

LEAA TENTH ANNUAL REPORT

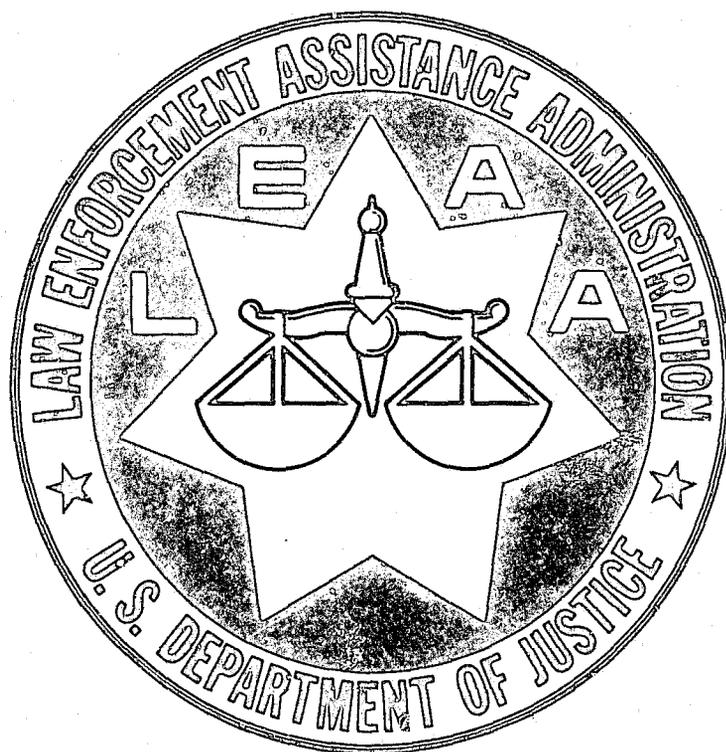


Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

Cover Photo: LEAA-financed community crime prevention program in New York City's Chinatown. A youth escorts three senior citizens to the market.

LEAA Tenth Annual Report

Fiscal Year 1978



Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Tenth Annual Report. It describes LEAA's programs and activities during Fiscal 1978.

The bulk of the report contains data requested by Congress in Section 519 of the Crime Control Act of 1976. Included is an analysis of each State's criminal justice system improvement plan, a summary of major innovative policies and programs, an explanation of LEAA's evaluation procedures, and responses to a number of other specific requests.

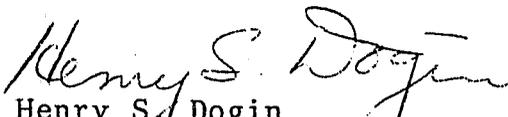
In addition, the report includes information requested by the Congress in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.

Much of the information presented in the report is derived from data provided by the States. State reports were developed according to formats suggested by LEAA and represent a considerable effort on the part of the staff of each State Planning Agency.

In an attempt to reduce the reporting burden of the States, LEAA developed a new, more concise format and revised instructions for 1978 submissions. The resulting State reports were reduced in length by approximately 27 percent and represented a 44 percent decrease in the time needed for preparation.

LEAA gratefully acknowledges the contribution of the States in helping to prepare this report.

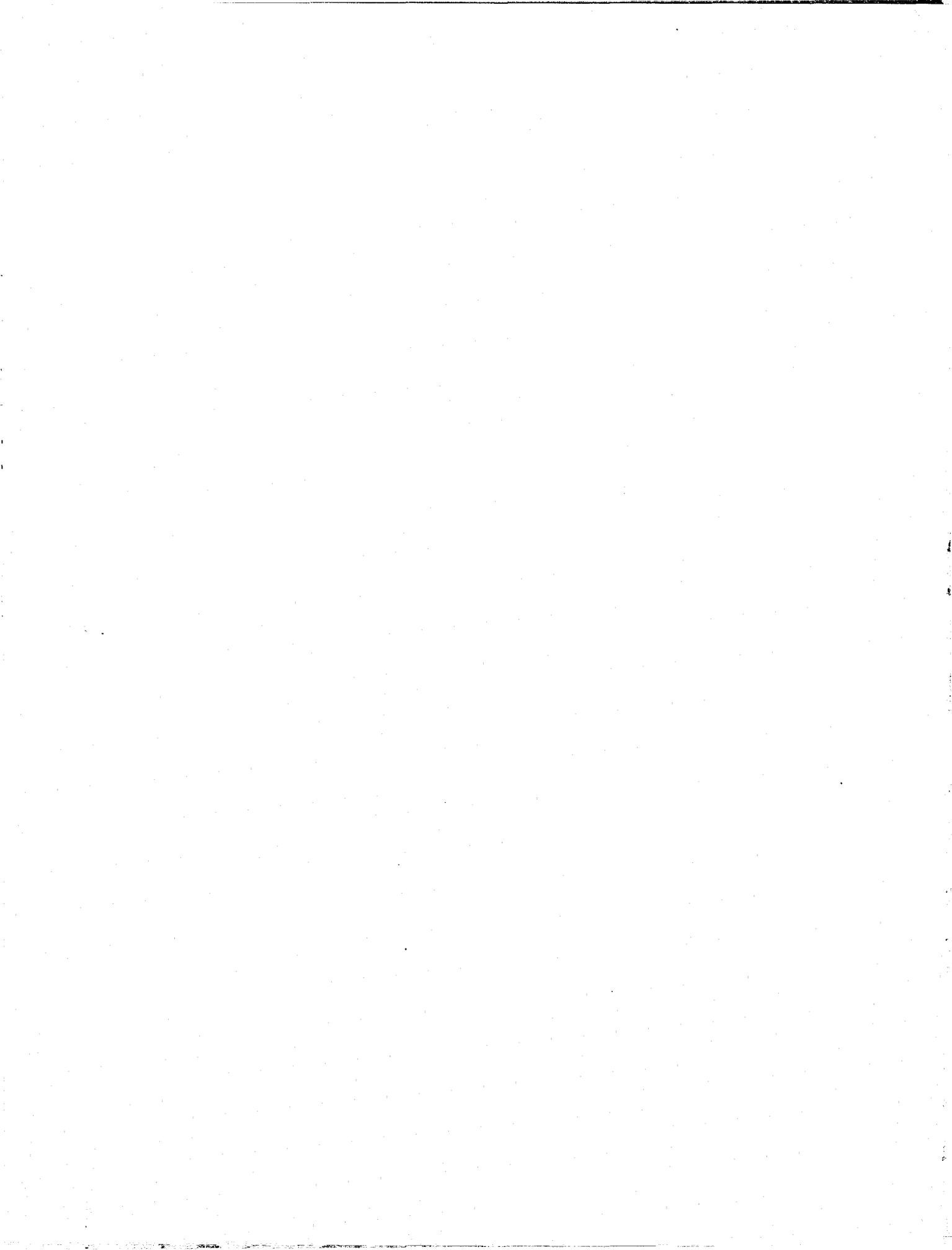
Sincerely,


Henry S. Dogin
Assistant Administrator for
Policy Development

Washington, D.C.
March 31, 1979

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INTRODUCTION

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was created by Congress in 1968 to provide Federal financial, technical, and research support for the improvement of State and local criminal justice administration. Since that time, Congress has expanded the Agency's basic mission to include other mandates such as preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency, administering the public safety officers' death benefits program, and providing financial and technical assistance to community-oriented anti-crime programs.

LEAA awards grants to support improvements in all parts of the criminal justice system—police, prosecutors, courts, probation, parole, corrections, and juvenile justice agencies. It sponsors comprehensive State planning to improve criminal justice and fosters new approaches to specific nationwide problems such as organized crime and drug abuse. The Agency conducts research to increase knowledge about criminal behavior and criminal justice operations and evaluates the effectiveness of various criminal justice programs.

In addition, it develops reliable statistics on crime victims, offenders, and criminal justice operations; finances higher education for criminal justice personnel and improved criminal justice curricula in colleges and universities; and provides specialized training for criminal justice officials at the State and local levels.

A predominant aspect of the LEAA program is State and local control. LEAA awards planning grants to permit States to develop annual comprehensive law enforcement improvement plans that reflect priorities and needs determined by State and local officials. Typically, a portion of the LEAA planning grant is made

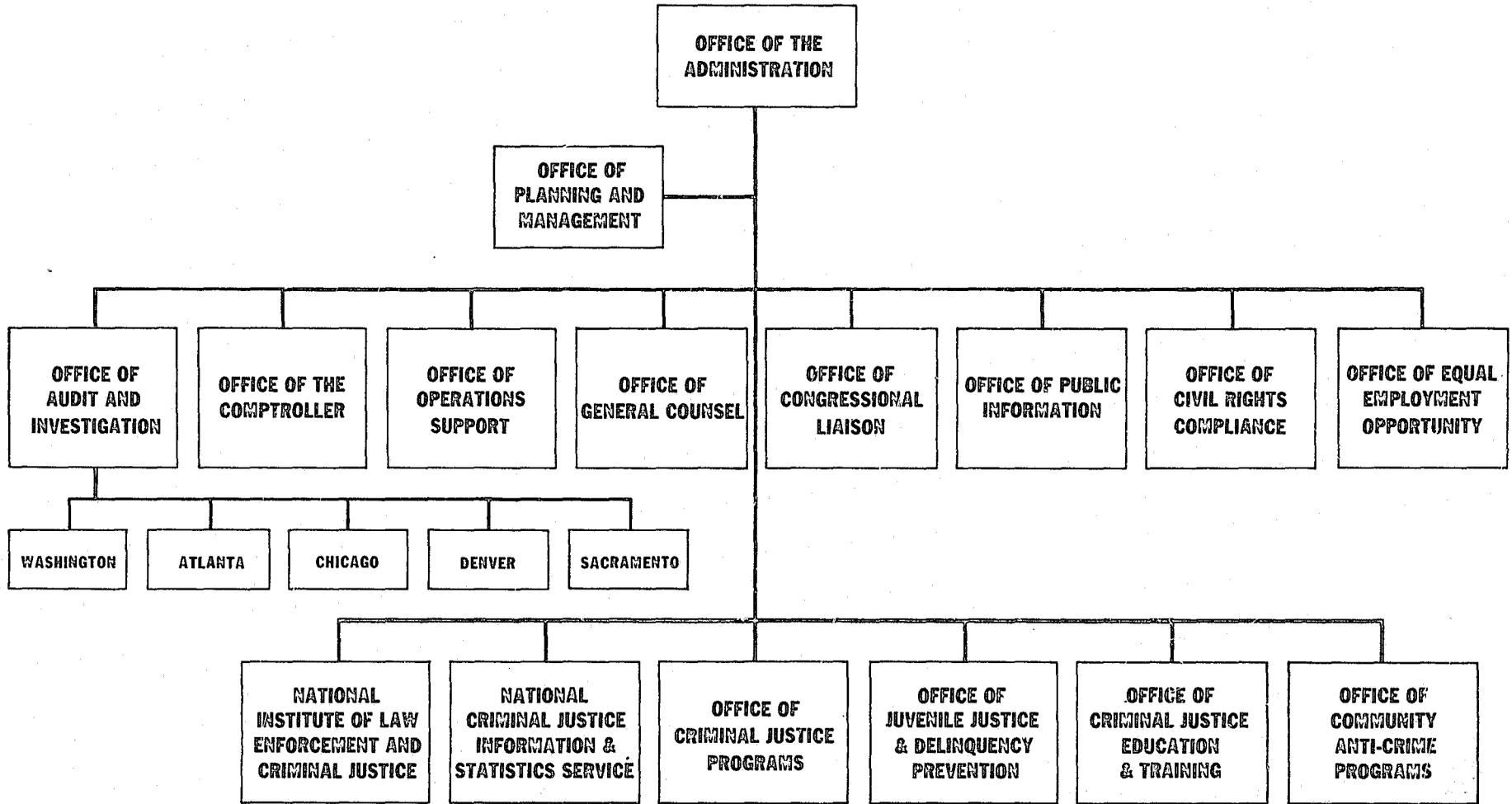
available to local government units or combinations, although this requirement may be waived in certain instances. The plan is prepared by the State Planning Agency, which operates under general authority of the governor.

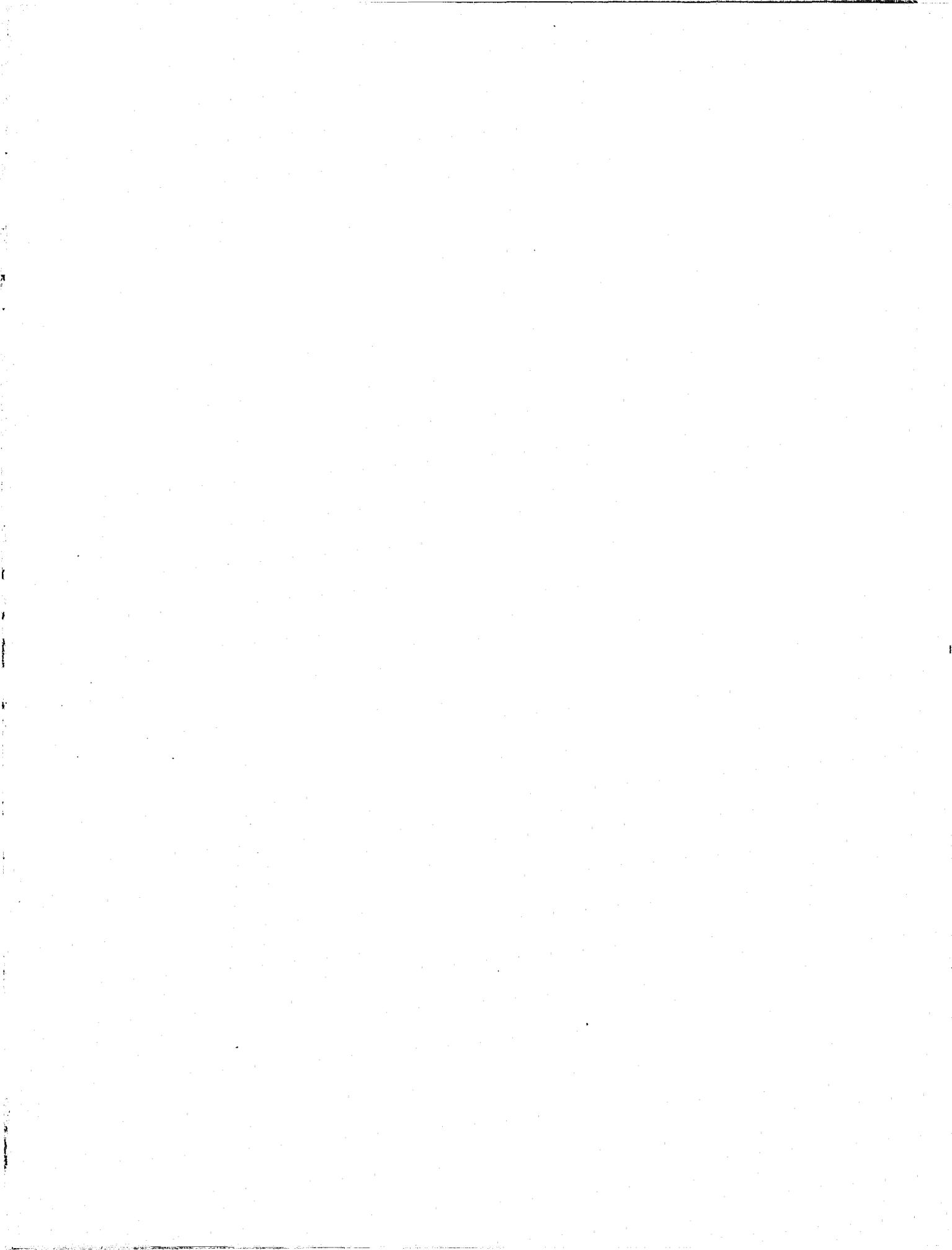
Once LEAA approves the plan, the State receives a block grant based on its population. Grants also are awarded for juvenile justice plans, and these allocations are based on populations of persons under 18 years of age. The block grant funds can be used to support a wide variety of improvement efforts in areas such as upgrading law enforcement personnel, organized crime control, reform of prosecution and courts systems, improvement of corrections, and juvenile delinquency prevention programs and facilities.

An important LEAA contribution to the Nation's criminal justice and law enforcement system is the many innovative and experimental criminal justice programs that would not exist were it not for LEAA funding. These programs, once their effectiveness has been proven, are implemented in other areas throughout the Nation. More often than not, when LEAA seed money runs out, State or local funding keeps the programs going. At the same time, other jurisdictions support similar programs with their own funds.

In July 1978, President Carter sent to Congress the Justice System Improvement Act of 1978. The proposal makes significant changes in the nature of the Federal role in research, statistics, and financial assistance, which, in the President's words, "will revitalize our efforts to help State and local governments improve their justice systems."

LEAA ORGANIZATION CHART





SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During Fiscal 1978, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration focused its activities in five strategic areas:

- Crime Prevention: An effort to involve citizens, neighborhoods, businesses, and labor in anti-crime programs.

- Crime Control: The Agency focused attention on career criminals, trial delay reduction, and jail overcrowding.

- Alternatives to Traditional Processing: Programs and research involving diversion, pretrial release, and restitution received priority attention during the year.

- Increasing Knowledge: Developing information-gathering and evaluation methods for wide use.

- Support for State and Local Efforts: LEAA continued its emphasis on providing financial and technical assistance and training to State and local criminal justice agencies, as well as private, nonprofit groups.

Other important areas of emphasis during Fiscal 1978 included postincarceration program reviews (parole and halfway houses), problem children in elementary school grades, and criminal behavior research.

There have been a number of accomplishments during the year:

- Major legislation—the Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1978—was drafted. The new law would involve a major reorganization of Federal criminal justice assistance, research, and statistics efforts, and is intended to result in the establishment of an Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) in the Department of Justice. The Act is designed to correct the major criticisms of the LEAA program including excessive redtape, poor targeting of grant funds to deal with the crime problem, wasteful uses of funds, insufficient local control over expenditure of funds, and ineffective research

and statistical programs. It proposes a number of major innovations, including streamlined financial assistance programs for LEAA, a new National Institute of Justice, and a new Bureau of Justice Statistics.

- The Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs began awarding grants for community crime prevention program start-ups.

- The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is focusing on Neighborhood Justice Centers, prerelease problems, probation services, crime causes and correlates, drugs, and unemployment.

- LEAA's civil rights enforcement has been termed one of the best in the Federal government by previous critics.

- LEAA has started a family violence initiative, which focuses on programs to combat intrafamily crimes such as battered wives and child abuse.

- The Agency is working with the American Correctional Association to implement standards and establish accreditation for correctional institutions.

- Anti-fencing "Sting" projects have resulted in the recovery of stolen property worth \$117 million and the indictment of 4,448 persons on 6,949 charges.

- Efforts have been increased to help States comply with LEAA's regulations regarding the deinstitutionalization of status offenders—youths charged with crimes that would not be criminal for an adult.

- A National Economic Crime Project was established to explore the role of government, labor, and business in combatting crimes against business.

Additional Agency activity has focused on an evaluation of the Law Enforcement Education Program; revising guidelines for Compre-

hensive Data Systems; statewide implementation of Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) programs, which screen and divert substance-abusers from the criminal justice system to community-based treatment; and improved methods for utilizing jurors.

In addition to these program areas, significant changes were made in LEAA's administration:

- o The 10 Regional Offices were closed.
- o Staff was reduced 22 percent.
- o Research was reorganized.
- o Procedures were streamlined.
- o Five Area Audit and Program Review Offices were established in Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Sacramento, and Washington, D.C.

BUDGET

LEAA's Fiscal 1978 budget was \$647.2 million, compared to \$753 million for Fiscal 1977 and \$809.6 million for Fiscal 1976.

The funding breakdown for Fiscal 1978 follows:

- o \$253,717,000 for Part C block grants;
- o \$44,773,000 for Part C discretionary grants;
- o \$34,218,000 for manpower development including the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP);
- o \$50,000,000 for planning grants;
- o \$29,849,000 for Part E block corrections grants;
- o \$100,000,000 for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention;

- o \$21,000,000 for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice;

- o \$16,000,000 for data systems and statistical assistance programs;

- o \$15,000,000 for community anti-crime programs;

- o \$15,000,000 for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program;

- o \$11,000,000 for technical assistance; and,

- o \$26,844,000 for LEAA management and operations.

It should be noted that LEAA funding represents less than 4 percent of total annual State and local criminal justice expenditures.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) was created at the start of Fiscal 1978 to consolidate the functions and activities of the Office of Regional Operations and the 10 Regional Offices which were closed in September 1977. OCJP is the largest program office within LEAA and the principal contact for State and local criminal justice agencies. It approves, awards, monitors, evaluates, and terminates all planning and block action grants, and manages much of the Agency's discretionary grants and technical assistance activities.

OCJP is comprised of five criminal justice assistance divisions, five program divisions, two staff units, and a critical issues team.

Criminal Justice Assistance Divisions

After LEAA's Regional Offices closed, management of the block grant program reverted to the Criminal Justice Assistance Divisions. Each of these Divisions serves one part of the country—Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, Rocky Mountain/Southwest, and Far West. Each has a State program analyst who maintains liaison with the States and monitors Agency grants.

During Fiscal 1978, \$50,435,000 in Part B planning funds was awarded to 57 State and territorial planning agencies, and 57 comprehensive criminal justice plans and approximately 400 local plans were developed. The Part C block action awards amounted to approximately \$250 million and constituted LEAA's largest single program. In Fiscal 1977, States could submit plans covering three years. In Fiscal 1978, 48 plans were granted full or partial multiyear approval and nine single-year approval.

Fifty percent of the Agency's total Part E, or corrections, appropriation provides block grants to States to construct, acquire, and/or renovate State correctional institutions; and to improve correctional and rehabilitative programs, practices and services throughout the State. In Fiscal 1978, corrections formula grants totaled approximately \$30 million.

Program Divisions

The Program Divisions—Enforcement, Adjudication, Corrections, Correctional Standards Accreditation Program Management Team, and Special Programs—administer the OCJP discretionary grant program. They make grants to develop, test, implement, and evaluate programs at the State and local levels. The Divisions awarded grants totaling some \$92.6 million in Fiscal 1978.

Enforcement Division

The Enforcement Division is responsible for State and local law enforcement agencies' programs designed to deter, detect, investigate, and control crime. The programs aim to improve and strengthen law enforcement through technical assistance, training, research, and new technology.

Major Fiscal 1978 program accomplishments include:

The **Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP)** integrates and directs crime prevention, detection, and investigation efforts through systematic data collection and analysis. Comparative results of the program in 30 cities were indexed and used to develop six training programs and manuals.

The **Police Management Training** program provided courses in organization, administration, and management to police agency managers. It also provided technical assistance for managerial problem resolution.

The **STING** program continued to finance joint undercover operations by Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to prevent the fencing of stolen goods. To date, the Stings have recovered over \$117 million in stolen property and have yielded enough criminal information to result in 6,949 indictments for 4,448 individuals. Property crime rates in cities where Stings have operated show decreases of from 5 to 26 percent some four to 15 months after project termination.

The **Major Criminal Conspiracies** program was created in Fiscal 1978 to coordinate white-collar and organized crime and corruption pro-

jects. Training in detection, investigation, and prosecution was provided to approximately 1,300 State and local officials. In addition, regional information networks were developed to coordinate data. Investigations resulting from the program have helped to prevent organized crime's takeover of a legitimate business; uncover computer, land, and security fraud schemes; and eliminate a professional arson ring.

The **Counter-terrorism** program provided training at the U.S. Army's Hazardous Devices Course to 532 police officers. In addition, 205 officers attended seminars on bomb scene investigation. The program also supported training for 60 bomb-detection dogs and their handlers.

Adjudication Division

The Adjudication Division helps judges, prosecutors, defense counsels, and planners develop strategies to improve criminal justice, and develops and funds programs to demonstrate and test these strategies. It also provides support to national criminal justice organizations to develop and implement system reforms.

Major Fiscal 1978 accomplishments include:

The **Career Criminal Prosecution** program has helped convict 6,087 defendants identified as career criminals on a total of 9,465 separate charges. This represents a conviction rate of 94.5 percent, with 89.5 percent of the convictions on the top felony as charged. The programs are proving so effective that many cities and counties now are assuming financing.

The **Court Delay Reduction** program was started in late Fiscal 1977 to identify the causes of court delay and develop strategies to reduce it. In Fiscal 1978, the program supported a state-of-the-art review, a nationwide survey of trial courts, and a review of State speedy trial regulations, and developed a model for speedy trial courts. It also financed projects to implement various delay reduction strategies. One project increased case processing by 25 to 50 percent, reduced the backlog by 400 cases, and decreased processing time from 270 to 150 days. Another project reduced active cases by 13 percent and the pretrial population by 22 percent in the first six months.

The **Fundamental Court Improvement** program awarded 11 grants in Fiscal 1978 to assist States reform their court systems. Achievements during the year include unification of court systems in two States, implementation of the first statewide pretrial release program, and creation of statewide indigent defense systems.

The **Courts Training and Technical Assistance** program provided training to 5,500 judges, 1,000 prosecutors, 1,000 defenders, 600 lawyer advocates, and 600 court administrators. During Fiscal 1978, 134 direct onsite technical assistance assignments were completed.

Corrections Division

The Corrections Division supports research and development of techniques to improve facilities providing residential and nonresidential services to pretrial detainees, inmates, probationers, parolees, and ex-offenders.

Major Fiscal 1978 accomplishments include:

Legal Services for Prisoners programs have been implemented in three States—Alabama, Idaho, and North Carolina—which make legal services available to an estimated 15,500 inmates in adult institutions. It is estimated that through these programs 90 percent of inmate requests for legal assistance will be resolved administratively.

The **Improved Correctional Field Services** program completed the evaluation and testing of a model for probation which was accepted for implementation by three State adult probation departments.

The **Prison Industries** program financed and provided technical assistance to three State correctional systems to implement the "Free Venture Model for Correctional Industries." Free Venture attempts to simulate, as closely as possible, industry as it functions in a free society. For example, inmates work an eight-hour day and compete for higher wages and advancement.

The **General Corrections Technical Assistance** program provided technical assistance to 60 State and local institutions to help them relieve prison overcrowding. The program provided information and assistance on prison grievance mechanisms, minority personnel recruitment, prison industries, restitution, correctional

management and training, parole guidelines, and presentence reports.

The **Major Correctional Initiatives** program supported renovation of 11 correctional agencies during Fiscal 1978 to meet emergency facility needs.

The **Facilities and Programs Improvement** program financed 29 projects to improve correctional facilities through renovation and implementation of standards and advanced correctional practices to enable them to comply with LEAA regulations regarding such inmate services as medical and health care, and drug and alcohol identification and treatment.

The **Part E Compliance Review** program awarded two contracts to support reviews of architectural plans and designs of LEAA-financed correctional facilities to ensure compliance with Agency regulations.

The **Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)** program has financed over 60 projects to screen and identify drug and alcohol abusers as they enter the criminal justice system, and divert them to community-based treatment. Almost 40,000 substance abusers have been serviced. Approximately 15 TASC projects have been continued with State or local funds after LEAA financing ended, including two statewide projects.

Model program designs for **Treatment and Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners (TRAP)** have been completed and accepted by three sites to provide testing for a prison-based drug treatment and aftercare program.

Correctional Standards Accreditation Program Management Team

The Correctional Standards Accreditation Program Management Team was created in Fiscal 1978 to develop, demonstrate, and implement correctional standards.

Twelve States were awarded funds to support statewide standards accreditation efforts. Management teams will review each State for compliance with the American Correctional Association (ACA) standards, and help it develop plans for standards implementation in areas where it is deficient. In addition, the implementation process will be analyzed, and will result

in recommendations for a national corrections accreditation strategy.

Special Programs Division

The Special Programs Division develops and funds multidisciplinary projects of national scope in the range of criminal justice areas. In Fiscal 1978, the Division concentrated its efforts in the following areas:

The **Integrated Police and Prosecution Witness Assistance** program supports projects to improve the treatment and utilization of victims and witnesses by prosecutors. Training in crisis intervention, rape prevention, investigation, and victimology was provided to police, school, medical, and mental health personnel. More than 20,000 crime victims received shelter, food, clothing, transportation, and other services through these projects.

Fourteen **Home Violence** program grants were awarded, four to support improved social service and criminal justice agency response to the needs of battered women, and two for improved treatment of child sexual abuse victims. A technical assistance grant supports a bi-monthly newsletter and a clearinghouse on sexual assault and family violence.

Six grants were awarded in Fiscal 1978 to **public interest groups** to facilitate information exchange on legislation, policies, and programs of interest to the group, LEAA, and State and local criminal justice agencies.

The **Indian Criminal Justice** program awarded 21 grants to Indian tribes to improve their criminal justice systems. The grants supported construction, police salaries and equipment, corrections improvement, training, and development of a model tribal juvenile court. In addition, four grants were awarded to support the first Indian-operated minimum security correctional facility, and to train Indian judges.

Policy and Management Planning Staff

The Policy and Management Planning Staff provides guidance to the OCJP Assistant Administrator and Divisions in the interpretation and implementation of LEAA policies. It provides analyses, information, and advice for the effective review and management of OCJP op-

erations. The Staff establishes procedures for planning grant and comprehensive plan reviews and evaluation, and for block grant applications.

Program Development and Evaluation Staff

The Program Development and Evaluation Staff coordinates OCJP's implementation of LEAA program development and evaluation policies. It helps design program evaluations, and serves as liaison with other LEAA offices, as well as the National Institute on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, for the design and management of evaluations for OCJP discretionary programs. In addition, it conducts

studies, and disseminates evaluation results, to help State, regional, and local planning units evaluate their programs.

Critical Issues Team

The Critical Issues Team reviews and analyzes programmatic and administrative information to identify and respond to issues which may be of a sensitive, critical, or controversial nature. It also provides leadership, expertise, and advice to administrators of State and local agencies to identify problems, propose solutions, develop cooperative relationships, and resolve unusually complex or controversial issues.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is the research, development, and evaluation center of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. It is divided into a research branch called the Office of Research Programs, an Office of Program Evaluation for assessing practical progress, an Office of Research and Evaluation Methods for developing new tools of measurement and inquiry, and an Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination for transmitting new knowledge to the criminal justice community in usable form. All four branches are responsible to the Office of the Director.

Priorities for Institute research in Fiscal 1978 included:

- o Research into the correlates and determinants of criminal behavior.
- o Research on violent crime and the violent offender.
- o Research into community crime prevention.
- o Studies of the career criminal.
- o Development of new strategies for utilization and deployment of police resources.
- o Studies of pretrial processes and delay.
- o Research on sentencing.
- o Studies of rehabilitation.
- o Studies of deterrence.
- o Development of performance standards and measures for criminal justice.

Funds also were allocated for research in other areas of police, courts, corrections, and community crime prevention.

Crime Correlates and Determinants of Criminal Behavior. This program involves multidisciplinary, long-term and basic research into criminal behavior. In 1978, work continued on a detailed research agenda that builds upon fundamental research now under way on the habitual offender, unemployment and crime, and community reactions to crime. Plans for future research were discussed at a 1978 workshop that brought together a group of out-

standing scientists and researchers from a number of disciplines.

By the close of Fiscal 1978, the Institute had funded two projects stemming from recommendations made by the workshop. The first is an assessment of longitudinal studies of birth cohorts to investigate factors that contribute to delinquency, criminality and recidivism. The second is an analysis of data originally collected by HEW in the late 1950's involving six successive birth cohorts, to determine their incidence of delinquency. New areas to be analyzed include violent behavior, drug and alcohol abuse, and psychopathy.

A 1978 grant to the National Urban League is supporting an assessment of the research conducted on minorities, crime and criminal justice. The study also will recommend promising perspectives for research in this area and identify ways in which minority participation in criminal justice research can be encouraged and supported.

Fulfilling a congressional mandate, the Institute also supports research into the relationship between drugs and crime. Last year, the Institute awarded funds for three collaborative research efforts. Two are with the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the third with the National Institute of Corrections. One study will analyze the statistical relationships between drug use and crime in Washington, D.C., from 1971 to 1977. Another will develop a detailed set of priorities for research in this area. The third project will analyze information on Washington State offenders relating to drug and alcohol use.

Violent Crime and the Violent Offender. A major two-year study of forcible rape was completed. The Institute published nine volumes produced by the project, including specific guidelines on the treatment of rape victims for police and prosecutors, and a handbook for victims.

Another report published last year dealt with arson, a growing national concern. The study, which analyzed arson statistics from 108 cities over four years, found low arrest and

conviction rates in arson cases. The report cited the difficulties of investigating arson cases — lack of witnesses, destruction of evidence — and recommended improved training for arson investigators. Building on the research, the Institute last year completed a review of the literature on arson, and began an assessment of a number of jurisdictions with special arson task forces to identify the necessary elements for creating effective anti-arson units.

Homicide will be among the major crimes studied as part of research on correlates of crime and crime prevention. Other efforts begun last year included research on nonterrorist collective disorders and on weapons and violent crime.

Community Crime Prevention. Last year, Institute-sponsored researchers in Hartford, Connecticut, completed their evaluation of a neighborhood crime prevention program in the North Asylum Hill area of that city. The experimental project included changes in the physical layout of the neighborhood as well as cooperative efforts by citizens and police to prevent crime. The city rerouted traffic and closed certain streets in the area to discourage through-traffic by nonresidents and thus help to restore the neighborhood's cohesion. Hartford Police adopted new strategies, including team policing, and residents supported such crime prevention efforts as watching each other's homes. The result was a 42 percent decrease in burglary from 1976 to 1977 and a 27 percent reduction in street robberies, muggings and purse snatchings. Residents also reported that they were less fearful of these crimes.

Also completed last year was a handbook for neighborhood security which combines traditional crime prevention techniques with new approaches that entail redesigning the physical layout of a neighborhood or block. The report is intended as an aid to urban designers and planners, municipal officials, and community groups.

The Institute solicited proposals last year for a study that will synthesize results of research on crime and the environment, and evaluate the soundness of the methodologies employed. Related programs launched in Fiscal 1978 include an effort to refine the Institute-financed "defensible space" research to identify those social and environmental variables

that influence citizen surveillance, crime reporting, mutual aid, and other forms of "public-minded" behavior.

Research also was initiated to examine how offenders, citizens, and police perceive and respond to specific features of the environment. This project will attempt to identify those features that make buildings, streets, and neighborhoods likely or unlikely settings for crime.

A five-year Institute study by Northwestern University is investigating how and why certain neighborhoods and organizations adopt particular crime prevention strategies, and examining the relationship between police services and various forms of collective citizen action, and the connection between an individual's reaction to crime and his or her participation in neighborhood programs.

Other studies are focusing on how people can be recruited and their involvement maintained in crime prevention.

Career Criminals and Habitual Offenders. Studies sponsored by the Institute support the widespread belief that a small fraction of the criminal population is responsible for most crime.

Preliminary findings from a long-range study of the career criminal conducted by the Rand Corporation cover a broad spectrum of issues including patterns of criminal activity, offense rates, motivation for crime, contacts with the criminal justice system, and potential effects of incapacitation on crime rates.

The findings to date suggest that criminal careers begin in adolescence, peak during early adulthood, and end by middle age. But the researchers report a mismatch of crime and punishment for the high-rate offender. As the offender ages, his offense rate declines, but his arrest, conviction and incarceration rates tend to rise. The researchers suggest, then, that isolating the older career criminal may not produce a significant impact on crime. More substantial effects might be felt if career criminals could be identified closer to the peak of their careers — in the early 20's.

Following up on this lead, the Institute awarded funds for a study of the role of juvenile records in adult criminal proceedings. The use of juvenile records is tightly restricted, and juvenile records of serious crime usually are

not introduced into adult proceedings. Researchers will collect data to determine whether the unavailability of juvenile records in adult courts might account for the fact that young adults, in comparison with juveniles who have the same record, tend to receive lighter sentences for the same offense.

Other studies completed last year on the career criminal include: an analysis of the relationship between criminal record and case disposition and the potential effects of changes in sentencing policies on crime rates; and the effects of mandatory prison sentences on crime and prison populations.

Utilization and Deployment of Police Resources. Among the major efforts completed last year was the first phase of a study of police response time conducted in Kansas City, Missouri. The Institute published a report on the analysis of data relating to major (Part I) crimes. The analysis revealed that many citizens in Kansas City delay before reporting a crime. If reporting time could be held to two minutes or less on involvement crimes, the report said, the chance of arrest could increase nearly 10 percent.

The study found that delay in reporting to police could be traced primarily to what citizens do prior to making the call, their attitude about the importance of the incident and the need for assistance.

To determine whether those results are unique to Kansas City or are applicable to other jurisdictions, the Institute in FY 1978 awarded a grant to study citizen reporting patterns in four cities: Jacksonville-Duval County, Fla.; Peoria, Ill.; Rochester, N.Y.; and San Diego, Calif.

While the new research proceeds, the Kansas City project will continue to analyze data on Part II crimes and other calls for service. A report on the findings of this phase of the study will be published in 1979.

A research project being conducted by the Wilmington Police Department is examining the concept of split-force patrol in which one part of the patrol force responds solely to calls for service, while the other focuses on preventive patrol. The objective of the research is to analyze the various competing demands placed on the police force and to set up systems for

specifying the appropriate response to each type of demand.

In another study, the Birmingham Police Department is conducting a survey of about 200 police agencies to identify the range of alternative strategies used in responding to calls for service.

The Institute is also sponsoring a three-city field test of an integrated set of analytic techniques and management strategies intended to promote better utilization of patrol resources. This experimental patrol management program combines techniques of workload analysis, prioritization of calls for service, and crime and problem analysis which have shown promising results when implemented independently. Police managers will be trained in these techniques and the process of implementation will be studied. The outcome of the test will be determined by an independent evaluator.

Pretrial Process: Consistency, Fairness, and Delay Reduction. A wealth of information useful for identifying specific problems has been produced through Institute-sponsored research based on the automated Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS). In 1978 the Institute published results from PROMIS dealing with the police, plea bargaining, victimless crimes, and sexual assault. Other reports will be published in 1979. The reports analyze factors affecting charging decisions, the decision to dismiss, conviction rates and sentencing data, and compare characteristics of defendants and victims within case types, and how different types of crimes are handled by prosecutors.

The Institute last year published the results of the first phase of a nationwide study of plea bargaining practices. The study found wide variation in the way negotiations are handled by different professionals in the system, and much greater variation than anticipated in the extent to which plea bargaining has replaced the adjudication process.

In the second phase of the study, researchers are examining plea bargaining practices in six jurisdictions, ranging from those which place few restrictions on plea bargaining to those where the negotiation process is tightly controlled or where efforts have been made to eliminate plea bargaining.

In Washington, D.C., an analysis of PROMIS data led researchers to conclude that plea bargaining in that city may be an economical routine for approximating the outcome of an expensive trial. By creating statistical models, researchers were able to estimate what would have happened to plea bargaining defendants if they had chosen to stand trial. The results indicated that 84 percent of those who pled guilty following arrests for robbery would have been convicted at trial. Of those assault suspects who entered guilty pleas, 66 percent would have been convicted if tried; so would 69 percent of those who pled guilty following arrests for larceny, and 68 percent of those who pled guilty to burglary charges.

In most assault, larceny, and burglary cases, there was no indication that the plea bargainer received a sentencing concession in exchange for pleading guilty. Only in the robbery cases was there evidence that plea bargaining benefitted the defendant. In general, robbers convicted by guilty plea received lighter sentences than robbers convicted at trial.

Sentencing. The Institute published a report on its effort to develop and implement sentencing guidelines in several jurisdictions and awarded funds for an assessment of the guidelines in three sites. Researchers will evaluate both the implementation and the effects of the guidelines on such things as sentence severity, sentence disparity, judicial discretion, plea bargaining, prosecutorial discretion and case processing delay.

A major new effort launched in Fiscal 1978 will examine the evolving methods for building greater determinacy into sentencing. Researchers will focus on three tasks: a continuing survey and assessment of major sentencing laws and regulations proposed and enacted across the country, in terms of their theoretical foundations and relative contributions to greater fairness and consistency in sentencing; statistical comparisons within and among States on varying dimensions of determinacy; and case studies of California and Oregon, which have introduced determinate sentencing strategies.

In response to a congressional mandate, the Institute also completed a preliminary assessment of existing and future needs in correctional facilities based on a national survey. As part of the project, researchers project-

ed possible increases or decreases in prison populations that might result from various changes in sentencing policies, such as the shift toward mandatory minimums. The population forecasts will be refined in a second phase of the work now under way.

Rehabilitation. The Institute commissioned a panel of experts from the National Academy of Sciences to assemble the current knowledge about the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs and make recommendations for future research in this area.

An ongoing study is evaluating existing methods of measuring success or failure which is expected to yield a comprehensive and uniform set of definitions and methods for evaluating correctional performance.

Institute-sponsored researchers also have examined the efficacy of specific correctional programs. One study completed last year provided a scholarly review of the pros and cons of the existing system of parole. Also under way is a review of the major issues confronting adult probation. This work includes assessment of recent innovations, including "shock" probation and State programs that offer subsidies to counties to expand their use of probation in lieu of imprisonment.

The Institute also launched an indepth evaluation of the effectiveness of different forms of probation in reducing future criminal behavior. The four-year field experiment will be carried out in a single jurisdiction.

Deterrence. A study, published last year, pointed out the many methodological pitfalls encountered by researchers and suggested possible directions for future deterrence research. Based in large part on that work, the Institute solicited proposals for projects that addressed the methodological weaknesses cited in the study or that presented opportunities to evaluate the impact of changes in sanctioning policies on crime rates.

Performance Standards and Measures. During Fiscal 1978, funds were awarded to create a consortium of five research institutions whose task is to develop a coherent concept of performance in the criminal justice system. They will attempt to sort out the many-faceted, and sometimes conflicting nature of the measures used to assess the performance of specific parts of the system.

Supplementing this basic strategy is a smaller program with limited funds that studies operational performance measurement systems or the practitioner's state-of-the-art.

One grant was awarded to the New Jersey State Planning Agency to continue the evaluation efforts it has incorporated into the block grant awards decision process, which might serve as a possible model for developing standardized performance measures for LEAA discretionary programs.

In addition to the foregoing priorities, the Institute continued to finance research in other areas of police, courts, and community crime prevention, and to carry out other activities in evaluation and development and testing of new approaches. Highlights of these activities appear below.

Office of Research Programs

Police. A study of police narcotics units found a lack of organizational control of such units. Officers frequently operate by tacit, contradictory and flexible rules rather than formal operating procedures. Among the recommendations made by the study was matching agents to undercover assignments by race. Although most narcotics units studied were composed primarily of white males, minority agents appear to be more effective in penetrating many drug markets. Female agents were valuable because they aroused less suspicion than males.

Forensic Science. The Institute published the results of a research project designed to develop a proficiency testing system for crime laboratories. The tests showed that many laboratories had problems in identifying certain types of physical evidence. An ongoing program of certification for crime labs seeks to help remedy some of the deficiencies in evidence analysis. Other techniques developed or perfected under the program include a method for detecting gunshot residue and advances in bloodstain analysis.

Adjudication. Examination of alternatives to traditional methods of settling disputes has been another key concern of the Institute, which has sponsored studies of nonjudicial methods of dispute resolution now in use in Europe and the United States.

Corrections. Overcrowding in correctional institutions is a major concern. A new project will examine the effects of overcrowding on up to 2,000 inmates in Federal prisons. The research should yield information useful in dealing with the current crisis in overcrowding and in planning new facilities to replace antiquated structures that now house many offenders.

Community Crime Prevention. Emphasizing crimes of particular concern to the community, Institute research last year examined the effects of legislative decisions relating to gambling and the ways that gambling laws are enforced. In a report on consumer fraud laws, Institute-sponsored researchers concluded that State regulations governing such crimes are a patchwork system offering few avenues of redress to aggrieved consumers. Federal regulation, according to the survey, also suffers from overlapping and conflicting jurisdictions. The study recommended wider use of less formal mechanisms, such as mediation centers, instead of the cumbersome and expensive machinery of the courts to solve consumer grievances.

Other aspects of white-collar crime under study include corporate illegalities, employee theft, and fraud and abuse in government benefit programs.

Center for the Study of Crime Correlates and Determinants of Criminal Behavior. Established in 1978 as an expression of the Institute's growing commitment to basic research, the Institute supports fundamental inquiries in several of the priority areas. In addition, it administers the Research Agreements Program, which is conducting basic studies of white-collar crime, economics of crime, the habitual offender, unemployment and crime, and community reactions to crime.

The Visiting Fellowship Program, another project administered by the center, brings talented researchers to the Institute's offices to work on independent projects of their own choosing. Thus far, more than 20 scholars have participated. The Unsolicited Research Program invites criminal justice researchers to submit proposals for work on problems of their own choice. The Staff Research Program stimulates research activity among Institute staff.

Office of Program Evaluation

This Office designs and sponsors evaluations of selected criminal justice and crime prevention programs currently in use across the Nation, innovative local projects, Institute-sponsored tests of promising experimental approaches, and large-scale demonstration programs supported by LEAA.

Under the National Evaluation Program, the Office obtains practical information on the costs, benefits, and limitations of selected criminal justice and crime prevention programs now in use throughout the country. Recent reports have dealt with: policing urban mass transit systems; institutional furlough programs; juvenile diversion programs; citizen crime reporting programs; and, court information systems.

If these preliminary assessments suggest the need for further evaluation, the Office funds a more intensive study. "Phase II" evaluations are being conducted on pretrial release programs, and on different probation techniques.

One Phase II study completed last year evaluated the impact of the LEAA-funded Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) programs. The study found that the program has treated more than 60,000 persons for drug and alcohol addiction in 52 cities. The report said the TASC projects have been a positive factor in the treatment process, and offer a beneficial and cost-effective alternative for drug-abusing offenders.

The Office evaluates LEAA demonstration programs. Currently under way are assessments of the career criminal program, the community anti-crime program, and the anti-fencing "Sting" program.

The Office also finances independent evaluations of Institute-sponsored field tests of promising innovations. Programs being field-tested include: Neighborhood Justice Centers, prerelease centers, and managing criminal investigations.

Office of Research and Evaluation Methods

The Office of Research and Evaluation Methods supports projects which investigate the application of advanced analytical tech-

niques to such problems as estimating the impact of changes in criminal justice policies or procedures and measuring progress or deterioration in criminal justice. It is primarily responsible for research on two long-range priorities: deterrence and performance measures.

One methodological advance which has shown considerable promise is stochastic modeling—an analytical technique originally used in industry for forecasting and process control. During the year, researchers sponsored by the Office used stochastic modeling to conduct a preliminary analysis of the impact of Massachusetts' 1975 gun control laws.

The researchers reported that the rate of gun assaults began to decline in Boston and elsewhere in the State soon after a campaign publicizing the new law went into effect. At the same time, assaults with other weapons such as knives and clubs began to increase. Somewhat the same effect was reported for robberies. Gun robberies remained the same for 1975, but holdups involving other weapons rose markedly. In 1976, gun robberies in Boston dropped by 34 percent, while nongun armed robberies in the city, as well as elsewhere in the State, also declined. Not all of the changes may be directly attributable to the new law.

The researchers are still analyzing the data, comparing crime rates in Boston with other cities nationwide, as well as with smaller cities in Massachusetts. The project also is completing a study of criminal justice processing under the new law and interviews with police officers and judges to determine how the new law has affected their performance of their duties.

Other policy experiments being evaluated by this Office include Michigan's gun control law, Alaska's effort to abolish plea bargaining, and a special pretrial employment project in New York.

The Office also awarded 11 grants in Fiscal 1978 for other methodological studies on such problems as estimating the sizes and commission rates of offender populations, and identifying sources of inaccuracy in survey techniques.

Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination

As the Institute generates new knowledge,

this Office identifies findings with significant potential, validates them through applied research, and conveys them to appropriate audiences through a variety of dissemination techniques. The Office operates through three divisions:

Model Program Development Division

Among the products of this Division are Program Models—publications that synthesize research data, empirical experience, and expert opinion, and present the advantages and limitations of a variety of programmatic options in a particular topic area. In 1978, the Institute published Program Models on *Neighborhood Justice Centers and Prevention, Detection and Correction of Corruption in Local Government*.

Field test designs specify the essential elements of a model program, as well as its objectives, and operation and management information.

In helping the Institute to fulfill its broad dissemination mandate, the Division also gleanes knowledge from the practical world of criminal justice operations. A principle vehicle for this is the Exemplary Projects program, which identifies outstanding local projects, independently validates their results, and brings them to the attention of practitioners and policymakers. Twenty-nine such programs have earned the "exemplary" label.

Training and Testing Division

The Training and Testing Division monitors field tests of Institute-designed experiments, sponsors national training in advanced concepts for criminal justice executives, and supports specialized approaches for transferring relevant knowledge to specific target audiences.

This is done through training workshops, special national workshops, and the Host program, which gives local officials a chance to spend some time at the site of a successful criminal justice project, learning how it oper-

ates on a day-to-day basis.

Reference and Dissemination Division

This Division is responsible for the publication and distribution of Institute research and evaluation findings, the development of special information on Institute programs for target audiences, and for providing information on all facets of criminal justice through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

NCJRS is the Institute's national and international clearinghouse for information on law enforcement and criminal justice. Its computerized data base can provide quick response to individual queries on criminal justice topics. For further information write:

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Box 6000

Rockville, Maryland 20850

One special informational service of this Division helps law enforcement agencies to make informed decisions on purchases of equipment, a major budget item. The Division supports an Equipment Technology Center to supervise testing and evaluation of particularly significant items of equipment. A corollary effort is the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, which researches and develops performance standards for equipment. Last year, the Equipment Technology Center supervised testing of the increasingly available commercial body armor for police.

Under carefully controlled laboratory conditions, 53 models of the body armor were tested, and the results showed that 25 did not comply with the standard. Results of the test were released at the annual conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and were presented in a report to law enforcement officials throughout the country. Manufacturers whose garments did not meet the standard were invited to submit improved models for testing. Those results will be published in an updated "consumer's report."

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention coordinates the efforts of Federal, State, and local governments to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, and improve juvenile justice.

