

SAFE STREETS

... THE
LEAA
PROGRAM
AT
WORK

365

*"History is made by those willing
to reform and rebuild our
institutions . . ."*

President Richard M. Nixon

Foreword

It is a privilege to introduce this book, which is a product of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. The Commission was established by Executive Order in 1955, and its report, published in 1959, is the basis for the reforms now being implemented in the Executive Branch.

The Commission's report, "The Executive Branch: A Study of the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government," is a landmark document in the history of the Executive Branch. It is a product of the Commission's extensive study of the Executive Branch, and its findings are the basis for the reforms now being implemented in the Executive Branch.

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criminal justice. The task is enormous, but as President Nixon has said: "There is no greater need in this free society than the restoration of the individual American's freedom from violence in his home and on the streets of his city or town. No crisis is more urgent in our society."

The massive improvement process underway in the Nation's criminal justice system can provide tangible results for the American people. We in LEAA believe our criminal justice system can be made more effective and our streets made safer. Not a decade from now—but right now.

Jerris Leonard

Administrator

Richard W. Velde

Clarence M. Coster

Associate Administrators

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Quotations which begin chapters are taken from President Richard M. Nixon's public statements.

Introduction

LEAA began operations in the fall of 1968. Congress, in Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, set these goals for LEAA:

"To assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime, and to increase the effectiveness, fairness and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice systems . . ."

Specifically, LEAA:

- Encourages State and local governments to develop comprehensive law enforcement plans based on specific needs and problems in each locality;
- Awards Federal funds to State and local governments for programs to improve and strengthen law enforcement;
- Encourages research and development directed toward the improvement of law enforcement and the reduction of crime.

State and local governments bear the primary responsibility for law enforcement. The LEAA program was designed to honor this principle. Most of LEAA's budget is awarded in block grants to States, which set their own priorities and devise their own programs.

Planning

With the help of a block planning grant from LEAA, each State annually draws up a law enforcement plan in cooperation with its city and county governments. The plan must be comprehensive, that is, it must contain programs to improve the entire criminal justice system—police, courts, and corrections; it also must provide for adequate assistance to high-crime areas.

The plan is prepared by State planning agencies, which were created in each of the 55 jurisdictions eligible for LEAA assistance. To insure local involvement in the planning process, each State must make at least 40 percent of block planning funds available to local government

units. (This requirement may be waived in States where the bulk of responsibility for law enforcement rests with the States rather than with local governments or where adherence to the 40 percent formula would not contribute to the efficient development of the State plan.)

Grants for Law Enforcement Improvement

When the comprehensive plan is approved by LEAA, the State receives its block action grant to implement the specific improvement projects.

LEAA also awards action grants directly to States, cities, counties, and other recipients. These discretionary grants represent 15 percent of the total action grant budget. LEAA uses discretionary grants for projects with national implications and for special problem areas such as urban crime. A major portion of LEAA discretionary funds has gone to the Nation's largest cities to help them deal with pressing crime problems.

For most action programs, the Federal share may be up to 75 percent of the cost of the project with States providing the remaining 25 percent. LEAA will pay up to 50 percent of the cost of construction projects; the Federal share for correctional facility construction (Part E grants) may be up to 75 percent.

States are currently required to make at least 75 percent of the block action grant available to local governments. As of July 1, 1972, this will be modified to require that funds passed through to localities must be in proportion to local expenditures for police, courts, and corrections.

Law Enforcement Education

LEAA also awards funds to colleges and universities which in turn provide grants and loans for college study by law enforcement professionals and students preparing for criminal justice careers. Approximately 10 percent of the Nation's uniformed police have attended college courses through LEAA assistance, and thousands of preservice students have received tuition loans under the program.

Research

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, LEAA's research and development branch, awards funds for creation of innovative crime control programs, equipment and techniques.

Other Programs

LEAA also has an information and statistics program which is developing needed information about the operation of the criminal justice system.

LEAA's technical assistance program provides expert advice and help to States and localities in all areas of criminal justice operations.

LEAA Organization

The agency is directed by an Administrator appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Administrator is executive head of LEAA and exercises all administrative powers including appointment and supervision of personnel. There are two Associate Administrators, also appointed by the President and subject to Senate approval. Policy decisions and the award of grants and contracts require the concurrence of the Administrator and at least one Associate.

LEAA underwent a major reorganization in 1971 designed to cut red tape and enable States and localities to receive needed funds more rapidly.

The present organizational structure is the result of an intensive study of LEAA by a task force of governmental and administrative experts. Administrator Jerris Leonard, shortly after being named to head LEAA, appointed the task force on March 29, 1971, and directed it to recommend ways to make the agency more effective. In announcing the reorganization on May 18, 1971, the Administrator said:

A great deal has been accomplished by the LEAA program in less than 3 years. A nationwide crime control program is a reality, and it is a reality in every State, where the States are carrying out programs in cooperation with their cities and counties.

But my candid feeling is that the LEAA program has not done enough; that it has weaknesses which have been a brake on progress; and that major changes must be undertaken now. That is my view; it is the task force's view.

Basically the reorganization streamlined LEAA (see chart). The agency was restructured into eight offices reporting directly to the Office of the Administration. Five offices are staff functions: Audit, Inspection and Review, General Counsel, Civil Rights Compliance, and Office of Public Information and Congressional Liaison. Three are line function offices dealing with all other LEAA operations: Criminal Justice Assistance, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, and Operations Support.

The reorganization created a new Office of Inspection and Review, responsible for planning and evaluation of LEAA programs.

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA) replaced the Office of Law Enforcement Programs (OLEP). OCJA administers all planning, action, and discretionary grant programs. It reviews grant applications and provides technical assistance to States. Under the reorganization, much more authority was given to the regional offices to make LEAA more responsive at the grass roots level to the needs of State and local governments. Final review for nearly all types of grants is placed

in the regional offices which were increased from seven to 10. (See map showing location of regional offices and their addresses.)

The Office of Criminal Justice Assistance also took over responsibility for the Law Enforcement Education Program. Much of the authority in awarding academic assistance grants will be decentralized to the regions.

The Institute was restructured to broaden its research functions, expand dissemination of information, and encourage more transfer of technology from the laboratory to the field.

Information and statistics programs were reorganized, with statistical research now located in the Institute and systems analysis capabilities in the Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (to provide systems development assistance to States) and in the Office of Operations Support (as a service unit for LEAA).

Legislative Amendments

In 1970, Congress amended the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. The new provisions were designed to improve LEAA operations and increase the agency's effectiveness. Among the important provisions:

- Cities must now be represented on regional planning boards, as well as on State planning boards.
- Planning funds must be passed along to "major cities and counties" to help them develop input for State plans.
- The kinds of buildings and facilities which can be funded with block or discretionary grants were broadened to include local correctional facilities, narcotic treatment centers and "temporary courtroom facilities in areas of high crime incidence."
- Two new areas which could be funded by both block and discretionary grants were added: Community-based delinquency prevention programs and criminal justice coordinating councils for units of local government over 250,000 population.
- The Federal matching share on block action and discretionary projects was raised from 60 to 75 percent, and starting in fiscal 1973, the local share of the match must include 10 percent of the total cost in appropriated money, rather than goods or services.
- The requirement that no more than a third of any block action or discretionary grant could be used for compensation of personnel was modified to mean only "police and regular law enforcement personnel," and the existing exemption for personnel involved in training projects was broadened to include "research, development, demonstration or other short-term projects." Since discretionary grants cover short-term projects, salaries involved would ordinarily not be subject to the one-third limitation.

