson investigations.
City University of New York (College of Police Science) New York, New York	Grant No. 013 (June 1966)	\$26,600 (12 months)	National study, survey, and analysis of police laboratory needs--facilities, equipment requirements, personnel training. Will seek to develop models and standards appropriate on regional, state, and local basis, including suggested training curriculum for police lab personnel.
University of California (School of Criminology) Berkeley, California	Grant No. 014 (April 1966)	\$70,200 (6 months)	Intensive study (2 cities--east and west coast) of dynamics of the police-community relationship to determine present status and underlying problems and attitudes, develop improvement suggestions, explore services and mechanisms for strengthening, and suggest action models and programs of general applicability.

***Supplemental award (Fiscal 1967 grant list-#092)**

References: See also Grants 001, 004a-d, 015, and Contract 66-4 (D.C. Comprehensive Programs) for agency improvement efforts (non-training). Grants 031 and 052 in this section include general crime prevention dimensions permitting classification in Section V. Several studies listed in this section have components extending beyond an agency improvement focus, e.g., Grants 006, 044, and 051 and Contract 66-8.

(II. Law Enforcement - Agency Improvement continued)

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
California State College Los Angeles, California	Grant No. 017 (April 1966)	\$29,900 (18 months)	Short study and analysis of major police organization and management problems (e.g., structure, specialization, functional classification, deployment of resources) to identify issues, establish principles, and suggest models appropriate to varying sizes of departments and in accord with modern management principles.
Assoc. Public Safety Communications Officers, Inc. Miami Beach, Florida	Grant No. 020 (April 1966)	\$29,000 (7 months)	Development, publication, and dissemination to all police departments (5,000 population and above) and related organizations of a manual of standard procedures and operating guides for personnel responsible for operation of police and public safety radio systems. Will serve as aid in training and development of national standards.
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Los Angeles, California	Grant No. 022 (April 1966)	\$159,400 (13 months)	Demonstration in routine police patrol utilizing helicopters. Round-the-clock service (3 shifts--20 hours per day) will be provided to one community in urban county (Lakewood, California) to test cost, impact, operational effectiveness, and ability of procedure to substitute for normal patrol by auto. Evaluation by university group.
University of Pennsylvania Law School Philadelphia Police Dept. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Grant No. 026 (May 1966)	\$42,400 (19 months)	Development of series of police manuals (10 pamphlets) dealing with legal and constitutional requirements applicable to police work, problems of police discretion, and other law questions involved in performance of duties. Will be written in non-technical, readily understandable terms and distributed to Philadelphia police as operational guide and for training purposes; also serve as model for other metropolitan police forces.
International Association of Chiefs of Police Washington, D. C.	Grant No. 028 (May 1966)	\$97,200 (14 months)	Police-community relations project involving establishment of national consulting service to assist metropolitan police departments in development, improvement, or expansion of community relations programs. Also includes workshop for police executives of 30 key cities (June 1966) and developmental work on community relations guidebook for law enforcement agencies.

(II. Law Enforcement - Agency Improvement -- continued)

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds and Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn Brooklyn, New York (with N.Y.C. Police Dept.)	Grant No. 030 (May 1966)	\$43,200 (24 months)	Development of computer model of police operations (NY City Police Department) to explore selected agency problems and test effects of changes in operations and organization by mathematical simulation techniques.
Minneapolis Police Dept. Minneapolis, Minnesota (with Minn. Public Schools)	Grant No. 031 (May 1966)	\$70,400 (2 years)	Placement of specially selected juvenile officers in Minneapolis junior high schools (5 placements) for improved preventive, educational, and school-police liaison work. Officers will maintain school offices, organize special educational programs, collaborate with teachers and others in problem youth programs, handle conventional juvenile officer duties.
Ohio State Highway Patrol Columbus, Ohio	Grant No. 038 (June 1966)	\$76,200 (2 years)	Feasibility study for model state-wide computer-based information system to serve law enforcement agencies at all levels (survey of needs, analysis of services offering potential and development of recommendations). Will seek to illuminate general areas of service and support which computerized systems can offer to police operating personnel.
St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department St. Louis, Missouri	Grant No. 039 (June 1966)	\$170,500 (18 months)	Development and controlled experimentation with new techniques for allocation of police patrol manpower. Will involve work in two test districts, development of predictive techniques based on demands for service calls and preventive patrol functions, and utilization of computer capabilities for implementation.
New York State Identification and Intelligence System Albany, New York	Grant No. 040 (June 1966)	\$180,000 (23 months)	Development of automatic license plate scanning system for conversion of license plate characters and optical data to electrical signals permitting computer search and retrieval against "wanted car" data. Contemplates production of prototype system capable of field test and evaluation.

(II. Law Enforcement - Agency Improvement continued)

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
Rice University (Department of Anthropology and Sociology) Houston, Texas	Grant No. 044 (June 1966)	\$37,350 (12 months)	Administration and testing of measurement technique to determine community tensions and violence potential on week-by-week basis. Will operate in selected neighborhoods of Houston. Relying primarily on intensive interview system, data will be used for law enforcement guidance, alleviative measures, and detection of community attitudes re law enforcement and use of violence.
Chicago Police Dept. Chicago, Illinois	Grant No. 046 (June 1966)	\$39,900 (16 months)	Provide basis for new techniques in patrolman selection and assignment by identifying patrolman "types." Beat patrolmen from each district will be interviewed and observed, their performance records analyzed; they will be tested for motivational, intellectual and behavioral characteristics. Industrial Relations Center, University of Chicago, directing project.
Philadelphia Police Dept. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Grant No. 049 (June 1966)	\$76,400 (12 months)	Development and testing of operations research model for crime prediction. Involves data collection to determine relevant predictive factors for particular types of crime, development and computerization of predictive model, and formulation and field testing of various action strategies (personnel deployment and concentration, patrol methods, etc.) to improve police capabilities in crime prevention and suppression.
City of Phoenix Phoenix, Arizona	Grant No. 050 (June 1966)	\$92,500 (12 months)	Police records and data system study designed to modernize and integrate existing local systems and improve their capacity for meeting operational, analytical and reporting requirements. Will seek to provide a model in records and automated data processing capabilities for similarly situated metropolitan areas.

(II. Law Enforcement - Agency Improvement continued)

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<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
California State Department of Justice Sacramento, California	Grant No. 051 (June 1966)	\$350,000 (18 months)	Development of integrated, state-wide criminal justice information system covering all components of law enforcement, corrections and courts. Proceeding from previous feasibility studies, the project will undertake necessary staff orientation, existing system configuration analysis, user requirements analysis, advanced system design, and final implementation plan.
University of Cincinnati Cincinnati, Ohio (with Cincinnati Division of Police)	Grant No. 052 (June 1966)	\$62,700 (14 months)	Development and testing of curriculum and materials for (i) junior high school social studies classes, and (ii) local police academy to assist the early adolescent in understanding law enforcement concepts and values and to provide police recruits with specialized training <u>re</u> this age group.
Public Administration Service Chicago, Illinois	Contract No. 66-3 (February 1966)	\$41,200 (6 months)	Study of problems and potential of regionalization of police services in U. S. with analysis of such areas as staff training, planning and research, records and data processing, laboratory services, etc., and development of recommendations, models, and suggested pilot efforts.
Bio-Behavioral Research, Inc. Pala Alto, California	Contract No. 66-6 (March 1966)	\$12,200 (5 months)	Description, analysis, classification and recommendations <u>re</u> responses to Attorney General survey of 2,200 police agencies seeking information on promising field operations techniques and practices.
National League of Cities Washington, D. C.	Contract No. 66-8 (April 1966)	\$5,000 (2 months)	Preliminary research and study paper exploring need for and value of municipal crime control and property security codes, proposed contents for such codes, and existing legislation and ordinances of this nature.
Illinois Institute of Technology Chicago, Illinois	Grant No. 023 (May 1966)	\$11,400 (3 months)	Exploratory study of inter-organizational contacts, communication, and coordination between police departments and other municipal agencies to provide recommendations for improved information procedures and cooperative relationships calculated to augment law enforcement effectiveness. Involves intensive work in one major city and sample studies in 4 others.