The Office is comprised of the National Institute of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which supports research and training; and two Divisions—the Special Emphasis Division and the Technical Assistance and Formula Grants Division.

In addition, the Office is assisted by two groups created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974: the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the National Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The Coordinating Council reviews programs for compliance with LEAA regulations regarding the deinstitutionalization of juvenile nonoffenders, including status offenders and dependent and neglected children, and the separation of juveniles from adults in correctional facilities.

The National Advisory Committee works closely with the Office to provide leadership and coordination in developing and implementing methods for preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency; and developing and conducting programs to prevent delinquency, divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system, and provide alternatives to institutionalization. In addition, it strives to improve the quality of juvenile justice in the United States, and to increase the capacity of State and local governments, and public and private agencies, to conduct effective juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and rehabilitation programs; and to provide research, evaluation, and training services in the field of delinquency prevention.

Technical Assistance and Formula Grants Division

A primary responsibility of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is

to provide formula grants to States and territories, allocated on the basis of their relative population under 18. These funds are to be used to increase the capacity of State and local governments, as well as public and private agencies, to develop juvenile justice programs which reflect the goals of the Juvenile Justice Act, as amended.

Fifty States and territories participated in the formula grant program in Fiscal 1978. Thirty-seven of these have participated continuously since the passage of the Act in 1974. Each has established a system for monitoring compliance with the formula grant program requirements. These requirements are:

- To ensure that, within five years after submission of the initial plan, no status offenders and nonoffenders, such as dependent and neglected children, will be held in juvenile detention and correctional facilities. Seventy-five percent compliance with this requirement must be achieved within three years after submission of the initial plan.

- To ensure the separation of delinquents, status offenders, and nonoffenders from incarcerated adults in detention and correctional facilities.

In addition to the formula funds made available to each participating State, the Division provided additional resources to State and local units of government and private and public agencies for activities which support the deinstitutionalization and separation mandates. The Division awarded over \$6 million in reverted Fiscal 1977 and 1978 formula funds to support 60 discretionary grants, totaling up to \$200,000 each. Further financial support was given to participating States as a supplement to their Fiscal 1978 formula grant allocation. The total supplement was \$10,133,000.

In addition to formula and supplemental grants, the Division provides technical assistance to Federal, State, and local governments; courts, public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals, to plan, establish, fi-

nance, operate, and evaluate juvenile justice programs. The Division provides the assistance either directly, or through grants and contracts with public and private agencies in such areas as education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation. Currently, the Division is providing technical assistance through its staff and four national contractors.

Of primary focus during Fiscal 1978, was technical assistance to States to help them comply with the deinstitutionalization and separation of adults and juveniles mandates.

In addition, the Division developed and distributed a *Monitoring Policy and Practices Handbook* for State Planning Agencies, State advisory groups, and other groups involved in monitoring for compliance with formula grant requirements. The manual is intended to aid the consistent development and implementation of an accurate system of compliance monitoring. It includes policy regarding monitoring, guidelines under the Juvenile Justice Act, legal opinions, and information regarding monitoring authority, data collection, inspection methods, violation reporting procedures, and citizen involvement.

Special Emphasis Division

The Special Emphasis Division develops and supports programs in four major areas:

- Alternatives to incarceration, including the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, diversion of juveniles from the criminal justice system, and use of restitution.
- Prevention of juvenile delinquency, including programs to help disadvantaged youths develop social and vocational skills, reduce crime and violence in the schools, and help youths cope with their environment while improving the ability of youth-serving agencies to respond to the needs of youths.
- Youth advocacy, including protection of youth rights, and increased responsiveness of community service systems to the needs of youths.
- Model programs, including programs to prevent and control delin-

quency by responding to special needs, developing innovative service approaches, supporting continuation of effective projects, and replicating model exemplary projects

In Fiscal 1978, the Division awarded 15 grants totaling \$6,241,208 to 44 cities to support programs serving approximately 14,000 juveniles. It also awarded \$7,569,111 in unsolicited proposals for projects to prevent and control juvenile delinquency.

In addition, five projects were continued to support the deinstitutionalization of status offenders. Several diversion projects also were financed.

The Division issued a guideline on "Restitution, An Alternative to Incarceration," to which 116 applicants responded. By the end of the fiscal year, 24 restitution projects had been financed at a cost of \$13,244,532.

A School Resource Center Request for Proposal was developed, written, and published in the Federal Register. The proposal provides for the development of a national school resource network with four regional centers to provide training and technical assistance to help schools reduce violence and vandalism.

In addition, a position paper on alternative education was developed and disseminated for comment.

National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJJD) collects, assesses, synthesized, and disseminates information on juvenile delinquency. It conducts research, and develops and evaluates delinquency prevention and treatment programs. In addition, it provides training for persons working or preparing to work with youth, and develops and implements standards for the administration of juvenile justice.

Clearinghouse. During Fiscal 1978, the Institute accomplished most of the design work for a clearinghouse to be financed during 1979. This clearinghouse will provide State, local, and individual audiences with materials, sources of information, and assistance to ac-

comply with the priority mandates of the Juvenile Justice Act and objectives of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

It will be integrated with the Office's Assessment Centers, which, in Fiscal 1978, produced assessment reports on such topics as secure detention and alternatives to its use, status offenders, juvenile prostitution and child pornography, group homes, alternative programs for female offenders, legal issues in diversion, and a summary volume on juvenile delinquency in the United States.

Research, Program Development, and Evaluation. A major part of the research effort during Fiscal 1978 was concentrated on serious juvenile crime. Projects focused on the relative involvement of youth in serious/violent juvenile crime, the nature of juvenile delinquent careers, youth gang violence, and the provision of secure care in community-based programs.

The seven-year evaluation of Massachusetts' statewide deinstitutionalization of its juvenile training schools was completed. Its results indicate that only a small proportion—11 percent—of youths presently incarcerated cannot be deinstitutionalized.

Other Fiscal 1978 research efforts included learning disabilities and delinquency, delinquency and drug use, victimization, comingling of serious and nonserious juvenile offenders in correctional programs, waiver of juveniles to adult court, interstate placement of children, availability of subsidies for deinstitutionalization efforts, and information system development.

The landmark study of delinquency in Illinois was completed. It called into question a number of common notions about delinquency and shed new light on factors related to delinquent behavior.

During Fiscal 1978, a major new project was begun which involves an examination of the extent to which juveniles are afforded due process in the course of juvenile justice system processing.

Major program design work undertaken during Fiscal 1978 was focused on youth advocacy, in preparation for the Office's Fiscal 1979 initiative in this area. Work continued on the program development and evaluation of the Office's major action programs: deinstitutionalization of status offenders, diversion, prevention, school crime, and restitution. An evaluation of LEAA's Family Violence Program also was initiated.

Three evaluations and a cost analysis of selected projects have indicated that services for status offenders can be provided at a much lower cost than traditional juvenile justice system processing.

Training. A major Institute activity during Fiscal 1978 was the development of a large-scale program of training in law-related education which will be financed early in Fiscal 1979. These projects, totaling \$2.5 million, will inform youths of their rights and responsibilities under the law.

In addition, a nationwide program of training on deinstitutionalization was launched. It signaled the Office's movement into a new phase of its deinstitutionalization efforts: expansion of this work to encompass all but 10 to 15 percent of youths presently incarcerated.

Standards. During Fiscal 1978, the Institute devoted increased attention to reviewing juvenile justice standards developed by Federal and State agencies, and national organizations for their consistency with the principles and mandates of the Juvenile Justice Act.

Continued support was provided to the Institute for Judicial Administration/American Bar Association Juvenile Justice Standards Project. Support also was provided for a symposium on standards. One assessment of new State legislation incorporating some of the standards' recommendations was undertaken in California, and a separate project was launched which focused on standards implementation.

NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS SERVICE

NCJISS conducts programs to facilitate the development of modern communications and information systems in State and local criminal justice agencies. It maintains major national criminal justice statistical series, and supports State criminal justice statistical programs. In addition, NCJISS is responsible for enduring individual privacy and systems security in information systems and statistical research financed by LEAA.

NCJISS is divided into three units:

Statistics Division

The Division provides information about crime and criminal justice to the public, and to Federal, State, and local agencies. It is divided into two branches: the National Branch, which coordinates nationwide statistical efforts; and the State Branch, which supports State efforts.

Fiscal 1978 activities included:

National Branch

As part of the **National Crime Survey** (NCS), conducted under an agreement with the Bureau of the Census, an annual report on criminal victimization, a comparison of 1975 and 1976 victimization findings, and a report on 1974 victimization surveys in 13 cities were released.

During Fiscal 1978, LEAA reviewed the goals, and collection levels of the NCS. Based on its findings, a five-year research program is being developed to redesign the survey.

A **National Criminal Justice Data Archive** has been established at the University of Michigan to make machine-readable data on crime and the criminal justice system widely available in an easy-to-use form. The archive also provides technical assistance to users.

Under the **National Prisoner Statistics** program, reports were released on the number and movement of prisoners in State and Federal correctional institutions, and on the status of the death penalty in each State. *Capital Punishment 1977: Advance Report* showed that at the end of 1977, 33 States had laws authorizing the

death penalty, and, for the first time in almost ten years, one person was executed.

A report on *Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1976* was produced which showed that public expenditures for criminal justice increased 14.1 percent in 1976 to a record \$19.7 billion. A related publication, *Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971-1976* also was released.

Two reports were produced containing data on juvenile institutions: *Children in Custody—Advance Report of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility Census of 1975*; and *Children in Custody—A Report on the Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facility*, which compares 1971 and 1973 data.

A *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1977* was produced. It contains material on the nature and distribution of criminal offenses, the characteristics of arrested persons, the court processing of defendants, and a description of correctional system inmates.

The Nation's first comprehensive survey of *State and Local Probation and Parole Systems* was published, as well as a national survey of *State and Local Prosecution and Civil Attorney Systems*.

The **Uniform Parole Reports** program was restructured to improve the quality and timeliness of data. Data will now be published by State, and will include population, movement, and administrative information.

A *Cross-City Comparison of Felony Case Processing* was prepared and published.

A report on the costs and coverage of a national program to **Compensate Victims of Violent Crime** was released.

Preliminary analysis of the block grant application formula that is part of the LEAA reauthorization legislation was completed. Plans are being made to continue the analysis when final 1977 expenditure data become available.

State Branch

The State Programs Branch administers the **Comprehensive Data Systems** (CDS) program,

which encourages States to collect comprehensive, standardized, criminal justice information for use by various criminal justice planning agencies. In Fiscal 1978, the following awards were made under the CDS program:

- Thirty-two initial or continuation grants were awarded to support State Statistical Analysis Centers. Forty-one States have established the centers.

- Thirteen initial or continuation grants were awarded to support Offender-Based Transaction Statistics and Computerized Criminal Histories (OBTS-CCH), which tracks offenders through the criminal justice system. Twenty-five States are currently in some phase of implementation.

- Seven Uniform Crime Reports grants were awarded. The collection of UCR data is currently a State responsibility in 44 States.

In addition, proposed revisions to the CDS guidelines were published and distributed for comment, and the first standards for OBTS reporting were completed.

Systems Development Division

The Systems Development Division develops, tests, evaluates, and transfers information and communication systems which help criminal justice agencies improve their operations and management. It also supports integrated national information reporting and analysis.

Major Systems Development Division Fiscal 1978 activities included:

Information Systems

The **Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS)** was implemented in five additional jurisdictions. Twenty jurisdictions now have operational systems, and 51 additional jurisdictions are in the planning or transfer stage. PROMIS was restructured, during the year, to allow it to operate on a minicomputer as well as on a large-scale computer. Work also was begun on the design and implementation of PROMIS in juvenile and appellate court systems.

Nine States were awarded grants to implement **Statewide Judicial Information Systems (SJIS)**. Information generated from the systems

helps States improve court operations and management. Twenty-three States are currently implementing the systems.

A pilot **Jail Accounting Microcomputer System (JAMS)** was developed and successfully implemented in one county jail. A JAMS transfer package is being developed for implementation and testing at two additional jails. JAMS helps small and medium-sized jails book prisoners, and track their location, status, and characteristics.

Ten States are implementing **Offender-Based State Corrections Information Systems (OBSCIS)**. Currently, 33 States are participating, which encompass more than 75 percent of the total prisoners in State custody.

In addition, a basic OBSCIS software package was designed to reduce State development time and cost, and to help standardize the system. The package was tested and implemented in Iowa and is undergoing final testing in Connecticut. Four more States will install the package in Fiscal 1979.

A grant for the **Probation Management Information System (PROBAMIS)** project was awarded to the New York State Planning Agency. Systems designs are being developed for possible transfer to other States with similar organizational structures.

Development and testing of a **Computer-Assisted Transportation Index Service (CAPTIS)** was completed in Fiscal 1978. Approximately 20 States are entering data into CAPTIS files to identify prisoners who need transport to other jurisdictions. Training will be provided to States to expand CAPTIS nationwide.

The **Crime Analysis Systems Support (CASS)** project was initiated in Fiscal 1978 to support the Integrated Criminal Apprehension and Career Criminal Programs by identifying crime analysis functions that can be cost-effectively automated. A *Requirements Analysis Document* was produced to provide descriptions of seven basic crime analysis functions. This document will be tested in two sites.

A **Standardized Crime Reporting System (SCRS)** has been developed. Technical assistance is being provided to five jurisdictions to implement it.

Communications Systems

In Fiscal 1978, the design of a trial 911

emergency telephone system for Alameda County, California, was completed. Partial operation began in July. Approximately 750 communities are now served by "Dial 9-1-1" emergency number telephone systems.

The Division financed a project to promote the use of a **900 MHz radio frequency spectrum** system used by public safety mobile radio operators, and to compile standards for a 900 MHz mobile communications system.

State Criminal Justice Communications (STACOM) projects in two States were analyzed. Improvements were designed, and will be implemented. In addition, a mathematical model was developed to estimate the cost of proposed designs for STACOM systems.

Technical Assistance

During Fiscal 1978, the Criminal Justice Information Clearinghouse provided information from its automated directory of criminal justice information systems to several hundred client agencies, and provided onsite assistance to more than 70 agencies. At least \$1 million has been saved by using the clearinghouse.

A grant was awarded to the Associated Public Safety Communications Officers, Inc., (APCO) to help law enforcement agencies improve their communications systems. A grant was awarded to the Jet Propulsion Laboratory

to provide similar assistance on a long-term basis.

Privacy and Security Staff

In 1977, the LEAA regulations on privacy and security of criminal history information were amended to extend the deadline for State compliance until March 31, 1978. They also established procedures to permit States to request an additional extension within a specified time frame.

To help States achieve compliance, the Privacy and Security Staff awarded grants to help States develop and implement procedures for safeguarding the privacy of criminal history information. It also awarded a contract to develop a computerized cost analysis model to help States estimate the cost of compliance. In addition, eight documents describing LEAA policies and regulations on privacy and security were prepared and distributed nationwide.

The Staff also awarded grants to develop a user's manual for investigating computer-related crime, to investigate information processing needs of white-collar crime prosecutors, and to investigate methods of using computers to deal with fraud against the government in public assistance programs.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME PROGRAMS

The Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs was created by the Crime Control Act of 1976 to assist community organizations, neighborhood groups, and individual citizens become actively involved in activities designed to prevent crime, reduce the fear of crime, and improve the administration of justice. It finances and provides technical assistance to community-oriented anti-crime programs, creates mechanisms for the exchange of information between community groups engaged in anti-crime activities, and coordinates its efforts with other Federal agencies and programs designed to promote citizen awareness and involvement to prevent crime.

The Office has three divisions: the Community Anti-Crime Programs Division, the Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program Division, and the Governmental and External Affairs Division.

Community Anti-Crime Programs Division

The Community Anti-Crime Programs Division provides financial and technical assistance to citizens' groups to help them develop crime prevention programs which are responsive to the needs of their individual communities.

At the start of Fiscal 1978, the Division conducted orientation workshops in 22 cities around the Nation to help community groups apply for assistance under the community anti-crime program. Some 150 community anti-crime projects were financed during the year, which encompass virtually every major city in the country and several rural areas. Project activities include escort services for the elderly, neighborhood watches, community patrols, victim assistance, anti-arson efforts, rape prevention, services for juveniles and ex-offenders, crisis intervention, and police-community relations improvement. Many grantees are expanding their programs in an effort to address the root causes of crime—poor housing, nondelivery of social services, and unemployment.

The Division also helped the grantees plan and manage their programs. It provided assist-

ance in fiscal and personnel management, community organization techniques, crime prevention methods, and coordinating program activities with local government agencies. In addition to providing assistance to grantees, the Division is sponsoring a one-week training course in community organizing for all rejected applicants. Under a grant to the Texas Crime Prevention Institute, approximately 600 community representatives will receive this training.

While it is still too early for any formal evaluation of the program, the success of some projects is encouraging. In Philadelphia, a park which had become a haven for gangs is being used as a community gathering place. In New York's lower east side, a group's anti-crime efforts have become the cornerstone upon which extensive efforts to restore abandoned buildings with funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development are under way. In Denver, an imaginative multimedia campaign has involved thousands of citizens in the fight against crime. And in Iowa, a program dealing with the unique problems of rural crime is beginning to show results.

A formal evaluation of the program is being conducted by LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. This will be completed early in 1980. The results should provide the first comprehensive analysis of community crime prevention activities and the role of citizens in improving their own communities.

Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program Division

This Division is responsible for implementing the Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program. The program is a successor to many crime prevention programs and research financed by LEAA, each of which was designed to test the validity of a single crime prevention technique or theory.

Techniques which have proven successful in preventing crimes against persons and property are combined in this program with techniques designed to deter young persons from criminal pursuits and reduce anti-social behavior.

Since the beginning of the program, technical assistance has been provided to cities to help them coordinate available criminal justice and other government resources—social service agencies, schools, housing agencies, employment services, and juvenile advocacy programs and services—in a concentrated prevention effort. The Division also has helped to enlist and integrate business, industry, citizen, civic and neighborhood organizations, and other private resources in a working partnership with local criminal justice and government agencies to prevent crime.

During Fiscal 1978, four cities—Oakland, California; Portland, Oregon; Newark, New Jersey; and Minneapolis, Minnesota—received financing to implement crime prevention activities at the local level using a wide array of resources.

In early Fiscal 1979, three additional cities—Salt Lake City, Utah; Atlanta, Georgia; and Jackson, Mississippi—also will participate in the program. Later in the year an additional 15 cities will be selected through a national competition to implement comprehensive crime prevention programs in their jurisdictions. All of these jurisdictions will receive intensive technical assistance throughout their program implementation efforts.

Governmental and External Affairs Division

The Governmental and External Affairs Divi-

sion was established to implement the congressional mandate of the Office to "...coordinate its activities with other Federal agencies and programs (including the Community Relations Division of the Department of Justice) designed to encourage and assist citizen participation in Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice activities. . ."

In carrying out this responsibility for developing and maintaining interagency coordination, the Division has initiated working agreements with other Federal agencies and their subunits with specific interests in community anti-crime programming. They are: the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Interagency Urban Initiatives Crime Prevention Program, the Department of Labor's Analysis of CETA Prime Sponsors Employment and Training Activities in the Criminal Justice Field, and the Urban Reinvestment Task Force's Neighborhood Preservation Program.

Complementing these efforts to involve other government agencies are several initiatives being undertaken with private foundations interested in neighborhood improvement projects in order to identify areas of common purpose and attempt to target government and private resources.

The Division also is working with the National Advertising Council in its multi-million-dollar community crime prevention media campaign.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Office of Criminal Justice Education and Training (OCJET) is responsible for LEAA's criminal justice manpower planning and educational program development. It has two divisions: the Planning and Analysis Division, and the Program Development Division.

Planning and Analysis Division

OCJET's Planning and Analysis Division identifies criminal justice manpower needs. It develops programs to respond to those needs, including training and technical assistance.

The Division's Fiscal 1978 activities included:

- o Completion of the initial analysis of the *National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System*. LEAA's educational programs are being restructured to address the manpower needs identified in the survey.

- o Completion of a report on LEAA's training policy. It assessed past, current, and planned training program development, particularly as it addressed manpower needs.

- o The California Commission on Police Officer Standards and Training conducted job analysis research to help establish job-related employment practices. It also is producing manuals describing law enforcement selection standards which will be distributed nationwide.

- o The Florida Police Standards and Training Commission received LEAA support to study entry-level law enforcement manpower and expenditure needs.

Program Development Division

The Program Development Division administers programs developed by the Planning and Analysis Division, including manpower planning and technical assistance programs, the training program, and all LEAA's educational programs—the Internship Program, the Gradu-

ate Research Fellowship Program, the Educational Development Program, and the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP). Each year, the four educational programs support the improvement of criminal justice education at approximately 1,000 educational institutions across the Nation.

In Fiscal 1978, the Division supported programs in the following areas:

- o The National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training to compile a monograph on police officer standards and training in the United States.

- o The University of South Florida to conduct a national workshop on police selection to facilitate communication among behavioral scientists engaged in research on police selection, and to increase dissemination of research findings to law enforcement administrators.

- o The Police Foundation to conduct a national symposium on higher education for police officers.

- o The Boy Scouts of America to develop additional Law Enforcement Explorer Posts.

Internship Program

The Internship Program provides maximum weekly stipends of \$65 to criminal justice students working for criminal justice agencies during the summer recess or while on leave from an academic degree program. It is designed to enhance a student's academic experience by providing an opportunity to acquire a working knowledge of the practical aspects of the criminal justice system. In addition, the program provides agencies with qualified personnel who can be recruited to meet manpower needs.

In Fiscal 1978, \$298,440 to assist approximately 500 students was awarded to America University, Armstrong State College, Bismarck Junior College, Florida International University, La Salle College, Rockhurst College, State University College—Utica/Rome, University of

Maryland, University of Texas at Arlington, Virginia Commonwealth University, and West Virginia State College.

Graduate Research Fellowship Program

LEAA's Graduate Research Fellowship Program encourages the development of educators and researchers needed by the criminal justice system. A maximum fellowship of \$10,000 is awarded for one year to support the fellow and his or her dependents, major project costs, and some university fees. Doctoral candidates prepared to write dissertations in a crime-related area submit concept papers describing the project and a proposed budget to OCJET. The papers are reviewed by qualified criminal justice academicians and LEAA specialists.

Proposals are judged on the basis of the perceived need for the subject matter in the criminal justice body of knowledge, the originality of the research, the quality and feasibility of the methodology, the practical applicability of the findings, and the applicant's qualifications to produce an acceptable dissertation. In Fiscal 1978, LEAA encouraged proposals to improve research and evaluation methodologies for innovative criminal justice programs, and criminal justice services, or manpower planning and development. Through the competitive Graduate Research Fellowship Program, 28 doctoral candidates received fellowships totalling \$225,190.

Educational Development Program

During Fiscal 1978, Educational Development Program funds supported the improvement of the quality of criminal justice education programs and the educational response to criminal justice manpower needs.

Grants were awarded to study the feasibility of developing an educational needs assessment model, and the possibility of developing manpower planning techniques for criminal justice agencies; and to design and implement a computerized system for storing and retrieving manpower data that can be used by criminal justice planners.

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences, in conjunction with the American Society of

Criminology, received an award to continue to develop minimum academic standards for criminal justice and criminology programs. The Commission's findings will help upgrade the quality of criminal justice programs and also assist LEAA direct LEEP funds to institutions with quality programs.

The Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale was selected to develop a model master's degree curriculum in criminal justice planning, analysis, research and evaluation. In addition, some preparatory work will be performed at the doctoral level.

The State University of New York at Albany is conducting criminal justice training and fellowship programs to help increase the number of minority persons who are qualified to teach or work in criminal justice planning, evaluation, and research. Positive Futures, Inc., a consortium of nine predominantly black institutions, is developing baccalaureate-level criminal justice programs at minority colleges and universities.

New York University is conducting a study of the impact of education on police in different organizational settings. Changes in attitude and performance are being assessed.

American University conducted a survey to assess the existence and magnitude of the influence of LEEP on other sources of funding for criminal justice degree programs.

East Central Oklahoma State University is developing and implementing a human resources baccalaureate program for correctional personnel.

Law Enforcement Education Program

LEEP is an academic assistance program that provides grants to eligible institutions of higher education for financial assistance to criminal justice students. It is designed to improve and strengthen the system by improving the educational level of criminal justice practitioners. Full-time criminal justice personnel enrolled in a degree program that will enhance professional competence can receive grants of up to \$400 per academic semester or \$250 per academic quarter to defray the cost of tuition and fees. Maximum loans of \$2,200 are available to both inservice criminal justice students

and preservice students enrolled full-time in programs leading to degrees directly related to law enforcement and criminal justice.

LEEP awards are directed toward institutions whose programs are responsive to the human resource needs identified by LEAA. During Fiscal 1978, special consideration was given to those institutions whose programs were most responsive to State manpower needs and the five initiatives identified by the *National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System*. These are: to increase the number of graduate students planning to teach in the criminal justice field; improve the educational preparation of criminal justice managers; support

the development and implementation of improved approaches to juvenile justice education; support the development and implementation of improved approaches to corrections education; and increase the number of minorities and women seeking employment in the criminal justice field.

To help fulfill LEAA's commitment to conduct an extensive assessment of LEEP, OCJET began an evaluation of criteria for institutions participating in LEEP, and their compliance. Data generated by the evaluation will be used to direct future LEEP policy, and provide technical assistance to LEEP institutions.

Distribution of Law Enforcement Education Program Funds

Fiscal Year 1978

State	Amount	No. of Institutions	State	Amount	No. of Institutions
Alabama.....	\$797,550	23	Nebraska.....	177,518	6
Alaska.....	30,525	2	Nevada.....	144,785	6
Arizona.....	445,882	14	New Hampshire.....	117,368	1
Arkansas.....	207,237	14	New Jersey.....	1,413,440	28
California.....	3,909,163	37	New Mexico.....	226,413	6
Colorado.....	524,375	15	New York.....	3,983,771	73
Connecticut.....	388,506	12	North Carolina.....	629,040	25
Delaware.....	158,500	6	North Dakota.....	99,800	4
District of Columbia.....	539,700	4	Ohio.....	1,509,617	33
Florida.....	2,185,480	40	Oklahoma.....	471,166	23
Georgia.....	627,980	28	Oregon.....	444,040	18
Hawaii.....	142,220	6	Pennsylvania.....	2,000,460	33
Idaho.....	34,990	4	Rhode Island.....	80,258	4
Illinois.....	1,530,160	52	South Carolina.....	483,750	13
Indiana.....	799,450	15	South Dakota.....	125,000	5
Iowa.....	464,322	19	Tennessee.....	433,810	15
Kansas.....	387,479	16	Texas.....	2,024,106	78
Kentucky.....	542,920	12	Utah.....	241,000	3
Louisiana.....	632,965	15	Vermont.....	76,316	6
Maine.....	110,000	6	Virginia.....	454,150	26
Maryland.....	968,000	17	Washington.....	583,187	25
Massachusetts.....	1,344,758	29	West Virginia.....	94,900	8
Michigan.....	2,121,651	45	Wisconsin.....	530,937	19
Minnesota.....	248,076	21	Wyoming.....	45,854	6
Mississippi.....	278,115	12	Puerto Rico.....	263,800	4
Missouri.....	1,148,833	28	Virgin Islands.....	10,100	1
Montana.....	64,146	6			
			Total.....	\$37,297,569	967

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE

The Office of Civil Rights Compliance enforces the civil rights responsibilities of recipients of LEAA funds. It conducts complaint investigations and compliance reviews, and monitors technical assistance contracts.

It also is responsible for reviewing discretionary grant applications in excess of \$500,000 to make sure they contain adequate civil rights components. During Fiscal 1978, the Office increased its compliance efforts through satisfactory resolutions of complaints, cash settlements for complainants, an aggressive compliance review program, an increase in the review of grant applications in excess of \$500,000, and affirmative action programs for recipients of more than \$250,000.

In Fiscal 1978, extensive compliance reviews of the Hartford, Connecticut, Police Department; Tennessee Department of Safety; Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department; El Paso, Texas, Police Department; Salt Lake City, Utah, Police Department; Dade County, Florida, Department of Public Safety; and the South Dakota State Prison were undertaken. These reviews included an analysis of operational and personnel policies, practices and procedures, and

concluded with a determination of the agency's operation with regard to civil rights. As a result of these reviews, two resolution agreements were signed and others are in the process of preparation or negotiation.

Seventeen notices of noncompliance advising of possible fund suspension if compliance was not secured within the statutory time frames were issued to Governors and Chief Executives. The issues were resolved without the need for fund suspension.

During Fiscal 1978, 105 cases were resolved, resulting in over \$20,000 in cash settlements to complainants in six cases.

During the year, the Office has tried to improve its effectiveness in compliance activities. It has coordinated its activities with other Federal civil rights agencies, and conducted joint investigations to hasten the investigation and resolution of complaints.

In addition, OCRC has developed a management information system to measure staff time devoted to investigations and evaluate Office progress. Currently, complaint activity is the sole area of OCRC responsibility that has been computerized.

OFFICE OF AUDIT AND INVESTIGATION

The Office of Audit and Investigation is operationally independent of other LEAA offices. It has the responsibility to audit and review all grants and contracts awarded by LEAA. It investigates alleged irregularities, conducts special inquiries which it coordinates with other Federal and State investigative agencies, and provides training and technical assistance to State and local audit agencies.

The Office also has the responsibility for audits of 57 State criminal justice planning agencies (SPAs), 20 other State agencies, and 92 nongovernmental units—a substantial increase over previous years. Most of the nongovernmental units are private, nonprofit criminal justice organizations. In addition, the Office coordinates the audits of LEAA contracts and grants performed by other Federal and State audit agencies.

Since October 1977, the Office of Audit and Investigation has been reorganized into two headquarters divisions—the Management Review and Analysis Division and the Central Audit Operations Division, an Investigation Staff, and five area audit offices—Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Sacramento, and Washington, D.C. Staffing levels at the area offices have been increased to meet the expanded audit and program review demand.

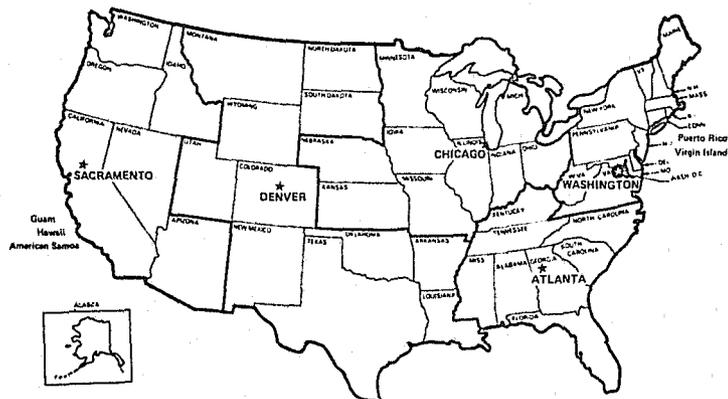
During the year, the Office revised its training program for auditors responsible for auditing SPAs and their subgrantees. Instead of conducting a combined two-week training

course for State and SPA auditors, the Office has established two separate one-week courses, one for SPA auditors auditing subgrantees and the other for State auditors auditing the SPA. In Fiscal 1978, 96 State and SPA auditors participated in the two training courses. In addition, a two-day seminar was held for the heads of the State audit agencies to explain the new LEAA training program, and to exchange ideas and discuss common problems concerning the audit of LEAA programs and projects.

In past years, audits of SPAs were accomplished primarily by OAI audit teams. During Fiscal 1978, most SPA audits were conducted by State auditors. To strengthen State audit capabilities and to assure the effectiveness and completeness of audit coverage, OAI is continuing to provide technical assistance to the State audit teams. These cooperative auditing programs, in addition to the specialized auditor training, are innovative and unique approaches to assuring effective audit performance responsive to the LEAA audit requirements. As the States assume responsibility for auditing their block grant programs, they help eliminate the need for a large staff of LEAA auditors.

During Fiscal 1978, the Office issued 458 audit reports, closed 69 investigations, and coordinated the response to 20 General Accounting Office and Department of Justice audit reports covering various LEAA activities.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION AREA AUDIT AND PROGRAM REVIEW OFFICES



OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The Office of General Counsel's primary mission is to meet LEAA's legal needs. It provides legal opinions, interpretations, and advice as requested on LEAA activities, such as the Agency's authorization, appropriation legislation, regulations and guidelines. It also provides legal advice on the resolution of audit findings. It has primary responsibility for drafting legislative proposals and regulations. It drafts and reviews contractual documents for legal sufficiency and provides advice on legal matters concerning grants, contracts and all other aspects of Federal law.

The Office has legal responsibilities relating to the Crime Control Act, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act, the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act, the National Environmental Protection Act, the Federal Advisory Committee Act, and various other laws and regulations pertaining to grant programs.

It is responsible for conducting administrative investigations, and for representing the Agency in adjudicatory, compliance and civil rights hearings, and in litigation affecting LEAA.

The Office is the review body for any protests involving LEAA grants and contracts. It is often requested by other agencies to render informal technical assistance in the emerging legal field of procurement contracts under Federal grants.

In Fiscal 1978, the Office represented LEAA in 105 litigation actions including 12 court cases, 31 administrative investigations of appeals from grant denials, nine administrative investigations into alleged noncompliance, six administrative hearings, seven contract protests, one civil rights hearing, and two EEO hearings.

The Office issued 11 formal legal opinions relating to the Crime Control Act and the Juvenile Justice Act, three legal opinions relating to the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act, and 10 PSOB appeal memoranda.

It published the *Legislative History of the Crime Control Act of 1976*.

The Office was actively involved in the

drafting of the Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1978 which would involve a major reorganization of the Federal criminal justice assistance, research, and statistics efforts and is intended to result in the establishment of an Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) in the Department of Justice.

The Office revised several regulations to update their provisions. The Civil Rights Regulations (Subpart D) were revised to make them fully applicable to programs conducted with Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act funds. The Equal Employment Opportunity Program Regulations (Subpart E) were revised to reflect amendments in the Crime Control Act since 1973 and to conform with the Civil Rights Regulations (Subpart D). The Criminal Justice Information Systems Regulations were revised to extend the time for compliance. Also, the Office published *Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies* in the Federal Register to inform the public about LEAA policy regarding the protection of privacy and political rights of citizens under LEAA criminal intelligence system grants.

The Model Procurement Code has been completed and will be presented to the American Bar Association General Assembly for final action in February, 1979. There are 10 pilot jurisdictions and two jurisdictions which have adopted the code.

The Office reviewed approximately 50 files regarding denials of information under the Freedom of Information Act and 404 PSOB claims files for legal sufficiency.

In April, 1978, representatives of the Office of General Counsel and the PSOB Office met with five leading medical authorities to determine the level at which carbon monoxide inhalation should be considered a "substantial factor" in a public safety officer's death. The panel's conclusions of 15 percent for smokers and 10 percent for nonsmokers enables both Offices to resolve a significant problem in the administration of the PSOB Act.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

The Office of the Comptroller is the principal advisor to the Administrator on the financial management of LEAA. It is responsible for establishing Agency policy concerning financial management, planning and administering the budget, operating an agencywide accounting and reporting system, supervising contract activity, formulating procedures for the financial administration of grants, and providing technical assistance and training to the LEAA program offices, State Planning Agencies, and other grantees in financial management, grant administration, budgeting, accounting, and contracting. It also monitors LEAA operating components' compliance with financial and grants management regulations and directives.

The Office also is responsible for providing data processing support for LEAA in the development of its information systems. These include internal, functionally-oriented systems, as well as national level grant management and criminal justice statistical systems which provide information to the 56 States and territories, the United States Congress, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Government Accounting Office (GAO), and LEAA program managers. Improvements have been made to the internal automated accounting system to facilitate the processing and monitoring of the financial reports.

A new internal system, the Office of Civil Rights Compliance Tracking System, was developed and implemented. The system tracks the review stages of civil rights complaints against recipients of LEAA LEAA funds. Data such as the type of discrimination, employment, facilities, services, issue and resolution are maintained.

To assist the State Planning Agencies in developing and maintaining accurate financial and grant monitoring information, the Office financed, coordinated, and monitored the development and installation of State level Management Information Systems (MIS). MIS will systematically gather a uniform set of data elements on grants financed by LEAA. The data base can be used to provide a wide variety of reports on current and completed grants. In Fiscal 1978, grants were awarded to 17 States

to implement MIS and to hire systems analysts. The New York, Arkansas, and Louisiana systems are operational and are being used as prototype systems for replication in other States. Three regional meetings and one national meeting were held in which LEAA and SPA staff participated to discuss the program. The SPA/LEAA reporting requirements study group, which grew out of the national forum, is attempting to consolidate the reporting requirements of the SPAs without jeopardizing information needed by LEAA.

The Office currently administers two contracts to provide technical assistance to the States in internal management and procedures, financial management, and systems. This assistance has been provided to 11 States.

The Office of the Comptroller conducted these training programs to increase the capacity of LEAA and grantee personnel to manage grant and contract programs: contract management under grants to State and local governments for 140 persons, and a contracting seminar for 33 persons.

The Office developed and submitted to GAO, the accounting and the ADP documentation for the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) system. The accounting system controls the processing of student notes and produces monthly bills. For Fiscal 1978, 200,000 student notes and approximately 23,000 monthly bills were processed. In addition, with the closing of the LEAA Regional Offices in September 1977, the financial grant administration for the LEEP program, which includes monitoring the accrued expenditures and initiating appropriate cash advances to the participating institutions, was assumed by the Office.

The Office of the Comptroller has developed the capability to track grants and contracts from initial application through final close-out, and has compiled an inventory of all LEAA grants, subgrants, contracts and interagency agreements. Accomplishments in this area include:

- o A restructured and expanded application tracking capability to provide additional and more timely infor-

mation for management.

- An increased utility of the PRO-FILE system by providing LEAA users with a coder's guide, which describes the program classification system, and, by providing training about PRO-FILE, its functions as a management tool, and the use of terminals.

- The verification of block and categorical grant information in the accounting and PROFILE systems for Fiscal 1974 through 1978 and the reconciliation between the official accounting records and the block grant files for Fiscal 1971 through 1975.

The Office also administers the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act, which pays a \$50,000 death benefit to the eligible survivors of a public safety officer who died as the direct and proximate result of personal injury sustained in the line of duty. The Act covers State and local police, corrections, probation, parole, and

court personnel; firefighters; and members of legally organized volunteer fire departments. During Fiscal 1978, a total of 379 deaths were reported; 239 claims were approved, and 131 claims were denied. The others are in various stages of processing. The PSOB Division provided training for 17 new hearing officers who conduct PSOB appeal hearings. It also conducted 18 seminars at public safety officers' meetings and conventions across the Nation to increase their awareness of the benefits. In addition, PSOB Division staff provided onsite assistance to survivors and public safety officials to expedite applications for death benefits from the families of three guards in Pontiac, Illinois, who died in an outbreak of prison violence. Assistance also was provided to a Buffalo, New York, fire department that lost four firefighters in an explosion, and the Oklahoma State Police when three State troopers were killed in a shootout with escaped convicts.

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

LEAA's Office of Planning and Management provides general policy direction and control of the Agency's planning, management and evaluation activities, and advises the Administration on issues concerning LEAA's goals and objectives.

During Fiscal 1978, the Office was involved in the following major activities:

- Prepared consolidated and revised workplans for the Agency to measure performance vis-a-vis short-range planning efforts.

- Coordinated the reporting requirements of SPA's as outlined in Section 519 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

- Conducted a study of categorical grant procedures which led to the establishment of a grant management task force that will assess training needs as well as the need to revamp or reduce procedures.

- Continued work on internal management procedures, assisted other offices in solving management problems, administered a five-contractor management consultant services contract, and published management briefs.

- Implemented the Action Program Development Process (APDP) which was developed in 1977. The policy provides a logical framework for the development of LEAA action programs and is the primary framework for assuring coordination between the research and action goals of LEAA. The process delineates seven major steps in the development of LEAA programs: policy planning, problem definition, selection of response strategies, program design, testing, demonstration, and marketing.

- Worked with the Training Division of the Office of Operations Support to design and conduct a series of seminars on the APDP for research and action staff. Monitored along with the National Institute of Law Enforce-

ment and Criminal Justice, an independent evaluation of the process by an outside contactor, and developed a new statement of LEAA mission, goals, and objectives in line with the new policy.

- Published the annual *LEAA Two-Year Evaluation Plan* for Fiscal 1978 and 1979. The report describes in detail the current and planned evaluation activities of all LEAA offices.

- Launched a program to encourage States and localities to institutionalize criminal justice planning and coordination as permanent, integrated functions of government. The first task under this program is the development of a major report by the National Academy of Public Administration identifying issues and opportunities facing State governments in respect to this topic, outlining possible alternative courses of action, and describing the experience of several States. During Fiscal 1979, it is expected that the report will serve as a spring board for further discussion and action by governors, as well as other key officials. The program complements research on the institutionalization process being sponsored by the National Institute.

- Initiated the development of the new Incentive Fund Program. The goal of the program is to encourage States and localities to implement improvements in the criminal and juvenile justice systems by adopting innovations that have been proven effective through systematic research, testing, and evaluation.

- Participated in and provided the major staff support to the effort leading to the development of the Justice Systems Improvement Act of 1978—the Federal government's initiative to restructure its role in justice research, statistics, and assistance to States and local units of government.

OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity is responsible for ensuring equal employment opportunity for all LEAA employees and applicants for employment. It evaluates the Agency's personnel management practices, and develops and implements policies and programs to establish continuing affirmative action for equal opportunity in employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin or, with certain restrictions, age. The Office advises LEAA management and other personnel on matters regarding equal employment opportunity, and provides channels for informal as well as formal discrimination complaint resolution. While most employee-supervisor conflicts are resolved informally through counseling, the Office received four formal EEO complaints during Fiscal 1978.

During the year, the Office participated in a number of conferences and seminars in an effort to establish and maintain productive relationships with minority and women's organizations, inform minorities and women of LEAA's programs and policies, and recruit minority and women employees. Groups sponsoring conferences in which EEO staff participated in Fiscal 1978 include: the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice, the Mexican American Women's Association, the National Conference of Black Mayors, the Japanese American Citizens League, the National Conference of Puerto Rican Women, and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Officers.

Other Fiscal 1978 EEO activities include the following:

- Published a revised EEO Affirmative Action Plan.

- Organized three Special Emphasis Program committees—the Federal Women's Program Committee, which reviews training, upward mobility, and career development and counseling; the Hispanic Employment Program Committee, which encourages the recruitment of Hispanic employees; and the Black Affairs Program Committee, which is studying employee grievance mechanisms and underrepresentation of blacks in professional positions.

- Developed standard operating procedures for processing informal EEO complaints.

- Developed and distributed a booklet listing resources for assistance in recruiting minority and women employees.

- Conducted training sessions for LEAA managers and supervisors, EEO counselors, and special emphasis program coordinators and committee chairpersons.

- Arranged for an annual evaluation of the Agency's EEO program.

- Initiated a process which requires all office heads to develop individual office EEO plans and developed specific criteria for evaluating the EEO performance of office heads.

- Required that all management and supervisory position descriptions include a listing of EEO duties and responsibilities.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Office of Public Information is responsible for keeping the news media and the general public fully informed about the Agency's programs and activities.

It responds to questions and prepares news announcements and features about activities and LEAA-supported programs of exceptional general interest. The Office arranges news conferences and briefings to explain the details of particularly significant research findings or important new Agency initiatives, and prepares speeches, briefing papers, and other policy statements for the LEAA Administrator. It arranges interviews between news media representatives and Agency officials, and helps develop exhibits for conferences and seminars.

As the Agency's Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Office, it encourages the widest possible dissemination of information about LEAA. It is responsible for making all grant and other nonexempt documents available for inspection and reproduction upon request. It is the Office's policy to allow liberal access to all appropriate records. During Fiscal 1978, the Office responded to 318 Freedom of Information and Privacy Act requests.

The Office publishes the LEAA Newsletter, which is distributed free 10 times a year to more than 40,000 criminal justice professionals, research institutions, schools, colleges, and universities, and to interested members of the general public on a subscription basis.

The Office has prepared several brochures designed to provide basic information about particular aspects of the LEAA program that have a broad public interest. Two new brochures were added to the LEAA/AID series: "Police and Public Safety" and "Improving Courts and Justice." Other LEAA/AID brochures distributed during the year were: "Improving Corrections," "Improving Juvenile Justice," "Curbing Organized Crime," and "Citizens Against Crime."

The Office has continued to support the second year of Kiwanis International's "Safeguard Against Crime" program. More than 40,000 copies of two brochures containing tips for home and personal security were distributed to local Kiwanis clubs around the country.

In addition to its brochures, the Office prepared and distributed the Agency's annual report. It also prepared and distributed speech kits for use by LEAA managers and other staff members.

The Office issued 42 news features about successful LEAA-supported programs of national interest. They included articles about plea bargaining, forcible rape, victimless crimes, anti-fencing ("Sting") projects, police response time, child abuse, gambling law enforcement, career criminals, women patrol officers, and crime prevention efforts. The features are intended to broaden the public understanding of specific LEAA programs. They appear weekly in several hundred newspapers, news magazines and newsletters, and are regularly aired over the national radio and television networks.

During the year the Office also issued more than 1,200 newsreleases of general and regional interest, including announcements of Public Safety Officers' Benefits awards which helped double the number of releases made over previous years.

A poster describing benefits under the PSOB program was prepared and distributed to law enforcement agencies, schools, fire departments, and other interested organizations.

The Office initiated LEAA sponsorship of a nationwide multimedia, anti-crime campaign. The campaign will begin early next fiscal year and will be assisted by The Advertising Council—a private, nonprofit organization which conducts public service advertising campaigns in the public interest. LEAA will provide support materials and technical assistance, including production of a basic crime prevention booklet.

The object of the campaign is to stimulate citizen action to reduce the risks of being victimized by crime and to assist the criminal justice system in its efforts to control crime. A number of national organizations representing law enforcement, business, labor, religious groups, minority groups, and others have been asked to participate.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON

The Office of Congressional Liaison is responsible for promoting effective communications with the Congress and for giving the LEAA Administration general guidance in inter-governmental affairs.

The Office works with the members of Congress, committees, and their staffs on legislative matters affecting LEAA and the criminal justice community. It also maintains general contact with State and local governments and their representative associations and organizations to increase their understanding of LEAA programs.

The Office of Congressional Liaison prepares the LEAA testimony on legislation before Congress affecting criminal justice activities and the Agency. It also researches legislative issues and develops comprehensive reports on legislation after consulting with other parts of the Department of Justice.

During Fiscal 1978, the Office reported to the Administration on legislative activity. Each bill was screened for pertinence to LEAA's interests. About 650 bills and resolutions were of particular note, approximately 75 of which could be considered high interest measures. Included in this category were such topics as correctional reform, crime victim compensation, Department of Justice authorization, anti-cigarette smuggling, wiretapping, protection of rape victims' privacy, jury systems improvement, government contract dispute resolution, and other bills that might affect the administrative aspects of the LEAA program.

The most significant development of the fiscal year was the introduction of the Justice System Improvement Act of 1978. The Act provides a four-year authorization for justice assistance, research and statistics programs. The legislation is significantly different from the current LEAA statute, and makes major structural and substantive changes in the financial assistance, research and statistical programs now being administered by LEAA.

The Act is designed to correct major criticisms of the LEAA program including excessive red tape, poor targeting of grant funds to deal with the crime problem, wasteful uses of

funds, insufficient local control over expenditure of funds and ineffective research and statistical programs.

Significant features of the bill include:

- Simplification of the Grant Process. The bill would eliminate the annual comprehensive plan requirement and the attendant red tape and replace it with a simplified application covering three years of activity.

- Greatly Increased Role for Major Urban Areas. Major cities and counties would receive a set amount of funds bases on their share of State and local criminal justice expenditures.

- Elimination of Wasteful Uses of LEAA Funds. The bill would limit the expenditure of LEAA funds for equipment or hardware and prohibit the use of LEAA funds for construction or to pay general salary expenses.

- Increased Community Participation. The bill would require neighborhood and community groups participation in the development and approval of State and local government applications. Local governments would be required to hold public hearings prior to the submission of applications for funding.

- Improved Research and Demonstration Programs. An independent National Institute of Justice with its own grantmaking authority would be created.

During the year, the Office of Congressional Liaison drafted testimony and prepared background materials for numerous congressional hearings, including the following:

- LEAA narcotics programs.
- Cigarette smuggling.
- Crime against the elderly.
- Arson.
- Violent juvenile crime.
- LEAA career criminal programs.
- Programs and studies on terrorism.

OFFICE OF OPERATIONS SUPPORT

The Office of Operations Support is responsible for directing and coordinating all activities concerning the internal and organizational support of LEAA. In addition, the Office provides training for State and local criminal justice personnel in the areas of planning, management, analysis, and evaluation; and is responsible for coordinating all international programs with particular emphasis in the areas of skyjacking, terrorism, and narcotics interdiction.

The **Personnel Division** provides employee services to all components of LEAA. This includes the recruitment, selection, and placement of all LEAA employees. It also represents management in all labor relations matters. Personnel strength reached a peak of 678 during Fiscal 1978, a decrease from 698 in Fiscal 1977. This decrease can be directly attributed to the Attorney General's decision to abolish the LEAA Regional Office network on September 30, 1977. Regional functions and personnel were centralized at headquarters in Washington, D.C., with the exception of the field audit function, which was expanded from four to five offices and given additional responsibility for program review.

The **Audiovisual Communications Division** is responsible for the development and implementation of LEAA audiovisual policies, including creation, production, and distribution of presentations, exhibits, motion pictures, videotape recordings, still photography, and graphic arts. Technical assistance is provided to the criminal justice system in these areas. Activities include the production of training and information productions for LEAA programs, using the best mix of available mediums to enhance communication within LEAA, and between the Agency and the criminal justice system. In addition, the Division's printing and publications program supports most Agency requirements for printing, binding, duplicating, and distribution.

