

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



LEAA 11TH ANNUAL REPORT

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LEAA Eleventh Annual Report

Fiscal Year 1979



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



U.S. Department of Justice

TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

We have the honor to transmit herewith the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's Eleventh Annual Report, describing LEAA's programs and activities during Fiscal Year 1979.

As in the past, the greater part of the report is comprised of data requested by Congress in Section 519 of the Crime Control Act of 1976: analyses of each State's comprehensive plan; summaries of innovative projects which were developed with LEAA formula grant funding; LEAA's monitoring and evaluation procedures; and responses to the eight other areas of congressional interest specified in the Act.

A new system instituted this year for collecting 519 data and compiling the report relieved the States of a major reporting requirement. The LEAA management information system data base (PROFILE) was adapted to accept four additional information elements which enabled LEAA to cull the required data directly from routine reports submitted over the year by the State Planning Agencies. Forty-five of the States elected to provide 519 data in this way, thereby foregoing the need to prepare an annual 519 package which in FY 1978 had required a total of 2,616 workdays of effort. The new technique for compiling the report also permitted LEAA to reduce the amount of data required from the remaining 12 States who chose not to participate in the PROFILE collection effort.

This annual report of LEAA activities is the last that will be submitted under the Crime Control Act of 1976. In December 1979, new legislation--the Justice System Improvement Act--was signed and significantly changes the way the Federal government provides financial and technical aid to State and local governments to fight crime and improve the criminal justice system. The requirements of the new Act will govern the orientation and content of future reports.

We would like to thank the State Planning Agencies for their continued cooperation and assistance in compiling this report.

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March 26, 1980

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The majority of LEAA funds are State and locally controlled LEAA awards planning grants to permit States to develop annual comprehensive law enforcement improvement plans that reflect their priorities and needs. Typically, a portion of the LEAA planning grant is made available to local government units or combinations, although this requirement may be

waived in certain instances. The plan is prepared by the State Planning Agency, which operates under general authority of the governor.

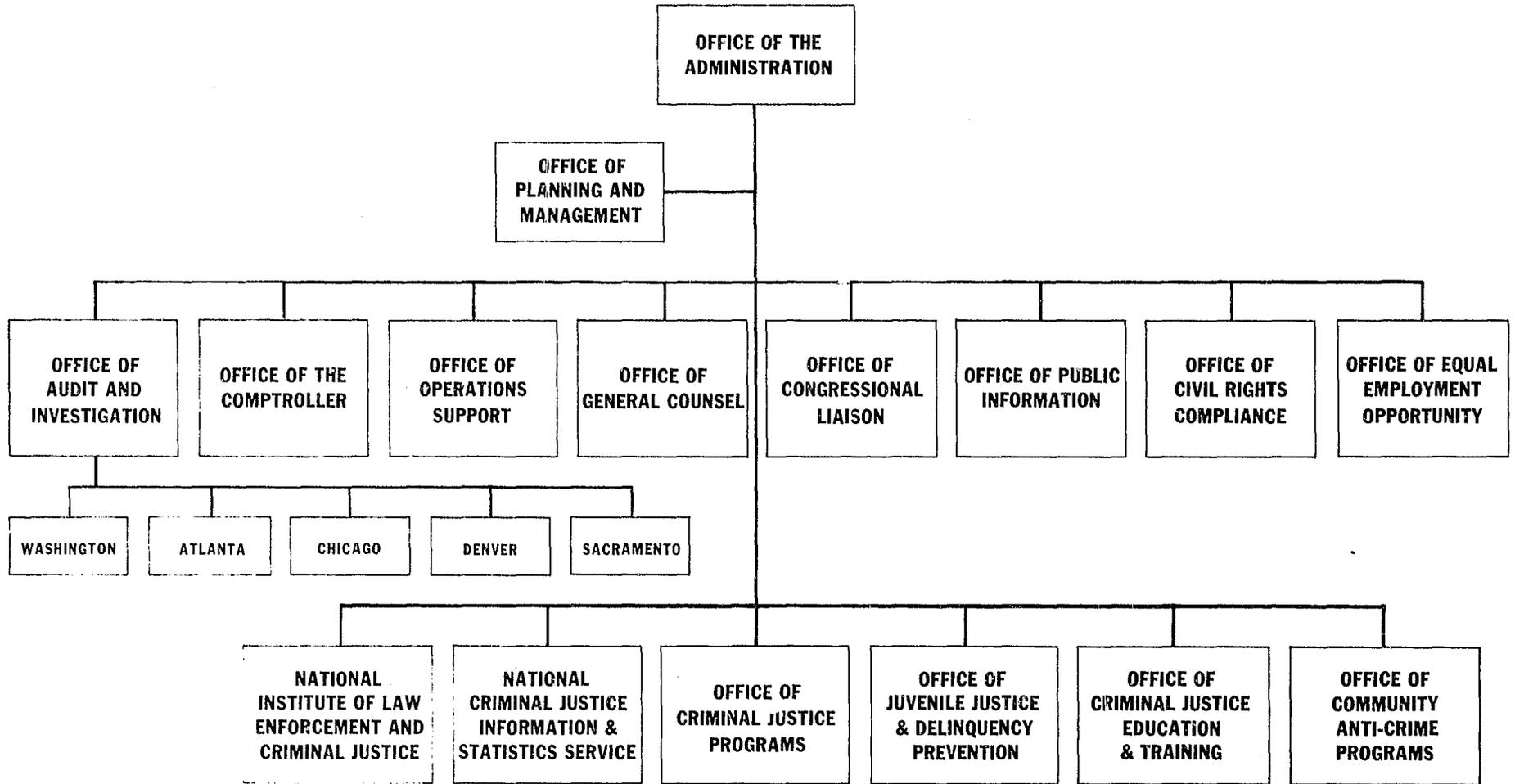
Once LEAA approves the plan, the State receives a block grant based on its population. Grants also are awarded for juvenile justice plans, and these allocations are based on populations of persons under 18 years of age. The block grant funds can be used to support a wide variety of efforts such as upgrading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

LEAA makes an important contribution to the Nation's criminal justice and law enforcement system by helping new, innovative ideas progress from concept to reality through its funding of experimental projects. The Agency then expands on those experimental programs that have been effective, using them as models for States and localities to follow in establishing programs of their own.

As of September 30, 1979, Congress was still deliberating over the new Justice Systems Improvement Act which would make significant changes in the operations and organization of LEAA.*

**On December 27, 1979, President Jimmy Carter signed the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979, replacing LEAA with the Office of Justice Assistance, Research and Statistics, a new LEAA, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).*

LEAA ORGANIZATION CHART



SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The key LEAA contribution to the Nation's criminal justice and law enforcement system is the innovative, experimental, and successful criminal justice programs that simply would not exist today were it not for LEAA financing. Examples of such programs include Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC), Career Criminals, Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program, One Day/One Trial, Neighborhood Watch, Operation Identification, Comprehensive Data Systems, and Sting.

The principal contact for State and local criminal justice agencies within LEAA is the Office of Criminal Justice Programs. It approves, awards, monitors, evaluates, and terminates all planning and formula action grants, and manages much of the Agency's discretionary grants and technical assistance activities.

In 1979, this Office focused its attention on white-collar crime and the plight of victims and witnesses of crime. It also initiated efforts to combat arson.

The Office has helped to establish 72 Economic Crime Units in 34 States serving 41 percent of the population. These units have collected \$38 million in fines, restitution, or settlements as a result of 192,941 complaints and 23,770 investigations. More than 6,800 felony charges have been made resulting in 3,600 guilty verdicts.

Jointly with the U.S. Fire Administration, LEAA has developed a national strategy for arson control. LEAA is supporting a substantial number of projects at the State, local, and regional levels directed at arson prevention and control. In fiscal 1980, the total anti-arson funding was set at \$9 million.

More than \$50 million in formula and discretionary funds have been used to develop programs for victims and witnesses. These programs focus on better treatment of victims and witnesses, and work to eliminate public apathy toward the criminal justice system. Two new initiatives in this area are now under way—the Integrated Police and Prosecutor Witness Assistance Program and the Family Violence Program.

Another project has been to assist the States in unification of their courts through trial court simplification, centralized management, and centralized rule making. Currently, seven States have LEAA projects addressing court reform.

The antifencing (Sting) program continued to post impressive results in 1979 with the total value of stolen property recovered reaching \$160 million and indictments totaling 6,629. The Career Criminal Program, which emphasizes the prosecution of repeat offenders accused of serious crimes, is now fully operational in 36 jurisdictions.

Greatly expanded use of the Prosecutors Management Information System (PROMIS) highlighted the efforts of LEAA's National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. It is operational in 21 State, city, and county jurisdictions, and is being developed in 100 other areas. Another effort, the Offender-Based State Corrections Information System, is a national program active in 33 States that supports the development and implementation of State-level correctional information systems. About \$14 million has been expended so far for this system.

The National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics

Service has published reports on crime and its victims, parole, capital punishment, prison populations, and State court processing. In addition, under the Comprehensive Data Systems Program, more than \$6 million has been provided to support statistical analysis units in 37 States, and \$1.6 million expended for uniform crime reporting activities in 16 States.

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, LEAA's research arm, ran studies on white-collar crime, corruption in government, the relationship between drugs and crime, prison conditions, pretrial processes, and the concept of "defensible space" in community crime prevention.

The newest addition to LEAA is its Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs. The Office has awarded \$30 million for 180 projects that have mobilized residents into volunteer-based anticrime efforts conducted by grassroots community and neighborhood organizations. The projects include activities such as neighborhood watch, escort services for the elderly, juvenile delinquency prevention, rape prevention efforts, and police-community relations.

The Office's Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program helps to consolidate all Federal, State, and local crime prevention efforts in an urban area into one coordinated program. There are 15 sites receiving funds through this program.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, created in 1974, supports Federal, State, and local governments in preventing and treating juvenile delinquency and improving juvenile justice. The Office awarded \$22 million in discretionary funds in 1979 to support special emphasis initiatives such as deinstitutionalization, diversion, prevention, restitution, and model programs.

During 1978 and 1979, the National Institute of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention awarded \$13.3 million for research efforts in the areas of serious juvenile crime and the efforts to deal with it.

LEAA continued its emphasis on education for criminal justice personnel, mainly through the Law Enforcement Education Program. Some \$25 million was awarded in 1979 to help pay education costs for about 70,000 students annually, 90 percent of whom were employed full-time in criminal justice work.

The Office of the Comptroller has administered the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act since its enactment in 1976. Through April, 1979, LEAA awarded \$24.8 million in benefits under the Act to the survivors of 493 State and local police officers, fire fighters, and other public safety officials who died as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty.

As mandated by Congress, LEAA provided aid to both government and international agencies in their efforts to combat terrorism and skyjacking. Administered by LEAA's Office of Operations Support, technical assistance money for this purpose amounted to \$820,000 in fiscal 1979.

An LEAA-supported effort to develop a Model Procurement Code for State and local governments culminated in an American Bar Association approved Model Code in 1979. It is designated to provide far-reaching and long-term improvements in all facets of State and local contract operations.

BUDGET

LEAA's fiscal 1979 budget was \$646.5 million, compared to \$647.2 million for fiscal 1978, and \$753 million for fiscal 1977.

The funding breakdown for fiscal 1979 is as follows:

- \$265,439,000 for Part C block grants;
- \$46,842,000 for Part C discretionary grants;
- \$29,168,000 for manpower development, including the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP);
- \$50,000 for planning grants;
- \$31,229,000 for Part E block corrections grants;
- \$100,000,000 for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention;
- \$31,228,000 for Part E discretionary grants;

- \$25,000,000 for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice;
- \$21,290,000 for data systems and statistical assistance programs;
- \$7,000,000 for community anticrime programs;
- \$2,500,000 for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program;
- \$12,000 for technical assistance; and,
- \$24,792,000 for LEAA management and operations.

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

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) was created in 1977 to consolidate the activities of the Office of Regional Operations and the 10 LEAA regional offices which were closed in September 1977. OCJP is the largest program office within LEAA and the principal contact for State and local criminal justice agencies. It exercises major authority for the LEAA program through its responsibility to award, monitor, evaluate, and terminate all planning and block action grants and manages much of the Agency's discretionary grants and technical assistance activities.

OCJP is composed of five criminal justice assistance divisions, six program divisions, an arson desk, two staff units and a critical issues team.

Criminal Justice Assistance Divisions

The five Criminal Justice Assistance Divisions are responsible for management of the LEAA block grant program. Each of the divisions services a particular geographic region of the country—Northeast, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest, and Far West. The staff maintain close liaison with the States and monitor Part B, Part C, and Part E formula grants.

Planning grants are provided to encourage the States and units of local government to develop comprehensive criminal justice plans and to provide for administration of criminal justice programs in the State through operation of the State planning agencies (SPA). The SPA is responsible for setting the statewide priorities for criminal justice programs; reviewing applications for, and awarding subgrants; providing technical assistance; monitoring and evaluating the State's criminal justice programs; and assuring fiscal accountability. During fiscal year 1979 \$50 million in planning funds were awarded to 57 States and territorial planning agencies. By year's end, 57 comprehensive plans and approximately 400 local plans had been developed which will guide criminal justice programs in the States over the next year.

Criminal Justice (Part C) block action grant awards, which comprise 85 percent of the Agency's total Part C allocation, amounted in fiscal year 1979 to \$265,439,000 and constituted LEAA's largest single program. Part C funds are used by States to implement programs and projects scheduled in their comprehensive plans. Achievements realized as a result of Part C funding during the year are discussed in a subsequent section. (See Crime Control Act: Section 519 Response.)

Fifty percent of the Agency's total corrections (Part E) formula grants appropriation is devoted to providing block grants to States to fund eligible corrections projects detailed in their comprehensive plans. Part E funds are used to implement programs for construction, acquisition, and/or renovation of statewide correctional institutions and to improve correctional and rehabilitative programs, practices and services throughout the State. In fiscal year 1979, corrections formula grants totalled \$31,229,000. Accomplishments of Part E programs during the year are presented elsewhere in this report. (See Crime Control Act: Section 519 Response.)

Program Divisions and Arson Desk

The six program divisions—Enforcement, Criminal Conspiracies, Adjudication, Corrections, Correctional Standards Accreditation Program Management Team, and Special Programs—and the new LEAA Arson Desk have responsibility for administering the OCJP discretionary grant program. They make project grants for the purpose of testing, implementing, and evaluating programs at the national, State and local level. In fiscal year 1979, OCJP awarded \$77,059,000 in discretionary funds.

Enforcement Division

The Enforcement Division funds projects related to the deterrence, detection, investigation, and control of crime by

State and local law enforcement agencies. The objective of these projects is to improve and strengthen law enforcement capability through: technical assistance to operating agencies; training for management and line personnel; research to develop new information and techniques; and operational programs to test, demonstrate and market enforcement technology.

The **Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP)** is an innovative approach to the management and integration of police service delivery. In the 30 cities where the program has been implemented to date, the ICAP has achieved impressive results: increased patrol apprehensions by 31 percent; increased case filings by 18 percent; and attainment of an 85 percent "hit" rate on wanted or warranted bulletins.

The **Police Management Training** program provides courses in organization, administration, management, and community services to police agency personnel. Offerings in 1979 included the police executive program, management training for sheriffs, and police services to the elderly.

The **Managing Criminal Investigations (MCI)** Incentive Program is aimed at assisting police departments in improving their investigative capabilities both through operational agency grants and through technical assistance. During the first year of the program, 10 city police departments and one State police agency were awarded funds to implement the MCI program.

The **Counterterrorism Training** program funded the following six courses during fiscal year 1979: hazardous devices training; management seminars in terrorism; special operations and research staff (SOARS); FBI bomb data; FAA airport security; and citizen security training. To date, over 6,000 people have been trained through this program.

Criminal Conspiracies Division

The Criminal Conspiracies Division is responsible for planning and managing programs targeted at the detection and prosecution of criminal conspiracies and activities in the areas of fencing, organized crime, white collar crime, economic crime, and fraud against the government.

The **Anti-Fencing/STING** program is directed at disrupting the illegal redistribution system for stolen goods. To date projects under this program have netted over \$206,622,875 in savings and recovered stolen property; approximately 90 percent of recovered property was returned to rightful owners.

The **Organized Crime/White Collar Crime** program funds projects directed toward seven major areas: intelligence development; prosecution; prevention councils; training; strike forces; corruption detection and investigation; and undercover fencing operations. In fiscal year 1979, 21 new and continuation grants were made under this program.

Adjudication Division

The Adjudication Division encourages and assists judges, prosecutors, defense counsels and planners to develop ideas and strategies to improve and reform the system; develops and funds demonstration projects in selected jurisdictions; and provides ongoing support for established and successful national organizations to upgrade the Nation's court systems.

In 1975, LEAA initiated the **Career Criminal Program**, which emphasizes expeditious prosecution of repeat offenders. So far, 47 jurisdictions have adopted the full program. At the end of 1978 there were over 10,000 defendants prosecuted in 36

jurisdictions. Of these, 8,987 were convicted of 4,983 crimes. The program is characterized by early case screening, identification of career criminal defendants using predetermined selection criteria, vertical prosecution (i.e., one prosecutor handles the case from acceptance to disposition), elimination of plea bargaining, and a high rate of conviction. The average sentence has been 15.1 years for convicted offenders. To date, 19 projects have been continued with local funds.