(II. Law Enforcement - Agency Improvement continued)

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<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice Washington, D. C.	Allocation of Funds (January 1966)	\$97,000	Feasibility and design work on computerized national crime information system. Involves (i) development of standards and codes to make state and local systems compatible, (ii) establishment on pilot test basis and using selected state and local agencies, of retrieval files for stolen auto, identifiable stolen property, and wanted felon information, and (iii) technical requirements and feasibility study by Department of Commerce (ITSA).
City of Miami Miami, Florida	Grant No. 064 (June 1966)	\$15,600 (12 months)	Development, testing, and evaluation of video-tape recording system for improved police identification capabilities (with supplemental training uses). Visual and voice characteristics of suspects and offenders (complete felony file) will be recorded in short films as substitute for standard photo identification.
Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law Washington, D. C.	Grant No. 067 (June 1966)	\$75,100 (12 months)	Development and demonstration (in 3 cities) of new techniques for implementing police-community relations programs. Areas of concern will include police role, police practices, special community relations units, recruitment and training, and crime prevention. Project will involve work with local lawyer groups, law enforcement officials, concerned agencies, and citizen groups, plus police consultants.

III. Corrections Projects
(Training, Studies, and Demonstrations)

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
American Correctional Association Washington, D. C.	Grant No. 002 (January 1966)	\$55,400 (15 months)	Series of five 1-week training institutes for key correctional administrators--1 national institute for state directors of corrections and 4 regional institutes (covering whole nation) for wardens and superintendents of major adult correctional institutions.
National Council on Crime and Delinquency New York, New York	Grant No. 003 (February 1966)	\$98,200 (8 months)	National survey of correctional systems, personnel, facilities, programs, workloads, and financing. Eight-month project will also include evaluation of existing programs against current standards and new directions in rehabilitation programs.
Probation Research, Inc. Brooklyn, New York	Grant No. 007 (March 1966)	\$15,000 (12 months)	Presentation by metropolitan probation department of two 3-day institutes and development of model curriculum materials for use by others to acquaint college students with correctional field and careers (200 participants drawn from colleges in 3-state area)
Opportunities, Inc. Providence, Rhode Island	Grant No. 012 (March 1966)	\$92,700 (26 months)	Establishment of model residential treatment facility for juvenile offenders as rehabilitation alternative between probation supervision in home and state training school commitment. Wide range of counselling and services.
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education Boulder, Colorado	Grant No. 024 (May 1966)	\$109,700 (20 months)	Regional training program for correctional personnel (13 western states) involving short continuing education seminars (175 participants), faculty placement of university people in correctional institutions (9 placements), and travelling teams of trainers to bring in-service training to remote locations in the region (400 participants).

References: See also Grant 051 (Law Enforcement - Agency Improvement) and Contracts 66-7 and 66-10 (General Studies and Surveys)

(III. Corrections Projects continued)

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
New England Board of Higher Education (with New England Correctional Adm'rs. Conf.) Winchester, Massachusetts	Grant No. 025 (May 1966)	\$33,700 (12 months)	Development of comprehensive plan, utilizing university resources, for establishment and execution of appropriate training programs for corrections personnel of New England states (including survey of area needs and resources).
King County Sheriff's Department Seattle, Washington	Grant No. 027 (May 1966)	\$107,600 (24 months)	Development, operation, and evaluation of 2-year pilot work-release program for inmates of King County jail (75-man capacity, most misdemeanants). Project will permit departure from jail for work, training, and counselling experience; budgeting of earnings for family support and restitution payments; and appropriate rehabilitative services.
Denver County Court Denver, Colorado	Grant No. 037 (June 1966)	\$156,600 (2 years)	Establishment of a professionally directed, community-oriented probation service within county court for misdemeanor offenders. Probationers will receive diagnostic workups, priority referrals to social agencies, job assistance, "crisis counseling," and, when needed, psychiatric and group therapy. Demonstration will utilize volunteer probation workers, university consultation and training services, and contributed personnel from state agencies.
Southern Regional Education Board Atlanta, Georgia	Grant No. 062 (June 1966)	\$7,100 (9 months)	Institute on manpower and training needs for correctional rehabilitation in the South. Educators, correctional and mental health leaders, state directors of vocational rehabilitation, state legislators and others to attend fall 1966 conference (15 southern states represented). Joint support with Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, HEW.
National Council on Crime and Delinquency New York, New York	Grant No. 065 (June 1966)	\$82,700 (12 months)	Series of 1-week training institutes for upper and middle management probation personnel (state and local systems) conducted in 9 different regions over 2-year period (270 participants). Will encourage use of new developments in probation organization, practice and treatment with focus on laboratory learning techniques.

(III. Corrections Projects continued)

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	Grant No. 066 (June 1966)	\$10,600 (16 months)	Development and testing of audio-visual aids (filmstrips and slides) for in-service training of correctional officers (primarily institutional) to improve understanding of factors which motivate anti-social behavior and familiarize trainees with improved methods of working with offenders.
Southern Illinois University (Center for Study of Crime, Delinquency, & Corrections) Carbondale, Illinois	Grant No. 041 (June 1966)	\$189,200 (24 months)	Regional training program for middle management correctional personnel (approximately 15 central region states) consisting of 10-week pilot institute for correctional training officers (with practice teaching experience), four 1-week test institutes, and graduate training fellowships (approximately 200 trainee participants in all categories).

IV. Criminal Justice Projects
(Training, Studies, and Demonstrations)

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
National District Attorneys Association Chicago, Illinois	Grant No. 035 (June 1966)	\$82,100 (2 years)	Two-part training project in 5 mid-western states will include (i) training institutes for new prosecuting attorneys (one week each--total 150 participants), and (ii) development of state manuals for prosecutors (and other law enforcement personnel) covering legal issues of search, seizure, arrest, etc., and procedural guidance.
Judicial Research Foundation, Inc. (North American Judges Association) Denver, Colorado	Grant No. 043 (May 1966)	\$8,900 (7 months)	Short judges' conference (August 1966) to (i) define problem areas and needs in lower court systems relative to criminal case handling, and (ii) recommend methods for dealing with such problems (14 participants drawn from misdemeanor courts across nation).

References: See also Grants 019, 036, and Contract 66-5 (D. C. Comprehensive Program) for related projects concerned with the criminal justice process.