- State plans must indicate adequate assistance will be given to areas characterized by "high crime incidence and high law enforcement activity"—in other words, the cities, and particularly the larger cities.

- Beginning in fiscal 1973 States will be required to provide one quarter of the non-Federal matching funds for local projects.

- New language is provided for the reallocation of block grant funds in the form of discretionary grants when a State fails to gain LEAA approval of its plan.

- New language allows LEAA to reclaim block grant funds unused by a State and distribute them to other States.

- New regional as well as national training programs and workshops are authorized.

- A new part E provides significant additional funding in the corrections area. Starting in fiscal 1972 this money will total at least 20 percent of the total available for block and discretionary grants. It will be distributed half in block grants and half in discretionary grants. Particular emphasis is placed on community-based corrections, and programs as well as facilities will be funded. Federal funds will provide 75 percent of the cost of all projects.

- Starting in fiscal 1973, the percentage of action funds passed through to local units will be based on their expenditures for police, courts, and corrections. In other words, if local governments pay 90 percent of the cost of criminal justice operations in the State, they can receive 90 percent of the State's action funds.

Funding

In its first 3 years, LEAA funding totaled \$860 million. LEAA's first year appropriation—fiscal year 1969—was \$63 million. In fiscal year 1970, the budget grew to \$268 million. A total of \$530 million was appropriated for the program in fiscal year 1971.

The fiscal year 1972 budget of \$698.4 million is more than 10 times the size of LEAA's original budget. Funds will be allocated as follows: \$35 million for planning grants; \$413.6 million for block action grants; \$73 million for discretionary grants; \$97.5 million for correctional improvement grants; \$30 million for law enforcement education; \$21 million for research and development; \$9.7 million for information and statistics programs; \$7 million for technical assistance and training, and \$11.5 million for administration.

Total LEAA Funding/Fiscal Years 1969-71

Block action grants	\$547,400,000
Discretionary grants	106,400,000
Planning grants	66,000,000

Total LEAA Funding/Fiscal Years 1969-71—Continued

Block corrections (Part E) grants -----	25,000,000
Discretionary corrections (Part E) grants -----	22,500,000
Law Enforcement Education Program -----	47,000,000
National Institute -----	18,000,000
Administration and advisory committees -----	14,500,000
Information and statistics -----	5,000,000
Technical assistance -----	5,000,000
Transferred to other agencies -----	3,200,000
Total -----	800,000,000

"... the first line of defense—the police."

Strengthening Police Capabilities

Substantial LEAA assistance goes to police. Block grants funds to police totaled about \$20 million in LEAA's first year, \$94 million the second, and \$147 million the third year—a total of \$261 million.

Police have also received a significant share of discretionary grants—some \$30 million over the 3 years.

Police benefited, directly or indirectly, from the bulk of the \$66 million in planning funds spent by LEAA in the 3 years, as well as the \$18 million for research and development, the \$5 million for technical assistance.

Finally, police benefited from about 80 percent of the \$46 million spent in that period for LEAA's Law Enforcement Education Program, since about four out of five of the 50,000 criminal justice professionals attending college annually under the program are police officers.

Thus LEAA, in one way or another, has supported police improvement programs with more than \$370 million during its first 3 years.

Police funds go to support many different types of programs. LEAA has placed emphasis on innovative programs, and this is particularly true in the police area. LEAA funds are used for special street crime patrols, mobile cruising patrols, storefront police projects, special police units for high-rise apartments, neighborhood police units—designed to have one group of familiar police conduct all dealings with a particular section of the city, efforts to find new ways of improving police selection and training, special crime prevention campaigns, community relations efforts which bring police into contact with the poor and the young, new efforts to deal effectively and responsibly with juvenile crime, including prevention of delinquency, strengthened efforts against narcotics and more sophisticated work against organized crime.

A significant amount goes for police communications equipment. In a society where demands for law enforcement services are increasing

much more rapidly than police forces, the only way to close the gap is with increased police efficiency, effectiveness, and mobility. Communications are an important part of using existing manpower with maximum efficiency.

- There are so many different kinds of police programs they cannot all be listed in a summary, but some of them are:
 - A research program to develop a user standards laboratory to test equipment.
 - A research program to find a chemical or biological means of detecting hidden heroin.
 - An interstate computerized criminal information network, to provide instant information on the criminal history of suspects.
 - Testing and setting standards on protective equipment for police.
 - Courses to train police in disarming and disposal of bombs.
 - Research projects to develop means of neutralizing bombs, making them safe to carry or take apart.
 - An information dissemination program to give police up-to-date information on bomb protection.

"Justice delayed is not only justice denied, it is justice circumvented, justice mocked, and the system of justice undermined."

Modernizing Courts

Courts in the United States offer a clear example of the effect of rising workload combined with lack of financial resources and manpower. In some cases, a wait as long as 2 years or longer has occurred between arrest and trial. One of the ways to meet the problem has been to apply management techniques in an effort to reduce the chaotic conditions prevailing in many courts, which waste valuable time of judges, lawyers, witnesses, and jurors. LEAA has funded a number of programs to improve court procedures, but the field is a new one and tradition, as well as necessary protection for defendants, often provides a built-in barrier to court reform. One growing area of improvement is the use of court administrators, who are skilled in court management, to replace court clerks who have not always had managerial skill or authority.

LEAA has given more than \$638,000 to the Institute for Court Management to finance studies in court management. The institute is a pioneer in the new science of court management, and its graduates represent a small but growing new profession—that of professional court administrators.

A major step toward meeting problems of State courts was taken as a result of the National Conference on the Judiciary at Williamsburg, Va., in 1971. The conference, which was funded by LEAA, brought high State judges, State attorneys general, and others concerned with court problems together to recommend solutions. President Nixon and Chief Justice Warren Burger recommended the conference support establishment of a National Center for State Courts.

As a result, the Conference adopted the recommendation as the first of many recommendations included in its consensus statement, and soon after the center was begun—again with the help of LEAA funds.

The center will serve as a clearinghouse for State court problems and reform programs, and will provide a much-needed source of expertise and information to those involved in court reform efforts in the various States.

LEAA funds for court programs increased from \$1.4 million in fiscal year 1969 to \$13.8 million in fiscal year 1970 to more than \$40 million in fiscal year 1971, a total of more than \$55 million. About half of the \$4 million in discretionary grants for court programs LEAA funded in fiscal year 1971 went for programs in court management.

The problems in the court area are many, but delay and widely differing sentencing practices are among those most frequently cited. LEAA will continue to urge states to spend more on court programs, and will itself continue the effort to find ways to meet the constitutional requirement for speedy trial, as well as increasing the courts' contribution to reducing crime and a more effective criminal justice system. Providing fair treatment in court without undue delay will not be easy, but there are many avenues to explore in seeking that goal.

"No institution within our society has a record which presents such a conclusive case of failure as does our prison system."

Reforming Corrections

LEAA has made an aggressive effort to upgrade corrections. As a result, corrections spending of LEAA funds by States increased from \$2 million in fiscal year 1969 to \$50 million in fiscal year 1970 to \$134 million in fiscal year 1971—a total of \$186 million.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 notes that:

"Of all the activities within the criminal justice process, corrections appears to offer the greatest potential for significantly reducing crime."