The **Fundamental Court Improvement** program awarded 12 grants in fiscal year 1979, to assist States in reforming their court systems. In 1975, only three States had formal court planning. Today, 41 States have statewide judicial plans largely as a result of LEAA support and technical assistance. Court unification programs are being developed with respect to one or more of the following: management; uniform rulemaking; financing; and organizational consolidation. Major LEAA support has been given to unification efforts in Alabama, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, and North Dakota. LEAA worked closely with the American Bar Association and the National Center for State Courts in this effort. In fiscal year 1979, LEAA awarded 12 grants totalling \$4,038,000 under this program.

The **Court Delay Reduction** program was initiated in the last months of fiscal year 1977 to identify the causes of court delay and to develop and implement strategies for reducing delay. The program's 3-year goal is to develop and market approaches and techniques to eradicate delay in State courts. Currently two types of projects are being supported: (1) "National Scope" technical assistance projects, operating at multiple sites to test specific national strategies or models for reducing trial court delay (12 sites); and (2) locally suggested experiments designed to test delay reduction strategies in a particular court (9 sites). Techniques include establishment of docket control centers, special teams of prosecutors and defenders, performance standards, court intake officers, case flow management operations and the like. During fiscal year 1979, 12 grants, totalling \$2,817,000, were awarded.

The **Jail Overcrowding** program is linked to the current Court Delay Reduction program, because speedy case dispositions have a direct impact on jail populations. The goal of the Jail Overcrowding program is to demonstrate that systemwide planning and policymaking can ease overcrowding and excessive pretrial custody time, thereby cutting local jail costs and improving the quality of justice. With LEAA assistance 18 local jurisdictions selected appropriate methods to address their overcrowding and pretrial detention problems and nine demonstration sites were implemented. Program funding totalled \$2,151,000 in 1979.

The **Courts Training and Technical Assistance** program has a twofold mission: (1) to provide, through eight national training institutions, training for judges, prosecutors, defenders, lawyers, and court administrators to insure rapid national dissemination of advances in the areas of court organization, administrative techniques, technology applications and substantive law reform; and (2) to provide immediate short-term assistance through direct onsite consultation and clearing-house services. The training component serves almost 7,000 court practitioners annually. In the past year training was provided for 3,500 judges, 1,110 prosecutors, 900 defenders, 700 lawyer advocates, and 600 court administration personnel. Approximately 150 direct onsite TA assignments were completed.

The objective of the **Jury Usage Management** program is the permanent reform of jury systems through the application of management techniques developed in earlier LEAA research and demonstration programs on jury management, such as the One Day/One Trial Project. During fiscal year 1979, 13 projects were funded. These projects will result in a permanent State capacity to lead and assist in the jury reform efforts of local trial courts.

Corrections Division

The Corrections Division supports the operation and improvement of agencies and programs providing residential and nonresidential services to pretrial detainees, inmates, probationers, parolees, and ex-offenders. A special emphasis is placed on programs involving offender rehabilitation, correctional administration, diversion, treatment of drug abuse offenders, and an improved correctional environment.

The **Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)** program creates criminal justice intervention mechanisms so that appropriate substance abusing offenders can be identified, referred to existing community-based treatment programs, and monitored in treatment. TASC is primarily a pretrial diversion mechanism; 51 percent of all clients accepted are within the criminal justice system. In fiscal year 1979 LEAA funded 12 TASC continuation projects for a total award amount of \$2,224,000. Nationwide TASC projects processed approximately 1,200 clients monthly. In addition to the 12 discretionary continuation grants, LEAA funded State TASC incentive projects in Arizona, Florida and Illinois for a total award amount of \$1,913,000. These projects are funded for an 18-month period and it is projected that they will provide TASC services to over 7,300 clients.

The **Treatment and Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners (TRAP)** program attempts to reduce illicit drug use and related criminal activity by providing treatment and rehabilitative services for serious substance abusing offenders while they are incarcerated in State correctional institutions and on subsequent parole release. Four States are testing the TRAP program design and participating in the national TRAP evaluation being conducted by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The **Presentence Investigation Report** program began in response to a study which made 64 recommendations for assisting courts and probation officers in developing effective approaches to presentence report design and utilization. The program provides the necessary financial and technical assistance to demonstrate the utility and effectiveness of these recommendations. Nine jurisdictions were selected for funding under this program in fiscal year 1979.

The purpose of the **Free Venture Prison Industries** program is to develop prison industries that will duplicate the conditions of private industry as closely as possible. The Free Venture model includes the following features: a full work week; inmate wages based on worker output; real world productivity standards; hire and fire authority at the shop supervisor level (within the limits of due process); self-supporting or profit-making business operations; and post-release job placement mechanism. The program operates in seven States: Minnesota, Illinois, Connecticut, Iowa, Colorado, South Carolina, and Washington. During fiscal year 1979 two grants were made to evaluate the program in terms of inmate outcome and institutional management effectiveness.

The **Medical Care/Health Services** program is designed to transfer the technology and expertise developed under earlier LEAA grants to new jails in additional States. In fiscal year 1979 a grant was made to the American Medical Association which selected 20 State medical societies to participate in the program. Each of the participant medical societies in turn will work with a minimum of 10 jails. It is anticipated that this program will serve 200 jails and reach several hundred thousand inmates over the course of the funding year.

The **Legal Services** program seeks to provide effective and economical ways to insure that incarcerated offenders have access to legal services and to the courts. Between 1972 and 1975, legal services projects were implemented in six States -- Georgia, Minnesota, Kansas, Vermont, South Carolina, and Florida—all of which are now supported with local funds. Based on these successes, LEAA funded two additional projects (North Carolina and Alabama) in 1978 and 1979. Based on performance to date, it is estimated that 90 percent of requests for assistance will be resolved administratively as a result of this program.

The **General Corrections Technical Assistance** program provides consultation, training, and information dissemination services in support of corrections grant-in-aid programs. During 1979, assistance was provided in response to 561 requests for support. The largest single area of requests for assistance dealt with architectural and program design of correctional facilities (351 requests).

The **Major Correctional Initiatives** program was created to provide remedial assistance to correctional agencies affected by emergency, catastrophic or other events. Grants are made on a noncompetitive basis to provide assistance for the renovation of jails and major correctional institutions and to meet emergency facility needs as determined by the administrator. During fiscal year 1979, 16 sites were selected to receive support.

The goal of the **Part E Facilities and Programs Improvement** program is to improve long-term adult facilities and jails through renovation and by the adoption and implementation of standards and advanced correctional practices. Twenty Part E facilities improvement grants and 11 Part E program improvement grants were awarded on a competitive basis.

The **Community Service Restitution** program tests alternatives to typical correctional processing of selected offenders with a view toward lowering costs and providing service to the community, while at the same time benefiting the offender. During fiscal year 1979, eight grants totalling \$1,384,000 were made under this program.

Correctional Standards Accreditation Program Management Team

The Correctional Standards Accreditation Program Management Team was created in 1978 to develop, demonstrate and implement correctional standards. Eleven States have been selected by LEAA as demonstration sites for systemwide accreditation. The purpose of these projects is to demonstrate and evaluate the accreditation process as a method of implementing correctional standards.

All services and facilities under the administrative control of the State Department of Corrections are involved. Included in the program are two adult parole authorities, 43 adult community residential services, 92 adult probation and parole field services, 66 adult correctional institutions, and six adult local detention facilities.

For each participating service and facility within the 11-State program: (1) a self-assessment report has been completed which details overall compliance levels for the appropriate set of standards and (2) a plan of action has been completed describing steps to be taken in achieving compliance.

In order to extend the demonstration program to the nearly 4,000 jails which are not under the authority of the State Corrections Department, a special initiative has been undertaken by LEAA and the National Institute of Corrections to develop six jail resource centers, which will emphasize the implementation of standards and the accreditation of jails. The centers will provide information, training and technical assistance to other jails across the Nation.

Special Programs Division

The Special Programs Division is responsible for the development and funding of multidisciplinary, national scope projects spanning the range of criminal justice disciplines—courts, corrections, and enforcement. In the past year, the Division's activities have focused on programs in victim-witness assistance, domestic violence, public interest groups, and Indian justice.

The objective of the new **National Victim-Witness Strategy** program is to develop, expand, and improve services to crime victims and witnesses. This effort has resulted in increased efficiency of the criminal justice system with respect to the management of witness appearance, and annual savings to participating communities—sometimes in excess of \$2 million—through witness notification systems. During fiscal year 1979, 15 grant awards were made to establish statewide networks and national organizations to stimulate development of victim-witness programs.

The **Integrated Police/Prosecution** program supports projects aimed at improving treatment and better utilization of victims and witnesses by both the police and prosecutor, thereby increasing the rate of successful prosecutions within a given jurisdiction. During fiscal year 1979, 11 grants, totalling \$1,169,000, were awarded under this program.

The **Family Violence** program, established in 1977, is aimed at reducing and preventing violence which occurs between members of the same family or between persons who live together in the same household including spousal abuse, child abuse, sexual abuse of children, abuse of parents by children, and other forms of intra-family violence. The program tests the effectiveness of a community-wide approach which involves the active participation of all relevant criminal justice, social service, medical and mental health agencies. In addition to its local projects, the program includes several national level efforts including a newsletter, resource center, a national media campaign, and onsite technical assistance. To date, the 25 local projects have had direct contact with over 8,000 victims and approximately 2,000 children. Through these projects, approximately 5,000 days of shelter were provided as well as 6,000 counselling interventions. During fiscal year 1979, 17 grant awards were made.

The purpose of the **Public Interest Groups** program is to promote communication and information exchange between LEAA and State and local government. During fiscal year 1979, six organizations received grants under this program: the International City Management Association, the National Association of Counties, the National Criminal Justice

Association, the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, the National League of Cities, and the National Conference of State Legislatures.

The **Indian Justice** program funds projects to improve the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice on Indian reservations. Ten projects were funded during fiscal year 1979 and included the development of a National Indian Police Association, national and regional seminars in Indian law, training of Indian court judges, a youth project in Alaska, a court counselor training session, development of an intertribal court system, and a regional corrections project.

Arson Desk

The LEAA Arson Desk is responsible for coordination and management of the National Arson Control Assistance Strategy and combines the investigative and prosecutorial expertise of Federal criminal justice agencies with the financial and technical assistance capabilities of LEAA.

During fiscal year 1979, the Arson Desk was established within the Office of Criminal Justice Programs; an interagency agreement was signed with the United States Fire Administration (USFA) regarding the roles of the two agencies in arson prevention and control; funds were transferred, primarily for training, to USFA, the FBI, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms in the amount of \$715,000; a \$85,000 grant was awarded for the preparation of an arson-for-profit training manual; a grant for \$63,720 was awarded to the National College of District Attorneys for three prosecutor training sessions; funds were made available to State UCR systems to accommodate reporting of arson as a Part I crime; and an Arson Control Assistance Discretionary Grant program of approximately \$8 million was announced. The grant program will assist State, regional, county, and local efforts to reduce the number of deaths, personal injury, and the economic loss related to arson, and to upgrade current knowledge regarding arson incidence and arson control approaches.

Policy and Management Planning Staff

The Policy and Management Planning Staff provides guidance and direction to OCJP divisions in the interpretation and implementation of LEAA policies and provides analyses, information, and advice to the Assistant Administrator for the effective review and management of OCJP operations. It also establishes criteria and procedures for OCJP planning grant review and comprehensive plan evaluation.

Program Development and Evaluation Staff

The Program Development and Evaluation Staff establishes and coordinates the implementation of LEAA's program development and evaluation policies by OCJP's program divisions.

It serves as OCJP liaison with the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) in the design and management of intensive evaluation of OCJP categorical programs.

Critical Issues Team

The team identifies for the Assistant Administrator issues which may be of a sensitive, critical, or controversial nature, and possesses the capability to respond quickly to special and sensitive issues on a short-term, intensive basis without causing

disruption to ongoing OCJP responsibilities. It also provides leadership, criminal justice expertise, and counsel to administrators of State and local governments and criminal justice organizations in identifying problems and proposed solutions, developing cooperative relationships, and resolving unusually complex or controversial issues which may arise.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) is the research, development, and evaluation center of LEAA. It is divided into a research branch, called the Office of Research Programs, an Office of Program Evaluation for assessing the effects of criminal justice projects, an Office of Research and Evaluation Methods for developing new tools of measurement and inquiry, and an Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination for transmitting new knowledge to the criminal justice community in usable form.

In fiscal year 1979, the Institute continued to support research on 10 priority topics of long-range significance:

- Correlates of crime and determinants of criminal behavior
- Violent crime
- Community crime prevention
- Career criminals
- Utilization and deployment of police resources
- Pretrial process: consistency, fairness, and delay reduction
- Sentencing
- Rehabilitation
- Deterrence
- Performance standards and measures

In addition, it sponsored studies dealing with other aspects of police, courts, corrections, community crime prevention, and the origins of criminal behavior. Among the significant research results produced last year:

Police. A study in Birmingham, Alabama, investigated new ways of handling calls for police service. Early findings suggest that many police agencies still manage calls on a first-come, first-served basis or by a sketchy classification system. The study report will include recommendations for using alternative responses for nonemergencies—taking reports by telephone rather than interviewing victims at home, for example, or scheduling appointments for crime reports—and a system for determining the proper response to calls.

New studies funded last year will investigate in greater depth the effects of traditional preventive patrol and of police investigative procedures. Earlier research on these topics has raised significant questions to be followed up in the new studies.

Courts. Many studies in this area focus on the priority topics of reducing delay and improving consistency in the pretrial process and sentencing. However, research also is examining the role of courts in today's society, looking into such subjects as law reform and alternatives to traditional adjudication.

Under the pretrial process priority, a study of misdemeanor

court management was completed. The research first identified several key problems in the operations of the lower courts and then tested innovations to improve management and increase use of available community resources.

Building on a Vera Institute study of case dismissals in New York and an Institute-sponsored PROMIS research project on case attrition in the District of Columbia, funds were awarded last year for an analysis of the rate of and reasons for criminal case dismissals. This study is examining felony case attrition to determine whether and under what conditions high attrition is either inevitable or desirable, and what strategies might be employed to reduce undesirable attrition in particular circumstances.

Another new study is focusing on a category of cases that has one of the highest attrition rates: those involving violence committed by a relative or acquaintance of the victim. Research will attempt to identify cases that might be handled more appropriately by agencies other than the courts. The study also will suggest improvements in the way courts deal with such cases.

Plea bargaining and the prosecutorial function also are being studied. A descriptive report on plea bargaining practices in 26 large jurisdictions was published in 1978 by the Institute. Last year, this study completed an examination of six jurisdictions that exercise varying degrees of structure and control over the plea bargaining process. Two of the sites studied had eliminated plea negotiation. The report will detail how the nature of the plea bargaining system in a court affects the quality of justice, consistency in handling, and sentencing practices.

Research on prosecutorial decisionmaking is developing tools for identifying distinct policies and measuring consistency in charging and other pretrial decisions within a large prosecutor's office. The study also explores the interaction among office organization, policy, and case disposition patterns; external factors that may influence a prosecutor's policies; and the extent to which various types of policies are followed by prosecutors' offices throughout the country.

Recent work under the sentencing priority has focused on voluntary sentencing guidelines as a tool for making sentencing policy more explicit and consistent within a given jurisdiction. Reports on the pilot implementation of guidelines in four jurisdictions were submitted in 1979. A follow-up project is looking at several of the pilot jurisdictions to see what impact guidelines have had on the charging and plea bargaining process, as well as on sentencing practices. Another project is looking at noncourt procedures other industrialized countries use to resolve various kinds of disputes and examining their applicability in this country.

Addressing the issue of the court's role in today's society are four projects funded under a program entitled The Development of Empirical Theories on Courts. The goal is to re-examine the nature, function and role of courts in society in light of recent empirical findings about courts. These grants are studying courts as organizations, as conflict-resolving bodies, and as one of several types of dispute resolution mechanisms.

Corrections. Rehabilitation, a subject of continuing debate, is one of the Institute's priorities for study. Clearly, one way to know the usefulness of rehabilitative programs is to develop a way to evaluate them accurately. The most commonly used barometer, recidivism, is not defined or used consistently. Research in progress is developing a methodology for examining correctional outcomes in a systematic fashion taking into account the definition, rate, proportion, and nature of success or failure. In addition to aiding evaluation of correctional programs, the method may point the way toward a technique for standardizing failure rates for correctional programs.

The Institute also published an encyclopedic survey of adult probation research and practice both here and abroad. The study's nine volumes detail research findings relating to the management of probation services, treatment evaluations, presentence reporting and prediction, probation law, and international research on probation intervention.

Related long-range investigation of the effects of different forms of probation is being conducted by the Office of Program Evaluation. In the meantime, as a guide for practitioners and policymakers, the Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination published a program model on promising strategies in probation and parole. And the Office sponsored a field test in three jurisdictions to determine the effects of various screening techniques and levels of supervision of probationers.

Community Crime Prevention. Important new findings relating to this subject resulted from an evaluation of a residential neighborhood crime prevention program in Hartford, Connecticut, which emphasized environmental design principles.

Based on results of an intensive analysis of crime problems in the target area, an experimental program was designed involving three approaches: physical strategies reflecting environmental design concepts that evolved from earlier Institute-sponsored research; community organization strategies stressing citizen involvement in crime prevention; and law enforcement strategies emphasizing police/community interaction.