V. General Studies and Surveys

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
National Opinion Research Center (University of Chicago) Chicago, Illinois	Grant No. 021 * (April 1966)	\$180,900 (18 months)	Study, utilizing national population sample and public survey techniques (10,000 homes, 3,500 subjects) of the incidence of crime (reported and unreported) and attitudes of victims and non-victims toward law enforcement personnel agencies. Seeks to probe beyond official statistics re actual amount of crime in nation and related public attitudes.
Institute for Defense Analyses, Washington, D.C. (Task Assignment Under Dept. of Defense Contract)	Contract No. 66-7 (March 1966)	\$498,000 (9 months)	Comprehensive study of potential applications of science and technology to agencies, methods, and problems of crime control, law enforcement, corrections, and criminal justice administration.
Illinois Institute of Technology Research Inst. Chicago, Illinois	Contract No. 66-9 (May 1966)	\$23,400 (14 months)	National science symposium to be held at Chicago in March 1967. Interested professionals (scientists, engineers) will meet with law enforcement disciplines to identify capabilities of science and technology for improving law enforcement capabilities, examine specific problem areas, and foster exchange of information between scientific and law enforcement communities (300-500 participants).
Arthur D. Little, Inc. Cambridge, Massachusetts	Contract No. 66-10** (June 1966)	\$99,500 (4 months)	Study of illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs and law enforcement methods for control and suppression. Will analyze traffic from origin to user, current treatment and control alternatives, and make recommendations for changes and improvement in procedures.
Brandeis University (Florence Haller Graduate School for Social Welfare) Waltham, Massachusetts	Grant No. 045 (June 1966)	\$16,800 (4 months)	Study of "professional crime" in 4 major cities (New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Atlanta) involving intensive interviews with police, district attorneys, crime reporters, and selected offenders from "professional crime" group. Will cover processes and methods of offenders and of law enforcement agencies in dealing with this element

References: See also Grants 006, 014, 023, 051, 052, and Contract 66-8 (Law Enforcement - Agency Improvement), Contracts 66-1 and 66-2 (D.C. Comprehensive Programs) and Grants 063 and 069 (Special LEAA Projects) for other general studies concerning public attitudes, the nature and incidence of crime, characteristics of criminal offenders, crime control and prevention, or focusing on more than one substantive classification.

*Note supplemental award shown in Fiscal 1967 grant list (#098)

**Note supplemental award shown in Fiscal 1967 grant list (#67-12)

VI. D. C. Comprehensive Program

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
Metropolitan Police Department Washington, D. C.	Grant Nos. 004 a-b-c-d (February 1966)	\$583,100 (15 months)	Four projects: development of police planning and development bureau (\$310,700), vehicle supplementation and remarking to increase patrol effectiveness and mobility (\$217,900), converter radio receiver equipment for cars of off-duty police officers (\$36,500), and limited experimental use of motor scooters in patrol and tactical operations (\$18,000).
Metropolitan Police Department Washington, D. C.	Grant No. 015 (April 1966)	\$257,500 (16 months)	Developmental work for computer-based information system to service police departments in metropolitan D.C. area. Includes development of specifications, design of component programs to be built into system, and early operational testing of one component ("wanted auto" file).
D. C. Department of Public Health Washington, D. C.	Grant No. 019 (April 1966)	\$274,200 (24 months)	Establishment and operation of detoxification facility (50-bed capacity) for "public intoxication" misdemeanants. Will serve as substitute for jail detention with direct referral by police and <u>nolle prosequi</u> consideration for treated offenders. During stay, not to exceed 5 days, nutritional care, medical aid, and referral services will be provided.
Metropolitan Police Department Washington, D. C.	Grant No. 034 (June 1966)	\$48,400 (13 months)	Comprehensive in-service training program for all levels of department personnel, including (i) executive development program for 40 selected command officials (6 days plus 35 hours of seminars), (ii) management and supervisory training for 340 officers (2 weeks duration), and (iii) in-service training for all department personnel (approximately 2,500 officers) utilizing audio-visual and written training aids.

References: All projects shown here are susceptible of classification in other categories of the listing. Footnote references to other sections indicate such classifications.

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
United Planning Organization Washington, D. C.	Grant No. 036 (June 1966)	\$122,700 (14 months)	Establishment of referral service for crime complainants (primarily re family offenses) providing citizens with prompt, private hearing of complaints and, where appropriate, referral to community resources in lieu of prosecution. Service expected to relieve prosecutor's office (U.S. Attorney) and police of portion of existing heavy complaint burden in this area.
Metropolitan Police Department Washington, D. C.	Grant No. 061 (June 1966)	\$56,450 (12 months)	Police-community relations training for approximately one-half of Department's field operations personnel. Following design phase and staging of 2 pilot efforts, course (24 hours of instruction) will be given to 1,000 members of force using variety of modern learning techniques.
Stanford Research Institute Menlo Park, California	Contract No. 66-1 (December 1965)	\$78,000 (5 months)	Study of characteristics of adult and juvenile offenders in D.C. (based on extraction of data from probation and pre-sentence reports). To further work and analyses of D.C. Crime Commission and provide significant data on relationships between offender and type of offense, personal background, prior record and recidivism.
Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc. Washington, D. C.	Contract No. 66-2 * (January 1966)	\$48,100 (8 months)	Study in selected areas of D.C. of incidence of crime (reported and unreported) through public survey techniques. Will also include sampling of citizen experience with law enforcement agencies, attitudes toward crime and police-community relations.
Century Research Corporation Washington, D. C.	Contract No. 66-4 (March 1966)	\$24,900 (4 months)	Study of police recruitment methods and practices in D.C., including limited comparison with other large cities and interviews with recent recruits (terminated and still in-service). Improvement recommendations to be provided.

*Note supplemental award shown in Fiscal 1967 grant list (#67-11)

<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Assistance and Approved Date</u>	<u>LEAA Funds & Duration</u>	<u>Nature of Project</u>
CEIR, Inc. (cooperation with D.C. Crime Commission) Washington, D. C.	Contract No. 66-5 * (March 1966)	\$35,600 (5 months)	Data extraction and computerization of D.C. felony court records (1950, 1955, 1960, 1965) for study of case handling, identification of problem areas and points of delay, and development of improvement recommendations.
President's D.C. Crime Commission (with Metropolitan Police Dept. & Intl. Assn. of Chiefs of Police) Washington, D. C.	Grant No. 001 (December 1965)	\$18,300 (5 months)	Presentation of 1-week workshop on police operations re burglary, robbery and auto theft. Representatives of 15 metropolitan forces to review successful programs, exchange experience, and recommend model plans, with national dissemination of findings. (Participation by 40 operating command officials and 15 chiefs.)

*Note supplemental award shown in Fiscal 1967 grant list (#67-14)

<u>State</u>	<u>Party Conducting Project</u>	<u>Form of Ass't & Month Approved</u>	<u>LEAA Funds and Duration</u>	<u>Comments</u>
A. Governor's Planning Committees in Criminal Administration				
Wisconsin	Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime	Grant No. 063 (June 1966)	\$25,000 (12 months)	31 member commission (includes sub-granting program for needed studies)
Minnesota	Governor's Comm. on Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice Administration & Corrections	Grant No. 069 (June 1966)	\$25,000 (12 months)	15-18 member commission (plus technical advisory committee -- 15 members)
B. Law Enforcement Degree Program Development				
Kentucky	East'n Kentucky State College Richmond, Kentucky	Grant No. 047 (June 1966)	\$36,800 (20 months)	2 and 4 year degree programs
Tennessee	Memphis State University Memphis, Tennessee	Grant No. 057 (June 1966)	\$13,500 (12 months)	2 year degree program
Georgia	University of Georgia Athens, Georgia	Grant No. 058 (June 1966)	\$15,000 (4 months)	2 year degree program -- entire state university system
Pennsylvania	Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania Indiana, Pennsylvania	Grant No. 059 (June 1966)	\$13,200 (12 months)	2 and 4 year degree programs
C. State Standards and Training Commissions				
Connecticut	Connecticut Municipal Police Training Council	Grant No. 056 (June 1966)	\$27,100 (12 months)	Existing commission -- new program development

References: See relevant LEAA Guidelines for description of scope of special programs. Briefly: Item A relates to matching grants to stimulate establishment of state committees or commissions representing all elements of criminal law administration (police, courts, corrections, citizen and preventive interests) to study problems, collect data, and plan comprehensive improvement programs in crime prevention and control. Item B relates to planning and initial support grants to stimulate establishment of degree programs in police science or law enforcement (associate or bachelor's level) in the 30 states where not currently available; and Item C relates to planning and new program development grants to encourage establishment of state law enforcement training and standards commissions where non-existent (about 30 states) or stimulate expansion of programs by existing commissions.