The **Administrative Services Division** is responsible for the management and provision of security, supplies, furnishings, telephone systems, equipment, maintenance, office space, mail services, and safety and health programs. In addition, it assists grantees in obtaining

Federal excess personal property. During Fiscal 1978, grantees obtained property originally costing \$197,154 at a cost of \$49,288, for a total savings of \$147,866.

The **Training Division** provides developmental opportunities to LEAA employees and to employees of State and local criminal justice agencies in planning, management, evaluation and other areas related to LEAA.

During Fiscal 1978, the Training Division continued to provide training opportunities for LEAA employees. Approximately 1,050 LEAA employees received training.

The Training Division also revised the *Orientation Training Briefing Handbook* and the Action Program Development Seminar. The Individual Development Plan was redesigned to accommodate the new form. An Office Development Plan also has been designed and will become a part of the revised Training Handbook that will be issued in Fiscal 1979.

During Fiscal 1978, criminal justice analysis, monitoring and evaluation courses were conducted by LEAA-supported Criminal Justice Training Centers. Training was provided for over 1,250 personnel from criminal justice planning and operating agencies from almost all of the States and territories of the United States. Two additional courses in program development and management will begin in Fiscal 1979. Participant and followup evaluations attest to the high quality and usefulness of the training. Initial feedback indicates that the planning and evaluation processes of several States have been improved as a result of participation in this training program.

The **International Affairs Staff** coordinates LEAA's programs to combat skyjacking, international terrorism, and narcotics smuggling. Some \$800,000 in technical assistance funds were allocated for international activities. Significant projects supported under this program include:

- An interagency agreement with the State Department to support anti-terrorism research, including crisis management, legal and behavioral studies.
- A grant to the Puerto Rico

Crime Commission to support development of an operational plan to combat terrorism in Puerto Rico.

- A grant to the Florida SPA to support development of an operational plan to combat terrorism among the 27 municipalities in Dade County, Florida.

- An interagency agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration to provide civil aviation security training to U.S. State and local law enforcement, and foreign national airport

security personnel.

- An interagency agreement with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to apply threat analysis techniques to investigations involving terrorism and other criminal activity.

The Assistant Administrator, OOS, also serves as the chairman of the Research and Development Committee under the National Security Council's Special Coordinating Committee Working Group to Combat Terrorism. In this capacity, he is responsible for coordinating the Federal anti-terrorism research effort.

CRIME CONTROL ACT, SECTION 519 RESPONSE

This part of the LEAA Annual Report describes the Agency's work during Fiscal 1978 as required under Section 519 of the Crime Control Act of 1976. It consists of the following:

- An analysis of each State comprehensive plan, including the amounts expended in programs and projects for each component of the criminal justice system, the State monitoring and evaluation procedures, the innovative and replicated projects, and those projects that have and have not met their goals.
- Major innovative policies and programs.
- Procedures for reviewing, evaluating, and processing State plans as well as the programs and projects supported with block funds.
- The number of State plans approved without substantial changes.
- The number of State plans approved with substantial changes and their disposition.
- A summary of the expenditure of funds under the State plans during the past three years.
- The number of programs or projects that have been discontinued, suspended, or terminated because of noncompliance with LEAA's administrative regulations or Federal civil rights provisions.
- The number of programs and projects that were discontinued after LEAA funding ceased.
- The LEAA Administration's monitoring measures to determine the impact and value of its programs.
- An explanation of fund allocation, expenditures, policies, priorities, and criteria for discretionary funds, block funds, and the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
- A description of the criteria used for corrections program applicants and

grantees as well as guidelines for drug treatment programs in State and local prisons and their parolees.

- A summary of State compliance with and participation in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

The Congress directed LEAA to report about program activities. The Agency is reporting by program components to maintain compatibility with the Administration's budget and management information systems. The five components are prevention, enforcement, adjudication, corrections, and system support.

The Congress also requested detailed information about juvenile justice and delinquency prevention as well as drug abuse programs.

Accordingly, in each section of this annual report, the five program components account for all Agency expenditures and activities, including the separate information about juvenile justice and drug abuse programs, which is a further refinement of all Agency expenditures and activities.

Prevention includes community or official activities in support of crime and delinquency prevention. Preventive measures include both target-hardening strategies (environmental design and security measures and public education to promote citizen cooperation in reducing criminal opportunities) and human service programs that provide community support to populations vulnerable to future criminal or delinquent activity by virtue of age, special problems, or prior contact with the system.

Enforcement includes all programs related to the detection, investigation, and control of crime and delinquency by State and local law enforcement agencies and related organizations. All functions in support of police agencies, including crime reporting, information exchange, and police management are also included.

Adjudication covers all activities in support of the operations of criminal, civil, and juvenile judicial institutions from the highest appellate court to trial courts of least jurisdiction. Included are pretrial, trial, and sentencing procedures and

the related functions of the prosecution, defense, and judiciary. Nonjudicial court administrative organizations and programs providing nonlegal services in lieu of continuing court intervention are included in this category.

Corrections includes all Federal, State, and local agencies that provide both residential and nonresidential services to probationers, inmates, parolees, and ex-offenders. Also classified as correction efforts are residential programs for delinquent or dependent youth and all court-ordered community and civil sanctions or placements.

System support includes activities that affect more than one or all components of the criminal or juvenile justice system. These encompass programmatic activities (such as comprehensive data systems or systemwide training efforts), activities that support the development of law and policy (legislative efforts and operations analysis) or the application of systemwide resources to special target groups, such as victims and minority groups. Accordingly, "system support" is not limited to computerized information or ADP systems.

Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention means any program activity related to juvenile delinquency prevention, control, diversion, treatment, rehabilitation, planning, education, training, and research, including drug and alcohol abuse programs, the improvement of the juvenile

justice system, and any program or activity for neglected, abandoned, or dependent youth and other youths who are in danger of becoming delinquent.

Drug abuse means any project or program whose primary or principal focus or thrust is drug abuse, prevention, treatment, or related activity, including alcohol.

Aggregating the State Planning Agency responses to the statutory requirements presented LEAA with a major organizational task. By intention LEAA permits State Planning Agencies great individual initiative in constructing work plans for their States. Therefore, no two State plans could be easily aggregated.

Moreover, all of the program descriptions in each State plan are different. To convert this diversity into something that might eventually be recognizable, LEAA decided to utilize the program components defined above for data collection, display, and analysis. Because of other congressional oversight interests, it was decided to include separate categories for drug abuse and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. In every case, the five program components count 100 percent of the enumerated data. The additional categories, drug abuse and juvenile delinquency, are double or triple counted. Juvenile delinquency in this report does not include any Juvenile Justice Act monies.

State Comprehensive Plan Analyses

ALABAMA

Summary

The problem analysis presented in the 1978 comprehensive plan was a comprehensive product. All problem statements were traceable to the crime and systems performance analyses and were succinct descriptions of the major problems in the State. The Alabama Law Enforcement Planning Agency (ALEPA) placed considerable emphasis on plan flow and continuity. State and locally-funded criminal justice activities also received attention.

Multiyear approval was given to all plan sections eligible for such action, with the exception of the multiyear action plan which was given single-year approval because the forecasts in the courts area were weak and were to be the subject of a new effort by the Judicial Planning Committee.

Overview

Prevention. The 1978 plan contained one program in this area which placed major emphasis on crimes against the elderly. The program included such activities as neighborhood watch, operation identification, and public education efforts. Alabama also concentrated its efforts on developing deterrents to crime by strengthening enforcement programs, improving prosecution efforts, and preventing juvenile delinquency.

Enforcement. The major goal in this area was training and educational development for law enforcement officers. The highest priorities were the support of training programs in the State's regional training academies and the continuation of activities of the Alabama Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commission.

Adjudication. Alabama placed major emphasis on prosecutorial improvements as well as the improvement of the judicial process to permit efficient handling of increased caseloads, reduction of pending judicial cases and elimination of backlogs. These programs focused on problems related to the implementation of the Judicial Article which modernized the State's court system.

Corrections. The State's main goal in the corrections area was the continued operation and expansion of community-based programs in five regions in the State which offer services and alternatives to incarceration for approximately 2,000 offenders. Other efforts included institutional rehabilitation, expansion of parole services, and staff development and training.

System Support. The State's two major goals in this area were the further development and implementation of the criminal justice information system which provides timely, accurate and relevant information and statistics to criminal justice practitioners and administrators. A program for the expansion of the State's five satellite crime laboratories to upgrade forensic science services in Alabama was also included.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The State's main goal in this area was the development and maintenance of 11 community-based residential facilities as an alternative to placement in State institutions. These facilities will provide custodial care and rehabilitative treatment to approximately 1,000 juveniles.

Drug Abuse. The State plan included one program in this area. It involves the control of narcotics traffic through the detection and apprehension of illegal narcotics dealers by regional drug units located throughout the State. The SPA coordinates its planning efforts with the State Department of Mental Health in programs which deal with the treatment of drug abusers.

ALASKA

Summary

The crime analysis and the analysis of the Alaska criminal justice system were comprehensively presented. The Alaska justice information system has been in operation for three years. The weakness of the crime analysis pertained to rural Alaska in that the data was not complete. However, this represented less than 20 percent of the entire State population. The problem analysis clearly laid the groundwork for the funding of priorities. There was a distinct thread of continuity running from the problem statements through goals and objectives to the programs to be funded. The plan received multiyear approval with only one minor special condition that has since been resolved.

Overview

Prevention. Crime prevention programs included educating the citizenry on the extent of crime in Alaska and the criminal justice system, developing and/or expanding crime prevention projects within law enforcement agencies, and assisting in the development of the Governor's statewide crime prevention program.

Enforcement. The funds allocated to this area are being used to make a statewide assessment of the extent of white-collar and organized crime in Alaska, to upgrade rural police department personnel and equipment, and to establish a statewide telecommunications network.

Adjudication. The plan's major thrust for adjudication is establishing a court planning unit and a citizen dispute center. All other judicial actions will be funded from the State's general fund. These include uniform sentencing structure, reduction of case backlog, and case processing and management improvements.

Corrections. Fiscal 1978 funds were used to establish innovative correctional treatment and medical screening programs.

System Support. Funds are supporting an evaluation of statewide communications needs, and the development of a statewide communications plan. Alaska is participating in the Comprehensive Data System (CDS) discretionary grant program and is establishing a statistical analysis center, uniform crime reporting, and a juvenile justice information system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Funds for this component of the plan are being used to establish group homes.

Drug Abuse. The only problems identified in this area related to alcohol abuse. The two programs identified are being continued using prior year funds.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Summary

American Samoa's criminal justice planning efforts are still in the developmental stage. The SPA has not yet gained the planning experience of many other States. A major problem is that the necessary data for proper analysis and evaluation of criminal justice needs is not available. The various components of the criminal justice

system need substantial improvement.

The 1978 comprehensive plan did not contain a formulation of standards and goals, largely because of the elementary state of American Samoa's criminal justice planning. Single-year approval was given to the plan. A special condition to the grant award concerning the provision of information on juvenile justice standards remains outstanding.

Overview

Prevention. The American Samoan plan did not contain any programs specifically targeted toward prevention.

Enforcement. Two enforcement programs were identified as priority objectives. One was a police records improvement project to help provide reliable data on the extent of crime and aid in the delivery of police services to the Samoan community. The other program was the continuation of the police coordinator/investigator function designed to develop a disposition reporting system of cases referred for prosecution and resolve discrepancies between records of the Territorial Police, the High Court, and the Attorney General.

Adjudication. A substantial expenditure of staff time for technical assistance was proposed to assure continued improvement of records systems. The territory also planned to expand support services in the criminal division of the Attorney General's Office in order to upgrade its records system. A subgrant was made to the High Court for an adult probation officer program to allow the supervised release of pretrial offenders and an alternative to incarceration.

Corrections. A training program for corrections staff will be implemented to help upgrade the rehabilitative effectiveness of the existing correctional facility. The Vocational Training Center will be continued to allow more leisure time activities and reduce the incidents of staff-inmate conflict. The territory also planned to fund a parole officer who will be responsible for applications for parole, pardons and commutation of sentences to help lower recidivism and technical violation rates.

System Support. The SPA will coordinate a criminal justice training program to improve the skills of criminal justice professionals through off-island seminars and on-island workshops. Vir-

tually no professional training resources are currently available.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. American Samoa's foremost priority specified by the action plan was the development of a comprehensive juvenile code to provide a legal basis upon which valid decisions can be made regarding all elements of the juvenile justice system. The SPA also aimed to establish rehabilitation programs for pre- and post-adjudicated juveniles, both as a diversionary and a treatment mechanism. An additional goal was the creation of an adequate records tracking system, and documented policies and procedures to insure the availability of sufficient data on juvenile offenders.

Drug Abuse. There were no programs in the plan which were specifically aimed at drug abuse.

ARIZONA

Summary

Arizona's initial 1978 comprehensive plan submission was in substantial noncompliance with the Crime Control Act. The plan failed to adequately provide crime analysis, describe the existing criminal justice system and the general needs and problems, nor did it adequately set forth an integrated goals and standards component. On January 25, 1978, the Arizona State Justice Planning Agency submitted a second plan addressing these deficiencies. During the preparation of this second plan, LEAA and the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators rendered onsite technical assistance to the State. This plan reflected a determined effort to improve the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State and received single-year approval with special conditions attached to the award.

Overview

Prevention. Prevention of crime and delinquency was a major priority in the plan. Five programs included crime prevention and community awareness projects by law enforcement agencies; police officer involvement in education and recreation roles; 24-hour crisis and information services; prevention programs in rural regions; and public awareness programs addressing the problems of property crime. Objec-

tives were specific and related to problem statements in the plan.

Enforcement. A major priority in enforcement was the reduction of the rate of crimes against property with particular emphasis on urban areas. Training programs for law enforcement officers which addressed property crime and a project aimed at improving laboratory capabilities were outlined in the annual action plan in response to the documented increase in the rate of property crimes.

Adjudication. A significant portion of funding in this area went to augment manpower since increased caseloads have resulted in deficiencies in support services and inservice training. Programs to improve management systems and renovate court facilities were also included.

Corrections. Programs in this area showed a clear relationship to problem analysis. A new criminal code has triggered a prison population increase. Programs and priorities included renovation of facilities, alternatives to incarceration, community-based probation services, expansion of correctional training facilities, increases in manpower, and personnel training.

System Support. Reduction of crime through the application of information systems technology was addressed through programs which will increase the manpower base, provide education and training, improve radio communications systems, provide equipment for new information systems, and complete the OBTS module.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Programs included community-based treatment centers, crisis intervention services, diversion from courts, and a major new program entitled "reduction in motivation to commit crime." The plan also provided funding for an assessment and evaluation of juvenile justice programs in the State.

Drug Abuse. Narcotic addiction was identified in the plan as an area of primary concern to the law enforcement community. One of the State's major priorities is the disruption of organized narcotic trafficking. A program of narcotic addiction identification also was included.

ARKANSAS

Summary

The 1978 Arkansas comprehensive plan

represented a significant departure from previous plans. In the problem analysis, the plan concentrated on five major decision points within the criminal justice system for the State as a whole, and for Pulaski and Lee counties.

Included in the scope of the analysis was a further discussion of how effectively the decision points addressed the crimes of burglary and larceny, and the problem of runaway offenders. The analysis used standards and goals that had already been developed by the State. All programs developed related to the plan's priorities, goals, and standards. The plan was approved with multiyear status subject to special conditions relating to the juvenile justice component.

Overview

Prevention. The State's priority in crime prevention was the use of public education to enlist the aid of citizens and the community as a whole in the active support of law enforcement. The objective was to reduce all major crimes statewide with special emphasis on burglary and larceny. The problem as reflected in the plan was lack of involvement by communities and citizens in crime prevention.

Enforcement. The major problem in this area was the lack of well-trained personnel in the patrol force, the criminal investigation branch, and support services. In addition, police have inadequate facilities and equipment to perform efficiently. The goal was to provide all levels of enforcement with better trained officers. Programs and projects were planned for these purposes.

Adjudication. Major problems in adjudication included lack of available counsel for indigent defendants, lack of speedy trial, and lack of support personnel. Other needs centered on improving case flow management and supervision over courts. Priorities in this area included judicial education, judicial support personnel, and case flow management. Programs were planned for funding in those areas.

Corrections. Major problems in the correctional area included the need for improved personnel training, the lack of sentencing alternatives, and the need for improved facilities. Priorities in this area included programs for correctional personnel training and facilities renovation. The major goal in Arkansas corrections was to create and expand programs designed to pro-

vide sentencing alternatives.

System Support. Due to problems of compliance with privacy and security regulations, the plan did not provide the same support as in past years for comprehensive data systems. The plan did provide for support of police agency terminals.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile courts in Arkansas need referees, probation officers, intake officers, secretaries, counselors, and social workers in order to provide more professional and effective services. Several areas are critical, including the need for improved service delivery, alternative education, alternatives to incarceration for status offenders, improved facilities, statistical data on juvenile delinquency crime, improved training and education in juvenile court services, improved training in juvenile procedures, and need for diagnostic services at the local level. Programs established in the plan for delinquency prevention and diversion were aimed at addressing the primary goal of providing diversionary programs for the development of values needed to help youths avoid juvenile delinquency.

Drug Abuse. In the drug abuse area, the plan provided some funding for special narcotics investigative units. No special drug abuse priorities and goals were identified. However, support was given to priorities determined by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention.

CALIFORNIA

Summary

The 1978 California plan substantially met the LEAA guideline and act requirements, and, more importantly, provided a rational document for implementation. The crime analysis provided an overview of crime in California with an increased emphasis on high crime areas. The problem analysis was logically based on the preceding sections of the plan. However, this area could have been somewhat more comprehensive in coverage and more detailed in presentation. The programs were generally good, but could have been more specific. The plan received multi-year approval and all special conditions attached to the grant award were appropriately addressed by the California Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

Overview

Prevention. The plan continued to emphasize the importance of programs which encouraged citizen and community participation in crime prevention and control. Various community anti-crime programs were established which draw upon citizen and community resources, such as neighborhood watch, home and business security operation identification, and rape prevention programs.

Enforcement. The priority program areas in this category identified the need for local agencies to improve deterrence, detection, and apprehension of criminals. The emphasis was placed on the necessity to increase interagency cooperation and coordination, utilize multi-jurisdictional efforts, and upgrade police technology. Improved integration with the courts and corrections programs was apparent in the 1978 California plan.

Adjudication. Improving the quality and efficiency of the adjudication process continued to be a major objective. Funding was scheduled for legal research assistance for courts and prosecutors, pretrial services, and special prosecution programs involving repeat and violent offenders.

Corrections. Programs for offenders and ex-offenders were once again one of the main objectives of this component. Several projects were proposed to support efforts by local agencies in post-sentence disposition. Vocational education and training, counseling, and several other programs were provided to help offenders with re-entry into the community.

System Support. The 1978 plan directed its activities at continued refinement of automated information system components that had been developed and implemented through previous California plans. Current efforts focused on the courts and probation to improve response time in collection of data and in court calendaring.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. A continued effort to improve program development and implementation for juveniles and young adults was emphasized in the 1978 plan. Education and training programs were implemented for juvenile delinquents, law enforcement personnel, and citizens. Prevention and other problem areas were also funded.

Drug Abuse. A comprehensive rehabilitative

services program generally handles drug abuse treatment and alternatives for adults and juveniles. Some community-based treatment and alternative efforts are in existence; but most are programs in institutions.

COLORADO

Summary

Colorado's 1978 comprehensive plan presented the system's components and deficiencies as well as State and regional profiles and general priorities. The plan detailed action programs under a criminal justice system flow format—community, prevention, detection-apprehension, diversion, system entry, case building (prosecution-defense), adjudication, sentencing, post-conviction procedures, classification, institutionalization, community rehabilitation-reintegration, and organizational development. The action plan gave the greatest attention and highest priority to the following program areas in the order stated: systems planning; crime prevention; juvenile detention and shelter care; adult community rehabilitation; pretrial release; citizen involvement; juvenile delinquency prevention; community services for victims; adult detention; enforcement special operations; and training.

The plan gave special attention to high crime areas with large populations. It was given multiyear approval. No special conditions were imposed beyond those of a general nature.

Overview

Prevention. Specific prevention projects included crime check and street lighting. Juvenile programs included drug abuse prevention, outreach workers, and youth work programs.

Enforcement. Enforcement programs were directed toward crime analysis, special operations, communications and records services, and criminal investigation laboratory services. Crime analysis was specifically directed to El Paso County (Colorado Springs). Standardization of uniform crime reporting and crime analysis was emphasized at the SPA level and in the Denver area. Special operations included integrated criminal apprehension programs in Colorado Springs and Pueblo, a Denver antifencing project,

and special investigation units for Park and Teller counties. Six communications consolidation projects were planned in both metropolitan and rural areas, and provision was made for a mobile evidence van.

Adjudication. Objectives included improving the trial process, case building, and management for both prosecution and defense for adult and juvenile clients. Specific support was indicated for public defender services, district attorney investigators, a Denver district court docket coordinator, a juror manual and evidence presentations in Region IV (El Paso - Colorado Springs), and a judicial department presentence investigation report.

Corrections. The program thrust was toward community corrections, effective classification, and reintegration. Intake services were planned in the Denver area. A Weld County intake diagnostic center, four community corrections projects, a Denver open door project, a corrections department general education development project, and correctional services drug and alcohol counseling were also planned.

System Support. Systems planning, research, and evaluation were the top priorities. The plan included programs for the judiciary, crime victims, and youth research. Information systems support was planned for the Denver police data centers, Pueblo CADARS, Larimer County, criminal offender tracking, and a public defender caseload management program. Training was planned for judges, probation officers, public defenders, district attorneys, corrections staff, and police.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Diversion, detention, and shelter care were planned for most regions in Colorado. Community rehabilitation, reintegration work programs, alternative education, youth services, and probation also were scheduled.

Drug Abuse. The plan continued programs for enforcement task force coordination and alcohol abuse counseling.

CONNECTICUT

Summary

Connecticut's 1978 comprehensive plan met LEAA requirements. Problem analyses were supported by data, interrelationships were con-

sidered, and goals were adequately quantified. Crime analysis and systems data were used in a number of areas, from police programs to development of juvenile programs. The plan received multiyear approval. Some special conditions were attached and all have been satisfied.

Overview

Prevention. The primary prevention efforts were found in the State's juvenile justice programs. Efforts were directed at delinquency prevention, education services for those children identified as having a high probability of delinquency, and programs which strengthen family unity. A small but significant effort was also planned for police/community relations.

Enforcement. The primary emphasis in the law enforcement area centered around crime analysis capabilities. Through the ability to gather and use data, the State developed the means to implement patrol deployment changes and prioritize investigation needs. Connecticut also approached the problem of crime against the elderly by gathering the necessary information to do a complete analysis of the issue.

Adjudication. In 1978 Connecticut began a major court reorganization. The impending change drew much of the State's energy into setting up the groundwork to help develop and implement the reorganization. Considerable emphasis was placed upon planning and management in all areas, including the judiciary, the State Attorney's Office, the Office of the Public Defender, and victim-witness programs. Attention was also given to developing sentencing consistency.

Corrections. The SPA focused on four specific corrections areas in need of improvement. One program was directed at coordinating prerelease efforts with local field service activities. Another was a cooperative effort between the correction and probation departments. Other programs dealt with probation. As probation caseloads have risen and resources remained constant, the probation department has established a differential (low-high risk) caseload management system. Connecticut also instituted an intensive treatment program, with special segregated units for problem inmates.

System Support. There was a great deal of emphasis on system support in Connecticut. The

State planned to support a criminal justice information system specialist to coordinate all system efforts and to provide technical assistance to help improve specific agency systems at State and local levels. The specialist also will help improve a separate comprehensive State system. Other areas included gathering, analyzing, and evaluating personnel needs, and a statewide voice communications system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The plan covered a broad range of programs for its juvenile justice system. These included projects to deal with probable social indicators of delinquency, court diversion, child advocacy manpower, and rehabilitation of adjudicated delinquents. Emphasis also was placed on planning, analyzing, and evaluating data. Some specific projects were included such as providing more public defenders to the juvenile court, keeping police aware of juvenile justice programs, and special community treatment programs for serious juvenile offenders.

Drug Abuse. The plan did not include any drug programs. Connecticut's drug abuse efforts are handled by a separate drug and alcohol abuse agency.

DELAWARE

Summary

As a small State, Delaware has in the past few years decided to concentrate efforts on selected problems within the criminal justice system called target and primary goals. This has allowed indepth analysis of the problems selected as well as comprehensive treatment of all components of the criminal justice system within the above-described framework.

Data collection has been a problem in Delaware. Concerted efforts by the SPA along with the development of a Statistical Analysis Center have resulted in improved data collection each year. In 1978, for the first time, Delaware was able to provide flow charts for some components.

The plan provided indepth problem analysis for each selected target or primary goal. The program areas adequately addressed the problems. Each annual action program provided a clear statement of objectives and standards, showed the relationships to overall goals, and in-

cluded an implementation strategy and discussion of planned accomplishments.

The plan received multiyear approval. Continued improvement in data is expected as limitations in this area were one of the weaknesses in the plan. The judicial multiyear section needed improvement as did the overall multiyear section. Other problems in the plan were handled by special conditions to which the SPA satisfactorily responded.

Overview

Prevention. Crime prevention strategies were included in two goal areas—crime analysis and crime control systems, and police community crime prevention efforts.

Strategies in this area included training in crime prevention for police officers, development of community watch programs, and crime analysis to deploy police in crime deterrent and prevention efforts. A coordinated approach to target hardening also was planned.

A program to prevent crimes against the elderly was scheduled which would include meetings to educate senior citizens in prevention techniques, encouragement of citizen and business participation, and target hardening.

Enforcement. Delaware planned to establish an anti-fencing "Sting" effort with block grant funds. An anti-fencing unit in the Wilmington Bureau of Police was expected in Phase II. In the managing and enhancing criminal investigation program, plans were made to introduce new methods, procedures, and equipment, with a goal of team policing capability in at least one police department. Efforts also will be made to improve the capability of the Bureau of Identification to identify robbery and burglary suspects.

Adjudication. The SPA planned to continue its target crime unit to select and quickly process robbery and burglary suspects. Other goals were to speed judicial processing from the time of arrest to final disposition, and to improve the responsiveness of the criminal justice system to the needs of victims and witnesses. Programs to meet these goals included a family court case processing and information system, a witness notification unit, a citizen dispute settlement center, and provision of a felony investigator/prosecutor. There also was a program to help the family court diagnose and screen offenders.

Corrections. Delaware is under Federal court order to reduce the size of the prison population and upgrade facilities and services. The SPA helped develop a corrections master plan. A model central intake and diagnostic unit was to be developed and medical care for inmates also was planned.

A prison industries program was scheduled to be instituted. LEAA funds were used for equipment and hiring of staff. A fluoroscopic inspection system was to be installed for contraband control, and community-based facilities and services were to be provided to aid probationers and parolees. Additional parole investigation services were also to be provided.

System Support. The satellite planning system in which planners were provided to the City of Wilmington, New Castle County, the regional chiefs of police, State police, the attorney general, public defender, and the Department of Health and Social Services (which includes corrections and drug abuse) was a very important part of the SPA's effort to provide systems support. Part B as well as Part C funds were used to support these planners. An evaluation unit was also funded in this manner. Implementation of a statewide coordinated multichannel police system was to continue, as was the network of State and local criminal justice computer systems. The latter included implementing the comprehensive data system plan, providing the court system with terminals, and enhancing the Department of Correction's record and information systems.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Delaware dealt with juveniles in many ways in 1978, from providing for a criminal justice studies curriculum in high schools in New Castle County, to dealing with learning problems as they affect delinquency, to alternative education programs. A juvenile delinquency prevention strategy with major emphasis on comprehensive service delivery was being developed. This should result in better support for and subsequent diversion from the juvenile justice system. Community-based residential and nonresidential programs were also to be developed.

Drug Abuse. The analysis of narcotic and dangerous drug evidence in prosecution was to be addressed by funding a forensic chemist for the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Staff to allow the medical examiner to expand capabilities in

this area. In Kent County's family court, a project for substance abuse assessment was to be developed. Medical care in the prison, with special attention to drug and alcohol abuse, was a priority. Many of the community-based corrections programs included drug and alcohol abuse components.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Summary

The District of Columbia's 1978 plan concentrated on three priorities: criminal justice system accountability and coordination; increased research and analysis of local criminal justice problems; and increased community involvement in crime prevention and criminal justice through innovative, experimental community-based programs. The plan's problem analysis section was generally narrow and in some cases data was not available. Single-year approval was given to the plan along with several special conditions relating to guideline requirements that had not been met and additional information that was needed.

Overview

Prevention. Crime prevention was one of the SPA's major priorities. Plans included coordination of police and community crime prevention efforts as well as the development and implementation of experimental prevention techniques. This included taking inventory of existing community-based programs and developing profiles of crime in neighborhoods.

Enforcement. Overall analysis of planning and crime prevention efforts were part of the enforcement effort. A program was planned which would allow the Metropolitan Police to complete its computer-aided dispatch system. The system will aid in resource allocation and development of data to support crime prevention efforts.

Adjudication. Adjudication programs were designed to improve court management through increased information, to fund development of a benchbook for Superior Court, and to develop a video system for the new courthouse. There was also a program to reorganize and better utilize the citizen complaint center as an alternative adjudicatory mechanism.

Corrections. Development of information, improved management and coordination of correctional service delivery, and development of community-based correctional alternatives were important in the plan.

System Support. In a program called "Cross System Development", the SPA addressed criminal justice planning, research, evaluation, and information systems. With new legislation recreating the D.C. Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis, a new look at the planning process was scheduled with performance measures for this effort to be developed.

Research efforts included development of a citywide research agenda meeting the needs of public officials as well as citizen groups. Evaluation activities were also to be expanded.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Prevention programs for juveniles dealt with efforts to increase coordination of existing programs, determine the true unemployment rate of youth and reduce that rate, and develop specific policies regarding truants.

Preadjudication programs for youth were treated in a comprehensive approach with goals to improve management and effectiveness of juvenile prosecution through development of a comprehensive information system, develop a screening mechanism to be used by all official agencies, establish service programs for youth with serious or potentially serious delinquent behavior, and monitor the effectiveness of screening decisions. Development of community-based detention facilities for youth also was planned.

Juvenile postdisposition was to include analyzing treatment needs of youth, identifying community-based treatment, and developing a model purchase-of-care agreement. Support of specialized mental health screening and treatment programs was to continue. A master plan for comprehensive service delivery was also scheduled to be developed.

Guidelines on access to information and development of model court orders also were planned to aid enforcement and adjudication.

Drug Abuse. Drug and alcohol abuse were to be identified, treated and monitored in various adult corrections efforts in an attempt to reduce recidivism.

Summary

The Florida Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance used a sound plan development process for its 1978 comprehensive plan. An extensive analysis of crime and criminal justice problems was prepared, allowing the development of clear comprehensive goals and priorities, coupled with a broad multiyear plan and a wide range of action programs.

The SPA demonstrated a willingness to commit staff and resources to develop a planning effort which not only considered Federal funds, but also the extensive resources in State and local agencies' budgets for criminal justice and crime prevention. The plan was given multiyear approval for all eligible sections.

Overview

Prevention. The 1978 plan contained three programs which focused on crime prevention through public education and awareness: the problems of crime and the elderly, local crime prevention efforts, and special efforts to assist witnesses and victims of crime. The programs were all continuations and expansions of previous programs in these areas.

Enforcement. The State continued to work in a variety of areas to improve the operations of its law enforcement agencies. Programs for research, recruitment and training, improvement of forensic science services, communications systems, and law enforcement units to deal with specific local crime problems were included in the plan.

Adjudication. The plan included a number of programs for the judiciary, prosecution, and public defense. All components of the courts system were to be involved in training and educational programs. Activities included improved management and administration, planning and research, improvement of the adjudicative process, and special organized crime prosecution efforts.

Corrections. The main emphasis of the corrections programs in the 1978 plan was in the area of pretrial services and diversion of individuals from the criminal justice system. Other programs included inmate rehabilitation, diagnostic classification, and postrelease services.

Due to problems with prison overcrowding, diversion efforts remained a priority.

System Support. The State continued its commitment to the development of information systems in all components of the criminal justice system. The most support was for law enforcement data systems and local criminal justice resources management systems, including case tracking systems. Other activities included criminal justice research and systemwide evaluation efforts.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The State's main efforts in the 1978 plan were residential services for adjudicated delinquents and diversion of juveniles from the criminal justice system through community-based programs. Programs were also included for non-residential treatment of adjudicated delinquents and health-related services for delinquents with drug problems.

Drug Abuse. The 1978 comprehensive plan contained two programs which addressed drug abuse. A program for adults in two metropolitan areas included educational and counseling activities, as well as diversion of drug abusers from the criminal justice system. A plan for juvenile health-related services was included to fund programs in two metropolitan areas and two multi-county regions.

GEORGIA

Summary

The 1978 comprehensive plan provided a comprehensive approach to the problems and needs of the criminal justice system in Georgia. Funds were provided for planning efforts and programs to address the specific problems in the areas of Atlanta and Dekalb. The State continued to implement the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and cost of the Technical Assistance Unit of the State Crime Commission was completely assumed by State general funds. The plan was given multiyear approval.

Overview

Prevention. The plan continued a statewide prevention program utilizing the media and other means of crime prevention education. The State

Crime Commission estimated that more than 1.5 million people were reached through various projects such as Operation Identification, residential and business surveys, and public service announcements.

Enforcement. Two projects were undertaken in the areas of police planning and research—one each on the State and local levels. Two legal advisor projects were continued. A team policing effort was implemented in Macon. The State Crime Laboratory System was expanded as the fifth regional facility (Moultrie) became operational.

Adjudication. The Georgia Judicial Council/Administrative Office of the Courts received funding to support 10 district administrative offices. Efforts center on analyzing needs, reallocating existing resources, and developing baseline data. Eleven of the State's superior courts were provided with law clerks to reduce the amount of time each judge must spend on administrative duties and provide research assistance.

Corrections. The earned time system, implemented statewide in 1977, continued to be successful. The objective was to make participating offenders responsible for earning, through appropriate behavior, their release from the institution.

Two more community-based adjustment centers, one for men and one for women, were funded to provide alternatives to incarceration. A work release program for approximately 80 prisoners also received support.

System Support. Two major projects were implemented. One was designed to implement the uniform docket system in 50 counties and to examine the feasibility of developing a statewide central indexing and docketing system for wills and estates in the probate courts. The second project supported microfilming of records in 10 counties to improve security and efficiency and to provide records management and training.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. During the fiscal year, 515 staff members in youth programs and 382 supervisory staff members received training. In addition, projects were implemented on the State and local levels to divert as many youth as possible from secure detention and incarceration.

GUAM

Summary

Guam's 1978 comprehensive plan reflected a determined effort to improve the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice and to establish statewide priorities for the accomplishment of this effort. The plan thoroughly addressed improved court and correctional programs, especially innovations in the design of institutional facilities, and advanced practices in the recruitment, organization, training, and education of criminal justice personnel.

Guam's plan did not meet the requirements of LEAA guideline paragraphs pertaining to goals and objectives, criminal justice standards, priorities, and the multiyear action plan. A program aimed at formal adoption of standards and goals, however, was under development. The plan was approved for single-year status with several special conditions placed upon the grant requiring a revised forecast of results and accomplishments, a report on plan implementation, and a revised listing of action programs. All have been adequately addressed by the Guam Territorial Crime Commission.

Overview

Prevention. The program thrust is to make the commission of crimes more difficult through improved target hardening and public education and support. One subgrant that achieved successful results was the neighborhood patrol project in which citizen groups performed preventive patrol activities in high-crime areas.

Enforcement. Guam's enforcement emphasis has been to provide specialized inservice training to police personnel through both on- and off-island resources. Continued improvement of the police crime laboratory will eventually reduce the need to send physical evidence to off-island laboratories for analysis. An immediate objective was to develop innovative projects to increase apprehension of criminal offenders, especially in the areas of burglary, larceny, robbery, and vehicle thefts.

Adjudication. The plan supported continuation of the alternative community service program to offer selected defendants the choice of per-

forming volunteer services for the community as an alternative to imprisonment and probation. Upgrading the management skills of courts personnel was a top priority. To improve the performance of the Island's prosecutor function, a program was developed to hire attorney assistants to permit more efficient use of the prosecutors' time.

Corrections. The entire management and organization of Guam's Department of Corrections is being revamped to enable it to more effectively carry out its responsibilities. Efforts focused on the development of a data collection system, formal adoption of correctional policies, practices and procedures, and proper classification of functions. The department's ability to respond to offender needs will be enhanced through the provision of adult institutional services such as vocational projects and special programs for drug and alcohol offenders and offenders with learning disabilities. The department also aimed to provide improved intervention, prerelease and postrelease services.

System Support. Guam has begun the initial phase of implementation of its criminal justice information management system, designed by the Department of Public Safety. The system was developed to centralize recordkeeping functions and provide sufficient management information for planning and budget formulation, resource allocation and performance evaluation.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The juvenile justice program proposed to develop a law-related curriculum within the school system which focused on juvenile delinquency prevention and drug education; provided an organized recreational program for youths during leisure hours; established community "drop-in" centers where youths can obtain counseling and tutorial services; and encouraged citizen efforts to combat delinquency. Guam also sought to improve its rehabilitative capabilities by upgrading the therapeutic skills of juvenile justice personnel.

Drug Abuse. A drug education program was instituted within public schools to impart factual information and the history behind drug laws. The State Agency for Substance Abuse and Mental Health became operational and will seek new programmatic approaches to dealing with the misuse of drugs.

HAWAII

Summary

The 1978 comprehensive plan was a well thought out and logically presented planning document. The Hawaii comprehensive plan was approved for multiyear funding despite weaknesses in the corrections component. Eight special conditions required action by the State Planning Agency.

Overview

Prevention. The plan placed a major emphasis on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Other prevention efforts included programs to reduce crime among recent immigrants to the State, and a program to support efforts to increase community awareness of each citizen's responsibility for crime control.

Enforcement. In the enforcement area, the plan contained a program for improvement of a law enforcement communications system to alleviate a continuing problem of ineffective communications among police officers in the State. Other enforcement programs included a statewide criminal intelligence unit and a program for the detection and control of vice activities. Both of these programs were designed to assist the police increase their ability to deal with vice and organized crime in the State.

Adjudication. Congestion of the courts, court delay, cumbersome court procedures, disparate sentencing, and high personnel turnover among both prosecutors and defenders were listed as major problems in adjudication in the Hawaii plan. Programs planned to address these problems included: prosecutor-defender training; uniform court rules, standards, and procedures; statewide prosecutor-defender intern programs; and judicial planning.

Corrections. Comprehensive planning for a statewide corrections master plan and development of intake service centers, were two programs given high priority in the plan. Programs for adult probation services, pretrial release, corrections volunteer services coordinator, and corrections legal counsel also were included.

System Support. The plan contained three major programs in this area. A program was designed to provide for the security of all State government agencies, officials, and buildings.

Funding also supported a law enforcement and criminal justice center which will provide services to youths and young adults. A program to support the evaluation of action programs contained in the comprehensive plan was provided to allow the SPA staff to benefit from increased knowledge about ongoing programs.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention received major emphasis in the plan. Programs included community-based treatment programs, youth involvement, a youth services coordinator, effective early diversion, juvenile justice deinstitutionalization, and boys' group homes.

Drug Abuse. Drug abuse control programs centered on enforcement and prevention and control of organized crime and vice. The lack of laboratory facilities to perform analysis of suspected drug substances within 24 hours was a problem in this area.

IDAHO

Summary

The Idaho 1978 comprehensive plan showed a clear thread of continuity from problem analysis through goals, standards and priorities, to programs. Problem statements logically followed from the data on crime and on systems capabilities and performance. Program descriptions included measurable and attainable objectives. The plan contained several deficiencies: the three-year projection of crime data was not included; problems of court congestion and delay, resources for defense, and organized crime were not discussed; compliance with the requirements of the juvenile justice maintenance of effort was not demonstrated; and a report on past program implementation was not provided. The SPA satisfied all special conditions which were attached to the award. The plan was granted multiyear approval except for the annual State judicial plan.

Overview

Prevention. General crime prevention strategy included greater citizen involvement through development of law enforcement crime prevention bureaus and increased patrol coverage activities.

Enforcement. A major priority was to increase burglary/robbery apprehensions through such efforts as improved physical evidence-gathering techniques, investigative training for law enforcement officers, provision of additional law enforcement personnel, and a statewide burglary/robbery suppression program. The need for an upgraded apprehension capability was supported by the problem analysis and statement of crime control goals.

Adjudication. One significant problem was that a substantial percentage of both adult and juvenile burglary arrests were dismissed or not prosecuted. Accordingly, an attempt was made to lower dismissal rates through improved prosecutorial case management information and management analysis of prosecutor offices to increase operational efficiencies. In order to reduce recidivism, Idaho aimed to improve the quality of sentencing decisions made by the judiciary.

Corrections. The Idaho Correctional Complex's prison population exceeded its designed capacity. Priority attention was therefore given in the plan to increasing corrections personnel and expanding institutional facilities to accommodate the current population. Other correctional alternatives contemplated were alcohol rehabilitation centers and halfway houses. A long-range goal was to reduce recidivism rates of convicted offenders through improved programming of existing correctional operations.

System Support. A central telecommunications network was maintained by the Department of Law Enforcement connecting law enforcement agencies throughout the State. Two major data systems—an Offender-Based Transactional System and a Prosecutor's Management Information System—are being developed to improve data on the flow of offenders through the criminal justice system and caseload management. The plan provided for funding to implement Idaho's technical assistance plan, for basic and specialized training for criminal justice personnel, and for remodeling of various facilities. Specific plans for performance evaluations of all projects were developed.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Major programs included a computerized juvenile information record system, residential group home care as a sentencing alternative, specialized rehabilitative services, family and

youth crisis intervention projects, and community short-term care and counseling services to divert youths from detention. These programs evolved from the following juvenile justice goals: initiation of community youth program development capabilities, expanded alternatives to incarceration, and use of intervention measures to reduce detention of status offenders.

Drug Abuse. Drug abuse prevention programs focused on development of resource centers, specialized educational methods, volunteer assistance and informational materials. Objectives were to decrease the occurrence of alcohol and drug related offenses and the resultant burden on the criminal justice system.

ILLINOIS

Summary

The Illinois 1978 plan was based on a geographic-demographic concept which produced different criminal justice system characteristics for each geographical area. This resulted in a comprehensive approach to goal setting, problem identification, and program development. The main goals contained in the plan were reduction of specific target crimes, development and maintenance of minimal basic service levels throughout the criminal justice system, and maximum utilization of adult and juvenile justice systems' responsiveness to the needs of specific clientele. The overall plan had few deficiencies. Multiyear approval was granted.

Overview

Prevention. The plan provided support for several citizen-oriented crime prevention programs. The majority of these programs involved citizens in policy formulation concerning the operations of a specific project. Other programs were oriented towards reducing the community's fear of crime and victimization.

Enforcement. The continued thrust in the enforcement component of the plan was to provide better police services through contract policing and new grants to hire juvenile officers in small rural police departments. In addition, emphasis was placed on the establishment of multijurisdictional communications and emergency telephone systems.

Adjudication. The adjudication programs in the plan continued to stress public defender and prosecution services. Support also was provided for a number of court management information systems and studies. These multijurisdictional information systems were geared to increase the accuracy and timeliness of uniform crime reporting data and make information on criminal case histories available.

Corrections. In the corrections field, the plan emphasized offender diversion including social service programs and deferred criminal prosecution at the discretion of the State's attorney. In addition, the plan provided support for manpower screening units, institution-based programs, community alternatives to incarceration, and educational and medical services for offenders.

System Support. Programming for multijurisdictional information systems in metropolitan criminal justice agencies and courts management continued to be emphasized in the Illinois plan. The long-term goals of these programs are increased efficiency and greater planning capabilities.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Purchase of vocational counseling and educational services for adjudicated delinquents continued to be a high priority. A juvenile delinquency prevention program was planned to deal with predelinquent youths and their families.

Drug Abuse. There are several drug programs operating within the institutions of Illinois, the largest being the Pontiac drug abuse program. In the community, the Department of Mental Health and the Dangerous Drug Commission provide drug abuse services. The Department of Corrections works closely with these organizations in planning and evaluating alcohol or drug-related programs.

INDIANA

Summary

The Indiana plan used a formula which included input from both the State and local levels. This broad planning base made the Indiana plan a valuable document since it reflected problems and solutions as viewed by those who must deal with them.

Several deficiencies were found in the adjudication component relating to weak priorities

for multiyear and annual action programs. These deficiencies were resolved prior to award, however, and multiyear approval was granted. No special conditions were attached to the award.

Overview

Prevention. Indiana funded several programs designed to educate citizens on crime prevention techniques and to encourage them to participate in the criminal justice system.

Enforcement. A substantial amount of funding was allocated for law enforcement training programs in photography, crime scene investigation, police management, and polygraph and latent fingerprint identification techniques. Training was provided to officers throughout the State. Other programs were designed to combat organized crime, improve police selection procedures, and upgrade police technical equipment.

Adjudication. Emphasis was placed on training court personnel and prosecutors. Funds also were earmarked for staff assistance for courts and improvement of prosecutors' delivery system. Programs in this area were geared toward the State's goal of improving its court system.

Corrections. Priority corrections programs encompassed all aspects of the field, including staff development, inmate rehabilitation, specialized institutional and community-based services, and the construction and renovation of correctional facilities.

System Support. Indiana continued to develop a data and communications system to provide reliable crime data for law enforcement agencies throughout the State. In addition, final year funding for the development of an automated probation casework management system was supported. The aim of this project was to develop a systematic method for recording and retrieving information using proven data processing techniques. Funds also were allocated for law enforcement communications systems to increase criminal justice operational efficiency.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The plan contained some excellent programs to reduce the involvement of juveniles in the criminal justice system. These included counseling and referral services, community involvement, community-based alternatives, crisis

intervention in public schools, 24-hour intake centers, and training.

Drug Abuse. Programs focused on the problems of drug and alcohol abuse as they related to crime.

IOWA

Summary

Since Iowa's 1977 plan received multiyear approval, an updated crime analysis section was not required in 1978. However, an updated problem analysis section was written and submitted for 1978 since the SPA supervisory board established new priorities for the next three years. The problem analysis identified the absence of data for various time frames which hampered a planning effort. This area was to be somewhat rectified with the establishment of a Statistical Analysis Center in 1978.

Iowa merged the presentation of priorities, goals, objectives, and standards in the 1978 plan. The supervisory board approved standards for all programs except those for juveniles, which were to be completed during 1978. In most instances, objectives were clearly stated and quantifiable; however, more specification could have been achieved, particularly in the adjudication programs.

The 1978 plan received multiyear approval. One special condition requiring an assurance of juvenile justice maintenance of effort was met.

Overview

Prevention. The problem analysis noted that a significant increase in reported Part I crimes occurred within the last two years. Most of these crimes were larcenies, burglaries, and auto thefts. To keep the public informed and educated as to methods to reduce vulnerability, the SPA developed a statewide crime prevention program through the Department of Public Safety. This program involved a public awareness component and provided technical assistance to local agencies developing prevention programs.

Enforcement. The problems and priorities in this section were developed from efforts on both the local and State levels. The major problems were inadequate reporting, record systems, retrieval of information, and crime analysis. Proj-

ects were developed to increase patrol coverage and provide training for law enforcement personnel on a local level. One of the highest priorities established by the SPA was to implement Iowa's telecommunications plan.

Adjudication. The problem analysis for courts indicated that Iowa was beginning to experience a court backlog. The supervisory board determined that the highest priority problem in the adjudication area concerned the inefficient operation within and between individual courts. Thus, better court management was a major court priority. Additional funding was made for prosecution and defense programs as well as continuing legal education training. Funding for a State appellate public defender's office also was planned.

Corrections. The SPA is committed to the development of a viable community-based corrections program as was indicated by the allocation of 50 percent of its LEAA funds to the corrections area. Funds were to be used to bring the Offender-Based State Corrections Information System (OBSCIS) on line by 1980 and provide the initial groundwork for bringing community-based correctional information into the OBSCIS network. Other programs developed were to result in upgrading correctional staff through training, renovations at some major correctional institutions, and diverting misdemeanor offenders from the criminal justice system prior to arraignment.

System Support. Iowa's system support goals were to develop a computerized system to allow for retrieval of information on both the State and local levels for operational and planning purposes. It was anticipated that LEAA discretionary funds would be sought for development and implementation of OBSCIS. Any necessary supplemental support would be provided through the State's block grant funds.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Iowa presented an adequate description of programs within the juvenile justice system. Lacking were a concise statement of needs, a comprehensive study of the juvenile justice system's effectiveness, and a statement of itemized costs of programs. A comprehensive range of services for juveniles was envisioned with the use of LEAA funds—youth service bureaus, family therapy programs, youth advocate programs, projects to divert youth from the

juvenile justice system, work release, training for juvenile justice personnel, and shelter care. Allocations reflected a substantial commitment of funds to community-based corrections, delinquency prevention and diversion.

Drug Abuse. The SPA adopted a multiyear goal of developing a more effective and comprehensive program of offender rehabilitation. Given the rising number of offenders with substance abuse problems and the development of new treatment programs, the SPA will support counseling and treatment for the substance-abusing offender.

KANSAS

Summary

Kansas' initial plan was substantially deficient in a number of areas. LEAA notified the SPA that unless these deficiencies were corrected, the plan would not be approved. The SPA submitted additional material which corrected the deficiencies and the plan was given multiyear status.

Overview

Prevention. The plan included four programs to encourage citizens to participate in crime prevention and assist law enforcement. Six programs were planned to educate the public regarding the law enforcement role and the limits of police authority, crime problems, and criminal justice activities. Three other programs were designed to provide law enforcement officers for schools to teach classes on the role of the police and to serve as counselors.

Enforcement. The enforcement section of the Kansas plan included a program to provide radio communications in those agencies that had none or where the existing equipment was unable to provide at least a minimum communications capability. Also included were four projects to facilitate the implementation of multijurisdictional agreements regarding police records, equipment, manpower and special services. Other enforcement programs emphasized crime prevention activities such as community relations projects, technical assistance and replication of the police training unit.