The city reconstructed critical streets as cul-de-sacs, narrowed others, and re-routed traffic to designated "through" streets, helping to restore the residential character of a neighborhood that had become an impersonal commuter passageway. Local community organizations supported such citizen crime prevention activities as watching each other's houses and patrolling neighborhood streets. The Hartford police department adopted a form of neighborhood team policing in the target area and worked closely with residents on specific community concerns about crime.

After all three strategies were implemented, the project was rigorously evaluated. Initial findings showed considerable success. Among other effects, burglary in the target area decreased by 42 percent and street robberies dropped by 27 percent. Fear of these crimes declined as well, with a corresponding rise in residents' use of neighborhood streets and

parks and familiarity with neighbors. A re-evaluation currently is underway in Hartford to test the long-term impact 3 years after the project's implementation.

Other crime prevention programs using environmental design concepts were tested in a commercial area of Portland, Oregon, and in the Broward County, Florida, school system. While results from these evaluations were less conclusive than those from Hartford, both were reported to be moderately successful in implementing program designs and reducing crime and fear.

White-Collar Crime. Recent completed research on illegal corporate behavior produced some significant findings as well as a methodology that represents an innovative contribution and stimulus to future research on corporate crime.

The study represents the first large-scale comprehensive investigation of corporate violations of law. The extent and nature of illegal corporate activities were investigated and the data examined in terms of the corporate structure and the economic setting in which the violations occurred.

The project concentrated on an empirical investigation of the 582 largest publicly-owned corporations in the United States. The major focus was on manufacturing corporations whose annual sales (in 1975) ranged from \$300 million to more than \$45 billion, with an average sales volume of \$1.7 billion for the parent firms. Data covered all enforcement actions initiated or imposed by 24 Federal agencies during 1975 and 1976, revealing for the first time the wide range of types of corporate violations and actions initiated and imposed by government agencies. Violations were ranked as serious, moderate and minor. Reporting violations, such as paperwork, and similar violations of administrative law generally were considered minor; other types of violations of administrative law were considered serious or moderate, depending upon their nature.

Among the study's findings:

- More than 60 percent of the corporations had at least one enforcement action initiated against them in 1975 and 1976.
- More than 40 percent of the manufacturing corporations engaged in repeated violations. About one-fourth had two or more serious or moderate violations. Furthermore, 83 firms (17 percent) had five or more violations; 32 corporations (6.7 percent) had five or more serious or moderate violations. One parent corporation had 62 actions initiated against it.
- Over three-fourths of all actions were in the manufacturing, environmental, and labor areas of violation. About one-fourth of the corporations violated these regulations at least once. Illegal corporate behavior was found least often in the financial and trade areas, but even here 5 to 10 percent of the corporations did violate.
- The motor vehicle, drug, and oil refining industries accounted for almost one-half of all violations, and 4 out of every 10 serious or moderate violations. About 90 percent of the firms in these industries violated the law at least once, and 80 percent had one or more serious or moderate violation.
- There were twice as many warnings used as compared to any other sanction type. Corporations with at least one action averaged 3.6 warnings. Monetary penalties and orders were used more often than injunctions and, generally, corporations were not subjected to the full

force of the legally possible sanctions when they violated the law. Corporate actions that directly harm the economy were more likely to receive the greater penalties, while those affecting consumer product quality were responded to with the least severe sanctions. Although over 85 percent of all sanctions were administrative in nature, those corporations harming the economy were most likely to receive criminal penalties.

Correlates and Determinants of Crime. This priority research program seeks to expand understanding of crime and criminal behavior. Research in progress is exploring the relationship between factors such as unemployment, alcohol and drug abuse, and health disorders and crime. In 1979, Institute funds supported creation of a center for basic research on criminal violence.

The problem of career criminals also received priority attention. Long-range research on this subject is developing a profile of career criminals. The findings to date suggest that criminal careers begin around age 14, peak in the early 20's and then decline until age 30 when most serious criminal careers end. Studies of incarcerated habitual offenders indicate that they are not specialists. Instead, they appear to commit a variety of crimes throughout their careers, and are more likely to commit several types of crimes rather than only one at a high rate. The findings suggest that incarcerating career criminals early in their careers when they are most active could have an impact on the crime rate. Research is still searching for ways to identify such offenders at the peak of their careers.

Evaluation. In addition to the evaluation projects noted above, the Institute's Office of Program Evaluation supports evaluations of LEAA discretionary programs and of Institute-sponsored field tests of experimental approaches to such subjects as structured plea bargaining and commercial security. Under its National Evaluation Program, the Institute last year funded assessments of police liaison offices, family counseling units, and screening and evaluation of mental health services. Other evaluations are looking at LEAA's community anticrime program and the antifencing programs known as "Sting."

The Institute recently published the "Review of Criminal Justice Evaluation, 1978." Prepared for the Institute by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the Review reports on the state-of-the-art in criminal justice practice. The Review includes an introductory description of NILECJ evaluation activities, essays by criminal justice evaluators, and suggestions for future evaluation work. According to the report, most criminal justice evaluations conducted thus far answer only the first of the four basic evaluation questions:

- Are the programs working?
- Are the programs producing the desired results?
- Are the results of programs commensurate with the funds spent?
- Are there better ways to attack and solve society's problems?

Research Methods. Many standard statistical techniques were developed to permit scientists to draw inferences from the results of controlled experiments. But establishing and maintaining controlled experimental conditions is notoriously difficult in an operational setting such as courts or corrections institutions.

The Office of Research and Evaluation Methods sponsors

research to develop new or improved techniques for studying criminal justice problems under conditions that are more readily attainable.

Much of its resources are focused on developing a quantifiable theory of crime control and on the measurement of performance in criminal justice. Both topics are long-range priorities of the Institute, and both involve substantial conceptual and methodological problems.

Research on crime control theory continues to focus on measuring the general deterrent effects of criminal sanctions. Support also is provided for studies of incapacitation theory, specific deterrence, and rehabilitation.

Research Utilization. Using a variety of vehicles, the Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination transmits new knowledge gained from research and translates findings into experimental programs so that ideas can be validated prior to widespread adoption.

Program Models are published and disseminated to criminal justice practitioners and policymakers. The reports compile research data, practical experience and expert opinion, and present the advantages and disadvantages of various program options. Among those published last year were: "Security Techniques for Small Businesses"; "Prevention, Detection and Correction of Corruption in Local Government"; "Managing Criminal Warrants"; "Halfway Houses"; "Promising Strategies in Probation and Parole"; "Consolidation of Small Law Enforcement Agencies"; and a series of reports on trial court management.

Concise Policy Briefs were developed to highlight the implications of significant research for legislators and government executives in such areas as administrative adjudication offenses and neighborhood justice centers.

Test Designs are a key part of the Institute's applied research efforts. They serve as the blueprint for field tests of experimental programs that are carried out in a number of different communities throughout the country. The Institute works with researchers, evaluators and practitioners to assure the soundness of the designs from both a methodological and operational standpoint. If the test subsequently proves the value of an approach, then a refined design is produced to guide adoption on a wider scale. Test Designs were developed last year for structured plea bargaining, commercial security, and multijurisdictional sentencing guidelines.

Field tests under way last year included improved correctional field services in New York State; Geneva, Illinois; and Jacksonville, Florida; managing patrol operations in Sacramento, California; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Charlotte, North Carolina; prerelease centers in New Orleans, Louisiana; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Baltimore, Maryland; and sentencing guidelines in selected jurisdictions in Maryland and Florida.

Based on the results of earlier tests, a refined Program Design on team policing was published; one on managing criminal investigations was developed and will be published in 1980.

The Office also conducts the Exemplary Projects Program, which identifies and publicizes outstanding local projects. To date, 32 programs have been selected from among hundreds of projects nominated for exemplary designation. Three programs were named in 1979.

Project CREST (Clinical Regional Support Team) of Gainesville, Florida, uses volunteer graduate students to counsel selected juvenile offenders on probation. CREST vol-

unteers provide an estimated 102 hours of counseling a week at a minimal cost for each youngster served.

The **Witness Information Service** of Peoria, Illinois, provides a range of services to assist witnesses in criminal cases. The project boosted the witness appearance rate by 17 percent.

The **Major Violator Unit** of San Diego, California, focuses on the career criminal offender. Of 450 defendants processed by the unit, 96 percent were prosecuted for the top felony charge; sentence lengths increased; and incarceration rates for convicted felons rose to 100 percent.

Brochures and detailed manuals on each exemplary project are widely distributed so that other communities can benefit from these successful approaches. Through the **HOST** program, more than 150 officials, seriously interested in implementing similar programs in their own jurisdictions, have visited selected exemplary projects for up to 2 weeks.

Workshops for key practitioners and researchers are another avenue for insuring that results are widely shared. In 1978, workshops were held for more than 1,500 senior officials throughout the country on maintaining municipal integrity, managing the pressures of inflation in criminal justice, operating a defender's office and improved probation strategies. Special national workshops brought together researchers and policy officials to address performance measurement, urban crisis planning, and career criminal programs. In conjunction with the National Governors' Association and the National Conference of State Planning Agency Directors, the Institute sponsored a conference on "Crime Control: The State

of the Art" to provide information on priority criminal justice issues for governors, legislators, and other State officials.

Through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, the Institute provides a Federal information resource for researchers and practitioners. An international clearinghouse, the Reference Service offers a wide range of distribution and notification services, informing its more than 47,000 subscribers of the latest research and operating experience in criminal justice. Its computerized data base can provide quick response to individual queries on criminal justice topics. A limited number of single copies of National Institute, LEAA, and other selected publications are provided free to subscribers. Selected foreign documents are provided in English translation.

Because equipment is a major budget item for law enforcement agencies, the Institute also supports testing of particularly significant equipment items and dissemination of the results. The Equipment Technology Center, operated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police with Institute support, supervises the testing process and publishes performance reports to help law enforcement agencies make sound purchasing decisions.

A corollary effort is the ongoing Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL) established at the National Bureau of Standards. It serves as the Institute's scientific laboratory in researching and developing performance standards for selected items of law enforcement and criminal justice equipment. The standards support the work of the Equipment Technology Center and also are published and disseminated directly to criminal justice purchasing agents.

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has made significant progress toward achieving the mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The specific activities and programs of the Office in 1979 document some of its efforts to implement a fairer and more rational approach to juvenile justice.

The 1974 Act created within the Office the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJJDP) to act as the Office's research and information arm. In addition to NIJJDP, the Office is comprised of two main divisions—the Special Emphasis Division and the Formula Grants and Technical Assistance Division.

The Act also assigns responsibility to OJJDP for coordinating and providing policy direction for all Federal juvenile delinquency-related programs. Two groups created by the legislation play important roles in this effort. They are the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

OJJDP has assumed a more active role with regard to the Coordinating Council. In September 1979, the Council planned the following tasks:

- Conduct reviews and make recommendations to the President and the Attorney General on Federal

juvenile delinquency policy, objectives and priorities;

- Coordinate Federal juvenile programs in accordance with established policy;
- Conduct reviews and make recommendations based on analysis and evaluation of programs as required by the JJDP Act;
- Review the programs and practices of Federal agencies and report on the degree to which Federal agency funds are used for purposes consistent or inconsistent with the mandates of the JJDP Act;
- Conduct reviews and make recommendations to OJJDP with respect to the annual delinquency development statements submitted by Federal agencies to the Council as required by the Act and OJJDP's annual program plan for concentration of Federal effort;
- Conduct reviews and make recommendations regarding joint funding of proposals involving OJJDP and other Federal agencies.

In addition, in fiscal year 1980 OJJDP will provide staff and contractor support to the Coordinating Council.

In 1979, the National Advisory Committee met four times.

In December 1979 the Fourth Annual Analysis and Evaluation of Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs was

completed and submitted to the President and Congress. The report contained an overview of the Office, the National Advisory Committee and the Coordinating Council, and analyzed the planning requirements of the various key Federal juvenile justice programs.

Formula Grants and Technical Assistance Division

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 established the formula grants program for States and territories and requires State submission of a comprehensive plan prior to funding. Throughout 1979, OJJDP continued to emphasize State compliance with the Act which requires participating States to: (1) remove all juvenile nonoffenders from public and private juvenile detention and correctional facilities; (2) cease holding juveniles in institutions where they have regular contact with adults; and (3) monitor such facilities to insure compliance.

In 1979, 51 States and territories participated in the Act.

The Formula Grants Division reviewed the States' plans and assessed the progress made from preceding years. As the third year of uninterrupted participation ends, progress toward reaching 75 percent compliance with the deinstitutionalization requirement should be ascertained.

At the close of fiscal year 1979, 24 States and territories reported that they achieved either substantial or full compliance with the deinstitutionalization requirement. Fifteen States in fiscal year 1979 reported full compliance with the requirement that juveniles in custody be separated from adult offenders in any jail or correctional facility. Many other States have reported substantial progress toward achieving this goal.

Formula grant awards, totalling \$61,631,000, were distributed to the participating States in fiscal year 1979, based on the population under the age of 18 in each State. The minimum allocation to each State was \$225,000 and the minimum allocation for each territory was \$56,250.

Maintenance of Effort

OJJDP developed in 1979 a technical assistance strategy to support four major goals: (1) reduce the commission of delinquent acts or status offenses by juveniles; (2) alter traditional approaches to delinquent behavior and to the treatment of dependent or neglected children; (3) establish programs which offer alternative responses to delinquent behavior and which reduce the commission of delinquent acts by juveniles; and (4) improve the administration of justice for juveniles.

Over 300 requests for technical assistance were fulfilled in 1979. Technical assistance was provided in the following areas: alternatives to secure confinement; removing juveniles from adult jails; maximum use of existing resources; deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders; legislative reform; monitoring for compliance with the deinstitutionalization and separation requirements of the JJDP Act; building community support for positive system change; increased management capability; and delinquency prevention.

Some 16 so-called "how to" manuals to assist juvenile justice practitioners in establishing programs for youth or improving current services were published. They included: "Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: A Model Request

for Proposals and Contract for Services," "Delinquency Prevention: Theories and Strategies," "State Opinions for Supporting Delinquency Prevention: A Working Paper," and "Rural Programs."

Special Emphasis Division

The Special Emphasis discretionary funds are granted directly to public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and individuals to foster unique new approaches to the problem of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

Over \$26 million in Special Emphasis Funds authorized by the 1974 JJDP Act and the 1968 Crime Control Act were awarded in fiscal year 1979.

These discretionary funds were used to support priority program initiatives. In the restitution program area, 20 grants were awarded totalling \$6,786,564. Thirteen prevention programs received a total of \$3,735,962. Some \$2,482,503 also was awarded to the Center for Human Services for school crime prevention.

Also in 1979, the OJJDP funded seven projects which were designed to divert juvenile offenders from the juvenile justice system. The total amount awarded under the diversion initiative was \$2,648,387.

In addition to these, the Office awarded \$6,457,802 through 16 grants for innovative projects outside of the national initiatives, and three interagency agreements with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for youth participation/community service jobs/development demonstration projects; with the Department of Labor for a Task Force on Youth Development and Foster Parent Project; and with the United States Marshals Service.

Initiatives developed in fiscal year 1979 for implementation in 1980 include: Project New Pride, Alternative Education and Youth Advocacy.

All OJJDP initiatives are competitive and are announced in the Federal Register for public comment and solicitation of applications.

National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

The four main functions of NIJJDP are: (1) research, evaluation and program development; (2) information development and dissemination; (3) training development and implementation; and (4) standards development and implementation.

During fiscal year 1979 NIJJDP funded several new major projects in addition to continuing the support of several projects initiated in prior years. The continued projects include the National Survey of Self-reported Delinquency, the Victimization Analysis Project, the National Juvenile Justice Reporting System, the Learning Disabilities R & D Project, and the National Evaluation of OJJDP's Prevention Program. Continuation funding also was provided during 1979 for a study of the relationship of juvenile delinquent careers to adult criminal careers in Racine, Wisconsin, and for replication of the Philadelphia birth cohort study.

A comprehensive study of implementation of new juvenile

justice legislation in the State of Washington was started in 1979. Among the numerous other new projects funded in fiscal year 1979 were studies focused on delinquency among Puerto Rican dropouts, Indian juvenile delinquency, female delinquency, juvenile parole and comparative analysis of juvenile and family codes.

Information Development and Dissemination

There are two main components to NIJJDP's information dissemination program: assessment centers and a clearinghouse. These two components were proposed and implemented in direct response to the legislative mandates of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended, which requires OJJDP/NIJJDP to: (1) collect; (2) assess; (3) synthesize; and (4) disseminate information (through a clearinghouse) on all aspects of juvenile delinquency. In the last quarter of fiscal year 1979, NIJJDP established a juvenile justice clearinghouse through expansion of LEAA's National Criminal Justice Reference Service. In addition, continuation funding was provided for the four NIJJDP Assessment Centers.

The "Assessment Centers" consist of three topical centers, and a fourth center which has the responsibility for incorporating the products of the three topical centers in comprehensive volumes on the state-of-the-art in the field of delinquency. The four centers and their location are as follows: (1) Delinquent Behavior and Prevention—Seattle, Washington; (2) Juvenile Justice System—Sacramento, California; (3) Alternatives to Juvenile Justice System Processing—Chicago, Illinois; and (4) Center for Integrated Data Analysis—Hackensack, New Jersey. These centers have completed national assessments on a number of topics, including: status offenders, serious juvenile offenders, classification, child abuse and neglect, delinquency prevention, and detention and jailing of juveniles.

