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Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration

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X

STATE OF UTAH

1979 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN

NCJRS

JUL 11 1979

ACQUISITIONS

SEPTEMBER 1978

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Attorney at Law

MELVIN J. BURKE
Utah County Commissioner

BARBARA BURNETT
Citizen Representative

WILLIAM E. DUNN
S.L. County Commissioner

ROSCOE GARRETT
Juab County Commissioner

GLEN GREENER
Salt Lake City Commissioner

ROBERT B. HANSEN
Attorney General

MARION HAZLETON
Citizen Representative

REX HUNTSMAN
Sevier County Sheriff

JOSEPH HUTCHINGS
St. George Police Chief

PAUL C. KELLER
Utah Juvenile Court Judge

WILLIAM H. LEVITT
Alta City Mayor

JERRY BERNELL LEWIS
Washington County Commissioner

KARL R. LYMAN
Utah County Comm.

WILLIAM D. McDUGALD
Moab City Mayor

WILLIAM MILLIKEN, Director
Division of Corrections

DR. ANTHONY W. MITCHELL, Exec.
Dir. Department of Social Services.

RICHARD V. PEAY
State Court Administrator

R. PAUL VAN DAM
Salt Lake County Attorney

JUSTICE D. FRANK WILKINS
Supreme Court of Utah



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CRIMINAL JUSTICE
ADMINISTRATION

SCOTT M. MATHESON
GOVERNOR

STATE OF UTAH
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
SALT LAKE CITY

September 7, 1978

Mr. Robert B. Andersen
Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration
255 South Third East
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Dear Mr. Andersen:

SUBJECT: 1979 Annual Action Plan, State Identifier
Number 780720070

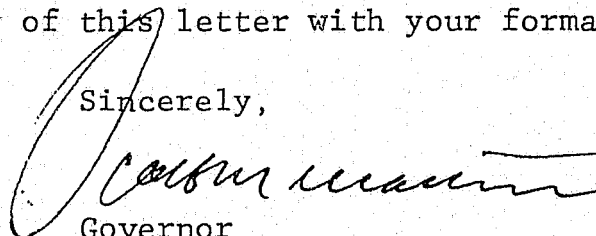
Pursuant to the requirements of the Utah Federal Assistance Management Program Act of 1969, the application to be tendered to the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, in the amount of \$3,463,000, for the 1979 Annual Action Plan for the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration, has been reviewed by the Federal Assistance Management Officer and recommended to me for approval since it is in conformance with the goals and purposes as identified under the Utah State Development Program.

In accordance with provisions of the above mentioned act requiring that all applications for federal assistance receive my approval prior to submission for funding, I, therefore, find this application to be responsive to the appropriate needs of this state and consistent with state law.

Approval is herewith granted to submit this request for assistance to the U. S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Please enclose a copy of this letter with your formal application.

Sincerely,



Governor

SMM:kb

INTRODUCTION

1979 ANNUAL STATE PLAN OF UTAH

The Utah Law Enforcement Planning Council (ULEPC) was established by executive order in 1968 as part of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (and-as renewed-of 1973). On October 1, 1975 the council was expanded in size and redesignated the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration (UCCJA).

The act states that crime is essentially a local problem and that the Federal government should support, but not supplant, local responsibilities for law enforcement. The act is based on the premise that comprehensive planning, focused on state and local evaluation of law enforcement and criminal justice problems, can result in preventing and controlling crime, increasing public safety, and effectively using federal and local funds. The program is managed through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), established within the United States Department of Justice.

The Omnibus Crime Control Act, as administered in Utah by the Council on Criminal Justice Administration, assists state and local governments in improving and strengthening criminal justice programs. Assistance is provided in the form of planning and action grants.

Planning grants are provided to the seven local associations of governments to develop multi-county (district) plans that are incorporated into a statewide plan. Over \$450,000 is spent annually for planning programs at the district and state levels.

Action grants consist of money granted to state and local units of government to help finance projects which will improve certain aspects of the criminal justice system. Approximately \$2 million is spent each year for action projects.

Since 1969, the Omnibus Act has brought over \$28 million to Utah for planning and implementation of programs to improve the criminal justice system. These monies have been allocated in accordance with annually developed comprehensive statewide plans. These plans are based on local criminal justice plans, analysis of system operations and crime problems, state and local agency needs and capabilities, and the progress of past planning efforts.

This book, the 11th statewide plan approved by the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration, is the basis for expenditures of the Safe Streets program in Utah during 1979.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Copies of this Plan and of updated information will be sent to the following persons and agencies.

Persons desiring additional copies should contact their regional planning office or the state law enforcement planning office. Copies for reference use are contained in the Utah documents collections of all state university and college libraries.

Governor	2	Office of Court Administrator	2
U.S. Representatives	2	University of Utah Institute of	
U.S. Senators	2	Government	1
Associations of Governments	7	Weber County Attorney's Office	1
District Planning Directors	8	Salt Lake City Police Department	1
Department of Community Affairs	1	Adult Probation and Parole	1
Department of Employment		Salt Lake County Attorney	1
Security	1	Weber State College Police Science	2
Department of Social Services	3	LEAA Library	1
Attorney General	1	National Criminal Justice Reference	
State Auditor	1	Service	1
Judicial Council	1	American Bar Association	1
Juvenile Court Administrator	1	American Correctional Assoc.	1
Legislative Council		National Council on Crime and	
Peace Officer Standards and		Delinquency	1
Training	2	National Clearinghouse	1
Division of Alcoholism and Drugs	1	National College of Prosecution	
Division of Corrections	1	Management	1
Division of Family Services	1	National District Attorneys Assoc.	1
Division of High Safety	1	National Center for State Courts	1
Division of Mental Health	1	National Legal Defender Assoc.	1
Division of Rehabilitation		Library of Congress	1
Services	1	Montana SPA	1
Office of Manpower Affairs	1	Colorado SPA	1
Statewide Assoc. of Prosecutors	1	North Dakota SPA	1
Bureau of Community Development	1	South Dakota SPA	1
Utah Bar Association	1	Wyoming SPA	1
State Library	25	National Conference of State	
State Training School	1	Criminal Justice Planning	
Youth Development Center	1	Administrators	1
State Board of Education	1	Utah Council on Criminal Justice	
Legislative Analyst	1	Administration Library	2

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WHAT HAS BEEN DONE WITH ALL THAT
LEAA MONEY IN UTAH - 1978

The tenth anniversary of the LEAA program is celebrated in September 1978. Ten years have elapsed since LEAA launched an ambitious program to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system. In that decade almost \$30 million were used by Utah agencies. That amount can be divided into three categories: action projects--\$24,128,410 for 1,109 grants; planning, technical assistance, training, evaluations, standards and goals, and surplus property distribution--\$3,276,627 for 79 grants; college education program--\$2,180,114 for grants and loans to criminal justice personnel. That amount represents about \$3,000,000 per year or about four percent of the total \$70 million used to operate Utah criminal justice systems each year.

So What?

Has crime been reduced? No. Has Utah's criminal justice system been improved? Yes. What has changed in the past decade that can be attributed to LEAA funds? Much.

Actual decreases in crime numbers have occurred in two of the ten years (1972 was less than 1971; 1977 was less than 1976). From 1972 to 1977 the number of crimes increased 27 percent; when adjusted for increases in population the crime rate increased 13 percent from 1972 to 1977. Nationally for the same five years, the number of crimes increased 30 percent; the crime rate (making adjustments for changing populations) went up 19 percent.

Improvements and changes in Utah's system have been substantial. One measure (not necessarily of success or failure) is that there were 409 criminal justice agencies in Utah in 1972; now, in 1978, there are 469. Other improvements have taken place in crime prevention, police practices, prosecutor and public defender activities, judicial procedures, correctional facilities and programs, and information systems.

Ninety-seven police and sheriffs' office (all departments with three or more officers) now have active crime prevention units. Fourteen of these were established with LEAA funds. All receive training, brochures, speakers, films, and other services through the Statewide Crime Prevention Program. The statewide program has also sponsored media programs against shoplifting, burglary, and vandalism; developed public education curricula on the criminal justice system for use in adult education and regular public school programs; and begun an assistance program for battered spouses.

Youth bureaus have been established in 27 police and sheriff departments. Result has been increases in awareness of juvenile problems, more juveniles arrested for serious crimes, fewer status offense referrals to Juvenile Court, and more school/police involvement and cooperation. Peace Officer Standards and Training now offers a 40-hour, in-service, juvenile-officer training course.

Specialized law enforcement units ranging from 20 officers in Salt Lake City to one officer in North Salt Lake have been set up in 43 jurisdictions to focus on investigation and clearance of major crimes.

Support services such as dispatching, polygraph, firing ranges, and intelligence analysis have been created or expanded in 112 police and sheriff jurisdictions. These are not equipment grants (buy a polygraph). They are improvement grants (train and equip a polygrapher to serve six rural police departments). Equipment-only grants ended in 1973. A criminalistics laboratory offering forensic services not previously available in Utah was established at Weber State College. Over 47 individual police labs have been established or expanded.

Contract law enforcement has been established in four areas. This system is where one political jurisdiction buys police services from a neighboring jurisdiction. A larger, more efficient and professional department is then available to both jurisdictions. A special project has conducted organizational analysis of 15 police departments.

The Statewide Association of Prosecutors, two city courts, and the Office of Court Administrator, and seven district/city court administrator officers were established. Courtroom facilities were improved in five other jurisdictions. Assistance, training, and facilities were provided to implement the new circuit court system. Fifteen county attorney staffs have been increased. Four public defense offices were created. An economic crime control unit was established in the attorney general's office. Intern programs for prosecutors, defenders, and Juvenile Court attorneys were begun.

The substantive sections of the state penal code were completely revised. The procedural sections are being revised. A model municipal ordinance package was developed for cities. The Ute Indian Tribal code was rewritten.

Four youth service programs, nine Juvenile Court neighborhood probation units, and five group homes were established. Nine other group homes were expanded. Seven community alternatives to industrial-school placement have been created for seriously delinquent youth.

Planning capabilities were begun for group homes (Social Services), the Salt Lake County sheriff, the Juvenile Court, for county attorneys (SWAP), for the Office of Court Administrator, and for the seven association of governments (criminal justice planning). Evaluation capabilities were created for the Department of Social Services.

Misdemeanant probation services have been made available to all courts in Utah. Felony probation services were expanded. Two community correction centers (Salt Lake and Ogden), the prison diagnostic unit, three alcohol detoxification programs (Salt Lake, Vernal, Cedar City), a minority probation service (through SOCIO), a high school completion program for jail inmates (Weber County), and two pre-trial release programs (Ogden and Salt Lake) were established.

Twenty-one local jails have been built or significantly expanded.

Fifty-four feasibility studies and research projects covering communications, police consolidation, jail construction, court administration, and other similar topics have been conducted.

Examinations have been made of the corrections system (prison, jails, probation, parole, juvenile detention, intake services); of the judicial systems (justices of the peace, city courts Juvenile Court, district court, supreme court, city attorneys, county attorneys, attorney general, public and private defense); of auxiliary agencies (family services, mental health, medical examiner, etc.); and of crimes on city, county, regional, and state levels. UCCJA has been the only agency to analyze crimes, offenders, and victims on a statewide basis. Ten annual plans for improvement have been prepared. As a result of the standards and goals effort, approximately 200 standards have been referred to the governor for implementation through administrative and legislative changes. Thirty-eight separate standards and goals pamphlets have been published and distributed to criminal justice agencies.

Better crime reporting and management information systems have been implemented. An officer who has pulled a car over for a minor traffic violation can quickly look into state and national files for pertinent information before he walks up to the car. A small agency records system has been implemented in over 100 police agencies with the capability of providing uniform crime reporting statistical information. The Bureau of Criminal Identification now collects crime and arrest statistics throughout the state.

A Juvenile Court judge or staff member can immediately determine the status of any juvenile case in the state; summary information for management purposes is available monthly. The state prison, adult probation and parole staffs have access to similar case by case and summary information for adults. Adult court and prosecutor information systems are available in some jurisdictions, but will soon be available to all jurisdictions.

During only 1976 and 1977 through the Law Enforcement Education Program, policemen, prosecutors, defenders, jailers, correctional officers, judges and other criminal justice personnel received 120 associate degrees, 65 bachelor degrees, and 19 master's degrees. These figures do not include the 587 persons still seeking completion of a college degree program.

Police receive 320 hours of pre-service training and at least 40 hours of annual in-service training. Judges receive 40 hours of basic training and are offered two statewide in-service training sessions each year. Prosecutors are annually provided two statewide training programs. Correctional officers and probation and parole personnel receive annual training in excess of 25 hours of training.

Summary

The LEAA program, by itself, has had little impact on Utah's criminal justice system. The LEAA program, in conjunction with efforts of local and state criminal justice administrators has had many positive results.

Police, prosecutors, public defenders, judges and judicial staff, and correctional personnel are better trained. Police and sheriff manpower has been expanded, specialized, and improved. The result has been increased arrests and improved clearance rates. Prosecutor staffs and skills have been improved. Prosecutor caseloads have been steadily growing, but conviction rates are going up. Just a little, but still up. Utah's judicial and correctional systems for both adults and juveniles have been extensively modified. Recidivism rates of offenders are lower than national figures, court cases are processed faster, and most Utahns report crimes when they occur (90 percent according to one survey.)

1979 Plan

In the next year, \$4 million are being expended to continue all the seven major services previously described. \$3.5 million will be used for specific projects; about \$400,000 for planning, evaluation, and technical assistance; and approximately \$100,000 for education for criminal justice personnel.

CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Summary of Criminal Justice Trends - 1977

- Crime went down;
- Clearance rates remained the same;
- Courts fell further behind; and
- More money was spent.

For the first time in six years, crime decreased in Utah during 1977. A detailed analysis of these trends will be presented in this section.