Adjudication. Kansas presented four program areas in adjudication: judicial unifica-

tion, district attorneys, crimes and victims, and public defenders.

The amount of funds allocated to the adjudication area was divided between courts (50 percent), prosecution (48 percent), and public defense (2 percent). Even though the amount allocated to public defense was small, the State also expended approximately \$1.5 million for court-appointed private attorneys and over \$200,000 for public defenders.

On January 10, 1977, by constitutional amendment, Kansas acquired a unified court system. The multiyear budget in the plan reflects this new unification and projects greater funding for this program.

Corrections. The plan provided funds for institutional and community-based rehabilitation; improvement of supervision, programming, and post-trial confinement; improvement of community-based facility supervision; and upgrading personnel.

System Support. Kansas' 1978 comprehensive plan contained a program for implementing a comprehensive data system, criminal justice information system and a statistical analysis system. A statistical analysis center was instituted and applications were submitted for funding a Uniform Crime Report module and an Offender-Based Tracking System (OBTS).

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Kansas only recently began to participate in the Juvenile Justice Act. Therefore, the State is in the early stages of program development in this area.

Kansas funded four programs dealing with community-based facilities for juveniles, upgrading of juvenile justice personnel, improving juvenile institutions, and delinquency prevention and diversion.

Drug Abuse. The plan included programs for chemical dependency treatment in both State and local correctional institutions. Chemical dependency treatment also was provided as part of community-based correctional programming.

KENTUCKY

Summary

After initial review of Kentucky's 1978 comprehensive plan, it was determined that multiyear

approval could not be granted because of the lack of quantified standards and the absence of a sufficient integration of the problem analysis with the crime analysis and existing system components. Single-year approval of the plan was granted with special conditions attached requiring the submission of more clearly defined standards, a more rigorous problem analysis, and a communications master plan. The lack of a criminal justice information system was also noted as hampering the long-range planning process. The Commonwealth submitted responses to these special conditions and began an effort to formulate a CJIS master plan (using State funds only). Multiyear approval of the plan was granted in June 1978.

Overview

Prevention. Kentucky continued funding the implementation of crime prevention units whose major thrust was the statewide enrollment of citizens in the Operation Identification program.

Enforcement. The plan's priority in this area was the improvement and provision of basic police services primarily through programs to consolidate police departments and to enhance patrol and management techniques. In addition, the communications master plan was approved, thereby releasing funds for the telecommunications segments of this program.

Adjudication. Implementation of the State's new Unified Courts Act was assisted through various programs designed to improve courts management; establish uniform forms and records; provide court reporting equipment; and develop a circuit court clerk's accounting system. Staff for the Court of Appeals and the law library, and law clerks for judges also received funding.

Corrections. The plan followed the previous year's corrections priorities. Emphasis was on nonresidential supervision programs and more efficient utilization of existing community services. Regional jail renovation and programs to address the needs of the retarded, geriatric, and/or female offender also received funding.

System Support. Continuation of the Criminal Justice Planning Institute and provision of training for personnel in all system components were the chief items under this heading. A State criminal justice information system committee was formed to determine data needs.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Kentucky elected to participate in the Juvenile Justice Act in 1978. Establishment of alternative learning centers, development of short-term alternative living quarters, establishment of three community-based treatment houses, and creation of treatment services for emotionally disturbed youth marked Kentucky's primary efforts in this area.

Drug Abuse. The narcotics program relied on an approach which combined public awareness campaigns with police officers' training, special equipment, and "buy" money.

LOUISIANA

Summary

The 1978 plan presented a thorough, comprehensive, and well-presented analysis of crime and the Louisiana criminal justice system. It included an integrated analysis of the criminal justice system in the State with added emphasis on major metropolitan areas. There was a thread of continuity running from the problem statements through goals and priorities to the programs.

The plan was approved for multiyear status subject to various special conditions. The conditions were general in nature except for two which dealt with the juvenile justice component and providing specific information on the State's compliance with the Part E correctional requirements.

Overview

Prevention. Priorities in the prevention area were the development of strategies to address the lack of understanding between law enforcement officials and juveniles, and the lack of public awareness about measures to protect against crime. The plan provided funds for police/community relations, juvenile delinquency prevention, public education on crime prevention and drug abuse, and community involvement in the criminal justice system. Juvenile delinquency prevention received the highest priority.

Enforcement. A priority in this area was to enable enforcement to respond to specific crime problems. Programs contained in the plan related to training and education, crime labs, special enforcement units, personnel and equipment ac-

MAINE

quisition, communications, management, and operations improvement. The SPA's programs for personnel training and education, and special enforcement units received the highest priority.

Adjudication. Priority needs identified were to provide sufficient personnel and equipment to deal with increasing caseloads, bail reform, a uniform indigent defense system, and alternative programs. Programs related to bail reform, diversion, prosecution, defense, and providing additional legal, investigative, and court support. These programs will help prosecution and defense provide additional legal, investigative and support capabilities as well as opportunities to attend seminars and workshops.

In addition, the courts will receive assistance for management surveys, development of improved jury selection techniques, computerized court testimony transcriptions, renovation of facilities, and improved support capability.

Corrections. The plan's problems and needs related to improving the condition, effectiveness, and services of adult and juvenile institutions and rehabilitation programs. Programs were directed at these needs.

Renovation and construction projects addressed several serious conditions in both State and local correctional institutions. The corrections programs provided funds for institutional and community-based projects. In institutional programs, personnel and equipment acquisition received the highest priorities. Treatment services received the highest priority in community-based programs.

System Support. Problems involved the need to improve the availability and accuracy of criminal justice information at the regional and local levels, and to provide criminal justice agencies and personnel with published information about innovative methodologies.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Louisiana followed national and State standards and goals in the development of its juvenile programs. Programs addressed delinquency and treatment, juvenile diversion, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders. Community-based services for status offenders and delinquents received the highest priority.

Drug Abuse. Various special police units were funded to enforce drug laws. The SPA and the Bureau of Substance Abuse jointly funded programs in this area.

Summary

The Maine comprehensive plan developed its systemwide and functional analysis according to data discussed in the crime analysis and resources, manpower, organizational capabilities, and available systems sections. While some of the data was limited, the problem analysis and problem statements were based entirely on these sections. The priorities and multiyear annual action plans followed logically from the problem analysis.

Although some goals were presented, Maine had not adopted formal standards and goals at the time the plan was submitted. Maine received multiyear approval with special conditions requiring the submission of approved standards and goals in the 1979 plan update.

Overview

Prevention. Maine addressed this concern primarily by funding crime prevention projects operated by the Maine Chiefs of Police Association. In addition, regional law enforcement crime prevention projects were encouraged. An increase in community involvement in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention was one of the major goals.

Enforcement. The enforcement section addressed the problem of fragmented police services. Statewide and regional attempts at providing programs to benefit a number of police agencies—training, crime prevention, communications, and information systems—were proposed. Programming also was planned for individual department needs in such areas as specialized patrolling techniques and anti-fencing efforts.

Adjudication. Multiyear efforts were directed at eliminating judicial backlog and delay, providing training for all court employees, and improving defense and prosecutorial management and services. Projects were funded in areas such as uniform case recordkeeping systems; uniform case screening procedures; studies on the centralization of the violations bureau, jury utilization and management sentencing disparity, and court facilities; a pilot defender program; victim-witness support; and legal advisors for police.

Corrections. Maine developed a master plan

for corrections at the State level. Much of the 1978 programming related to implementation of that plan, including the funding of one regional correctional facility. The approach taken by the SPA in this section made the relationship between goals and final proposed projects difficult to follow. However, the projects were based on the problem statements and are expected to provide needed services to inmates. The plan also addressed community-based services, information systems, and projects for county sheriffs responsible for corrections.

System Support. Programs to support systemwide improvement were proposed in such areas as training, technical assistance, and information systems.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Maine was substantially in compliance with the requirement to develop plans for the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and separation of juveniles and adults. The comprehensive plan sought to supplement these efforts and ensure the smooth transition to a system which is both effective and responsive to the needs of Maine's families and children.

Drug Abuse. The SPA has consistently encouraged the development of voluntary drug and alcohol treatment programs for inmates in State correctional institutions, county jails, and in the community under the custody of the State Division of Probation and Parole.

The correctional master plan provided for increased utilization of specialized treatment services for offenders with drug and alcohol abuse problems. In addition, the SPA helped to initiate one of the first community-based halfway houses for drug abusers in the criminal justice system.

MARYLAND

Summary

The problem analysis was well-done and based upon data developed extensively in the State's analysis of crime and system capabilities. Standards and goals presented were measurable and realistic, and related directly to the problem areas. Priorities were well-defined and reflected the importance of various problems facing the State's criminal justice system.

Anticipated results of the annual action

programs were consistent with the multiyear objectives established for a five-year period. The plan contained a clear element of continuity among the various sections.

It received full multiyear approval with minimal special conditions.

Overview

Prevention. A 5 percent reduction in crime rates was sought by upgrading a range of crime prevention projects. Major efforts in this area were juvenile justice, a crime prevention project run by the police, and specialized school programs.

Enforcement. Efforts in this area included improving police manpower capabilities, and reducing fragmentation and duplication of police services. Representative projects were continuations of local inservice training programs, police intern programs, management and administrative training, and contractual police services.

Adjudication. Major efforts in this area included educational standards and training for court personnel; expanded prosecutorial services; increased capability of public defenders; and upgrading administration, management and operational techniques of courts and court-related agencies.

Corrections. Major efforts included the establishment of effective recruitment and retention programs in the State Division of Corrections and two urban counties; development of training standards and curricula; training for correctional custodial staff, correctional counselors, and probation and parole agents; and management training. State and local community-based correctional programs were implemented.

System Support. Major efforts included continuation funding of the State police uniform crime reporting unit, the development and implementation of agency geographic-based criminal justice information systems, and providing major criminal justice system agencies with the capability to conduct program planning and evaluation.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Prevention efforts included crisis intervention, counseling and referral services, and police and court diversion programs. Other major efforts included the elimination of detention of juveniles in adult facilities in Western Maryland, provision of alternatives to detention, and community-

based services (counseling, education, and vocational training).

Drug Abuse. There were no separately targeted programs for drug abuse.

MASSACHUSETTS

Summary

The Massachusetts 1978 plan was a very in-depth study of specific criminal justice needs, but without overall cohesive goals, objectives, problem analysis, or proposed direction. The plan was only minimally compliant with LEAA guidelines. It did not portray the substantial effort being made by the State to address the needs of the Massachusetts criminal justice system. The plan was awarded single-year approval. With technical assistance from LEAA, the SPA responded to the 23 special conditions and information requirements imposed on the plan.

Overview

Prevention. Emphasis was placed on crime prevention in Massachusetts. The State was aware that existing community resources were not being fully utilized. The SPA continued projects for security surveys in retail establishments and the use of civilians and paraprofessionals as police community service aides. The primary new effort was to establish a statewide crime prevention bureau to help local jurisdictions develop their own crime prevention programs.

Enforcement. Enforcement was directed towards prevention. For the most part, continuing projects dominated the balance of this section, including the improvement of investigations, innovative patrol, manpower usage, crime analysis, and management techniques. With the exception of crime prevention, the projects were not supported by the analytical sections of the plan.

Adjudication. One of the State's most significant problems facing its courts was sentencing disparity. It addressed this problem with a new sentencing guideline program to provide staff support and statistical background information to judges. Other important programs included intake screening and victim/witness support. The largest part of the adjudicatory effort was continuing projects to improve prosecution and defense representation and services, and in-

crease efficiency in all phases of court administration. Again, the programs were not well-supported by the analytical sections of the plan.

Corrections. Massachusetts identified four major areas of concern in corrections: sentencing alternatives, manpower delivery, programs for learning disabled offenders, and improved institutional services to prepare the offender for placement in the community. It addressed these areas with varying strengths. The greatest thrust was in the area of sentencing alternatives such as residential probation centers and restitution programs. The State also cited the need for improving the quality of probation services and institutional classification requirements, but did not fully describe these as central problem areas. Massachusetts also emphasized resources for its county detention centers.

System Support. Massachusetts must contend with an extremely decentralized, independent and individualistic criminal justice structure. In light of this, the SPA began to increasingly coordinate its efforts through its supervisory board. The State also continued to refine its criminal justice information system and its broad-based evaluation and communications efforts.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Massachusetts was divided in its approach to juvenile delinquency between programs for delinquent youths and decriminalizing status offenders. The State needed its greatest improvement in the area of delivery of services to the child in need. Problem areas were the lack of adequate data, defining legal jurisdiction and legislation, and planning. Juvenile justice projects included legal counsel advocacy for children in need of services and assistance for non-English speaking youths.

Drug Abuse. Over 60 percent of the inmates in State correctional institutions were substance abusers, hence most abuse project efforts were applied in that area. The two primary projects were screening and diverting abusers to treatment at the adjudicatory level and institutional treatment programs.

MICHIGAN

Summary

The Michigan plan contained substantial

crime and systems resource data for all plan components. The availability of this data significantly aided Michigan in its analysis of criminal justice system problems. Linkages between programs and crime/resource analysis, problem analysis, and goals and standards were evident in each component.

Weaknesses in problem analysis can be traced to lack of training in the analysis and use of data. Michigan has concentrated staff training and technical assistance efforts in this area.

Multiyear approval was given to all sections of the plan except priorities. No significant special conditions were attached.

Overview

Prevention. Crime prevention bureaus constituted the major portion of the crime prevention emphasis. Other activities included consumer education, fraud prevention, community crime prevention, crisis intervention projects, minority recruitment programs, and community relations projects.

Enforcement. A number of priority programs to improve police capability were outlined in the plan. These programs were: specialized police units, organized crime units, forensic science laboratories, and evidence technicians. The plan also emphasized law enforcement training and operational improvements such as consolidated police services and police emergency response systems.

Adjudication. Special emphasis was given to the priority prosecution program for career criminals, special prosecutors, functional court improvement, and training for judiciary and support personnel. Other programs were developed as local priorities, such as prosecutor training and improvement of defense services.

Corrections. The plan emphasized training for adult correctional personnel, community reintegration programs, correctional facility improvement, and institutional program development. The method of prioritizing corrections objectives was vague, with little statistical analysis. All projects, however, were related to national and State standards and goals.

System Support. Cross-system priorities were strongly linked to the problem analysis performed by the SPA. Information systems for courts, prosecutors, and police were given

special emphasis. Michigan's technical assistance capability in advanced data systems was emphasized through the work of the Statistical Analysis Center and through capacity building support to increase training and consultation services.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The problem analysis in the juvenile justice section of the plan clearly attempted to identify the interrelationships among problem elements. Youth service bureaus and alternatives to secure detention were the priority programs.

Drug Abuse. Sections dealing with drug abuse emphasized enforcement activities. Funding went to establish narcotic enforcement units and drug identification centers.

MINNESOTA

Summary

The 1978 Minnesota comprehensive plan was a well-organized document containing 23 programs designed to improve its criminal justice system. It presented a good analysis of crime data and criminal justice system problems. The analysis formed the basis for many of the programs in the plan and provided a logical approach to improving the criminal justice system in Minnesota. The plan was given multiyear approval with special conditions that have subsequently been resolved.

Overview

Prevention. Minnesota supported several programs to prevent juvenile involvement in the criminal justice system. The plan also documented Minnesota's efforts to develop a statewide Operation Identification program, and to increase the crime prevention activities of law enforcement agencies.

Enforcement. The plan addressed the need to recruit qualified law enforcement personnel. Projects supported minority recruitment projects, and testing and personnel screening services. The plan also recognized the need to provide in-service training, advanced manpower development methods, consolidation of police services, and projects which provide investigative support to patrol officers. A high priority was given to projects aimed at organized, economic, and

white-collar crime investigation units.

Adjudication. Minnesota indicated its intention to improve the efficiency of its courts system and described several projects to support this goal. These included: a statewide records study, weighted caseload study, juror training and utilization, conditional release, projects involving legal research and recordkeeping systems, and restitution. Considerable funding support also was given to pretrial services and procedures.

Corrections. The plan detailed strategies to improve the correctional system on both State and local levels. It acknowledged the necessity of training for correctional personnel, and increasing minority and women recruitment. The plan also included priority programs to provide improved institutional treatment of incarcerated adults in jails and State prisons. Minnesota considered crime victims a part of correctional system responsibility and provided funds for restitution and victim service projects.

System Support. Minnesota is one of the leaders in the development of criminal justice information systems. The plan outlined strategies to continue the development of prototype cross-system local criminal justice information systems.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The State allocated both block funds and juvenile justice formula funds to improving its juvenile justice system. The plan provided funds for: support services for schools, alternatives to the juvenile justice system, juvenile shelter care, and other nonsecure detention facilities. It included several postadjudication programs to provide services for juveniles in the community. The plan also addressed the need to train juvenile justice personnel by supporting a regional training project and including training funds in other juvenile projects.

Drug Abuse. The plan included programs for chemical dependency treatment in both State and local correctional institutions. Chemical dependency treatment also was provided as part of community-based correctional programming.

MISSISSIPPI

Summary

The 1978 Mississippi comprehensive plan

was given multiyear approval except for the systems and problem analysis sections. The major deficiency was the lack of system performance data. However, the State has corrected this problem by developing a data collection system.

Overview

Prevention. The plan contained several programs related to crime prevention. The major emphasis was on specialized law enforcement units and diversionary programs for juvenile offenders.

Enforcement. Emphasis was placed on further development of the State's communications system, development of a uniform record system, and upgrading the law enforcement training requirements.

Adjudication. Emphasis was placed on support of the Mississippi Judicial Council to implement the courts master plan. Another program was directed toward providing educational programs for judicial, prosecutorial and law interns.

Corrections. Major emphasis was placed on continued support of the Mississippi Department of Corrections in its effort to unify the correctional system. Some of the programs proposed included: a correctional information system, development of a psycho-diagnostic system, community alternatives to incarceration, and support of the administration of the Department of Corrections. Special emphasis also was placed on restitution programs.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Eight programs were developed to assist the State in its efforts to deinstitutionalize status offenders and separate juveniles from adult offenders. Diversion and nonresidential day-care services were among the programs developed to improve the juvenile justice system in Mississippi.

System Support. The plan placed emphasis on justice information centers and evaluation activities. Other services in system support were funded through LEAA discretionary and State funds to further develop the statewide criminal justice information system.

Drug Abuse. Mississippi did not allocate any funds in this area. However, the State is currently operating a Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program to improve the processing

of drug and alcohol abusing offenders. TASC is being funded through LEAA discretionary funds. The State has developed a statewide TASC program that is to be implemented with its own funds in the near future.

MISSOURI

Summary

The Missouri plan contained a thorough crime analysis of the State, cities and counties with populations over 250,000, and the high crime areas. The crime analysis section contained problems logically based on the data available in the crime analysis and resource sections of the plan. One weakness found in this section was in the area of prosecution data. However, it was recognized by the SPA and action has been taken to resolve this deficiency. Other minor deficiencies noted in the plan were in the area of intensive evaluations and technical assistance. The annual action plan reflected a statewide overview of planned action for improvement of the criminal justice system. Each program in the action plan was developed to address a problem mentioned in the problem analysis section.

The plan was awarded multiyear approval. Several special conditions pertaining to intensive evaluations, prosecution data, and technical assistance were required.

Overview

Prevention. The plan recognized community involvement in the criminal justice system as an effective means of crime prevention. A substantial amount of funds were allocated to communities to develop programs to inform the public of the various techniques to reduce or prevent crime and develop the capability to channel citizens' efforts in this area.

Enforcement. Priorities in the law enforcement section of the plan included the establishment of minimum standards for selection, training, and education of police officers; maximum citizen involvement in law enforcement; legislative support; an areawide full-service criminalistics laboratory delivery system for the State; and improved capabilities in crime scene investigation and procurement of evidence through confidential expenditures.

Adjudication. The major goal in this area was to improve the efficiency of the adjudication system so that cases could be processed quickly while maintaining a high standard of justice. Other goals included maintaining a high level of competency for judicial personnel; improving the image of the court system by providing the public freer access to and better service from their courts; maintaining the independence of the judicial branch of government so that the Supreme Court may exercise its constitutional obligation to administer the affairs of the judiciary; and preserving private information contained in court records.

Corrections. Major goals in the correctional field included provision of viable alternatives to incarceration on a statewide basis; upgrading correctional facilities, programs, and services to successfully reintegrate offenders into their communities; and assurance of fair and equitable treatment of the accused, the offender, and the ex-offender. Other correctional programs funded in the plan included pretrial and inservice training, pretrial release and diversion, and comprehensive probation and parole services.

System Support. Emphasis continued to be placed on the development of a statewide criminal justice information system and a statewide judicial information system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Priority programs included support for community-based residential care facilities, juvenile delinquency prevention for high risk youth, and upgrading and expanding manpower in the juvenile justice system. In addition, emphasis was placed on securing personnel and services to effectively manage the added responsibilities authorized under the new Division of Youth Services legislation.

Drug Abuse. Specialized treatment services for drug and alcohol abusers were made available for offenders at the institutional level as well as the community level with emphasis on the delivery of services in the five SMSA's of Missouri. The plan provided funding for one project of this type.

MONTANA

Summary

The 1978 comprehensive plan submission by

the Montana Board of Crime Control was a comprehensive effort which showed the interrelationship among different components of the criminal justice system. Although specific crime analysis for urban areas, where there is a more sophisticated data base, could have been improved, the crime problems of the State were well-defined and logically assessed.

Although the SPA did not have all the data originally intended for plan development, crime and system resource data collected from agency sources and needs assessments by the five regional advisory councils provided sufficient information for problem identification and analysis. The annual action programs related to identified problems and needs.

The 1978 comprehensive plan received multiyear approval with various special conditions. The more significant conditions required the State to submit an expanded crime trend analysis, a more detailed program for intensive evaluation, and a more detailed technical assistance plan.

Overview

Prevention. The small size of law enforcement agencies in Montana inhibits the formation of special crime prevention units. The plan did identify several initiatives which will intensify a campaign against crime in Montana.

Enforcement. The SPA selected burglary as the target crime. Continuation funds will be provided to several geographical areas for programs aimed at burglarly reduction.

Adjudication. The SPA will conduct an inventory of courtroom facilities and equipment as a first step in planning and establishing priorities to provide for special needs. The State completed development of a criminal law information and research center with services available statewide. Several grants will be made to Indian reservations for projects such as courthouse construction, equipment purchases, public defenders and administrative training.

Corrections. Block grant programs will be continued at the State prison. Construction and renovation programs financed new educational and vocational facilities, and living units. Community corrections funds enabled expansion of community-based programs.

System Support. System support programs in the plan included out-of-state training for cri-

minal justice personnel, an intensive evaluation program and further development of State and local information systems.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. A juvenile justice management information system was developed for the State. The State's major problem was the lack of relevant data which could be used to identify the needs and problems of juvenile justice.

A second problem was the need for State legislative action to fully implement the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act within the time frames set forth in the legislation. The SPA has made considerable progress toward deinstitutionalization of status offenders, but continues to have difficulty in complying with the deinstitutionalization requirement of the 1974 act.

Drug Abuse. Drug specialization and training is currently at minimum standards for Montana. The multiyear plan calls for improving police services, including narcotic and drug investigations, by 1980. One of the multiyear objectives for the State is to help criminal justice agencies develop the capability to maintain public information programs.

NEBRASKA

Summary

The Nebraska plan was well-organized. It contained a thorough analysis of crime throughout the State, and excellent goal statements which were a result of the statewide and regional problem analysis. All programs and projects discussed in the plan utilized current state-of-the-art knowledge as appropriate to the needs of Nebraska. The plan was awarded multiyear approval with no significant special conditions.

Overview

Prevention. The plan provided support for a wide range of prevention programs. Juvenile prevention programs included police-youth relations, and education and employment opportunities. The State also supported a community education program aimed at eliciting citizen support and participation in crime prevention. Emphasis was given to special problems encountered by the elderly.

Enforcement. Priorities included improvement of communications systems, and consolidation of law enforcement functions such as recordkeeping, dispatching, patrol, investigation, and other related services. Also, major emphasis was placed on improved training.

Adjudication. The plan supported three adjudication programs: court improvement, prosecution and defense services, and diversion. All of these were aimed at promoting efficiency and fairness in each aspect of adjudication. The highest priorities fell in the areas of prosecution and indigent defense.

Corrections. Substantial funding support was given to improving rehabilitation services to provide an opportunity for constructive change through access to a comprehensive range of correctional programs. Major emphasis was placed on the development and implementation of community-based projects for adult offenders. Funding support also was provided to improve local jails.

System Support. The development and implementation of a statewide, computerized comprehensive data system (CDS) continued to be a priority in Nebraska. CDS would be used to collect and integrate data from the various criminal justice agencies throughout the State without exercising control over the functions of existing local criminal justice information systems restricting the development of local systems. It was designed to provide a wider range of reliable information to agency directors and managers, operational personnel, State and local government decisionmakers, researchers and planners.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The plan provided support for programs relating to youth employment opportunities, police-youth relations, education, and projects to provide services, facilities, personnel, training, and equipment for juvenile offenders.

Drug Abuse. The plan indicated support in the area of drug abuse and alcohol treatment. The State has an outstanding chemical dependency program that is operational at both the penal complex and the Nebraska Center for Women.

NEVADA

Summary

Nevada's initial Fiscal 1978 comprehensive

plan submission was in substantial non-compliance with the Crime Control Act. It contained neither a systems description, a comprehensive outline of priorities for improvement of the system, adequate needs and problems analysis, certain special emphasis programs as required by the act, satisfactory funding assurances, nor other relevant materials. The State was given 90 days to submit a revised plan. LEAA rendered onsite technical assistance so that the deficiencies could be corrected. The revised plan received single-year approval with special conditions attached to the award.

Overview

Prevention. The community's awareness of its potential as a crime prevention resource is still not fully developed. In order to address this problem, the State funded a new senior citizens block watch project and continued to support a juvenile justice awareness program.

Enforcement. The enforcement program in the plan included crime reduction projects in patrol, team policing, specialized task forces, physical evidence systems, and other detection or apprehension experiments that respond to the priority offenses of burglary, larceny, robbery, rape, assault, and narcotics. This program addressed the scarcity of resources, primarily manpower, and the need to prioritize services.

Adjudication. Word-processing projects, law student intern programs, victim-witness assistance projects, and record storage and retrieval system projects addressed problems identified in the plan. One project scheduled to be funded was development of a model courtroom facility and a pilot project to assess the practicality of employing a referee to hear certain matters which consumed a great deal of judicial time. Most projects addressed the problem of increased caseloads.

Corrections. A priority corrections program was to upgrade parole and probation services in an effort to further stimulate parental and community involvement. This, in turn, would assist efforts in crime prevention and juvenile delinquency prevention as the public became more aware and involved. Projects included a full-time parole board, intensive supervision units and counseling programs. Personnel, training, facility improvements and vocational education in institutions also were high priorities.

System Support. System improvement was a critical need in the operations of law enforcement in the State. Funds were available for projects to enhance the system's ability to regularly collect information and data; provide funds for personnel, operations, and office equipment for crime analysis capability; and improve the police communications system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Funding in this area continued to be available for community-based residential programs, the youth services bureau, and the police youth diversion unit. New programs supported by this plan provided residential care for severely emotionally disturbed children and family counseling services. Nevada focused its activities on building diversion capacity to reduce the continually rising rate of juvenile crime.

Drug Abuse. Drug abuse and alcoholism were discussed in the juvenile justice portion of the plan. Narcotics addiction, prevention and treatment programs, and alcoholism prevention and treatment programs were primarily addressed to the needs of youth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Summary

The New Hampshire SPA submitted its Fiscal 1978 comprehensive plan in a well-organized format. Planning at the regional level provided input for the plan which included a very complete and detailed crime analysis based on linear projections of previous years' data.

Several deficiencies were found in the plan, but only one was related to overall plan content. That deficiency required New Hampshire to submit a revised technical assistance plan, which was later approved by LEAA. Multiyear approval was granted on all sections of the plan.

Overview

Prevention. New Hampshire provided funding for technical assistance to develop local crime prevention and awareness projects, and for crime prevention offices in local police departments. All cities and towns of over 20,000 population have a full-time crime prevention bureau and active local programs

Enforcement. The plan included programs

for law enforcement training for police cadets and criminal justice interns. State personnel involved in youth services were to be given continued training. The New Hampshire Police Standards and Training Council also received support for in-service training and recruiting. A program for the development and utilization of special police strategies and tactics to combat high incidence crime also was included.

Adjudication. New Hampshire provided funding for seven programs. These included additional felon prosecution services, indigent defense services, training for judicial and support personnel, improvements in administrative procedures, the Professional Conduct Committee for Judicial Personnel, and juvenile intake diversion.

Corrections. New Hampshire funded administrative, custodial, and personnel support programs in the State prison and 10 county houses of corrections. Support also was provided to upgrade equipment and facilities. The Department of Probation and Parole was assisted to improve the quality and scope of services to probationers.

System Support. The plan included a program to develop and implement a comprehensive data system. This program is directly related to the State's goal to optimize the effectiveness of one centralized, integrated, statewide criminal justice information system.

Awards also were made to State and local police to improve the integrated statewide communications network and for crime laboratory equipment.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Ten juvenile justice program areas received funding, including administrative costs of a juvenile planner and staff, training of personnel involved in youth services, community crime prevention, increased police capabilities to prevent delinquency, intervention and diversion, and community-based residential facilities.

Drug Abuse. Although drug and alcohol treatment programs were included in the 1978 plan, funding of these programs was from prior years.

NEW JERSEY

Summary

The crime analysis section of the New Jersey

plan was used as the basis for the development of the problem statements and annual action programs. All levels of the criminal justice system in the State, as well as the private sector, contributed to the development of the plan.

Multiyear approval was given to the plan for all sections, except priorities. Several special conditions were attached to the award and each was adequately addressed within the allotted time.

Overview

Prevention. New Jersey funded programs to increase police patrol effectiveness particularly for public housing and senior citizens. Support also was given to police/community crime prevention efforts through "target hardening" and improving communications with citizens.

Enforcement. The New Jersey plan provided funding for inservice training programs for patrol officers, crime-specific priority targets, specialized investigation of organized crime, and major crime fugitive units. Other enforcement programs are included in the prevention category.

Adjudication. New Jersey funded municipal court management and improvement programs; training for court personnel; the improvement of services and information programs for victims, witnesses and jurors; pretrial services; prosecutor's office management improvements; activities in the Office of the Public Advocate; and general support programs in statewide court activities.

Corrections. The State funded training programs for corrections personnel, community treatment programs for adult offenders, local correctional institution and jail programs, improvement of detention and shelter care practices, State correctional educational and support programs, community programs to assist adult offenders and releasees, community-based adult facilities, and programs providing alternatives to incarceration.

System Support. New Jersey provided support for programs such as expanding the State crime laboratory, utilizing technology resources in the State court system, and establishing a judicial management information system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The plan supported many juvenile justice programs. Juvenile justice personnel will be

given specialized training. Supportive services will be provided to retain problem students in local public schools. Other programs funded were community-based and residential treatment projects, improvement of police services for juveniles, improvement and expansion of juvenile and domestic relations court intake units, improvement of juvenile probation services and detention and shelter care practices, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

Drug Abuse. Programs directed toward fighting the problems of drug and alcohol abuse among youths were supported with 1978 funds. Programs on drug abuse among adults were also funded through State correctional treatment programs.

NEW MEXICO

Summary

The crime analysis section of the plan was thorough and complete. However, the resources, manpower, organizational capabilities, and systems description could have been improved. Problem statements were not clearly delineated. The goals, objectives, and standards related closely to the problem analysis section and the hierarchy of goals and objectives was well thought out and reflected a strong emphasis on systems improvements and community-based prevention programs. Multiyear approval was given all eligible sections except the systems and technical assistance sections of the plan.

Overview

Prevention. Prevention programs included victimization prevention, services for victims, public information programs, community-based alternative youth programs, and development of youth services systems. These strategies reflected the overall goals of the plan.

Enforcement. The enforcement strategy included programs for improved police training and career development, improved use of civilian personnel, special investigation units, and provision of basic enforcement and communications equipment to local law enforcement agencies. The emphasis was on system improvements as a tool to reduce crime.

Adjudication. Because of problems of

under-trained judges, court staff, prosecutors and public defenders, this section placed major emphasis on training. Other programs included improved court rules and administration, public information, increased disposition alternatives, and pretrial diversion. Special emphasis also was placed on upgrading courts of limited jurisdiction.

Corrections. Emphasis was on systems improvement. Programs included upgrading of management and administration, personnel training, and diagnostic evaluation and treatment programs. Community-based treatment, improved juvenile probation services and institutional substance abuse treatment projects were also part of the corrections strategy.

System Support. Emphasis was on improved codification and revision of criminal law and court procedures, improved local coordination of criminal justice planning and management, criminal justice research and evaluation, improved data collection, and development of information systems.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Funding was for improved community-based youth and juvenile probation services, and juvenile justice data collection.

Drug Abuse. Although New Mexico has no special drug abuse program emphasis, because of the State's location on the Mexican border drug traffic problems were an underlying concern throughout the plan. The special investigation units focused on drug-related criminal activity. Correctional treatment programs consistent with Part E requirements also were included in this area.

NEW YORK

Summary

The 1978 comprehensive plan submitted by the New York SPA received multiyear approval. Various special conditions required revision of the problem analysis, goals, standards, priorities, multiyear, and annual action sections of the plan.

Overview

Prevention. New York provided support for reducing opportunities for crime through programs that concentrated police resources on crime specific targets. Local police departments are able to free uniformed officers for crime pre-

vention programs by using civilians for certain functions.

Enforcement. Funds were allocated for training programs for new police officers and instructors in planning, management, and administration. Projects were funded to combat official corruption, larceny, narcotics, labor racketeering, and other forms of organized crime.

Adjudication. The Office of Court Administration received funds to support family court planning, legal services, and training for attorneys. Support also was given to major prosecution and defense offices to improve planning and administration, and to develop specialized bureaus. Court personnel were given specialized training. In addition efforts were made to encourage citizen participation in the court system.

Corrections. Programs included various types of training for corrections personnel. Other projects were designed to enhance and protect the rights of detainees and assure the overall improvement of adult secure detention. Funds also were provided to expand and improve alternatives to adult secure detention. A program was included to improve the planning, management, and administration capabilities of correctional agencies.

System Support. New York continued to fund police communications programs to improve interagency communications. Funds were allocated to develop efficient and effective information systems for statistical and operational purposes.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The 1978 New York plan provided funding for programs to broaden alternatives to juvenile correctional facilities, improve the quality of services for juveniles in residential facilities, and separate juveniles from adults in detention facilities. Diversion programs for youths, juvenile probation services, and police/juvenile programs also were scheduled to receive funds.

Drug Abuse. Funds to combat drug abuse were made available for drug treatment programs for adults and youths.

NORTH CAROLINA

Summary

The 1978 North Carolina comprehensive plan

detailed a systematic approach to the planning effort with an emphasis on the increased use of data analysis. Substantial input from local agencies was used to prepare the plan. It was awarded multiyear approval with no major special conditions.

Overview

Prevention. The State has increased its crime prevention efforts to the extent that over 25 percent of local law enforcement agencies have crime prevention units. Public education, police physical security inspections and media coverage programs supported these efforts.

Enforcement. The 1978 plan included a program for continued implementation of a statewide radio communications system that is now 97 percent complete. The State Bureau of Investigation moved its entire operation to new facilities and the North Carolina Justice Academy completed its first full year of operation. It offers training in all areas of the criminal justice system. The academy uses a standardized 240-hour basic training course. Other enforcement programs included 10 specialized narcotics investigative units, 13 general investigative units and nine new evidence units.

Adjudication. Administrative support previously provided by the SPA to the Court of Appeals for a prehearing and screening staff has been assumed by the State. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has undertaken a detailed study of courthouse facilities to provide a basis for informed and comprehensive planning.

The plan supported an AOC pilot study on providing a trial court administrator in three judicial districts. One experimental county program to implement a witness notification program to reduce citizen dissatisfaction and expenses involved in unnecessary court appearances also was supported. Another program increased the staff of the Judicial Standards Commission and the North Carolina State Bar to assure prompt, efficient, thorough and just review on all complaints received by both agencies.

Corrections. The 1978 plan included programs to reduce prison overcrowding, develop community services, provide staff training and hire assistant probation officers.

System Support. The State is continuing to develop and implement its criminal justice infor-

mation system. Extensive work has been accomplished in the courts area, as well as in local and State corrections and local police departments.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The State provided more than 25 percent of its LEAA funds for juvenile justice projects including, prevention, shelter care, nonsecure detention, group homes and specialized foster care. A Judicial Code Revision Committee was established by the 1977 General Assembly. The committee is studying existing laws pertaining to juveniles, examining legislation and programs in other States and other appropriate information in order to report to the General Assembly on developing a coordinated approach to the State's juvenile justice system.

Drug Abuse. A program was continued which provides treatment services to identified drug and alcohol abusers in institutions. A non-institutional rehabilitation program also provided services to drug abusers.

NORTH DAKOTA

Summary

The 1978 comprehensive plan submitted by the North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council reflected an inter-related planning effort. The plan contained shortcomings in crime analysis and data gathering. The present availability of crime data is not adequate to fulfill crime analysis needs.

The plan received multiyear approval except for the section which analyzes criminal justice system performance. Several special conditions required: a listing of data elements on the flow of cases and persons through the criminal justice system and a strategy to obtain them, and additional documentation regarding implementation of some juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs.

Overview

Prevention and Enforcement. Prevention and enforcement were combined as one category in the 1978 plan. Programs cover rural law enforcement, police training, contractual policing and law enforcement communications. There was also a section on enforcement and prevention for the State's Indian reservations.

OHIO

Summary

The problem analysis in Ohio's 1978 plan was generally based on the data collected and analyzed. However, considerable crime and resource data was presented and analyzed in a perfunctory manner. The plan was oriented toward system improvement rather than crime reduction. Generally, the goals were responsive to the problem statements made in the plan. However, the goals were often not quantified. There were clear relationships between the identified goals and standards. Priorities were not ranked, either in general or within each functional area.

The plan received multiyear approval with several special conditions. A major initial problem was the failure of the SPA to program sufficient funds to meet the needs of the court system.

Overview

Prevention. The need to enlist citizen efforts in the reduction of crime was addressed in the plan. Projects were developed to educate the public in crime prevention strategies to reduce criminal opportunity. Other projects were designed to provide victim assistance in such areas as sexual assault and battered women cases.

Enforcement. Ohio emphasized the recruitment and training of law enforcement personnel, planning and management, science and law enforcement, communications, multijurisdictional enforcement, and crime specific programs.

Adjudication. Ohio scheduled significant funding for prosecution and judicial planning and management in 1978. Specific projects were developed to assist local public defenders, utilize pretrial screening activities to resolve disputes through mediation and arbitration, develop a career criminal program for the next three years to reduce pretrial delays, provide prosecution training, use law interns as support staff, and assist victims and witnesses.

Corrections. Ohio targeted funding to improve the delivery of services and upgrade human resources. Projects were planned to deal with the increasing problems of increased workloads and inmate population in institutional corrections. A

Adjudication. Statistical data and well-developed program narratives were provided together with descriptions of relationships among courts, prosecution and defense. Programs included judicial training, judicial management improvement, and law reform.

Corrections. Plan programs included improving institutional services that affect the recidivism rate, providing alternatives to incarceration, improving probation and parole services, and remodeling correctional facilities.

System Support. Presently, there are gaps in the data collection system, inhibiting North Dakota from doing a complete caseload analysis through the system. The State does not participate in the comprehensive data system program, but has implemented a statewide uniform crime reporting program. System support programs included education and training for all criminal justice personnel, and improved communications systems.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. North Dakota does not participate in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. They do not believe they can comply with its deinstitutionalization requirement. Programs included community services for delinquent and unruly youth, and delinquency prevention diversion and counseling.

Drug Abuse. There is relatively little drug enforcement specialization throughout North Dakota. The few major city police departments and the Bureau of Criminal Investigation have the only drug specialization units. The plan indicated a growing problem and concern about statewide drug trafficking and drug abuse. A need was shown for professional training in the drug enforcement field as well as more active communication among agencies. A community-based drug abuse program provides treatment for offenders and ex-offenders.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands officially gained its independence from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on January 9, 1978. It thus became eligible to participate in the LEAA program. Through an LEAA award of Fiscal 1978 Part B funds, the Northern Marianas established a State Planning Agency. No 1978 comprehensive plan was submitted.

priority area was the need to upgrade security personnel and facilities to address the problems of soaring inmate population and deplorable conditions. Attempts have been made to ultimately provide all correctional personnel with a minimum of 80 hours of preservice and 20 hours of inservice training.

System Support. The plan included a program to develop an efficient and effective method of assessing program and project outcomes. Evaluations were to be conducted in specific program areas. In addition, the evaluation unit developed a system for monitoring the activities of outside evaluators.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile programs included formal and informal intervention in community-based and institutional settings, upgrading juvenile services personnel, and improving the planning and management of juvenile services. Projects were developed to address the formidable problems associated with lack of coordination of youth services, poor information systems, lack of training, a deficiency of voluntary services in the community for preadjudicated offenders, lack of sufficient alternatives to institutional placement of adjudicated youth, and the failure of correctional institutions to successfully reintegrate youth into the community.

Drug Abuse. There was limited information available on drug abuse. Projects were planned to deal effectively with major narcotic cases in localized or regionalized areas. Three TASC programs operated in the State to provide alternatives to incarceration.

OKLAHOMA

Summary

The analyses of crime and the criminal justice system were well-presented and the resulting problem statements were adequate. The identified overall goal of reducing burglary and larceny rates was consistent with data and problem statements. Though the problem statements justified the various program areas in the annual and multiyear plans, the corresponding objectives did not always reflect this continuity. The major weakness of the comprehensive plan was in the technical assistance section to which

special conditions were attached. The plan received multiyear approval.

Overview

Prevention. Crime prevention programs included: crime prevention police units, police department programs for juvenile diversion, statewide youth service agencies, and alternative education. The quality of objectives and their relationship to the overall crime reduction goal varied from program to program.

Enforcement. The plan's emphasis was on upgrading police services to improve clearance rates. Though a majority of the programs were consistent with this goal, the relationship of one program area, tactical units, was unclear.

Adjudication. Programs reflected a strong relationship to problem analysis and the plan's overall goal. The emphasis was to upgrade court, defense, and prosecutor staff and services, to increase conviction rates in burglary and larceny.

Corrections. Though the problem statement in this area implies that improved correctional programs and community-based activities can affect the overall goal, program objectives and descriptions did not follow through on this theme. Corrections programs included funding for Department of Corrections community treatment centers, social and psychological services in institutions, and establishing a new women's facility.

System Support. Included in this area were programs for improved evaluation efforts and improved training for criminal justice personnel.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Oklahoma does not participate in the Juvenile Justice Act. However, the plan did emphasize upgrading the delivery of juvenile services, especially alternatives to the juvenile justice system.

Drug Abuse. The plan included programs for a narcotics investigation unit and substance abuse treatment in correctional institutions.

OREGON

Summary

The Oregon SPA continued to improve its planning process. Its Supervisory Board is involved at four key decisionmaking points in that

process: crime and system analysis; problem analysis; goals, standards, and objectives; and program reviews. The 1978 comprehensive plan provided a thorough analysis of crime in the State. One weakness noted was the lack of a specific crime analysis for Portland. This material was submitted prior to plan approval. The system analysis section was acceptable; however, analysis for Portland was not included. This also was submitted and accepted prior to plan approval. The plan's thread of continuity is maintained from the problem analysis through the goals, objectives and standards to the annual action program.

The plan received multiyear approval except for the section on the multiyear forecast of results and accomplishments. There were three minor special conditions attached to this award which have been resolved.

Overview

Prevention. The SPA's main thrusts in the area were establishing a school-oriented peer counseling program, statewide coordination of crime prevention programs, and a program in law enforcement agencies to reduce residential burglary.

Enforcement. With limited funds available, the SPA's emphasis was to support programs to consolidate and share existing law enforcement resources and contract for those not currently available. Activities using nontraditional investigative techniques were also funded.

Adjudication. The main thrust for this component was developing a judicial information system to serve courts at four levels: Oregon supreme court, court of appeals, circuit court, and the district court. Other areas included judicial and court personnel training and education, caseload and record management, and employing investigative personnel for prosecutor's offices.

Corrections. Major emphasis was on implementation of the State's Community Corrections Act of 1977. This included a community corrections office in one of the planning districts; continued support of the Portland diagnostic center; a work and education release program for the women's prison; and educational opportunities for incarcerated males.

System Support. In addition to activities

cited in the enforcement and adjudication components, the SPA supported the establishment of systemwide operational planning for counties in the Portland metropolitan area. A criminal justice coordinating council in Multnomah County, and a police planning unit were also supported. Other activities involved program funding for intensive evaluation and the State's uniform crime reports.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. In addition to the activity outlined in the prevention section, the Oregon SPA provided funding to establish shelter care facilities, treatment programs for juveniles, and a statewide conference to publicize alternative and diversion activities within the State. Coordinated interagency services, using public and private youth agencies, were also encouraged and supported.

Drug Abuse. With the advent of the Community Corrections Act of 1977, the Oregon legislature specifically earmarked funds to match funds in the Mental Health Division budget to enhance substance abuse treatment services for corrections clients. An alcohol abuse project and a substance abuse treatment specialist position were also to be continued in two planning districts.

PENNSYLVANIA

Summary

The analysis of crime and the criminal justice system was based on extensive data collection and compilation, and was very well-done, reflecting the Commonwealth's greater emphasis on statewide planning. Some of the analyses, by design, were much more intensive than others, but all were good. Further intensive analysis will be done in future plans.

The plan demonstrated a logically developed process in which funded program areas flowed from identified needs, problems, goals and objectives, and priorities. The priorities were carried forward from the 1977 plan and focused on the crimes of robbery, burglary, and rape committed by offenders under 25 years of age; deinstitutionalization of status offenders; and separation of adults and juveniles. The plan was given full multiyear approval with no special conditions.

Overview

Prevention. The thrust of the crime preven-

tion effort was to deal with the problems of citizen apathy, and community and domestic crises which often result in crime. Programs and projects planned for funding included educational programs to inform citizens about the criminal justice system and crime prevention activities; provision of technical and financial assistance to enable community organizations to actively participate with criminal justice agencies in crime prevention efforts; and efforts to involve citizens in local planning and decisionmaking efforts in crime prevention.

Enforcement. The thrust of police programs was to improve target crime clearance rates and reduce the fragmentation of police services through organizational consolidation where possible, and through the consolidation of support services.

Adjudication. Programs focused on reducing continuances of proceedings, scheduling lead time, improving case screening and scheduling, and increasing prosecution and defense capabilities.

Corrections. The thrust of correctional programs was to train personnel and to establish community-based centers, institutional diagnostic and treatment programs, and specialized probation services.

System Support. Major efforts in this area included the establishment of State technical assistance capabilities in all aspects of the criminal justice system, improvement of planning and evaluation capabilities of operating agencies, and development of information systems.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Programs to deal with the educational and employment needs of high risk youth were planned, as well as the provision of social services. Examples include a youth advocate program, outreach services, and residential care and counseling. Other juvenile problem areas planned for funding included a program to divert minor offenders from the courts, establishment of diagnostic and screening capabilities, alternative programs for status offenders, and improved probation and institutional programs.

Drug Abuse. There was no clearly defined separate drug abuse program in the plan. Funding of correctional institution and probation drug treatment projects was planned, however. The State has a distinct agency, the Governor's Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, which is responsi-

ble for planning and coordinating drug and alcohol abuse programs.

PUERTO RICO

Summary

The 1978 Puerto Rico plan was originally disapproved because it did not contain standards and goals. A revised version was submitted and multiyear approval was given to all eligible sections except for the section dealing with criminal justice standards and priorities. Six special conditions were attached to the award. These have been properly addressed by the SPA.

Overview

Prevention. The general objectives in this area were prevention and reduction of crime by focusing on potential violators of the law and potential victims of specific crimes. Emphasis was placed on several programs designed to inform the public how to protect itself from crime and how to help law enforcement agencies combat crime.

Enforcement. Puerto Rico supported several programs to improve criminal justice personnel. Training continued to be a priority as did improved personnel selection procedures and counseling.

Adjudication. Major funding areas included training judiciary and court support personnel; increasing the effectiveness of the courts by converting an archaic court reporting system into a mechanized recording-transcribing operation; supporting, updating, and reforming criminal laws and procedures; developing auxiliary support to prosecutors; and providing legal services to indigent adults and juveniles. Also, a higher quality of prosecutorial ancillary services was sought by funding projects to research legal issues and provide solid investigations of cases awaiting trial. The development of a computerized management information system also will provide court administrators with needed planning and management information.

Corrections. Programs were geared to improve personnel recruiting and training. Emphasis was given to projects for vocational training and employment services for inmates, services for addicts, classification, improved correctional

management, community-based facilities, probation, and parole.

System Support. Puerto Rico is using both block and discretionary funds to support a unified automated criminal justice information system to serve all of its criminal justice agencies. The system includes uniform crime reporting, computerized criminal histories, and offender-based transaction statistics.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Puerto Rico developed several programs in this area, including community-based alternatives to institutionalization for juvenile delinquents and status offenders, improvement of court and institutional services, and separation of incarcerated juveniles and adults.

Drug Abuse. Puerto Rico adequately addressed this issue in the plan. The new Department of Addiction Services provides treatment for drug abusers. In addition, there is a classification, diagnostic, and treatment center in the corrections administration which provides treatment for inmate substance abusers.

RHODE ISLAND

Summary

The 1978 Rhode Island comprehensive plan was one of the best planning efforts completed by the SPA in recent years. Although there were significant omissions of crime and existing systems data in the analytical sections of the plan, the data which was provided was well-analyzed. The priorities and programs flowed from and were related to the analytical sections of the plan.