Training Development and Implementation

This past year marked the completion of NIJJDP's preparation for carrying out the broad juvenile justice training required by Congress in the JJDP Act. Several projects and training activities were sponsored by the Institute in 1979, as well as its preparation for establishment of a National Training Resource Center.

Training projects which were funded in 1979 were aimed at strengthening deinstitutionalization efforts across the country

and promoting law-related education.

NIJJDP's National Training Resource Center (which is expected to be operational by late 1980) will serve as a clearinghouse and information center on training throughout the U.S. Its main services, in the first year, will be that of: (1) providing access to existing training opportunities across the country for selected juvenile justice personnel; (2) development of curricula materials; and (3) provision of support to existing training efforts in order to expand them and create a specific focus on priority mandates of the JJDP Act and OJJDP goals and objectives.

Standards Development and Implementation

Another important achievement in 1979 was completion of the development work on juvenile justice standards.

The 1974 Act gave NIJJDP—together with the National Advisory Committee (NAC)—authority to develop comprehensive standards for the administration of juvenile justice and assist in their adoption at the Federal, State, and local levels. At the end of the fiscal year 1979 the NAC completed its approval of all the standards it had been developing over the past three years.

The process of devising a program for implementation was undertaken in May 1979. NIJJDP/OJJDP set forth five basic elements of the Standards Implementation Program as follows:

- provide the resources and coordination for refinement of the NAC standards for the administration of juvenile justice;
- use the NAC standards as the basis for development of comprehensive model legislation for the administration of juvenile justice;
- assist State and local governments and public and private organizations in the adoption of standards; and
- provide a Resource Center for information on standards.

Summary

The National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention awarded 36 grants in fiscal year 1979 and two supplemental grants. Total obligations for fiscal year 1979 were \$11,156,524. Additional information on NIJJDP's fiscal year 1979 activities may be obtained by requesting a copy of its annual report.

NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS SERVICE

The National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS) conducts programs to support the collection and dissemination of statistics on crime and the criminal justice system, and to facilitate the application of modern information and communications system technology in State and local criminal justice agencies. In addition, NCJISS is responsible

for individual privacy and systems security in relation to both information systems and statistical research work.

NCJISS is divided into three operating units: the Statistics Division; the Systems Development Division; and the Privacy and Security Staff.

Statistics Division

The Statistics Division is organized into two branches to reflect two major program areas: (1) a national effort to collect, analyze, and disseminate criminal justice statistics and (2) a program to support State efforts to derive statistics from operational information systems, and analyze and utilize such data to improve the administration of justice.

National Branch

The National Statistical Programs Branch is responsible for programs carried out exclusively at the Federal level, several with the assistance of the Bureau of the Census, as well as for several joint Federal-State efforts.

One of LEAA's major programs is the **National Crime Victimization Survey**, a nationwide survey to measure criminal victimization and attitudes concerning crime through a representative probability sampling of households. In operation since 1972, the survey employs highly sophisticated methodological techniques to provide more accurate information on levels of crime than is possible with traditional police reporting programs. More importantly, it also provides information on the characteristics of victims and crimes, which has not been available in the past.

In 1979 it became possible for the first time to present data on 5-year trends in criminal victimization in the United States, in addition to the yearly change reports. As a result of a directive from the Deputy Attorney General in 1977, a redesign of the national Crime Survey is under way. During fiscal year 1979, a contractor was selected to carry out the 5-year redesign effort.

A second major national program, the **Correctional Statistics Program**, is a series of statistical surveys and censuses in the field of probation and corrections. It has four components: the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, Special Studies in Correctional Statistics, Uniform Parole Reports (UPR), and the National Probation Reports Study.

The National Prisoner Statistics program provides data on prison population, characteristics of prisoners, characteristics of correctional facilities, and persons executed under death sentences. During fiscal year 1979, four reports were published including 1977 and 1978 data on "Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions," and 1977 and 1978 reports on "Capital Punishment."

The Special Studies in Correctional Statistics program focuses on information that is too expensive to collect annually and is not available from regular administrative sources. Two such reports produced in fiscal year 1979 concerned jails and jail inmates, and sociodemographic characteristics of State prison inmates.

The Uniform Parole Reports (UPR) program collects statistics on the characteristics of persons on parole, the number of parole agencies, the number of parole officers, and caseloads. These statistics are published annually in "Parole in the United States." Statistics are also kept on persons for 1, 2, and 3 years after release on parole to determine how many complete parole successfully and how many are returned to prison.

The fourth program, National Probation Reports, started in 1979, explores ways of collecting probation statistics that are comparable to those for prisoners and persons on parole. The

task of collecting probation statistics is extremely difficult because of the large number of independent probation agencies in the United States, and the large size of the probation population relative to the prisoner and parolee population.

The **Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment Statistics** program provides the data by which LEAA directs the States to "pass through" a certain proportion of their LEAA block grants to units of local government as required by law. In addition the survey is the only source of national and comparable State-by-State data on the costs borne by the criminal justice system and the employees used to run it. During fiscal year 1979, the "Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1977" was published covering fiscal year expenditures and employment data for States, counties, and municipalities.

The **National Court Statistics Program** has many components, the most important of which produces the annual series on State and local court caseload statistics. Reports on "State Court Caseload Statistics" for 1975 and 1978 were released during the fiscal year, as well as a report on "State Court Caseload Statistics: The State of the Art."

Under the **Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics** project, the "Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, 1978" was produced. This annual publication, one of the Agency's most popular, contains data from about 100 different sources in a single, easy-to-use reference volume. It is used by Federal, State, and local policymakers as well as criminal justice researchers, program developers, the academic community, and the media.

Another component of this project is designed to promote increased use of available criminal justice statistics, through the monograph series. These reports provide secondary analysis of existing data (usually data collected for operational and administrative purposes). Monographs released during fiscal year 1979 included the widely publicized "Rape Victimization in 26 American Cities."

This project also supports the Criminal Justice Data Archive, a library of computer readable data sets dealing with crime and the criminal justice system. During fiscal year 1979, more than 100 requests for technical assistance were received from users of the archive.

The State Branch

The State Statistical Programs Branch is responsible for guiding the **Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS)** program. CDS is LEAA's effort to encourage the States to collect comprehensive criminal justice information for use in planning, managing, and evaluating criminal justice programs at the local, State, and national levels. There are three components under the CDS program: The Statistical Analysis Center (SAC), the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), and the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal Histories (OBTS/CCH). Over 60 grant awards were made to the States for the development and implementation of one or more of the three CDS components in 1979.

Thirty-four States have begun development of their Computerized Criminal History Systems under CDS funding assistance. Eleven States have their criminal history files in the FBI's National Criminal Information Center (NCIC). By the end of 1979, States with their criminal histories available through NCIC will represent over 80 percent of the criminal

activity as measured by the latest FBI crime statistics.

Ten States are now able to produce a new form of criminal justice statistics, Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS). OBTS is a systematic collection of significant data by police, prosecution, court, and correctional agencies about every person arrested on a serious charge, from the time of arrest to final disposition.

Efforts continued during fiscal year 1979 to produce an OBTS report based on data from several States. The objective of this report is to produce a national statistical framework for understanding the operation of State/local systems for the administration of justice.

Currently, 39 States have operating criminal justice Statistical Analysis Centers (SAC) through the assistance of CDS funds. These centers provide State and local officials with an independent source of statistical analysis to aid in planning, policy development, and evaluation. Once Federal funding ceases, the States are expected to assume costs of operating these units. By the beginning of fiscal year 1980, 10 SACs should be operating without Federal support.

Forty-three States have been assisted in assuming responsibility for Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) within their States. By improving the timeliness and quality of data, critical information and analytic services are provided to law enforcement agencies and government officials in the States.

Systems Development Division

The Systems Development Division (SDD) provides coordination and technical assistance in the area of innovative applications of communications and information systems technology to criminal justice agencies at the State and local level. SDD assists the criminal justice community in their local initiatives and fosters the development, demonstration, testing and transfer of advanced information and communications systems that have multistate utility. The Systems Development Division is composed of four program areas: law enforcement information and communications, prosecution and courts, corrections, and program support and evaluation.

Law Enforcement Information and Communications Program

The Law Enforcement Information and Communications Program provides for improved citizen access to public safety services; improved electronic interconnection of criminal justice data bases; improved functioning of State level identification agencies; and improved police communication and information systems.

The **Crime Analysis Support System (CASS)** project has identified seven crime analysis functions essential to police investigations that can be cost-effectively automated. During 1979, computer software for three of these functions was developed, tested, and packaged for transfer in fiscal year 1980.

MICRONYM is a project to develop a standardized automated system for the collection, storage, and retrieval of names in State identification bureaus. It will be available for nationwide implementation by November 1980.

The implementation of selective routing and automatic number identification has been completed in the Alameda County, California, **Dial 911 Universal Emergency Telephone**

Number Service pilot project. These services make possible the automatic display of the caller's seven digit telephone number, and the automatic routing of the call to the appropriate jurisdiction. Work has also begun on the preparation of guideline manuals on specific issues facing 911 planners. These issues include educating the public; staff training; cost models; and call processing procedures.

LEAA has also been working closely with four communities which plan to implement **Trunked Mobile Communications Systems** within the next 3 years.

Under the **Police Operations Support System Elementary (POSSE)** project, a low-cost microcomputer police information system will be developed to meet the records needs of 75 percent of the Nation's police and sheriffs' agencies. POSSE can do the same work as a computer costing ten times as much and can be operated by police personnel without computer training. Five test sites have been identified and computer equipment has been purchased or ordered. Approximately 400 requests have been received nationwide from police and sheriffs' agencies wishing to install POSSE. A nationwide marketing strategy has begun to make criminal justice planning agencies (SPA's) and local agencies aware of POSSE capabilities.

Prosecutorial/Court Program

The Prosecutorial/Court Program provides support for the development, demonstration and transfer of information systems for use by courts, public defender offices and prosecutor offices. This program is designed to reduce case backlogs in criminal courts; to increase the rate of successful prosecutions of serious and habitual offenders; to better assure due process for defendants; to improve services for witnesses; and to improve court organization and management.

The objective of the **PROMIS National Priority Program** is to support the implementation of the Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS) in States on a multijurisdictional basis to improve the operation and management of local prosecutors' offices. Five States were awarded PROMIS grants during fiscal year 1979.

The **State Judicial Information System (SJIS)** addresses both improvement of the quality of court management information, and the establishment of procedures through which trial courts can supply certain data on persons accused of serious crimes to a central repository. States are limited to two successive grants of \$200,000 each to improve their judicial information system. LEAA funding has assisted in the development and implementation of 62 SJIS modules in the 20 States that have received SJIS grants. Three second-year grants were awarded in fiscal year 1979.

Corrections Program

The Corrections Program provides support to local and State jails, departments of corrections, and parole and probation agencies in the development and implementation of corrections information systems. This program provides information which increases the effectiveness of control and supervision of offenders while incarcerated and during their re-integration into the community. It also improves corrections management including policymaking and planning.

The **Offender-Based State Corrections Information System (OBSCIS)** provides data on individual offenders in

such areas as admission to an institution, movement reporting or status, parole and national reporting. Currently, there are 35 States participating in this program at various stages of development. Four new States entered the program in 1979 and three received continuation funding. Federal funding terminated in 13 States and State funds have been used to continue development and operation of the system.

The **State Corrections Resource Management System (SCRMS)** will meet the needs of corrections administrators for nonoffender data (budgeting, inmate banking, prison industries, personnel staffing, and physical plant inventories) while also being compatible with OBSCIS. Functional requirements have been identified and basic data elements and a model system are being developed.

Under the **Probation Management Information System (PROBAMIS)** project, design of a statewide probation information system has been completed and is being tested in one State. When implemented, PROBAMIS will allow better control and more efficient use of available resources and programs; improve the quality of services delivered to probationers; and improve capabilities to provide statistics satisfying both State and national requirements.

The **Jail Accounting Microcomputer System (JAMS)** is designed to improve recordkeeping in small and medium size jails, and to provide immediate and accurate response concerning the location and status of inmates. A pilot system has been developed and tested in one jail. The JAMS hardware is being upgraded for increased data storage and faster response times, and the software is being revised for testing at two additional sites.

Program Support and Evaluation

The Program Support and Evaluation function provides technical assistance to State and local governments in the transfer of automated criminal justice information systems, and reviews requests by LEAA grantees for technical review regarding procurement of automatic data processing equipment.

Under the **National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Information Systems** grant, over 800 requests for technical assistance were processed during fiscal year 1979, and 60 locations received onsite technical assistance. Also, during 1979, the staff responded to over 200 requests for review of automatic data processing procurements.

Privacy and Security Staff

During fiscal year 1979, the Privacy and Security Staff con-

tinued programs to assist States in developing procedures to insure privacy and security of criminal history information, and to identify techniques to insure confidentiality of research and statistical data. In addition, LEAA efforts in the area of privacy and security have been expanded over the past year to address a variety of issues associated with criminal justice policy and information use. These efforts reflect LEAA recognition of increasing concern over the potential impact of information technology on individual rights, operation of the criminal justice system and, in some cases, new areas of criminal activity.

A review of State compliance with the privacy and security regulations indicated that all States have met the requirements regarding individual access and administrative security. Minimal operational problems have been encountered, even though several States have made substantial efforts to publicize individual access rights within the local community.

Almost one-third of the States have formally certified compliance with all components of the privacy and security regulations. In support of these State efforts, LEAA published and distributed over 5,000 brochures on privacy and security compliance, updated the Compendium of State Privacy Legislation, supported several informal workshops on specific implementation issues, and conducted a major national conference addressing the overall state of privacy and security development. The preliminary effort to develop a cost model to estimate costs of compliance with privacy requirements was also completed during the past year and will be tested and refined at selected sites during the coming year.

In connection with efforts to address other information policy issue, projects were initiated during fiscal year 1979 to explore the impact of educational privacy legislation on criminal justice practices; to assess the impact of computer techniques (such as "matching") on public fraud control; and to analyze the extent to which LEAA-supported systems support privacy goals. LEAA is also funding efforts to explore the critical issues associated with media access to criminal justice data.

In addition, a major program in the area of computer crime was initiated. Specifically, two documents have been completed and will be available in early 1980. The first document, entitled "Computer Crime: A Criminal Justice Resource Manual," is a comprehensive report discussing the nature of computer crime and appropriate techniques for investigation and prosecution of computer crime. The second document, entitled "Computer Crime: Criminal Justice," is a brochure describing the computer crime problem intended for general distribution. A competitive contract for further efforts in this area was also completed during the fiscal year.

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ANTI-CRIME PROGRAMS

The Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs (OCACP) was established by the Crime Control Act of 1976 to provide technical assistance, award grants, disseminate information and coordinate groups in crime prevention efforts designed to mobilize communities and citizens in combating crime

problems in both urban and rural America. The Office has three major organizational divisions: Community Anti-Crime, Comprehensive Crime Prevention, and Governmental and External Affairs.

Community Anti-Crime Division

The work of the Community Anti-Crime Program, which began in 1977, is targeted at capitalizing on the greatest crime prevention resource available. Specific emphasis is made on organized citizenry working together to prevent crime in their respective neighborhoods and communities. The program provides financial and technical assistance to nonprofit community groups to organize neighborhood residents into effective self-help type anticrime activities.

Comprehensive Crime Prevention Division

Each program funded combines proven crime prevention techniques validated in previous LEAA research. The program attempts to consolidate Federal, State and local crime prevention efforts in a metropolitan area into a single highly coordinated program. Technical assistance is provided to improve and strengthen the effort.

Governmental and External Affairs Division

This division maintains liaison between the OCACP and other Federal agencies and community crime prevention programs. It develops and maintains contact with the private sector, especially foundations with interests in community and neighborhood organizations and groups. The division manages grants considered national in scope and provides technical assistance.

In response to the President's Urban Policy Message delivered in March of 1978, the OCACP and the Federal agency ACTION have developed an Urban Crime Prevention

Program (UCPP). This new Presidential initiative, a shared responsibility of both agencies, is a \$5.5 million LEAA-funded effort scheduled for implementation in 1980. Activities will address the social and economic causes of crime in low and moderate income neighborhoods in selected urban locations.

Summary of Activities

Through the 160 projects funded by the Community Anti-Crime Division, it is estimated that 100,000 to 200,000 citizens have been mobilized into prevention activities. Several projects have produced dramatic crime reductions which range from 30 to 60 percent in target neighborhoods. In virtually all projects, there has been a steady improvement in relations between the police and the community. Cities funded through the Comprehensive Crime Prevention Division report significant increase in reporting crime to the police and increased participation of citizens, neighborhood groups and police departments in prevention activities. Through the 16 projects funded, it is estimated that more than one million citizens have been mobilized into such activities within their communities.

Significant accomplishments have been realized by OCACP-funded training provided by the National Center for Community Crime Prevention located at Southwest Texas State University. The Center trained approximately 600 citizens from cities throughout the country in management, community organizing and crime prevention techniques. The Center also serves as an information clearinghouse.

The diffusion of information pertaining to crime prevention has been an integral aspect of OCAP efforts during fiscal year 1979. Several publications were developed and distributed. The most recent described the Community Anti-Crime Program and another listed potential resources that could possibly be drawn upon to support crime prevention activities by interested groups in both the public and private sectors.