One of the reasons for that statement is the fact that about 80 percent of all felonies are committed by people who have come in contact with the law earlier. Furthermore, roughly two out of three men released from prison are in trouble with the law again within 6 years, according to an FBI study.

The Senate report also noted the dismal past condition of the American corrections system, commenting:

"Ironically, it has been the most neglected component of the system, principally because of the very high cost of building or renovating prisons and other correctional facilities."

Modern prison building costs come to about \$15,000 to \$20,000 per prisoner. Since little is known about how to build an ideal prison, or even about the prison programs which actually contribute to rehabilitation, a wholesale building program—which would cost billions of dollars—is hardly the answer.

Certainly there are jails and prisons that need to be replaced. The first national jail census, an LEAA project carried out by the Bureau of the Census, of the 3,300 jails in cities and counties over 25,000, found that 25 percent of the cells were in buildings more than a half century old. About 85 percent of them had no recreational or educational facilities of any kind, and half of them had no medical facilities.

LEAA's emphasis has been on developing community-based corrections—programs which offer a hope of actual rehabilitation by keeping the offender in the community, where he may have family ties. Work-release is also a program that LEAA has supported, allowing prisoners to be released, at least part time, to take a job. Halfway houses are often used to prepare prisoners about to be released for re-entry into the community. Community-based programs do not mean that there would be no more jails, but that regional detention centers, emphasizing programs for rehabilitation, would gradually replace jails and prisons where possible.

In line with the efforts to develop better facilities and programs, Congress in 1970 added a new "Part E" to the act which established LEAA. Part E provides for additional funding for corrections on a massive scale, funding which would be in addition to LEAA corrections spending already being made. In fact, the law stipulates that Part E funding cannot replace other corrections spending, and LEAA has drawn up guidelines which require an adequate amount of corrections spending from block grant funds before a State can be eligible for Part E funding.

Other requirements for Part E funding oblige a State to show that it is putting satisfactory emphasis on the development and operation of community-based correctional facilities and programs, including diagnostic services, halfway houses, probation, and other supervisory release programs for referral of delinquents, youthful offenders and first offenders, and community-oriented programs for the supervision of parolees.

In fiscal year 1972, Part E funding for corrections will amount to almost \$100 million, bringing total LEAA spending for corrections near the \$250-million mark. Both the magnitude and nature of this commitment of funds offers hope that the national corrections system will eventually accomplish what its name implies—turn out offenders who are in fact rehabilitated, and both willing and able to play a constructive role in society.

"The threat of organized crime will be eliminated by carefully conceived, well-funded and well executed action plans."

Controlling Organized Crime

Organized crime was so successful in eluding official scrutiny in the United States that until fairly recently a number of responsible law enforcement officials refused to consider it seriously.

It is considered seriously now, and its operations in gambling, narcotics, prostitution, loansharking, and labor racketeering and legitimate business are familiar to every newspaper reader. Facts about these operations are rare, however, and statistics rarer. Many of the areas in which organized crime operates fall into what is called consensual crimes—where the crime requires the consent of the victim. Thus they never come to the attention of police. Where crime might come to official attention, organized crime operators use terror to prevent complaint. Furthermore organized crime frequently operates behind a screen of official corruption, for an added element of protection. Some investigators of organized crime feel that its active efforts to bribe and corrupt public and law enforcement officials may be its most damaging manifestation to society.

LEAA funds for the prevention and control of organized crime totaled \$1.4 million in fiscal year 1969, \$11 million in fiscal year 1970, and more than \$20 million in fiscal year 1971, a total of more than \$32 million.

LEAA discretionary grant programs in organized crime emphasized creation of interstate intelligence and dissemination centers, statewide organized crime intelligence units, and statewide investigation and prosecution units. The most significant program in this area was for \$598,430 to support a six-state New England organized crime intelligence system.

In 1971, the discretionary program was expanded to include special projects for metropolitan areas, training efforts, corruption control and organized crime prevention councils. Some 1971 programs included grants to New York City to investigate alleged police corruption and

more than \$300,000 to fund a special organized crime task force in Wayne County, Mich., which would be partly staffed with members of the Detroit Police Department.

Block grant funds have been aimed at prevention, with emphasis on assessing the problem within the State, setting up intelligence units to collect and analyze information, and training law enforcement officials in the often technical investigative techniques required to uncover organized crime. States also emphasized organized crime prevention councils, and by mid-1971 some 20 States had established them.

In 1971, for instance, New Jersey combined block grant and discretionary grant money with State and local matching funds to put together a \$1.5 million program. It included both statewide and local projects, involving training, intelligence, investigation, and prosecution.

New York, meanwhile, allocated State action funds to provide a statewide corruption control capability. Its program includes counseling services for municipalities with purchasing standards and procedures problems and also offers assistance to private business in developing protection against infiltration by organized crime.

Task forces made up of investigators and lawyers have proved effective in fighting organized crime. Florida, Maryland, and New Jersey have funded urban task forces while California, New Jersey, and Michigan have financed "resource pools" of experts to offer advice, technical help, and equipment to local law enforcement agencies. In addition, 14 States have allocated block grant funds for task force units with statewide jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute organized crime cases.

"In a country that provides for peaceful change, there is no cause that justifies resort to violence and lawlessness."

Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders

LEAA supports a variety of programs for the prevention and control of civil disorders.

Efforts under the LEAA program include police-community relations, programs for prevention of disorders, better training for police, and improved communications and other equipment.

The disorders which occurred in the mid- and late-1960's not only shocked the Nation, but made clear there were a number of weaknesses in general capabilities for prevention and control.

Law enforcement authorities and States and local officials also often had difficulty coordinating their efforts for prevention and control once trouble began. Minimizing violence, and minimizing the degrees of force used, required that officials stay in close touch with the situation and with each other. That meant, among other things, additional communications equipment, often of a specialized kind. It also meant preparing detailed coordination plans and procedures on a contingency basis.

Further, disorders in some cities and States disclosed hostility in parts of some communities, usually in the poorer sections, toward the police. Clearly, day-to-day working relationships between police and the community, particularly the poor, had to be improved. While the community could help, the initiative for such improvement fell to law enforcement officials. Programs to improve police-community relations were needed, and part of those programs was a broadening of police understanding, and often improved police services and attitudes in carrying out day-to-day work in the community.

Since the rapid spread of unfounded rumors often contributed to touching off or escalating disorders, some means of communicating with

dissident elements, either directly or indirectly, to squash rumors and to calm hostilities, was also desirable.

Finally, police were faced with something they had little or no training for--riot control, and the officials who had to coordinate forces to meet a constantly changing situation also found themselves with little experience in exactly how to disperse forces to reduce the possibility of violence to a minimum. Training on a broad scale was needed to keep disorders from growing once they had begun.

LEAA's prevention and control of riots and disorders program responded to those needs, with particular emphasis on police-community relations, as perhaps the most promising way of preventing disorders from starting.

LEAA spent about \$6 million on civil disorders programs in fiscal year 1969, \$14 million in fiscal year 1970, and \$20 million in fiscal year 1971, for a total of \$40 million.