Number of Agencies

The Utah criminal justice system is made up by the following public agencies:

- 191 Municipal police, county sheriff, university and state police, including liquor law enforcement and wildlife resources
- 5 Public defense organizations
- 30 City attorneys
- 29 Court attorneys
- 1 Attorney General
- 179 Justices of the peace
- 12 Circuit courts
- 7 District courts
- 1 Juvenile Court
- 1 Supreme Court
- 1 Office of Court Administrator
- 1 Division of Corrections, including the Utah State Prison and Adult Probation and Parole
- 1 Division of Family Services, including the Youth Development Center, group homes, foster care, and shelter care
- 7 Detention centers for juveniles
- 3 Criminal justice related state agencies -- UCCJA, BCI, and P.O.S.T.

469 Criminal Justice Agencies

Crime and Prosecution

The number of reported Part I offenses decreased both nationally and in Utah during 1977. The nation experienced a four percent decrease while Utah showed a 2.3 percent decrease. When comparing the crime rates, Utah has experienced a 5.3 percent decrease compared to a four percent decrease for the nation. Figure 1 compares the yearly percent change in reported Part I offenses and the rate for the nation and Utah. Figure 2 shows the percent change in Utah crime over 1972. The trend since 1974 is very encouraging and seems to imply that Utah may be attaining its goal of reducing crime.

Figures 3 and 4 show the percent change in the number and rate over 1972 for crimes of violence (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and crimes against property (burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft). Crimes of violence have fluctuated greatly during the past six years, but are still four percent lower than the 1972 rate. Crimes against property have been much more stable and have risen 14 percent since 1972 rate.

Figure 5 compares the 1976 and 1977 figures for each Part I offense. Murder registered the greatest decrease while aggravated assault showed the greatest increase. However, the 7.5 percent decrease in theft had the greatest affect on the overall crime decrease. Figure 6 gives a graphic representation of the six-year trend (1972-1977) of reported Part I offenses. Also included is a 1978 projection based on the six year trend.

Figure 7 compares the 1976 and 1977 clearance rates for Part I offenses. The clearance rate reflects the number of offenses which are considered solved for crime reporting purposes. An offense may be cleared through the arrest and subsequent prosecution of an offender. It may also be cleared through exceptional circumstances; such as the death of an offender. The overall state clearance rate for all Part I offenses remained unchanged at 23 percent for 1977. This is two percent higher than the 1976 national clearance rate of 21 percent (1977 national clearance rate was not available). Figure 7 also shows that crimes against property are the hardest to clear.

District court criminal caseload statistics compiled by the Utah Judicial Council are shown in Figure 8. The statistics show that even though the courts closed 20 percent more cases, cases pending increased 45 percent. The reduced incidence of crime during 1977 should help to ease the burden on the court and thus reduce the case backlog.

Expenditures

Criminal justice expenditures for the three levels of government in Utah (state, county, and municipal) are shown in Figure 9. Total expenditures for the state FY '77, county estimates for FY '77, and municipal estimates for '77 were approximately \$97,301,000. This represents a 35.4 percent increase over the prior year.

FIGURE 1

COMPARISON OF YEARLY PERCENT CHANGE
IN REPORTED PART I CRIMES
AND RATE FOR THE UNITED STATES VS. UTAH

1972 - 1977

	<u>United States</u>		<u>Utah</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
72 - 73	5.7	4.9	5.8	3.8
73 - 74	17.6	9.0	14.2	11.0
74 - 75	9.8	8.9	4.3	2.3
75 - 76	.4	.3	3.3	.9
76 - 77	-4.0	-4.0	-2.3	-5.3
72 - 77	29.5	19.1	27.3	13.0

Source: Uniform Crime Reports and Utah Statistical Analysis Center
Records. CCJA - August 1978.

FIGURE 2

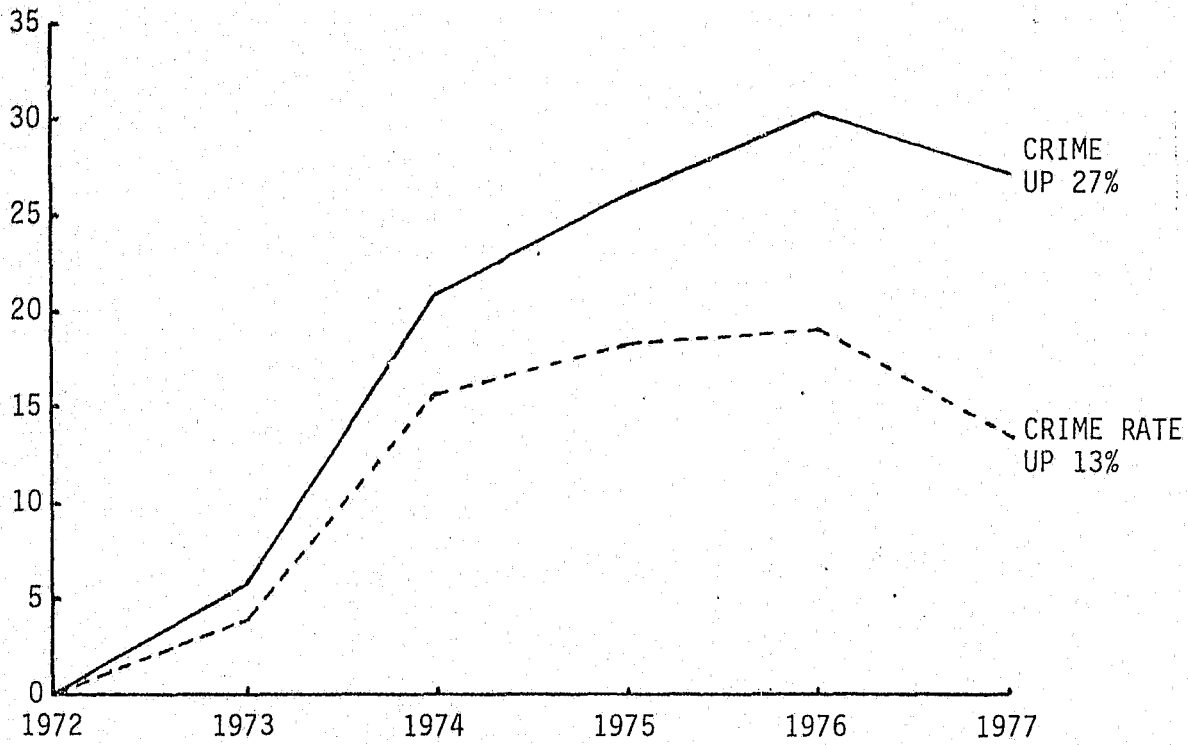
UTAH CRIME

1972 - 1977

PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1972

CRIME = CRIME INDEX OFFENSES (PART I)

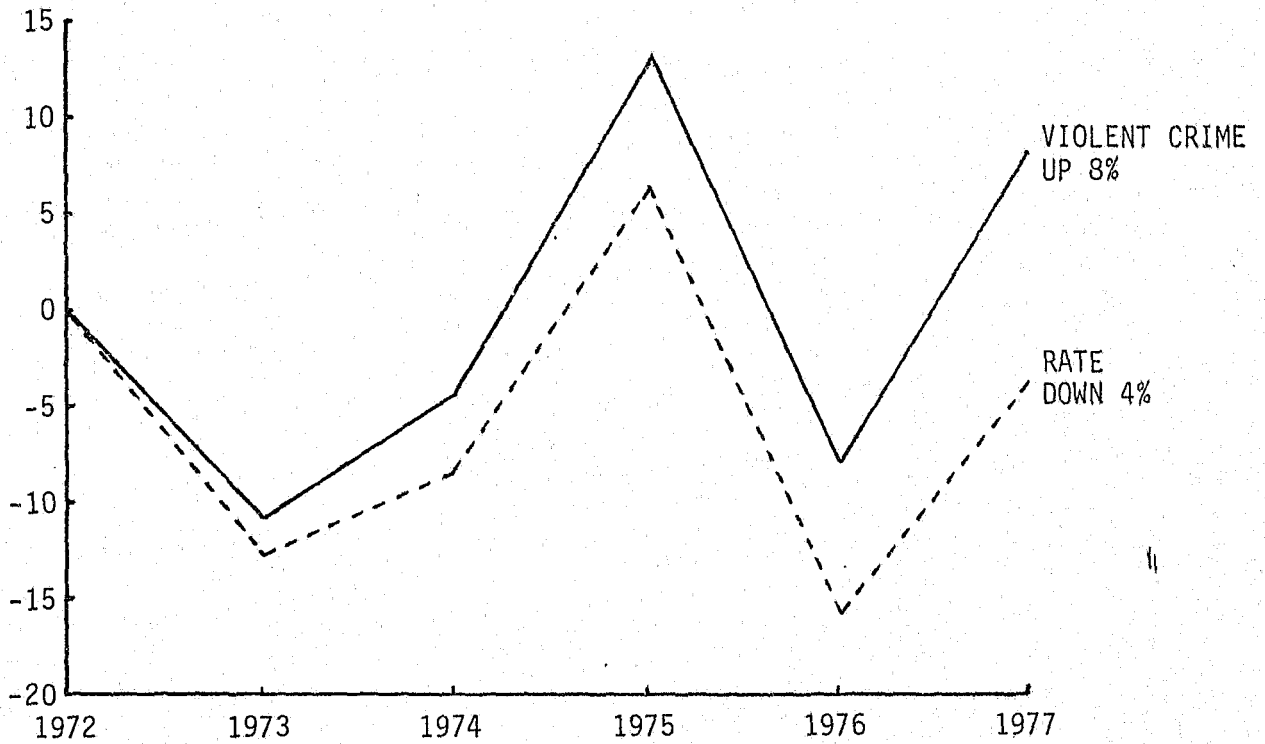
CRIME RATE = NUMBER OF OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS



Source: Utah Statistical Analysis Center. CCJA - August 1978

FIGURE 3
UTAH
CRIMES OF VIOLENCE
1972 - 1977
PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1972

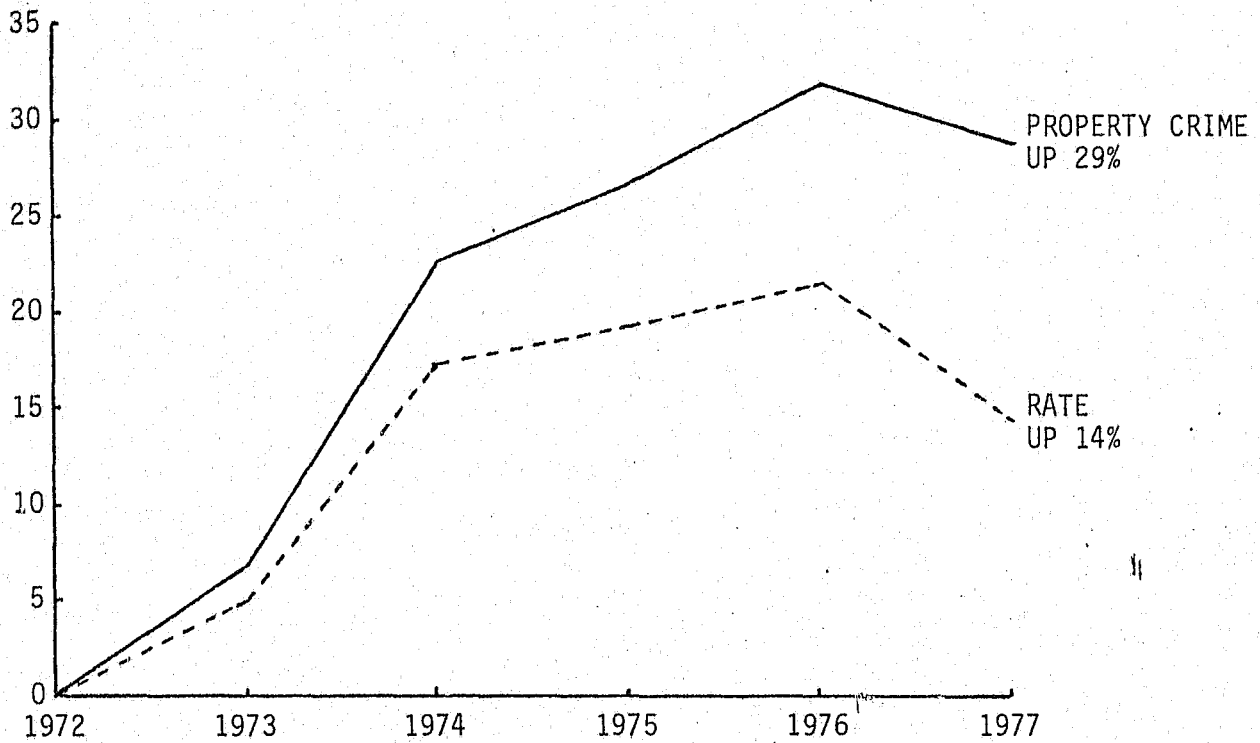
LIMITED TO MURDER, RAPE, ROBBERY, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT



Source: Utah Statistical Analysis Center. CCJA - August 1978.

FIGURE 4
UTAH
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
1972 - 1977
PERCENT CHANGE OVER 1972

LIMITED TO BURGLARY, THEFT, AND MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT



Source: Utah Statistical Analysis Center. CCJA - August 1978.