GPO 811-973

APPENDIX 2
FISCAL 1967 PROJECT LISTS
(July 1, 1966 to April 1, 1967)

Annual Report to the President and the Congress
on
Activities under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965



Second-Year Grant and Contract Awards Under the Law
Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 (PL 89-197)

The following pages contain a complete list of projects approved to date under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act ("LEAA") during the current year of program operation (fiscal 1967) through April 1, 1967. These include a short list indicating only recipient and amount and a more comprehensive list organized under the following headings:

- I. Law Enforcement Projects - Training
- II. Law Enforcement Projects - Operations Improvement
- III. Corrections Projects
- IV. Criminal Justice Projects
- V. General Studies and Surveys
- VI. Special LEAA Programs
 - (a) state planning committees in criminal administration
 - (b) police science degree program development grants
 - (c) police-community relations planning and development grants for metropolitan agencies
 - (d) state law enforcement standards and training system grants
 - (e) state-wide in-service correctional training system grants

This grouping is based on the main substantive areas of program coverage-- law enforcement (police), criminal justice, and corrections, with a special section relating to general studies and projects spanning more than one substantive area. Grants awarded under five special LEAA programs have also been grouped separately although classifiable under appropriate substantive headings.

Each project listing contains the name and location of the award recipient, the type of assistance award (grant or contract), the amount of the award, length of project, date of approval (by month) and a short project description.

A total of 111 new LEAA projects were approved in fiscal 1967 to date, aggregating \$4,277,532 in assistance awards. In addition, \$499,061 has been allocated for supplemental grant awards and dissemination and technical assistance projects under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act (see last portion of short list).

Combined with first-year (fiscal 1966) awards, this makes a grand total of project support under the Act in the amount of \$11,734,504 and covering 194 separate projects. These awards have gone to grantees or contractors located

Approved Projects under LEAA - Fiscal Year 1967

Page 2

in 47 different states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The average duration of grant awards has been 12+ months and the average award amount for all projects, including a \$.5 million science and technology survey and a \$.4 million national crime information center test project is \$61,117.

Briefly, the Law Enforcement Assistance Act authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to or contract with public or private non-profit agencies to improve training of personnel, advance the capabilities of law enforcement bodies, and assist in the prevention and control of crime. The Act also authorizes the Attorney General to conduct studies, render technical assistance, evaluate the effectiveness of programs undertaken, and disseminate knowledge gained as a result of such projects. Police, courts, corrections, and other mechanisms for the prevention and control of crime are all within its scope.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Grants Awarded under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965
by Name of Grantee - Sequential Listing
Fiscal 1967 up to March 30, 1967

Number	Grantee	Amount
070	West Virginia Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections	\$ 25,000
071	DC Metropolitan Police Department (Communications System)	104,987
072	Michigan Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Criminal Admin.	25,000
073	Tucson (Arizona) Police Department	60,291
074	Southern Police Institute (Kentucky)	166,540
075	St. Petersburg (Florida) Junior College	43,527
076	New Jersey Governor's Commission to Study Causes and Prevention of Crime	25,000
077	Richmond (Virginia) Professional Institute	13,638
078	University of Hawaii	14,679
079	International Association of Chiefs of Police	81,489
080	Eastern Kentucky University	15,000
081	League of Kansas Municipalities	2,428
082	Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education	33,838
083	Boise College, Idaho	14,758
084	University of Minnesota	12,922
085	Harvard Law School	22,960
086	Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation (with Univ. of Michigan)	87,580
087	Arkansas Law Enforcement Training Academy	33,251
088	Honolulu Police Department	19,947
089	DC Department of Corrections	74,530
090	Des Moines (Iowa) Police Department	14,054
091	Des Moines (Iowa) Police Department	16,120
092	University of Michigan (supplemental award - Grant #006)	38,458
093	St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department	158,781
094	University of Mississippi	15,000
095	Oregon Advisory Board on Police Standards and Training	29,990
096	Maryland State Department of Education	12,123
097	University of Mississippi (with National Sheriff's Association)	62,004
098	National Opinion Research Center, Univ. of Chicago (supp. to Grant 021)	55,921
099	National Council on Crime and Delinquency (with Menninger Foundation)	9,387
100	Syracuse Police Department	38,680
101	Washington Law Enforcement Officers Training Commission	29,886
102	Boston University Law School	63,517
103	California State Department of Justice	25,000
104	Boston Police Department	15,000
105	University of Nevada	13,730
106	Richmond (Virginia) Bureau of Police	14,718
107	University of Oklahoma	12,504
108	Minot (North Dakota) State College	13,772
109	Wichita (Kansas) Bureau of Police	14,998
110	Iowa Committee on Planning and Evaluation in Criminal Administration	25,000
111	University of Illinois (at Chicago Circle)	11,405
112	Jefferson State Junior College	13,145
113	Gary (Indiana) Police Department	14,887
114	New Haven (Connecticut) Police Department	14,917
115	San Jose (California) Police Department	14,970
116	Southern Oregon College	14,493

Number	Grantee	Amount
117	Lorain County (Ohio) Community College	\$ 13,130
118	Weber State College (Utah)	15,000
119	St. Louis County (Missouri)	20,027
120	Rider College (New Jersey)	6,369
121	Tarrant County (Texas) Junior College District	14,444
122	University of Iowa	13,290
123	Omaha (Nebraska) Police Department	15,000
124	Lane County Youth Study Board (Oregon)	8,727
125	American Center, Catholic University (Puerto Rico)	32,758
126	Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) Police Department	48,598
127	City University of New York (John Jay College)	59,000
128	Traffic Institute of Northwestern University	125,154
129	Southwestern Legal Foundation (Texas)	42,548
130	Florida State Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice	22,068
131	University of California (Berkeley)	147,924
132	Wisconsin Governor's Committee for Development of Minimum Selection and Training Standards for Law Enforcement	14,610
133	Missouri Department of Corrections	14,208
134	University of Kansas (with State Penal Institutions and Board of Probation and Parole)	15,000
135	Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Area Community College	24,622
136	St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department	14,726
137	Ohio Peace Officers Training Council	34,955
138	Flint (Michigan) Police Department	14,171
139	Rhode Island State Department of Social Welfare	12,485
140	Massachusetts Governor's Public Safety Commission	24,600
141	Rochester (New York) Police Department	14,888
142	New York City Police Department	15,000
143	University of Wisconsin, Center for Advanced Study in Org. Science	105,033
144	American Foundation, Philadelphia	45,000
145	Massachusetts Municipal Police Training Council	15,000
146	Tucson Police Department (Arizona)	15,003
147	Kansas City (Kansas) Police Department	15,003
148	Dayton (Ohio) Division of Police	15,000
149	City of Detroit (Michigan)	137,000
150	South Dakota Division of Criminal Justice	18,242
151	Maine Municipal Police Training Council	15,000
152	State of New York, Governor's Special Committee on Criminal Offenders	25,000
153	Boston Police Department (Massachusetts)	30,200
154	University of Virginia	172,550
155	Wilmington (Delaware) Police Department	16,185
156	State of Vermont	15,000
157	City College of New York (with N.Y.C. Police Department)	94,736
158	University of Montana Law School	20,000
159	Elizabeth (New Jersey) Police Department	15,000
160	Oklahoma City Police Department	14,940
161	Illinois Law Enforcement Officers Training Board	29,700
162	University of California at Berkeley, School of Criminology	65,000
163	City of Des Moines Police Department (Iowa)	14,991
164	City of Peoria (Illinois) Police Department	14,969
165	Michigan State University, School of Police Administration	58,730

Number	Grantee	Amount
166	University of Missouri	\$ 14,852
167	City of Cincinnati (Ohio)	123,712
168	University of Southern California Youth Studies Center	112,942
169	University of Cincinnati (with Cincinnati Police Division)	51,174
170	Los Angeles Technical Services Corp. (with Los Angeles Police Dept.)	149,625
GRAND SUBTOTAL		\$3,842,714