One of LEAA's most important discretionary grant programs in the civil disorders area has funded development of technical assistance units at the State level, made up of small teams of experts to establish operations and training programs within their States. These teams also advance and coordinate emergency planning at all levels. They also deal with prevention and detection of civil disorder problems. Some 20 States now have such programs, and most of the remaining ones are expected to establish them.

LEAA's technical assistance program in civil disorders has funded a number of regional conferences, which drew representatives from 44 States to share information and ideas about State programs and problems.

LEAA has also funded attendance by some 2,000 law enforcement officials at the Civil Disturbance Orientation Course conducted by the U.S. Army Military Police School at Fort Gordon, Ga. The course offers training in senior level planning and operation of efforts to control civil disorders.

States have used LEAA funds for equipment, training, mutual aid agreements, public education, citizen-youth involvement, police-community relation units, community service officers, storefront police stations, and programs to ameliorate police-minority group tensions. LEAA funds have also been used for research into the causes of civil disorders and to develop streamlined grievance procedures, in an effort to settle community-police problems quickly and amicably.

Last year, about \$5 million, or some 25 percent, of LEAA civil disorders funding went to purchase equipment. All but a small fraction of this went for non-lethal weapons, protective gear, and such items as

cameras, lights, sound equipment, and communications equipment. LEAA places special requirements on all purchases of lethal weapons, to assure proper training for those responsible for them.

Similarly, LEAA attaches special conditions to any grants to establish civil disorder intelligence units, to assure that the grantees show LEAA that constitutional rights of individuals are thoroughly protected.

"The drug problem has assumed the dimensions of a national emergency."

Combatting Drug Abuse

The problem of narcotics and dangerous drug abuse has become increasingly serious throughout the Nation.

In fiscal year 1969, less than \$400,000 of LEAA funds went for prevention and control programs through State subgrants of block grant funds. Research funds awarded for drug control totaled \$113,650.

But in fiscal year 1970, LEAA efforts were stepped up substantially, and 20 discretionary grants were made, as well as 127 individual programs through State subgrants of LEAA block grant funds, and finally six research projects were funded. The total fiscal year 1970 spending in this area was almost \$13 million.

In fiscal year 1971, discretionary grant programs in this area were funded, totaling more than \$16 million, States spent almost \$20 million and research grants totaled approximately \$380,000 for a total of about \$35 million.

LEAA funding falls into four major areas: Prevention and public education; treatment and rehabilitation; enforcement and control; research and development.

Prevention and public education efforts have been directed primarily at young people in grammar school, and in junior and senior high schools, and particular emphasis in the discretionary grant program in this area is placed on large city programs.

State and local medical, educational, and law enforcement personnel have worked jointly in the preparation and presentation of these programs, and the National Institute of Mental Health and the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs have assisted in the development of informational materials for this purpose. Similar programs have been developed for civic groups, church organizations, and citizens groups—particularly parents—to assure that they have as much accurate information as possible about the problem and how to meet it.

Similarly, treatment and rehabilitation programs have been funded principally by the large city and large county discretionary grant programs of LEAA. These often involve developing treatment centers in hospitals and in the community.

Block grants often fund programs by states and communities to provide a treatment referral service for addicts as well as experimental programs using methadone. A number of these programs involve establishment of "contact houses" to provide counseling on drug abuse for potentially predelinquent youth, and programs to provide addicts with psychiatric care when appropriate are also funded in this way.

Enforcement and control programs have been established and supported with LEAA funds at both State and local levels. The primary thrust of such efforts is aimed at those involved in trafficking and sale of narcotics and dangerous drugs, and only secondarily at the abuses themselves. These operations involve investigative intelligence gathering as well as enforcement and arrest operations, and LEAA has required that they be closely coordinated with existing local, regional, State, and Federal narcotic control units. LEAA programs emphasize intensive training for members of narcotics enforcement units, and such training has been closely coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

Research and development efforts by LEAA have involved such projects as a \$267,000 grant to evaluate the effects of methadone treatment; grants totaling \$185,000 to develop methods of detecting hidden heroin by chemical or biological means; a \$176,000 grant to study the effects of marijuana on the brain and on behavior; a \$30,000 grant to develop a simple test for heroin similar to the litmus paper test for acid; a \$45,000 grant to investigate heroin detection by dogs, and other efforts involving cooperative programs with several federal agencies.

Particular efforts have been made in the District of Columbia, where LEAA provided some \$4 million to support narcotics control and rehabilitation programs over a 2-year period, and in New York City, where LEAA provided \$7.5 million as part of a \$10 million program (with \$2.5 million from the State) to fund a citywide narcotics prosecution force in the city. This is particularly important in view of the fact that experts have estimated as much as 50 percent of the crime in large cities may be traced to narcotics.

"The key to much of the violence in our society seems to lie with the young."

Reducing Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is a staggering problem in the United States, and one to which LEAA has devoted both attention and resources.

Total LEAA funding of juvenile delinquency programs grew from about \$4 million in fiscal year 1969 to about \$32 million in fiscal year 1970 to more than \$71 million in fiscal year 1971—a total of approximately \$107 million.

Juvenile delinquency has created considerable concern in the country, and a number of efforts are underway to cope with the problem.

It is a huge and stubborn problem. Almost half the persons arrested in connection with serious crimes in 1969 were 18 or under. And the recidivism rate among young offenders is much higher than for older ones. An FBI study indicated that 72 percent of those arrested in 1963 at age 20 or under were rearrested within 5 years. And youth crime is growing rapidly. In the 1960's, the population of people 18 or under grew only about 27 percent, but the number of arrests in this age group increased almost 100 percent.

Juvenile justice also is a difficult problem. To cite only one example: A study in the mid-1960's of juvenile court judges revealed that half of them had no undergraduate degree, one-fifth had received no college education at all, and one-fifth were not even members of the bar.

LEAA has funded a projected 4-year study to set up a national committee to study juvenile justice. Areas to be studied include training, qualifications and selection of juvenile court judges, prosecutors and defense counsel, court referees, administrators and juvenile probation and treatment personnel; the role of police; the desirability of diverting incorrigible children from the court process; arrest and detention; laws relating to juveniles; court procedures; financing of juvenile courts and treatment programs, and community-based treatment programs and facilities.

LEAA is aware that often a first offense can stigmatize a juvenile for life and inadequate treatment may make him worse instead of better. Thus, to achieve the most effective rehabilitation, LEAA favors probation and treatment, rather than institutionalization, in as many cases as possible.

Many juveniles are committed to jails in the United States, and jails more often than not represent conditions that would shock almost anyone. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency has estimated that some 100,000 children are locked up in jails annually. One State reported to LEAA that "children have been placed in situations that were reportedly not only unfit for the confinement of animals, but have resulted in suicides and injuries." Another State reported its jails were "overcrowded, unsafe and filthy" and that in one of them "a minor had actually burned his shoes in an attempt to keep warm."

The cost of juvenile care in institutions is high, and when the results are considered, exorbitant. In 1968, an estimated \$227 million was spent by public institutions for delinquent children—an annual operating cost for each child of \$4,516. And the cost for training schools was \$4,368. The cost of sending a student to Harvard, including tuition, room and board, and personal expenses, would be only \$500 more. And one State reported the average annual cost of keeping a child in one of its training schools was \$12,400—and that school had a 75 percent failure rate.