FIGURE 5

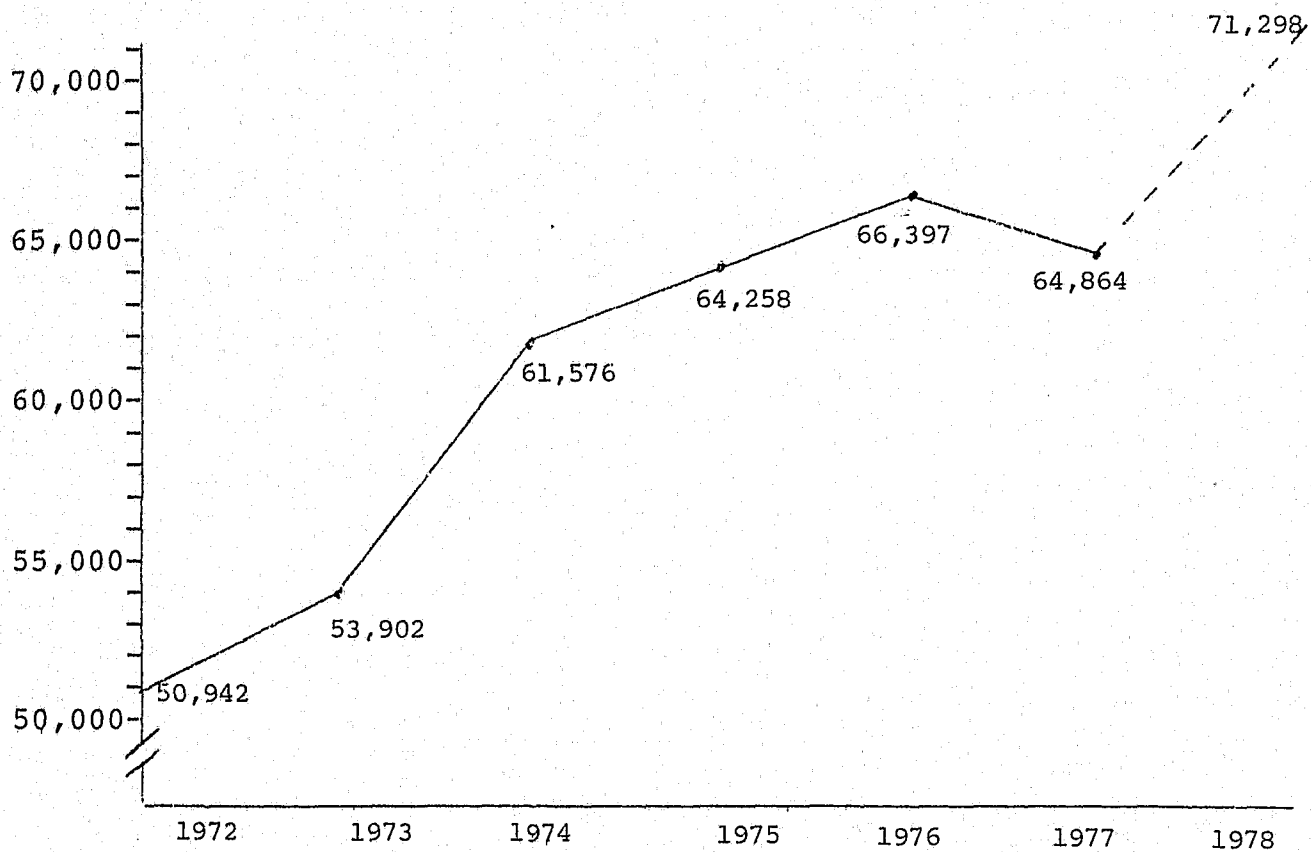
UTAH

ESTIMATED TOTAL REPORTED PART I OFFENSES - STATE TOTAL
1976 - 1977

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
Murder	52	45	-13.5
Rape	275	285	3.6
Robbery	910	951	4.5
Aggravated Assault	1,549	1,996	28.9
Burglary	15,374	16,431	6.9
Theft	43,948	40,641	-7.5
Auto Theft	<u>4,289</u>	<u>4,515</u>	<u>5.3</u>
TOTAL	66,397	64,864	-2.3

Source: Utah Statistical Analysis Center. CCJA - August 1978

NUMBER OF REPORTED PART I OFFENSES
UTAH 1972 - 1978



Source: Utah Statistical Analysis Center. CCJA - August 1978

FIGURE 7

COMPARISON OF 1976 AND 1977 UTAH CLEARANCE RATES
AND 1976 NATIONAL CLEARANCE RATE

	<u>1976</u>	Utah	<u>1977</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	National <u>1976</u>
Murder	96 %		84 %	-12 %	79%
Rape	58		51	- 7	52
Robbery	39		37	- 2	27
Aggravated Assault	57		58	1	63
Burglary	17		15	- 2	17
Theft	22		22	0	19
Auto Theft	<u>33</u>		<u>28</u>	- <u>5</u>	<u>14</u>
TOTAL	23 %		23 %	0 %	21%

Source: Uniform Crime Reports and Utah Statistical Analysis Center
Records. CCJA - August 1978.

FIGURE 8

UTAH DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL CASELOAD COMPARISON
 FY 1976 - FY 1977

DISTRICT 1

New cases filed (a)	225	195	-13
Cases closed	187	171	- 9
Cases pending June 30	88	112	27

DISTRICT 2

New cases filed (a)	641	841	31
Cases closed	619	668	8
Cases pending June 30	174	347	99

DISTRICT 3

New cases filed (a)	1,512	1,576	4
Cases closed	1,025	1,331	30
Cases pending June 30	411	656	60

DISTRICT 4

New cases filed (a)	423	425	(b)
Cases closed	417	492	17
Cases pending June 30	136	69	-47

DISTRICT 5

New cases filed (a)	130	143	10
Cases closed	130	149	15
Cases pending June 30	(1)	(7)	-600

DISTRICT 6

New cases filed (a)	63	81	29
Cases closed	56	109	95
Cases pending June 30	12	17	42

DISTRICT 7

New cases filed (a)	74	91	23
Cases closed	60	79	32
Cases pending June 30	41	53	29

STATE TOTALS

New cases filed (a)	3,068	3,352	9
Cases closed	2,494	2,999	20
Cases pending June 30	861	1,250	45

(a) Includes new trials granted
 (b) Less than 0.5%

Source: Annual Reports 1976, 1977 Utah Courts; Utah Judicial Council
 CCJA - August 1978

FIGURE 9

UTAH CRIMINAL JUSTICE TOTAL YEARLY EXPENDITURES

<u>1976-77</u>		<u>Percent of Total Budget</u>
Municipal	\$24,637,000	27.0
County	24,500,000	26.8
State	<u>42,164,000</u>	<u>46.2</u>
TOTAL	\$91,301,000	100.0
<u>1975-76</u>		
Municipal	\$20,027,420	29.7
County	17,931,633	26.6
State	<u>29,483,700</u>	<u>43.7</u>
TOTAL	\$67,442,753	100.0
<u>1974-75</u>		
Municipal	\$17,478,971	29.7
County	14,613,727	24.8
State	<u>26,867,300</u>	<u>45.6</u>
TOTAL	\$58,959,998	100.1
<u>1973-74</u>		
Municipal	\$11,802,009	26.8
County	9,697,849	22.0
State	<u>22,503,400</u>	<u>51.5</u>
TOTAL	\$44,003,258	99.9
<u>1972-73</u>		
Municipal	\$10,869,730	28.7
County	8,295,564	21.9
State	<u>18,761,221</u>	<u>49.5</u>
TOTAL	\$37,926,515	100.1
<u>1971-72</u>		
Municipal	\$8,039,276	25.6
County	7,541,815	24.0
State	<u>15,853,100</u>	<u>50.4</u>
TOTAL	\$31,434,191	100.0

Source: Obtained from State Auditor files by Utah Statistical Analysis Center. CCJA - August 1978.

FIGURE 10

UTAH
CRIMINAL JUSTICE YEARLY BUDGET INCREASES

FY '76 - FY '77	35.4%
FY '75 - FY '76	14.4%
FY '74 - FY '75	34.0%
FY '73 - FY '74	16.0%
FY '72 - FY '73	20.7%

Source: Utah Statistical Analysis Center. CCJA - August 1978.

PROVISIONS FOR EVALUATION

The evaluation system of the Council on Criminal Justice Administration is described in this section. Topics covered are organization, objectives, intensive evaluation, use of information, and results.

Organization

The responsibility for evaluation is shared by the Review and Analysis Committee (RAAC) and the planning and evaluation section of CCJA. The RAAC is a subcommittee of the state council that meets monthly to examine evaluation reports and make policy and refunding recommendations.

Evaluations are usually prepared by the staff of the planning and evaluation section. This section has five members: a secretary, three full-time evaluators, and the coordinator (half of his time concerns evaluations). The Statistical Analysis Center also assists in conducting evaluations. Non-agency consultants have been sparingly used; they are hired directly by subgrantees. Three consultant evaluations were conducted in fiscal year 1978. Occasionally, self evaluations are prepared by project directors who are assisted by SPA staff evaluators.

Monitoring functions are performed by the police, judicial, and corrections planners and by district planners. Project directors submit quarterly progress reports on activities to the state planning agency.

Objectives for Fiscal Year 1979

In the next 12 months evaluations will assess project and program impact; look at special issues such as use of investigative equipment and implementation of the new circuit court legislation; and continue to build evaluation capabilities within operating agencies.

Specific objectives are:

1. By July 31, 1979 to have evaluated 43 projects and four programs and four special issues (non-LEAA funded items).
2. By July 31, 1979 to have conducted at least six intensive evaluations.
3. By July 31, 1979 to continue to improve evaluation capabilities of subgrantees.
4. By July 31, 1979 to have increased our own evaluation expertise.

Intensive Evaluations

Identification of statistically significant changes, cause and effect relationships, and transferrable knowledge have been designated as intensive evaluations. In fiscal year 1978 we evaluated 36 projects and three programs. About 35 percent of these evaluations were intensive. In fiscal 1979 over 40 evaluations will be made. At least six of these evaluations will be intensive. Criteria for selecting topics for intensive scrutiny include: can the project (or program) be intensively evaluated, can the results be used by other projects, and can input be determined within a reasonable amount of time. All evaluators will contribute to this effort; the equivalent of one full-time evaluator will be used. Tentative subjects for intensive evaluation are uniform crime reporting, use of investigative equipment, contract law enforcement, circuit court implementation, and two subjects that have not yet been identified. All six subjects will be evaluated by the SPA evaluation staff.

Use of Information

Evaluation reports are provided to all CCJA staff, local planners, council members and project staff. Summaries of all evaluations are distributed twice a year to legislators, criminal justice administrators, and other people who have expressed interest in the program. Evaluation results are presented to planners to use in revising project applications, to local governments for deciding if project costs should be assumed, and to state council members for making policy decisions.

Results

Two years ago we calculated that the average grant met 68.4 percent of its objectives. In fiscal year 1977 the portion was 70.6. For the first six months of fiscal 1978, the average grant met 66 percent of its objectives. We're not sure why the percentage has decreased, but efforts in this year will be made to again increase the portion of objectives met.

1979 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN
SUMMARY

The 1979 Annual Action Plan allocates \$3,463,000 for programs to improve Utah's criminal justice system. Sources are:

LEAA "Part C": Action Project Funds	-	\$1,448,000
LEAA "Part E": Special Rehabilitation Funds	-	172,000
LEAA Juvenile Justice Program	-	851,000
CCJA Reprogrammed Funds	-	472,000
CCJA 1978 Underrun	-	105,000
LEAA Information Systems Discretionary Program	-	415,000

TOTAL \$3,463,000

The \$3.5 million is used for 17 major programs. The specific amounts and percentages are indicated in Figure 11.

Major System Components

Combining the programs into six primary functions, allocations and percentages are:

Community Crime Prevention	\$ 159,000	5%
Police	524,000	15%
Courts and Prosecution	570,000	16%
Adult Corrections	509,000	15%
Juvenile Justice	1,641,000	47%
Technical Assistance	60,000	2%

District Programs

The eight multi-county districts have allocated \$1,010,000 to 11 programs. These amounts and percentages are shown in Figure 12.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES FOR 1979

These are highlights of what improvements will be sought in fiscal year 1979. Specific details are in the 1979 Annual Action Plan program descriptions.

Police \$334,000 Interjurisdictional cooperation. Department reorganization. Crime-scene investigation. Records systems. Crime analysis. Burglary and narcotics prevention. Improve planning capabilities. Conduct management system. Career criminal unit.

Prosecution \$135,000 Statewide Association of Prosecutors and assistance to local county attorneys.

FIGURE 11: 1979 Program Funds for State
and Local Projects
(in thousands of dollars)

<u>Program</u>	<u>State Funds</u>	<u>Local Funds</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
Community Crime Prevention	95	64	159	5%
Police	85	249	334	10%
Prosecution	40	95	135	4%
Courts	124	58	182	5%
Juvenile Justice:				
Prevention & Diversion	303	284	587	17%
Community Based	510	35	545	16%
Institutions	393.75	9	402.75	12%
Facilities	0	5	5	less than 1%
Administration	71.25	0	71.25	2%
Adult Corrections:				
Community Based	190	133	323	9%
Facilities	0	20	20	less than 1%
Training	16	0	16	less than 1%
Information Systems:				
Law Enforcement	158	32	190	5%
Courts	227	26	253	7%
Corrections	150	0	150	4%
Juvenile	30	0	30	less than 1%
Technical Assistance	60	0	60	2%
TOTAL	2,453	1,010	3,463	100%

CCJA - September 1979

FIGURE 12: 1979 DISTRICT ALLOCATIONS BY PROGRAM AREAS (in thousands of dollars)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Districts:</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Community Crime Prevention		14	12	16					22	64	6%
Police		19	12	50	4	15		16	133	249	25%
Prosecution			20						75	95	9%
Courts									58	58	6%
Juvenile Prevention & Diversion		13	87	63	16	13	15		77	284	28%
Juvenile Community Based									35	35	3%
Juvenile Institutions			9							9	1%
Juvenile Facilities							5			5	1%
Adult Community Based									133	133	13%
Adult Facilities		3			4			13		20	2%
Information Systems			58							58	6%
TOTAL DISTRICT ALLOCATION		49	198	129	24	28	20	29	533	1,010	100%

Courts \$182,000 Circuit court implementation. Trial courts executives. Automated transcription. Develop non-judicial personnel system. Facility study.

Community Crime Prevention \$159,000 Law-related education. Statewide crime prevention program. Local crime prevention officers. Victim assistance.

Juvenile Prevention and Diversion \$587,000 Police youth bureaus. Youth service bureaus.

Juvenile Community Based \$616,250 Group homes. Alternatives to incarceration. Aftercare services. Victim restitution. Administration of planning requirements.

Juvenile Institutions and Facilities \$407,750 Juvenile detention center improvements and development of YDC alternatives

Adult Community-Based \$323,000 Women's Halfway House. Pre-trial release. Improvements in probation and parole services.

Adult Facility \$20,000 Upgrading two local jails.

Adult Corrections Training \$16,000 Training for personnel at Juvenile Court detention centers. Prison, probation, and parole staff in-service training. Jailer training.