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Office of Criminal Justice Education and Training (OCJET) is responsible for LEAA's criminal justice manpower planning and educational program development. The Office consists of three divisions. The Planning and Analysis Division assesses manpower needs and identifies the appropriate program responses. Subsequently, the Program Development Division implements program delivery and conducts grants management. The Academic Assistance Division is responsible for the administration of two student assistance programs, the Internship program, and the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP).

Manpower Planning and Policy Formulation

Program activity in fiscal year 1979 included:

- Review and analysis of the **National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System**, in terms of how recommendations of the survey could be addressed in LEAA program development efforts;
- A 13-State conference conducted by the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education to assess regional manpower planning issues in criminal justice education;
- Establishing a human resources development project within the Jacksonville, Florida, Sheriff's Office to analyze and design alternative strategies for organizational problems relating to human resources;
- Research by the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training on the physical performance, writing skills and reading ability tests, and the California entry-level law enforcement job analysis;

- Development of forensic science higher education curriculum guidelines by the Forensic Science Foundation; and
- The continued development of better methods for assessing personnel needs.

Training Program Development

The three main training projects included production of training monographs by Michigan State University; an evaluation of police stress training by the University of South Florida; and the expansion of the Law Enforcement Explorer Program of the Boy Scouts of America.

Educational Development Program

The Educational Development Program supports the improvement of the quality of criminal justice education programs and the educational response to criminal justice manpower needs.

The 1979 projects include the following:

- A National Symposium on Higher Education for Police Officers conducted by the Police Foundation to critique the report of the National Advisory Commission on Higher Education for Police Officers.
- Development of a strategy by New York University to

assess the impact of educating police officers in relation to their actual job performance.

- Providing workshops for college faculties to improve the quality of the teaching of theory, research and statistics in crime-related programs.
- Developing of minimum criteria for postsecondary programs in criminal justice and criminology and alternative evaluation models for these programs.
- Writing of a curriculum for teaching courses on volunteerism in juvenile and criminal justice by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Black College Initiative Program

In response to President Carter's black colleges and universities initiative, LEAA is supporting Talladega College in Alabama and Grambling State University in Louisiana in development of criminal justice degree programs. These programs will assist in preparing minorities to qualify for responsible positions in the criminal justice system.

Through LEAA funding, Positive Futures, Inc., a consortium of black institutions, and the State University of New York at Albany will provide technical assistance and training to these colleges in curriculum and faculty development.

Initial Awards for the 1979-1980 Academic Year Law Enforcement Education Program

	Total No. Institutions	Total Funds Awarded		Total No. Institutions	Total Funds Awarded
Alabama	22	596,500	Nevada	5	48,783
Alaska	2	13,810	New Hampshire	1	125,000
Arizona	11	277,615	New Jersey	27	925,335
Arkansas	13	95,763	New Mexico	6	167,150
California	31	2,902,756	New York	70	2,563,192
Colorado	15	215,958	North Carolina	23	460,400
Connecticut	11	323,835	North Dakota	3	12,020
Delaware	6	101,700	Ohio	33	1,004,659
Dist. of Columbia	4	228,685	Oklahoma	23	304,250
Florida	39	1,470,450	Oregon	16	315,528
Georgia	24	363,700	Pennsylvania	33	1,518,500
Hawaii	6	106,758	Rhode Island	3	68,271
Idaho	4	25,211	South Carolina	13	314,500
Illinois	49	1,027,495	South Dakota	5	91,433
Indiana	15	502,228	Tennessee	13	273,400
Iowa	18	287,501	Texas	74	1,206,821
Kansas	14	264,433	Utah	3	115,592
Kentucky	12	418,000	Vermont	5	41,900
Louisiana	14	368,267	Virginia	26	278,700
Maine	6	65,048	Washington	20	343,246
Maryland	17	749,900	West Virginia	7	52,100
Massachusetts	28	1,000,553	Wisconsin	17	355,775
Michigan	40	1,515,256	Wyoming	5	23,804
Minnesota	16	136,547	Puerto Rico	3	173,200
Mississippi	12	218,100	American Samoa		
Missouri	26	789,814	Guam		
Montana	5	32,244	Trust Territories		
Nebraska	6	112,314	Virgin Islands	1	6,000
			Total	901	25,000,000

Graduate Research Fellowship Program

This program encourages the development of educators and researchers needed by the criminal justice system. A maximum fellowship of \$10,000 is awarded for one year to support the research. In fiscal year 1979, 25 doctoral candidates received fellowships totalling \$224,498.

Internship Program

In fiscal year 1979, the Internship Program provided \$262,470 to 10 colleges and universities to provide a \$65 weekly stipend to criminal justice students working for criminal justice agencies while on leave from an academic degree program. As no funds were appropriated by Congress for the 1980 fiscal year, the program will be discontinued.

Law Enforcement Education Program

LEEP provides grants to eligible institutions of higher

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

As no LEEP funds were appropriated by Congress in the fiscal year 1980 budget, the 1979-1980 academic year awards to 901 schools were limited to a \$25 million total. This reflects approximately a 38 percent decrease in funding from the previous academic year's \$39 million in awards. The grant awards for the 1979-1980 academic year were restricted to LEEP returning and transfer students, with no new schools being considered for admission to the program. Unless additional funds are appropriated, the program will be terminated following the 1980-1981 academic year.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE

The Office of Civil Rights Compliance assures that recipients of Federal financial assistance from LEAA comply with their civil rights responsibilities and enforces compliance whenever noncompliance is found. The Office monitors technical assistance contracts and conducts complaint investigations and compliance reviews.

It also reviews discretionary grant applications of \$500,000 or more for the purpose of making sure that necessary civil rights requirements have been addressed. During fiscal year 1979, the Office increased its activities in the areas of reviewing equal employment opportunity programs for recipients of awards of \$250,000 or more, resolving complaints received, and conducting an aggressive compliance review program.

In fiscal 1979 extensive compliance reviews of the Massachusetts State Parole Board; Asheville, North Carolina Police Department; Louisville, Kentucky Police Department; Family Court of Delaware; Texarkana, Arkansas Department of Public Safety; Nebraska State Patrol and the Washington State

Patrol were undertaken. As a result of these compliance reviews four resolution agreements have been signed and the others are in the process of preparation or negotiation.

During fiscal 1979, 134 complaint investigations were resolved. These resolutions also resulted in over \$5,000 in cash settlements to complainants.

As a result of investigations, court rulings and State administrative agency decisions, the Office issued 11 notices of noncompliance advising of possible fund suspension if compliance was not secured. In three instances fund suspensions were imposed.

During the year this Office has continued to improve its effectiveness in compliance activities. With a view toward coordinating activities with other Federal civil rights agencies, LEAA executed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Office of Revenue Sharing and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. In some instances joint investigations will be conducted to facilitate the resolution of complaints.

OFFICE OF AUDIT AND INVESTIGATION

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

The Office also has the responsibility for the Federal audits of 57 State criminal justice planning agencies (SPAs) and approximately 100 nongovernmental units. In addition, the Office coordinates the audits of LEAA contracts and grants performed by other Federal and State audit agencies.

The Office consists of two headquarters divisions—the Management Review and Analysis Division and the Central

Audit Operations Division—an Investigation Staff, and five area offices, located in Atlanta, Chicago, Denver, Sacramento, and Bethesda, Maryland.

The Office recently revised its training program to provide auditors with two separate one-week courses, one for SPA auditors auditing subgrantees and the other for State auditors auditing the SPA. During fiscal year 1979, 91 State and SPA auditors participated in the LEAA auditor training programs. In addition, a 2-day seminar, the 7th Annual Head State Auditor Seminar, was held for the heads of the State Audit Agencies. The seminar theme was "Fraud and Abuse: Detection and Control."

During fiscal year 1979, most SPA audits were conducted by

State auditors. The Office is continuing to provide technical assistance to the State audit teams to strengthen State audit capabilities and to assure the effectiveness and completeness of audit coverage.

During fiscal year 1979, the Office issued a total of 766 audit reports to various LEAA program and staff offices. Of this total, 341 reports covered interim reviews performed by the Office of ongoing grants. The Office issued 187 Significant Issue Bulletins on matters pertaining to LEAA investigation activities, closed 76 investigations, and coordinated the response to 22 General Accounting Office and Department of Justice audit reports covering various LEAA activities.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION AREA AUDIT AND PROGRAM REVIEW OFFICES



OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The Office of General Counsel's primary mission is to meet LEAA's legal needs. It provides legal opinions, interpretations, and advice as requested on LEAA activities, such as the Agency's authorization, appropriation legislation, regulations and guidelines. It also provides legal advice on the resolution of audit findings. It has primary responsibility for drafting legislative proposals and regulations.

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

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

The Office is the review body for any protests involving

LEAA grants and contracts. It is often requested by other agencies to render informal technical assistance in the emerging legal field of procurement contracts under Federal grants.

In 1979 the Office coordinated the governmentwide test procurement certification program for contracts under grants. The program has been adopted by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

The General Counsel is a member of the Overall OMB Advisory Group studying Federal assistance management. As part of this study, the Office prepared a comprehensive survey of the case law relating to the Federal grant programs.

The Office was actively involved in the drafting of the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979 which involves a major reorganization of the Federal criminal justice assistance, research, and statistics efforts and is intended to result in the establishment of an Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) in the Department of Justice.

In addition, amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act were drafted.

The Model Procurement Code has been completed and was endorsed by the American Bar Association. The Code has been adopted in five jurisdictions.

A senior attorney in the Office chaired an Agency-wide Management Advisory Task Force for the Administration. This Task Force recommended management changes to Agency procedures to up-grade efficiency, increase equity and fairness in Agency operation, and maximize the impact of

Federal expenditures.

Of significance in the litigation area was *Massachusetts Department of Correction v. LEAA*, a decision by the 1st Circuit Court of Appeals dealing with the denial of a discretionary grant application. The court upheld the decision to deny and provided important guidance for future LEAA administrative review.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

The Comptroller is the principal advisor to the Administrator on the financial management of LEAA and is responsible for establishing Agency policy in this area.

The Office establishes, interprets and implements Agency-wide financial and grants management policies and procedures; operates a financial and grants management policy reference service; maintains surveillance over the execution of financial and grants management regulations and directives by LEAA operating components.

The Office of the Comptroller is responsible for the financial analysis and development of reporting systems for the budget program of LEAA. It plans, develops, and coordinates all phases of budget formulation including the integration of the conventional budget with the Management by Objectives system, the preparation of multiyear financial plans, annual budget submissions, and justifications of the Administration's budget request.

The Office negotiates, awards, and administers all of LEAA's contractual requirements. It implements regulations relating to minimum standards for contracts awarded with Federal grant dollars. This Office is also responsible for minority and small business development programs. During fiscal year 1979, minority contracting increased \$289,499, despite a decrease of \$3,925,000 in total contract awards from fiscal year 1978.

Advice relative to contracts, financial management, grant administration, budgeting and accounting is provided, on a continuing basis, to LEAA program offices, State planning agencies, local units of government, and nonprofit organizations.

The Office has the responsibility for grant processing which includes detailed budget reviews of all grant applications, financial and grant administration including an aggressive grant close-out program. In addition, it develops cost principles applicable to State and local governments and reviews, negotiates, and approves requests for indirect cost rates.

The Office develops, operates, maintains, and controls the Agency's accounting system. All obligations, expenditures, disbursements, and collections are processed by this Office. This includes the auditing and scheduling for payment of all vouchers affecting LEAA's appropriation. Both the accounting and design of the Law Enforcement Education Program Accounting System were approved by the Comptroller General during fiscal year 1979.

The Office provides data processing support for LEAA's internal information systems as well as national level grant

management and criminal justice statistical systems which provide information to the 57 States and territories, the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the General Accounting Office, and the LEAA program managers. Improvements in the system include:

- Better month-end processing and revisions to existing reports;
- A new method of transportation payments reporting to the General Services Administration and development of a subsystem to process letter of credit draw-downs;
- A log system to record receipt of grantee financial reports (H-1's) on an immediate basis;
- Computer generated dunning letters transmitted to grantees who are delinquent in submitting H-1 reports;
- Computer generated H-1 turnaround documents.

To assist the State planning agencies in developing and maintaining accurate financial and grant monitoring information, the Office provides funding, coordination, and monitoring in the development and installation of State-level Management Information Systems.

This Office, through contractors and the National Criminal Justice Association, has provided technical assistance to 18 States to evaluate their internal management information systems. Currently, 29 States have obtained grants to implement automated management information systems. Twenty-three States have implemented and are now in the process of coding their own grants. This will allow LEAA to report programmatic information about these States' subgrants, and the Agency will be able to prepare the entire 519 report for any State which has coded and reported its subgrant information.

The Office of the Comptroller also administers the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program. This program provides a \$50,000 benefit to the eligible survivors of State and local law enforcement officers and fire fighters who die as the result of an injury sustained in the line of duty. In fiscal year 1979, a total of 322 deaths were reported. During the year, 258 claims were approved and 108 claims were denied resulting in benefits payments of \$12.9 million. These figures include claims which were previously submitted, however, final disposition did not occur until fiscal year 1979.

To increase public awareness of the program, 24 presentations were conducted at public safety officer meetings and conferences nationwide. Additionally, articles explaining the program were published in several national law enforcement and fire fighter newsletters and journals. LEAA recently entered

into information exchange agreements with the National Fire Administration of the Department of Commerce and with the National Fire Protection Association. The purpose of these

arrangements is to study the cause of line of duty deaths in the fire service using investigative and medical data developed by the PSOB Division.

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

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

During fiscal 1979, the Office was involved in the following major activities:

- Prepared consolidated and revised workplans for the Agency to measure performance vis-a-vis short-range planning efforts.
- Continued work on internal management procedures, assisted other offices in solving management problems, administered a five-contractor management consultant services contract, and designed/published management briefs.
- Conducted a study of all categorical grant assessments in the PROFILE data base. The result was a training program developed for LEAA grant managers on grant monitoring and assessment.
- Initiated the formation of a PROFILE Users Group. The goal of this group is to represent the needs of PROFILE users throughout the Agency and refine/utilize the PROFILE data base to its maximum potential.
- Completed assessments of audit and program review activities of the Office of Audit and Investigation, and initiated steps for improvement.
- Completed the evaluation of LEAA's Action Program Development Process to improve the coordination

between the research and action goals of the Agency and to relate program development to policy goals and priorities.

- Completed a study to identify ways of improving the utilization of evaluations in the planning and management of Agency programs.
- Published the annual *LEAA Two-Year Evaluation Plan: FY 79-FY 80*, which describes in detail the current and planned evaluation activities of each program office of the Agency.
- Implemented Executive Order 12044, *Improving Government Regulations*, with April 1979 publication of LEAA's first *Semi-annual Agenda of Significant Regulations*. The agenda announced forthcoming program guidelines and policy and procedural changes to facilitate public participation and comment.
- LEAA's Corrections Policy Working Group prepared a comprehensive analysis of the history of the Agency's discretionary action grant and research programs in the area of corrections as a background for development of policies to guide future corrections program planning.
- Implemented a program to encourage States and localities to integrate criminal justice planning and coordination as permanent functions of government. In support of the program, a study of *Criminal Justice Planning in the Governing Process: A Review of Nine States* was published by the National Academy of Public Administration.

OFFICE OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity is responsible for insuring equal employment opportunity for all LEAA employees and applicants for employment. It evaluates the Agency's personnel management practices, and develops and implements policies and programs to establish continuing affirmative action for equal opportunity in employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin or with certain restrictions, age. The Office advises LEAA management and other personnel on matters regarding equal employment opportunity, and provides channels for informal as well as formal discrimination complaint resolution. Most employee-supervisor conflicts are resolved informally through counseling. The Office received nine formal and 123 informal EEO complaints during fiscal year 1979.

During 1979 the Office participated in 18 major national conferences related to civil rights and equal opportunity for blacks, women, Hispanics, and American Indians, providing speakers, workshop moderators or panelists, and Agency exhibit booths.

In November 1978 an EEO Advisory Committee was created with representatives from the Black Affairs Program, Hispanic Employment Program, Federal Women's Program, and the Asian Pacific American Program, a Native American, and a union official. This committee advises the Administrator and Deputy Administrator of LEAA. The minority recruitment handbook also was updated in anticipation of future needs.

In addition, two training sessions were conducted for 66 supervisors and managers on managers' EEO responsibilities.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

The primary responsibility of the Office of Public Information (PIO) is to keep the news media and the general public fully informed about LEAA's programs and activities.

The Office responds to telephone and written inquiries and prepares news announcements and features about activities of the Agency and LEAA-supported programs. It arranges news conferences, editorial board meetings, interviews and briefings to explain the details of particularly significant research findings or important new Agency initiatives.

Speeches, briefing papers and other policy statements are prepared for the LEAA Administrator. An exhibit is designed for use at conferences and seminars around the country. The Office also compiles Agency information used in briefings for the Attorney General and the White House.

As the Agency's Freedom of Information/Privacy Act Office, PIO is responsible for making all grant and other non-exempt documents available for inspection and reproduction upon request. The Office maintains a policy of liberal access to all appropriate records. During fiscal year 1979 the Office responded to 306 Freedom of Information and Privacy Act requests.