At present, probation costs about \$350 a year, but this represents a service that is almost always inadequate. If probation were upgraded to acceptable levels, the cost would probably rise to about \$3,000, but LEAA believes that it offers a far more promising opportunity for rehabilitation than institutionalization.

LEAA will continue to put particular emphasis on juvenile delinquency. In the corrections area, the new amendments to the Safe Streets Act require that juvenile corrections receive specific attention in applications for additional corrections funding under the new Part E provisions of the act. In addition, LEAA will continue to emphasize prevention and will continue to help police to better equip themselves to deal with the problem. In that way, LEAA funds will be used not only to give added protection to society—because juvenile crime is both frequent and dangerous—but to the juvenile himself. It is not only economical to make every effort at prevention and successful rehabilitation, it is also inhumane to do anything less.

Finally, one obvious key to reducing the overall crime rate lies in preventing and reducing juvenile crime.

"We can put an end to an urban situation where the infirm, the old, and the women refuse to visit their parks or enjoy the entertainment and good life a city can offer because they are afraid. We can reduce crime..."

Aid to Cities

One of the most disturbing aspects of crime has been the increase in street crime, particularly violent street crime such as muggings, robberies, and rapes. Most of this takes place in the cities, particularly large cities.

These cities have special problems, which often include narcotic addicts—it has been estimated that they can account for as much as half the crime in a large city; and large cities are usually critically short of funds.

The massive nature of the problem becomes apparent quickly. For instance, New York City spends about \$600 million a year on its police budget alone, and maintains a police force of almost 30,000 men. The police have to cope with a crime total about three times the size of the rest of the State.

Early in LEAA's history, there were reports that New York City was not receiving a fair share of LEAA funds. But in fact, New York City received 73 percent of the LEAA funds distributed to local governments in New York State during fiscal year 1969, and since then the State has guaranteed the city will receive at least 60 percent or more each year.

Another index of LEAA aid to large cities is the amount going to the 30 largest cities in the United States, which contain about 22 percent of the Nation's population, and account for about 35 percent of the Nation's crime.

In LEAA's first 2 years, those cities received 19 percent of the local share of LEAA block grant funds going to the States. Last year, that was raised to about 30 percent, and LEAA now has additional statutory power from the Congress to require that State plans provide adequate funds for high-crime areas, which are almost always large cities. That 30 percent last year amounted to almost \$75 million—up from about

\$4 million in fiscal year 1969 and \$23 million in fiscal year 1970—and with special discretionary grants to those large cities the total for last year goes well over \$80 million.

These funds are apparently having an impact. In 1970, 22 major cities in the United States achieved actual crime reduction, and for the first quarter of 1971 the number rose to 60 cities. In its first 3 years of operation, LEAA gave some \$86 million to those 60 cities.

Finally, LEAA's research institute operates a "pilot cities" project, designed to develop model criminal justice systems in these cities, and the transplanting of successful programs so that other cities can benefit from such experiences. Four cities are already operating as pilot cities, three other cities have been selected to participate in the 5-year program.

LEAA is encouraging more cities to develop their own criminal justice coordinating councils, to promote coordinated aid within the city, and assure that the State planning agencies will get detailed and accurate information on the city's needs.

Since crime in America is in good part a city problem, LEAA will continue to emphasize aid for cities—particularly large cities.

Statistics

In its first year, LEAA had no information and statistics program, in its second year an appropriation of \$1 million was approved by Congress to start one, and in its third year this amount was increased to \$4 million.

The simple fact is that lack of reliable information has long obscured many critical problems in criminal justice, and has made it more difficult to carry out effective operational activity on a day-to-day basis.

For instance, there was no comprehensive directory of criminal justice agencies until LEAA prepared one, and there was no census of jail populations or facilities until LEAA commissioned one—and found that more than half the inmates in jail at the time of the survey had not been convicted of a crime.

One function of the information and statistics program was to help develop Project Search—the System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories. This is an interstate computerized network which when fully operational will allow an immediate check among participating States to find whether a suspect has a criminal history in any of them, and to obtain an up-to-date summary of that history. The system, which has built-in privacy safeguards, was developed by LEAA by a consortium of States with LEAA funding and technical assistance. The control index is now operated by the FBI.

As an outgrowth of the prototype statistics system developed by the SEARCH group, LEAA's Statistics Division has launched a five-state project to develop "Transaction Statistics". The "Transaction Statistics" system tracks the offender as he passes through the criminal justice system and records pertinent data for each criminal justice transaction. Thus, it becomes possible to examine the processes of the entire system.

Not only is there often ignorance and lack of accurate information about the various operations of the criminal justice system—there is a lack of enough information about crime itself. LEAA's Statistics Division has contracted with the Census Bureau—which also did the jail

census and collected material for the criminal justice directory under LEAA auspices—to make a national survey of some 60,000 households. A supplemental sample of several thousand households in 15 large cities will also be surveyed.

The interviews for this survey will probably be conducted twice a year, and will be detailed enough to provide specific information about the nature and extent of both reported and unreported crime, such as the extent of violence involved, the amount of loss, and some estimate of the anxiety created among the victims, and whether or not this has affected their living habits.

How to Apply for LEAA Financial Aid

Planning and action grants—Full information and application forms available from State Planning Agencies. Units of local government apply to the State Planning Agency.

Discretionary grants—Full information and application forms available from LEAA Regional Offices. LEAA encourages applicants to submit preliminary proposals in summary form prior to submitting a formal application. Informal proposals should include a clear statement of project goals and methods, timetable, budget (by major categories), and resources available (facilities, staff, and cooperating agencies or entities).

Research and development grants—Full information and application forms available from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of LEAA (see below for mailing address). The Institute awards both grants and contracts, depending upon the nature of the work to be performed. Contracts are subject to the Federal Procurement Regulations. Requests for proposals may be issued for those projects in which exact specifications have been defined and a number of qualified potential contractors identified. Before submitting a formal proposal, prospective grantees and contractors should write to the Institute, briefly describing the proposed project.

Academic assistance grants—Application forms available from colleges and universities participating in the Law Enforcement Education Program. Full information and a list of participating educational institutions available from the Division of Manpower Development Assistance. Eligible persons should apply to the Student Financial Aid Officer at participating schools.

Mailing address for all LEAA divisions: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCIES

Alabama

Alabama Law Enforcement Agency,
State Capitol,
Room 117, Public Safety Building,
Montgomery, Ala. 36104.
205/269-6665 (FTS 205/263-7521)

Alaska

Governor's Commission on the Administration
of Justice,
Goldstein Building, Pouch AJ,
Juneau, Alaska 99801.
907/586-1112—thru Seattle FTS 206/583-0150

Arizona

Arizona State Justice Planning Agency,
Continental Plaza Building, Suite M,
Phoenix, Ariz. 85015.
602/271-5467

Arkansas

Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement,
1009 University Tower Building,
12th at University,
Little Rock, Ark. 72204.
501/371-1305

California

California Council on Criminal Justice,
1927 13th Street
Sacramento, Calif. 95814.
916/445-9156

Colorado

Division of Criminal Justice,
Department of Local Affairs,
600 Columbine Building,
1845 Sherman Street,
Denver, Colo. 80203.
303/892-3331 (FTS 303/297-0111)

Connecticut

Governor's Planning Committee on
Criminal Administration,
75 Elm Street,
Hartford, Conn. 06115.
203/566-3020 or 246-2349 (FTS 203/244-2000)

Delaware

Delaware Agency to Reduce Crime,
1208 King Street,
Wilmington, Del. 19801.
302/654-2411

District of Columbia

Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis,
Room 1200,
711 14th Street N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20005.
202/629-5063

Florida

Governor's Council on Criminal Justice,
104 S. Calhoun Street,
Tallahassee, Fla. 32301.
904/224-9871 (FTS 904/791-2011)

Georgia

Office of Crime and Juvenile Delinquency Prevention,
Bureau of State Planning and Community Affairs Office,
270 Washington Street S.W.,
Atlanta, Ga. 30304.
404/656-3825 (FTS 404/526-0111)

Guam

Office of Comprehensive Law Enforcement Planning,
Office of the Governor,
Government of Guam,
P.O. Box 2950,
Agana, Guam 96910.