Information Systems \$623,000 Uniform crime reporting. Statewide and regional analysis centers. Statewide warrant system. Offender transaction systems. Computerized criminal histories. Expansion of Juvenile Court information system.

Technical Assistance \$20,000 Model Procurement Code.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

The remainder of this document contains detailed descriptions of the programs to be operating in fiscal year 1979. Each description is separated into seven units. The units are:

Problems to be Met

This unit lists the particular problems to be focused on in 1979. This unit also indicates that these are problems for which no other funds (local, state, or other federal), or no other funds which are adequate, have been budgeted or projected.

Objectives

Concise description of what is to be accomplished through this program area in 1979. All projects subsequently funded through this program area must achieve (or be aimed at achieving) a portion of (or all of) one or more of these objectives. Funds are to be allocated to only

those projects in line with these objectives. (Also, not all objectives require action funds for completion.)

Standards and Goals

This unit contains a very brief, (because in-depth treatment is provided in separate documents-STANDARDS AND GOALS FOR UTAH) statement indicating which of the standards and goals established by the state planning agency this program addresses.

Implementation

A description of planned activities. It mentions the type and scope of projects contemplated; but, in most cases, does not mention specific projects. This unit is a statement of what will be done to meet Objectives.

Subgrant Data

This unit lists the types of governments eligible for subgrantees (district courts, jails, urban police, etc.), the approximate number and monetary range of anticipated subgrants, and special requirements (if any) imposed on subgrantees.

Budget

Budget identifies the amount of Part C and E, local and state money to be used in this program area.

Evaluation

The last item in each description describes how the program will be evaluated--data to be collected, how analysis will be conducted, and by whom. Again, this unit is not a detailed evaluation design, but a statement indicating the direction evaluation will take.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS ARE DETAILED

ON PAGES 25 TO 84.

PROGRAM
DESCRIPTIONS

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: CRIME PREVENTION

B. Program Area: Crime Prevention

Problems to be Met

In any community-wide crime prevention program, citizen participation strategies and law enforcement action work together in altering social and physical environments to reduce criminal opportunity and change attitudes.

Over the years law enforcement offices have utilized crime prevention theories to a limited extent. Rather, they have had their hands full trying to apprehend the criminal. Therefore, the emphasis has been placed upon the criminal himself with little attention given to what citizens can do to protect themselves from or prevent criminal acts. Communities have often responded to increased crime by calling for increased police manpower; yet, the prevalence of crimes such as residential burglary make it mathematically improbable that the problem would be solved by increased police patrol. Moreover, the nature of many crimes make them particularly elusive to traditional police methods. Many new police procedures have been developed to deal with the problem; however, without citizen assistance the police procedures cannot be as effective.

The problem of unreported crime is another area that is addressed by crime prevention. Several studies have indicated that the time lapse between a criminal incident and the call to police appears to be more critical than the time it takes police to respond to that call. Prompt citizens' reporting has been shown to be essential to realizing positive outcomes to criminal incidents in terms of arrest and witness availability.

"Criminal Justice Professionals readily and repeatedly admit that, in the absence of citizen assistance, neither more manpower, nor improved technology, nor additional money will enable law enforcement to shoulder the monumental burden of combatting crime in America."

In Utah only a limited amount of time, money, and effort has been devoted to educating police officers and citizens in methods of securing their environment. Utah agencies do not have access to adequate crime prevention training, neither do they have the resources necessary to implement a crime prevention program.

For planning purposes a crime prevention project is defined as a project that includes community and/or official activities in support of crime and delinquency prevention. Preventive measures include both strategies for the

reductions of criminal opportunity such as environmental design and security measures, and public education to promote citizen cooperation in reducing criminal opportunities and changing attitudes. Crime Prevention Projects can also include human service programs providing community support to populations vulnerable to criminal activity by virtue of age or special problems or prior contact with the system, such as the victims and witnesses of crimes.

Crime Prevention Projects will usually fall into the following areas:

1. Community Crime Prevention - Projects designed to reduce crime by increasing voluntary citizen and community involvement and participation in crime prevention activities.
2. Law-Related Education - Projects designed to educate citizens in the criminal justice system and law related areas.
3. Crisis Intervention Projects for the Victims and Witnesses of Crime - Projects designed to increase the capacity of criminal justice agencies to prevent occurrences of family disturbances, domestic assaults and other crisis-oriented situations and to increase reporting of crimes by providing assistance to the victims and witnesses of crimes.
4. Community Relations Projects - Projects designed to improve the relations between the criminal justice system and citizens through system changes, greater citizen involvement and education.
5. Police Crime Prevention Bureaus - Projects designed to increase the capabilities of police agencies to prevent crime and increase apprehensions by providing trained professionals with knowledge of target hardening techniques, specific crime prevention planning, developing and implementing tactical police strategies, and developing community involvement programs.

Objectives

The goal of this category is the prevention of crime and victimization through the addition and improvement of agency resources and through increased citizen involvement with the criminal justice system.

The objectives are as follows:

1. To upgrade citizen security consciousness through:
 - a. The use of general citizen campaigns.

- b. Special citizen education and training.
 - c. Neighborhood and block security programs
2. To involve each law enforcement agency in Utah in a state crime prevention program through:
 - a. The selection of a voluntary project officer.
 - b. Training these officers in crime prevention practice and instructional methods in the classroom.
 - c. Provide each law enforcement agency with crime prevention educational materials.
3. To increase citizen awareness of the problems of crime in a community.
4. To involve organized citizens and youth groups in crime prevention activities.
5. To provide services to victims of crime, especially family violence, and develop local family violence crisis programs.
6. To improve police/community relations in order to gain citizen support in crime prevention.
7. To coordinate crime prevention activities among law enforcement agencies, civic organizations, and private citizens.
8. To educate citizens in the law and the criminal justice system.

Standards and Goals

This program area will begin the implementation of Community Crime Prevention Standards 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4, dealing with the reduction of criminal opportunity and Community Crime Prevention Recommendations 4.1 through 4.5, dealing with the involvement of community organizations in the criminal justice system. This program area also implements state Police Standard 3.2, dealing with crime prevention and law enforcement agencies and national Police Standard 5.5, dealing with the participation of police agencies in community physical planning in an effort to prevent crime.

Implementation

This program consists of four components: community crime prevention, law-related education, community support for the victims of crime, and police crime prevention bureaus.

Community Crime Prevention:

Implementation will be through state agencies, units of local government, and non-profit organizations. Solutions will address objectives 1,2,3,4,6, and 7. Solutions will include:

Assisting law enforcement agencies in developing community support of and involvement in local crime prevention programs.

Providing crime prevention training to police officers.

Providing crime prevention speeches to civic and professional organizations.

Developing volunteer neighborhood watch programs.

Developing mass media campaigns directed at increasing citizen awareness.

Law-Related Education:

Implementation will be through State Agencies and non-profit organizations. The objectives addressed are 2,3,4,6, and 8. Solutions include:

Development of law-related curriculum to be used in the schools and in adult community education classes.

Training officers and teachers in school teaching strategies for law-related education.

Coordinate a statewide volunteer adult law-related education program in the community schools.

Community Support for the Victims of Crime:

Implementation will be through state agencies and will address objective 5. Solutions will include:

Coordination of local services to the victims of domestic violence.

Create a public information component to inform communities as to the nature of family violence.

Provide services to the victims of family violence.

Identification of needed legislation in the area of family violence.

Police Crime Prevention Bureaus:

Implementation will be through local units of government. The objectives addressed are 1,3,4,6, and 7. Solutions will include:

Ongoing analysis of local crime statistics.

Providing crime prevention information to the population served.

Providing a security inspection service.

Implementing police review of proposed construction plans to assess adequacy of physical security features.

Implementing planned crime reduction projects.

Implementing crime prevention programs, such as Operation Identification and neighborhood watch groups, in communities.

Coordinating crime prevention activities within the units' jurisdictions (district-wide, local, county).

Training officers in crime prevention.

Utilizing and involving community/civic organizations and citizens in crime prevention.

Subgrant Data

Units of local government, police departments, regional councils of government, state agencies, and non-profit organizations are eligible for funding. Eight to eleven subgrants are anticipated in 1979. The range of subgrants will be \$6,000 - \$100,000.

Budget

Part C	\$ 93,000
Part E	0
State Support	11,000
Local Support	9,000
Other Support	66,000
Program Total	179,000
Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/local	
Prior Funding (Since 1978 only)	270,000

Evaluation

All projects will contain an evaluation design along with how the evaluation data will be gathered. The criteria for evaluation will be similar in local crime prevention units and the statewide projects. However, the statewide project will contain funds for a public impact survey. The crime prevention program area will be evaluated in 1979.

*For 519 reporting, \$93,000 is for prevention. Other support is made up of \$66,000 reprogrammed funds. Of Part "C" amount, \$35,000 is for state projects and \$58,000 is for local projects.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: POLICE

B. Program Area: Police

Problems to be Met

Crime is continually increasing in Utah and many law enforcement agencies are functioning at a less than optimum level. This program area will attempt to solve these two problems.

During 1979 efforts will be made to decrease major crime in the state and to improve the capability of individual law enforcement agencies to perform their various functions.

Goals

1. To prevent crime in Utah from increasing more than its current level.
2. To improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies to combat crime.

Objectives

All of the following objectives will be addressed continuously during federal FY 1979:

1. To test the relative effectiveness of contract law enforcement and traditional single-jurisdiction law enforcement in delivering law enforcement services.
2. To improve the capacity of major state and local law enforcement agencies to combat crime.
3. To lay the foundation for a modern statewide forensic crime lab system under the Bureau of Criminal Identification.
4. To complete the high-band radio backbone system throughout the state.
5. To maintain a technical assistance and research capability which will respond to all requests for assistance from law enforcement agencies.
6. To continue to improve the managerial skills of chiefs and sheriffs.
7. To continue to increase the professionalism of individual officers and law enforcement agencies.
8. To decrease the amount of clandestine laboratories and the amount of illegally manufactured drugs produced in Utah.

9. To encourage the use of specialists in departments of sufficient size with serious specialized crime problems.
10. To encourage cooperation and understanding between different law enforcement agencies and between them and other components of the criminal justice system.
11. To promote the upgrading of small departments throughout the state to bring them up to a minimum level of services.
12. To establish or continue advanced automated crime analysis units within sophisticated departments.
13. To improve the capacity of agencies to conduct effective crime scene investigations.

Standards and Goals

This program area will in general address all of the police standards adopted by the Utah Task Force on Police Standards and Goals.

Implementation

Five to seven projects will be funded to a variety of combinations of agencies to test the feasibility of contract law enforcement. Other existing or new contractual arrangements not funded by UCCJA will also be studied. (Obj. 1)

Several projects will be funded to state or local agencies to provide specialized equipment and training to improve their capacity to fight organized crime. (Obj. 2)

A needs assessment study will be conducted and initial manpower hired and equipment purchased to begin the transition to a state forensic crime lab. (Obj. 3)

One project will be funded to link in the highband radio system from Mt. Tabby to Vernal. (Obj. 4)

A project will be funded which provides staff support to the major law enforcement professional organizations. (Obj. 5,6,7, and 11)

One project will be funded to a university security force to interdict the illicit manufacture of illegal drugs. (Obj. 8)

Several projects will be funded to hire and equip various kinds of specialists such as felony officers, narcotics officers, etc. (Obj. 9)

A project will be funded to encourage members of the criminal justice system in a region to exchange information and discuss attitudes and ideas (Obj. 10)

A project will be funded to provide 24-hour coverage to an area which does not currently have it. (Obj. 11)

Two projects will be funded to major metro agencies for computerized crime analysis units. (Obj. 12)

At least one project will be funded to establish a crime scene investigation unit in a medium - sized department. (Obj. 13)

Subgrant Data

All local police departments and sheriff offices, individually and in groups, all state law enforcement agencies, all state law enforcement professional organizations, and the state Department of Public Safety and its subdivisions will be eligible for funding. Subgrants will range in amounts from \$500 to \$108,000 each.

Budget

Part C Block Request	\$ 244,000
Part E Block Request	0
State Support	9,000
Local Support	29,000
Other Support	90,000
Program Total	372,000
Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/Local	
Prior Funding (program began in 1976)	\$1,471,000

For 519 reporting \$244,000 is for Enforcement. Other Support consists of \$35,000 from discretionary* funds and \$90,000 from reprogrammed funds. Of Part C amount \$37,000 is for state projects and \$207,000 is for local projects. *not included in total (tentative amount)

Evaluation

All local projects which are designed to directly reduce a given crime or set of crimes within a given geographical area will include within the grant design a system for gathering and analyzing data in these areas: (1) changes in number of crimes reported, (2) changes in number of arrests made, (3) changes in clearance rates, and (4) changes in conviction rates. This design has proved effective in measuring both overall success in crime reduction and the relative success of individual projects.

Each statewide project will be designed to improve a specific aspect of the total law enforcement system. Therefore, evaluation systems included therein will differ in details but will all be designed to measure the relative attainment of specific objectives.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: COURTS, PROSECUTION, DEFENSE

B. Program Area: Prosecution

Problems to be met

Prosecutors offices in Utah have traditionally been a training ground for young attorneys as they enter the private practice of law. This factor has resulted in an increasing turnover rate from year to year. This points to the fact that there exists continual training and service needs to meet inexperienced deficiencies and at the same time attempt to professionalize prosecution statewide.

Dissemination of pertinent information on new case holdings, both state and federal in important points of law and other prosecutorial areas of interest is continually needed.

Improved coordination between prosecutors and other segments of the criminal justice system and the legislature is necessary.

Standard procedures for record management are lacking system - wide often resulting in inaccurate statistics in areas such as case dispositions, dismissals, and pleadings.

A continuing problem exists in identifying and effectively prosecuting the offender whose criminal history indicates a repeated commission of serious offenses.

Prosecution and justice system personnel are in need of additional expertise in dealing with various forms of organized and major fraudulent crimes. State law and local ordinances need review, updating, and reform to better equip prosecution in dealing with these varieties of crimes.

Objectives

1. Provide through the Statewide Association of Prosecutors continued training to prosecutors via publication and distribution of information, conferences, and technical assistance. Continue to keep prosecutors informed of changes in criminal law, both substantive and procedural as they occur within the state both through legislative enactment and judicial decisions.