Contracts and Special Technical Assistance or Dissemination Projects

Number	Contractor	Amount
67-11	Bureau of Social Science Research (Supp. to 66-2)	\$ 61,925
67-12	Arthur D. Little, Inc. (Supp. to 66-10)	13,220
67-13	U. S. Atomic Energy Commission	45,000
67-14	C-E-I-R, Inc. (Supp. to 66-5)	6,500
67-15	Matson Research Corp.	3,000
67-16	U. S. Attorney, E. D. Louisiana - Police	4,798
67-17	The Advertising Council, Inc.	75,000
67-18	OLEA Technical Assistance Project--Conference of State Planning Committees in Criminal Administration	12,750
67-19	OLEA Dissemination Project--National Crime Commission Report	246,064
67-20	OLEA Dissemination Project--DC Crime Commission Report	48,425
67-21	Federal Bureau of Investigation (with 15 State & Local Police Agencies)	406,197
67-22	OLEA Study Project--Police Command Training in Southern United States	710
67-23	OLEA Technical Assistance Project--Conference on Police Management Training Projects	4,540
67-24	OLEA Dissemination Project-- National Corrections Survey	1,250
67-25	OLEA Dissemination Project--First National Symposium on Science & Technology	4,500
Contracts Subtotal		\$ 933,879

GRAND TOTAL \$4,776,593



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
ASSISTANCE

NEW GRANT AND CONTRACT AWARDS
IN FISCAL 1967
(July 1, 1966 to April 1, 1967)

LAW ENFORCEMENT-TRAINING

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Southern Police Institute University of Louisville Louisville, Kentucky (Grant #074)	\$166,540 (2 years)	Advanced in-service educational program for command police officers from Southeast and South Central region (12-week course--15 states participating--120 trainees).
St. Petersburg Jr. College St. Petersburg, Florida (Grant #075)	\$ 43,527 (15 mos.)	Development and presentation of management training course for police executives--police chiefs from 40 Florida cities (6 weeks of training distributed over the project year).
International Association of Chiefs of Police Washington, D. C. (Grant #079)	\$ 81,489 (8 mos.)	Three regional training institutes for police executives--1-month course for 80 chiefs in 20 states--(eastern, central, and western U.S. locations at university sites).
League of Kansas Municipalities Topeka, Kansas (Grant #081)	\$ 2,428 (3 mos.)	Printing and distribution of law enforcement handbook to all Kansas law enforcement officers (in cooperation with State sheriffs, police chiefs, and peace officers assns.).
Arkansas Law Enforcement Training Academy Little Rock, Arkansas (Grant #087)	\$ 33,251 (13 mos.)	Management-supervisory training for law enforcement officers--sergeant through chief (175 participants--5 regional courses each involving 4 weeks of training).
Honolulu Police Department Honolulu, Hawaii (Grant #088)	\$ 19,947 (11 mos.)	One-week training institute in police-community relations (July 1967) for police, plus social agencies, churches, unions, minority group organizations--Hawaii and American Samoa (200-300 participants).
Des Moines Police Department Des Moines, Iowa (Grant #091)	\$ 16,120 (1 year)	Development and testing of law enforcement course for vocational high school seniors (full semester credit course) to provide both career orientation and understanding of law and law enforcement function.

LAW ENFORCEMENT--TRAINING (cont'd)

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Inter-American Center Catholic University Ponce, Puerto Rico (Grant #125)	\$ 32,758 (4 mos.)	Development and presentation of month-long training institute (Puerto Rican culture, social conditions, law enf. practices, etc.) for 35 police supervisors and chiefs from 9 mainland cities with concentrated Spanish-speaking populations for improved understanding and effectiveness in police service to these groups.
Office of the Mayor Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Grant # 126)	\$ 48,598 (8 mos.)	In-service training program in police-community relations to reach 500 patrolmen and supervisors. (10 presentations of 24 hour course utilizing lecture and small group discussion).
John Jay College of Criminal Justice City University of New York New York, New York (Grant #127)	\$ 59,000 (19 Mos.)	Fellowship support (living stipend plus tuition and fees) to 10 law enforcement officers for graduate study leading to Master's degree in public administration (emphasis on law enforcement and police administration). Pilot project involves 2 other universities.
Traffic Institute of Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois (Grant #128)	\$125,154 (2 years)	Regional expansion of present short course programs for management, supervision, personnel management and instructor training (North Central states--125 participants per year--5 different courses).
Southwestern Legal Foundation Dallas, Texas (Grant #129)	\$ 42,548 (2 years)	Expansion and regionalization of present 4 and 12 week police in-service training course for command and supervisory personnel (5-state area--25 to 50 traineeships per year).
Harrisburg Area Community College Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (Grant #135)	\$ 24,622 (9 mos.)	Development and presentation of police management institute for command level personnel from 4-state area with primary focus on Pennsylvania (30 chiefs--one month course--cities of 20,000 to 50,000 population).
Wilmington Police Department Wilmington, Delaware (Grant #155)	\$ 16,185 (1 year)	Demonstration of closed circuit TV training for in-service and recruit training programs of metropolitan department plus surrounding communities (5 test presentations--academy class and roll call use).

LAW ENFORCEMENT--TRAINING (cont'd)

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
University of California at Berkeley School of Criminology Berkeley, California (Grant #162)	\$ 65,000 (16 mos.)	Fellowship support (living stipend plus tuition and fees) to 10 law enforcement officers for graduate study leading to Master's degree in public administration (emphasis on law enforcement and police administration). Pilot project involves 2 other universities.
Michigan State University School of Police Administration and Public Safety East Lansing, Michigan (Grant #165)	\$ 58,730 (16 mos.)	Fellowship support (living stipend plus tuition and fees) to 10 law enforcement officers for graduate study leading to Master's degree in public administration (emphasis on law enforcement and police administration). Pilot project involves 2 other universities.
University of Cincinnati (with Cincinnati Police Div.) Cincinnati, Ohio (Grant #169)	\$ 51,174 (3 years)	First demonstration of integration of large city police cadet program with "cooperative college plan" of education leading to 2-year associate degree (30 trainees 1st year, 60 in 2nd, 90 in 3rd--alternate quarters of full-time study and full-time on-the-job police work experience).

LAW ENFORCEMENT--OPERATIONS

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Metropolitan Police Dept. Washington, D. C. (Grant #071)	\$104,987 (9 mos.)	Development grant for complete study and redesign of police communications system-- to provide model system format.
Tucson Police Dept. Tucson Arizona (Grant #073)	\$ 60,291 (15 mos.)	Support for school resource officer program (police assigned to and working with junior high and elementary schools) including specialized training and in-depth evaluation of program.
St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department St. Louis, Missouri (Grant #093)	\$158,781 (1 year)	Demonstration detoxification facility for persons taken into police custody for drunkenness (3,000 annual capacity) to include medical care, therapy, counselling and referrals, as alternative to normal arrest, jail and prosecution procedures.
Syracuse Police Department Syracuse, New York (Grant #100)	\$ 38,680 (7 mos.)	Pilot project to improve handling of juveniles and youthful offenders, including complete revision of police juvenile procedures, study of boys on probation, plan for early identification of probable repeaters, and design of professionally staffed screening-referral unit.
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (with General Dynamics Corporation) (Contract #67-13)	\$ 45,000 (1 year)	Developmental work in utilization of neutron activation analysis for identifying substances in criminal investigations. To include statistical calculations on identity and coincidence, catalog of composition of commercial substances, and further studies.
University of Mississippi (with National Sheriffs' Association cooperating) Oxford, Mississippi (Grant #097)	\$ 62,004 (1 year)	Study will gather, interpret, and disseminate data previously unavailable on the sheriff's office in 11 southern states-- organization, selection, tenure, operations, problems, etc.
15 state & local law enforce- ment agencies (with Federal Bureau of Investigation) State: Calif., Ga., Md., N.Y., Pa., Tex., Va., Local: Boston, Chicago D.C., New Orleans, NYC, Phila., St. Louis (Technical Assistance Project #67-21)	\$406,197 (16 mos.)	One-year pilot test of computer-assisted coast-to-coast information network linking 15 local and state law enforcement agencies with National Crime Information Center. Information on fugitives, stolen cars and property. FBI is coordinator; grant will help finance agencies' test costs and related expenses.