The plan received multiyear approval. Twenty special conditions were attached to the award, several of which had to be completed prior to expenditure of funds.

Overview

Prevention. The State's most serious crime prevention effort was in the law enforcement field. A crime prevention program was established with multiyear goals and objectives. Proposed projects would establish crime prevention bureaus and provide such services as security inspections, lectures, and training. A special effort was planned to involve citizens in crime prevention and to inform the elderly of crime prevention techniques. The State also included a prevention

program in the juvenile justice area.

Enforcement. The plan included programs to provide services to its 39 police departments and its State police. Law enforcement is the major local criminal justice initiative in Rhode Island and the plan placed adequate emphasis on this section. Programs were planned in inservice training, improved management, planning and research, crime prevention, specialized police capabilities, patrol capabilities, and communications.

Adjudication. This section of the plan was prepared by the State's Judicial Planning Committee (JPC). The JPC determined that court facilities improvement and reduction of court delay were the two major priorities for the courts for 1978. In addition, projects were proposed in information systems, training, development of rules and procedures, and court structure.

Corrections. The corrections section of the plan provided for improvements in three major areas: services to inmates, correctional operations, and training for correctional employees. The problem of inmates' idle time and inadequate preparation for return to the community were identified as the highest corrections priorities.

System Support. In order to furnish support to its entire criminal justice system, Rhode Island encouraged programs in comprehensive data systems development, standards and goals development and implementation, and evaluation. In addition, training will be provided in many areas for criminal justice employees.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Funds were budgeted for programs to provide services in all areas of the juvenile justice system. Providing alternatives to institutionalization for status offenders and other juveniles was identified as the major priority. Other priorities included nonresidential diversionary activities, support services for juveniles and their families, training for juvenile justice employees, and prevention.

Drug Abuse. The plan provided funds for substance abuse programs in corrections. Institutional and after-care programming, and followup treatment were proposed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Summary

The 1978 South Carolina comprehensive plan

was approved with full multiyear status. The SPA established and used a rational planning process for allocating funds throughout the State. The plan clearly identified the State's problems and priorities. Local units of government provided input for the plan process by identifying their problems and priorities.

One weakness identified in the plan was that the State's uniform crime reporting system did not contain information on the characteristics of crime victims, particularly the elderly. The SPA, in conjunction with the South Carolina Commission on Aging, has demonstrated a willingness to improve this deficiency by cosponsoring a victimization survey to determine if crime against the elderly is a problem in South Carolina. If crime against the elderly is a major problem, programs to combat this crime will be funded.

Overview

Prevention. The plan contained seven programs to improve prevention activities within the State. The major emphasis was research in school attendance, delivery of mental health services, family cohesiveness, and participation in recreational activities. Programs were designed to conduct research into any measurable effects that these activities have on preventing juvenile delinquency. Three other prevention programs were directed at rape prevention and property crimes.

Enforcement. One major program was upgrading law enforcement agencies through training, recruitment, increased crime analysis capability, and minimum wages for officers. Other programs were developed to provide law enforcement agencies with legal resources and specialized units.

Adjudication. Major emphasis was on increasing prosecutor and indigent defense manpower, case screening for prosecution, judicial training, and providing additional resources to reduce case backlogs.

Corrections. Emphasis was placed on partial release residence programs to provide beneficial reintegration of offenders. Other high priorities were community-based corrections and probation and parole services.

System Support. Emphasis was on public education, uniform crime reporting, collecting criminal justice managerial information, and

further development of the basic radio communications system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Emphasis was on community-based alternatives for status offenders and separation of juvenile and adult offenders. Youth bureau diversion services, alternative residential environments for status offenders, juvenile detention for separation, and assistance for probation and intake programs have been developed to address these priorities.

Drug Abuse. The State did not allocate any LEAA funds in this area. The plan did not indicate that this was a serious problem in South Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Summary

South Dakota's 1978 comprehensive plan indicated the SPA's ability to analyze and organize data, notwithstanding the plan's primary weakness of outdated and missing data. South Dakota did not accept Part E funds in Fiscal 1978. In previous plans, the State placed emphasis on equipment and construction funding. The 1978 plan, however, emphasized primarily programmatic funding.

The plan received multiyear approval with several special conditions relating to: documentation of the programs to be intensively evaluated, opportunity for review of the plan by the State legislature, presentation of existing systems and available resources to meet crime and criminal justice problems, crime trend analysis for fiscal years 1979 and 1980, and courts system performance workload data.

Overview

Prevention and Enforcement. The plan contained two crime prevention and contract enforcement programs. Funds were earmarked for police legal advisor and police stress programs. Although arrest and criminal history data have been difficult to obtain, improvements were made in 1978.

Adjudication. One of the primary goals of the adjudication portion of the plan was to aid in the effective implementation of one unified court system. State funds were used to implement this goal in 1978. More indepth study is needed to

analyze the need for a statewide system of prosecutors. More emphasis was put on training in 1978.

Corrections. The corrections section of the plan showed excellent integration and relationship with the section on resources and capabilities of the system. Action programs addressed problems and needs in probation and female inmate counseling services. Efforts are being made to improve recidivism data for the Division of Correctional Services. Multiyear forecasts lacked specificity and quantification.

System Support. The major system support emphasis was on funding the Statistical Analysis Center at the University of South Dakota and gathering criminal justice system data for crime analysis and planning. Analysis of the needs for data and statistical systems development for planning and management purposes was adequate.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. In September 1977, the SPA stopped participating in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. About 30 percent of 1978 funds were used for juvenile programs such as delinquency prevention and diversion, and community-based treatment.

Drug Abuse. The SPA has a cooperative arrangement with the single State agency for drug and alcohol abuse. The SPA also funded a drug counselor at the penitentiary and provided funding in prior years for community alcohol treatment and referral centers.

TENNESSEE

Summary

The 1978 Tennessee comprehensive plan received multiyear approval. The plan clearly identified the State's crime problems and provided solutions for dealing with these problems through its annual action programs. One such problem identified in the plan was implementation of the statewide criminal justice information system's master plan. The SPA has demonstrated its willingness to update and implement the master plan within the next fiscal year.

Overview

Prevention. Two programs were planned to

inform and educate the public on the severe problem of property crime and instruct them in techniques to prevent or curtail it.

Enforcement. Emphasis was on improving the capability of local law enforcement communication systems to establish a system of communications to facilitate the exchange of intelligence information concerning organized crime, and improving law enforcement training at all levels.

Adjudication. Emphasis was on support for prosecution, training for judicial personnel and pretrial diversion programs. These programs aimed to reduce delays in criminal proceedings and assure quality of services provided.

Corrections. Programs for residential alternatives to incarceration and diagnostic services for inmates received the highest priorities. In addition, special emphasis was placed on relieving the overcrowded local jails and the State prison.

System Support. Major emphasis was on implementing a statewide uniform criminal justice information system. This included, but was not limited to, the uniform crime reporting system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Diversionary programs for status offenders and alternatives to the court system received the highest priorities. Specific programs included day-care learning programs and juvenile court support.

Drug Abuse. The State supported a pretrial diversionary program to deal with drug abuse. This program involves treatment of both juvenile and adult offenders.

TEXAS

Summary

The analysis of crime and the Texas criminal justice system, presented in the 1978 plan, was thorough, comprehensive and well-presented. The plan contained an integrated analysis of criminal justice systems in three major population centers relating to burglary. The study utilized resource standards for its analysis and recommended that performance standards be developed for the 1979 plan. There was a clear thread of continuity running from the problem statement through goals and priorities to the programs.

The plan was approved for multiyear status, subject to a special condition which required the

SPA to provide a revised technical assistance plan.

Overview

Prevention. Prevention priorities were the development of strategies to address the lack of communication between law enforcement and the public, and the lack of public awareness of crime prevention programs. Programs included the support of a statewide rape prevention information program, local rape crisis centers, and regional and local crime prevention and community relations units.

Enforcement. Reduction of Part I crimes was the highest priority in the enforcement area. Programs were developed for police training and education, consolidating and coordinating law enforcement services, special police units and programs, adapting technological advances, and improving law enforcement communication systems. Special units and programs for law enforcement received the highest funding priority.

Adjudication. One of the goals of this section was to dispose of criminal cases with greater efficiency and speed. The plan provided funding for training seminars for attorneys who work with indigent defendants, and for criminal law programs in law schools to attract students to criminal defense careers. The plan also provided funding for investigators and screening personnel, and special crime units to investigate organized and white-collar crime, and consumer fraud. Training for new and experienced county, district, and juvenile judges also was included. In addition the plan provided support for court administrators and computer services.

Corrections. The plan supported efforts to implement correctional standards for personnel training and education, and development of community-based correctional services. It also provided for construction of local correctional facilities, rehabilitation services, and probation programs. The plan placed major funding emphasis on community-based correctional services.

System Support. The plan provided programs to improve the availability and accuracy of information about crime, offenders, events, and agency operations through use of automated and semiautomated techniques. These programs related to various national and State systems standards.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Texas followed its master plan for youth resource development and national standards and goals in developing their juvenile programs. Programs included delinquency prevention and treatment, juvenile diversion, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

Drug Abuse. The State's drug abuse program focused on rehabilitating drug and alcohol abusers who enter the criminal or juvenile justice system. The plan placed special emphasis on joint funding of abuse programs with the Texas Commission on Alcoholism.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Summary

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands submitted a combined comprehensive plan for 1977 and 1978 action funds. This represents their initial participation under the Crime Control Act. The plan included the Northern Mariana Islands, which will be eligible to submit an independent plan in 1979 as a result of their newly-acquired Commonwealth status. Because of this, single-year approval was given to the Trust Territory plan. One special condition was placed on the grant award.

The plan focused on the general needs of the criminal justice system since no previous assistance had been provided. Despite the lack of significant usable data, the SPA was able to identify and analyze major problems. The problem statements were the product of information gathered from persons in the criminal justice system, government agencies and the community. These statements pinpointed major inadequacies in the system. All programs and projects addressed the identified priority problems.

Overview

Prevention. Priority was given to a diversion program under which youth advisory boards administer community-based projects to reduce the number of youths entering the criminal justice system. The program also seeks to expand existing diversion operations such as "Outward Bound" by furnishing technical assistance, equipment and operating supplies.

Enforcement. In an effort to improve police management, experienced police administrators were scheduled to reorganize and modernize departmental operations, upgrade crime data and report recording, provide continuous inservice training, and develop innovative projects for more effective law enforcement and public safety. The plan sought to develop an adequate radio communications capability and to upgrade the quantity and quality of police equipment.

Adjudication. The plan's strategy for courts improvement was threefold: to design a territorywide system of criminal justice statistics, case reporting and data collection, and to augment the operations of district attorneys; to upgrade the criminal trial skills of public defenders; and to provide the court system with the necessary equipment, technical information and training to ensure equitable disposition of cases and workload.

Corrections. Priorities included new construction of public safety facilities to permit the physical separation of juveniles and females from adult male prisoners; provision of institutional programs for offenders to upgrade vocational and educational skills; and establishment of an equitable probation-parole process with adequate coordination with other parts of the criminal justice system.

System Support. The Trust Territory outlined an ambitious manpower development and training program. The goal was to assure that personnel within the criminal and juvenile justice systems achieve and maintain high professional standards. The program provided for continuous inservice training for law enforcement, courts, corrections, and youth services personnel. It also sought to enable college students to gain practical exposure to criminal justice agencies through internship assignments. A public education program to strengthen relations between criminal justice agencies and the communities they serve through such methods as audiovisual presentations and distribution of literature also was scheduled.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The plan provided for the development of organized youth recreation and leisure activities to reduce the number of youths making formal contact with the criminal justice system. It also included a program to establish special group homes for juvenile offenders as a placement

alternative for the courts. The Trust Territory plans to encourage community participation in designing and implementing programs which address the local youth problems and to continue efforts to prevent confinement of youthful offenders with older, more sophisticated inmates.

Drug Abuse. The SPA assumed overall responsibility for the Outward Bound projects partially funded under the Drug Abuse and Treatment Act. The staff will maintain regular contact with personnel from the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Office.

UTAH

Summary

Program funding priorities were developed for the State using a planning process that included State agencies, regional planning units, units of local government, and local criminal justice agencies. Local input was provided by regional plans submitted to the SPA. Standards and goals for Utah's criminal justice system were the basis of objectives and priorities established and implemented in the annual action plan. The plan was given multiyear approval with special conditions regarding development of a technical assistance plan and additional crime data.

Overview

Prevention. The plan provided for citizen security consciousness, a statewide crime prevention program including training and equipping local officers, and support for local crime prevention officers.

Enforcement. Programs were included for interjurisdictional cooperation, department reorganization, improved dispatching, crime scene investigation, a records system, crime analysis, burglary and narcotics abuse prevention, contract law enforcement, highband radio, management studies to improve planning capabilities, and training.

Adjudication. Courts programs included support for an expansion of trial courts, court administrators, a district court finance officer, and caseload and records improvements. Some support also was provided for legal defense services and prosecution programs to improve investigative capabilities, victim and witness assistance,

plea negotiations, and police legal advisors. The juvenile court was assisted with a restitution program for offenders and a police court program to improve cooperation between the agencies.

Corrections. The primary program thrust was on juvenile programs. Adult corrections support included pretrial release and county corrections programs. Training for prison, probation, and parole staffs also was planned.

System Support. Programs were planned for document storage and retrieval, computerized criminal histories, an offender transactions system, crime reporting and recording, juvenile court records processing and management information, planning and research in corrections, and the implementation of privacy and security regulations.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The plan placed a high priority on deinstitutionalization of status offenders and separation of juvenile and adult offenders. Prevention and diversion projects supported youth service bureaus and police youth bureaus. Community-based youth programs stressed alternatives to incarceration and group homes. Training support was programmed for personnel of juvenile courts, detention centers, and group homes.

Drug Abuse. Support in this area was for enforcement programs related to narcotics and burglary prevention.

VERMONT

Summary

Vermont's 1978 comprehensive plan was minimally acceptable and received single-year approval. Although there were improvements in the data provided and analyzed, there were still basic weaknesses in this area. In addition, the priorities, goals and objectives in the plan were not specific and the thread of continuity was weak. Nine significant special conditions were attached to the award.

Overview

Prevention. The plan provided funds for the major city in the State, Burlington, to operate a crime prevention unit that will provide assistance to area law enforcement agencies, communities, and community action groups. Attempts at a

statewide crime prevention effort have not been successful to date.

Enforcement. The Chiefs of Police Association has created a technical assistance capability that provides administrative, managerial, and systems guidance to the municipal and county law enforcement agencies. The State is in the final stages of implementing a statewide communications system which will link the State's law enforcement and criminal justice agencies. Training and management support to police also is provided in the plan.

Adjudication. Programs focused on training for court, prosecution and defense personnel, improving planning capabilities, and providing legal support staff to the courts. The issue of court reorganization is still under consideration.

Corrections. The State has an integrated correctional system that provides institutional and community-based services to all adult and juvenile offenders. Programs focused on improving training, managerial, and evaluation capabilities.

System Support. The Criminal Justice Training Council has expanded its capabilities. It is actively supporting a training program that is based on actual performance standards. The State has invested a considerable amount of funds to expand the planning capability of its criminal justice system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Vermont participates in the Juvenile Justice Act. Formula funds support youth service bureaus and administration of the SPA's juvenile justice program.

Drug Abuse. The Department of Corrections supports drug and alcohol abuse treatment and referral services.

VIRGINIA

Summary

The components of the 1978 Virginia comprehensive plan were interrelated effectively, using crime analysis, system performance, and resource data as a basis for problem analysis. Continuity between the major sections of the plan was sufficient. The multiyear action plan was a comprehensive treatment of the State's criminal justice system at both the State and local levels.

As a result, the plan was given multiyear approval for all eligible sections.

Overview

Prevention. This area was given the highest priority. Programs were primarily directed toward juvenile delinquency. Crime prevention activities also included community relations efforts.

Enforcement. Virginia's efforts in this area included programs related to forensic science services, police-community relations, investigative improvements, police planning, and crime analysis. The most significant commitment of funds was in the area of training and education of law enforcement personnel, including basic and advanced programs, as well as a program for law enforcement executives.

Adjudication. This area was not considered a high priority in the State. However, the State has established extensive programs including judicial planning, fundamental improvements in court recording procedures, judicial training and education, and studies for the improvement of the courts. Activities in the prosecutorial area included training and personnel development, an organized crime unit in the State attorney general's office, and law student interns in the Commonwealth's attorney offices.

Corrections. The State's efforts in the corrections area included educational and vocational training in institutions, adult probation services, medical care programs in community correctional centers, work-release, diversion, classification and treatment programs. A program also was included for the construction of adult community correctional centers based on feasibility studies of locations and program needs.

System Support. A major effort in this area was to expand the Virginia criminal justice information network by providing first year funding for the installation of new terminals in local criminal justice agencies. Funds also were provided to help the courts improve the tracking and control of cases as they move through the system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The State's planned juvenile justice efforts were to establish and maintain programs providing services to youth, including alternatives to entry into the juvenile justice system, coordination of youth services, treatment in community-based programs, and deinstitutionalization. Due

to a lack of separate detention facilities for juveniles, development of detention and treatment facilities for juveniles was planned.

Drug Abuse. The plan included a major program for community-based treatment for drug and alcohol abusers. Activities proposed included counseling and therapy, educational and vocational services, and referral services to social service agencies and community-based mental health programs. Joint efforts with the State Department of Mental Health were planned in the area of research in new approaches to treatment.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Summary

The Virgin Islands developed a rather thorough comprehensive plan for 1978. The only area needing improvement was the crime analysis section.

The plan focused on juvenile crime prevention and control, with secondary emphasis on more traditional efforts to improve the criminal justice system. Priorities for enhancing all areas of law enforcement were reasonably detailed, and the programs proposed in the plan were both new and continuing.

The plan received multiyear approval with several special conditions.

Overview

Prevention. The plan proposed the establishment of two community crime prevention councils, one for St. Thomas/St. John and one for St. Croix, to emphasize juvenile crime prevention. Another project was Operation Sisters United, which provides preadjudication services to juvenile female offenders.

Enforcement. The plan attempted to upgrade both routine and special functions performed by law enforcement agencies. Projects included improving law enforcement planning and performance. A police operation planning and development unit was created in the Department of Public Safety to reduce crime. A special tactical unit was created to handle emergency law enforcement situations.

Adjudication. The plan supported implementation of a court-based pretrial intervention proj-

ect designed to divert selected arrested, but not yet adjudicated, persons on a voluntary basis for special rehabilitation. Adequate legal education and training for judges and court personnel were also major priorities.

Corrections. The Virgin Islands made considerable improvements in addressing the Part E requirements for the 1978 plan. The physical and educational well-being of the inmates and the proper selection and training of correctional officers were major priorities in this area.

A comprehensive medical services project, dietary services, and a vocational education program for inmates at the Golden Grove Correctional Facility in St. Croix were implemented. The correctional cadet project was planned to improve the recruitment and training of personnel for adult institutions.

System Support. To cope with the need for better information systems, the plan funded an operational planning and development unit within the Department of Public Safety. Activities included collecting and analyzing data, including workload studies, and introducing improved records and information management.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Top priorities were improving the juvenile justice system and reducing juvenile crime. Over one-half of the annual action funds were scheduled for juvenile-related programs such as youth rehabilitation, intake, probation, detention facilities, and youth volunteer projects.

Drug Abuse. No block funds were allocated for drug abuse programs in 1978. The Virgin Islands addressed this problem through its narcotics strike force unit.

WASHINGTON

Summary

The 1978 comprehensive plan provided an analysis of crime data obtained from the State's Uniform Crime Report. This analysis was completed for the State as a whole and four urban high crime areas. The weakness of this section was in the narrative summary of the data where only a brief interpretation was provided. The system analysis section was organized by functional areas and provided a consistent flow of information from this section to subsequent parts of the

plan. Estimates were used to depict the flow of cases through the different decision points in the system thus prohibiting an accurate measurement of the system's performance. Other components of the plan were acceptable and it received multiyear approval. Four special conditions requiring substantial changes were attached to the award which have since been resolved.

Overview

Prevention. In terms of funding, this element of the plan was Washington's second priority. Activities included public awareness, community crime prevention strategies, block watch for the elderly, burglary prevention teams, and juvenile delinquency prevention strategies.

Enforcement. Activities included police telecommunications, reduction of specific crimes, and establishing a statewide crime laboratory system. Development of an intelligence collection, evaluation, storage, and dissemination system to assist in combatting organized crime and drug trafficking also was a priority.

Adjudication. The SPA supported such activities as: a records management study; a new appellate screening staff; the development of a sentencing manual for the courts; specialized units in the prosecutor's office to handle juvenile cases, business fraud and stolen property cases; prosecutorial investigators; and the establishment of public defender offices.

Corrections. This area was the State's first funding priority. Projects included work release, specialized sex offender/women offenders projects, correctional treatment programs for adults, and community-based group homes for juveniles.

System Support. Funds supported such activities as regional criminal justice training, improving record management, a criminal justice information system, and research and evaluation.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The SPA funded programs such as youth employment, crisis intervention, family and youth counseling, and community-based treatment and rehabilitation services.

Drug Abuse. The only project identified for drug treatment was in the system impact category of the plan—the research subprogram area. This project dealt with drug treatment and depressed adolescent behavior.

WEST VIRGINIA

Summary

West Virginia's 1978 comprehensive plan was granted multiyear approval except for the problem analysis and priorities sections which were given single-year approval. Five special conditions also were placed on the plan requiring additional information on specific program activities. The SPA responded satisfactorily to all of them.

Overview

Prevention. Support was planned for a public education program on techniques to reduce crime victimization. Other programs included continuation of a rape information service, projects concerning crimes against the elderly, and three regional crime prevention seminars.

Enforcement. Activities for this component concentrated on continued improvement of local communications systems and the development of a statewide law enforcement communications network. Programs to ensure proper investigative techniques by providing trained personnel and establishing a statewide prisoner transportation network also were included in the State's enforcement priorities.

Adjudication. West Virginia funded a computer-aided transcription pilot project, expansion of law library resources, and continuation of the PROMIS project. Identification and prompt prosecution of career criminals also were priorities.

Corrections. The plan noted that the corrections programs described under the previous year's priorities were being continued in 1978. These included counseling, education, and support staff for institutions; county jail renovation; and pretrial and postsentencing programs.

System Support. Developing a comprehensive data system for State agencies was West Virginia's priority in system support. This program formed the nucleus of the criminal justice information system in the State, which is designed to eventually address seven areas ranging from the input of uniform crime reporting data to the development of a computerized technical assistance system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The State did not participate in the Juvenile

Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in 1978. It continued its probation and youth services project, augmented diagnostic services and counseling for youth, established an early release community-based facility for juveniles, and initiated a job counseling and placement service.

Drug Abuse. No significant program was scheduled in this area.

WISCONSIN

Summary

The 1978 Wisconsin comprehensive plan was a well-organized document containing 12 programs designed to improve the criminal justice system. The plan included a good analysis of crime data and criminal justice system problems. This analysis formed the basis for many of the programs in the plan, while other programs were instituted as a result of system needs perceived by practitioners. Goals outlined in the plan provided for a logical approach to improving the criminal justice system in Wisconsin. The plan was given multiyear approval with special conditions which have subsequently been resolved.

Overview

Prevention. Wisconsin supported several juvenile delinquency prevention programs to provide services for juveniles to curtail their involvement with the criminal justice system. The plan also documented efforts Wisconsin has made to develop the crime prevention activities of law enforcement agencies.

Enforcement. The plan addressed the need to increase the comprehensiveness of written police policy in the State. It also recognized the need to consolidate police services when possible, provide specialized training, and increase the recruitment of women and minorities in police agencies.

Adjudication. The plan emphasized Wisconsin's intention to improve the efficiency of its courts system and described several projects supporting this goal. Priority funding was given to improve prosecutorial administration. Other programs included improvement of staffing patterns of the State court system and the education of court personnel.

Corrections. The major thrust of corrections

was to reduce prison populations. Program support was provided for reintegration of offenders, alternatives to incarceration, and projects involving the utilization of community resources.

System Support. The plan provided for improvements in criminal justice information systems and criminal justice coordination. It addressed the need for technical assistance and evaluation research. Funding priority was given to those areas.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The juvenile justice programs in the plan represented a logical approach for improving the juvenile justice system. The major thrusts of this program area was deinstitutionalization of status offenders and development of community-based services for juveniles. Delinquency prevention projects had the highest funding priority and dispositional alternative projects the second highest priority.

Drug Abuse. The plan did not address problems of drug abuse. Action funds were considered unnecessary for such treatment programs in light of other Federal fund sources.

WYOMING

Summary

Wyoming's 1978 plan contained a comprehensive analysis of the State's criminal justice needs and problems. This was based on extensive data compilation using uniform crime reports and participation of the State's six regional planning units in the problem analysis. The Supervisory Board's funding strategy used this data as a basis for priorities. The plan's highest priorities were improving the adjudication process, developing community-based juvenile programs, improving rural and energy-affected law enforcement agencies, and consolidating communications facilities.

The plan was given multiyear approval with special conditions relating to submission of a technical assistance plan and other minor data needs.

Overview

Prevention. The goal was to make commission of crime more difficult by reducing

vulnerability, improving environmental defense, and increasing citizen involvement. Specific plans included continuation of two existing crime prevention programs and development of new programs in five agencies.

Enforcement. In addition to involvement in crime prevention programs, enforcement activity included two new programs to apprehend burglars, the addition of juvenile officers to two agencies, the provision of contract law enforcement to one community, and the continuation of specialized training at the training academy.

Adjudication. The plan reflected a determined effort to improve the quality of adjudication. It supported defense through publication and distribution of a defense manual and provided for two in-State training seminars for defenders. Prosecutorial programs supported a prosecutors coordinator, a uniform procedures manual, two in-State seminars, and support for full-time prosecutors in Natrona County.

Corrections. The State developed a corrections master plan which stressed community-based corrections programs as a result of prison overcrowding and an increase in female offenders. One State prison at Rawlins (not supported by LEAA funds) was under construction. LEAA funds supported three community-based facilities for adults. Some support also was given to probation and parole, and to train and upgrade correctional personnel.

System Support. Fifty-fifty matching grants supported two regional communications systems (Region II in Southwest Wyoming and Region III in Northern Wyoming). Two projects for combined city/county facilities and equipment also were planned.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Part C funds supported a group home and two new community-based projects for juveniles. Part E monies provided for two statewide seminars, an intensive workshop on juvenile community-based corrections, and a juvenile justice correctional institute.

Drug Abuse. Alcohol and drug abuse services are provided and coordinated by the Department of Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The technical assistance plan provided for alcoholism, drug abuse, and family counseling assistance to communities and agencies.

State Auditing, Monitoring, and Evaluation

ALABAMA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by four SPA auditors. Twenty-five percent of all subgrants and 50 percent of all funds awarded each fiscal year are audited. Scheduling is based on grant size and completion date. The SPA director and the Supervisory Board grievance subcommittee clear all audit reports.

Monitoring. Monitoring activity is directed by the SPA Evaluation Management Unit which has oversight responsibility for one State project monitor and eight regional monitors. All projects are monitored at least once annually. Larger projects are monitored more frequently, based on grant size. Monitoring activities are closely coordinated with the evaluation program for data collection and performance measurement.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by the Evaluation Management Unit located in the SPA's Planning Division. Intensive project evaluations are performed under a contract with Auburn University, as well as by EMU staff. The SPA annually selects a group of action programs for intensive evaluation. Due to improved application and data collection requirements, evaluation efforts now include program and system impact assessments.

ALASKA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by the Alaska Division of Legislative Audit. Services provided are the equivalent of one full-time auditor. Sample audits of subgrantees are conducted according to a prioritized list supplied by the SPA. Final audit report recommendations are resolved prior to SPA closure of the subgrant audit.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by the five component planners—law enforcement, courts, corrections, juvenile justice, and rural justice. Activities are supervised by a chief planner. The SPA monitors the implementation, operations and results of the projects it supports. Onsite monitoring schedules are set up according to the following criteria: projects over \$100,000—quarterly; projects from \$40,000 to \$99,999—semiannually; and projects from \$10,000

to \$39,999—annually. The formal report is submitted to the chief planner and the executive director for their review and comment, prior to submission to the subgrantee.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by SPA staff and the Criminal Justice Center at the University of Alaska. It is the policy of the SPA to provide evaluation, where possible, for projects that are large, innovative, controversial, or which have potential transferability to other programs or geographical areas. Evaluation results are increasingly utilized in project funding decisions.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by the Office of the Territorial Auditor. Fiscal 1977 planning and action grants are the first priority for program and budget audits. Information developed determines continued LEAA funding, proper remedial action and support for agency resumption under territorial funding.

Monitoring. Four SPA staff specialists are responsible for monitoring activities, which are performed on a daily basis. Formal progress reports are prepared quarterly to correspond with major project milestones. Subgrantees provide information as necessary. In addition, Supervisory Board members participate, when appropriate, in the monitoring process.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by the SPA director, who is assisted by staff specialists, on a routine basis. One or two intensive evaluations of an entire program area were performed by a contracted evaluator. Evaluation findings are presented to the Supervisory Board for use in future planning and funding decisions.

ARIZONA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two SPA auditors on an informal schedule. Twenty percent of audits are performed at the request of program people. Fifty percent of all funds awarded are targeted for auditing. Most audits—80 to 90 percent—are financial only. Completed reports are submitted to the SPA director for approval.

Monitoring. Five staff persons in the SPA Operations Division are responsible for both monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring program is predicated on a time and award amount matrix as follows: projects over \$100,000

—quarterly; projects from \$25,000 to \$100,000—semiannually; projects from \$10,000 to \$25,000—annually; projects under \$10,000—final audit only. SPA and regional planning unit representatives jointly conduct periodic onsite interviews.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by SPA Operations Division staff. LEAA guidelines are used to determine projects to be evaluated on an intensive basis. The large volume of programs requires that LEAA-sponsored resources be sought periodically. All requests for continuation funding are accompanied by monitoring and progress reports.

ARKANSAS

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two professional auditors who report directly to the SPA deputy director. An audit review panel consists of four managers. SPA policy is to audit 25 percent of the number of grants awarded in a fiscal year. In addition, 50 percent of the dollar amount of each fiscal year's allocation is audited; 100 percent of Part B planning grants is audited; all grants over \$75,000 are audited; and grants less than \$75,000 are audited on a random sample basis.

All projects audited by the SPA are reviewed by a panel. During the review, panel recommendations are recorded on an audit review form. After the review is completed, review forms are signed and placed in an audit file. An appropriate course of action is recommended and implemented.

Monitoring. Monitoring responsibility is located in the Grants Administrative Division. One professional onsite monitor and 13 SPA and regional planning specialists also participate in monitoring functions.

Monitoring is accomplished through quarterly subgrant narrative progress reports filed by subgrantees. Quarterly subgrant financial and evaluation reports, and reports of onsite coordination visits to the subgrantee by State and regional planners during the first quarter of the project and by SPA personnel during the third quarter, are also filed.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by one evaluation manager, assisted by nine regional planning councils. Programs for evaluation include new and continuation projects, such as citizen crime prevention education, community-based treatment for juveniles, specialized law

enforcement units, legal support personnel, and additional corrections personnel.

CALIFORNIA

Auditing. The California Department of Finance provides 10 auditors to handle the SPA's auditing responsibilities. Subgrants audited are selected randomly, including at least one from each region. Regional planning units are audited at least once every three years. In addition to guideline compliance, a major audit focus is the relative success of subgrantee program goals and objectives. Followup of audit recommendations is the responsibility of the SPA director.

Monitoring. Regional planning units are responsible for monitoring projects funded at the local level. SPA staff is responsible for State and private agency projects. Onsite project monitoring is conducted by the regions. Subgrantees submit quarterly progress reports. Interim and final assessment reports provide the results of internal assessments conducted by the subgrantees. These results are incorporated into the regional planning process when determining local funding priorities, and form a basis for dissemination of information to interested agencies.

Evaluation. Three full-time staff members are responsible for overall coordination and execution of evaluation policies and procedures. Policies are developed by an evaluation policy committee; procedures are developed by the program evaluation staff. Policies and procedures are institutionalized and carried out by regional and local planning groups. This provides verification that the required internal assessments are made. Intensive evaluations are conducted on a representative sample of projects. Evaluations efforts are coordinated with the regions.

COLORADO

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two professionals on the SPA staff. In addition, the Denver city/county auditor performs audits on awards to Denver. Audits of the SPA are performed biannually by the State auditor.

The SPA's goal is to provide audit coverage for at least 50 percent of the dollars awarded in any fiscal year. This goal is primarily oriented toward

larger grants. Smaller grants are audited to cover 25 percent of such funds in one year. Audits also are conducted when monitoring shows irregularities in a program or when grantees prove to be deficient in their fiscal responsibilities.

Monitoring. Local projects are monitored by the regional planning units and coordinating council staff. State projects are monitored by SPA criminal justice specialists. Program monitoring is supervised by the planning director. Financial monitoring is supervised by the grants administrator and the operations director.

The SPA conducts financial monitoring of each grant semiannually. Program monitoring is scheduled during the fourth and ninth months of operation.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by an evaluation unit consisting of three professional staff with clerical support. The unit reports to the planning director. A statistical analysis center provides assistance in data collection.

The goal of the SPA's evaluation program is to assure that each project supported has an evaluation model consonant with program objectives. Project evaluation concerns are: efficiency, effectiveness, social value/consequences, and cost-benefits. Program cluster analyses are made in all program areas to the extent possible.

CONNECTICUT

Auditing. Audits are conducted by a chief auditor and four staff auditors. The chief auditor selects the grants to be audited. The goal is to audit 25 percent of the number of grants and 50 percent of the dollar amount. Interim audits are conducted to solve special problems. Approved audits are reviewed by the Connecticut Justice Commission executive director and forwarded to the grantee.

Monitoring. One grant and monitoring supervisor and three grant administrators are responsible for monitoring activities. Grant administrators monitor all State share Part C, E, juvenile justice and discretionary grants on a quarterly basis. All local shares are monitored quarterly by the regional planning units using the same monitoring form as the SPA. Onsite visits by SPA and regional staff are conducted quarterly. The SPA monitors the regional planning units by conducting onsite visits several times during the life of the planning grant award. Monitoring

reports are disseminated to local governments and the regional planning units.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by a staff of five: a chief evaluator, a research analyst III, two research analysts II, and a research assistant. The staff intensively evaluates eight program categories which are selected for evaluation according to their degree of experimentation, scientific evaluation design, and the needs of State and local decisionmakers. The evaluation unit decides which categories to recommend for intensive evaluation. These are then incorporated into the program plan. Evaluation reports are distributed to the Supervisory Board, SPA staff, project directors, and regional planning unit directors. An annual listing of evaluations is distributed to those on the SPA's mailing list.

DELAWARE

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two auditors. One performs inhouse audits and reports to the comptroller. The other performs field audits and reports to the executive director. All subgrants are audited upon completion or upon request of monitors as deemed necessary.

Monitoring. The monitoring staff consists of one director, two monitors, and a clerical staffer. One of three levels of monitoring and evaluation is assigned to each grant. Levels are determined by the amount of funds, length of project, degree of innovation, and need for assistance. The highest priority programs—Level III—are monitored monthly, receive periodic onsite reviews, and hold technical assistance conferences when needed. Level II grants are monitored quarterly and receive onsite visits. The lowest level grants—Level I—are desk monitored. All projects which fail to achieve substantial implementation within 60 days are provided intensive technical assistance by the grant monitor.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by three evaluators and one clerical staffer. The evaluation process begins with applications, which are reviewed to assess the measurable goals, means of data collection and evaluation design. Some 25 percent of the total dollar value of the most relevant projects are evaluated. Projects for evaluation are identified in the National Evaluation Program. The results are used in future management and funding deci-

sions. Data collection is provided for monitoring and subgrantee quarterly reports. All projects must complete internal self-assessments within 30 days of completion.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by one full-time staff person, under the supervision of the SPA director and the Office of Municipal Audit and Inspection. Twenty-five percent of the total number of subgrants and 50 percent of the total dollar amounts are audited. The Office of Municipal Auditing and Inspection is under contract to audit the SPA biennially.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by the director of grants management, a fiscal officer, and three grant monitors. Subgrants to be monitored are broken into categories: adult services, law enforcement/prevention, courts, and juvenile justice. The director of grants management establishes a workplan for the 30 to 40 subgrants awarded each year. Within 30 days of selection of a subgrant, a monitor is assigned to develop a workplan. The project director submits monthly fiscal and quarterly progress reports to the grant monitor. The monitor conducts two onsite visits per year. Monitoring results are circulated to the director of planning and the executive director.

Evaluation. Contracts for evaluation are made to independent evaluators as needed. The SPA plans to hire two full-time evaluators in Fiscal 1979 to establish a complete evaluation program. All projects which were funded for two years or more, or which were planned for continuation, were evaluated.

FLORIDA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by a supervisor and five SPA auditors. Some 25 percent of all subgrants and 50 percent of funds awarded each fiscal year are audited. Audits of specific subgrants are determined on the basis of project completion date and grant size. The SPA's administrative services staff and the bureau chief are responsible for the audit clearance process.

Monitoring. At the SPA level, five criminal justice planners, five fiscal specialists, one Federal program specialist, and one program coordinator devote approximately 10 percent of their time to monitoring. Fifteen regional planners

spend approximately 25 percent of their time on monitoring activities.

The monitoring program concentrates on larger, more complex projects. Projects operating under their initial subgrants receive extra attention to assure adequate management in the beginning stages. All projects are monitored at least once annually.

Evaluation. An SPA planner devotes full-time to evaluation. Seven area planners spend approximately 25 percent of their time on evaluation. Four metropolitan planning units also are involved in intensive evaluations.

The annual evaluation plan is developed by the SPA with input from metropolitan and regional planning units. Functional area planners conduct at least one intensive evaluation per year. All metropolitan and regional planning units conduct annual project evaluations under the overall management of the SPA's evaluation specialist.

GEORGIA

Auditing. The State Crime Commission has a staff of three auditors. Audits are scheduled on the basis of the amount of funds involved and problems identified, if any. Each year 40 to 50 percent of the subgrants is audited. This constitutes over 50 percent of block funds. All subgrants are audited within a two-year period.

Monitoring. The SPA delegates routine monitoring of local projects to the regional planning units. State and local grantees must submit written program reports to the SPA. All local projects are monitored twice during the grant period by the regional planning unit's criminal justice planner. The SPA monitors grants awarded to State agencies.

Evaluation. The SPA's Office of Planning and Evaluation is responsible for all evaluation activities. All applications are reviewed prior to funding to ensure that an adequate evaluation design is included. Some 75 percent of projects are evaluated. An evaluation is planned to assess the impact of the regional court administration project and for major State adult correctional programs.

GUAM

Auditing. Audits are conducted by the State

Auditor's Office under the direction of the Bureau of Budget and Management. The SPA's financial officer also conducts audits.

Audits are performed based on information gathered from onsite grant records, SPA records, interviews with project staff and clients, and records of the Guam Accounting Department. Upon completion of an audit conference held with the subgrantee, the auditor, and an SPA representative, a final audit report is submitted to the SPA for clearance. All information is subsequently forwarded to LEAA's Office of Audit and Investigation for review.

Monitoring. Monitoring is the responsibility of five SPA staff specialists, who examine project results, assess problems and progress, and analyze reporting procedures. Intensive efforts involve collection and analysis of data to document project performance. Monitoring is performed at least quarterly throughout a project period. Site visits and interviews also are conducted. Monitoring reports are used in planning and funding decisions.

Evaluation. The SPA's evaluation unit consists of a program evaluator and five staff specialists. Evaluation is a two-stage process: analysis of activities during project development and implementation; and examination of project results and impact. A comparison is made of the problem before and after the project, and suggestions for future projects are made. A formal evaluation report is prepared by the program evaluator which documents the extent to which objectives have been accomplished.

HAWAII

Auditing. A contractual arrangement is made with the comptroller of the State of Hawaii for all audits. The SPA audits 15 percent of all project awards. A final audit report is submitted to the SPA for review. The subgrantee must submit a detailed response within 40 days which serves as a basis for SPA comments. Both subgrantee and SPA responses are transmitted to the LEAA Office of Audit and Investigation for review.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by five SPA specialists and other agency personnel. Projects are monitored continuously. Periodic onsite visits are made to all grantees at least twice during the life of the project. Monitoring reports focus on program accomplishments, difficulties,

and the need for technical assistance.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by five SPA specialists with the assistance of an outside consultant. The SPA's goal is to evaluate 15 percent of all project awards. An intensive evaluation model is employed to assess the degree of objectives achieved both during and at completion of the grant. A final evaluation report is prepared by the SPA and distributed to all affected parties.

IDAHO

Auditing. An SPA staff auditor audits subgrants, and an Idaho legislative auditor audits the SPA. Each subgrant is audited upon completion. Audit priorities are determined by the grant size and any allegation concerning irregularities. Audit reports are submitted to the SPA or to the appropriate grants manager for action.

Monitoring. Various SPA staff persons at different organizational levels have monitoring responsibilities. Projects are classified for monitoring according to four levels of complexity. All subgrants are telephone-monitored during the first four months using a questionnaire. Onsite visits are conducted for more difficult projects. The frequency is determined by the project complexity, cost, nature of the project, and evaluation requirements. Monitoring reports are submitted to the Grants Management Information System coordinator for distribution.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by the Plan/Evaluation Unit of the SPA. Projects are selected for performance evaluations during the application review process, with emphasis on certain program areas. Intensive evaluation efforts are limited to approximately three projects. Subgrantees are encouraged to perform internal assessments. After review and approval, evaluation reports are distributed to all concerned parties.

ILLINOIS

Auditing. The auditing unit consists of six auditors and a chief of audit who report to the executive director. The SPA conducts 120 audits of their subgrants each year. Audit reports are reviewed by the executive director or deputy director, and sent to the highest elected State official, State department director, or president of



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a nonprofit organization.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by a technical assistance unit of 10 professionals. In addition, 10 persons from other divisions perform part-time and/or specialized monitoring duties.

Subgrantees are required to submit monthly or quarterly performance reports, depending upon the nature of the program. There are two formal monitoring visits to grants under \$100,000 and three to grants over \$100,000. Other visits are spaced within the life of the grant. Monitoring reports are reviewed before refunding or continuing any project.

Evaluation. The evaluation unit consists of an administrator, seven professionals, a librarian, and two clerical staffers. The unit reports directly to the associate director for planning and development.

The SPA's goal is to evaluate 100 percent of all eligible projects. Three intensive evaluations are conducted each year. All evaluation reports are disseminated to the subgrantees involved, the regional planning units, the State library system, and LEAA.

INDIANA

Auditing. All audits are conducted by the Indiana State Board of Accounts and the State Audit Office. Indiana law requires these agencies to audit every unit of local government and every State agency at least biannually. Special audits are conducted upon request of the Indiana SPA executive director.

Monitoring. The Planning/Evaluation Division, consisting of a supervisor, three monitors, and five coordinators, is responsible for monitoring activities. Each subgrantee is visited either by an SPA or regional planning unit representative at least once every year, depending upon the amount of the grant.

Evaluation. Almost 100 percent of all program evaluation efforts are conducted by an inhouse SPA staff—the Planning/Evaluation Division—which consists of a supervisor, a chief evaluator, and two monitors/evaluators. The SPA's goal is to evaluate all grants awarded. Approximately 10 projects or programs are intensively evaluated each year.

IOWA

Auditing. The Iowa State auditor performs a

fiscal audit of the SPA. Two full-time auditors are employed by the SPA and report directly to the executive director. Audits are performed on an ongoing basis. Some 25 percent of all grants awarded annually are audited. All subgrants more than \$75,000 are audited; all other grants are audited on a random selection basis.

Monitoring. Four specialists in the program section are responsible for monitoring activities. Each person is responsible for programmatic monitoring in their respective areas.

At the time of award, monitoring responsibility is assigned depending upon the type and scope of subgrant activities. Onsite monitoring depends upon the dollar amount of the award. Generally, awards under \$10,000 are monitored during the final audit. Subgrants over \$50,000 are monitored at least twice onsite during the grant period. The SPA also makes at least one visit to each regional planning unit annually.

Evaluation. The SPA has one full-time evaluator. A large part of the evaluation function is performed by contractors. There are basically three stages of evaluation. Preliminary evaluations are performed on a limited number of innovative and priority subgrants. The results are used to assist in determining continuation funding. Intermediate evaluations are performed on grants which received preliminary evaluations and continuation funding. Final evaluations are performed toward the end of the third year of a project, which provide a comprehensive examination of the project to determine if it was successful in meeting specified goals. Criteria used for selection of projects or programs to be evaluated include: the size of the grant, innovative character of the program, transferability to other jurisdictions, controversial nature of programs or projects, and priority program categories.

KANSAS

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two full-time SPA auditors and an auditor from each of the three metropolitan regional offices. The SPA plans to audit 25 percent of all awards and 50 percent of the dollar amount. Regional auditors receive their assignments from the SPA. All auditors report to the director, whose staff reviews reports and takes the necessary action to resolve audit findings and publish final reports.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by four

full-time professionals in the SPA's Research and Evaluation Unit. It is scheduled by the SPA and performed by SPA and regional planning unit staffs. Fiscal components provide technical assistance to subgrantees as needed.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by four full-time professionals in the SPA's Research and Evaluation Unit. One project per criminal justice component per year is evaluated by an outside individual or agency. The component's deputy director has the primary responsibility for deciding what projects are evaluated. Results are reviewed by the Supervisory Board subcommittee.

KENTUCKY

Auditing. Three professional staffers handle audit responsibilities. An audit schedule is prepared annually by the SPA audit manager. Some 25 percent of subgrants and 50 percent of all funds are audited each year.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by the team leader in each of the four functional areas. It is conducted twice annually on each project—after five months and again at 10 months of project implementation—to compare actual activities with planned activities and verify financial reports.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by one professional in each of the four functional areas. The SPA uses a seven point criteria schedule to select projects for evaluation. A preliminary report covers a project's first 10 months, thereby ensuring timely planning by the SPA.

LOUISIANA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by four professional auditors. The chief field auditor randomly selects a representative number of awards to be audited from each of the eight planning regions and State agency awards annually. This ensures more complete coverage of program areas, dollar values, and geographical locations. In addition, geographical areas which have not been recently audited are scheduled. Flexibility is maintained in the annual schedule to allow for audits resulting from unfavorable monitoring reports.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by five professionals in the Monitoring and Evaluation

Section. Projects are grouped into four categories to determine monitoring priorities—group 1, personnel and equipment acquisition; group 2, special units; group 3, secondary projects; and group 4, research and demonstration.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by five professionals in the Monitoring and Evaluation Section. Projects are grouped according to their evaluation needs. Appropriate evaluation treatment is determined, reporting requirements are specified, and evaluation resources are allocated according to these needs.

MAINE

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two auditors who are responsible to the executive director. Financial audits are performed on all grants in excess of \$12,500. Other grants are audited on the basis of their distribution among the SPA's fundable criminal justice programs as listed in the annual comprehensive plan and within the State's regional planning units. Audit reports are submitted to the SPA executive director for review and release.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by four system component program specialists with assistance from regional planners. Quarterly reports are submitted on each project. These reports, weekly SPA staff meeting discussions, and priorities established during the application review determine the priority of the subgrants to be monitored. Each subgrant is placed in one of three monitoring categories: management, information, and performance.

Management monitoring consists of review of the subgrants at the application/award stage and of quarterly reports as submitted. Information subgrants are those which will, at some time in the future, require a decision about replication. Subgrants involving personnel, equipment, and long-term training in the \$2,000-\$3,000 range are included in this category. Performance subgrants are projects of long duration (over one year) with multiyear funding of \$30,000 to \$100,000 and with both immediate and long-range impact.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by a professional evaluator, who reports to the executive director, and by contractors. The executive director is ultimately responsible for establishing evaluation priorities and levels. Most formal, and all intensive evaluations, are per-

formed by a formal contract mechanism through normal procurement procedures. Projects considered for evaluation are those which are long term with anticipated high impact and multiyear large expenditures. Smaller evaluations are carried out by the SPA evaluator. In addition, the SPA evaluator provides technical assistance to discretionary subgrantees.

MARYLAND

Auditing. The audit section consists of two professional positions and a chief auditor, who report directly to the deputy director. The SPA's policy is to audit 100 percent of its subgrantees.

Monitoring. The monitoring and evaluation section consists of six professionals. All SPA-funded projects are monitored according to functional area. Quarterly and monthly reports are reviewed by the program manager. Periodic onsite visits are scheduled. At the end of the funding year, grant program reports are prepared on each project. The five regional planning units assist in this process.

Evaluation. The evaluation and monitoring section consists of six professionals. The SPA obtains some assistance from private contractors to develop evaluation formats and collect data in selected program areas. Intensive evaluations are performed on projects which have received substantial funding, are innovative or transferable, or relate to statewide priorities.

MASSACHUSETTS

Auditing. Audits are conducted by an audit manager, three full-time auditors, and one part-time auditor. A minimum of 25 percent of all action grants and 50 percent of all funds awarded to the SPA are audited each fiscal year. The audit manager reports directly to the executive director.

Monitoring. Monitoring responsibility rests with the assistant director for program operations and five monitors according to their functional areas. Quarterly progress reports are submitted for each subgrant. Relevant data is computerized and grants which are failing to meet their goals are flagged for intensive monitoring. A programmatic site visit is made, and monitoring visits are scheduled which last from three to five days. The

SPA staff prepares an extensive monitoring report which is disseminated to the regional planning unit coordinator and the project director.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by one professional and a director of evaluation. Subgrants to be evaluated are selected and prioritized on the basis of quarterly progress and monitoring reports. All projects which have met their short-term goals are prioritized for evaluation. Intensive evaluations are performed on projects selected on the basis of LEAA criteria. These evaluations are performed by outside contractors chosen by competitive procedures.

MICHIGAN

Auditing. Auditing is the responsibility of the State Department of Management and Budget, Office of Administrative Services (OAS). Staff consists of an audit director, seven professionals and six support persons. OAS provides the SPA with an audit schedule each year. The SPA may adjust the schedule or add audits as necessary. Some 25 percent of all subgrants and 50 percent of all funds awarded are audited.