2. To continue to further the cause of career prosecution objectives with correspondingly adequate salary levels thereby attempting to reduce the turnover rate of County Prosecutors.

3. To obtain legislative approval for a statewide association to represent the interests of prosecutors statewide and provide necessary training and services.

4. To implement in select county prosecutor offices model case management systems to improve statistical capabilities and office management procedures.

5. Establish in a major prosecutor office a career criminal unit with capabilities to systematically identify offenders who meet such criteria. This activity will concentrate on reducing the percentage of career criminals, increasing conviction rate on pleas to the highest offense charged, and reduce the average time involved from arrest to disposition.

6. To continue the support of established prosecution units in the identification, investigation, and prosecution of sophisticated economic crime.

Standards and Goals

This program area will continue the implementation of Judicial Systems Prosecution standards 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, and 3.8. These standards establish selection and training criteria for prosecutors, education training and service needs of prosecutors, prosecutor investigative capabilities, statewide prosecutor associations, and prosecuting organized crime.

Implementation

A major effort in this program area will be the continued support of the Statewide Association of Prosecutors. This organization, created in 1973, was established to provide service and training and act as a liaison to coordinate other prosecutorial activities from City to County State Offices as well as with legislative bodies.

Continued support in 1979 of the Salt Lake County Attorney Major Fraud Unit will occur. This unit will continue their focus on developing a comprehensive data base to include case statistics and intelligence information, providing training to increase proficiency in investigations and prosecution of complex economic crimes, secure a higher conviction rate in such offenses, generate increased cooperation between all resource and referral agencies, and provide a public awareness program

Identifying schemes and illegal operations revealed through unit investigations.

The establishment of a career criminal unit in the Weber County Attorney's Office will be an additional 1979 priority. This will enable prosecution personnel to more effectively deal with habitual criminals. Development of an automated management information system capability will be an additional resource utilized to enhance unit operations.

Subgrant Data

Projects in this program area are anticipated from the Statewide Association of Prosecutors, the Salt Lake County Attorney's Office, and the Weber County Attorney's Office. These agencies will apply for three separate grants within the funding range of \$20,000 to \$85,000.

Budget

Part C Block Request	\$107,000
Part E Block Request	0
State Support	5,000
Local Support	11,000
Other Support	28,000
Project Total	<u>\$151,000</u>

Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/Local

Prior Funding \$400,915

For 519 reporting, \$75,000 is for adjudication and \$32,000 is for systems support. Other support is comprised of \$28,000 of reprogrammed funds. Of the Part C amount, \$31,000 is for State Projects and \$76,000 is for local projects.

Evaluation

All grants will have an evaluation design formulated by the evaluation section of UCCJA.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: COURTS, PROSECUTION, DEFENSE

B. Program area; Courts

Problems to be Met

The following needs are consistent with the Annual Judicial Plan for the Utah Judiciary 1977 - 1979, and are listed among the most important challenges facing trial courts in Utah:

A new statewide limited jurisdiction circuit court is effective July 1, 1978, eliminating de-novo appeals. There is a need to provide support for post implementation training and other activities associated with the new circuit court.

Amendments to the 1977 Circuit Court Act (which established a statewide limited jurisdiction circuit court manned by law-trained judges) to correct unanticipated legal and procedural problems are needed.

A non judicial staff personnel system is necessary. In order to provide data necessary to support the system a personnel study of the trial courts staff is required.

A trial court executive program has been implemented in all but one of the states seven judicial districts/ Full state funding is being phased in (as of July 1, 1978 Districts 2, 4 and 6) however support is needed to continue the remaining districts.

Training for judges and court support personnel is a continuing need.

Maintaining judges salaries comparable to states of similar size, and to keep pace with the cost of living is a primary need.

There has been a long standing need to analyze the physical facility needs, and adequacy of library facilities for the trial courts.

An amendment to the Judges Retirement Act. is of high priority to make it compatible with recent amendments to the Utah State Employees Retirement Act.

Court transcription procedures are in need of upgrading in high volume District and Circuit Courts.

Objectives

1. Provide support for a post implementation circuit court workshop.

2. Support legislation to maintain judges salaries at competitive levels, update the Judges Retirement Act, and eliminate legal and procedural vagaries in the 1977 Circuit Court Act.

3. Support development of a non judicial staff personnel study to be conducted by an expert in personnel administration. The study will hopefully lead to an independant trial courts personnel policy.

4. Continue funding for the Trial Court Executives in four of Utah's seven Judicial Districts.

5. Continue to support the concept of adequate training for all judges to facillitate the highest level of professionalism among the state's judiciary.

6. Provide funds to enable a statewide physical facilities and library study of trial court needs. Adequate space and equipment for the courts is a primary concern.

7. Continue to work on the question of what is an adequate caseload for judges. A statewide policy may not be possible as local conditions within judicial jurisdictions determine caseload levels.

8. Examine the feasibility of utilizing automated court transcription devices in select district and circuit courts.

Standards and Goals

The courts program area will promote fulfillment of standards 13.1, 13.2, 13.5, 1.3, 1.5, and 11.1 - 11.4. These standards apply to the automation of court case flow, legal research and court case flow management elements and goals; the compensation of judges in their education; the courts and the public; and court administration.

Implementation

In 1979, continued support is planned for the District Court Executives not yet funded by state appropriation. The Seventh Judicial District still lacks a full time court executive. This activity will be a major priority in this funding year.

A post circuit court implementation workshop will be held in November 1978. The workshop will be used to alleviate problems which arise in the system during the first four months of operation.

Funds will be used to develop a non judicial personnel system similar to those presently operating in Idaho and Colorado. The goal is to have a new system implemented by July 1, 1979.

A project will be initiated to analyze the physical facility needs of the states trial court system, and to determine the adequacy of current court libraries.

Legislation will be supported during the 1979 State Legislature to upgrade judges salaries, make the judges retirement system compatible with the Utah State Employees Retirement Act, and affect amendments to the 1977 Circuit Court Act to correct unanticipated legal and procedural inconsistencies in the Act.

Training of judges will continue under the auspices of the State Court Administrator. Training will include both in-state and out-of-state education courses and seminars.

Implement on a pilot basis in a select District Court an automated court transcription system. Evaluation of this system will be utilized to examine the feasibility of implementing similar systems in additional district and circuit courts.

Subgrant Data

Projects in this program area are anticipated from select circuit and district courts under the direction of the Office of Court Administrator and the Judicial Planning Committee. It is estimated that there will be eight subgrants ranging in amounts from \$7,500 to \$45,000.

Budget

Part C Block Request	\$ 144,000
Part E Block Request	0
State Support	15,000
Local Support	6,000
Other Support	38,000
Program Total	203,000
Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/Local	
Prior Funding	589,590

For 519 reporting \$144,000 is for adjudication. Other support is made up of \$38,000 reprogrammed funds and \$30,000*1978 underrun funds. Of the Part C amount \$98,000 is for state projects and \$46,000 is for local projects. (*not included in program or other support totals.)

Evaluation

Each subgrant awarded to the trial courts will have an evaluation component designed jointly by the evaluation section of UCCJA and the planning staff of the State Court Administrator. All evaluations of court projects will be conducted in communication and cooperation with the State Court Administrator's office.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: JUVENILE JUSTICE

B. Program Area: Prevention and Diversion

Problem to be Met

Subgrants awarded under this program area will be designed to solve these problems:

1. The total number of referrals to Juvenile Court has been increasing since 1969.
2. Juvenile crime continues to increase both in numbers and severity of crime.
3. Juvenile crimes in and around schools continue to be a major problem.

Objectives

The goal of this program area is to develop and support programs that divert juvenile status offenders from juvenile institutions, that work at helping youthful offenders and their families identify and solve their problems, and that reduce the number of crimes committed by juveniles. This will be accomplished by:

- a. Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies.
- b. Developing and supporting youth service bureaus.
- c. Developing alternatives to juvenile institutions.

Standards and Goals

UCCJA Corrections Standard 4.1, "Role of Police in Intake Decisions" will be affected by this program area. Implementation of the following ULEPC standards and recommendations will contribute to the goals of this program area:

Community Crime Prevention Recommendation 5.1, Use of Recreation to Prevent Delinquency.

Judicial System Standard 8.1, Family Court and Juvenile Diversion.

Corrections Standard 4.2, Juvenile Intake Services.

Corrections Chapter 5, Youth Service Bureaus

Implementation

Police and sheriff office youth bureaus, officers who are specially trained in juvenile-related matters serving multiple jurisdictions, and other programs that will divert status offenders from the juvenile justice system or reduce juvenile-related crimes will be supported. Projects that have shown a significant impact toward the objective of this program area will be considered for refunding for up to three years. The program area will continue to be supported from five to seven years for approximately \$400,000 annually.

Subgrant Data (Omnibus Crime Control Funds)

Applications will be accepted from police agencies that have over five sworn officers, regional juvenile law enforcement efforts, the Division of Family Services and other agencies who can meet the objectives of this program. There will be 10 to 15 subgrants ranging from \$15,000 to \$170,000.

(Juvenile Justice Act Funds)

Division of Family Services or contracting agencies that provide family crisis intervention counseling to troubled youth and their families will be supported. There will be from 2 to 4 subgrants ranging from \$30,000 to \$70,000. Project periods will normally be limited to 12 months, with possible support available for a total of three years.

Budget

Part C	306,000
Part E	0
JJDP	188,000
State Support	13,000
Local Support	31,000
Other Support	93,000

Program Total \$ 631,000

Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/Local
(Omnibus Funds)

100% Federal (JJDP Funds)

Prior Funding 350,000

* For 519 Reporting \$216,000 is for Enforcement, \$278,000 is for Juvenile Prevention. Other support is made up of \$93,000 reprogrammed funds. Of Part C amount, \$90,000 is for state projects, \$216,000 is for local projects.

Evaluation

Almost all projects that have received support under this program area have been evaluated by UCCJA Planning and Evaluation Unit. It is anticipated that the information collected for individual project evaluations will be reviewed and combined to form a program evaluation in the near future.

Subgrantees are required to maintain records and data relevant to the grants' goals and objectives for evaluation to be conducted by project administrators and UCCJA Office of Evaluation. Information from the Juvenile Court Annual Report will also be used.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: JUVENILE JUSTICE

B. Program Area: Juvenile Community Based

Problems to be Met

Utah has taken the attitude that as many children as possible should be placed in community based programs rather than incarcerated in a juvenile institution. Until 1977, available community based alternatives to incarceration were developed on a random, uncoordinated basis. During 1977 a planning effort was begun. One of the results of this planning effort was the development of seven new alternatives which began operation in January and February 1978. The population at the Youth Development Center declined from 166 in July 1977 to 100 in July 1978.

Aftercare services for children released from the Youth Development Center and residential community based programs are inadequate. There are inadequate resources to allow children ordered by a Juvenile Court Judge to pay restitution to earn the money to pay the restitution in a community service program.

The Juvenile Court has no resources for temporary time out for probationers who are continuing to experience family crisis and turmoil without using detention and incarceration, which allows for little or no continuity and is punitive rather than therapeutic.

Residential treatment programs have no alternative but detention for youth who have a blow-up with staff or other youth.

Objectives

The goal of this program area is to divert children from the juvenile justice system where other resources are more appropriate and to provide the least restrictive treatment alternative possible for children in the juvenile justice system. Objectives for 1979 are:

1. To provide comprehensive juvenile correctional planning.
2. To develop and support programs that equip juveniles with behavior patterns that will allow them to function meaningfully and constructively in their community environments.
3. To develop group homes as alternatives to the institutions.

4. To develop other non-traditional residential programs for status and criminal offenders.
5. To develop non-residential alternatives to institutions.
6. To upgrade aftercare services for juvenile offenders released from residential programs and institutions.
7. To develop victim restitution programs which require the child to take responsibility for his criminal offenses.
8. To develop time-out programs for Juvenile Court probationers finding it difficult to adjust to family and community life.
9. To develop temporary time-out programs for youth placed in residential treatment programs that experience a blow-up with a staff member or other youth.

Standards and Goals

Programs awarded in this program area will contribute to the implementation of one or more of the following standards:

UCCJA Corrections:	Chapter 7, Community Resources for Corrections
	Standard 4.1, Role of Police in Intake Decisions
	Standard 4.2, Juvenile Intake Services
Police:	Standard 9.5, Juvenile Operations

Implementation

The Division of Family Services' comprehensive, community based alternatives planning effort will continue to be supported. Community based alternative programs, including aftercare, will be supported if they support the overall Division of Family Services' alternatives program. Innovative, non-traditional programs will have the highest priority for funding. Although group homes programs are the primary method of accomplishing the objectives of this program area, other methods will be used. Group home programs must fit within the Division of Family Services group home plan and be properly licensed. Private non-profit corporations will usually receive funds through the Division of Family Services, although they may also receive funds through

the Juvenile Court, where appropriate. The Juvenile Court victim restitution program will continue to be supported.

Subgrant Data (Omnibus Crime Control Funds)

Applications will be accepted from the Juvenile Court, Department of Social Services, local units of government, or any other agency that can meet the objectives of this program. One to eight subgrants, ranging from \$15,000 to \$166,000 are anticipated.

(Juvenile Justice Act Funds)

Applications will be accepted from state and local public agencies and private non-profit organizations that can provide programs that address Objectives 1 through 9. Funds available for this program area are \$200,000. From 2 to 5 subgrants are anticipated. Project periods will normally be limited to 12 months, with possible support available for a total of three years.

Budget

Part C	\$138,000
Part E	172,000
JJDP	198,000
State Support	30,000
Local Support	5,000
Other Support	37,000
Program Total	<u>\$580,000</u>

Ratio: 90% Federal Parts "C" and "E"; 100% JJDP.

For 519 reporting, \$473,000 is Juvenile Corrections and \$35,000 is System Support. Other support is made up of \$37,000 reprogrammed funds. Of Part C amount, \$110,000 is for state projects and \$28,000 is for local projects.

Evaluation

Past evaluations have modified both projects and the program area slightly.