Hawaii

State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency
Planning Agency,
1010 Richard Street,
Kamamalu Building, Room 412,
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.
808/584-4572

Idaho

Law Enforcement Planning Commission,
State House, Capitol Annex No. 2,
614 W. State Street,
Boise, Idaho 83707.
208/384-2364

Illinois

Illinois Law Enforcement Commission,
Suite 600,
150 North Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Ill. 60606.
312/793-3393

Indiana

Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency,
215 N. Senate,
Indianapolis, Ind. 46202.
317/633-4773

Iowa

Iowa Crime Commission,
520 E. 9th Street,
Des Moines, Iowa 50319.
515/281-3241

Kansas

Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration,
525 Mills Building,
Topeka, Kan. 66603.
913/296-3066

Kentucky

Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention,
Room 130, Capitol Building,
Frankfort, Ky. 40601.
502/564-6710

Louisiana

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and
Administration of Criminal Justice,
P.O. Box 44337, Capitol Station,
Baton Rouge, La. 70804.
504/389-5987 (FTS 504/389-2233)

Maine

Maine Law Enforcement Planning
and Assistance Agency,
295 Water Street,
Augusta, Maine 04330.
207/289-3361 (FTS 207/622-6171)

Maryland

Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement
and Administration of Justice,
Executive Plaza, One, Suite 302,
Cockeysville, Md. 21030.
301/666-9610

Massachusetts

Committee on Law Enforcement and
Administration of Criminal Justice,
Room 1230,
80 Bolyston Street,
Boston, Mass. 02116.
617/727-5497 (FTS 617/223-2100)

Michigan

Office of Criminal Justice Programs,
Lewis Cass Building—2nd Floor,
Lansing, Mich. 48913.
617/373-3992

Minnesota

Governor's Commission on Crime
Prevention and Control,
Metro Square Building, Room 222,
7th and Roberts Street,
St. Paul, Minn. 55101.
612/224-6612

Mississippi

Division of Law Enforcement Assistance,
345 North Mart Plaza,
Jackson, Miss. 39206.
601/354-6525 or 6591 (FTS 601/948-2460)

Missouri

Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council,
P.O. Box 1041,
Jefferson City, Mo. 65101.
314/636-5261 (FTS 816/374-7000)

Montana

Governor's Crime Control Commission,
1336 Helena Avenue,
Helena, Mont. 59601.
406/449-3604

Nebraska

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice,
State Capitol Building,
Lincoln, Neb. 68509.
402/471-2194 (FTS 402/475-2611)

Nevada

Commission on Crime, Delinquency
and Corrections,
Suite 41, State Capitol Building,
Carson City, Nev. 89701.
702/882-7118

New Hampshire

Governor's Commission on Crime
and Delinquency,
3 Capitol Street,
Concord, N.H. 03301.
603/271-3601 (FTS 603/669-7011)

New Jersey

State Law Enforcement Planning Agency,
447 Bellevue Avenue,
Trenton, N.J. 08618.
609/292-5800 (FTS 609/599-3511)

New Mexico

Governor's Policy Board for
Law Enforcement,
P.O. Box 1628,
Sante Fe, N. Mex. 87501.
505/827-2524

New York

State of New York, Office of Planning Services,
Division of Criminal Justice,
250 Broadway, 10th Floor,
New York, N.Y. 10007.
212/488-3880 (FTS 212/460-0100)

North Carolina

North Carolina Department of Local Affairs,
Law and Order Division
422 North Blount Street,
Raleigh, N.C. 27602.
919/829-7974 (FTS 919/755-4020)

North Dakota

North Dakota Combined Enforcement Council,
State Capitol Building,
Bismarck, N. D. 58501.
701/224-2594

Ohio

Ohio Law Enforcement Planning Agency,
Department of Urban Affairs,
50 West Broad Street, Room 3200,
Columbus, Ohio 43215.
614/469-5295 (FTS 614/369-5295)

Oklahoma

Oklahoma Crime Commission,
820 N.E. 63rd Street,
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73105.
405/521-3392

Oregon

Executive Department, Law Enforcement Council,
306 Public Service Building,
Salem, Ore. 97310.
503/378-3514

Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Criminal Justice Planning Board,
Federal Square Station,
P.O. Box 1167,
Harrisburg, Pa. 17108
717/787-2042

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico Crime Commission,
G.P.O. Box 1256,
Hato Rey, P.R. 00936.
809/783-0398

Rhode Island

Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency,
and Criminal Administration,
265 Melrose Street,
Providence, R.I. 02907.
401/277-2620 or (261) (FTS 401/528-1000)

South Carolina

Law Enforcement Assistance Program,
915 Main Street,
Columbia, S.C. 29201.
803/758-3573 (FTS 803/253-8371)

South Dakota

Governor's Planning and Advisory Commission
on Crime and Delinquency,
State Capitol Building,
Pierre, S.D. 57501.
605/224-3661 (FTS 605/225-0250)

Tennessee

Tennessee Law Enforcement Planning Agency,
Andrew Jackson State Office Building,
Suite 1312,
Nashville, Tenn. 37219.
615/741-3521 (FTS 615/242-8321)

Texas

Criminal Justice Council, Executive Department,
730 Littlefield Building,
Austin, Tex. 78701.
512/476-7201

Utah

Law Enforcement Planning Agency,
Room 304—State Office Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114.
801/328-5731 (FTS 801/525-5500)

Vermont

Governor's Commission on Crime Control
and Prevention,
43 State Street,
Montpelier, Vt. 05602.
802/223-8444, Ext. 645 (FTS 802/862-6501)

Virginia

Division of Justice and Crime Prevention,
Suite 101, 9th Street Office Building,
Richmond, Va. 23219.
703/770-6193

Virgin Islands

Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Commission,
Box 280, Charlotte Amalie,
St. Thomas, V.I. 00801.
809/774-6400

Washington

Law and Justice Planning Office,
Planning and Community Affairs Agency,
Office of the Governor,
Olympia, Wash. 98501.
206/753-2235

West Virginia

Governor's Committee on Crime,
Delinquency and Corrections,
1706 Virginia Street East,
Charleston, W.Va. 25311.
304/348-3689 or 348-3692

Wisconsin

Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice,
State Capitol,
Madison, Wis. 53702.
608/266-3323

Wyoming

Governor's Planning Committee on
Criminal Administration,
P.O. Box 468,
Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001.
307/777-7716 (FTS 307/778-2220)

American Samoa

Territorial Criminal Justice Planning Agency,
Office of the Attorney General, Box 7,
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96902.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Region 1—Boston