Monitoring. Monitoring activity is directed by a grants and monitoring supervisor in the Grants Management Section and by regional planning unit staff. OAS establishes the monitoring schedule each year which the SPA may adjust as necessary. Block and discretionary subgrants are reviewed quarterly by either the SPA or a regional planning unit. Regional reports are reviewed by the SPA. A minimum of one onsite inspection is held during the funding period of each project, usually at two, six and 12 months.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by three professional staff members of the Policy Section's research and evaluation unit. The objective of evaluation is to provide technical assistance to agencies to help them meet evaluation needs. Each year, a minimum of one program area is chosen for intensive evaluation. All projects within that area are evaluated. A standard evaluation is performed on other grants. The SPA also may use contractors to evaluate a particular program or project. Subgrant applications are reviewed for evaluation design. The program development unit uses evaluation reports to determine changes in the next annual comprehensive plan.

MINNESOTA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by five professional staff members. The staff selects 25 percent of Part C and E projects and 50 percent of funds awarded for auditing. The audit director conducts seminars on cost allowability to subgrantees. All final audit reports are reviewed by the SPA director.

Monitoring. A planning grants analyst and a regional planning unit staff member jointly monitor subgrantees. All projects must submit quarterly and final progress reports.

Evaluation. The evaluation unit consists of 12 professionals and two clerks. Some 25 percent of block awards is evaluated. Evaluation criteria include amount of the award, innovativeness of the project, amenability to evaluation, and SPA or regional staff request. Copies of final reports are available upon request and are announced in the SPA newsletter and by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

MISSISSIPPI

Auditing. Audits are conducted by three full-time professional auditors on contract to the SPA from the State Audit Office. All subgrants are audited annually. These audits are one of two types: a desk audit, performed on smaller, less complicated projects; or a field audit, performed on larger, more complex grants. The SPA director reviews all audit reports.

Monitoring. The monitoring unit, which consists of four professional SPA monitors, works in conjunction with the Financial Division and the evaluation unit. Each subgrant is monitored annually. Priorities are set by the SPA. Criteria used to determine monitoring include problems noted in progress reports and the type of project.

Evaluation. Three professional evaluators conduct evaluation activities. There are eight levels of evaluation, each of which builds on the previous activity. The level or degree of evaluation depends upon the type of project or urgent need for evaluation. Each project has an evaluation design and is evaluated.

MISSOURI

Auditing. The SPA employs six auditors who

devote full time to subgrantee audits. Approximately 70 percent of all funds subgranted are audited. Audit reports are reviewed by the executive director for comment and approval before they are forwarded to the subgrantee. The subgrantee is required to respond to the report within 30 days. After the subgrantee responds, the executive director takes the necessary action to resolve the audit findings and publish the final report.

Monitoring. Regional planning units are responsible for monitoring the implementation, operation, and results of the projects they support. The SPA monitors all State projects. All monitoring activities are supervised by the SPA. Projects are monitored at least once annually. Those over \$25,000 are monitored every six months. Projects over \$100,000 are monitored quarterly.

Evaluation. The SPA's evaluation unit consists of a chief evaluator, four evaluation specialists, and a secretary. The unit conducts inhouse evaluations of projects funded by the SPA. For programs and projects of a highly technical or specialized nature, contract evaluations are performed.

MONTANA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by a professional auditor who reports to the SPA director and by the Legislative Audit Office. A four-member audit committee reviews audit reports and recommends audit policy. The SPA's goal is to audit 100 percent of its subgrants. Subgrantees are given 30 days to respond to audit recommendations.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by four monitors. The chief of the SPA Bureau of Standards supervises monitoring activities and assigns projects to be monitored. Monitoring is performed to determine compliance with grant conditions. Projects are selected on the basis of subgrantee reports, problems, or randomly. Monitoring reports are submitted to the project director who has 30 days to respond. The final report is given to the SPA Supervisory Board for action.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by the chief of the Bureau of Planning and six planner/evaluators. The chief assigns projects to be evaluated. A small predetermined number of

projects are selected for evaluation based on guidelines in the comprehensive plan. An evaluation strategy is written into the project application. Evaluation reports are submitted to the Supervisory Board.

NEBRASKA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by the State Auditor's Office. The SPA is audited at least biannually. Subgrantees are audited on a continual basis. Upon completion of a subgrantee audit, an audit report is provided by the State Auditor's Office which is reviewed by the appropriate SPA program specialist, grant administrator, and the executive director. The report is then forwarded to the subgrantee who is required to respond within 30 days. Following the subgrantee response, the executive director and the appropriate program specialist take the necessary action to resolve audit findings.

Monitoring. All local subgrantee monitoring is performed by regional planning unit staff. State agency subgrant monitoring is performed by SPA personnel. Monitoring activities consume from 3 to 5 percent of their time. Subgrant applications require an internal assessment of each project. Monitoring procedures require that all subgrants be monitored. Depending on the amount of the grant, monitoring occurs every three to six months, with the final monitoring one month after project completion.

Evaluation. All evaluation activities are coordinated by the SPA's Statistical Analysis Center. One and a half full-time positions are assigned to this function. Intensive evaluations are conducted on grants over \$50,000 or those that may be renewed at an equal or higher level of funding. Intensive evaluations also are performed on innovative projects. Between 5 to 7 percent of the total Federal funds received each year are expended for evaluation activities.

NEVADA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two SPA auditors. The SPA's goal is to audit 10 percent of subgrants. Audits are determined on the basis of amount of the award and complexity of programs. Some audits also are conducted by the Legisla-

tive Auditor's Office. The SPA director reviews all audit reports.

Monitoring. Monitoring is the responsibility of two SPA program specialists in the Planning and Training Division. Adequate financial monitoring is not provided because of limited staff. The SPA's goal is to monitor subgrants over \$100,000 three times annually; those \$25,000 or more, twice annually; and grants over \$10,000, once a year.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by two professionals in the SPA's Planning and Training Division. A limited number of intensive evaluations are conducted by the SPA. Guidelines are issued to encourage project personnel to establish procedures for evaluation within the project itself.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Auditing. The SPA has one auditor. Projects to be audited are determined by the amount of the award and the percentage of subgrant awards.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by the SPA and regional planning unit staff in conjunction with a chief evaluator. All grants are reviewed prior to award by the SPA staff. The chief evaluator establishes teams to schedule grant monitoring.

Evaluation. The chief evaluator coordinates evaluation activities. All grants requiring continuation funding are evaluated during their first year. Technical assistance is provided to projects as needed. Evaluation results are used to determine continuation or termination of grants.

NEW JERSEY

Auditing. Audit staff consists of eight persons. All local planning grants, 18 percent of all awards, and 33 percent of total dollars are audited.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by the SPA's evaluation and operation staff. Every grant must be monitored. Reports are made available for grant management and funding considerations.

Evaluation. The SPA's evaluation unit is responsible for all evaluations. The SPA retains responsibility for all monitoring and intensive evaluation activities and requires each subgrantee to conduct its own internal assessment of project progress.

NEW MEXICO

Auditing. An audit coordinator is responsible for the development and implementation of audit services. The SPA is audited by State auditors. Audits of subgrants are made by a CPA contractor. SPA staff selects the subgrants to be audited, based on a sample of subgrants categorized by type, amount, size, previous history, known problem areas and recommendations by program personnel. In addition, an audit schedule analysis is made to determine the number of grants to be audited each year. Each three-year subgrant is audited at least once. Audit reports are issued which require subgrantees to respond.

Monitoring. A chief planner, grant manager, and chief fiscal officer plan and administer monitoring activities. Program specialists and grant specialists assist regional planning units to monitor local grants. Subgrants over \$100,000 are monitored quarterly. Subgrants between \$25,000 and \$100,000 are monitored semiannually. All other subgrants are monitored at least once during the life of the project. Each monitoring visit consists of three stages: previsit, onsite visit, and postvisit.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by five professionals in the Statistical Analysis and Evaluation Section. Internal assessments and evaluations are required for all projects. The SPA selects several projects for intensive evaluations. Those projects require evaluation costs as a part of their budget.

NEW YORK

Auditing. Audits are conducted by four professional staff members. The SPA selects the projects to be audited based on financial and programmatic considerations. The SPA trains its monitors in fiscal monitoring procedures. The unit monitors projects and alerts auditors if necessary. The SPA audits a total of 60 grants per year.

Monitoring. The SPA's monitoring unit is supervised by a chief and includes six professionals. Approximately 200 subgrants are monitored. The unit has established formal procedures to enable the SPA to have immediate and direct impact on funding decisions and project operations.

Evaluation. The evaluation unit consists of six professionals who address the evaluation responsibilities of the SPA through two separate programs—performance evaluations and intensive evaluations. The SPA selects a number of programs to be evaluated each year. Selections are made from priority areas outlined in the State comprehensive plan. Evaluations are coordinated with local planning offices and other State agencies.

NORTH CAROLINA

Auditing. The Division of Crime Control has three auditors who are assigned to it by the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. More than 25 percent of the subgrants and 50 percent of the award amounts are audited. A comprehensive audit was performed by LEAA's Atlanta Area Audit and Program Review Office. Recommendations resulting from that audit are being implemented.

Monitoring. The SPA has eight regional coordinators who serve as grant managers to provide onsite review of all projects. Monitoring procedures have been revised to include review of all subgrants.

Evaluation. The SPA has revised its organization so that the planning and evaluation functions are in one unit. Some 50 percent of subgrants are evaluated. Five to 10 types of process evaluations are conducted each fiscal year. Impact evaluations include one to two types. Evaluation results are used in the planning process.

NORTH DAKOTA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by a full-time field auditor, who reports directly to the SPA director, as requested by SPA officials. Reports are reviewed by the SPA director, financial officer, project monitor, and project director. Recommendations must be responded to within 30 days.

Monitoring. Monitoring is the responsibility of the evaluation coordinator, who reports directly to the SPA director, and criminal justice planners. Monitoring frequency is determined by the size and nature of the project, past experience and subgrantee efficiency. Monitoring is mandatory for some projects. Regional planners may be

assigned monitoring visits in their regions by the SPA director.

Evaluation. The evaluation coordinator, who reports directly to the SPA director, is responsible for evaluation planning and development. Evaluation procedures are similar to monitoring except that evaluations last longer and use data analysis and research methods. Projects for evaluation are selected by a committee. Reports are issued for use in planning decisions.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands officially gained its independence from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on January 9, 1978. It thus became eligible to participate in the LEAA program. Through an LEAA award of Fiscal 1978 Part B funds, the Northern Marianas established a State Planning Agency and prepared Fiscal 1979 planning and action grant submissions. The audit, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are being developed concurrently with the criminal justice planning effort.

OHIO

Auditing. Seven professional staff members comprise the audit unit. The unit supervisor reviews monthly reports to determine workload patterns for his staff. The SPA uses a rotating schedule to audit all subgrantees, including all subgrants over \$25,000, every two years. Some 25 percent of all action grants and 50 percent of all funds awarded each year are audited.

Monitoring. Monitoring visits are conducted by administrative planning district staff for nonmetropolitan areas. Regional planning staff perform monitoring of the regional planning units. Site visits and interviews are conducted every three months for projects over \$100,000, every six months for projects between \$25,000 and \$100,000, and once a year for projects under \$25,000. Monitoring and evaluation reports are published biannually for all projects. Onsite visit reports are published according to a schedule. Audit validation reports are published within 90 days of submission.

Evaluation. The Ohio Supervisory Board reserved \$175,000 in 1978 Part C funds to develop an intensive evaluation strategy. The SPA

employs five full-time evaluators. Programs aimed at similar criminal justice problems are intensively evaluated as a group. This process has resulted in a selection methodology which determines the projects for intensive evaluation. Five critical variables are used in reviewing each project and program area.

OKLAHOMA

Auditing. The audit unit consists of a director and four auditors. Audits are scheduled between the eighth and eleventh months of subgrants. All parties are given 14 days to review and respond to audit reports. Audit schedules include a wide range of programs, are representative of all districts within the State, and cover a reasonable dollar value of funds allocated.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by State and regional planners and coordinated by the evaluation staff. All projects are systematically monitored. Onsite visits are conducted by a State or regional planner 90 days after the start of a project. Monitoring reports are sent to the evaluation staff for review and comment.

Evaluation. The evaluation staff consists of a director and four evaluators. Evaluations are conducted on five levels: monthly management reports, onsite visits, grantee self-assessments, performance audits, and program evaluations.

OREGON

Auditing. The SPA contracts with a special Federal aid audit unit in the Accounting Division of the State Executive Department for all audits. All completed projects are audited annually. An audit clearance policy is being developed by the SPA.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by an SPA coordinator and staff from seven regional planning units. The SPA monitors the implementation, operation, and results of all projects it supports. In addition, it determines how often and to what extent project performance will be measured. The monitoring coordinator selects dates for completing onsite visits. Regional planning unit monitors prepare schedules for regional monitoring visits. The SPA reviews monitoring reports with regional staff and provides necessary technical assistance. After the report is approved by the monitoring

coordinator, it is given a final review by the administrator.

Evaluation. The SPA's Evaluation and Research Unit consists of six persons. Selection of projects for evaluation is based on set criteria which include factors related to planning, methodology, and research. Several project or program cluster evaluations are performed by the SPA. Other cluster evaluations may be selected depending upon staff and other resource availability. Technical assistance is provided to subgrantees through various activities. The evaluation staff provides a draft evaluation report which the subgrantee may review; however, any modifications are decided upon by the evaluation staff.

PENNSYLVANIA

Auditing. The audit staff consists of seven professional auditors. The SPA's goal is to audit 50 percent of the total dollar amount awarded for each fiscal year. Projects are scheduled for auditing approximately three to six months after the grant period. The SPA director reviews all audit reports.

Monitoring. A division of evaluation and monitoring is part of the SPA and consists of eight professional positions. It sets guidelines for the eight regional planning units which monitor projects within their respective regions. Every project funded by the SPA is assessed in two ways: performance reporting and performance monitoring. Approximately 25 percent of all quarterly progress reports received are randomly selected for monitoring. Almost all projects receive at least one onsite visit, and more if necessary.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by the division of evaluation and monitoring at one of four levels. They are closely coordinated with the regional planning units and the planning process through special committees. Evaluations are made of projects as well as program areas. Regional planning unit staff and independent evaluators also assist in the four-level evaluation system.

PUERTO RICO

Auditing. The SPA auditing unit consists of a director, five auditors and a secretary. The SPA in

turn is audited by the Commonwealth's Office of the Comptroller every two years.

Audit plans are prepared semiannually and are ongoing during the whole year. After completion of an audit, the auditor meets with the project and finance director to discuss findings. A final report is submitted to the project and finance director, agency or organization head, SPA director, and grants administrator who is responsible for followup. A reply is required from the subgrantee within 20 days. A selection method is used based on such factors as date of grant, duration, dollar amount, type of organization or program, and prior experience of subgrantee.

Monitoring. The SPA utilizes its 15 program specialists to monitor their respective projects. Comprehensive monitoring is performed by program specialists in each of the six program areas to provide SPA management with fiscal and programmatic data to determine the adequacy of project performance. Monitoring activities are coordinated with the evaluation and grant administration units.

Evaluation. The evaluation unit is composed of a director, an evaluation specialist, an assistant evaluation specialist and a secretary. The SPA also contracts for outside evaluations. All projects are evaluated. Findings are used as feedback for program improvement and decisionmaking. A task force reviews the individual programs and projects and recommends evaluation alternatives that are considered appropriate. Criteria are selected to determine the programs and projects to be intensively evaluated. Evaluation results are utilized by the planning unit in preparing the comprehensive plan. At all levels of the evaluation process, results are used for program improvement and redirection. Results and findings also are disseminated to local government agencies and other subgrantees.

RHODE ISLAND

Auditing. The audit unit consists of three professional auditors. Subgrantees to be audited are determined by dollar amount, problems, and the number of grants to the same grantee. The SPA's goal is to audit approximately 25 percent of all subgrants and 50 percent of all funds each year. Another goal is an even distribution of audits among major components of the criminal justice system.

Monitoring. Monitoring is the responsibility of five field representatives and an evaluator who report to the director of administration. The SPA has developed a four-step monitoring process as follows: scheduling monitoring workload; performing subgrant monitoring, including desk and field reviews; reporting monitoring results; and, disseminating the results of monitoring activity for input into planning, grants management, audit, and evaluation activities. All subgrantees are monitored by the SPA at least once, or more often based on the dollar amount of the grant.

Evaluation. Evaluations are the responsibility of the research and evaluation section which consists of an evaluation coordinator and consultants. The section acts as an information exchange for ongoing programs and projects, and provides feedback for the planning process. The evaluation coordinator established an agreement with management on the objectives, goals, and activities to be evaluated to assure they are measurable. The coordinator coordinates these activities with subgrantees, and develops procedures to obtain the type and quality of information desired and assure utilization of the information produced. In addition, the evaluation coordinator provides technical assistance to grantees in the beginning stages to develop data collection systems.

Evaluations also are conducted by the Rhode Island Council for Community Services which employs a full-time evaluator and a 12-member evaluation task force. The council works with the SPA staff and performs eight evaluations per year at a cost of approximately \$3,000 each.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two professional auditors provided by the Office of Internal Audit. Each fiscal year, an audit schedule is prepared to include 25 percent of action grants and 50 percent of all funds. Priority is given to current funds. The SPA director reviews all reports.

Monitoring. The evaluation unit is responsible for administering SPA monitoring activities, including financial and programmatic reviews. A monitoring code is placed on an approved application to designate the monitor and the date of monitoring.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by the

evaluation unit in the Office of Criminal Justice Programs which consists of three professional evaluators. An evaluation code is used to determine priorities. Some intensive evaluations are performed by independent consultants.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Auditing. Audits are performed under a contract to a certified public accounting firm. The contractor selects programs and projects to be audited, including a sampling, of subgrants. Audits are performed in accordance with generally accepted audit standards of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the U.S. General Accounting Office.

Monitoring. Four criminal justice planners and a fiscal program administrator, who report directly to the SPA director, are responsible for monitoring activities. Local district planners also monitor projects. The frequency and depth of review is determined by the type, size and amount of grants awarded. Category A grants are desk-monitored, and category B grants require onsite monitoring every six months. A report is issued after every onsite monitoring visit.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by a unit consisting of two employees who report to the SPA director. A workplan for evaluation is developed each year by SPA staff and local district planners. Projects selected for evaluation must be monitored onsite every three months. Reports are issued after each monitoring visit and at the end of the project.

TENNESSEE

Auditing. Three professional auditors are assigned audits under contract from the State Audit Office. The State auditors follow LEAA guidelines requiring audits of 25 percent of subgrants and 50 percent of funds each year.

Monitoring. Nine field specialists monitor each subgrant every 90 days. Monitoring reports are submitted to the grantee for comment.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by five SPA evaluators and are designed to address specific problems noted by several sources. Other projects are evaluated through the evaluation design outlined in the comprehensive plan.

TEXAS

Auditing. Audits are conducted by seven professional staff members from the Office of Management Coordination. The SPA has developed an audit manual which contains criteria for audits. The minimum goal of the audit section is to audit 16 percent of the number of grants awarded and 21 percent of the dollar amount.

Monitoring. Monitoring activities are conducted by 15 professional staff members. Financial monitoring is supervised by the comptroller and programmatic monitoring is supervised by the director of system program management. Grant applications are reviewed to ensure that provision is made for internal assessments, progress reports, and onsite reviews. During Fiscal 1979, 175 to 225 financial projects and 450 to 500 programmatic projects will be monitored.

Evaluation. Evaluations are the responsibility of five professional staff members in the System Research and Planning Section. The goal of program evaluations is to develop system and performance data in quantified form to permit project planning with specific, measurable objectives. Specific programs are selected for intensive evaluation.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Auditing. Audits are conducted under contract to CPA firms as necessary. The SPA first received LEAA funding in 1978. Therefore, it is still developing audit procedures. Audit reports are used as the basis for development and improvement of future programs.

Monitoring. Monitoring is the responsibility of five professional SPA staff members assisted by two Micronesian specialists. Monthly onsite monitoring visits are made to each district. All subgrants within each district are reviewed.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by five professional SPA staff members assisted by two Micronesian specialists. Outside evaluation consultants also are used. The SPA plans to perform evaluations as needed. Juvenile diversion projects have been selected by the SPA as the first priority for intensive evaluation. Local groups are contacted for input and assistance in data collection. Evaluation results are used to determine future programming efforts and are

distributed to subgrantees and other interested parties.

UTAH

Auditing. Two auditors are employed who report directly to the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, the chairman of the Utah Council, and the head of the State department under which the SPA operates. An audit plan is prepared annually to audit a minimum of 50 percent of the dollars awarded and 25 percent of all subgrants. Priority is given to large grants and potential problem projects or grantees.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by program and financial staff as well as regional planners. Technical assistance, onsite visits, desk reviews, and quarterly progress and monthly financial reports are standard monitoring procedures. Site visits are required for all projects.

Evaluation. A planning and evaluation coordinator and three evaluators are assigned to this function. In addition, the statistical analysis center provides assistance in data collection. A Council Review and Analysis Committee reviews all evaluations. In Fiscal 1978, 36 projects and three programs were evaluated. In Fiscal 1979, 43 projects, four programs and four special issues are scheduled. The Review and Analysis Committee, local planners, State planners, and project staff use the evaluation reports for funding decisionmaking.

VERMONT

Auditing. The SPA has one auditor. Its current goal is to audit 100 percent of all awards.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by seven planners. Progress reports by the project manager and site visits by an assigned planner provide the feedback for review and necessary changes. The SPA is involved in strengthening the indicators, feedback and progress reporting for projects with ongoing management options.

Evaluation. The SPA has one full-time evaluator. The evaluation process is a continuous effort. Its aim is to use evaluations to help projects improve without special assistance from the SPA. Special evaluation reports and intensive evaluations complement the self-evaluation emphasis.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Auditing. An SPA auditor conducts audits for all projects. The SPA is audited by the Department of Finance. All projects are audited. Project performance information is used by the planning and program development divisions to formulate the comprehensive plan and in project planning.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by a full-time SPA-assigned monitor. SPA procedures require quarterly monitoring of subgrants and corresponding followup corrective action.

Evaluation. The SPA is in the process of hiring a full-time evaluator. LEAA waived the 1977 comprehensive plan intensive evaluation requirements since Virgin Islands-funded projects generally cannot generate the quantitative data necessary to measure program impact on crime and the criminal justice system. Experience with a 1975 discretionary grant showed that evaluation results did not justify the cost, time, and effort spent due to the lack of sophistication within the territorial system. Instead, LEAA required that the SPA hire an evaluation specialist to conduct limited impact evaluations for subgrantees.

VIRGINIA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by a supervisor and four auditors. The minimum levels for audits are 25 percent of all subgrants and 50 percent of all funds awarded each year. Projects are selected for audit according to size, complexity, location and previous audit record. The audit section reports directly to the SPA director. Written audit reports are presented to the director and the SPA audit review committee for review and followup.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by four evaluators, two student interns, and two clerical staffers. These staff members also have evaluation responsibilities. The SPA uses a standard achievement monitoring system to obtain performance information based on data collection from applications. Subgrantees submit quarterly self-assessment reports to the SPA. Site visits are scheduled according to grant size and problems noted in progress reports.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by four evaluators, two student interns and two clerical staffers. These staff members also have monitor-

ing responsibilities. The SPA selects programs for intensive evaluation based on planning needs. Data is used from the monitoring system and from special collection efforts conducted under carefully structured evaluation designs. The SPA uses a wide range of criteria to select program areas for evaluation, including program allocations, priority given to a program, innovativeness, transferability, and coordination with other studies.

WASHINGTON

Auditing. Audits are conducted under a contract with the State Auditor's Office. It conducts fiscal audits of subgrantees, action grant projects and the SPA. In addition, with its own finances, the office performs a financial audit of the SPA as required by State law. Audit goals are 50 percent of the amount of funds awarded and 25 percent of projects each year.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by the Resource Management Division which consists of four project services consultants. Each of the four consultants devotes 25 percent of his/her time to operational monitoring. In addition, one or two projects each month is monitored by administrative support personnel as part of career development training. The SPA has established four types of operational monitoring: implementation, program, fiscal and evaluation. Operational monitoring assesses short-term quality control of day-to-day fiscal, programmatic, evaluation and administrative procedures.

Evaluation. The SPA's Research and Policy Analysis Division, consisting of two evaluators and a research analyst, are responsible for evaluation. In addition, five regional units have full-time evaluators and two regions are allocating funds for evaluation activities. Projects which appear to present the highest probability of reducing crime and recidivism, or which are supported by a large grant, are selected for evaluation. Evaluations are performed on the process, outcome, and impact of a project or program. There are standard special conditions regarding evaluation attached to all grants. Evaluation results are used in the planning process and as baseline information for project justification. The information is provided to the SPA Supervisory Board quarterly through an SPA evaluation review report.

WEST VIRGINIA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by three professional auditors. Approximately one-third of all subgrants are audited. The audit sample is selected on the basis of project scope, previous audit information, and subgrantee administrative experience. Audit reports are submitted to the SPA director for clearance.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by a supervisor and teams of an auditor and two planners from the Program Management Branch. The size of the grant amount determines the level of monitoring. Grants under \$10,000 are audited upon completion. Grants over \$100,000 are monitored three times, during the third, sixth, and ninth months.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by one evaluator in the Program Development Branch. Approximately 60 percent of subgrants are evaluated. Intensive evaluation is emphasized for new projects according to eight criteria. SPA staff also review subgrant applications to ensure that provisions for evaluation are adequate.

WISCONSIN

Auditing. Audits are conducted by four professional staff members. Some 25 percent of all grants awarded and 50 percent of all funds are audited each year. The audit schedule is prepared by the audit director according to SPA staff requests and recommendations.

Monitoring. The program management and evaluation sections perform subgrant monitoring at the request of regional planning unit or SPA staff. Approximately 55 percent of all grants are monitored.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by 14 SPA evaluators. Some 55 percent of subgrants are evaluated. Criteria for evaluation include innovativeness, staff recommendations and subgrant amount. Draft evaluation reports are circulated for comment. Final reports are disseminated to project, SPA, NCJRS staff, and other interested parties.

WYOMING

Auditing. One auditor is employed by the SPA who reports directly to the administrator. A minimum of 50 percent of annual funds and 25 percent of subgrants are selected for audit on the basis of their dollar amount, project complexity, grantee experience, location, and program area.

Monitoring. SPA program and financial staff and regional planning councils are responsible for monitoring activities under the supervision of the administrator and the deputy for planning coordination. All projects are desk-monitored by program and financial staff. Onsite monitoring is scheduled for problem projects. At least one site visit by SPA or regional staff is scheduled. Regional planners are required to monitor up to 12 grants each per year. The State's large geographical area necessitates a streamlined monitoring schedule and process.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by functional specialists and the planning coordinator. A council member assists in intensive evaluations. Individual projects are required to include the evaluation design, unless the requirement is waived. Projects are evaluated on the basis of achieved goals and objectives. A small number of innovative projects or program or project clusters are intensively evaluated.

Expenditures for Criminal Justice System Components

In order to present a more accurate and complete report of the amounts expended during Fiscal 1978, this section includes expenditures of funds from prior fiscal year awards in accordance with Section 519(1)A of the Crime Control Act.

The States and territories reported on all funds expended during Fiscal 1978, regardless of the year of award. The chart following this chapter shows the amounts expended from awards made in Fiscal 1975 or earlier, Fiscal 1976, Fiscal 1977, and Fiscal 1978. This longer term view more accurately describes the flow of "no-year" funds awarded by State Planning Agencies. Expenditures in 1978 exceed by more than \$103 million the allocations for 1978 for the following reasons:

- Block grant money is distributed by LEAA to States; States have up to three years to obligate and expend these funds; the three-year period may be extended by LEAA.
- All State Planning Agencies depend on their State legislatures for appropriations necessary to "match" LEAA funds. Legislatures' sessions—and, in many instances, States' fiscal years—do not fit optimally with congressional and Agency program and budget cycles. Some delays are consequences of these differences. Consequently, most States must wait several months into any given fiscal year before obligating and expending LEAA funds.
- Many State supervisory boards review and approve each grant awarded by State Planning Agencies. Most boards meet quarterly. Deliberations on grant applications also prevent the immediate obligation and expenditure of current year funds.

It should be noted that delays in expending current year money do not hinder State Planning Agency activity.

The following chart displays the amounts expended by the States in 1978 for each component of the criminal justice system—prevention, enforcement, adjudication, corrections, and system support. These are LEAA

defined components that were selected because of their compatibility with LEAA's budget and management information system categories. This consolidation covers, for each reporting State and territory, 1978 allocations, and 1978 and prior years' obligations and expenditures. Some 56 States and territories were requested to report expenditures and funds flow data. The Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas became eligible to participate in the LEAA program on January 9, 1978; however, no Fiscal 1978 comprehensive plan was submitted.

"Expenditures" are defined as actual cash outlays plus current unpaid liabilities at the subgrantee level occurring during Fiscal 1978 (October 1, 1977 through September 30, 1978) regardless of the fiscal year (1978, 1977, 1976 or earlier) of the congressional appropriation from which the funds were allocated. Accordingly, if the project period of award is January 1, 1977 through December 31, 1977, the expenditure data reflects only those expenditures made during October 1, 1977 through December 31, 1977. Each item of expenditure data is totaled against the appropriate program component. However, if the expenditure is chargeable to more than one program component, the data is totaled in the system support column.

The table is divided into two parts presenting fund flow data for Fiscal 1978, and all prior fiscal years for those "no-year block grants" funds appropriated by Congress for programs and projects set forth in Sections 301(b) and 453 of LEAA's legislation. The reported monetary data displays all expenditures that occurred in Fiscal 1978 irrespective of the fiscal year allocated and obligated by State agencies and units of local government. Allocations in D-1 of the table are those monies set aside by State Planning Agencies that are "planned" expenditures in the criminal justice category shown at the top of the reporting format.

Funds from the program categories for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, and drug abuse are also counted in the totals for the criminal justice system components—prevention, enforcement, adjudication, corrections, and system support. Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, and drug abuse categories, are displayed separately because of expressed congressional interest.

Allocations for 1978 (row D-1 across) are

reported in each criminal justice system component by program. Obligations and expenditures, however, are reported on a project-by-project basis. Accordingly, there is some built-in dissonance. For example, an enforcement program allocation could contain projects which will appear in the prevention or system support aggregations elsewhere in this annual report. The reason for this is the multifaceted approach many criminal justice programs use to attack a given problem more effectively. Fiscal 1978 allocations, therefore, should be viewed as budgetary estimates in the primary area of effort, not an exact measure of dollars.

By criminal justice system component, the largest share of total expenditures in FY 1978 is for corrections (28 percent), followed by enforcement (24 percent), adjudication (18 percent), prevention (15 percent), and system support (15 percent). Fiscal 1978 expenditures were reported by the various components at approximately the same percentages as in Fiscal 1977.

Of the total expenditures in Fiscal 1978, 5 percent is from Fiscal 1975 and earlier awards; 40 percent from Fiscal 1976 awards; 38 percent from Fiscal 1977 awards; and, 17 percent from Fiscal 1978 awards. Total expenditures in Fiscal 1978 were approximately \$397.5 million, down from the \$545 million figure reported in Fiscal 1977. Thus, total Fiscal 1978 expenditures were 27 percent less than total expenditures for Fiscal 1977.

Allocations for Fiscal 1978 likewise were approximately 16 percent less than Fiscal 1977 allocations. This lesser level of expenditures for the 1978 reporting year may reflect the general corresponding decline in LEAA block grant appropriations.

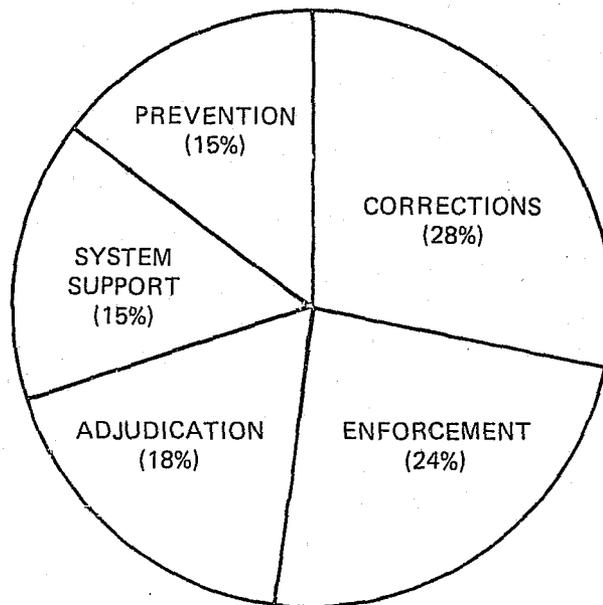


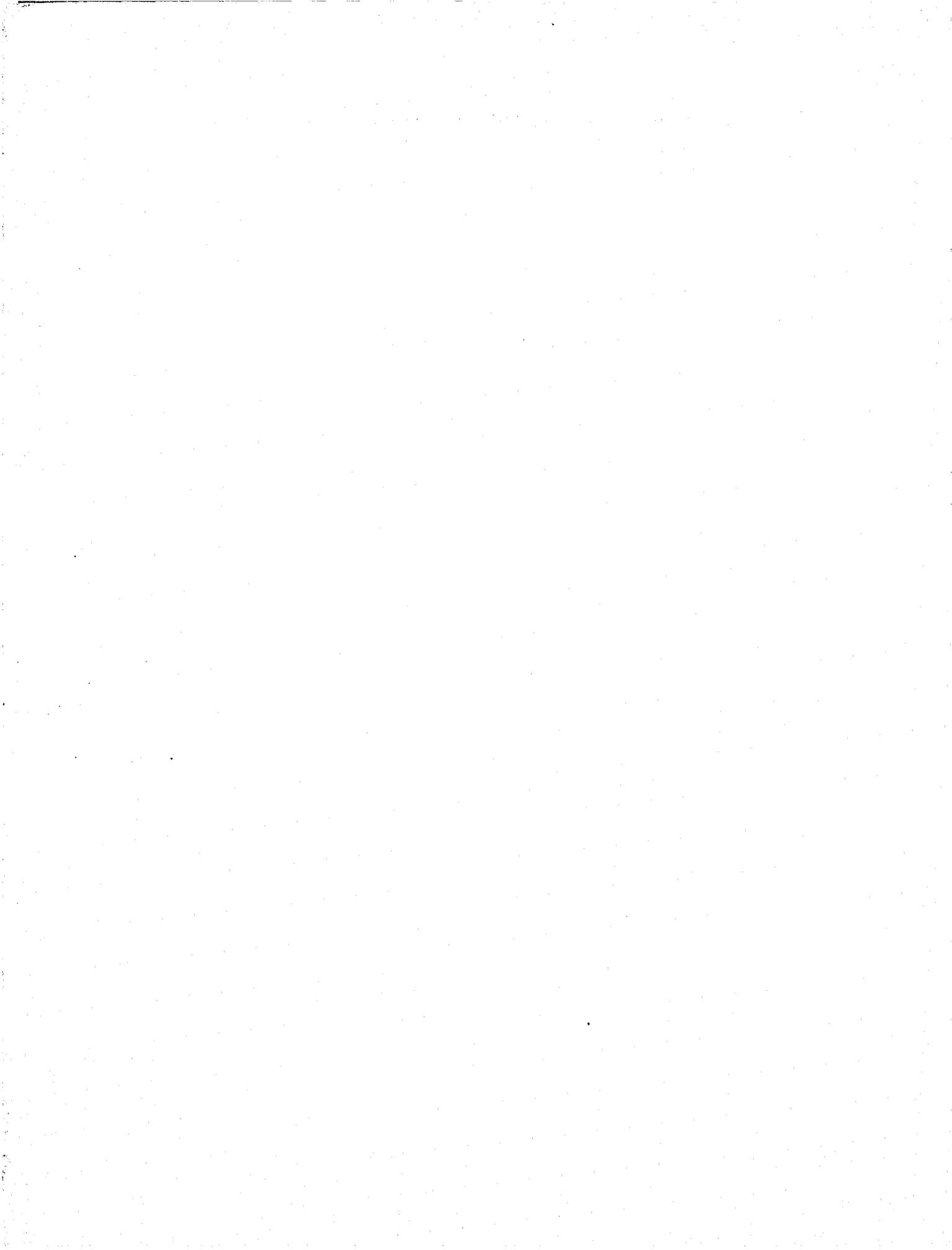
FIGURE 1. TOTAL FY 78 EXPENDITURES (ALL YEAR'S FUNDS) BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT

**PART C AND E BLOCK GRANT
STATE EXPENDITURES BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT
FISCAL 1978 (in thousands of dollars)**

Accrued Expenditures in Fiscal 1978 by States from Prior Year Funds:	Prevention	Enforcement	Adjudication	Corrections	System Support	Total	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention*	Drug Abuse*
A. From Fiscal 1975 or earlier	744	7,816	1,622	3,338	4,301	17,821	1,499	78
B. From Fiscal 1976	21,566	41,938	27,289	44,310	25,643	160,746	34,373	3,163
C. From Fiscal 1977	27,101	30,428	28,482	44,526	20,022	150,559	30,498	4,004
D. Fiscal 1978 awards:								
1. Amount Allocated by SPA**	37,873	63,143	58,278	86,381	48,338	294,013	51,477	5,522
2. Amount Subgranted by SPA as of 9/30/78	27,634	41,626	41,027	52,114	30,124	192,525	35,893	5,156
3. Amount Expended by subgrant recipient as of 9/30/78	11,048	13,575	14,216	20,024	9,645	68,508	12,902	2,614
E. Total Accrued Expenditures (A, B, C, D3)	60,459	93,757	71,609	112,198	59,611	397,634	79,272	9,859

* Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Drug Abuse figures indicate States' expenditures in these supplementary program reporting categories.

** D1 total equals the amount of the Fiscal 1978 comprehensive plan for the States.



Innovative State Projects

In this section, LEAA responds to Congress' mandate to include in its annual report: "the descriptions and number of programs and project areas, and the amounts expended therefor, which are innovative or incorporate advanced techniques and which have demonstrated promise of furthering the purposes of this title."

In collecting data for this section, the following definitions were used:

- *Innovative*: characterizing a program or project funded or undertaken by an SPA in its State which is new or introduced as new. "New" means new to the criminal justice system, to the best of the SPA's knowledge. It does not mean new to the State or new to the SPA.
- *Incorporate advanced techniques*: program or project area that uses new mechanisms to reduce crime or to improve the criminal justice system.
- *Demonstrated promise of furthering the purposes of this title*: projects or program areas which, in addition to being innovative or having incorporated advanced techniques, also have proved measurably successful in reducing crime or in improving criminal justice.

Information was gathered about innovative or advanced programs proven successful in 1978. Such programs may have been initiated in 1977, or earlier. States were asked to use their own knowledge to determine whether a project was innovative. They did not have to survey all other SPA's for corroboration. They were, however, required to assure that the innovations or advanced techniques they cited did indeed demonstrate promise for furthering the purpose of the act.

Overview and Summary

In their reports to LEAA for 1978, State Planning Agencies identified a total of 149 projects which they believed to be innovative. This figure differs radically from the numbers reported in 1977 (721 projects). One explanation for the disparity is that there was a tendency in 1977, the first year States were asked to submit

519 data, to report as innovative all current projects which met the qualifying criteria, even though their "innovativeness" may have been apparent in earlier years. A second factor which can be posited to account for the large discrepancy in the data reported for the two consecutive years is a general tightening of definitions and parameters circumscribing the term "innovation," which were included in the 1978 instructions to the States.

In 1978, 24 of the 57 jurisdictions responding reported on innovative projects. The distributions of these projects over the five program components, and the funds allocated, obligated (sub-granted), and expended for these projects, is shown in the table at the end of this section along with the breakouts for juvenile justice and drug abuse projects. These innovations, in order of percentage of total projects, are as follows: corrections, 49 projects (33 percent); adjudication, 36 projects (24 percent); prevention, 30 projects (20 percent); enforcement, 19 projects (13 percent); and system support, 15 projects (10 percent). A surprisingly large number of these projects—43 percent—were in the juvenile justice area, and approximately 4 percent had a drug abuse component.

Of the 24 States reporting, 13 States (54 percent) listed innovations in prevention; 11 States (46 percent) listed innovations in enforcement; 15 States (63 percent) listed innovations in adjudication; 18 States (75 percent) listed innovations in corrections; and 10 States (42 percent) listed innovations in system support. Consistent with the large number of juvenile justice-related projects reported, 20 States (83 percent of respondents) noted innovations in this area, and four States (16 percent) reported on drug abuse programs.

The following paragraphs summarize the types of innovative projects implemented in 1978, as detailed by the States.

Prevention. Of the 30 innovative prevention projects reported, 22 (73 percent) were directed primarily at juveniles. Project types included family and parent-child counseling (five projects); citizen involvement (4 projects); alternative schooling, general diversion, and multifaceted prevention (three projects each); community-based treatment and recreation (two projects each); and general prevention efforts (eight projects). This latter category includes training

police in juvenile justice, diagnostic screening, child abuse, commercial crime prevention, application of electronic data processing (EDP) and communications in crime prevention, and peer pressure programs.

Among the unique projects cited was one which focused exclusively on predelinquent girls and their mothers. It provided individual and couple counseling, medical care, referral services, and crisis intervention. Another focused on early childhood development. It created high school programs to teach parenting; instituted comprehensive physical, developmental and psychological screening of children; and expanded prenatal, postnatal and parent education programs countywide. In still another project, gang leaders were recruited to serve as advisors to juvenile authorities to mediate gang feuds.

Enforcement. A total of 19 innovations in enforcement were reported by the States. These fell into five categories: personnel, five projects; investigative methods development, five projects; crime lab/physical evidence investigation, three projects; new applications of electronic data processing (EDP) and communications technology, three projects; and miscellaneous enforcement activities, three projects. This last group included community relations, special desegregation enforcement, and a self-instruction package for private physicians in medical-legal pathology. Innovations in the personnel field ranged from assigning off-duty police personnel to augment staffs of other agencies in a multiagency program to providing counseling and psychological services for police officers and their families. Also included in this category were marriage counseling, alcohol treatment, and crisis intervention. Innovative methods of investigation reported dealt with a variety of crimes: economic, cattle theft, child abuse, robbery, burglary, and narcotics abuse. The three crime lab/physical evidence investigation projects cited all incorporated the use of paraprofessionals in addition to employing advanced techniques. Technological innovations cited were audio and video augmentation of a major offenders' file, use of a microcomputer to track fraud in land sales and the incorporation of a dedicated data link in a centralized dispatching system.

Adjudication. Thirty-six innovative adjudication projects were reported. The largest single group was pretrial screening and diversion (eight

projects). Other categories cited were, in order of frequency of occurrence: victim-witness advocacy, defense services, court improvement, and prosecution services, with four projects each; family court, repeat offenders, plea bargaining, and youth advocacy, with two projects each; and four miscellaneous adjudication projects, including jury utilization, restitution, legal education, and sentencing guidelines projects. The screening and diversion projects dealt mainly with juveniles and included pretrial detention facilities and training college seniors in sociology and psychology to serve as counsellors. In the area of victim-witness advocacy, the standard model was adapted into unique projects. One incorporated an integrated police/prosecution model. Others involved innovative coordination methods. Prosecution services included a special welfare fraud project, and other crime specific prosecution efforts such as robbery and burglary. Defense services also tended to concentrate primarily on innovations in providing defense for specific types of crimes. Also included were comprehensive prisoners' legal services projects. Family court projects focused both on increased efficiency of the adjudicatory process and augmentation of standard services. Youth advocacy covered the full spectrum of legal services with supporting social services and investigative personnel for nondelinquent children.

Corrections. There were 49 corrections innovations reported. These comprised eight major categories: community-based corrections, 12 projects; client education/training and rehabilitation, seven projects; probation/parole, five projects; facilities, staff training, and family assistance, three projects each; drug programs, two projects; and miscellaneous corrections, 14 projects. This latter category of innovations included an alternative sentencing project, a coordinated corrections/enforcement effort, general counseling projects for adults and youth, several comprehensive correctional projects geared especially to women and youth, a misdemeanor "detour" project, and a restitution project. Nine of the 12 community-based corrections projects were juvenile-oriented. One was exclusively for girls. Training programs centered on providing alternative traditional education as well as vocational training for juveniles and adults. Several projects had an employment search component. The five proba-

tion and parole projects were similarly oriented. Two of the three staff training projects were devoted specifically to preparing officers to work with juveniles. Likewise, two of the three family assistance projects were primarily adjuncts to comprehensive youth corrections programs. One of the drug abuse projects was developed for inmate female addicts.

System Support. Fifteen system support innovations were reported in the following categories: caseload management, four projects; criminal justice education and training, three projects; victim-witness, two projects; and miscellaneous support, six projects. Included in this last group were communications engineering support for statewide planning, counseling guidelines for dealing with status offenders, a diversion-restitution model, a system for direct entry field reporting by patrol officers, legal code revision, and a research and evaluation model for juvenile offenders. Educational projects were directed toward both criminal justice professionals and the general public, including a countywide program incorporated as part of the public high school curriculum. Case management innovations were all adjudication-oriented, and included three general automated systems. Another was specifically geared to defendant tracking. Victim-witness efforts addressed advocacy and crisis intervention.

Juvenile Justice. Juvenile justice projects as a percentage of total innovations rose sharply—up from 17 percent in 1977 to 43 percent in 1978. As with the replications reported for 1978, the bulk of juvenile justice efforts fell in the areas of prevention (26 projects, 40 percent of all juvenile justice innovations) and corrections (24 projects, 38 percent). These categories were followed by adjudication (nine projects, 14 percent), system support (three projects, 5 percent), and enforcement (two projects, 3 percent). (See Figure 1.) The types of projects most frequently cited were innovations in the areas of educational and recreational programs for youth, alternative schooling, diagnostic and evaluation procedures,

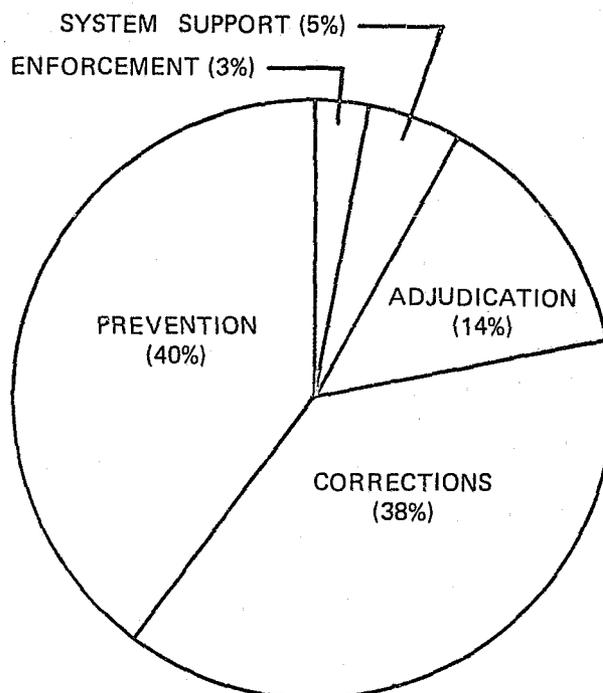


FIGURE 1. JUVENILE JUSTICE INNOVATIONS BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM COMPONENT

community-based treatment, shelters and facilities for abused and runaway children, and counseling programs which draw on a variety of professional disciplines, augmented by civilian volunteers.

Drug Abuse. Like the juvenile justice projects, drug programs represented a proportional increase in 1978 as a percentage of total projects—up from 2 to 4 percent. These projects were split evenly between prevention and corrections (three projects each). The three prevention projects dealt with diversion as part of interagency programs to reduce the number referrals to the criminal justice system. The corrections projects were comprised of a group residential treatment centers for women addicts, a comprehensive treatment and vocational training program for alcoholics, and a rehabilitation project for heroin addicts.

INNOVATIONS BY PROGRAM COMPONENT
Numbers of Projects and Dollars Allocated, Obligated, and Expended

(Amount in Thousands)

Program Component	Number of Projects	Allocated (FY 78 only)	Obligated (All Years)	Expended (All Years)
Prevention	30	\$ 296	\$ 1,983	\$ 809
Enforcement	19	83	2,453	1,649
Adjudication	36	1,404	2,927	1,940
Corrections	49	1,688	6,217	3,995
System Support	15	598	1,689	1,145
TOTAL	149	\$4,069	\$15,269	\$9,538
Juvenile Justice*	64	\$2,670	\$ 6,768	\$4,271
Drug Abuse*	6	\$ 86	\$ 899	\$ 398

*Included in the five Program Component totals.

State Replication of Successful Projects

Section 519(1)(D) of the act requests information on replications of programs and projects which have proven successful.

Replication was defined as "...an investment, consciously made by a State Planning Agency in its State, in a particular program or project area, based on a success experienced elsewhere." The States also were asked to report allocations, obligations, and expenditures made in 1978 for such replications. They were asked to include obligations and expenditures for replications which occurred in 1978 using funds from 1978 and earlier years. Allocations were to be from the 1978 block grants only.

State submissions indicate that the great preponderance of criminal justice program efforts continues to center on replication of projects which have demonstrated success elsewhere. The replications reported in 1978 generally tended to duplicate projects originating in the same State, although interstate transfer of project models and replications of national models also were cited.

As the following paragraphs indicate, the 1978 report demonstrates, overall, remarkable consistency with 1977 findings. New reporting formats and instructions developed by LEAA resulted in more uniform representation of the data submitted, although some disparities continued to occur as a consequence of the way in which States characterize various types of projects. For example, victim-witness and career criminal projects were included by different States under prevention, adjudication, and system support. Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS) were cited alternately as enforcement or system support projects. Rape crisis centers appeared as prevention, enforcement and system support efforts.