Each subgrantee will be responsible for collecting and keeping data for future evaluations. Future evaluations will be conducted by the subgrantee, UCCJA, or an outside evaluator. Such evaluations will further modify this program area.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: JUVENILE JUSTICE

B. Program Area: Juvenile Institutions

Problems to be Met

There has been a realization that confinement in the Youth Development Center and detention centers can be avoided for most juveniles without significant loss of public protection. The principle for juveniles is to incarcerate or detain only when nothing else will do and then for as brief a period as possible. Average daily population at the Youth Development Center has generally been going down for the last six years. During fiscal year 1975-76, there were eight boys and eleven girls placed at the Youth Development Center for status offenses. One boy was committed for status offenses only.

The lack of juvenile detention facilities in many rural parts of the State is a major problem. With no local facility or program available, most rural communities are left with no alternative but to place juveniles in the local jail. If long periods of incarceration are required for a juvenile, he must be transported to the nearest detention center, which in many cases, is over two or three hours away by car.

Objectives

1. To eliminate the incarceration of status offenders at the Youth Development Center.
2. To develop alternative programs within the Youth Development Center.
3. To continue to reduce the number of status and non-offenders held in detention centers.
4. To develop adequate treatment programs in the detention centers.
5. To develop programs to address the problems of rural detention, including transportation of detainees.
6. To develop innovative community based facilities for less than 20 persons.

Standards and Goals

Projects awarded in this program area will contribute to the implementa-

tion of one or more of the standards in UCCJA Corrections Chapter 4, Juvenile Detention, and Chapter 11, The State Industrial School.

Implementation

The objectives of this program area will be met by encouraging the appropriate agencies to change policies, practices, and programs to contribute to these objectives and by offering funding to innovative programs that address the problems of rural detention.

Subgrant Data (Omnibus Crime Control Funds)

Applications from the Division of Family Services and county governments with a juvenile detention center would be considered if they meet the objectives of this program area. Wherever possible, they have been encouraged to use other sources of funds. One project for \$7,000 is anticipated this year. If additional funds become available and a project to meet the objectives of this program area, it will be considered for funding under this program.

(Juvenile Justice Act Funds)

Funds will be made available to counties or groups of counties or state agencies that develop programs to address Objectives #5 and #6. The amount available is \$393,750. Project periods will normally be limited to 12 months, with no continuation grants anticipated.

Budget

Part C	\$ 7,000
Part E	0
JJDP	393,750
State Support	7,000
Local Support	144,000
Other Support	2,000
Program Total	<u>\$553,750</u>

Ratio: 90% Federal Part "C"; 100% JJDP and
50% Federal for construction.

Prior Funding 0

For 519 reporting requirement, \$400,750 is Juvenile Corrections. Other support is made of \$2,000 from reprogrammed funds. All \$7,000 Part C is for a local project.

Evaluation

One CCJA evaluator is assigned to all five Juvenile Justice programs to assist in developing and implementing evaluation designs. Each subgrant will be required to collect information to meet the appropriate evaluation design.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: JUVENILE JUSTICE

B. Program Area: Facilities

Problem to be Met

The facilities available for maintaining juvenile police services, court functions, and detention of offenders are often inadequate. Construction or remodeling to provide adequate facilities is expensive. Many areas continue to use inadequate facilities because they do not have enough money to construct or remodel facilities to their needs. Federal money makes it possible for some jurisdictions to undertake major construction or remodeling programs. Some areas of the state are without juvenile detention facilities because of the cost; therefore, children are held in a local jail or lockup.

Objectives

The goal of this program area is to insure sufficient facilities for providing and maintaining police services, court functions, and detention of juvenile offenders. Objectives for 1979 are:

1. To assist and cooperate with the Counties or Associations of Counties in the development and upgrading of juvenile detention centers that meet the Division of Family Services' "Minimum Detention Standards".
2. To provide adequate courtroom space for the Juvenile Court in each county.

Standards and Goals

Implementation of this program will have a direct effect on the following UCCJA standards:

Judicial Systems 12.1, The Courthouse

Corrections 4.3, Juvenile Detention Center Planning

Corrections 8.1, Total System Planning

Information Systems 1.1, Coordination of Information Systems

Information Systems 1.2, State Role in Criminal Justice Information and Statistics

Implementation

Implementation will be through state agencies, regional councils, local units of government, and combinations of local governments that assure permanent and adequate post-construction financing. Grants will be awarded for constructing, modifying, and equipping permanent facilities for law enforcement, Juvenile Court, and detention needs.

1. **Courtroom Space:** The objective is to remodel and equip county courtrooms for Juvenile Court to meet present and future needs. Updating includes renovation or construction to provide adequate courtrooms and space for ancillary services. Adequate space for clerks, judges, bailiffs, attorneys, and other court personnel will increase the efficiency of the court system.
2. **Juvenile Detention:** The objective is to assist counties and the Division of Family Services to provide adequate juvenile detention facilities in all areas of the state. Juvenile detention centers and holding facilities serve several counties. Juvenile detention centers and holding facilities receiving support for construction or remodeling will meet the Division of Family Services' "Minimum Detention Standards".

Significant amounts of technical assistance have been provided in the planning of construction and remodeling of criminal justice facilities by UCCJA and LEAA. It has mainly been in the area of feasibility studies and architectural review. It is anticipated that similar requests for technical assistance will be requested in the development of future facilities to economically provide the proper type and size facility for a jurisdiction. LEAA requires a certification of compliance with national standards by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture at the University of Illinois for Part E construction projects, whether they have Part E money or not; therefore, technical assistance will be requested from them through LEAA in the future.

Subgrant Data

One project for \$5,000 to remodel and equip a Juvenile Court courtroom in a rural area is anticipated in 1979. If planning is completed for additional projects during 1979 and additional money is available, other applications may be accepted.

Prospective applicants for construction money must submit to UCCJA a preliminary proposal, with cost estimates and preliminary sketches, and a certification as to the applicant's inability to fund this construction locally. A project for the

construction of a facility will be considered only when a critical need is demonstrated, and the local governmental entity can show a lack of sufficient resources to fund such a facility. The subgrantee must also demonstrate capabilities in the establishment and maintenance of facilities and be able to provide the required professional staff and support for programs to be contained within the physical plant. Applicants must also comply with all LEAA and UCCJA special conditions requirements.

Budget (Omnibus Crime Control Funds)

Part C	0
Part E	0
State Support	0
Local Support	1,000
Other Support	5,000
Program Total	6,000
Ratio: 50% Federal, 50% State/Local	
Prior Funding	0

For 519 Reporting, \$5,000 is Juvenile System Support. Other support is made up of \$5,000 reprogrammed funds.

Evaluation

There has been an informal review of the juvenile justice facilities, but no formal evaluation of them. The Division of Family Services evaluates each juvenile detention center and detention holding facility annually for facility and program adequacy. Evaluation will probably continue to be conducted in this manner, with the possibility of the development of formal surveys of police and jail judicial space. The results of any evaluation effort will be used in further development of program efforts.

- A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: UPGRADING PERSONNEL
- B. Program Area: Juvenile Justice Training

Problem to be Met

Most juvenile justice personnel in Utah are unable to meet UCCJA Corrections Standard 3.10, "Staff Development". Training is generally seen as a luxury and not enough money is allocated for it in regular budgets.

Objectives

The objective of this program area is for all juvenile justice agencies to be able to meet UCCJA Corrections Standard 3.10, "Staff Development". Of primary importance is training for law enforcement officers working with juveniles, all juvenile court staff, detention center and holding facility staff, Youth Development Center staff, group home staffs, and aftercare workers.

Standards and Goals

The goal of this program area is to meet UCCJA Corrections Standard 3.10, "Staff Development". Most of the UCCJA Corrections Standards could be considered part of the curriculum of a juvenile justice training effort.

Implementation

Applicant agencies will develop and refine their basic and inservice training programs to meet the objective of this program. Subgrants that provide a total training program for all employees of an agency will receive priority over one-time, short-term training programs for a limited number of persons. Applicant agencies may develop training programs themselves or contract with competent outside training agencies to develop all or part of a training program for their agency. Top priority will be given to training for newly developed programs in the Juvenile Community Based program area.

Subgrant Data

Applications may be accepted from the Division of Family Services, Juvenile Court, POST, and other agencies that can meet the objectives of

this program area. No grants are expected this year, since Title XX and state appropriated funds are expected to meet the needs. However, if additional funds become available, additional training efforts may be funded.

Budget

Part C	0
Part E	0
State Support	0
Local Support	0
Other Support	0
Program Total	0

Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/
Local

Prior Funding 25,979

Evaluation

Subgrantees will be requested to maintain appropriate data for an evaluation by UCCJA. Standards for training as established by UCCJA will be used as a primary source to evaluate effectiveness.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: REHABILITATION

B. Program Area: Adult Institutions

Problem to be Met

This program area is designed to address the following problems:

1. Too many people incarcerated.
2. Recidivism is too high.
3. Inadequate jail programs.

Objectives

The goals of this program area are to reduce the percentage of people returned to prison on a parole violation by 5 percent by 1981 from 31 percent in 1973, and to reduce the percentage of people in prison on parole violation from 21.3 percent in 1973 to 19.3 percent in 1978. Objectives for 1978 are:

1. To assist in the establishment of a statewide coordinated women's offender program to reduce by 25 percent those served by the program who were released and returned to confinement.
2. To establish programs in the prison and jails, such as work and educational release, counseling, recreation, and social services, in order to reduce the recidivism rate (return to jail on a new charge) of persons released from a jail or lockup.
3. To establish minimum jail standards and guidelines for the maintenance and operation of jails and lockups.

Standards and Goals

UCCJA Corrections Chapter 9, "The Prison", will be used as the standards to be met in programs for The Prison. Implementation of UCCJA Corrections

Chapter 7, "Community Resources for Corrections", will contribute to the objectives of this program area.

Implementation

This program area will address the following three sub-programs:

1. **Intake and Diagnostic Services:** The Division of Corrections has developed a diagnostic unit at the prison for regular commitments, probations and parole violations, and 90-day diagnostic commitments. The objective of this program is to give support to the institutional classification system and to provide judges with information beyond a pre-sentence request for sentencing.
2. **Prison Programs:** A planned approach of analyzing the now existing industry at the Prison, and recommending a future course of action.
3. **Jail Programs:** This sub-program will support the development of full time coverage in small jails and the establishment of programs such as work release, educational release, counseling, recreation, and other social services where the need is identified.

Subgrant Data

The Division of Corrections (i.e., Utah State Prison), Division of Family Services, and local units of government may apply for funds under this program area. If money becomes available, grants totaling \$30,000 will be accepted.

Budget

Part C	0
Part E	0
State Support	0
Local Support	0
Other Support	0
Program Total	0

Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/Local

Prior Funding

\$231,000

Evaluation

Most of the evaluation of projects in this program area have been conducted by UCCJA. Discretionary projects have been evaluated by LEAA. Some projects have been evaluated by outside evaluators--mainly the Department of Social Services Office of Evaluation and Quality Control. These evaluations have shown projects funded to be generally worthwhile with specific recommendations to improve the project. Evaluations on future projects will be evaluated by UCCJA, outside evaluators, or LEAA if it is a discretionary project. Subgrantees will be expected to collect and keep the necessary data.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: REHABILITATION

B. Program Area: Adult Community Based

Problem to be Met

The workload of adult community based programs has tripled in the last five years. The workload of probation and parole agents increased 92% from 1972 to 1974, while the number of agents increased from 32 to 61. The number of pre-sentence investigations have increased from 332 felony and 649 misdemeanants in 1972 to 543 felony and 1,347 misdemeanor pre-sentence investigations per month. Both these figures are over double the American Correctional Association recommended maximums. The existing beds in community treatment centers are not distributed to the best advantage by sex or location. Recidivism rates are too high. The responsibility for development of pre-trial services is unclear, and there is no central coordination of the existing programs. There are no statewide statistics on this program.

Objectives

The general goal of this program area is to reduce the recidivism among adult offenders by providing alternatives to incarceration and improving the reintegration into society process of persons under the sentence to state and county correctional systems. Objectives for 1979 are:

1. To provide a women's halfway house on the Wasatch Front.
2. To reduce average supervision caseloads to 100 units per probation and parole officer per month.
3. To separate pre-sentence investigation caseloads from supervision caseloads where feasible.
4. To reduce the average number of pre-sentence investigations to 30 per probations and parole officer per month.
5. To develop new approaches and programs for community based and community oriented residential care for offenders.
6. To review current formal release-on-own-recognizance programs and develop additional programs. Where a formal release-on-own-recognizance program exists, 44% of all persons released from jail will be released-on-own-recognizance.

Standards and Goals

The projects supported by this program area will help implement UCCJA Corrections Standard on Probation (Chapter 6) and Community Resources for Corrections (Chapter 7). UCCJA Community Crime Prevention Standards concerning Programs for Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment and Prevention (Chapter 1) and Programs for Employment (Chapter 3) would be partially implemented by this program area.

Implementation

During 1979, UCCJA will support programs in the following areas:

1. Probation and Parole Services: This effort is to create a matrix of comprehensive probation and parole services throughout the state. An array of services will be offered, including pre-sentence investigations to the courts, recommendations to the courts of alternatives to sentencing, diagnostic evaluation, individual and group counseling, and referral services. This sub-program serves misdemeanor and felony offenders.
2. Residential Community Treatment Programs: This sub-program effort provides residential treatment in a community based setting as an alternative to the prison or jail. These programs provide integrated treatment and support services, such as group therapy, individual counseling, job training, program staff, while other services are provided through cooperative agreements with another agency. Several such programs have been supported in the past and have been integrated into the Division of Corrections regular budget. This program effort would provide an additional 25 to 75 beds for such services.
3. Release-on-own-Recognizance: This sub-program provides for the development of formal pre-trial release-on-own-recognizance programs. These programs make it possible to release-on-own-recognizance some people who can't pay money for bail or bondsman. Some people are released-on-own-recognizance under supervision. UCCJA will complete a statewide survey of such programs during 1978 to establish the location and extent of each program for future planning in this area.