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Post Office and Courthouse Building, Room 1702,
Boston, Mass. 02109.
617/223-7256

Region 2—New York

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
26 Federal Plaza
Federal Office Building
Room 2354
New York, New York 10007

Region 3—Philadelphia

Regional Department
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
U.S. Department of Justice,
928 Market Street (2nd Floor),
Philadelphia, Pa. 19107.
215/597-7846

Region 4—Atlanta

Regional Administrator,
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
U.S. Department of Justice,
730 Peachtree Street, N.E. (Room 985),
Atlanta, Ga. 30308.
404/526-3556

Region 5—Chicago

Regional Administrator,
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
U.S. Department of Justice,
O'Hara Office Center (Room 121),
3166 Des Plaines Avenue,
Des Moines, Ill. 60018.
312/353-1203

Region 6—Dallas

Regional Administrator,
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
U.S. Department of Justice,
500 S. Ervay Street (Room 407-C),
Dallas, Tex. 75201.
214/749-2958

Region 7—Kansas City

Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Office Building
Box 1111 Civic Center Station
Kansas City, Kansas 66117

Region 8—Denver

Regional Administrator,
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Federal Building, Room 6519,
Denver, Colo. 80202.
303/837-1784

Region 9—San Francisco

Regional Administrator,
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration,
U.S. Department of Justice,
1838 El Camino Real (Suite 111),
Burlingame, Calif. 94010.
415/341-3311

Region 10—Seattle

Regional Director,
Regional Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Arcade Building
1319 2nd Avenue
Seattle, Wash. 98101
206/442-1170

Allocation of Planning and Block Action Funds By State, Fiscal Years 1970, 1971 and 1972
(Amounts in thousands)

State	Fiscal year 1970 (actual)			Fiscal year 1971 (estimated)			Fiscal year 1972 (estimated)		
	Planning (part B)	Action (part C)	Total	Planning (part B)	Action (part C)	Total	Planning (part B)	Action (part C)	Total
Alabama	\$ 369	\$ 3,175	\$ 3,544	\$ 440	\$ 5,645	\$ 6,085	\$ 593	\$ 6,915	\$ 7,508
Alaska	121	249	370	130	493	623	143	607	750
Arizona	228	1,503	1,731	277	2,033	2,310	354	3,559	3,913
Arkansas	252	1,787	2,039	290	3,157	3,447	375	3,862	4,237
California	1,566	17,287	18,853	2,080	32,999	35,089	2,957	40,060	43,017
Colorado	258	1,863	2,121	320	3,646	3,966	416	4,432	4,848
Connecticut	326	2,669	2,995	401	5,001	5,402	534	6,088	6,622
Delaware	141	480	621	155	909	1,064	178	1,100	1,278
Florida	575	5,597	6,172	773	11,166	11,939	1,072	13,631	14,703
Georgia	450	4,127	4,577	533	7,318	8,071	757	9,215	9,972
Hawaii	159	699	858	176	1,353	1,529	210	1,546	1,756
Idaho	154	639	793	170	1,169	1,339	202	1,431	1,633
Illinois	938	9,877	10,815	1,207	18,368	19,575	1,691	22,314	24,005
Indiana	487	4,565	5,052	619	8,609	9,228	844	10,428	11,272
Iowa	312	2,501	2,813	382	4,670	5,052	504	5,672	6,176
Kansas	275	2,065	2,340	324	3,712	4,036	422	4,516	4,938
Kentucky	347	2,906	3,253	419	5,290	5,709	561	6,464	7,025
Louisiana	384	3,344	3,728	460	5,966	6,426	622	7,315	7,937
Maine	175	882	1,057	199	1,636	1,835	243	1,995	2,238
Maryland	384	3,349	3,733	491	6,485	6,976	662	7,875	8,537
Massachusetts	516	4,902	5,418	668	9,424	10,092	914	11,422	12,336
Michigan	763	7,817	8,580	986	14,692	15,678	1,371	17,819	19,190
Minnesota	380	3,302	3,682	480	6,307	6,787	645	7,639	8,284
Mississippi	280	2,117	2,397	318	3,614	3,932	417	4,451	4,868
Missouri	452	4,155	4,607	568	7,760	8,328	770	9,391	10,161
Montana	153	627	780	170	1,162	1,332	199	1,394	1,593
Nebraska	211	1,310	1,521	248	2,457	2,705	312	2,979	3,291
Nevada	134	405	539	149	807	956	171	981	1,152
New Hampshire	154	634	788	173	1,210	1,383	206	1,481	1,687
New Jersey	641	6,372	7,013	816	11,870	12,686	1,126	14,388	15,514
New Mexico	176	896	1,072	201	1,671	1,872	245	2,040	2,285
New York	1,490	16,392	17,882	1,914	30,093	32,007	2,704	36,522	39,226

Allocation of Planning and Block Action Funds By State, Fiscal Years 1970, 1971 and 1972—Continued
[Amounts in thousands]

State	Fiscal year 1970 (actual)			Fiscal year 1971 (estimated)			Fiscal year 1972 (estimated)		
	Planning (part B)	Action (part C)	Total	Planning (part B)	Action (part C)	Total	Planning (part B)	Action (part C)	Total
North Carolina	492	4,625	5,117	601	8,305	8,906	828	10,203	11,031
North Dakota	148	562	710	162	1,022	1,184	188	1,240	1,428
Ohio	911	9,563	10,474	1,164	17,645	18,809	1,625	21,386	23,011
Oklahoma	294	2,291	2,585	352	4,182	4,534	466	5,138	5,604
Oregon	253	1,806	2,059	307	3,442	3,749	399	4,199	4,598
Pennsylvania	998	10,591	11,589	1,278	19,532	20,810	1,788	23,679	25,467
Rhode Island	169	819	988	193	1,544	1,737	236	1,907	2,143
South Carolina	304	2,406	2,710	355	4,223	4,578	471	5,201	5,672
South Dakota	151	599	750	167	1,107	1,274	195	1,337	1,532
Tennessee	402	3,562	3,964	487	6,425	6,912	662	7,878	8,540
Texas	942	9,926	10,868	1,209	18,393	19,602	1,703	22,480	24,183
Utah	179	929	1,108	207	1,775	1,982	251	2,127	2,378
Vermont	123	387	520	144	733	877	164	893	1,057
Virginia	452	4,150	4,602	558	7,604	8,162	766	9,333	10,099
Washington	352	2,971	3,323	438	5,612	6,050	588	6,845	7,433
West Virginia	239	1,640	1,879	272	2,849	3,121	350	3,502	3,852
Wisconsin	422	3,795	4,217	541	7,309	7,850	733	8,870	9,603
Wyoming	125	290	415	134	556	690	148	667	815
District of Columbia	161	723	884	175	1,249	1,424	208	1,519	1,727
American Samoa	23	28	51	103	47	150	104	56	160
Guam	38	90	128	109	146	255	113	175	288
Puerto Rico	308	2,454	2,762	371	4,502	4,873	485	5,401	5,886
Virgin Islands	104	40	154	106	106	212	109	127	236
TOTALS	20,852	182,750	203,602	26,000	340,600	366,000	35,000	413,695	448,695