The Office initiated LEAA sponsorship of the nationwide multimedia crime prevention campaign, "Take A Bite Out Of Crime." The campaign features a crime fighting dog and is being coordinated by The Advertising Council, Inc., a private, nonprofit organization which conducts public service advertising campaigns in the public interest, and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

The object of the campaign is to stimulate citizen action against crime.

The Office has published several brochures designed to inform the public about effective LEAA programs and aid citizens in their efforts to become involved in crime prevention and the criminal justice system. The Agency brochure, "A Partnership for Crime Prevention and Control," was revised in both

the English and Spanish versions. "We Can Prevent Crime," a booklet on crime prevention programs for citizens, was published as was "Fighting Drug Abuse," a new addition to the LEAA/Aid series. Other brochures prepared concerned family violence and the model procurement code.

The Office developed a children's coloring book involving crime prevention methods for youngsters. The success and acceptance of the book, Play It Safe, prompted Romper Room, a long-running, syndicated television show for children, to incorporate the safety lessons in the book into its program.

During the year the Office issued 795 news releases. The decrease in number of releases from previous years reflects the change to a semiannual announcement of all Public Safety Officers' Death Benefits awards. Included in the total are 38 news features about LEAA-supported programs of national interest such as State court reform, neighborhood justice centers, family violence, security and the small business retailer, community crime prevention, jury usage, sentencing, parole, consumer fraud, and juvenile diversion. The features are intended to broaden the public understanding and awareness of specific LEAA programs and studies. They appear weekly in several hundred newspapers, news magazines and newsletters, and are regularly aired over the national radio and television networks.

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

In addition the Office prepares and distributes the Agency's annual report and the Attorney General's Biennial Report on Federal Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Activities.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON

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

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

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

The Office screens each congressional bill for pertinence to LEAA's interests. About 500 bills and resolutions were of par-

ticular note, approximately 50 of which could be considered high interest measures. Included in this category were such topics as correctional reform, crime victim compensation, anti-arson, citizen dispute resolution, anti-terrorism, speedy trial, domestic violence, and other bills that might affect the administrative aspects of the LEAA program.

The most significant development of the fiscal year was consideration of the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979. The Act provides a 4-year authorization for justice assistance, research and statistics programs. The legislation makes major structural and substantive changes in the financial assistance, research and statistical programs now being administered by LEAA.

The Act is designed to correct major criticism of the LEAA program including excessive red tape, poor targeting and wasteful uses of grant funds, insufficient local control over expenditures of funds, and ineffective research and statistical

programs.

Significant features of the bill include:

- Simplification of the Grant Process. The bill would eliminate the annual comprehensive plan requirement and the attendant red tape and replace it with a simplified application covering 3 years of activity.
- Greatly Increased Role for Major Urban Areas. Major cities and counties would receive a set amount of funds based on their share of State and local criminal justice expenditures.
- Elimination of Inappropriate Uses of LEAA Funds. The bill would limit the expenditure of LEAA funds for construction or to pay general salary expenses.
- Increased Community Participation. The bill would require neighborhood and community groups participation in the development and approval of State and local government applications.
- Improved Research. An independent National Insti-

tute of Justice with its own grantmaking authority would be created.

- Enhanced Statistical Capability. An independent Bureau of Justice Statistics with its own grantmaking authority to collect and analyze justice statistics.

An Administration proposal to reauthorize the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act through fiscal year 1983 was submitted to Congress in May 1979. The bill would continue major features of current law, including requirements that juveniles not be incarcerated with adults and that noncriminal juvenile status offenders be removed from secure facilities.

During the year, the Office of Congressional Liaison drafted testimony and prepared background materials for numerous congressional hearings, including the following subjects: anti-fencing, arson, victim witness assistance, domestic violence, corrections programs, white collar crime, and career criminals.

OFFICE OF OPERATIONS SUPPORT

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

The **International Affairs Staff** coordinates LEAA's programs to combat skyjacking, international terrorism, and narcotics smuggling. Technical assistance funds totalled \$520,000 and \$200,000 in National Institute funds were allocated for international activities. Significant projects supported under this program include:

- A Rand Corporation study of the impact of intelligence gathering restrictions on law enforcement capability regarding terrorism;
- A National League of Cities conference on crisis management and planning aspects of terrorist incidents for the mayors of the Nation's largest cities;
- An interagency agreement with the U.S. Coast Guard to provide assistance to U.S. local law enforcement regarding terrorism in the maritime environment;
- An interagency agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration to provide civil aviation security training to U.S. State and local law enforcement, and foreign national airport security personnel;
- An interagency agreement with the Commerce Department to develop research on terrorism and U.S. industry;
- An interagency agreement with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to apply threat analysis techniques involving terrorism and other criminal activity;
- An American Psychiatric Association conference and research study on the psychiatric aspects of terrorism; and

- A grant to DePaul University to develop research on the problems of the media, law, and law enforcement in terrorist incidents.

The Assistant Administrator, OOS, serves as Chairman of the Committee on Research and Development of the National Security Council Special Coordinating Committee Interagency Working Group on Terrorism. This committee is composed of the representatives of 17 Federal agencies and is charged by the National Security Council with coordinating all Federal research on terrorism, developing national anti-terrorism research priorities, and implementing innovative anti-terrorism research programs.

The **Training Division** provides development opportunities to LEAA employees and State and local criminal justice personnel.

During fiscal year 1979, LEAA employees participated in 705 instances of training.

Since fiscal year 1976, a training program to develop the capacity of State and local criminal justice planning agency personnel has been a major initiative of the Training Division. Four intensive 1-week training courses in criminal justice planning, analysis, monitoring, and evaluation were developed. These courses were transferred to and delivered through a national system of five Criminal Justice Training Centers (CJTCs) competitively established at Northeastern University, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Florida State University, Washburn University, and University of Southern California.

In fiscal year 1979, the program was expanded to include operational agency personnel. The analysis and evaluation courses were revised and improved substantially, a new course in program development was developed and tested, and a new course in management was partially developed. Over 1,500 personnel were trained: 1,255 in week-long courses and 268 in new experimental "mini" courses directed at and partially supported by State and local jurisdictions. To date over 4,000 personnel have been trained by this program.

The courses were evaluated by the CJTCs, participants, and independent evaluators, who assessed the program as extremely relevant, useful, and effective. The Training Division, OOS, was awarded the Distinguished Service Award for 1979 by the Training Officers Conference for the establishment and operation of the program.

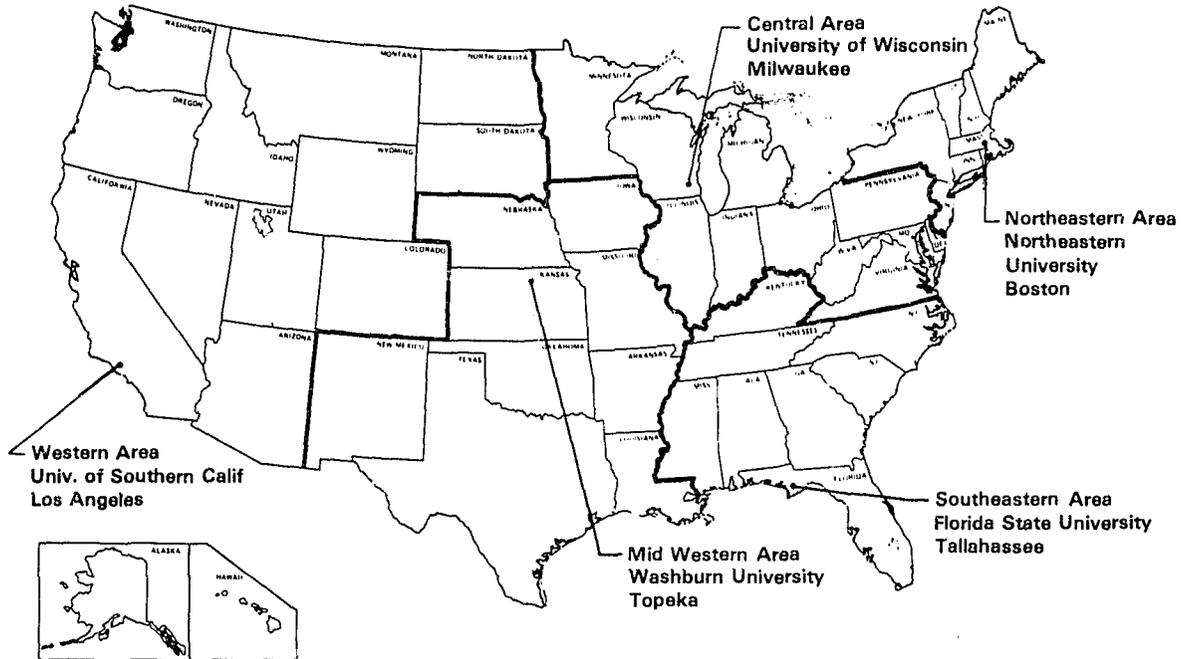
The **Personnel Division** provides employee services to all components of LEAA. This includes the recruitment, selection, and placement of all LEAA employees; it also represents management in all labor relations matters. Major activities during the year have centered on anticipation of and the preparation for the pending legislative reorganization of the Agency. These activities, along with the substantial decline in the Agency's personnel strength (from 678 in fiscal year 1978 to 621 at the end of fiscal year 1979), have resulted in increased efforts to provide innovative methods of dealing with expanding workloads while

facing major resource reductions.

The **Administrative Services Division** is responsible for the management and provision of security, furnishings, telephone systems, equipment, maintenance, office space, mail services, and safety and health programs. During fiscal 1979 the Division assisted grantees in obtaining excess Federal property, saving the grantees \$291,684.

The **Audiovisual Communications Division** creates, produces, and distributes presentations, exhibits, motion pictures, videotape recordings, still photography, and graphic arts. Technical assistance is provided to the criminal justice system in these areas. Activities include the development of training and information materials for LEAA programs. In addition, the Division's Printing and Publications Program supports all requirements for printing, binding, duplicating, and distribution.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Criminal Justice Training Centers**



CRIME CONTROL ACT, SECTION 519 RESPONSE

This part of the LEAA Annual Report describes the Agency's work during fiscal 1979 as required under Section 519 of the Crime Control Act of 1976. It consists of the following:

- An analysis of each State comprehensive plan, including the amounts expended in programs and projects for each component of the criminal justice system; the State monitoring and evaluation procedures; the innovative and replicated projects; and, those projects that have and have not met their goals.

- Major innovative policies and programs.
- Procedures for reviewing, evaluating, and processing State plans, as well as the programs and projects supported with block funds.

- The number of State plans approved without substantial changes.

- The number of State plans approved with substantial changes and their disposition.

- A summary of the expenditure of funds under the State plans during the past three years.

- The number of programs or projects that have been discontinued, suspended, or terminated because of non-compliance with LEAA's administrative regulations or Federal civil rights provisions.

- The number of programs and projects that were discontinued after LEAA funding ceased.

- The LEAA Administration's monitoring measures to determine the impact and value of its programs.

- An explanation of fund allocation, expenditures, policies, priorities, and criteria for discretionary funds, block funds, and the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

- A description of the criteria used for corrections program applicants and grantees, as well as guidelines for drug treatment programs in State and local prisons and their parolees.

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

The Congress directed LEAA to report about program activities. In this report, all program activities are discussed in terms of five principal categories: prevention, enforcement, adjudication, corrections, and system support. (The nature and scope of each of these categories are presented below.) In addition, information and statistics relating to projects having a juvenile justice or drug abuse orientation are reported on again separately in response to the particular interest in these two program areas expressed by Congress.

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

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

Adjudication covers all activities in support of the operations of criminal, civil, and juvenile judicial institutions from the highest appellate court to trial courts of least jurisdiction. Included are pretrial, trial, and sentencing procedures, and the related functions of prosecution, defense, and the judiciary. Nonjudicial court administrative organizations and programs providing nonlegal services in lieu of continuing court intervention are included in this category.

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

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

Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention means any program activity related to juvenile delinquency prevention, control, diversion, treatment, rehabilitation, planning, education, training, and research, including drug and alcohol abuse programs, the improvement of the juvenile justice system, and any program or activity for neglected, abandoned, or dependent youth, and other youths who are in danger of becoming delinquent.

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

Section 519(1) State Comprehensive Plan Analyses

ALABAMA

Summary

The 1979 comprehensive plan, the second year of a 3-year State plan, reemphasized the problem analysis that had been presented in the 1978 plan.

Overview

Prevention. The 1979 plan continued to place major emphasis on crimes against the elderly. The program included such activities as neighborhood watch, operation identification, and public education efforts. Alabama also concentrated on developing deterrents to crime by strengthening enforcement programs, improving prosecution efforts, and preventing juvenile delinquency.

Enforcement. The major effort in this area was to train and improve the educational level of law enforcement officers and improve communications systems. A high priority was given to the support of training programs in the State's regional training academies and the continuation of activities of the Alabama Peace Officers' Standards and Training Commission.

Adjudication. Alabama's plan called for fundamental improvements of the judicial process to permit efficient handling of increased caseloads, reduction of pending judicial cases, and elimination of backlogs. Prosecution and defense programs were emphasized.

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

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

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

Drug Abuse. Narcotics and alcoholism treatment programs are being expanded

ALASKA

Summary

The fiscal year 1979 Alaska comprehensive plan was the

second phase of a multiyear approved plan.

The plan contained an integrated analysis of problems within the State's criminal justice system. It received LEAA approval without recommended change, and a finding was made by the LEAA that the plan reflected a determined effort to improve the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State.

Overview

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

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

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

Corrections. Fiscal 1979 funds were used to establish innovative correctional treatment and medical screening programs.

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

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

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

AMERICAN SAMOA

Summary

Despite American Samoa's shortage of data for proper analysis and evaluation of criminal justice needs, the fiscal year 1979 comprehensive plan overcame many of the weaknesses occurring in the previous year's planning process.

The plan was of an acceptable level to justify multiyear approval with the exception of the comprehensive multiyear action plan. The description of the various plan components is much less elaborate than that expected of a sophisticated State; however, the process adequately meets the intent of the guideline requirements. Priorities established reflect territorial problems by importance and are compatible with American Samoa's ability to develop and implement programs. All special conditions attached to the fiscal year 1979 grant award were satisfactorily retired.

Overview

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

Enforcement. Three programs in the enforcement area were identified as priority objectives. One is development of an up-to-date police operation and administration manual to address the lack of procedural documentation. Additional renovation of the police facility to meet enforcement needs is a second objective. The third program is a police records improvement project to provide reliable data on the extent of crime and to aid in the delivery of police services to the Samoan community.

Adjudication. For fiscal year 1979 only one major objective is proposed for funding—an increase in training. Training efforts include a course in improvement of litigation skills for the new public defender and a second series of seminars on criminal law practice for local attorneys and members of the Samoan bar.

Corrections. Insufficient documentation on offenders within the correctional branch has generated a need for an upgraded records system, together with official policies and procedures to support the new system. Deficiencies in the overall management of the corrections department necessitate development of a manual to improve standards of operation. Modern office equipment will be purchased to furnish the new corrections facility when the construction phase is completed.

System Support. The number one priority is coordination of a criminal justice training program to improve the skills of criminal justice professionals through off-island seminars and on-island workshops.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile caseworkers will receive specialized training in the handling of youthful offenders in all processes of the criminal justice system. Funds will be provided to the Office of Youth Development for a counseling and referral unit. As a result of the recent establishment of the Child Abuse Section in the Office of Mental Health, an appropriate facility is needed for the care of abused and neglected children. Grant support will assist in acquiring and furnishing foster care facilities.

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

ARIZONA

Summary

Arizona's 1979 comprehensive plan submission was in substantial compliance with the Crime Control Act. The plan adequately provided crime analysis, described the existing criminal justice system and the general needs and problems, and adequately set forth an integrated goals and standards component. The plan reflected a determined effort to improve the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State and received multiyear approval with special conditions attached to the award.

Overview

Prevention. Prevention of crime and delinquency was a major priority in the plan. Programs included crime preven-

tion and community awareness projects by law enforcement agencies; police officer involvement in education and recreation roles; 24-hour crisis and information services; prevention programs in rural regions; and public awareness programs addressing the problems of property crime. Objectives were specific and related to problem statements in the plan.

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

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

Corrections. Because a new criminal code has triggered a prison population increase, program priorities included renovation of facilities, alternatives to incarceration, community-based probation services, expansion of correctional training facilities, increase in manpower, and personnel training.

System Support. Reduction of crime through the application of information systems technology will help increase the manpower base, provide education and training, improve radio communications systems, and complete the OBTS module

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

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

ARKANSAS

Summary

The 1979 Arkansas comprehensive plan was consistent with the multiyear plan approved in the fiscal year 1978 submission.

The plan's problem analysis focused on the major "decision points" (point at which a decision is made affecting the processing of defendants) in the criminal justice system.

The analysis also discussed how effectively the decision points addressed the crimes of burglary and larceny, and the problem of runaway offenders. The analysis used standards and goals that had already been developed by the State. All programs developed related to the plan's priorities, goals, and standards. The plan was approved without major special conditions.

Overview

Prevention. The State's plan for crime prevention was to

use public education to enlist the aid of citizens and the community in the active support of law enforcement. The objective was to reduce all major crimes statewide with special emphasis on burglary and larceny.

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

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

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

System Support. The plan provides for support of police agency terminals and the expansion of the existing system.