LAW ENFORCEMENT--OPERATIONS (cont'd)

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
St. Louis County St. Louis, Mo. (Grant #119)	\$ 20,027 (7 mos.)	Prototype study of feasibility and legal and financial implications of consolidation of law enforcement services in county area to analyze weaknesses, suggest improvements and offer models of value to other localities.
Boston Police Department Boston, Massachusetts (Grant #153)	\$ 30,200 (5 mos.)	Development study of communications and police department information system needs to increase efficiency of report and record keeping operations, facilitate access to operational information, and delineate optimum uses and potentials of advanced data retrieval capabilities.
University of Virginia Charlottesville, Va. (Grant #154)	\$172,550 (14 mos.)	Basic developmental and research work with spark source mass spectrometry re identification of substances for criminal investigation and prosecution purposes plus evaluation of comparative effectiveness of spectrometry against the technique of neutron activation analysis.
City of Cincinnati (with county law enforce- ment agencies) Cincinnati, Ohio (Grant #167)	\$123,712 (1 year)	Development of computer-based regional law enforcement information system to integrate and serve information handling requirements of police, prosecution, and court agencies in Hamilton county and surrounding communities (hardware and software design plus initial implementation).
City College of New York (with N.Y.C. Police Dept.) New York, New York (Grant #157)	\$ 94,736 (2 years)	Demonstration project to experiment with round-the-clock radio patrol tactical units specially trained and assigned to respond to family disturbance complaints. Includes on-campus training in family crisis counseling, field demonstration in experimental precinct, and evaluation of results against normal family complaint handling.
Los Angeles Technical Services Corporation (with Los Angeles Police Department) Los Angeles, California (Grant #170)	\$149,625 (1 year)	Development work on automated police information system featuring design of integrated computer programs for correlation and retrieval of tactical and investigative data in natural language form.

CORRECTIONS

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
D.C. Department of Corrections Washington, D. C. (Grant #089)	\$ 74,530 (13 mos.)	Establishment of model research unit to organize data, research effectiveness of present and future corrections programs, plan new efforts, and demonstrate value of this function in a correctional system.
National Council on Crime and Delinquency (with Menninger Foundation) New York, New York (Grant #099)	\$ 9,387 (3 mos.)	Three-day institute in Topeka, Kansas, (early 1967) on managing and treating mentally disordered (aggressive, dangerous) offenders. 9 west-midwestern states participating--prisons, mental hospitals, governors' representatives.
Lane County Youth Study Board Eugene, Oregon (Grant #124)	\$ 8,727 (4 mos.)	Project to develop training materials for correctional personnel, particularly those in semi-rural area; materials suited to different levels of activity (administration, supervision, direct services, community-based and institutional treatment).
University of California (Institute for the Study of Law and Society) Berkeley, California (Grant #131)	\$147,924 (2 years)	Study, analysis and development of improved methods and action models concerning critical factors affecting the success and failure of adult parolees (research in Oakland area-findings generalized for national significance).
University of Wisconsin Center for Advanced Study in Organization Science Milwaukee, Wisconsin (Grant #143)	\$105,033 (2 years)	Presentation of 1-month executive development training institutes for correctional administrators (one per year--2 two-week sessions--25 trainees each drawn nationally) to acquaint administrators with modern management, administrative, personnel and organizational techniques and practices.
American Foundation Philadelphia, Pa. (Grant #144)	\$ 45,000 (1 year)	Planning, production and distribution of 30-minute correctional film on jail and the misdemeanor as training aid for correctional personnel and to stimulate public concern and knowledge re constructive treatment programs. Will embody best correctional thinking (including findings of President's Crime Commission.)
City of Detroit Detroit, Michigan (Grant #149)	\$137,000 (14 mos.)	Demonstration treatment and rehabilitation project for misdemeanor offenders in local house of corrections (at least 100 subjects) to involve intensive testing and counselling services, work-release programs, and post and pre-release remedial education, vocational guidance, job training and family services.

CORRECTIONS (cont'd)

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
University of Southern California Youth Study Center Los Angeles, California (Grant #168)	\$112,942 (24 mos.)	Project to develop mathematical models of the probation process, including computer programs for prediction of probation success and probation alternatives likely to be selected. Will be tested in 3 county probation departments as tool for improved decision-making and basis for further work re caseload management, updating of procedures and evaluation of experimental programs.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Harvard Law School (with Suffolk and Middlesex County Dist. Atty's.) Cambridge, Mass. (Grant #085)	\$ 22,960 (9 mos.)	Demonstration project in which senior law students serve as prosecutors in minor criminal cases of selected local courts, under new court rule with special supervision and training (law school seminars).
Boston University (with Suffolk County Dist. Atty.) Boston, Mass. (Grant #102)	\$ 63,517 (1 year)	Demonstration project similar to Harvard project (Grant #085)--third-year law students serving as prosecutors in minor criminal cases. Trial work is clinical adjunct to credit course.
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation (with Univ. of Mich. Inst. of Cont'g. Legal Education) Boston, Massachusetts (Grant #086)	\$ 87,580 (1 year)	Creation, production and evaluation of films on criminal law advocacy and trial work for training prosecutors, defense attorneys, law students, law enforcement personnel.
University of Montana Missoula, Montana (Grant #158)	\$ 20,000 (6 mos.)	Conduct of 4-day tribal judge training institute (30 participants) and establishment of law student criminal justice internship program (12 summer interns) with placements on Indian reservations ("ombudsman" type services) and in probation, police and county prosecutor offices.

GENERAL STUDIES AND CRIME PREVENTION

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Des Moines Police Dept. Des Moines, Iowa (Grant #090)	\$ 14,054 (1 year)	Crime prevention demonstration program, using police academy facilities, for owners, managers, and employees of local businesses (150 participants--20-hour course).
Maryland State Dept. of Education Baltimore, Maryland (Grant #096)	\$ 12,123 (9 mos.)	Development and testing of new course on "citizenship and the law" as crime prevention demonstration involving 20 junior high schools in 3 selected counties and production of training film and other special training materials.
Matson Research Corp. San Francisco, California (Contract #67-15)	\$ 3,000 (1 month)	Preliminary research to determine magnitude and feasibility of major study on organized crime.
National Advertising Council (with Criminal Div'n., Dept. of Justice) Washington, D. C. (Contract #67-17)	\$ 75,000 (1 year)	Nationwide crime prevention campaign to reduce auto theft and burglary via citizen education. Will rely primarily on contributed services and resources of advertising agencies, media, and users. (Grant funds limited to out-of-pocket costs in million dollar campaign.)