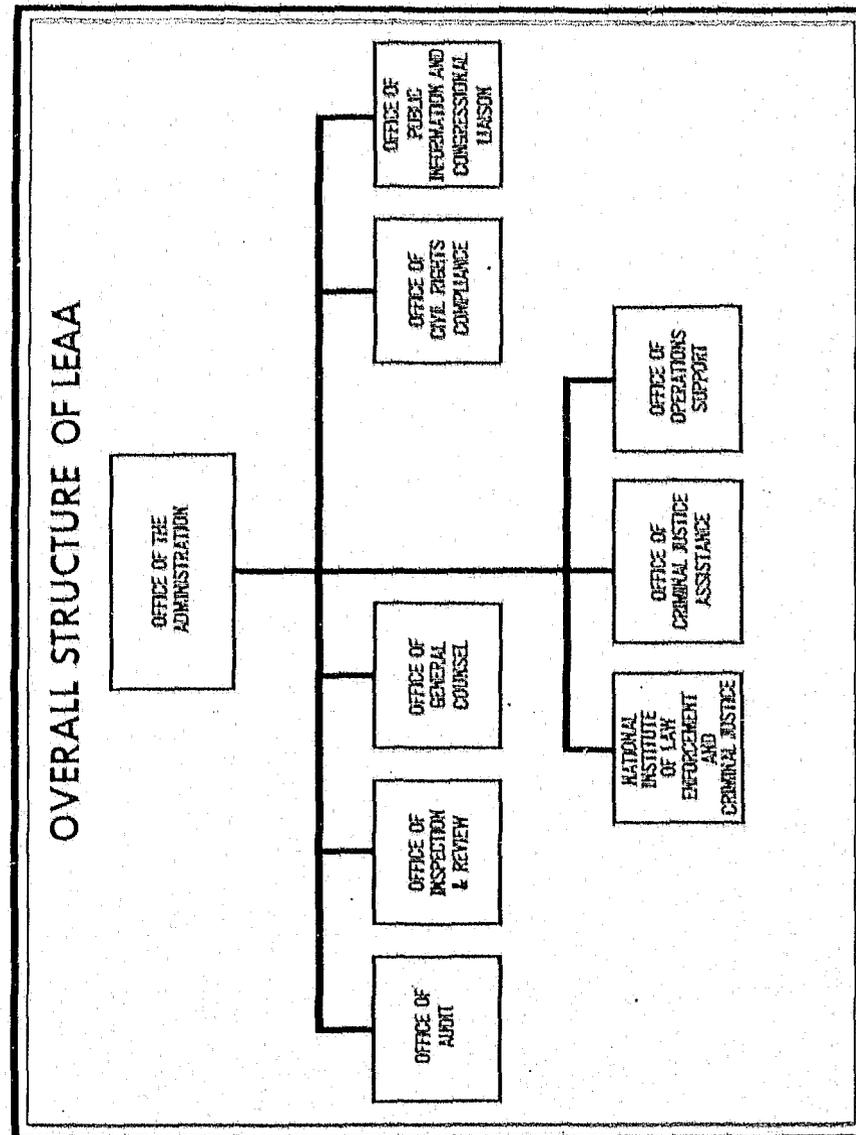
Note: Fiscal year 1972 allocations are based on the 1970 Census Preliminary Reports. Final allocation will be based on final census data. Allocations for part C are subject to supplementation from funds available for allocation at the discretion of the Administration.

State	1971 Supplemental		1972 Proposed	
Alabama	\$ 418		\$ 815	
Alaska	37		71	
Arizona	215		419	
Arkansas	233		455	
California	2,421		4,721	
Colorado	268		522	
Connecticut	368		717	
Delaware	67		130	
Florida	824		1,606	
Georgia	557		1,085	
Hawaii	93		182	
Idaho	86		169	
Illinois	1,348		2,629	
Indiana	680		1,229	
Iowa	343		668	
Kansas	273		532	
Kentucky	391		762	
Louisiana	442		862	
Maine	121		235	
Maryland	476		928	
Massachusetts	690		1,346	
Michigan	1,077		2,100	
Minnesota	462		906	
Mississippi	269		524	
Missouri	567		1,107	
Montana	84		164	
Nebraska	180		351	
Nevada	59		116	
New Hampshire	89		175	
New Jersey	870		1,696	
New Mexico	123		240	
New York	2,207		4,304	
North Carolina	617		1,292	
North Dakota	75		146	
Oklahoma	1,292		2,520	
Oregon	310		605	
Pennsylvania	254		495	
Rhode Island	1,431		2,790	
South Carolina	115		225	
South Dakota	314		613	
Tennessee	81		158	
Texas	476		928	
Utah	1,358		2,649	
Vermont	129		251	
Virginia	51		105	
Washington	764		1,100	
West Virginia	311		507	
Wisconsin	272		413	
Wyoming	236		405	

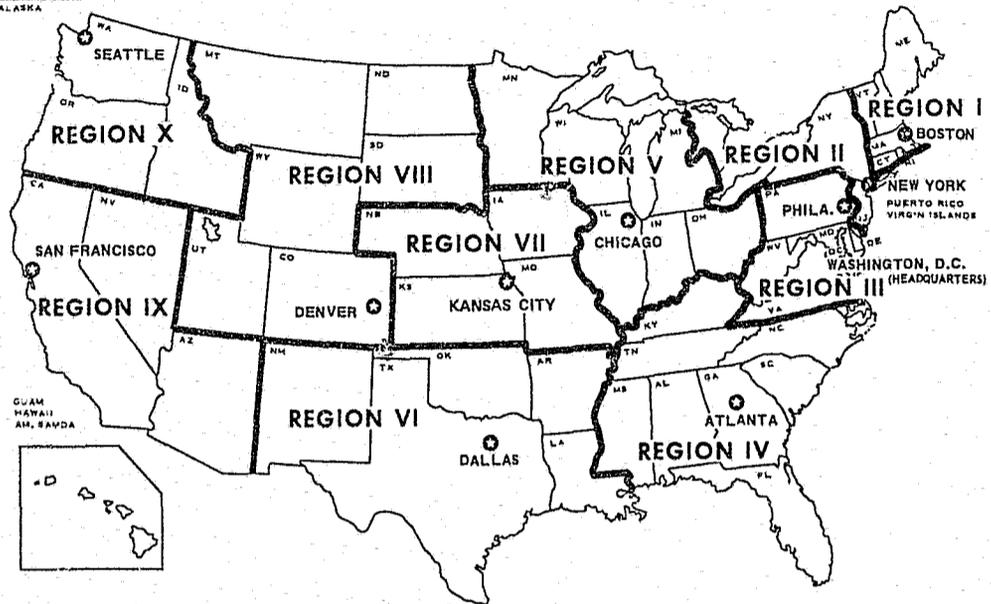
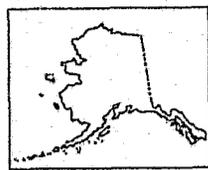
Allocation of Block Correction (Part E) Funds by State
 (Amounts in thousands)

State	1971 Supplemental	1972 Proposed
Wyoming	40	79
D. C.	92	179
American Samoa	3	7
Guam	11	21
Puerto Rico	326	636
Virgin Islands	8	15
Totals	25,000	48,750

Note: These estimates are based on the 1970 Census Preliminary Reports. Final allocations will be based on final census data. Estimates are projections reflecting minimum statutory entitlements. Allocations are subject to supplementation from funds available for allocation at the discretion of the Administration.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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END