The 1978 replications data submitted by the States is summarized in the following table. Totals for all categories are somewhat lower than for last year largely because of a reduction in Part C and Part E appropriations—\$283,566,000, down from \$349,961,000 in 1977. Despite the reduction, however, it is encouraging to note that the amounts that States allocated in Fiscal 1978 for replications comprised the exact same proportion of total LEAA funding—35 percent—as in 1977.

While it is not feasible on the basis of two

REPLICATIONS BY PROGRAM COMPONENT

Number of Projects and Dollars Allocated, Obligated, and Expended

(Amount in Thousands)

Program Component	Number of Projects	Allocated (FY 78 only)	Obligated (All Years)	Expended (All Years)
Prevention	804	\$14,543	\$ 40,213	\$ 20,991
Enforcement	1,178	22,753	42,310	24,198
Adjudication	827	17,420	43,443	23,490
Corrections	970	30,889	65,398	39,136
System Support	503	12,100	31,273	15,544
TOTAL	4,282	\$97,705	\$222,637	\$123,359
Juvenile Justice*	1,060	\$24,374	\$ 47,883	\$ 26,921
Drug Abuse*	115	\$ 1,570	\$ 4,287	\$ 2,846

*Included in the five Program Component totals.

years' experience to infer actual trends from the replications data, it is instructive to consider the two sets of findings together and to observe points of consistency and change. Because all category totals (i.e., for the numbers of projects, current years allocations, obligations and expenditures) were lower in 1978, the figures used for

comparisons in the following paragraphs refer to *percentages of category totals* (e.g., number of prevention projects as a percentage of total number of projects or amounts obligated in corrections as a percentage of total obligations). A comparative summary of 1977 and 1978 findings are presented in the following table.

**REPLICATIONS: RANK ORDER OF PROGRAM COMPONENTS
AS A PERCENTAGE OF CATEGORY TOTALS
1977 and 1978**

Category	1977		1978		% Change Between 1977/1978
	Program Component	% of Category Total	Program Component	% of Category Total	
Number of Projects	Enforcement	30	Enforcement	27	-3
	Corrections	23	Corrections	23	--
	Adjudication	19	Adjudication	19	--
	Prevention	14	Prevention	19	+5
	System Support	14	System Support	12	-2
Allocated	Corrections	33	Corrections	32	-1
	Enforcement	19	Enforcement	23	+4
	Adjudication	19	Adjudication	18	-1
	Prevention	17	Prevention	15	-2
	System Support	12	System Support	12	--
Obligated	Corrections	25	Corrections	29	+4
	Enforcement	23	Adjudication	20	--
	Prevention	20	Enforcement	19	-4
	Adjudication	20	Prevention	18	-2
	System Support	12	System Support	14	+2
Expended	Enforcement	29	Corrections	32	+4
	Corrections	28	Enforcement	20	-9
	Adjudication	17	Adjudication	19	+2
	Prevention	14	Prevention	17	+3
	System Support	12	System Support	12	--

Category	1977		1978		% Change Between 1977/1978
	Program Component	% of Category Total	Program Component	% of Category Total	
Juvenile Justice*	Number Projects	22	Number Projects	25	+3
	Allocated	20	Allocated	25	+5
	Obligated	20	Obligated	22	+2
	Expended	22	Expended	22	--
Drug Abuse*	Number Projects	3	Number Projects	3	--
	Allocated	4	Allocated	2	-2
	Obligated	2	Obligated	2	--
	Expended	3	Expended	2	-1

* Juvenile Justice and Drug Abuse figures as percentages of category totals in 1977 and 1978..

Rank order of programs by percentage of category totals remained relatively constant in 1977 and 1978.

Number of Projects. In terms of number of projects, the greatest percentage was in the area of enforcement, with corrections, adjudication, prevention and system support in second, third, fourth and fifth place, respectively, for both years reported. In 1978, there was a 5 percent increase in the number of prevention projects over 1977, and decreases in the number of enforcement (-3 percent) and system support (-2 percent) projects. Corrections and adjudications were unchanged.

Allocations. Rank order of programs for current year allocations was also constant, with the greatest proportion of funds going to corrections projects, followed in order by enforcement, adjudication, prevention and system support. Figures for 1978 indicate that, despite a reduction in the number of enforcement projects, funding for this program component increased by 4 percent. Allocations for corrections and adjudication decreased 1 percent for each category. Allocations for prevention decreased by 2 percent, and system support remained the same.

Obligations. In terms of all-years funds obligations, corrections remained first in Fiscal 1978 and system support remained fifth. Enforcement, second in FY 1977, dropped to third place. Prevention dropped from third to fourth, and adjudication rose from fourth to second place. In Fiscal 1978, funds obligated for corrections and system support projects increased, up 4 percent and 2 percent, respectively, from 1977. Obligations for adjudication remained at 20 percent. Enforcement and prevention decreased 4 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

Expenditures. With regard to all-years funds expended, adjudication, prevention, and system support remained in third, fourth and fifth place, respectively, in 1978, while enforcement dropped from first to second place, and corrections rose from second to first. There was a significant decrease (9 percent) in enforcement expenditures in 1978. System support remained unchanged at 12 percent, and expenditures in corrections, adjudication and prevention increased 4 percent, 2 percent, and 3 percent, respectively.

Percentages of category total for juvenile

justice projects, in terms of both number and funds, increased in 1978, up 3 percent in number of projects, 5 percent in allocations, 2 percent in obligations, and unchanged in expenditures. Resources devoted to drug abuse projects, on the other hand, sustained a net decrease, with number of projects and obligations remaining constant, and dropping for allocations (-2 percent) and expenditures (-1 percent).

An analysis of the types of replications reported on by the States in 1978 follows:

Prevention. Replications in the prevention area fell into seven major categories: crisis intervention and counseling, 194 projects (24 percent of reported prevention replications); training and education, 147 projects (18 percent); citizen initiative, 108 projects (13 percent); victim assistance, 44 projects (5 percent); recreational programs, 17 projects (2 percent); community-based homes, 15 projects (12 percent); and general prevention, 279 projects (34 percent). This latter category included police-school liaison, alternative education, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, anti-shoplifting initiatives, mental health services, and drug treatment centers. Among the models cited for replication were "Junior Deputy," the Minnesota CRIMEWATCH program, the CRIMECHECK program from Kentucky and Wisconsin, and LEAA prescriptive packages, *Methadone Treatment Manual and Rape and Its Victims*.

Enforcement. Enforcement replications were grouped in 10 major categories: special investigative units and crime analysis, 262 projects (22 percent of reported enforcement replications); EDP and communications, 173 projects (15 percent); training, 172 projects (15 percent); administration, 113 projects (10 percent); crime labs, 60 projects (5 percent); suppression and prevention, 53 projects (4 percent); planning, research and evaluation, 45 projects (4 percent); technology and equipment, 33 projects (3 percent); narcotics and drugs programs, 42 projects (3 percent); and miscellaneous enforcement efforts, 234 projects (19 percent). This latter category included special youth-oriented activities such as counseling and Boy Scouts, contract police services, transit policing, medical examiners, legal advisors, community relations, and screening programs. Models used in enforcement replications included STING, 911, Computerized Criminal Histories (CCH), Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS), as well as projects based on LEAA

monographs and prescriptive packages: *Employing Civilians for Police Work*, *Police Robbery Control Manual*, *Police Burglary Prevention Programs*, *Police Crime Analysis Handbook*, *Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook* and *Police Crime Analysis Handbook*.

Adjudication. Eleven major categories of adjudication replications were reported: screening and pretrial diversion, 157 projects (19 percent); judicial services improvement, 142 projects (17 percent); prosecution services, 117 projects (14 percent); administration, 68 projects (8 percent); paraprofessionals, 66 projects (8 percent); court delay reduction, 55 projects (7 percent); education and training, 47 projects (6 percent); defense services, 41 projects (5 percent); sentencing, 23 projects (3 percent); citizen involvement, 23 projects (3 percent); and miscellaneous adjudication programs, 88 projects (11 percent). Included in this last category were law libraries, legal research centers, law code revisions, EDP and recording equipment, youth advocacy and counseling. Adjudication replications were based on such models as career criminal, PROMIS, one-day/one-trial, night prosecutor, standards issued by the National District Attorneys Association, the American Bar Association, and the National Center for State Courts, and the LEAA prescriptive package. *Guide to Improved Handling of Misdemeanant Offenders*.

Corrections. Corrections projects were considered in 13 categories: probation/parole, 218 projects (22 percent); work release and halfway houses, 183 projects (19 percent); rehabilitation, 97 projects (10 percent); diversion, 84 projects (9 percent); education and training, 71 projects (7 percent); social services and counseling, 61 projects (6 percent); youth services and facilities, 61 projects (6 percent); adult facilities and equipment, 44 projects (5 percent); management, planning, and evaluation, 38 projects (4 percent); administration, 31 projects (3 percent); volunteer services, 25 projects (3 percent); drug and alcohol programs, 25 projects (3 percent); and miscellaneous corrections programs, 32 projects (3 percent). Included in this last category were prisoner grievance committees, medical services and ombudsmen. Models chosen for replication included TASC, PINS, the American Correctional Association's Mutual Agreement Program (MAP), Volunteers in Probation/Parole, an LEAA exemplary project (Adolescent Diversion Project, Urbana and Champaign, Illinois), and several

training series conducted by the National Institute of Corrections and the National Probation and Parole Institute.

System Support. Replications in the area of system support were grouped in seven categories: EDP and communications, 146 projects (29 percent); training, 110 projects (22 percent); planning and evaluation, 68 projects (14 percent); special women's and youth programs, 51 projects (10 percent); research and development, 23 projects (5 percent); public relations, 19 projects (4 percent); and miscellaneous support, 86 projects (17 percent). Included in this last category were equal employment opportunity coordinators, personnel recruiting efforts, counseling and medical services. Models used for replication included Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS), Computerized Criminal Histories (CCH), Offender-Based Correctional Information System (OBCIS), Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS); Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD), Statistical Analysis Centers (SAC), victim-witness, and an LEAA exemplary program, PARTNERS (Denver, Colorado).

Juvenile Justice. The 1,060 juvenile justice replications focused mainly on prevention (409 projects, 39 percent) and corrections (393 projects, 37 percent), followed by adjudication, 108 projects (10 percent); system support, 95 projects (9 percent); and enforcement, 55 projects (5 percent). (See Figure 1.) As these statistics indicate, the primary emphasis in juvenile justice replications continues to center on community treatment (counseling, education, recreation) and diversion (halfway houses, home detention). Models cited in this category include outward bound, youth services bureau, community-based corrections, and Big Brothers/Big Sisters.

Drug Abuse. Some 115 of the 1978 replications had a drug abuse component, apportioned as follows: prevention, four projects (3 percent); adjudication, four projects (3 percent); system support, 23 projects (20 percent); enforcement, 32 projects (28 percent); and corrections, 52 projects (45 percent). (See Figure 2.) The majority of these projects dealt with treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics—both inmates and probationers/parolees—and with operation of specialized narcotics enforcement. Several States cited TASC as the model for their projects.

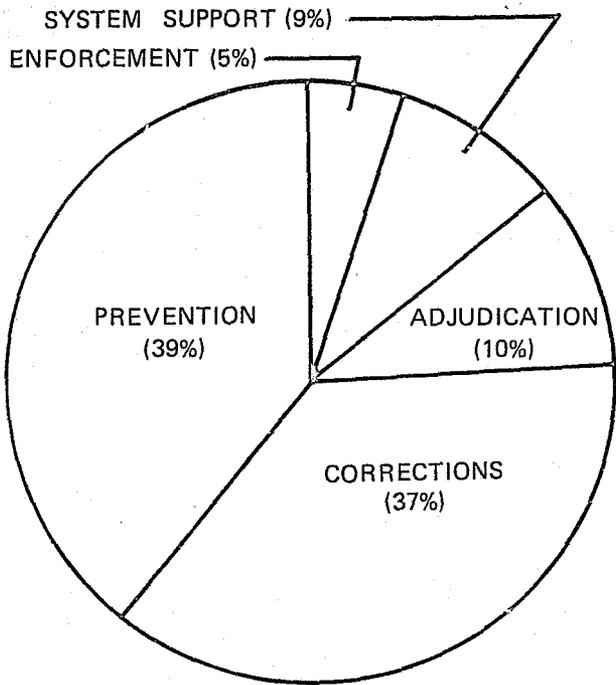


FIGURE 1. JUVENILE JUSTICE REPLICATIONS BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM COMPONENT

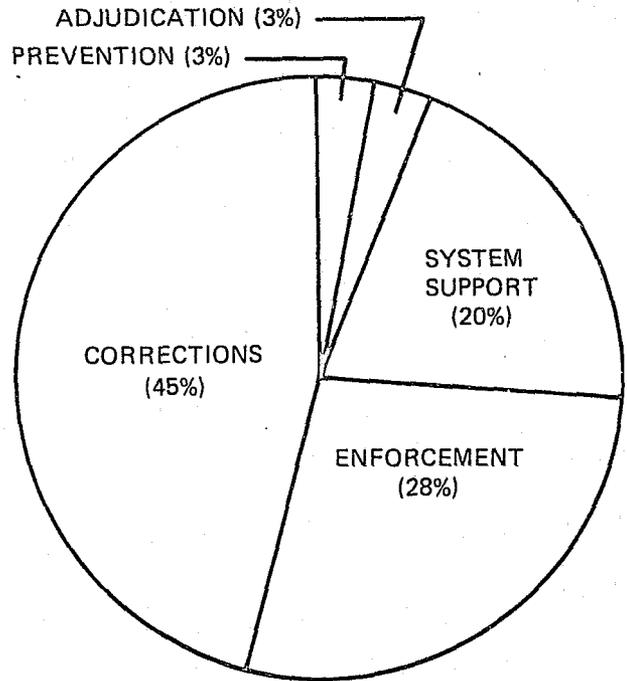


FIGURE 2. DRUG ABUSE REPLICATIONS BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM COMPONENT

State Successes and Failures

Sections 519(1)(E) and (F) of the Crime Control Act require LEAA's annual report to include: "the descriptions and number of program and project areas, and the amounts expended therefor, which have achieved...and have failed to achieve the purposes for which they were intended and the specific standards and goals set for them."

In these two subsections of the act, Congress asked for a summary of all State Planning Agency subgrant activity. Every subgrant obligated during 1978 from 1978 funds had to be reported as having achieved its purpose or as not having achieved its purpose.

LEAA's method of gathering data for the 1978 report differed from the previous year's reporting format. Both itemized projects, in terms of both numbers and funds, which had achieved or failed to achieve their purposes in each of five major and two subsidiary program components. This matrix also included a column presenting information on projects which were still in progress.

A second portion of the format in 1977 asked States for a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 35 narrative examples of projects which had achieved their purposes. This requirement was felt by many to duplicate material in the progress report sections of the State comprehensive plans. The volume of information received also was found to be incommensurate to the conclusions that were able to be drawn from it.

Consequently, LEAA tried two other ways in Fiscal 1978 to gather the descriptive material specified by Congress. First, each State received a list of factors which contribute to projects' success or failure. States were asked to rate each of these factors on a four-point scale for each program component. In addition, States were invited to nominate classes or types of projects (e.g., youth service bureau, career criminal prosecution, etc.) which, more so than others, appeared to have achieved the purposes for which they were intended. For both of these sections, respondents were able to include projects whose results became known in 1978, regardless of their initial year of funding.

In response to this revised format, the vast majority of States completed both rating sheets

and project nomination lists.

However, there are some problems related to this data. LEAA's funding cycle, which covers three years, virtually precludes judgments about goal achievement being made during any fiscal year for projects funded in that same fiscal year. Nearly 80 percent of each State's subgrants for FY 1978 were still in progress as of September 30, 1978. There is also a strict limit to the kinds of conclusions that can be drawn from self-reported self-assessments when there is no uniform quality control to distinguish between projects with measurable objectives and projects whose objectives are stated in general terms, or between those subjected to rigorous evaluation as to impact and those not so tested.

Overall Data

A total of 54 out of 57 States and territories submitted reports in time for inclusion in this summary. Table 1 shows an aggregation of the data. Its totals include all projects, whether their purpose was achieved or not, or whether they were categorized as being still in progress.

The figures in Table 1 refer only to FY 1978 block grant funds subgranted or expended in FY 1978, and to the number of active projects resulting from these outlays. They show that 65 percent of all allocations were subgranted in 1978 and that 23 percent were expended. While corrections received the largest allocation, it subgranted the smallest percentage (60). The highest number of projects is in enforcement, where the average cost per project (\$22,000) was smallest. The highest average cost per project (\$48,000) was for corrections.

The in progress category, as in 1977, accounted for a majority of projects and subgrant outlays: 79 percent of the total number and 84 percent of all funds subgranted. The amount of funds expended in this category, however, was only 70 percent of total expenditures. (See Table 2.) The magnitude of the in progress category prohibits the formulation of conclusions on success-failure ratios within and among program areas.

The totals in the projects achieved category represent 21 percent of projects reported and 16 percent of funds subgranted. The amount expended for successful projects was 29 percent of all expenditures. Thus, the ratio of funds subgranted to funds expended for these projects

is three to two, as compared with a 10 to three ratio for projects reported in progress. This more nearly equal ratio for successful (and unsuccessful) projects shows that they were nearly completed, and is the chief reason they could be categorized as successful (or unsuccessful), as opposed to being in progress.

Only 25 projects, less than 1 percent of total numbers and funds subgranted, were reported as not having achieved their purposes. This was a 40 percent drop in the number of unsuccessful projects from the previous year, and a nearly 80 percent drop in funds subgranted for such projects in 1977. The success ratio for 1978 is 46 to one for numbers of projects and 38 to one for funds subgranted. The change from 1977 cannot be explained. The continuing trend of high success ratios may be the result of a planning process that allows project objectives to be stated in general terms and that is not able to evaluate projects according to their measurable impact.

Factors

Although several States felt the rating criteria were too general to be of value, others saw a more positive, if limited, usefulness. Several States provided additional rating criteria: evaluation, strong constituency, independent funding, continuity of staff, and, on a negative scale, public indifference.

An interesting correlation appeared between positive and negative factor ratings. On the whole, the rank order of positive factors corresponded to the rank order of the negative ones. However, the absence or poor quality of any given factor was rated as less important to project failure than its presence or good quality was to project success.

The meaning of this difference is not clear. Many fewer States filled out the chart of negative factors. Perhaps, because reported failures were so few, less attention was given to their analysis and less care was taken to assess the cause of failure.

The only instance where this did not hold true was that the absence of an implementation plan was rated the fourth most important cause of project failure, whereas the presence of a good implementation plan was thought to be the eighth most important reason for project success.

Rating of Factors

The following is a list of the factors ranked according to importance:

1. Quality of project leadership.
2. Quality of project staff.
3. Key decisionmaker support.
4. Formal planning, particularly problem definition, goal setting and use of an implementation plan. Selection of response alternatives, use of performance standards and monitoring were rated as less important. Little importance was attached to technical assistance.
5. Adequate resources, particularly financial.
6. Relationship of factors outside projects. This included community support and involvement, public information, and interagency cooperation. Interagency cooperation was highest ranked of the three, particularly by system support and juvenile justice planners. Community support involvement, despite its low ranking by planners for line criminal justice agencies, was rated second in importance by those responsible for crime prevention planning, and fourth by juvenile justice planners. Public information efforts were thought to be negligible factors in project success by all except prevention planners, some of whose projects consist of such dissemination.

7. Applicability of success measures: cost-effectiveness, impact on crime, and impact on criminal justice system performance. Respondents did not rate any of these factors as being of more than moderate importance. Planners for adjudication and system support gave slightly more importance to impact on system performance, and police planners to impact on crime. Cost-effectiveness was not singled out by any one group.

Candidate Programs

The 1977 report noted no significant similarities among projects achieving their purposes or those not achieving their purposes. Project type was not a major factor in determining success or

failure in 1977.

The 1978 format, rather than calling for examples of success or failure, asked for evaluative judgments: which of the State's success stories represented project types that the respondent believed were more likely to achieve their purposes and those not likely. State responses were not conclusive. Similar kinds of projects again were thought to incline to both failure and success. As a result, this section uses general categories to describe project types most often mentioned as likely to succeed.

Prevention. Frequently cited prevention projects included crime victim and family counseling; school crime prevention; alternative learning; community-based services, particularly recreational facilities; and police crime prevention bureaus with neighborhood watch and Operation Identification components.

Enforcement. The organization of key enforcement functions into single-purpose units was commonly mentioned as a successful project tactic. Included among types cited were units for burglary prevention, narcotics investigation, evidence or intelligence gathering, and anti-fencing operations. Coordinated management and use of specialized units and the information provided by them for overall enforcement purposes was a common theme.

Project activities included patrol planning, crime analysis, and the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program. The most frequently nominated specific project type was that which assists in the purchase and use of police telecommunications equipment.

Adjudication. Prosecution projects were those most frequently cited as likely to succeed,

especially career criminal and other case screening projects, and consumer fraud and white-collar crime prosecution. Other popular projects reflected certain LEAA funding initiatives: pretrial release, victim/witness services, juror management, and court information systems and equipment.

Corrections. Corrections projects most likely to achieve their purposes were activities—standards and inspection reports—and funds for renovation of facilities, especially jails. Other projects were those providing extra-institutional services: probation, work release, vocational training and job placement. A third category was community-based residential centers and half-way houses. Especially objected to were concept houses and purely psychological therapy. Others were thought to be inevitable failures because of an inability to find institutionalization funding.

System Support. Although electronic data processing information systems were often nominated as successes, respondents did not often specify the type or purpose of the system cited. Research, evaluation, and statewide technical assistance projects also were mentioned.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Most projects in this category, including youth service bureaus, also were included under prevention. One distinctive type of project was providing shelter care or foster care services, or residences for runaways. Diversion and alternatives to incarceration projects also were proposed by a number of States.

Drug Abuse. Treatment alternatives for abusers and specialized narcotics investigation police units were two common project types.

TABLE 1: TOTALS

(Amount in Thousands)

Program Component	FY 1978 Allocation	No. Projects	Amount Subgranted	Amount Expended
Prevention	\$ 37,873	838	\$ 27,635	\$11,048
Enforcement	63,143	1,876	41,626	13,575
Adjudication	58,278	1,063	41,027	14,216
Corrections	86,381	1,087	52,114	20,024
System Support	48,338	675	30,124	9,645
TOTAL	\$294,013	5,539	\$192,526	\$68,508
Juvenile Justice*	51,477	1,076	35,893	12,902
Drug Abuse*	5,522	132	5,156	2,614

* Juvenile Justice and Drug Abuse information, which is included in the five program components, is reported again, separately, on these lines, and will be shown in later tables.

TABLE 2: PROJECTS IN PROGRESS*(Amount in Thousands)*

Program Component	No. Projects	Amount Subgranted	Amount Expended
Prevention	707	\$ 22,985	\$ 8,360
Enforcement	1,324	35,937	9,032
Adjudication	851	32,658	9,336
Corrections	940	44,863	14,941
System Support	550	25,292	6,543
TOTAL	4,372	\$161,735	\$48,212
Juvenile Justice	955	31,839	10,468
Drug Abuse	108	4,617	2,143

TABLE 3: PROJECTS WITH PURPOSE ACHIEVED*(Amount in Thousands)*

Program Component	No. Projects	Amount Subgranted	Amount Expended
Prevention	122	\$ 4,418	\$ 2,520
Enforcement	548	5,566	4,485
Adjudication	208	8,302	4,868
Corrections	141	6,915	4,937
System Support	123	4,802	3,102
TOTAL	1,142	\$30,003	\$19,912
Juvenile Justice	117	3,884	2,393
Drug Abuse	22	461	410

TABLE 4: PROJECTS WITH PURPOSE NOT ACHIEVED*(Amount in Thousands)*

Program Component	No. Projects	Amount Subgranted	Amount Expended
Prevention	9	\$232	\$168
Enforcement	4	123	58
Adjudication	4	67	12
Corrections	6	336	146
System Support	2	30	0
TOTAL	25	\$788	\$384
Juvenile Justice	4	170	41
Drug Abuse	2	78	61

LEAA Major Innovative Policies and Programs

LEAA disseminates information about innovative programs and recent research findings to criminal justice researchers, practitioners, State Planning Agencies and regional and local planning units.

Based on two years of research and development, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) has published a program development model on Neighborhood Justice Centers. The centers were developed and tested in three cities, to examine improved

mechanisms for resolving citizen disputes. NILECJ's publication synthesized research data, empirical experience and expert opinion, and presented both advantages and limitations of programmatic options for Neighborhood Justice Centers.

NILECJ also published in Fiscal 1978 a program development model on prevention, detection and correction of corruption in local government.

Descriptions of innovative programs for reducing and preventing crime are contained in this report's Summary of Activities and Accomplishments.

Comprehensive Plan Review

With the enactment of the Crime Control Act of 1976 and the LEAA goal to reduce redtape, substantial changes were made in the State planning guidelines for 1978. The act requires that before approving a State comprehensive plan, LEAA must make a written finding that the plan "reflects a determined effort to improve the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State and that such plan is likely to contribute effectively to an improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice in the State and make a significant and effective contribution to the State's efforts to deal with crime." This requirement made it necessary for the LEAA plan review process to make a definitive determination about anticipated results of plan implementation by each State Planning Agency.

In July, 1977, LEAA published its standards for plan review in the *Federal Register*. They are as follows:

- LEAA will make a written finding that a State plan reflects a determined effort to improve the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State if LEAA finds that the State plan is comprehensive and statewide pursuant to LEAA Guideline Manual for State Planning Agency grants in the definition, development, and correlation of law enforcement and criminal justice programs and projects, and in the establishment of law enforcement and criminal justice priorities.

- LEAA will make a written finding that a State plan is likely to contribute effectively to an improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice in the State and make a significant and effective contribution to the State's effort to deal with crime if, on the basis of the evaluation for effectiveness and impact, LEAA finds that: there is clear and explicit evidence that the plan follows a logical progression from crime analysis and problem analysis to the development of programs, showing a thread of continuity in which each of the components of the plan builds upon each of the previous steps in the plan development; quantifiable goals have been realistically set and are related to identified problems; standards have been realistically set, and are related to goals to be achieved; the plan contains a detailed strategy for implementation; and the

State's progress in achieving goals and implementing standards under previous plans gives clear and explicit evidence that the plan under consideration is likely to have impact and be effective.

In order to simplify future plan submissions and reduce the volume of material that the States had to produce each year, LEAA indicated in the 1978 State Planning Agency guidelines that the 1978 plan submission would be valid for a three-year period unless deficiencies were identified in individual sections. Plans approved for three years would require only annual updates. Approval of multiyear status would not, however, represent an obligation of future Federal funding. Plans or sections of the plan that failed to meet the multiyear requirements would be approved on a single-year basis.

In addition to the disposition of multiyear or annual approval, State plans found to have deficiencies could either be rejected, disapproved in whole or, in part, or approved with special conditions. The main difference between special conditions and disapproval in part was that the State Planning Agency may receive applications and award funds for program areas which were special conditioned as long as awards were made subject to these special conditions. The State Planning Agency may not make any awards for program areas which were disapproved.

The key consideration as to whether a deficiency resulted in an approval with special conditions or a disapproval was whether the deficiency resulted in substantial noncompliance with the provisions of the act. Plans found to be in substantial noncompliance would be disapproved pursuant to Section 308 of the act. In these cases, LEAA would notify the State Planning Agency of the reasons for disapproval and set a reasonable and timely period for resubmission. Should a State Planning Agency refuse to resubmit, or following resubmission still be in substantial noncompliance, LEAA would reject the State plan and initiate the Section 509 compliance hearing procedure. The rejection of the State plan, together with notice and opportunity for a hearing, could result in the reallocation of the State's block grant funds pursuant to Section 305 of the act.

The 1978 LEAA comprehensive plan review procedures required a written analysis of the

extent to which the State plan met and was in substantial compliance with the Crime Control Act and planning guideline requirements. The LEAA State representative prepared the overall analysis and findings section of the comprehensive plan review document. This was based on separate reviews by technical specialists of the plan's police, courts, corrections and juvenile justice components. In addition, the courts specialist completed the courts adequate emphasis review required by Section 303(d) of the act and the juvenile justice specialist reviewed the State's responses to the special requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The Financial Management Division was responsible for the financial review of the plan.

Once the technical specialist reviews were

completed, a consensus was arrived at regarding the specific strengths, weaknesses and deficiencies in the plan. A recommendation was developed on whether a 303(b) finding of likely effectiveness and impact could be made, and whether the plan should be approved with special conditions, rejected, or disapproved in whole or in part. A decision was also reached on which sections of the plan would receive multiyear or single-year approval.

Most 1978 plan reviews were completed before the LEAA Regional Offices were closed on September 30, 1977. Those reviews which were not completed were transferred to LEAA headquarters where an Interim Program Unit in the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (formerly the Office of Regional Operations) completed the processing.

Comprehensive Plan Disposition

A total of 38 Fiscal 1978 plans were approved without substantial recommended changes; 15 were approved with substantial recommended changes; and, three were initially disapproved and then approved after major revisions were made by the SPA. These three plans were from Arizona, Nevada, and Puerto Rico.

The initial Arizona plan submission was disapproved on November 1, 1977, because it did not adequately address crime analysis, existing systems, problem analysis, and standards and goals. A revised plan was submitted on January 25, 1978, and subsequently approved on April 27, 1978.

Nevada's plan was disapproved on October 27, 1977, because it did not contain a systems description, an adequate problem analysis, a comprehensive outline of priorities, and failed to meet other guideline requirements. These deficiencies were corrected in the revised plan that was approved on April 24, 1978.

The 1978 Puerto Rico comprehensive plan was disapproved on September 16, 1977, because it did not contain an approved statewide set of standards and goals. The resubmission of the 1978 plan was received on February 28, 1978, and was approved on May 16, 1978.

For purposes of this report, "substantial change" means generally that significant amendments were required for key substantial areas of the comprehensive plan. Changes were made either by revising the plan, submitting additional information about the plan, or by special conditions to the plan which were monitored throughout the year.

State comprehensive plans for 38 States were approved without substantial changes for 1978. These States were:

Alabama	Missouri
Alaska	Nebraska
Arkansas	New Hampshire
California	New Jersey
Colorado	New Mexico
Connecticut	North Dakota
Delaware	Oklahoma
Florida	Oregon
Georgia	Pennsylvania
Guam	South Dakota
Idaho	Texas
Illinois	Trust Territories
Indiana	Utah
Iowa	Virginia
Louisiana	Virgin Islands
Maine	Washington
Maryland	West Virginia
Michigan	Wisconsin
Minnesota	Wyoming

State comprehensive plans for 15 States were approved with substantial changes for 1978. Changes were either negotiated with the State Planning Agencies and incorporated into the plans or accommodated by special conditions to individual plans. These states were:

American Samoa	New York
District of Columbia	North Carolina
Hawaii	Ohio
Kansas	Rhode Island
Kentucky	South Carolina
Massachusetts	Tennessee
Mississippi	Vermont
Montana	

Summary Table

Plans Initially Disapproved	3
Plans Approved with substantial changes	15
Plans Approved without substantial changes	38
TOTAL	56

Unexpended State Balances

Congress requires LEAA to report on the number of State comprehensive plans funded during the three preceding fiscal years in which allocations were not fully expended.

Unexpended funds in this section of the report are based on financial status reports submitted by each State for the quarter ending September 30, 1978. While it would appear funds available to the States are in the pipeline, the following must be considered in understanding the mechanics of block grant fund flow, life of the block grant, special requirements placed on Part E funds, the subgrant continuation funding policy of the States and the LEAA extension policy which the Congress authorized.

Life of the Block Grant. Block action funds (Parts C and E) are awarded to State Planning Agencies for obligation during the two full fiscal years following the year in which the action grant was awarded, but not beyond. Within this period monies must be obligated for ultimate program use by the recipient State agency, local unit of government, or private agency. This means that the LEAA grant to the State Planning Agency must be obligated and the subgrant awards must be obligated by recipients within the obligation period. The mere making of a subgrant by the State Planning Agency to a recipient with no expenditure action by the latter will not meet this requirement. Accordingly, subgrants of action funds from a given year should be awarded by State Planning Agencies at least six months prior to the close of the obligation period of the year so that subgrant recipients will have an opportunity to obligate and expend their funds for program purposes before the end of the block action grant obligation period.

Part E Special Requirements. It should be noted that several States experience more difficulty in obligating and expending Part E corrections monies than Part C action funds,

perhaps because of the special requirements placed on the former. These include requirements that all correctional facilities constructed with LEAA funds separate juvenile from adult offenders, provide for treatment of drug and alcohol offenders, and consult with the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture. Also, construction projects are often delayed because of the necessity for conforming with other Federal regulations such as those of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Historic Landmarks Act, and the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act.

Continuation Policy of the States. Many of the subgrants awarded by the States are for a 36-month project period. The first budget period of these subgrants, usually 12 months in duration, is supported by funds, for example, from the 1976 action allocation. The second and third budget periods of these subgrants, also of 12 months duration each, are supported from the 1977 and 1978 action allocations, respectively. Once a subgrant is awarded by the State, timely expenditures of funds can be affected by such factors as a slow project start, underspending of the project, and delay resulting from administrative processes at the recipient level. Planned expenditures of action funds is further impacted by lack of applicants for funds, slow development of applications, and the 60-day award process.

Extension Policy. Obligations and expenditures of action allocations are affected by delays in equipment deliveries; unforeseen delays in obtaining FCC clearances for communication projects; delays in construction projects caused by strikes, weather, environmental impact, and the energy crisis; and delays related to compliance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act, Clean Air Act, Historic Sites Act, and Flood Disaster Protection Act. When the foregoing events are present in a funded project, it is the policy of LEAA to extend the expenditure deadline of the subgrant project.

**Part C Block—Unexpended Balances in Thousands
as of September 30, 1978**

	Fiscal Year			
	1975	1976	1977	1978
Alabama	19	83	128	448
Alaska	^F 55	66	467	474
Arizona	^F 0	1278	2301	5544
Arkansas	137	930	2372	3142
California	<1	462	1124	2261
Colorado	¹ 121	487	1993	3106
Connecticut	76	600	1049	2575
Delaware	2	51	354	1186
District of Columbia	901	2415	2671	4744
Florida	109	355	758	3657
Georgia	455	699	3644	5674
Hawaii	1218	1051	1954	3064
Idaho	194	1804	1826	2647
Illinois	22	69	372	2031
Indiana	^F 3	362	568	739
Iowa	² 0	330	348	1375
Kansas	30	144	419	729
Kentucky	118	114	87	602
Louisiana	1467	4198	8150	8883
Maine	20	232	549	1321
Maryland	5207	6792	8074	16894
Massachusetts	1714	2167	4311	4533
Michigan	^F <1	^F 1	138	499
Minnesota	140	3052	4577	9869
Mississippi	3	509	903	2233
Missouri	^F 13	93	276	2016
Montana	1417	4647	10166	14409
Nebraska	65	549	237	471
Nevada	70	696	2710	3120
New Hampshire	^F 84	1542	402	731
New Jersey	^F 0	1900	4358	5027
New Mexico	25	1370	6134	9552
New York	^F <1	1	484	1224
North Carolina	10	21	54	641
North Dakota	^F 98	876	4484	4738
Ohio	^F 7	20	1177	3078
Oklahoma	85	281	1152	1847
Oregon	305	1211	5038	5483
Pennsylvania	^F 7	1111	1347	1674
Rhode Island	^F 16	223	1015	2237
South Carolina	127	182	916	2229
South Dakota	1474	5036	13783	22669
Tennessee	¹ 185	727	2126	2780
Texas	<1	1247	2056	3706
Utah	37	14	292	552
Vermont	22	160	N/A	929
Virginia	22	1338	4663	9172
Washington	148	390	2888	5907
West Virginia	^F 0	224	848	925
Wisconsin	<1	49	222	845
Wyoming	1212	3098	8534	12101
American Samoa	^F 0	129	36	76
Guam	^F 0	127	234	232
Puerto Rico	⁴ 207	135	308	1149
Trust Territories	N/A	N/A	170	170
Virgin Islands	^F 0	93	190	249

^F final report ² as of 3/31/78 ⁴ as of 9/30/77
¹ as of 6/30/78 ³ as of 12/21/77

**Part E Block—Unexpended Balances in Thousands
as of September 30, 1978**

	Fiscal Year			1978
	1975	1976	1977	
Alabama	0	3	11	27
Alaska	F<1	34	46	93
Arizona	F<1	66	49	273
Arkansas	F0	76	221	291
California	11	651	2180	2862
Colorado	144	427	324	351
Connecticut	3	75	116	413
Delaware	F0	1	20	49
District of Columbia	F0	119	N/A	116
Florida	0	319	442	1142
Georgia	32	105	486	680
Hawaii	F0	31	147	120
Idaho	F0	6	26	104
Illinois	31	354	143	945
Indiana	F0	295	422	692
Iowa	F0	162	253	395
Kansas	F0	36	194	305
Kentucky	0	17	160	242
Louisiana	0	128	184	388
Maine	0	119	20	146
Maryland	44	403	287	543
Massachusetts	F30	4	138	493
Michigan	87	94	263	449
Minnesota	18	127	246	487
Mississippi	0	66	27	240
Missouri	F9	36	57	161
Montana	20	167	99	115
Nebraska	F0	0	94	109
Nevada	0	25	161	95
New Hampshire	<1	51	90	103
New Jersey	186	429	962	1005
New Mexico	7	63	121	158
New York	1245	465	752	1571
North Carolina	191	5	197	383
North Dakota	F0	F0	43	70
Ohio	8	2598	248	1087
Oklahoma	0	2	10	39
Oregon	F0	113	40	178
Pennsylvania	44	320	843	1424
Rhode Island	8	106	131	123
South Carolina	<1	97	402	388
South Dakota	F0	100	99	N/A
Tennessee	F0	175	97	576
Texas	30	524	1537	1109
Utah	F0	0	49	166
Vermont	F0	<1	1	63
Virginia	F57	487	463	570
Washington	40	45	58	148
West Virginia	7	9	92	217
Wisconsin	2	213	640	633
Wyoming	F0	117	162	1116
American Samoa	F0	81	0	18
Guam	F0	179	17	55
Puerto Rico	110	101	67	157
Trust Territories	N/A	N/A	20	51
Virgin Islands	42	155	14	57

F final report ² as of 3/31/78 ⁴ as of 9/30/77
¹ as of 6/30/78 ³ as of 12/31/77

Discontinuation, Suspension and Termination of Funds

LEAA funds were suspended to the Kentucky State Police, the Virginia State Police, the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Commission, and the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department for noncompliance with LEAA civil rights regulations (Section 518(c) of the Act).

On the basis of the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights' finding that the Kentucky State Police was discriminating on the basis of sex in its hiring practices, LEAA suspended grants to the State Police totaling \$94,742 on November 15, 1977. Funding was subsequently restored as a result of a State court decision reversing the Commission's finding.

All LEAA funding to the Virginia State Police was briefly suspended in March 1978, in connection with a suit filed by the United States alleging race and sex discrimination in the State

Police's employment practices. Funding was subsequently restored by the court.

Some \$311,882 in block grants to the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Commission was suspended on April 7, 1978, as a result of the United States' intervention in a civil suit alleging racial segregation of cells in the Clark County Jail.

In addition, LEAA suspended \$67,739 in awards to the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department on May 1, 1978, subsequent to a suit by the United States alleging sex discrimination in the Department's employment practices. Funding to the Department has not yet resumed.

Additional warning letters were sent in 13 other instances to the Governors of several States. However, compliance was reached within the time frame set out in the act and fund flow was not interrupted.

No actions occurred under the authority of Section 509 of the act.

State Project Discontinuations

In accordance with Section 519(8) of the Crime Control Act, States submitted to LEAA data on the total number of projects ending in Fiscal 1978, the number of projects continued and not continued with non-LEAA funds both at the State and local levels when funds were discontinued, and the number of projects which by their very nature were not eligible or intended to be continued. Data is reported by criminal justice system components. Even though programs in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and drug abuse are reported within the five primary program categories, they are reported again separately in response to congressional interest in these subject areas.

Of a total of 7,867 projects ending in FY 1978, 2604 (33 percent) were continued at the State or local level subsequent to the termination of LEAA funding; 482 (6 percent) were discontinued either because of the unavailability of funds or the lack of appreciable impact; and 4781 (61 percent) were projects which by their nature were not eligible or intended for continuation. Of the projects in this latter category, the majority were in the enforcement area.

In reporting the projects that were continued with non-LEAA funds, the States indicated those which were funded at the State level and those funded at the local level. Some 74 percent of projects continued with non-LEAA monies were funded at the local level, with 26 percent funded at the State level. Of a total of 685 funded at the State level, 37 percent were in the corrections category, 19 percent in enforcement, 18 percent in system support, 15 percent in adjudication, and 11 percent in prevention. There were 1,919 projects funded at the local level with the following percentages in each program component: enforcement, 33 percent; corrections, 22 percent; prevention, 18 percent; adjudication, 18 percent; and system support, 9 percent.

In addition to providing the number of projects continued at the State and local levels, the States reported the level of project scope and activity compared to that in the last year of LEAA funding.

The focus of these indicators (reduced, comparable, or expanded) is upon the level of services provided and not solely upon the level of non-LEAA State or local continuation funding. Approximately 75 percent of the projects which were continued by States and localities were continued at levels comparable in scope and activity to that of the last year of LEAA funding. The remaining 25 percent were divided almost equally between reduced and expanded levels.

The number of projects not continued with non-LEAA funds when LEAA funding terminated were reported in two categories—those not continued because of no appreciable impact and those not continued because funds were not available. Of the total of 482 projects not continued, 26 percent fell into the former category and 74 percent into the latter. The breakout by criminal justice system component of projects not continued is as follows: corrections, 29 percent; prevention, 23 percent; enforcement, 21 percent; adjudication, 15 percent; and system support, 12 percent.

There are many LEAA-funded projects that by their very nature are not eligible for nor intended to be continued. Some 61 percent of the total projects ending in FY 1978 fall within this category. These include telecommunications and data processing equipment purchases, training, facilities construction and renovation, most research undertakings, and experimental projects or studies of a relatively short duration. The major objectives of these projects are accomplished with Federal funds, and with the exception of routine maintenance costs, the bulk of the project cost occurs during the initial Federal funding period.

A comparison of this report with data from the FY 1977 Annual Report shows that there is considerable consistency in the total number of projects ending (there were 79 more ending in FY 1977). Fiscal 1978 had 9 percent more projects continuing than were reported for FY 1977; 14 percent fewer projects not continued because of lack of funds or no appreciable impact; and 5 percent less projects not eligible for continuation than were reported for FY 1977.

CONTINUATIONS OF PROJECTS SUPPORTED WITH LEAA FUNDS

Program Component	Projects Continued With Non-LEAA Funds When LEAA Funds Were Discontinued	Projects Not Continued When LEAA Funds Were Discontinued	Projects Which By Their Nature Are Not Eligible Or Intended To Be Continued	Total Number Of Projects Not Continued	Total Number Of Projects Ending In FY 1978
Prevention	432	108	189	297	729
Enforcement	761	97	2836	2933	3694
Adjudication	441	77	689	766	1207
Corrections	665	140	572	712	1377
System Support	305	60	495	555	860
TOTALS	2604	482	4781	5263	7867
Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	630	150	305	455	1085
Drug Abuse	81	21	36	57	138

(Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and Drug Abuse program information, although included in the five criminal justice system components, is reported again separately.)

PROJECTS CONTINUED AT THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT

	STATE		LOCAL	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Prevention	79	11	353	18
Enforcement	128	19	633	33
Adjudication	101	15	340	18
Corrections	252	37	413	22
System Support	125	18	180	9
	685	100	1,919	100

Total Number Projects Continued: 2,604

**PROJECTS NOT CONTINUED (NO IMPACT
OR NO FUNDS) BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM COMPONENT**

	NUMBER NOT CONTINUED	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NO APPRECIABLE IMPACT (NO.)	NO AVAILABLE FUNDS (NO.)
Prevention	108	23	26	82
Enforcement	97	21	21	76
Adjudication	77	15	24	53
Corrections	140	29	35	105
System Support	60	12	18	42
	482	100	124 (26%)	358 (74%)

LEAA Monitoring Procedures

Block Grants—State Programs

Measures taken to determine impact and value of State programs are reported in preceding chapters.

In 1978 the Administration accelerated its efforts to improve State reporting of grant activity while reducing overall reporting requirements imposed upon the States and State Planning Agencies. LEAA's top management, the Office of the Comptroller, and the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Agencies, have worked together to develop and maintain automated financial and grant monitoring information. The Office of the Comptroller has financed, developed and helped to install State-level management information systems, whose purpose is to gather and array uniform data elements on grants financed by LEAA. Data elements include performance assessments of each grant awarded by each State Planning Agency. Further information about this and other grant monitoring systems is reported in the Summary of Activities and Accomplishments.

Categorical Grant Programs

LEAA has undertaken two types of activities to better determine the impact and value of programs and projects supported with categorical grant funds: management improvements, and special studies.

Management Improvements. Management improvements in grant administration initiated by LEAA in 1978 include the following:

- Revised Automated Grant Information Systems. In Fiscal 1978, the LEAA substantially revised its grants management information systems for monitoring grant applications and grant awards. Grant awards are now coded with standard program descriptors used by LEAA and all States. As a result LEAA is able to determine more quickly and accurately the nature of State grant activity. At the same time the quality of grant information has increased while the reporting burdens on States has decreased, because standard and automated grant information may be

arrayed for many different reporting and monitoring purposes.

- Revised Program Guidelines. On December 21, 1977, LEAA published its annual "Guide to Discretionary Grant Programs." Despite the closing of LEAA's regional offices, up-to-date information about LEAA's grant programs and monitoring requirements was widely distributed to State Planning Agencies and criminal justice practitioners. Most of the programs described in the guide reflected the initiation of the Action Program Development Process (APDP). The APDP is an effort to improve the value and effectiveness of LEAA action programs by systematically building on knowledge about concepts, approaches, and techniques which are successful in controlling crime and improving criminal justice, carefully testing program concepts, demonstrating programs which are successful, and marketing concepts through training and technical assistance. Fiscal 1978 was the first year this process was publicized in the guide. Instituted in late Fiscal 1977, the process enables LEAA rationally to reduce investments in research and program design when budgets are lean and to focus instead on marketing successful programs—those verified in the testing stage. This shift in investments occurred somewhat in Fiscal 1978 and will significantly accelerate in Fiscal 1979 in anticipation of further budget reductions. One important advantage of the APDP is that value and impact of selected investments can be predicted ahead of time. LEAA's experience with this process shows that State and local governments are more willing to undertake program activities when they are aware of not only potential payoffs but also the limits and potential problems of specified programs. Both are articulated in LEAA's reporting of testing stage results.
- Improved Auditing. In Fiscal 1978 the

Administration and the Office of Audit and Investigation revised the Agency's training programs for State auditors into two separate courses—one for State auditors whose focus is grantees receiving LEAA funds, and one for State auditors responsible for overseeing State Planning Agencies. With the closing of LEAA's regional offices, State Planning Agencies have increased their categorical grant monitoring activity. The two new training courses accommodated 96 State auditors in Fiscal 1978, and have enhanced an auditing "presence" in all the States.

Special Studies. LEAA has undertaken short-term studies to assess the progress and effectiveness of selected high priority programs. The studies have produced information used for restructuring LEAA programs and for identifying barriers to LEAA policy implementation. Studies have employed a three step methodology:

- First, programs are selected for study.

The bases for selection are: programs experiencing problems evidenced in monitoring reports, staff discussions, or agency management reports; programs involving substantial investment or high levels of uncertainty; and programs whose elimination for lack of relevance or payoff would generate substantial cost savings.

- Second, all official grant records (including monitoring information) are reviewed and analyzed. Strengths and weaknesses of the program are noted, discussed with grant managers, and verified or refuted by grantees. Verification interviews are conducted onsite.
- Third, study findings are drafted and discussed with grant and program managers, then forwarded with recommendations to LEAA decisionmakers.

Studies of this kind were completed in several different program areas in Fiscal 1978.

Use of Discretionary Funds

Section 519(10) of the Crime Control Act requires LEAA to report on its expenditure of discretionary funds. Discretionary grant awards are authorized under Sections 306(a)(2), 402(b), and 455(a)(2) of the act.

Section 306(a)(2) allocates to LEAA for expenditure at its discretion 15 percent of the funds authorized by the Congress for law enforcement purposes. Grants for law enforcement purposes are authorized in Part C of the act. States are allocated the balance (85 percent) of Part C funds.

Section 402(b) authorizes the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) to make grants and contracts for research, evaluation, demonstration, training, and information collection and dissemination. Such grants and contracts are to encourage research and development for improving law enforcement and criminal justice.

Section 455(a)(2) allocates to LEAA for expenditure at its discretion 50 percent of the funds authorized by the Congress for correctional institutions and facilities. Grants for correctional institutions and facilities are authorized in Part E of the act. States are allocated the other half of Part E funds.

Authorizations, Allocations, Outlays

The following table provides information about congressional authorizations, and LEAA's allocations and outlays in Fiscal 1978 for the three reporting categories required by section 519(10) of the act.

Fiscal 1978 Authorizations, Allocations, and Outlays (in thousands of dollars)

Legislative Authorization	Authorized by Congress	LEAA Allocations	LEAA Outlays
Section 306(a)(2)	\$44,773	\$ 66,649	\$ 14,500
Section 402(b)	21,000	42,379	22,740
Section 455(a)(2)	29,849	53,894	42,600
Total	\$95,622	\$162,922 ¹	\$126,840

¹Includes \$53.9 million carryover plus reverted monies from State Planning Agencies.

In addition, LEAA made outlays of \$113,360,000 in the categories indicated below:

Community Anti-Crime Program	\$ 3,950,000
Technical Assistance	12,000,000
Data Systems and Technical Assistance	20,000,000
Manpower Programs	36,868,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits	11,987,000
High Crime Area Programs	1,145,000
Management and Program Operations	26,810,000
Total Additional Outlays	\$113,360,000

Total outlays by LEAA in 1978 amounted to \$240.2 million, including the \$113,360,000 of additional outlays. Outlays exceed congressional authorizations for 1978 because they include outlays of prior year funds and sums reverted from State Planning Agencies. Accordingly, information about allocations describe more accurately than outlays LEAA's programs and priorities. This information is provided below for Part C, NILECJ, and Part E programs.