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

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

CALIFORNIA

Summary

The fiscal year 1979 California comprehensive plan was the second year of a multiyear (3-year) approved plan. The plan was developed from a process which began with the evaluation of crime information/data and an understanding of the State and local problems of law enforcement and criminal justice. This process included a statement of priorities and establishment of goals and standards, and resulted in the development of programs and the allocation of funds.

Overview

Prevention. The plan continued to emphasize the impor-

tance of programs which encourage citizen and community participation in crime prevention and control. Various community anticrime programs were established which draw upon citizen and community resources, such as neighborhood watch, home and business security, operation identification, and rape prevention programs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

COLORADO

Summary

Colorado's 1979 comprehensive plan presented the system's components, deficiencies, State and regional profiles, and general priorities. The action plan gave the greatest attention and highest priority to the following program areas in the order stated: systems planning; crime prevention; juvenile detention and shelter care; adult community-based rehabilitation; pretrial release; citizen involvement; juvenile delinquency prevention; community services for victims; adult detention; enforcement special operations; and training.

The plan was given multiyear approval.

Overview

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

Enforcement. Enforcement programs were directed toward crime analysis, special operations, communications and records service, and criminal investigation laboratory services.

Adjudication. The plan called for improving the trial process, case building, and management for both prosecution and defense for adult and juvenile clients. Specific support was indicated for public defender services, district attorney investigators, a district court docket coordinator, a juror manual and evidence presentations, and a judicial department for presentence investigation reports.

Corrections. The program thrust was toward community corrections, effective classification, and reintegration. Drug and alcohol counseling services also were planned.

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

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

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

CONNECTICUT

Summary

Connecticut's 1979 comprehensive plan met LEAA requirements. Problem analyses were supported by data; interrelationships were considered; and goals were adequately quantified. Crime analysis and systems data were used in a number of areas, from police programs to development of juvenile programs. The plan received multiyear approval. Some special conditions were attached and all have been satisfied.

Overview

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

Enforcement. The primary emphasis in the law enforcement area centered on crime analysis capabilities. Through the ability to gather and use data, the State developed the

means to implement patrol deployment changes and prioritize investigation needs. Connecticut also approached the problem of crime against the elderly by gathering the necessary information for a complete analysis of the issue.

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

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

System Support. There was a great deal of emphasis on system support in Connecticut. The State planned to support a criminal justice information system specialist to coordinate all system efforts and to provide technical assistance to help improve specific agency systems at State and local levels. The specialist also will help improve a separate comprehensive State system. Other areas included gathering, analyzing, and evaluating personnel needs, and a statewide voice communications system.

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

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

DELAWARE

Summary

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

Each annual action program provided a clear statement of objectives and standards, showed the relationships to overall goals, and included an implementation strategy and discussion of planned accomplishments.

The plan received multiyear approval.

Overview

Prevention. Crime prevention strategies placed heavy emphasis on crime analysis, target hardening, and community involvement, with a statewide crime prevention effort planned. Manpower development and patrol procedure analyses were continued in 1979. Community crime prevention training for police also was continued.

Enforcement. Delaware planned to establish an antifencing "Sting" effort with block grant funds. An antifencing unit in the Wilmington Bureau of Police was expected in Phase II. Plans were made to introduce new methods, procedures, and equipment to manage and enhance criminal investigation programs.

Intensive evaluation of regional and cooperative policing efforts and of robbery/burglary efforts also was planned along with development of a statewide communications system.

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

Corrections. The SPA helped develop a corrections master plan and implementation continued. In fiscal year 1979, funding was provided for a model central intake and diagnostic unit, for prison health care programs, and for drug and alcohol abuse projects for offenders in the custody of the Department of Corrections.

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

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

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Delaware dealt with juveniles in many ways in 1979, from providing for a criminal justice studies curriculum in high schools in New Castle County, to dealing with learning problems as they affect delinquency, to alternative education programs. A juvenile delinquency prevention strategy with major emphasis

on comprehensive service delivery was being developed. This should result in better support for and subsequent diversion from the juvenile justice system. Community-based residential and nonresidential programs also were being developed.

Drug Abuse. In addition to drug abuse programs within correctional institutions, the Delaware SPA plans to provide the Medical Examiner's Office with a forensic chemist to improve their response in this area. Many of the community-based corrections programs include drug and alcohol abuse components, and there was also a continuation of the prison contraband screening system.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Summary

The District of Columbia's 1979 plan concentrated on three priorities: criminal justice system accountability and coordination; increased research and analysis of local criminal justice problems; and increased community involvement in crime prevention and criminal justice through innovative, experimental community-based programs. The plan's problem analysis section was generally narrow, and in some cases data were not available. Single-year approval was given to the plan along with several special conditions relating to guideline requirements that had not been met and additional information that was needed.

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FLORIDA

Summary

The 1979 Florida comprehensive plan provided an extensive analysis of crime and criminal justice problems, allowing for the development of clear comprehensive goals and priorities, coupled with a broad multiyear plan and a wide range of action programs.

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

Overview

Prevention. The 1979 plan contained several programs which focused on crime prevention through public education and awareness: the problems of crime and the elderly, local crime prevention efforts, and special efforts to assist witnesses and victims of crime.

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

Adjudication. The plan included a number of programs for the judiciary, prosecution, and public defense. All components of the courts system were to be involved in training and educational programs. Activities included improved management and administration, planning and research, im-

provement of the adjudicative process, and special organized crime prosecution efforts.

Corrections. The main emphasis of the corrections programs in the 1979 plan was in the area of pretrial services and diversion of individuals from the criminal justice system. Other programs included inmate rehabilitation, diagnostic classification, and postrelease services.

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

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The 1979 plan continued activities related to residential services for adjudicated delinquents and diversion of juveniles from the criminal justice system through community-based programs. Other programs included nonresidential treatment of adjudicated delinquents and health-related services for delinquents with drug problems.

Drug Abuse. The State's efforts in the area of alcohol and drug abuse included programs for educational and counseling services, as well as screening and diversion of drug abusers from the criminal justice system.

GEORGIA

Summary

The 1979 comprehensive plan provided a comprehensive approach to the problems and needs of the criminal justice system in Georgia. Funds were provided for planning efforts and programs to address the specific problems in the high crime areas of Atlanta and De Kalb County. The first annual conference on criminal justice was convened by Governor G. Busbee in May.

Overview

Prevention. The plan continued a statewide prevention program utilizing the media and other means of crime prevention education. The State Crime Commission estimated that more than 2 million people have been reached through various projects such as operation identification, residential and business surveys, and public service announcements.

Enforcement. Two projects were undertaken in the areas of police planning and research—one each on the State and local levels. Two legal advisor projects were continued. A team policing effort was implemented in Macon. The State Crime Laboratory System was expanded as the fifth regional facility (Moultrie) became operational. A statewide radio communications survey that had been undertaken was near completion. Basic and advanced training was provided for law enforcement personnel. An organized crime program was continued.

Adjudication. Funds were made available to provide technical assistance to courts and local governments in the areas of information systems/caseload and jury management, and efficient use of personnel. Other funds were utilized for law clerks, pretrial release and diversion projects, and basic, advanced, and specialized training for judges and

other court personnel. Twenty-one percent of the block grant was allocated to adjudication projects.

Corrections. The earned time system, implemented statewide in 1977, continued to be successful. The objective was to make participating offenders responsible for "earning," through appropriate behavior, their release from State correctional institutions. Community-based adjustment centers were funded to provide alternatives to incarceration. A work release program for approximately 80 prisoners also received support. Training programs were provided for about 2,500 Department of Offender Rehabilitation employees.

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

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

Drug Abuse. Efforts are being continued to curb drug-related crimes. Most of the effort is directed toward the provision of confidential funds to the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and selected police departments.

GUAM

Summary

In fiscal year 1979, Guam's comprehensive plan was of sufficient quality to warrant multiyear funding with the exception of two paragraphs. In response to a special condition attached to the award, Guam submitted a complete set of standards, goals, and objectives which represented a commendable and all-inclusive effort on the part of local criminal justice agencies to satisfy guideline requirements. The results received the endorsement of key policymaking officials for the territory and will serve as a major impetus in implementation of action programs.

Overview

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

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

Adjudication. The plan supported continuation of the community service program to offer selected defendants the choice of performing volunteer services for the community as an alternative to imprisonment and probation. Upgrading the management skills of courts personnel was a top priority. To improve the performance of the Island's prosecutor function, a program was developed to hire attorney assistants to permit more efficient use of the prosecutors' time.

Corrections. The entire management and organization of Guam's Department of Corrections is being revamped to enable it to more effectively carry out its responsibilities. Efforts focused on the development of a data collection system and formal adoption of correctional policies, practices, and procedures. The department's ability to respond to offender needs will be upgraded by improvement of existing facilities, provision of adult institutional services, and diversion of offenders to other correctional components.

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

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The objectives of the program are to develop psychological counseling for the juvenile population, to develop a youth employment and training project to rehabilitate troubled juveniles, to implement custodial services for emotionally disturbed juveniles, and to provide group homes for status offenders. Guam also intends to employ a juvenile court liaison officer to deal with the special needs of delinquent youths.

Drug Abuse. A program entitled "Drug Enforcement Efforts" aims to assist Customs officials in their function of intercepting drug traffic. Funds enable personnel to receive specialized training and to purchase surveillance equipment for apprehension of drug offenders. Special services were established to reform drug and alcohol offenders within the corrections area.

HAWAII

Summary

The fiscal year 1979 comprehensive plan represents a continuation of the fiscal year 1978 document which received multiyear approval. All programs proposed for funding conform to the multiyear plan as amended, address identified problem areas, and project realistic accomplishments. Weaknesses in the plan's correctional component have been satisfactorily resolved.

Overview

Prevention. The plan placed a major emphasis on the prevention of juvenile delinquency through such demonstration projects as a youth services coordinator, teen opportunity, and community youth services. Other prevention efforts included programs to increase community awareness of each citizen's responsibility for crime control and to educate the public regarding spouse abuse and rape.

Enforcement. In the enforcement area, the plan contain-

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

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

Corrections. Continued implementation of the statewide corrections master plan and development of intake service centers will promote the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. A comprehensive inservice training program is proposed for correctional staff at all levels. Programs for pretrial release, a corrections volunteer services coordinator, and corrections legal counsel also were included in the plan.

System Support. The plan contained a program designed to provide for the security of all State government agencies, officials, and buildings.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Hawaii plan focused a substantial amount of resources on implementation of the juvenile justice plan. Major programs included community-based treatment alternatives, effective early diversion, temporary shelter homes, and coordination of youth services through the Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council.

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

IDAHO

Summary

The fiscal year 1979 Idaho comprehensive plan met the LEAA guideline and Act requirements. The plan did not substantially change from the previous year and was consistent with the second-year projections contained in the approved multiyear plan (3-year). The plan was approved by the LEAA without recommended change.

Overview

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

Enforcement. A major priority was to increase burglary/robbery apprehensions through such efforts as improved physical evidence-gathering techniques, investigative training for law enforcement officers, provision of additional

law enforcement personnel, and a statewide burglary/robbery suppression program. The need for an upgraded apprehension capability was supported by the problem analysis and statement of crime control goals.

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

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

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

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Major programs included a computerized juvenile information record system, residential group home care as a sentencing alternative, specialized rehabilitative services, family and youth crisis intervention projects, and community short-term care and counseling services to divert youths from detention. These programs evolved from the following juvenile justice goals: initiation of community youth program development capabilities; expanded alternatives to incarceration; and use of intervention measures to reduce detention of status offenders.

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

ILLINOIS

Summary

The Illinois 1979 plan, an update of last year's plan, was based on a geographic-demographic concept which produced different criminal justice system characteristics for each geographical area. This resulted in a comprehensive approach to goal setting, problem identification, and program development. The main goals contained in the plan were reduction of

specific target crimes, development and maintenance of minimal basic service levels throughout the criminal justice system, and increased adult and juvenile justice systems' responsiveness to the needs of specific clientele. The overall plan had some deficiencies with regard to corrections-related requirements. Multiyear approval was again granted.

Overview

Prevention. The plan provided support for several citizen-oriented crime prevention programs. The majority of these programs involved citizens in planning and operating crime prevention projects. Other programs were oriented toward reducing the community's fear of crime and victimization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDIANA

Summary

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

Overview

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

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

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

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

System Support. Indiana continued to develop a data and communications system to provide reliable crime data for law enforcement agencies throughout the State. Funds also were allocated for law enforcement communications systems to increase criminal justice operational efficiency.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The plan contained some excellent programs to reduce the involvement of juveniles in the criminal justice system. These included counseling and referral services, community involvement, community-based alternatives, crisis intervention in public schools, 24-hour intake centers, and training.

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

IOWA

Summary

Since Iowa's 1977 plan received multiyear approval, an updated crime analysis section was not required in 1979. The annual action programs contained in the fiscal year 1979 plan are similar to those contained in the fiscal year 1978 plan. Law enforcement received the most Federal funds when compared to other functional areas. The goals and priorities outlined in the plan are reasonable and logically fit into the plan's organization. No program special conditions were necessary.

Overview

Prevention. The problem analysis noted that a significant increase in reported Part I crimes occurred within the last 2 years. Most of these crimes were larcenies, burglaries, and auto thefts. To keep the public informed and educated as to methods to reduce vulnerability, the SPA continued its statewide crime prevention program through the Department of Public Safety. This program involved a public awareness component and provided technical assistance to local agencies developing prevention programs. In addition, several local

crime prevention projects were initiated in fiscal year 1979 throughout the State.

Enforcement. The major problems, from both the local and State levels, were inadequate reporting, record systems, retrieval of information, and crime analysis. Projects were developed to increase patrol coverage and provide training for law enforcement personnel on a local level. One of the highest priorities established by the SPA was to implement Iowa's telecommunications plan. It was envisioned that the completion of the State plan would occur during fiscal year 1980.

Adjudication. The courts received a substantial increase in funding in fiscal year 1979. The problem analysis for courts indicated that Iowa was experiencing a court backlog. The supervisory board determined that the problem centered on the inefficient operation within and between individual courts, and that better court management was a major priority. Additional funding was given prosecution and defense programs as well as continued legal education training. Funding for a State appellate public defender's office was planned.

Corrections. The SPA is committed to the development of a viable community-based corrections program. Funds were used to bring the Offender-Based State Corrections Information System (OBSCIS) on line by 1980 and provide the initial groundwork for bringing community-based correctional information into the OBSCIS network. Other programs scheduled included the upgrading of correctional staff through training, renovations at some major correctional institutions, and diversion of misdemeanor offenders from the criminal justice system prior to arraignment. Community-based programs became operational in all of Iowa's eight districts. All of these projects are now 100 percent State supported.

System Support. Iowa's system support goals were to develop a computerized system to allow for retrieval of information on both the State and local levels for operational and planning purposes. LEAA discretionary funds were sought for development and implementation of OBSCIS. Any necessary supplement support would be provided through the State's block grant funds. Other systems currently operating with LEAA discretionary funding include a Statistical Analysis Center and an Offender-Based Transaction Statistics Unit. One court information system was continued.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Iowa presented an adequate description of programs within the juvenile justice system. A comprehensive range of services for juveniles was envisioned with the use of LEAA funds—youth service bureaus, family therapy programs, youth advocate programs, projects to divert youth from the juvenile justice system, work release, training for juvenile justice personnel, and shelter care. Allocations reflected a substantial commitment of funds to community-based corrections, delinquency prevention, and diversion. A special condition was placed on the plan, which was subsequently cleared, since there was slightly less than 19.15 percent of block funds earmarked for juvenile justice program efforts.

Drug Abuse. The SPA adopted a multiyear goal of developing a more effective and comprehensive program of offender rehabilitation. Given the rising number of offenders with substance abuse problems and the development of new

treatment programs, the SPA will support counseling and treatment for the substance-abusing offender.

KANSAS

Summary

The Kansas Committee on Criminal Administration used a sound plan development process for its 1978 comprehensive plan. This process was repeated in the 1979 comprehensive plan. An extensive analysis of crime and criminal justice problems was prepared, providing the development of clear comprehensive goals and priorities, along with a wide range of action programs. The plan was given multiyear approval for all eligible sections in 1978.

Overview

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

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

Adjudication. Kansas presented three program areas in adjudication: judicial unification, a district attorney system, and victim/witness. The fourth program presented in the 1978 plan, public defenders, did not receive funds in the 1979 budget because the State has assumed funding of this program area. Public defenders now operate offices in three judicial districts within the State. In counties where there are no public defenders, the Aid to Indigent Defenders Fund reimburses attorneys for services they provide to defendants who cannot pay. The courts were allocated 37 percent of the adjudication funds, the district attorney system received 28.2 percent, and the victim/witness program 34.8 percent.

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

System Support. The State continued its commitment to the development of information systems that provide criminal justice information and statistical data on uniform crime reporting and the Offender-Based Tracking System (OBTS).

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Kansas funded four programs dealing with community-based facilities for juveniles, upgrading of juvenile justice personnel, improving juvenile institutions, and delinquency preven-

tion and diversion. These programs are continuing programs and are meeting their goals as anticipated.

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

KENTUCKY

Summary

The fiscal year 1979 Kentucky plan was approved without substantial change.

Overview

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

Enforcement. The plan's priority in this area was the creation of specialized programs to enable police agencies to concentrate on certain target crimes (i.e., burglary, robbery, organized crime, and white-collar crime), consolidate police departments, and enhance patrol and management techniques. In addition, the communications master plan was approved, thereby releasing funds for the telecommunications segments of this program.