LEAA SPECIAL GRANT PROGRAMS *

SPECIAL GRANTS--GOVERNORS' PLANNING COMMITTEES IN CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
West Virginia Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency & Corrections Charleston, West Virginia (Grant #070)	\$ 25,000 (1 year)	15-member commission will research, analyze, assign priorities and develop comprehensive course of action for improved law enforcement and criminal justice administration in state.
Michigan Commission on Crime, Delinquency & Criminal Admin. Lansing, Michigan (Grant #072)	\$ 25,000 (1 year)	Essentially same as above by 45-member commission.
Commission to Study Causes and Prevention of Crime in New Jersey Trenton, New Jersey (Grant #076)	\$ 25,000 (1 year)	Essentially same as the above by 15-member commission.
California Joint Council on Technology & the Administration of Justice Sacramento, California (Grant #103)	\$ 25,000 (1 year)	Essentially same as above by 15-member council with initial concentration on design of integrated criminal justice information system.
Iowa Committee on Planning & Evaluation in Criminal Administration Des Moines, Iowa (Grant #110)	\$ 25,000 (1 year)	Essentially same as other State Planning Committees--16-member commission.

* Through March 1967 OLEA had launched five special programs under which grant awards had been made. These offer support for (1) state committees to plan integrated law enforcement and crime control programs (all 50 states eligible--matching grants up to \$25,000), (2) development of state law enforcement training and standards systems where non-existent (30 states--up to \$15,000 for planning grants), and strengthening of those now in operation (remaining states--up to \$35,000), (3) stimulation of college degree programs in police science primarily in states where non-existent (30 states--\$15,000 planning stage, \$25,000 first-year support), (4) expansion and improvement of police-community relations efforts by large metropolitan departments (planning and development grants--up to \$15,000), (5) development of state-wide programs for in-service training of correctional personnel (all 50 states--up to \$15,000 planning stage, \$30,000 first-year support).

SPECIAL GRANTS--GOVERNORS' PLANNING COMMITTEES IN CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION (cont'd)

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Massachusetts Governor's Public Safety Committee Boston, Massachusetts (Grant # 140)	\$ 24,600 (1 year)	Essentially same as foregoing by 17-member commission.
Florida State Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice Tallahassee, Florida (Grant #130)	\$ 22,068 (1 year)	Essentially same as above by 16-member committee.
Governor's Committee on Criminal Offenders Albany, New York (Grant #152)	\$ 25,000 (1 year)	Essentially same as above by 16-member committee (initial emphasis on offender correction and rehabilitation).

SPECIAL GRANTS--POLICE SCIENCE DEGREE DEVELOPMENT

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Richmond Professional Institute Richmond, Virginia (Grant #077)	\$ 13,638 (1 year)	Grant to develop 4-year police science degree program: design curriculum, secure community and law enforcement agency support.
Univ. of Hawaii Honolulu, Hawaii (Grant #078)	\$ 14,679 (1 year)	Same as above--2-year degree.
Boise College Boise, Idaho (Grant #083)	\$ 14,758 (1 year)	Same as above--4-year degree.
Univ. of Minnesota Minneapolis, Minn. (Grant #084)	\$ 12,922 (1 year)	Same as above--2-year degree.
Univ. of Mississippi Oxford, Mississippi (Grant #094)	\$ 15,000 (1 year)	Same as above--4-year degree.
Univ. of Nevada Reno, Nevada (Grant #105)	\$ 13,730 (8 mos.)	Same as above--2-year degree.
Univ. of Oklahoma Oklahoma City, Okla. (Grant #107)	\$ 12,504 (8 mos.)	Same as above--4-year degree.
Minot State College Minot, North Dakota (Grant #108)	\$ 13,772 (10 mos.)	Same as above--2-year degree.
Univ. of Illinois, Chicago Circle Chicago, Illinois (Grant #111)	\$ 11,405 (8 mos.)	Same as above--4-year degree.
Jefferson State Junior College Birmingham, Alabama (Grant #112)	\$ 13,145 (9 mos.)	Same as above--2-year degree.
Southern Oregon College Ashland, Oregon (Grant #116)	\$ 14,493 (1 year)	Same as above--4-year degree.

SPECIAL GRANTS--POLICE SCIENCE DEGREE DEVELOPMENT (cont'd)

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Lorain County Community College Lorain, Ohio (Grant #117)	\$ 13,130 (8 mos.)	Same as foregoing--2-year degree.
Weber State College Ogden, Utah (Grant #118)	\$ 15,000 (1 year)	Same as above--2-year degree.
Rider College Trenton, New Jersey (Grant #120)	\$ 6,369 (5 mos.)	Same as above--2-year degree.
Tarrant County Junior College District Fort Worth, Texas (Grant #121)	\$ 14,444 (8 mos.)	Same as above--2-year degree.
University of Iowa Iowa City, Iowa (Grant #122)	\$ 13,290 (1 year)	Same as above--2-year degree.
University of Missouri St. Louis, Missouri (Grant #166)	\$ 14,852 (1 year)	Same as above--4-year degree.

SPECIAL GRANTS--POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Boston Police Dept. Boston, Massachusetts (Grant #104)	\$ 15,000 (6 mos.)	Develop police-community relations program, including p.c.r. unit, advisory council and workshops; seminars with youth.
Bureau of Police Richmond, Virginia (Grant #106)	\$ 14,718 (9 mos.)	Develop police-community relations program, including p.c.r. unit, training course for all officers, and field interviews to analyze community needs.
Bureau of Police Wichita, Kansas (Grant #109)	\$ 14,998 (6 mos.)	Develop police-community relations program, including p.c.r. unit; training course; expanded recruiting of officers from, and closer work with, minority groups.
Gary Police Department Gary, Indiana (Grant # 113)	\$ 14,887 (8 mos.)	Develop police-community relations division and program in two phases; first, an analysis of police personnel attitudes; second, a citizen advisory committee (appointed by the mayor) to work with police re training and operational program elements.
New Haven Police Dept. New Haven, Conn. (Grant #114)	\$ 14,917 (1 year)	Develop police-community relations program wherein police planning committee will work with community agencies and citizen groups. Intergroup conferences will evaluate PD operations and training.
San Jose Police Dept. San Jose, California (Grant # 115)	\$ 14,970 (6 mos.)	Develop police-community relations function with particular emphasis on pilot program in overcrowded area with diverse ethnic make-up. Seminars, work with, and officer recruitment from, minority groups.
Omaha Police Dept. Omaha, Nebraska (Grant #123)	\$ 15,000 (6 mos.)	Develop police-community relations program, including increased staff detached to work on p.c.r. problems and special training for 300 officers.
St. Louis Metro. Police Dept. St. Louis, Missouri (Grant #136)	\$ 14,726 (1 year)	Develop and expand present police-community relations program, including review and enlargement of departmental human relations training and establishment of 2 store-front centers in high crime areas.

SPECIAL GRANTS--POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS (cont'd)

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Flint Police Department Flint, Michigan (Grant #138)	\$ 14,171 (1 year)	Develop and expand present program through increased training course attendance, larger operational p.c.r. activities, and more officer involvement in community affairs.
Department of Public Safety Rochester, New York (Grant #141)	\$ 14,888 (6 mos.)	Develop and expand present program, including Spanish language training for 30 officers, new liaison police-youth - community specialist, utilization of radio and television spots and programs to describe police function and goals to the community.
New York Police Dept. New York, New York (Grant #142)	\$ 15,000 (1 year)	Project will include analysis of present police-community relations, comparison with p.c.r. programs in other cities, an attitude survey among police officers, and development of long-range program. Vera Institute of Justice will assist.
Tucson Police Dept. Tucson, Arizona (Grant #146)	\$ 15,003 (9 mos.)	Develop police-community relations program including training for all supervisory and command personnel plus 10 selected patrolmen (videotapes of training to be used for entire department).
Kansas City Police Dept. Kansas City, Kansas (Grant #147)	\$ 15,003 (1 year)	Develop and expand present police-community relations program through use of district citizen councils, establishment of speaker's bureau, establishment of Youth council, and in-service training for entire department.
Dayton Police Dept. Dayton, Ohio (Grant #148)	\$ 15,000 (8 mos.)	Develop police-community relations program, including establishment of two-man police-community relations unit, human relations training program for police personnel, etc.
Elizabeth Police Dept. Elizabeth, New Jersey (Grant #159)	\$ 15,000 (9 mos.)	Develop police-community relations program including establishment of two-man police-community relations unit and design and conduct of in-service training.
Oklahoma City Police Dept. Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (Grant #160)	\$ 14,940 (1 year)	Develop police-community relations program --300 departmental personnel to receive special instruction (20 hrs.) at Southwest Center for Human Relations Studies, University of Oklahoma.