Policies, Priorities, and Criteria

During Fiscal 1978, LEAA allocated \$66,649,000 to 23 different programs for law enforcement purposes under Part C. Programs and allocations are listed below:

Programs	Allocations (in thousands)
Career Criminal	\$ 14,587
Drug Law Enforcement	301
Anti-Fencing	8,000
Major Criminal Conspiracies and White-Collar Crime	3,999
Major Corrections	2,106
Court Delay Reduction	2,395
Fundamental Court Improvement	4,585
Court Training	2,120
Police Programs	1,204
Anti-Terrorism	600
Indian Programs	1,476
Victim-Witness Assistance	3,950
State Capacity-Building	463
Small-State Supplement Program	1,478
Public Interest Group Program	787
Manpower Development	1,502

Juvenile Delinquency Program	
Support	6,000
Corrections Field Survey	900
Urban Crime Programs	5,452
Civil Rights	266
Statewide Comprehensive Data	
Systems	4,103
Information and Communication	
Systems	775
Model Procurement Code	500
Total	\$ 66,649

In Fiscal 1978, LEAA allocated \$42,379,000 to NILECJ. Some \$21 million was authorized by the Congress, and the balance was made available from prior year funds. Allocations were made in the amounts shown for 17 programs and program areas:

Programs	Allocations (in thousands)
National Evaluation Program	2,994
Program Evaluations	5,423
Methodology Development	4,147
Police Research	4,260
Adjudication Research	2,568
Corrections Research	2,302
Community Crime Prevention	3,750
Corrections and Deterrence	5,632
Equipment and Standards	122
Model Program Development	3,035
Training and Testing	2,856
Reference and Dissemination	5,529
Miscellaneous Research Programs	482
Evaluation of the Model	
Procurement Code	35
Evaluation of Violence in the	
Home Program	100
Evaluation of LEEP	358
Graduate Research Fellowships	247
Total	43,820
MINUS Transfer Other Agencies	1,441
Total Allocations	42,379

In Fiscal 1978, LEAA allocated \$53,894,000 to 18 different programs in corrections facilities and research. Allocations for the programs were as follows:

Programs	Allocations (in thousands)
Corrections Standards	
Implementation	9,797

Major Corrections Programs	9,821
Treatment Alternatives to	
Street Crime	4,061
Drug Addiction Treatment and	953
Rehabilitation of Addicted Prisoners	
Corrections Research	110
Manpower Development	60
Juvenile Delinquency	14,512
Restitution	948
Prison Industries	2,052
Regulations Phase-Out	622
Legal Services	383
Halfway Houses	49
Reducing Detention Backlogs	2,000
Indian Programs	1,338
Small-State Supplement	386
Statewide Comprehensive	
Data Systems	3,216
Offender-Based State	
Corrections Information System	3,541
Crime Prevention	45
Total	53,894

The criteria for selecting and approving grant applications for Part C and Part E programs were published December 21, 1977 in LEAA's "Guide for Discretionary Grant Programs." More than 15,000 of these guides were distributed nationally to State, regional, and local governments; law enforcement and criminal justice agencies; and interested national and State associations.

For each program described in the Fiscal 1978 guide the following information is provided:

- o program objective
- o program description—problems addressed and results sought
- o dollar range and number of grants planned
- o eligibility to receive grants
- o deadline for submitting applications
- o criteria for selecting applications for award
- o evaluation requirements
- o [some programs impose special requirements]

Policies and priorities for Fiscal 1978 were determined during LEAA's planning cycle in the spring of 1977. Many priorities were changed to accommodate significant reductions in resources which occurred when LEAA's Regional Offices were closed. Allocations were made in September

of 1977. Program policies and agency priorities may be inferred from these allocations.

Part C priorities were:

- Career Criminal Program, including the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program
- Anti-fencing Programs
- Urban Crime Programs
- Juvenile Delinquency Program
- Fundamental Court Improvement Program
- Major Criminal Conspiracies and White-Collar Crime Programs
- Statewide Comprehensive Data Systems
- Court Delay Reduction
- Victim and Witness Assistance Programs

Part E Priorities were:

- Juvenile Justice Corrections Programs
- Corrections Standards Implementation
- Drug Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime
- State-level Information Systems Implementation
- Prison Industries Program

LEAA has instituted decisionmaking mechanisms for reviewing and evaluating these and other LEAA programs. The mechanisms—including monthly managers' reviews, and a management-by-objectives system—are integral parts of LEAA's planning cycle, budgetary process, and management information systems. In 1977 the mechanisms were integrated to enable the Administration to manage more effectively LEAA's policy formulation, program planning, budgeting, and daily operations of the agency. As a consequence, LEAA programs were effectively managed throughout Fiscal 1978 despite significant budget and staffing reductions, and the closing of LEAA's regional offices.

NILECJ Policies, Programs and Criteria

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) is LEAA's research, development, and evaluation center. Its purposes are to encourage research and development findings to State and local governments, and to assist in the development and support of

programs for the training of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel.

In Fiscal 1978, NILECJ was reorganized into four major divisions: the Office of Research Programs, to support research; the Office of Program Evaluation, to assess practical progress; the Office of Research and Evaluation Methods, to develop new tools for measuring and for inquiry; and the Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, to transmit new knowledge to the criminal justice community in usable form.

LEAA and NILECJ have continued the policy of operating research and evaluation activities so as to routinely link them to the development of the Agency's action programs. NILECJ is also investing some of its funds to support basic research in order to develop knowledge for understanding crime and criminal behavior.

Priorities for NILECJ research in Fiscal 1978 included such topics as correlates and determinants of crime, violent crime and offenders, community crime prevention, career criminals, pretrial processes and delay, sentencing, and rehabilitation. A brief report of progress in these areas is provided in the Summary of Activities and Accomplishments.

NILECJ's priorities are developed using as guides: its congressional mandate; the priorities of the Attorney General; the LEAA Administrator's priorities, reflected in budget and management-by-objectives processes; judgments and experience of NILECJ's professional staff; and the recommendations of the NILECJ advisory committee. In its own planning, NILECJ also considers suggestions from groups such as the National Academy of Sciences, which has reviewed NILECJ work during the past few years. Priorities are published annually in the NILECJ "Program Plan," and disseminated widely to criminal justice and law enforcement researchers and practitioners.

In addition to the program plan, the NILECJ has expanded the use of detailed program solicitations to signal its interest to the research community. The program announcements provide more information on the background and objectives of specific programs, funding, and deadlines for submitting concept papers and proposals. They are designed to reach a wide audience to ensure a range of creative responses to research issues. All program announcements are publicized through the "Federal Register."

Requests for proposals for contracts are announced in "The Commerce Business Daily."

During 1977, proposal review procedures were the subject of continuing refinement. To ensure a fair and knowledgeable evaluation of proposals and concept papers, proposals are screened initially by the appropriate office staff. They are then circulated for review by NILECJ staff in other areas with relevant expertise. All grant applications are reviewed by at least two—and often three—knowledgeable outside reviewers drawn from the criminal justice and academic communities, research organizations, and private industry.

In making decisions on grant awards NILECJ is guided by the peer review process and by the following considerations:

- Compatibility with NILECJ's legislative mandate.
- Relationship to the NILECJ's plan and priorities, and to priorities set by the Attorney General and the LEAA Administration.
- Originality, adequacy, and economy of the research design and methods.
- Experience and competence of the principal investigator and staff.
- Probability of acquiring important new knowledge that advances the understanding of or the ability to solve critical problems relating to crime and the administration of justice.

Additional Responses

State Planning Agency Evaluation Training. In addition to evaluating specific programs and sponsoring research into new and more effective methodologies, the NILECJ also assists State Planning Agencies in developing or improving their own evaluation capabilities. As in Fiscal 1977, quarterly meetings were held in 1978 between representatives of NILECJ and the National Conference of SPA Directors to exchange views about evaluation needs and proposed LEAA evaluation plans.

The Second National Workshop on Criminal Justice Evaluation also was held. Of the 15 panels that were conducted, six were targeted specifically for State Planning Agency personnel. Nearly 700 people attended the workshop where more than 60 papers on evaluations and evaluation methodologies were presented.

Additionally, in 1978 NILECJ began the process of establishing mini-libraries on evaluation. These contain copies of all evaluations sponsored by NILECJ to date in specified topic areas and will contain information on available handbooks and relevant periodicals to assist State and local governments in gathering additional information in a subject area of interest. The National Criminal Justice Reference (NCJRS) now has a reference and referral evaluation specialist capable of responding to the unique needs of individual users.

Corrections Research. In the Crime Control Act of 1976, the Congress directed NILECJ to survey existing and future needs in correctional facilities as well as the adequacy of Federal, State, and local programs to meet these needs. Responding to this mandate, NILECJ on September 30, 1977, submitted its report, *Prison Population and Policy Choices: A Preliminary Report to Congress*. Among other things, the study found that prison intakes had risen 38.8 percent in the six years prior to the study. The report also includes projections for future growth of prison populations.

A continuation award was made in 1978 to continue this work. The second phase of the study is now nearing completion and will cover the following issues for both local jails and State prisons:

- current capacity of all confinement facilities in the U.S.;
- assessments of facility adequacy including physical conditions, services and staffing;
- population projections for each State;
- evaluation of population impacts of revised sentencing procedures in five States (Florida, California, Indiana, Oregon, and Minnesota);
- assessment of operating and capital costs associated with the use of confinement; and,
- review of the major policy choices governing prison population size and confinement conditions and capacity.

The report will be available for distribution around April 1, 1979.

Drug Abuse Research and Evaluation. In the 1976 amendments to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, Congress gave NILECJ broad responsibilities in the area of drug abuse

research and evaluation. NILECJ was directed, in consultation with the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), to conduct research on the relationships between drug abuse and crime, and to evaluate the success of the various types of drug treatment programs in reducing crime.

Based upon the recommendations of the NIDA Panel on Drug Use and Criminal Behavior, NILECJ is now funding the development of research agendas on the relationships of drug abuse and alcohol abuse to crime. NILECJ is also funding an evaluation of the LEAA action program: Treatment and Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners (TRAP). This two-year effort will evaluate the success of multimodality treatment programs, contract parole, and supervised community-based aftercare in three States to determine if they result in improved services and processing of drug-abusing offenders and whether or not such interventions impact upon the offender's drug abuse and criminal behavior when he returns to society.

In depth analyses of TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime) projects in 12 cities have been completed, and found these programs to be successful in screen arrestees to detect drug and alcohol abusers, diagnosing their treatment needs, referring them to treatment centers, helping them gain employment if necessary, and monitoring their progress for accountability to the courts. This Phase II study, which was begun under NILECJ's National Evaluation Program, found that while the original TASC concept was primarily concerned with pretrial diversion of drug abusers, the programs are now mainly used as sentencing alternatives to prison and have resulted in such significant cost-savings that 21 cities are supporting TASC programs with city or State funds. An interagency agreement with NIDA is extending this research into treatment followup phases under the TOPS (Treatment Outcome Perspective Study) programs.

The impact of legislative efforts aimed at reducing drug abuse and related crime was intensively studied under an evaluation of the

1973 New York State drug laws, which increased the severity of penalties for drug offenses, restricted plea bargaining practices, and limited judges' use of sentences not involving incarceration. Overall, the evaluation indicated that during the first three years after passage, the objectives of these laws had not been achieved. New York's patterns of drug-related property crimes were similar to those in nearby States over the period from 1973 through mid-1976, and patterns of illegal drug use in New York City were similar to those in other major East Coast cities, with heroin use as widespread as it had been before these legislative changes.

In another study of the problems of urban police narcotics units and the effectiveness of their enforcement and control strategies, research was conducted within a national sample of six jurisdictions and recommendations were made for improvements in personnel recruitment and training, and for centralized organizational coordination of information-sharing among operational units to improve local level enforcement policies and practices.

NILECJ is also engaged in collaborative research with other agencies on drug abuse problems. Projects include an interagency agreement with NIDA for an exploratory ethnographic study of the economic behavior patterns of nonaddict career criminal populations in New York City, permitting comparisons with the effects of drug abuse on the behaviors of addict populations in the same areas under a concurrent NIDA study. A similar agreement with the National Institute of Corrections is supporting an assessment of Washington State's drug and alcohol programs and related service needs. Development of economic models of the relations of law enforcement policies of drug availability and to crime rates is also being pursued by the Hoover Institution under the Research Agreements Program for the long-term development of basic and applied knowledge in these problem areas.

Implementation of Section 454

Section 519(11) of the Crime Control Act requires LEAA to report on its compliance with Section 454 of the act. Section 454 authorizes the Agency to make grants for correctional institutions and facilities and requires it to prescribe basic criteria for applicants and grantees under Part E of the act. It also requires LEAA to issue guidelines for drug treatment programs in State and local prisons, and for those to which persons on parole are assigned.

Criteria for applicants and grantees under Part E of the act are explained in LEAA's guideline manual for State Planning Agency grants. After consultation with the Bureau of Prisons in 1970, LEAA contracted with the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture to assist in the development of these criteria. The advanced standards alluded to in the guideline manual are explained in greater detail in

the "Guidelines for Correctional Architecture," developed by the clearinghouse in June 1971. Additional standards were published in 1977 by the American Correctional Association in "Standards for Long-Term Adult Correctional Facilities" and "Standards for Local Adult Detention Facilities."

Guidelines for drug treatment programs also are explained in the guideline manual for State Planning Agency grants. These evolved from guidelines developed in 1974 by a task force—consisting of drug treatment experts from LEAA, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the Bureau of Prisons, and the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention—which convened regularly in late 1973 and early 1974. More specific details on these standards may be found in the American Medical Association's "Standards for Medical Care and Health Services" contained in the American Correctional Association standards publication.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Compliance

The initial year States and territories could participate in the JJDP Act was 1975. During the initial year of participation 45 of the 56 eligible States and territories participated. During 1976 seven States withdrew from participation and four additional States began participation, thus making a total of 43 participating States. In 1977 no States withdrew from participation and four States began participation. It should be noted that two of these four States participated for the first time with two rejoining after withdrawing for one year. This made a total of 47 States participating in 1977.

In 1978 two States withdrew and five States began participation making a total of 50 States and territories participating. It should be noted that three of the additional States participated for the first time and two rejoining after withdrawing for two years. In 1979 an additional territory became eligible for participation, thus raising the number of eligible States and territories to 57. For Fiscal 1979 no State withdrew participation and one additional territory began participation. This makes a total of 51 States and territories participating in the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended.

Of the 51 participating states, 37 have continually participated since 1975 and are thus required to achieve substantial compliance with Section 223(a)(12)(A) of the act and demonstrate substantial compliance within the 1978 monitoring report as required by Section 223(a)(14).

These 37 States are as follows:

Alaska	Maryland
Arizona	Massachusetts
Arkansas	Michigan
California	Minnesota
Connecticut	Missouri
Delaware	Montana
District of Columbia	New Hampshire
Florida	New Jersey
Georgia	New Mexico
Idaho	New York
Illinois	Ohio
Indiana	Oregon
Iowa	Pennsylvania
Louisiana	South Carolina
Maine	Texas

Vermont
Washington
Wisconsin
Puerto Rico

Guam
Trust Territories
of the Pacific
Virgin Islands

The other 14 States which are not required to demonstrate substantial compliance until the 1979 or subsequent monitoring report are as follows:

1979	1980	1981
Colorado	Alabama	North Carolina
Hawaii	Kansas	Utah
Kentucky	Mississippi	West Virginia
Rhode Island		Trust Territory
Tennessee		(Mariana
Virginia		Islands)
American Samoa		

The six States not participating in the act are Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wyoming.

Section 223(a)(14) requires States to provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and nonsecure facilities to insure that the requirements of subparagraphs (12)(A) and (13) are met, and for annual reporting of the results of such monitoring to the associate administrator. December 31st of each year has been established as the date for submitting the annual monitoring report. Of the 51 participating States, two were not required to submit a 1978 monitoring report due to their late participation in 1978. As of February 5, 1979, OJJDP received monitoring reports from 42 of the 49 States required to submit reports. The other seven States were placed on notice of possible noncompliance with Section 223(a)(14).

A total of 31 reports have received an initial review to determine the level of progress and the States have been informed of report deficiencies and areas of concern which required clarification from them. OJJDP will make a final determination on the States' progress once the clarification has been received and a final analysis is completed. This should be accomplished in March and April 1979 for all 49 States which are required to submit 1978 reports.

Of the 31 reports receiving an initial review, 19 demonstrated progress toward compliance with Section 223(a)(12)(A), with six States demonstrating substantial compliance—a 75 percent reduction in the number of status offenders and

nonoffenders held in juvenile detention and correctional facilities. Four States demonstrated no progress, but all four are not required to demonstrate substantial compliance until the 1979 or subsequent report. OJJDP could not determine the progress made in eight States due to the lack of information supplied or the need for States to clarify information. It is expected that the States' responses to OJJDP's request to clarify the information or supply the information will rectify this problem.

Of the 31 reports receiving an initial review, nine of them report full compliance with Section 223(a)(13) of the act regarding separation of juveniles and adults. Nine other reports reflect progress in the area of separation, while seven reflect no progress. OJJDP could not determine the progress made in six States due to a lack of information or the need to clarify certain data. Again, it is expected that the States' responses to OJJDP's request for clarification may solve this problem.

It should be noted that the progress being made by States regarding compliance with Section 223(a)(12)(A) and (13) cannot be determined until: each State has submitted the monitoring report; each report has been initially reviewed and the State is notified of deficiencies or concerns; each State has responded to the deficiencies or concerns raised by OJJDP; and, a final review and analysis is completed by OJJDP.

Review of Plans

During 1978, OJJDP's Formula Grants and Technical Assistance Division reviewed and approved 50 juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant awards. The Division also reviewed and concurred in the approval of 56 Crime Control Act awards.

Review of the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program centered around four areas: deinstitutionalization, separation, monitoring and advanced techniques. These were viewed as key elements of the act, which needed to be addressed if implementation was to be successful.

Of a total of \$61,639,000 in formula grant funds awarded in 1978, \$27,864,196 or 45 percent was allocated to programs which had deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders as objective. Every State participating in the formula grant program, except one, the Virgin Islands,

allocated a portion of their formula grant to deinstitutionalization. Allocations for deinstitutionalization ranged from millions of dollars—California, Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas—to \$21,000 allocated by the Trust Territories.

In addition to the funds allocated towards deinstitutionalization, a majority of the States allocated a substantial portion of their funds to programs such as diversion, prevention and alternative schools. Although these programs were not considered by OJJDP, they also have an impact on the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders.

Although all the formula grant funds are being allocated towards programs which are considered as practicing advanced techniques, it will not be known until the monitoring reports are reviewed, whether the States are in compliance with the provisions of Section 223(a)(12) which mandates that 75 percent of status offenders and nonoffenders be deinstitutionalized within three years after initial receipt of formula grant funds.

In addition to ensuring that the States were allocating an equitable share of their funds towards programs that deinstitutionalize status offenders and nonoffenders, the Office examined the plans to ensure that funds were also being equitably allocated towards separation and monitoring.

Eleven States allocated \$2.1 million of the total formula allocation for separation programs. The remaining 39 States either did not have a problem with separation or used other funds—Crime Control or State levy funds—to resolve the problem of separation of juvenile and adult offenders. Eleven States allocated \$805,980 of the total juvenile justice allocation for monitoring. This figure is conservative as it does not include the 15 percent planning and administration funds which the State Planning Agencies can award themselves. Many States use a portion of their planning and administration allocation to cover the costs of monitoring. In 1978, all States required to do so submitted a monitoring report.

Finally, the review of the 1978 plans indicated that every State participating in the program awarded over 75 percent of their allocation for programs that utilized advanced techniques. This is consistent with the requirements of Section 223(a)(10).

Maintenance of Effort

Section 261(B) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act states that: "In addition to the funds appropriated under Section 261(a) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, the Administration shall maintain from the appropriation for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, each fiscal year at least 19.15 percent of the total appropriations for the administration for juvenile delinquency programs."

The State Planning Agencies are required to comply with this section. In 1978, LEAA awarded a total of \$294,598,000 in Part C and Part E funds. Of this amount, \$66,643,450 or 22.62 percent of the total Part C and E allocation was allocated toward juvenile justice-related programs and projects.

Of the 57 State Planning Agencies funded under the Crime Control Act, 19 failed to allocate a minimum of 19.15 percent of their funds towards juvenile justice while 37 allocated more than 19.15 percent. There was a wide range in the percentage of funds allocated towards juvenile justice. A few States only allocated 15 percent, or a fraction thereof, of their funds toward juvenile justice activities, while some states such as Hawaii, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin and the Virgin Islands allocated approximately 30 percent or more of their funds toward juvenile-related activities.

The guideline requirements pertaining to maintenance of effort have been modified for 1979. All states will be required to allocate a minimum of 19.15 percent of their LEAA funds toward juvenile justice activities. Prior to 1979

States were required only to meet the maintenance of effort requirement in the aggregate, i.e., all States together must allocate at least 19.15 percent of their LEAA funds of juvenile justice activities.

Supervisory Board Representation

Section 203(a)(1) of the Crime Control Act requires each State participating in the program to establish a State Planning Agency Supervisory Board. The board must be representative of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, including agencies directly related to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

In 1977, the act was amended to require SPAs to include as members the chairman and at least two additional citizen members of advisory groups established under the Juvenile Justice Act of 1974. SPA Supervisory Boards also are required to include advisory group members.

Of the 57 State Planning Agencies, 48 are in compliance with the juvenile provisions of Section 223(a)(1). The remaining nine are not in compliance. The major reason the States are not in compliance is because they have not appointed the chairman and two citizen members of the advisory group to the Supervisory Board. Seven States fall into this category. Two have Supervisory Boards which are not in compliance because of such factors as inadequate juvenile justice representation.

Of the 57 States and territories participating in the LEAA program, 46 have established regional planning units. There are a total of 491 regional planning units; 415 are compliant with the provisions regulating their makeup.

MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT BY 1978

	Part C	Part E	SSS	Total	Amount JJ	Percent JJ
Alabama	4,403,000	499,000		4,902,000	890,291	18.16
Alaska	444,000	50,000	300,000	794,000	176,665	22.25
Arizona	2,694,000	305,000		2,999,000	655,745	21.87
Arkansas	2,570,000	291,000		2,861,000	557,370	19.48
California	25,818,000	2,925,000		28,743,000	7,712,544	26.83
Colorado	3,094,000	351,000		3,445,000	832,410	24.16
Connecticut	3,776,000	428,000		4,204,000	695,842	16.55
Delaware	705,000	80,000	74,000	859,000	238,600	27.77
Dist. of Columbia	867,000	98,000	80,000	1,045,000	185,000	17.70
Florida	10,081,000	1,142,000		11,223,000	2,664,381	23.74
Georgia	6,006,000	680,000		6,686,000	1,322,116	19.17
Hawaii	1,057,000	120,000		1,177,000	348,000	29.57
Idaho	991,000	112,000	40,000	1,143,000	199,700	17.47
Illinois	13,637,000	1,545,000		15,182,000	2,970,089	19.56
Indiana	6,471,000	733,000		7,204,000	1,480,134	20.55
Iowa	3,485,000	395,000		3,880,000	1,528,000	39.38
Kansas	2,777,000	315,000		3,092,000	572,000	18.49
Kentucky	4,125,000	467,000		4,592,000	879,423	19.15
Louisiana	4,635,000	525,000		5,160,000	997,244	19.33
Maine	1,289,000	146,000		1,455,000	267,895	18.67
Maryland	5,021,000	569,000		5,590,000	1,411,420	25.25
Massachusetts	7,081,000	802,000		7,883,000	1,540,925	19.55
Michigan	11,096,000	1,257,000		12,353,000	2,970,089	24.04
Minnesota	4,775,000	541,000		5,316,000	993,700	18.69
Mississippi	2,851,000	323,000		3,174,000	525,859	16.57
Missouri	5,806,000	658,000		6,464,000	1,676,013	25.93
Montana	909,000	103,000	53,000	1,065,000	254,000	23.85
Nebraska	1,880,000	213,000		2,093,000	400,809	19.15
Nevada	719,000	81,000	63,000	863,000	170,420	19.75
New Hampshire	988,000	112,000	40,000	1,140,000	189,000	16.58
New Jersey	8,931,000	1,012,000		9,943,000	2,448,800	24.63
New Mexico	1,393,000	158,000		1,551,000	342,000	22.05
New York	22,016,000	2,494,000		24,510,000	4,749,000	19.38
North Carolina	6,627,000	751,000		7,378,000	1,826,458	23.76
North Dakota	776,000	88,000	57,000	921,000	178,000	19.33
Ohio	13,074,000	1,481,000		14,555,000	3,646,106	25.05
Oklahoma	3,306,000	375,000		3,681,000	839,345	22.80
Oregon	2,782,000	315,000		3,099,000	534,375	17.25
Pennsylvania	14,445,000	1,637,000		16,082,000	4,751,741	29.55
Rhode Island	1,134,000	129,000		1,263,000	251,160	19.89
South Carolina	3,430,000	389,000		3,819,000	718,237	19.81
South Dakota	830,000	94,000	48,000	972,000	262,789	27.04
Tennessee	5,083,000	576,000		5,659,000	848,861	15.00
Texas	14,904,000	1,689,000		16,593,000	3,157,065	19.03
Utah	1,465,000	166,000		1,631,000	722,000	44.27
Vermont	575,000	65,000	179,000	819,000	162,000	19.78
Virginia	6,066,000	687,000		6,753,000	1,250,304	18.51
Washington	4,344,000	491,000		4,825,000	764,039	15.84
West Virginia	2,191,000	258,000		2,439,000	466,543	19.13
Wisconsin	5,590,000	633,000		5,653,000	2,135,472	37.78
Wyoming	458,000	52,000	291,000	801,000	132,400	16.53
Puerto Rico	3,594,000	407,000		4,001,000	760,530	19.01
American Samoa	34,000	4,000	92,000	130,000	21,305	16.39
Guam	121,000	14,000	183,000	318,000	86,736	27.28
Trust Territories	144,000	16,000	161,000	321,000	90,500	28.19
Virgin Islands	101,000	12,000	203,000	316,000	192,000	60.76
		TOTALS		294,598,000	66,643,450	22.62

APPENDIX

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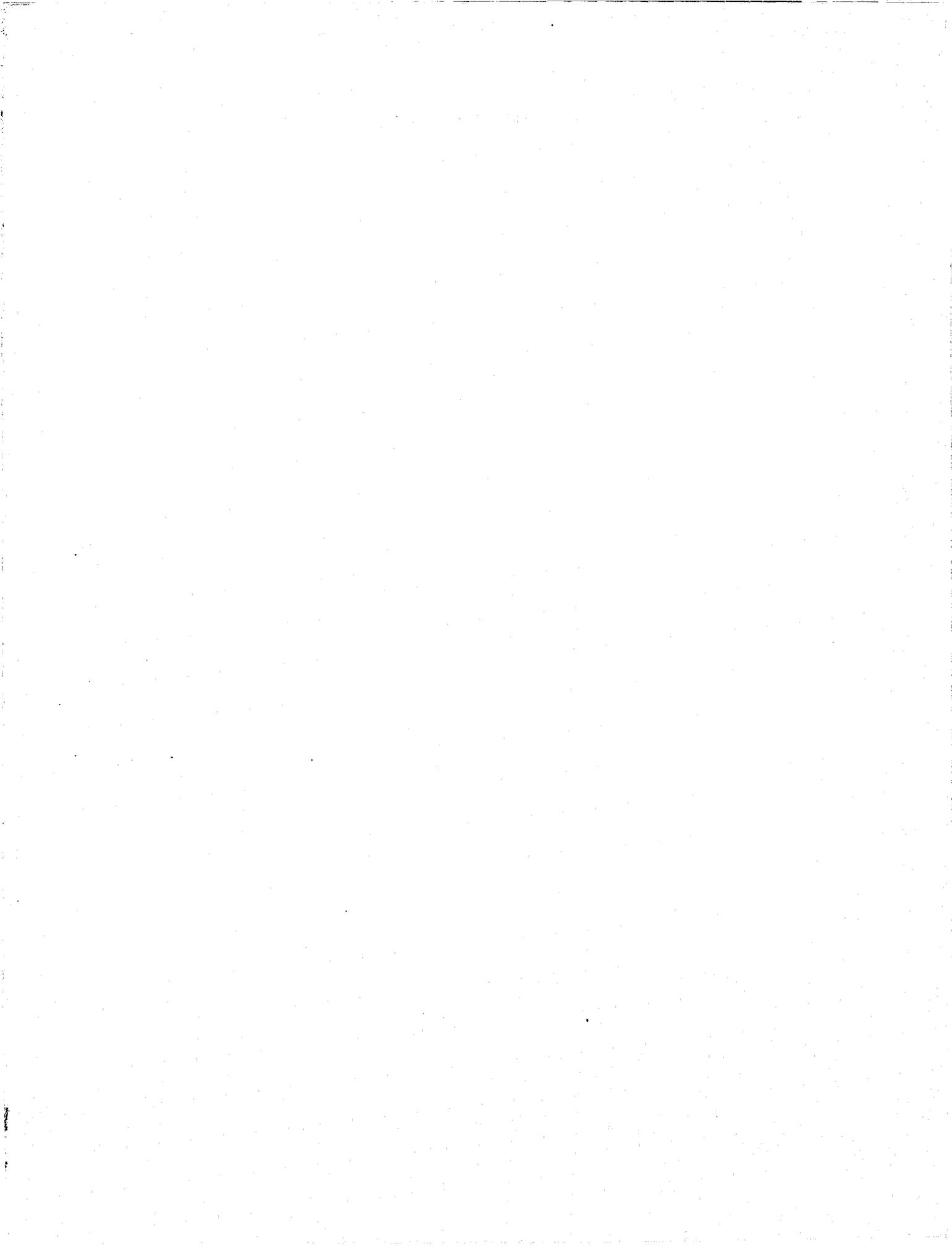
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Distribution of LEAA Funds

FY 1969-1978

(Amount in thousands)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976-TQ	1977	1978
Comprehensive Plans	\$19,000	\$21,000	\$26,000	\$35,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$55,000	\$60,000	\$12,000	\$60,000	\$50,000
Action Grants	24,650	182,750	340,000	413,695	480,250	480,250	480,000	405,412	84,660	313,123	253,717
Discretionary Grants	4,350	32,000	70,000	73,005	88,750	88,750	84,000	71,544	14,940	68,856 ^{a1}	44,773
Aid for Correctional Institutions and Programs (E Block and E Discretionary)	\$	\$	47,500	97,500	113,000	113,000	113,000	95,478	21,000	73,676	59,698
Manpower Development	6,500	18,000	22,500	31,000	45,000	45,000	44,500	43,250	40,600	44,300	34,218
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	3,000	7,500	7,500	21,000	31,598	40,098	42,500	32,400	7,000	27,029	21,000
Data Systems and Statistical Assistance	\$	1,000	4,000	9,700	21,200	24,000	26,000	25,622	6,000	21,152	16,290
Technical Assistance	\$	1,200	4,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	13,000	2,500	13,000	11,000
Juvenile Assistance	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	14,500**	39,300	9,700	75,000	100,000
Administration	2,500	4,487	7,454	11,823	15,568	17,428	21,500	23,632	6,560	25,864	28,079
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program										16,000	15,000
Community Anti-Crime Program										15,000	15,000
Total	\$60,000	\$267,937	\$528,954	\$698,723	\$855,366*	\$870,526	\$895,000	\$809,638	\$204,960	\$753,000	\$648,775

*Excludes \$14.2 million that was transferred to the Department of Justice.

**An additional \$10 million was reappropriated from Safe Street Reversionary funds to Juvenile Justice.

^{a1}Includes \$13.6 million High Crime Area funds.

**LEAA Distribution of Parts B, C, E and JJ&DP Formula
Funds for Fiscal Year 1978**

(Amount in thousands)

State	Part B	Part C	Part E	JJ&DP
Alabama.....	\$852	\$4,240	\$499	\$1,098
Alaska.....	311	428	50	225
Arizona.....	618	2,594	305	692
Arkansas.....	601	2,475	291	623
California.....	3,778	24,864	2,925	5,929
Colorado.....	673	2,980	351	748
Connecticut.....	766	3,636	428	863
Delaware.....	346	679	80	225
Florida.....	1,628	9,708	1,142	2,184
Georgia.....	1,071	5,784	680	1,524
Hawaii.....	394	1,018	120	264
Idaho.....	385	954	112	260
Illinois.....	2,113	13,133	1,545	3,262
Indiana.....	1,134	6,232	733	1,598
Iowa.....	726	3,356	395	834
Kansas.....	629	2,674	315	631
Kentucky.....	814	3,973	467	1,009
Louisiana.....	883	4,464	525	1,230
Maine.....	426	1,241	146	314
Maryland.....	936	4,835	569	1,202
Massachusetts.....	1,218	6,819	832	1,617
Michigan.....	1,766	10,686	1,257	2,813
Minnesota.....	903	4,599	541	1,179
Mississippi.....	604	2,746	323	773
Missouri.....	1,043	5,591	658	1,345
Montana.....	374	875	103	229
Nebraska.....	507	1,811	213	449
Nevada.....	348	692	81	225
New Hampshire.....	385	952	112	241
New Jersey.....	1,470	8,601	1,012	2,069
New Mexico.....	440	1,342	158	383
New York.....	3,258	21,202	2,494	4,988
North Carolina.....	1,156	6,382	751	1,602
North Dakota.....	356	747	88	225
Ohio.....	2,037	12,591	1,481	3,180
Oklahoma.....	702	3,184	375	762
Oregon.....	630	2,679	315	637
Pennsylvania.....	2,224	13,911	1,637	3,237
Rhode Island.....	405	1,092	129	256
South Carolina.....	719	3,303	389	882
South Dakota.....	363	799	94	225
Tennessee.....	944	4,895	576	1,209
Texas.....	2,287	14,353	1,689	3,749
Utah.....	450	1,411	166	421
Vermont.....	329	554	65	225
Virginia.....	1,079	5,842	687	1,437
Washington.....	842	4,174	491	1,013
West Virginia.....	549	2,110	248	512
Wisconsin.....	1,014	5,383	633	1,376
Wyoming.....	313	441	52	225
District of Columbia.....	368	835	98	225
American Samoa.....	255	33	4	56*
Guam.....	267	117	14	56*
Puerto Rico.....	741	3,461	407	1,101
Virgin Islands.....	264	97	12	56*
Trust Territory.....	270	139	16	56*
Totals.....	\$50,000	\$253,717	\$29,849	\$63,750

*Actual allocation was \$56,250.

LEAA Part B Planning Formula Grant Allocations as of September 30, 1978

(Amount in thousands)

State	FY 1969-72	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976*	FY 1977	FY 1978
Alabama.....	\$1,740	\$852	\$852	\$934	\$1,220	\$1,016	\$852
Alaska.....	512	257	257	268	340	323	311
Arizona.....	1,069	535	535	609	817	713	618
Arkansas.....	1,149	564	564	618	806	693	601
California.....	8,001	3,976	3,976	4,452	5,901	4,724	3,778
Colorado.....	1,227	618	618	693	925	789	673
Connecticut.....	1,558	774	774	842	1,093	911	766
Delaware.....	609	304	304	319	407	374	346
Florida.....	2,924	1,485	1,485	1,731	2,370	1,986	1,628
Georgia.....	2,164	1,068	1,068	1,186	1,568	1,295	1,071
Hawaii.....	695	345	345	370	481	433	394
Idaho.....	673	335	335	357	463	421	385
Illinois.....	4,669	2,303	2,303	2,543	3,309	2,641	2,113
Indiana.....	2,386	1,183	1,183	1,301	1,702	1,389	1,134
Iowa.....	1,483	734	734	801	1,033	862	726
Kansas.....	1,274	625	625	672	869	736	629
Kentucky.....	1,642	809	809	889	1,161	969	814
Louisiana.....	1,812	889	889	979	1,275	1,056	883
Maine.....	782	388	388	414	534	475	426
Maryland.....	1,884	942	942	1,043	1,365	1,126	936
Massachusetts.....	2,563	1,277	1,277	1,407	1,837	1,493	1,218
Michigan.....	3,798	1,879	1,879	2,078	2,730	2,204	1,766
Minnesota.....	1,845	920	920	1,008	1,314	1,087	903
Mississippi.....	1,273	620	620	670	884	750	604
Missouri.....	2,199	1,085	1,085	1,189	1,554	1,273	1,043
Montana.....	669	331	331	349	450	408	374
Nebraska.....	968	481	481	518	670	580	507
Nevada.....	584	292	292	311	401	373	348
New Hampshire.....	679	340	340	361	468	423	385
New Jersey.....	3,154	1,556	1,556	1,731	2,254	1,819	1,470
New Mexico.....	790	392	392	424	551	490	440
New York.....	7,441	3,651	3,651	4,027	5,234	4,129	3,258
North Carolina.....	2,360	1,162	1,162	1,288	1,700	1,402	1,156
North Dakota.....	641	317	317	332	424	386	356
Ohio.....	4,503	2,216	2,216	2,434	3,190	2,553	2,037
Oklahoma.....	1,379	684	684	748	980	824	702
Oregon.....	1,193	596	596	655	857	733	630
Pennsylvania.....	4,946	2,432	2,432	2,680	3,495	2,787	2,224
Rhode Island.....	759	379	379	402	515	451	405
South Carolina.....	1,404	690	690	760	995	845	719
South Dakota.....	658	326	326	342	437	396	363
Tennessee.....	1,913	942	942	1,048	1,371	1,139	944
Texas.....	4,685	2,319	2,319	2,618	3,487	2,825	2,287
Utah.....	806	400	400	435	565	503	450
Vermont.....	569	284	284	296	377	350	329
Virginia.....	2,181	1,080	1,080	1,193	1,576	1,302	1,079
Washington.....	1,686	845	845	912	1,189	999	842
West Virginia.....	1,082	530	530	574	740	632	549
Wisconsin.....	2,078	1,036	1,036	1,143	1,492	1,228	1,014
Wyoming.....	528	263	263	272	346	328	313
District of Columbia.....	698	343	343	357	451	404	368
American Samoa.....	411	205	205	206	258	256	255
Guam.....	436	216	216	217	275	271	267
Puerto Rico.....	1,445	713	713	781	1,024	882	741
Virgin Islands.....	423	212	212	213	270	268	264
Trust Territory.....						275	270
Total.....	\$101,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$55,000	\$72,000	\$60,000	\$50,000

*Includes transition quarter.

LEAA Part C Formula Grant Allocations as of September 30, 1978

(Amount in thousands)

State	FY 1969-72	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976**	FY 1977	FY 1978
Alabama.....	\$16,169	\$8,026	\$8,026	\$8,003	\$8,163	\$5,215	\$4,240
Alaska.....	1,449*	700	700	739	759	497	428
Arizona.....	8,196	4,127	4,127	4,462	4,772	3,151	2,594
Arkansas.....	9,048	4,482	4,482	4,564	4,685	3,017	2,475
California.....	92,698	46,495	46,495	46,390	47,546	30,451	24,864
Colorado.....	10,184	5,143	5,143	5,373	5,682	3,669	2,980
Connecticut.....	14,118	7,064	7,064	7,000	7,091	4,501	3,636
Delaware.....	2,589*	1,277	1,277	1,298	1,319	842	679
Florida.....	31,131	15,821	15,821	16,698	17,831	11,814	9,708
Georgia.....	21,415	10,695	10,695	10,757	11,092	7,114	5,784
Hawaii.....	3,598*	1,791	1,791	1,855	1,936	1,246	1,018
Idaho.....	3,339*	1,660	1,660	1,716	1,787	1,161	954
Illinois.....	51,898	25,898	25,898	25,555	25,730	16,279	13,133
Indiana.....	24,216	12,102	12,102	12,014	12,211	7,750	6,232
Iowa.....	13,181	6,581	6,581	6,555	6,592	4,167	3,356
Kansas.....	10,572	5,235	5,235	5,155	5,212	3,305	2,674
Kentucky.....	15,052	7,500	7,500	7,514	7,662	4,892	3,973
Louisiana.....	17,074	8,485	8,485	8,496	8,624	5,488	4,464
Maine.....	4,633	2,312	2,312	2,332	2,392	1,530	1,241
Maryland.....	18,160	9,140	9,140	9,200	9,379	5,965	4,835
Massachusetts.....	26,414	13,257	13,257	13,173	13,350	8,459	6,819
Michigan.....	41,383*	20,681	20,681	20,487	20,861	13,299	10,686
Minnesota.....	17,687	8,866	8,866	8,812	8,956	5,696	4,599
Mississippi.....	10,471	5,166	5,166	5,127	5,335	3,405	2,746
Missouri.....	21,871	10,897	10,897	10,789	10,977	6,961	5,591
Montana.....	3,283*	1,618	1,618	1,627	1,680	1,075	875
Nebraska.....	6,922	3,457	3,457	3,473	3,530	2,248	1,811
Nevada.....	2,293*	1,139	1,139	1,211	1,268	837	692
New Hampshire.....	3,425*	1,719	1,719	1,759	1,828	1,179	952
New Jersey.....	33,490	16,703	16,703	16,703	16,864	10,680	8,601
New Mexico.....	4,730	2,367	2,367	2,446	2,530	1,632	1,342
New York.....	85,258	42,496	42,496	41,744	41,933	26,404	21,202
North Carolina.....	23,752	11,842	11,842	11,866	12,207	7,840	6,382
North Dakota.....	2,924*	1,439	1,439	1,441	1,462	928	747
Ohio.....	49,878	24,821	24,821	24,369	24,733	15,674	12,591
Oklahoma.....	11,917	5,964	5,964	5,984	6,144	3,911	3,184
Oregon.....	9,693	4,873	4,873	4,966	5,109	3,289	2,679
Pennsylvania.....	55,229	27,482	27,482	27,058	27,309	17,272	13,911
Rhode Island.....	4,381	2,206	2,206	2,202	2,227	1,368	1,092
South Carolina.....	12,148	6,036	6,036	6,109	6,271	4,048	3,303
South Dakota.....	3,143*	1,551	1,551	1,546	1,570	993	799
Tennessee.....	18,343	9,143	9,143	9,225	9,428	6,052	4,895
Texas.....	52,133*	26,091	26,091	26,374	27,231	17,529	14,353
Utah.....	4,957	2,468	2,468	2,561	2,647	1,720	1,411
Vermont.....	2,113	1,035	1,035	1,046	1,073	683	554
Virginia.....	21,644	10,832	10,832	10,830	11,153	7,162	5,842
Washington.....	15,808	7,944	7,944	7,768	7,899	5,097	4,174
West Virginia.....	8,212	4,064	4,064	4,080	4,116	2,602	2,110
Wisconsin.....	20,489	10,294	10,294	10,287	10,450	6,660	5,383
Wyoming.....	1,613*	775	775	786	812	528	441
District of Columbia.....	3,591*	1,763	1,763	1,709	1,690	1,052	835
American Samoa.....	131	63	63	61	69	41	33
Guam.....	451*	198	198	191	214	146	117
Puerto Rico.....	12,687	6,320	6,320	6,343	6,513	4,305	3,461
Virgin Islands.....	323*	146	146	141	168	121	97
Trust Territory.....						173	139
Total.....	\$961,507	\$480,250	\$480,250	\$480,000	\$490,072	\$313,123	\$253,717

*Includes Small State Supplements **Includes transition quarter.

LEAA Part E Formula Grant Allocations as of September 30, 1978

(Amount in thousands)

State	FY 1971-72	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976*	FY 1977	FY 1978
Alabama.....	\$1,233	\$944	\$944	\$942	\$970	\$613	\$499
Alaska.....	108	82	82	87	90	58	50
Arizona.....	634	486	486	525	567	371	305
Arkansas.....	688	527	527	537	556	355	291
California.....	7,142	5,470	5,470	5,460	5,651	3,583	2,925
Colorado.....	790	605	605	632	675	432	351
Connecticut.....	1,085	831	831	824	843	530	428
Delaware.....	197	150	150	153	156	99	80
Florida.....	2,430	1,861	1,861	1,966	2,119	1,390	1,142
Georgia.....	1,643	1,258	1,258	1,266	1,319	837	680
Hawaii.....	275	211	211	218	231	147	120
Idaho.....	256	195	195	202	212	137	112
Illinois.....	3,977	3,047	3,047	3,008	3,057	1,915	1,545
Indiana.....	1,859	1,424	1,424	1,414	1,451	912	733
Iowa.....	668	774	774	772	783	490	395
Kansas.....	805	616	616	607	620	389	315
Kentucky.....	1,153	882	882	884	910	576	467
Louisiana.....	1,304	998	998	1,000	1,025	646	525
Maine.....	356	272	272	274	284	180	146
Maryland.....	1,404	1,075	1,075	1,083	1,115	702	569
Massachusetts.....	2,036	1,560	1,560	1,551	1,587	995	802
Michigan.....	3,177	2,433	2,433	2,411	2,479	1,565	1,257
Minnesota.....	1,362	1,043	1,043	1,037	1,064	670	541
Mississippi.....	793	608	608	604	634	400	323
Missouri.....	1,672	1,282	1,282	1,270	1,304	819	658
Montana.....	248	190	190	192	200	126	103
Nebraska.....	531	407	407	409	420	264	213
Nevada.....	175	134	134	143	151	99	81
New Hampshire.....	265	202	202	207	217	139	112
New Jersey.....	2,566	1,965	1,965	1,966	2,004	1,256	1,012
New Mexico.....	363	279	279	288	300	192	158
New York.....	6,511	5,000	5,000	4,914	4,983	3,106	2,494
North Carolina.....	1,819	1,393	1,393	1,397	1,451	922	751
North Dakota.....	221	169	169	170	173	109	88
Ohio.....	3,812	2,920	2,920	2,868	2,939	1,844	1,481
Oklahoma.....	915	702	702	704	731	460	375
Oregon.....	749	573	573	585	607	387	315
Pennsylvania.....	4,221	3,233	3,233	3,185	3,245	2,032	1,637
Rhode Island.....	340	260	260	259	265	161	129
South Carolina.....	927	710	710	719	745	476	389
South Dakota.....	158	183	183	182	187	117	94
Tennessee.....	1,404	1,076	1,076	1,089	1,120	712	576
Texas.....	4,007	3,070	3,070	3,104	3,236	2,062	1,689
Utah.....	251	290	290	302	315	202	166
Vermont.....	159	122	122	123	128	80	65
Virginia.....	1,664	1,274	1,274	1,275	1,325	843	687
Washington.....	1,221	935	935	914	938	600	491
West Virginia.....	625	478	478	480	489	306	248
Wisconsin.....	1,581	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,242	784	633
Wyoming.....	119	91	91	93	96	62	52
District of Columbia.....	271	207	207	201	201	124	98
American Samoa.....	10	8	8	7	9	5	4
Guam.....	32	23	23	22	26	17	14
Puerto Rico.....	962	744	744	747	774	506	407
Virgin Islands.....	23	17	17	17	20	14	12
Trust Territory.....						20	16
Total.....	\$73,197	\$56,500	\$56,500	\$56,500	\$58,239	\$36,838	\$29,849

*Includes transition quarter.

**Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
 Juvenile Justice Allocations as of September 30, 1978**

(Amount in thousands)

State	FY 1975	FY 1976	Transition Quarter	FY 1977	FY 1978
Alabama	*	*	*	\$813	\$1,098
Alaska	\$200	\$200	\$50	200	225
Arizona	200	200	50	425	692
Arkansas	200	200	50	432	623
California	680	1,966	484	4,373	5,929
Colorado	*	229	57	510	748
Connecticut	200	303	75	673	863
Delaware	200	200	50	200	225
Florida	216	625	154	1,390	2,184
Georgia	200	487	120	1,083	1,524
Hawaii	*	*	*	200	264
Idaho	200	200	50	200	260
Illinois	389	1,125	277	2,501	3,262
Indiana	200	545	134	1,213	1,598
Iowa	200	289	71	643	834
Kansas	*	*	*	*	631
Kentucky	200	*	*	734	1,009
Louisiana	200	411	101	915	1,230
Maine	200	200	50	227	314
Maryland	200	409	101	910	1,202
Massachusetts	200	556	137	1,236	1,617
Michigan	333	963	237	2,142	2,813
Minnesota	200	409	101	910	1,179
Mississippi	200	*	*	*	773
Missouri	200	460	113	1,024	1,345
Montana	200	200	50	200	229
Nebraska	200	*	*	*	449
Nevada	200	*	*	*	225
New Hampshire	200	200	50	200	241
New Jersey	245	707	174	1,571	2,069
New Mexico	200	200	50	268	383
New York	599	1,731	426	3,850	4,988
North Carolina	200	*	*	*	1,602
North Dakota	200	200	50	*	225
Ohio	383	1,108	272	2,463	3,180
Oklahoma	*	*	*	*	762
Oregon	200	207	51	460	637
Pennsylvania	395	1,140	280	2,536	3,237
Rhode Island	*	200	50	200	256
South Carolina	200	283	70	629	882
South Dakota	200	200	50	200	225
Tennessee	200	*	*	874	1,209
Texas	410	1,185	291	2,635	3,749
Utah	*	*	*	*	421
Vermont	200	200	50	200	225
Virginia	200	471	116	1,047	1,437
Washington	200	344	85	764	1,013
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	512
Wisconsin	200	469	115	1,044	1,376
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	225
District of Columbia	200	200	50	200	225
American Samoa	*	50	12	50	56**
Guam	50	50	12	50	56**
Puerto Rico	200	349	86	776	1,101
Virgin Islands	50	50	12	50	56**
Trust Territory	50	50	12	50	56**
Total	\$10,600	\$19,771	\$4,876	\$43,271	\$63,750

*Chose not to participate in the Juvenile Justice Formula Funding Program. **Actual allocation was \$56,250.

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