Subgrant Data

Applications will be accepted from local units of government, the Division of Family Services, and the Division of Corrections. If discretionary funds become available, approximately \$500,000 will be sought for continued expansion of this program area. It is expected that there will be two to five subgrants ranging from \$15,000 to \$150,000. Discretionary applications for implementation of at least two community based facilities will be sought to relieve overcrowding at U.S.P. They will range from \$150,000 to \$350,000.

Budget

Part C	252,000
Part E	0
State Support	21,000
Local Support	15,000
Other Support	71,000
Program Total	359,000

Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/
Local

Prior Funding 515,000

* For 519 Reporting 252,000 is for Corrections. Other support is made up of 71,000 reprogrammed funds. Of part C amount 146,000 is for state projects, 106,000 is for local projects.

Evaluation

Evaluation has been completed by UCCJA, the subgrantee agency, and outside evaluators on a project by project and sub-program area basis. Generally, this evaluation has shown the activities funded to be worthwhile; and the programs have been slightly modified and expanded to other areas of the state. Future evaluation will be conducted by UCCJA, the subgrantee agency, or an outside evaluator as a part of the subgrant. Data Collection will be the subgrantee's responsibility. This program area will be modified based on the evaluations of projects awarded in the past.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: FACILITIES

B. Program Area: Facilities

Problem to be Met

The facilities available for maintaining police services, court functions, and detention of offenders are often inadequate. Construction or remodeling to provide adequate facilities is expensive. Many cities and counties continue to use inadequate facilities because they do not have enough money to construct or remodel facilities to their needs. Federal money makes it possible for some jurisdictions to undertake major construction or remodeling programs. Some areas of the state are without juvenile detention facilities because of the cost; therefore, children are held in a local jail or lockup.

Objectives

The goal of this program area is to insure sufficient facilities for providing and maintaining police services, court functions, and detention of offenders. Plans to accomplish this goal will be reviewed, revised, and adopted with a timetable for its development by January 1980. This will include a timetable for the development of guidelines for each service contained in a regional service center. Objectives for 1979 are:

1. To provide funds for physical plant improvement and replacement in regional service centers based upon the UCCJA construction policy adopted in 1972.
2. To assist and cooperate with the Division of Family Services in the development and upgrading of juvenile detention centers that meet the Division of Family Services' "Minimum Detention Standards".
3. To provide adequate office space for city, county, and state law enforcement agencies.
4. To provide adequate courtroom space for district courts in each county.
5. To provide an adequate county holding facility in each county that does not have a regional service center.

Standards and Goals

Implementation of this program will have a direct effect on the following UCCJA standards:

Judicial Systems 12.1, The Courthouse

Corrections 4.3, Juvenile Detention Center Planning

Corrections 8.1, Total System Planning

Corrections 8.9, Jail and Lockup Evaluation and Planning

Information Systems 1.1, Coordination of Information Systems

Information Systems 1.2, State Role in Criminal Justice Information and Statistics

Implementation

Implementation will be through state agencies, regional councils, local units of government, and combinations of local governments that assure permanent and adequate post-construction financing. Grants will be awarded for constructing, modifying, and equipping permanent facilities for law enforcement, court, and detention needs.

During 1979, support will be given to:

1. Regional Criminal Justice Service Centers: These will be located in selected areas and will serve several counties and cities. Service centers would focus on combining into a centralized complex agencies and services which would best serve the community through centralization. Space for the following functions could be included: correctional detention, adult probation and parole, corrections and information systems control stations, and office space for local, county, and, if possible, state law enforcement agencies, etc.
2. Short-term Detention Facilities: The objective is to provide an adequate short-term detention facility in each county. Each facility would offer adequate office space, kitchen, and jailing facilities. Wherever possible, the existing county jail facility would be updated, remodeled, and/or expanded rather than constructing a new facility.

3. Office Space for City, County, and State Law Enforcement Agencies, Excluding the Jail Space: The objective is to add on, remodel, and update county and state law enforcement office space to meet present and future operational needs.
4. Courtroom Space: The objective is to remodel and update county courtrooms to meet present and future needs. Updating includes renovation or construction to provide adequate courtrooms and space for ancillary services. Adequate space for clerks, judges, bailiffs, attorneys, and other court personnel will increase the efficiency of the court system.
5. Juvenile Detention: The objective is to assist counties and the Division of Family Services to provide adequate juvenile detention facilities in all areas of the state. Juvenile detention centers and holding facilities serve several counties. Juvenile detention centers and holding facilities receiving support for construction or remodeling will meet the Division of Family Services' "Minimum Detention Standards".

There will continue to be support for this program area in the foreseeable future as one or more construction or remodeling projects will be either in the planning stages or implemented every year. Since there is a minimum of one year lead time on construction for planning, environmental impact studies, etc., it is anticipated that the amount of money allocated for this program area will vary from nothing to thousands of dollars in any given year. It is anticipated that during the next three years approximately \$500,000 will be required.

Significant amounts of technical assistance have been provided in the planning of construction and remodeling of criminal justice facilities by UCCJA and LEAA. It has mainly been in the area of feasibility studies and architectural review. It is anticipated that similar requests for technical assistance will be requested in the development of future facilities to economically provide the proper type and size facility for a jurisdiction. LEAA requires a certification of compliance with national standards by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture at the University of Illinois for Part E construction projects, whether they have Part E money or not; therefore, technical assistance will be requested from them through LEAA in the future.

During 1974 and 1975, a significant amount of technical assistance was provided by UCCJA, in addition to technical assistance requested and received from LEAA, for feasibility studies and planning of one regional criminal justice center, two jails, and one juvenile detention center. It is anticipated that a grant will be submitted for at least one, and maybe all, of these facilities in the near future. It is also anticipated that future technical assistance requests will result in a

request for UCCJA funds under this program area if construction or remodeling is indicated.

Subgrant Data.

Requests for funds are expected for one or more of the following facilities that have been in the planning stages during the past three years. One regional criminal justice center, two county jails, or one juvenile detention center. Grant awards will be to county units of government. Subgrants are expected to range from \$1,000 to \$100,000 when money becomes available.

The prospective applicants must submit to UCCJA a preliminary proposal, with cost estimates and preliminary sketches, and a certification as to the applicant's inability to fund this construction locally. A project for the construction of a facility will be considered only when a critical need is demonstrated, and the local governmental entity can show a lack of sufficient resources to fund such a facility. The subgrantee must also demonstrate capabilities in the establishment and maintenance of facilities and be able to provide the required professional staff and support for programs to be contained within the physical plant. Applicants must also comply with all LEAA and UCCJA special conditions requirements.

Budget

Part C	15,000
Part E	0
State Support	0
Local Support	5,000
Other Support	5,000
Program Total	25,000
Ratio: 50% Federal, 50% State/ Local (Construction)	
Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% Local Feasibility Studies	
Prior Funding and Architectural Fees	\$678,000

* For 519 Reporting \$15,000 is for Corrections. Other support is made up of \$5,000 reprogrammed funds. Of part C amount 15,000 is for local projects.

If planning is completed for additional projects during 1979 and discretionary money for construction becomes available, applications will be submitted for between \$150,000 and \$300,000 each.

Evaluation

There have been several statewide surveys of Utah jails and lockups by LEAA and UCCJA. Most have asked questions concerning the facility. Based upon this information, UCCJA has developed its policy on construction of jails and lockups. Although there has been no formal evaluation of the space set aside for police and judicial functions, UCCJA has visited most of them. The Division of Family Services evaluates each juvenile detention center and detention holding facility annually for facility and program adequacy. Evaluation will probably continue to be conducted in this manner, with the possibility of the development of formal surveys of police and judicial space. The results of any evaluation effort will be used in further development of program efforts.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: UPGRADING PERSONNEL

B. Program Area: Corrections Training

Problem to be Met

Most correctional personnel in Utah are unable to meet UCCJA Corrections Standard 3.10, "Staff Development". Training is generally seen as a luxury, and not enough money is allocated for it in regular budgets. The objectives for 1979 are part of a phased effort to bring all correctional agencies up to the point where all their employees meet Corrections Standard 3.10.

Objectives

The goal of this program area is to meet UCCJA Corrections Standard 3.10, "Staff Development". Objectives for 1978 are:

1. To provide 40 hours executive training for 15 top management personnel and 50 middle management personnel in correctional agencies.
2. To provide 20 hours inservice training for at least 35 adult probation and parole agents.
3. To provide at least 8 hours inservice training for half the Division of Corrections support personnel.
4. To provide at least 16 hours inservice training for half the community treatment program personnel.
5. To sponsor three jailor training sessions for 20 persons each.
6. To develop a curriculum for inservice training for jailors and correctional officers.
7. To provide 40 hours inservice training to at least half the Juvenile Court personnel.
8. To provide 50 hours inservice training for 45 juvenile detention center personnel.

Standards and Goals

The goal of this program area is to meet UCCJA Corrections Standard 3.10, "Staff Development". Most of the UCCJA Corrections Standards could be considered part of the curriculum of a correctional training effort.

Implementation

Applicant agencies will develop and refine their basic and inservice training programs to meet the objectives of this program. Subgrants that provide a total training program for all employees of an agency will receive priority over one-time, short-term training programs for a limited number of persons. Applicant agencies may develop training programs themselves or contract with competent outside training agencies to develop all or part of a training program for their agency.

Subgrant Data

Applications may be accepted from the Division of Corrections, Division of Family Services, Juvenile Court, POST, UPOA, and other agencies that can meet the goals and objectives of this program area. One or two grants ranging from \$12,000 to \$50,000 are anticipated.

Budget

Part C	16,000
Part E	0
State Support	2,000
Local Support	0
Other Support	0
Program Total	18,000
Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/ Local	
Prior Funding	145,000

* For 519 Reporting, 16,000 is for system support. Of part C amount 16,000 is for state projects.

Evaluation

This program area and the subgrants will be evaluated by the subgrantees. Subgrantees will be requested to maintain data that is applicable to evaluations. Standards for training as established by UCCJA will be used as a primary source of effectiveness on evaluations.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: INFORMATION SYSTEMS

B. Program Area: Law Enforcement Information System

Problems to be Met

A systemwide capability to statistically track individual offenders through the entire criminal justice process and accumulate accurate statistics on those processes is not completely operational. Further refinements and enhancements to the system are necessary in order to provide comprehensive offender based transactions statistical data to criminal justice planners, administrators and legislators.

Upgrading records system capabilities in small and medium sized law enforcement agencies to generate reliable offense and arrest information is necessary.

Law enforcement agencies are in need of increased statistical and management data capabilities in their operations to support planning functions within their departments.

Efforts to coordinate the collection and analysis on a statewide basis of management and administrative statistical information to facilitate the criminal justice system planning process are under way, however additional development in this area is necessary.

Currently there is not statewide repository for storing and disseminating information on those outstanding warrants of arrest which are not included in the National Crime Information Center system. Various local departments maintain such information on an agency by agency or regional basis, however dissemination is generally limited to those jurisdictions from which the warrant originated. This oftentimes results in an individual being released from one jurisdiction when in fact other agencies may have an outstanding warrant on that individual.

As law enforcement information system development progresses, increased research data and resource information becomes available to user agencies. The capability to insure that this information

is extracted from the system and that continued resources are available to acquire analyze and disseminate such data is necessary

Operational procedures identified in the states criminal history privacy and security plan to provide that such information is collected, stored, disseminated in a manner to ensure completeness, accuracy, and security as well as to protect individual privacy require continued implementation efforts.

Mechanisms to provide more effective working relationships with State Legislative bodies are necessary in order to ensure ongoing support of law enforcement information systems having statewide impact.

Objectives

1. To continue implementation of a statewide statistical system for Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) information in the State Bureau of Criminal Identification.
2. To continue support of the state Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) and select districtwide data centers.
3. To complete statewide implementation of data capture systems in small and medium sized law enforcement agencies to provide comprehensive crime reporting information.
4. To generate offender based transaction statistics information, disseminating this information on a statewide basis and providing input into the national OBTS report.
5. To develop a warrants/wants system at the state level.
6. To prepare legislation responsive to ongoing support of operational criminal justice information systems having statewide impact.
7. To implement through legislative enactment and administrative action procedures identified in the states Criminal History Privacy and Security Plan.

Standards and Goals

The Law Enforcement Information Systems program area will continue the implementation of criminal justice information systems standards 1.2 - 1.3, 2.1 - 2.6, 3.3, 4.1 - 4.8, 5.1 - 5.8, 8.1 - 8.2.

These standards establish levels of jurisdictional coordination among law enforcement agencies; system operation procedures relative to quality of data, completeness, accuracy; separation and isolation of the complete criminal justice files; criteria for technical system designs; levels of systems security and privacy protection; management and information requirements for law enforcement agencies; legislation; and establishment of criminal justice users groups within the law enforcement area.

Implementation

A Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system designed to generate data required for state level statistics and local level management information is currently being implemented. Continued support in 1979 will provide uniform data on crime incidents, arrests, and related statistical, management, and trend data for use by agency administrators and for the preparation of state and national level statistical reports. In addition this effort will assist operational agencies in developing audit and quality control procedures in data capture, preparation, and submission. To satisfy internal agency record system needs and state UCR requirements, support will be provided to those agencies currently having no formal record system or those in need of refinement.

A Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) capability at the state level will support on a continuing basis the functions of analyzing, interpreting, and disseminating criminal justice statistical data for use by criminal justice system planners, administrators, and legislators. The SAC provides interpretation of data generated by statistical data basis, management administrative statistical data analysis, and a technical assistance capability relative to CDS module development. Continued support in 1979 of a Northern Utah Districtwide Data Center will provide increased capabilities in the area of management and statistical data flow and dissemination, operational agency analysis, crime analysis and program monitoring and evaluation. This operation will coordinate their activities with and provide data to the state SAC thereby expanding statistical, management and planning capability systemwide.

A technology transfer effort is currently under development to generate data requirements and design specifications to provide automated operational information capabilities in computer supported, medium size law enforcement agencies. Based upon the results of this pilot project, specifications will be provided to enable a systems transfer to jurisdictions of similar size with similar automated capabilities.

An additional 1979 priority will be the development of a statewide automated system for coordinating local outstanding warrants of arrest. It is anticipated that this effort will be operated and managed by the State Bureau of Criminal Identification.