SPECIAL GRANTS--POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS (cont'd)

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Des Moines Police Dept. Des Moines, Iowa (Grant #163)	\$ 14,991 (1 year)	Develop police-community relations program with special emphasis on juveniles and minority groups. Special p.c.r. training to be added to regular training academy program.
Peoria Police Department Peoria, Illinois (Grant #164)	\$ 14,969 (1 year)	Develop police-community relations plan through study of present literature, survey of the department and liaison with civic groups.

SPECIAL GRANTS--STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS AND TRAINING COMMISSIONS

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Eastern Kentucky Univ. (Kentucky Peace Officers' Standards & Training Council) Richmond, Kentucky (Grant #080)	\$ 15,000 (1 year)	Planning grant--to establish commission and develop state-wide standards for selection and training of law enforcement officers.
Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education Austin, Texas (Grant #082)	\$ 33,838 (1 year)	New program development--existing commission will expand activities, i.e., selection standards, curriculum aids, certification of instructors.
Oregon Advisory Board on Police Standards Salem, Oregon (Grant #095)	\$ 29,990 (1 year)	New program development--existing commission will expand activities, i.e., state-wide survey, certification of students and instructors, uniform recruitment standards, upgrading course content and instruction.
Washington Law Enforce- ment Officers Training Commission Olympia, Washington (Grant #101)	\$ 29,886 (1 year)	New program development--existing commission will expand activities, i.e., minimum recruitment standards, revision and development of basic and advanced course curricula, and development of state-wide corps of qualified instructors.
Wisconsin Governor's Commission on Law En- forcement & Crime (for Trng. & Standards Comm.) Madison, Wisconsin (Grant #132)	\$ 14,610 (7 mos.)	Planning grant--to establish commission and develop state-wide standards for selection, training and promotion of law enforcement officers.
Ohio Peace Officers Training Council Columbus, Ohio (Grant #137)	\$ 34,955 (1 year)	New program development--existing commission will expand activities, i.e., conduct job study and analysis of police function, evaluate and revise training curricula, and develop new instructional aids, materials, and course outlines.
Massachusetts Municipal Police Training Council Boston, Massachusetts (Grant #145)	\$ 15,000 (1 year)	New program development--existing council will implement minimum training requirements for law enforcement officers mandated by new statute, including certification and supervision of schools authorized to give required basic recruit course.

SPECIAL GRANTS--STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS AND TRAINING COMMISSIONS (cont'd)

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation Office of the Attorney General Pierre, South Dakota (Grant #150)	\$ 18,242 (1 year)	New program development--existing agency will develop and implement basic, advanced and specialized state-wide training for law enforcement officers.
Maine Municipal Police Training Council Portland, Maine (Grant #151)	\$ 15,000 (1 year)	Planning grant--to establish agency and develop state-wide standards for selection and training of law enforcement officers.
Office of the Attorney General State of Vermont Montpelier, Vermont (Grant #156)	\$ 15,000 (1 year)	New program development--to develop minimum selection and training standards system for state and municipal law enforcement officers.
Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board Springfield, Illinois (Grant #161)	\$ 29,700 (1 year)	New program development--existing commission will expand and implement current basic recruit curriculum and new supervisory, management and special subject training courses.

SPECIAL GRANTS--IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL

<u>Grantee or Contractor</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Project</u>
Missouri Department of Corrections Jefferson City, Mo. (Grant #133)	\$14,208 (9 mos.)	Development of state-wide training program for correctional staffs (probation, parole, institutions), primarily line and supervisory personnel--collaboration with University of Missouri.
University of Kansas (Governmental Research Center) Lawrence, Kans. (Grant #134)	\$15,000 (1 year)	Essentially same as above--collaboration with Kansas Board of Probation and Parole and Kansas Penal System.
Rhode Island State Department of Social Welfare Providence, Rhode Island (Grant #139)	\$12,485 (9 mos.)	Essentially same as above--collaboration with University of Rhode Island.

TOTAL NEW PROJECT AWARDS APPROVED TO DATE IN FISCAL 1967: \$4,371,911

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APPENDIX 3

LEAA ADVISORY COMMITTEE LISTS*

Law Enforcement Advisory Panel

Willie Bauer, Chief
Beaumont, Texas Police Department

Curtis Brostron, Chief
St. Louis Police Department

Honorable William Bryant, Judge
U.S. District Court, District of Columbia

Ben Clark, Sheriff
Riverside County Calif. Sheriff's Office

Herbert Jenkins, Chief
Atlanta Police Department

John Layton Chief
Metropolitan Police Department, D.C.

Jack Porter, Sheriff
King County, Washington

William H. Morris, Superintendent
Illinois State Highway Police
President, International Association
of Chiefs of Police

J. A. Knigge, President
International Conference of Police
Associations

Frank Remington, Professor
School of Law
University of Wisconsin

Lloyd Sealy, Assist. Chief Insp.
New York City Police Department

Robert Sheehan, Acting Dean
College of Criminal Justice
Northeastern University

J. Preston Strom, Chief
South Carolina Law Enforcement Division

Corrections Advisory Panel

Dr. Charles H. Shireman
Professor, School of Social Service
Administration, University of Chicago

H. G. Moeller, Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons

Walter Dunbar, Director
California Department of Corrections

V. L. Bounds, Director
North Carolina Prison Department

Dr. W. Walter Menninger
The Menninger Foundation

Paul Keve, Commissioner
Minnesota Department of Corrections

Lawrence W. Pierce, Director
New York State Narcotic Addiction
Control Commission

Vincent O'Leary, Director of Research,
Information and Planning
National Council on Crime and Delin-
quency

Dr. Daniel Glazer
Chairman, Dept. of Sociology
University of Illinois

Jack Otis, Dean
School of Social Work
University of Texas

Membership as of April 1, 1967

APPENDIX 3

ADVISORY COMMITTEE LISTS (cont'd)

Interim Criminal Justice Advisory Committee

Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Asst. Attorney General, Criminal Division
U.S. Department of Justice

Ernest C. Friesen, Jr.
Asst. Attorney General, Administrative
Division, U.S. Department of Justice

Daniel J. Freed, Acting Director
Office of Criminal Justice
U.S. Department of Justice

John W. Kern, Assistant to
the Deputy Attorney General
Executive Office for U. S.
Attorneys,
U.S. Department of Justice

Arthur Rossett, Associate
Director, President's
Commission on Law Enforcement
and Administration of Justice

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APPENDIX 4

LEAA GRANT GUIDE & RELATED MATERIALS

1. LEAA Grant Guide (77 pages)
2. Instructions for Preparing Final
Financial and Narrative Reports

NOTE: These materials, widely distributed to interested groups and organizations, have been deleted in reproduction copies of the original report delivered to the President and the Congress. Additional copies of the appendix materials may be obtained by request directed to the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U. S. Department of Justice.

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APPENDIX 5

GUIDELINES FOR LEAA SPECIAL PROGRAMS

1. State Planning Committees in Criminal Administration
2. Police Science Degree Program Development Grants
3. Police-Community Relations Planning & Development Grants for Metropolitan Agencies
4. State Law Enforcement Standards & Training Systems
5. State-Wide In-Service Correctional Training Systems

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