Developmental efforts to enhance the Offender Based Transactions Statistics system will also be accomplished in 1979. This activity will provide the capability to generate additional management type information from the OBTS/CCH data base.

Subgrant Data

Projects in this program area are anticipated from city, county and state law enforcement agencies. It is expected that these agencies will apply for five separate grants within the funding range of \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Budget

Part C Block Request	\$ 45,000
Part E Block Request	0
State Support	18,000
Local Support	7,000
Other Support	145,000
Program Total	215,000
Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/Local	
Prior Funding	3,028.962

For 519 reporting \$45,000 is for Systems Support. Other support is made up of \$30,000 of reprogrammed funds, and \$115,000 of Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS) funds. Of the Part C amount \$20,000 is for state projects, and \$25,000 is for local projects.

Evaluation

Evaluation of the law enforcement information system program area in total will be based upon evaluation of each sub-system contained within that program area. The planning and evaluation section of UCCJA, the SAC staff and the information systems program staff, have and will continue to perform evaluations based on the relative attainment of specific objectives on sub-systems contained within this program area.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: INFORMATION SYSTEMS

B. Program area: Court Information System

Problems to be Met

A problem exists in the fact that both City & District Courts are required by 78-3-26, Utah Code Annotated, to advise the State court Administrators Office of the existing caseloads and other summary statistics. Currently statistics generated by both courts give a less than adequate statistical account of court related activities. Also reflect accurate information concerning reasons for court actions and or dispositions.

Information needs of state level judicial administration based upon a determination of functions performed and identification of specific identified. There is a need to improve both quality and quantity of court management information in order to increase the capability to provide internally controlled and generated judicial data.

Establishment of a manual court disposition reporting system is currently providing necessary dispositional data to support the Computerized Criminal History system. However, further developmental and coordination efforts are necessary to interface additional judicial input into the OBTS system. In Salt Lake County, where approximately 50% of all reportable dispositions in Utah occur, absence of an automated uniform system to report and record dispositions among the various court agencies continues to be a significant problem.

An additional problem exists with the collection of statistical and management data on civil cases. On a per case basis, the only information now provided is the name of the case, the attorneys involved, and trial dates. No information is currently provided on the number of continuances and motions. As for the overall court operation, little information is now provided and is not known how many at issue civil cases are pending by category or are being disposed of each year.

The jury operation is an area where there is so much time wasted and duplication of effort. In the larger metropolitan areas part of the operation is computerized and part is done manually. In order to provide accurate data such as the juror summons and jury panel lists for the courts, this operation needs to be significantly upgraded.

Objectives

1. To upgrade the quality, reliability, and timeliness of judicial statistics.
2. To supply management information for the functions performed by state level judicial administration.
3. To supply data required to support operational state systems such as OBTS/CCH as well as reporting to other criminal justice agencies and the public.
4. To provide information of operational value to trial courts and the state judicial council.
5. To upgrade jury utilization capabilities and operational procedures.

Standards and Goals

This program area will continue the implementation of criminal justice information system standards 1.1 - 1.3, 2.3 - 2.4, 2.6, 3.3, 4.2 - 4.8, 6.1 - 6.6, and 8.1 - 8.2. These standards establish levels of jurisdictional coordination; data collection; completeness and accuracy criteria; legislation; and the establishment of criminal justice user groups within judicial systems.

Implementation

Legislative approval has been given enabling the State of Utah to become an active participant in the State Judicial Information Systems, (SJIS) project. The State Judicial Council will oversee project development utilizing staff resources of the State Office of Court Administrator, the State Judicial Planning Committee, and State Data Processing. The initial project year will be primarily directed towards requirements analysis and conceptual and detailed system design. This effort will generate a system responsive to and supporting such functions as fiscal and personnel management, monitoring and supervision of judicial processes, standardized court reporting, allocation of resources, public accountability, research and development, relations with legislative and other governmental agencies, and special service needs and requirements. Interim systems development will include a refinement of data elements currently utilized in the present summary statistical system in both city and district courts and expansion of the system

to include statistical information on cases filed and disposed of by major categories in Justice of the Peace courts.

The manual court disposition reporting (CDR) system is now completely operational in each of the states 29 counties. Enhancements to that system occurring in 1979 will be the continued implementation of the JURISS project, an automated CDR system established in the 3rd Judicial District Court. In the 2nd Judicial District a system similar to JURISS will be developed to provide offender tracking, accounting, and calendaring and information. Both of these systems are intended to coordinate judicial statistical data flow among criminal justice agencies in the respective districts and to provide, OBTS/CCH input data to the state central repository

Subgrant Data

Projects in this program area are anticipated from the 2nd and 3rd Judicial District Courts and the State Office of Court Administrator. These agencies will apply for 3 separate grants within the funding range of \$25,000 to \$150,000.

Budget

Part C block Request	\$ 38,000
Part E Block Request	0
State Support	15,000
Local Support	10,000
Other Support	215,000
Program Total	278,000
Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/Local	
Prior Funding	297,379

For 519 reporting, \$38,000 is for system support. Other support is made up of \$65,000 1978 underrun funds and \$150,000 which is available for the SJIS first year application. Of the Part C amount, \$17,000 is for state projects; \$21,000 is for local projects.

Evaluation

Evaluation in the courts program area will be performed by staff personnel of the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration, Office of Court Administrator, and Judicial Planning Committee.

Evaluation criteria and recommendations developed by the State Judicial Information system (SJIS) project, under the direction of SEARCH GROUP, INC. will also be utilized in the evaluation process. Additionally, evaluation of the 2nd and 3rd District Court Information systems will be performed by users groups established by each subsystem as well as technical staff support from the Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW).

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: INFORMATION SYSTEMS

B. Program Area: Corrections Information System

Problems to be Met

Comprehensive planning and evaluation information is not currently being fully utilized by correctional administrators in spite of the large volume of information available. Development of a prototype master plan is necessary in order to illustrate how the system can be used more effectively.

Data relative to effective program evaluations, decision making processes, and management information are fragmented throughout the correctional system. Data files, reports, and operational procedures are not in a consistent format oriented towards management decisions and research regarding movement of offenders through the system.

Correctional input into the Offender Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History system is not yet operational.

Techniques to overcome problems associated with manual system intervention require implementation as do procedures to insure privacy and security of correctional information.

Objectives

1. To develop a comprehensive corrections information system master plan.
2. To operationalize the Offender Based State Corrections Information system (OBSCIS) software package in the Division of Corrections.
3. To interface the OBSCIS system with the OBTS/CCH-SYSTEM.
4. To provide the capability to coordinate the corrections data base with social service agencies and other agencies to the extent allowed by security and privacy requirements.

Standards and Goals

The corrections information system program area will continue the implementation of criminal justice information system standards 1.2 - 1.3, 2.3 - 2.4, 2.6, 3.3, 4.2 - 4.8, 7.1 - 7.7, 8.1 - 8.2. These standards establish levels of jurisdictional responsibilities system operation procedures; technical system design criteria; privacy and security; corrections management; research and evaluation, legislation, and establishment of criminal justice user groups in correctional agencies.

Implementation

Systems development within the Division of Corrections planning and research unit has provided a uniform data base for all correctional subsystems as well as compatible data collection forms. Development has included computer based research, case accounting, and inmate accounting systems.

In 1979 the Divisions of Corrections will be involved in the implementation of the Offender Based State Corrections Information System data base. The software package will be refined to meet the requirements of Utah's Correctional environment. Necessary hardware will be acquired to allow various correctional units to access the system from several remote locations. The system when operational will provide the following information: (1) Offender admissions and tracking information: (2) On-line inquiry to current budget information. (3) Performance indicators to determine the extent to which the divisions management objectives are being met: (4) Provide for the translation of data elements from OBSCIS formats into a format that will provide potential to utilize large statistical packages in order to maintain an extensive research capacity: (5) National reporting to the National Prisoners Statistics (Census Bureau), and the Uniform Parole Reports (NCCD): (6) An automated inmate accounting system: and (7) Warehouse inventory information and monitoring maintenance functions.

Subgrant Data

One project from the Divisions of Corrections is anticipated in this program area utilizing OBSCIS discretionary grant funds. This subgrant is expected to be for \$150,000.

Budget

Part C Block Request	0
Part E Block Request	0
State Support	15,000
Local Support	0
Other Support	150,000
Program Total	165,000
Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/Local	
Prior Funding	374,777

519 reporting is not applicable in this case as there are no Part C funds being utilized. The other support category is made up of \$150,000 of OBSCIS discretionary grant funds.

Evaluation

Program evaluation will be conducted by the Planning & Research Division of the Division of Corrections, the Planning & Evaluation Section of UCCJA, and the Information Systems staff of UCCJA.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: INFORMATION SYSTEMS

B. Program Area: Juvenile Information System

Problems to be Met

The increase in the number of cases processed each year by the Juvenile Court has caused additional storage and retrieval problems and increased personnel and supply costs. In order to accommodate existing and anticipated work load growth expansion of the juvenile information system terminal network is necessary.

In order to more effectively capture historical data, predict behavior, and analyze the effectiveness of rehabilitative programs at the Youth Development Center and specialized group homes an expansion of the existing juvenile information system is necessary. System maintenance and upgrading is required on a continuing basis.

Objectives

Major system objectives of the juvenile information system for 1979 include:

1. Expand the current terminal network system to the State Youth Development Center and one additional large volume group home.
2. Expand data based oriented research and statistical system capabilities.
3. Maintain and enhance the current operating system as appropriate.

Standards and Goals

This program area will involve the continued implementation of criminal justice information system standards 1.3, 2.6, 3.3, 4.2 - 4.8, 6.1 - 6.6, and 8.1 - 8.2. These standards establish levels of jurisdictional coordination; system operation procedures; technical system design criteria; privacy; and security considerations; court management, research and evaluation; legislation; and establishment of criminal justice user groups in the juvenile justice system.

Implementation

The JISPROFILE SYSTEM is currently supported via legislative appropriation. Expansion activities, however are not included within that appropriation. The 1979 funding effort will perform two primary functions:

1. Expand the juvenile information system terminal capability to rural areas to accomodate existing and anticipated workload growth,
2. Expansion of the juvenile network system to include specialized out of home placements of delinquent youth including group homes and the Youth Development Center. This system will provide those agencies with the following information: (a) Access to the statewide juvenile court record history system: (b) Booking form printing: (c) Daily population listing: (d) Regular statistical reports: (e) Notice of outstanding pickup orders: and (f) Current Legal Status.

Ongoing system maintenance and refinement of on-line and management information modules as well as data base expansion to reflect new system entries will also be provided in 1979.

Subgrant Data

One project is anticipated in this program area which will serve multiple juvenile justice agencies. This sub-grant is expected to be in the \$30,000 funding range.

Budget

Part C Block Request	\$ 30,000
Part E Block Request	0
State Support	20,000
Local Support	0
Other Support	0
Program Total	50,000
Ratio: 90% Federal, 10% State/Local	
Prior Funding	535,020

For 519 reporting 30,000 is for system support. Of the Part C amount \$30,000 is for state/local projects.

Evaluation

The JIS PROFILE project team is maintaining an ongoing evaluation of the on-line and management information modules to insure proper operational procedures and ongoing training requirements are being met. Additionally, evaluations will also be conducted by a JIS committee comprised of a representative of each participating juvenile justice agency, as well as UCCJA program staff.

A. FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

B. Program Area: Technical Assistance

Problems to be Met

There is a long standing need and interest in improving public purchasing by state and local governments. Lawyers, as well as public purchasing professionals see the problem in terms of modernizing the entire state and local procurement process--how purchasing is controlled (or not controlled), the expansion of "emergency purchase" authority to cover new and more sophisticated requirements beyond the scope of traditional sealed bidding, variations in contract terms and conditions, and the impact of "sovereign immunity" in many jurisdictions.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has had an interest in the program from the standpoint of cleaning up state and local purchasing as part of its efforts to combat "white collar" crime.

The Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration has a two-fold interest in improving public purchasing. First is a complete endorsement of the concern expressed in the preceding paragraphs. Second is the fact that the only apparent professional public procurement occurs in the large cities and counties along the Wasatch Front. The opportunity for "white collar" crime is very real.

UCCJA views the situation as one which requires a positive preventative approach.

Objectives

This program provides funding and technical assistance to the State of Utah to review, modify and adopt the Model Procurement Code for the state and local governments. The aim is to identify, analyze, and synthesize the best procurement practices and organizational concepts into a comprehensive Procurement Code for the State of Utah. The proposed Procurement Code would then be submitted to the State Legislature at the earliest possible session for approval and adoption.

Standards and Goals

The grant will aid in achieving management standards for all criminal justice agencies as well as government in general. The Procurement Code will also present another obstacle to "white collar" crime. This project also

addresses the Community Crime Prevention standard and goal concerning Government Procurement of Goods and Services.

Implementation

A "Pilot State Agreement" between the State of Utah and the American Bar Association Fund for Public Education will be prepared and authenticated by the parties thereto at the earliest possible date. Utah will then become a "Pilot State" as defined by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and the American Bar Association. The principal function of the "Pilot State" shall be:

- a. The taking of steps to surface the special procurement problems in the state.
- b. Taking special steps also to surface the local ideas for modernization of procurement in the state.
- c. To cooperate in putting on a special orientation and training course ("Colloquia Program") for procurement officials within the state.
- d. Draft a Model Procurement Code for the State; and
- e. Enact the new Procurement Code for the State of Utah.

Subgrant Data

One subgrant will be awarded to an agency of state government. The grant will be approximately \$70,000 including state buy-in.

Budget

Part C Block	\$ 13,000
Part E Block	0
State Support	10,000
Local Support	0
Other	47,000
Program Total	<u>\$ 70,000</u>

Ratio: Approximately 86%

Prior Funding	\$152,000
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For 519 reporting, \$70,000 is for System Support. Other support is made up of \$7,000 reprogrammed funds and \$40,000 is 1978 underrun. \$13,000 Part C is for a state project.

Evaluation

It is contemplated that the evaluation will be handled by the American Bar Association as an extension of their contract with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The SPA Planning and Evaluation Section may be called upon to assist in an evaluation process.

END