Adjudication. Implementation of Kentucky's new Unified Courts Act was assisted through various programs designed to improve courts management. Jefferson County continued its PROMIS project. The Public Defender's Office established a model communications network system.

Corrections. The plan further implemented the 1978 corrections priorities. Emphasis was on nonresidential supervision programs and more efficient utilization of existing community services. Regional jail renovation and programs to address the needs of retarded, elderly, and female offenders were continued.

System Support. Continuation of the Criminal Justice Planning Institute and provision of training for personnel in all system components were the chief items under this heading. The Kentucky Criminal Justice Information System Committee continued to assess data needs. Planning and implementation of projects to deal with family violence also has been undertaken.

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

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

LOUISIANA

Summary

The 1979 plan presented a thorough, comprehensive, and

well-presented analysis of crime and the Louisiana criminal justice system. It included an integrated analysis of the criminal justice system in the State with added emphasis on major metropolitan areas. A thread of continuity ran from the problem statements through goals and priorities to the programs. Virtually the same programs as in 1978 were provided, with some consolidation of annual action programs.

The plan was approved with general special conditions, in addition to two special conditions dealing with delivery of technical assistance and the maintenance of effort level for juvenile justice.

Overview

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

Enforcement. A priority in this area was to enable enforcement to respond to specific crime problems. Programs contained in the plan related to training and education, crime labs, special enforcement units, personnel and equipment acquisition, communications, management, and operations improvement. The SPA's programs for personnel training and education, and special enforcement units received the highest priority.

Adjudication. Priority needs identified were judicial training, sufficient personnel and equipment to deal with increasing caseloads, bail reform, a uniform indigent defense system, and alternative programs. Programs supported training through the judicial college, bail reform, diversion, prosecution, defense, and providing additional legal, investigative, and court support. Opportunities to attend seminars and workshops also were provided.

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

Corrections. The needs stated in the plan called for improving the condition, effectiveness, and services of adult and juvenile institutions and rehabilitation programs. Programs were directed at these needs. Long-range correctional planning through development of a statewide corrections master plan was a high priority.

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

System Support. The plan noted the lack of availability and accuracy of criminal justice information at the regional and local levels, and lack of ways to provide criminal justice agencies and personnel with published information about innovative methodologies. Development of a statewide criminal justice information system was a high priority, as was development of a statewide communications master plan.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Louisiana followed national and State standards and goals in the development of its juvenile programs. Programs addressed treatment alternatives of delinquents, deinstitutionalization of status offenders, and juvenile diversion. Concentration was on alternatives to institutionalization.

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

MAINE

Summary

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

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drug Abuse. The SPA has consistently encouraged the development of voluntary drug and alcohol treatment programs for inmates in State correctional institutions, county jails, and in the community under the custody of the State Division of Probation and Parole. The correctional master plan provided for increased utilization of specialized treatment services for offenders with drug and alcohol abuse problems. In addition, the SPA helped to initiate one of the first community-based halfway houses for drug abusers in the criminal justice system.

MARYLAND

Summary

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

Anticipated results of the annual action programs were consistent with the multiyear objectives established for a 3-year period. The plan contained a clear element of continuity among the various sections. It received full multiyear approval with minimal special conditions.

Overview

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

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

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

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

System Support. Major efforts included continuation

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

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

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

MASSACHUSETTS

Summary

The Massachusetts comprehensive plan received multiyear approval on all eligible sections. The plan contained 18 programs designed to improve the Massachusetts criminal justice system, and was a marked improvement over the 1978 comprehensive plan. It presented a good analysis of crime data and criminal justice system problems. This analysis formed the basis for many of the programs in the plan and provides a logical approach to improving the criminal justice system in Massachusetts.

Overview

Prevention. The State continued a statewide crime prevention bureau to help local jurisdictions develop their own crime prevention programs. Bureau services included training, brochures, and a clearinghouse for crime prevention information. The State also supported several programs to prevent juvenile involvement in the criminal justice system.

Enforcement. A number of programs to improve police capability were outlined in the plan. These programs included the continuation of efforts in crime prevention, patrol, and investigation improvements, as well as new efforts involving resource management and arson. The arson effort includes a strike force to investigate fires of a suspicious nature, and training to local police in the detection and investigation of arson.

Adjudication. Major efforts in the area of courts included a sentencing guideline project which resulted in the creation of sentencing guidelines, funding to the Franklin N. Flieschner Judicial Institute to provide training to judicial and nonjudicial court personnel, and projects for intake-screening and victim/witness assistance.

Corrections. Massachusetts identified the implementation of national standards for corrections as a top priority. It has initiated a process of standards implementation by establishing a Corrections Management Program (CMP), which is providing staff support and technical assistance to State and local correctional agencies that wish to adopt the American Correctional Association standards. In the area of probation, the improvement of overall management was cited as the top priority. Activities in the area of accreditation were initiated to address this priority.

System Support. Massachusetts continues to recognize information systems as a criminal justice need, and continues to support its criminal justice information system. Activities in the area of program/project evaluation were provided funds as were various communications projects throughout the Commonwealth.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The major thrust of the juvenile justice program in Massachusetts was to assist local units of government in the development of programs designed to divert youth from formal processing in the juvenile justice system. The State initiated efforts to improve the effectiveness of State agencies in the delivery of services to youth.

Drug Abuse. A significant number of inmates (60 percent) in the State correctional institution were substance abusers. Therefore, most abuse project efforts were geared in that area.

MICHIGAN

Summary

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

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

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

Overview

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

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

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

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

however, were related to national and State standards and goals.

System Support. Cross-system priorities were strongly linked to the problem analysis performed by the SPA. Information systems for courts, prosecutors, and police were given special emphasis. Michigan's technical assistance capability in advanced data systems was emphasized through the work of the Statistical Analysis Center and through capacity building support to increase training and consultation services.

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

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

MINNESOTA

Summary

The 1979 Minnesota comprehensive plan was a well-organized document containing 23 programs designed to improve its criminal justice system. It presented a good analysis of crime data and criminal justice system problems. The analysis formed the basis for many of the programs in the plan and provided a logical approach to improving the criminal justice system in Minnesota. The plan was given multiyear approval with special conditions that have subsequently been resolved.

Overview

Prevention. Minnesota supported several programs to prevent juvenile involvement in the criminal justice system. The plan also documented Minnesota's efforts to increase the crime prevention activities of law enforcement agencies.

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

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

Corrections. The plan detailed strategies to improve the correctional system on both State and local levels. It acknowledged the necessity of training for correctional personnel, and increasing minority and women recruitment. The plan also included priority programs to provide improved institutional treatment of incarcerated adults in jails and State

prisons. Minnesota considered crime victims a part of correctional system responsibility and provided funds for restitution and victim service projects.

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

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

MISSISSIPPI

Summary

The 1979 Mississippi comprehensive plan was given multiyear approval. The major deficiency was the lack of system performance data. However, the State has corrected this problem by developing a data collection system. The fiscal year 1979 plan has followed the projected multiyear plan that was approved in fiscal year 1978.

Overview

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

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

Adjudication. Emphasis was placed on support of the Mississippi Judicial Council to implement the courts master plan. Another program was directed toward providing educational programs for judicial and prosecutorial staff, and law interns. The Judicial Planning Committee revised the judicial portion of the fiscal year 1978 plan and has prioritized the programs. More emphasis was given to reforming the judicial system.

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

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

System Support. The plan placed emphasis on justice information centers and evaluation activities. Other services in

system support were funded through LEAA discretionary and State funds to further develop the statewide criminal justice information system.

Drug Abuse. Mississippi did not allocate any funds in this area. However, the State is currently operating a Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program to improve the processing of drug and alcohol abusing offenders. TASC is being funded through LEAA discretionary funds. The State has developed a statewide TASC program that is to be implemented with its own funds in the near future.

MISSOURI

Summary

The Missouri plan contained a thorough crime analysis of the State, cities, counties with populations over 250,000, and high-crime areas. Prosecution data, intensive evaluation, and technical assistance found to be weak in the fiscal year 1978 plan were strengthened during fiscal year 1979. The annual action plan reflected a statewide overview of planned action of improvement of the criminal justice system. Each program in the action plan was developed to address a problem mentioned in the problem analysis section.

Overview

Prevention. The plan recognizes community involvement as an effective means of crime prevention. New projects in this area were antiburglary and antivandalism, presentations on substance abuse, communication, and other topics. In St. Louis, a citizen crime prevention education project was funded. Continuation projects included the Women's Self-Help Center, the statewide antishoplifting campaign, and police-citizen interaction programs.

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

Adjudication. A new judicial statute was effective January 1, 1979, which resulted in a single trial court with a presiding judge in each circuit. The Office of the State Courts Administrator has undergone changes in organization to accommodate the changes in the courts. A criminal division was created within the Office of the Attorney General, and a branch office was opened in Kansas City with State funds.

Corrections. Corrections projects included pretrial release and diversion, which relieved overcrowding in St. Louis and other urban areas; personnel preservice and inservice training, which included seminars and workshops for local sheriffs who operate jails; community-based treatment centers, including one project which diverted convicted misdemeanants to community service projects; and probation and parole services.

System Support. Missouri has dropped out of the Offender-Based Tracking System due to internal organizational problems, but it has installed a SPARK minicomputer

system for management information and information systems for the State Highway Patrol, Kansas City, and St. Louis.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The majority of funds have been spent in the area of prevention, diversion, and residential care facilities. The priority of the State is clearly in the area of improving the juvenile justice system, as well as prevention and diversion. All funding for youth services after-care has been absorbed by the State. A new program trains volunteer juvenile workers throughout the State.

Drug Abuse. A project called the Carthage Crime Awareness Program makes the public more aware of drug abuse; and a Community Mental Health Center in Lee's Summit offers presentations on drug abuse.

MONTANA

Summary

Although specific crime analysis for urban areas, where there is a more sophisticated data base, could have been improved, the crime problems of Montana were well-defined and logically assessed in the 1979 comprehensive plan.

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

The 1979 comprehensive plan received multiyear approval with some special conditions. The more significant conditions concerned security and privacy, electronic surveillance, high-crime activity areas, and revised program descriptions.

Overview

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

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

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

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

System Support. System support programs in the plan included out-of-state training for criminal justice personnel, an intensive evaluation program, and further development of State and local information systems.

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

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

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

NEBRASKA

Summary

The Nebraska plan was well-organized. It contained a thorough analysis of crime throughout the State and excellent goal statements, which were a result of the statewide and regional problem analysis. All programs and projects discussed in the plan utilized current state-of-the-art knowledge as appropriate to the needs of Nebraska.

Overview

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

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

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

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

System Support. The development and implementation of a statewide, computerized Comprehensive Data System (CDS) continued to be a priority in Nebraska. CDS is used to collect and integrate data from the various criminal justice agencies throughout the State, without the State exercising

control over the functions of existing local criminal justice information systems. It is designed to provide a wider range of reliable information to agency directors and managers, operational personnel, State and local government decisionmakers, researchers, and planners.

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

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

NEVADA

Summary

Nevada's 1979 comprehensive plan submission contained a system description, a comprehensive outline of priorities for improvement of the system, an adequate needs and problems analysis, special emphasis programs required by the Act, satisfactory funding assurances, and other relevant materials. The plan received multiyear approval with special conditions attached to the award.

Overview

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

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

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

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

System Support. System improvement was again a critical need in the operations of law enforcement in the State.

Funds were available for projects to enhance the system's ability to regularly collect information and data; provide funds for personnel, operations, and office equipment for crime analysis capability; and improve the police communications system.

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

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Summary

The New Hampshire SPA 1979 comprehensive plan included input from the regional level and a very complete and detailed crime analysis based on linear projections of previous years' data. Mutiyear approval was granted on all sections of the plan.

Overview

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

Enforcement. The plan included programs for law enforcement training for police cadets and criminal justice interns. State personnel involved in youth services were to be given continued training. A program for the development and utilization of special police strategies and tactics to combat high incidence crime also was included.

Adjudication. The State provided funding for additional felon prosecution services, training for judicial and support personnel, improvements in administrative procedures, the Professional Conduct Committee for Judicial Personnel, and juvenile intake diversion.

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

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

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Twelve juvenile justice program areas received funding, including

training of personnel involved in youth services, community crime prevention, increased police capabilities to prevent delinquency, intervention and diversion, and community-based residential facilities.

Drug Abuse. A drug and alcohol treatment program was included in the 1979 plan in the corrections component.

NEW JERSEY

Summary

The crime analysis section of the New Jersey plan was used as the basis for the development of the problem statements and annual action programs. All levels of the criminal justice system in the State, as well as the private sector, contibuted to the development of the plan.

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

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The plan supported many juvenile justice programs. Juvenile justice personnel will be given specialized training. Supportive services will be provided to retain problem students in local public schools. Other programs funded were community-based and residential treatment projects, improvement of police services for juveniles, improvement and expansion of juvenile and domestic relations court intake units, improvement of juvenile probation services and detention and shelter

care practices, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

Drug Abuse. Programs directed toward fighting the problems of drug and alcohol abuse among youths were supported with 1979 funds. Programs on drug abuse among adults also were funded through State correctional treatment programs.

NEW MEXICO

Summary

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

Overview

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drug Abuse. Although New Mexico has no special drug abuse program emphasis, because of the State's location on the Mexican border, drug traffic problems were an underlying concern throughout the plan. The special investigation units focused on drug-related criminal activity. Correctional treat-

ment programs consistent with Part E requirements also were included in this area.

NEW YORK

Summary

The 1979 comprehensive plan submitted by the New York SPA received multiyear approval. Various special conditions required revision of the problem analysis, goals, standards, priorities, and multiyear and annual action sections of the plan.

Overview

Prevention. New York provided support for reducing opportunities for crime through programs that concentrated police resources on crime-specific targets. Local police departments were able to free uniformed officers for crime prevention programs by using civilians for certain functions.

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

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

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

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

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The 1979 New York plan provided funding for programs to broaden alternatives to juvenile correctional facilities, improve the quality of services for juveniles in residential facilities, and separate juveniles from adults in detention facilities. Diversion programs for youths, juvenile probation services, and police/juvenile programs also were scheduled to receive funds.

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

NORTH CAROLINA

Summary

The 1979 North Carolina comprehensive plan detailed a

systematic approach to the planning effort with an emphasis on the increased use of data analysis. Substantial input from local agencies was used to prepare the plan. North Carolina was awarded multiyear approval in 1978.

Overview

Prevention. The State has increased its crime prevention efforts to the extent that over 75 percent of local law enforcement agencies have crime prevention units. Public education, police physical security inspections, and media coverage programs supported these efforts.

Enforcement. The 1979 plan included a program for completion of the statewide radio communications system. The North Carolina Justice Academy completed its second full year of operation. It offers training in all areas of the criminal justice system. The academy uses a standardized 240-hour basic training course. Other enforcement programs included 10 specialized narcotics investigative units, 13 general investigative units, and 9 new evidence units.

Adjudication. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) continued detailed studies of courthouse facilities to provide a basis for informed and comprehensive planning. The AOC also is implementing the automated court information system.

An AOC pilot study on providing a trial court administrator in three judicial districts was completed and has been expanded. Another program increased the staff of the Judicial Standards Commission and the North Carolina State Bar to assure prompt, efficient, thorough, and just review of all complaints received by both agencies. A sentencing study is nearing completion.

Corrections. The 1979 plan included programs to reduce prison overcrowding, develop community services, and provide staff training in basic and advanced techniques. Funds also have been allocated for an analysis of departmental personnel policies and procedures as they relate to national personnel standards.

System Support. The State is continuing to develop and implement its criminal justice information system. Extensive work has been accomplished in the courts area, as well as in local and State corrections and local police departments.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The State has allocated more than 24 percent of its LEAA funds for juvenile justice projects including prevention, shelter care, nonsecure detention, group homes, and specialized foster care. A Judicial Code Revision Committee, established by the 1977 General Assembly, continued to study existing laws pertaining to juveniles and examine legislation and programs in other States and other appropriate information in order to report to the General Assembly on developing a coordinated approach to the State's juvenile justice system.

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

NORTH DAKOTA

Summary

The 1979 comprehensive plan submitted by the North

Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council contained shortcomings in crime analysis and data gathering. The present availability of crime data is not adequate to fulfill crime analysis needs.

The 1979 plan received multiyear approval through fiscal year 1980 with some special conditions that concerned security and privacy, electronic surveillance, and revised program descriptions.

Overview

Prevention and Enforcement. Prevention and enforcement were combined as one category in the 1979 plan. Programs cover rural law enforcement, police training, contractual policing, and law enforcement communications. There also was a section on enforcement and prevention for the State's Indian reservations.

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

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

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

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

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

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Summary

The Northern Marianas fiscal year 1979 comprehensive plan represented the Commonwealth's first application for action grant funds since it became eligible to participate in the LEAA program. The planning process employed by the SPA is a commendable effort and logically supports the annual action program. The formulation of standards and goals has given specific direction to the initiatives of local criminal justice agencies. Multiyear approval was given to the fiscal

year 1979 plan, and no special conditions, other than those of an administrative nature, were appended to the award.

Overview

Prevention. The plan proposes to develop a community education program to include modules on effective parent-child relationships, alternatives to delinquency and substance abuse, child abuse and neglect, and the community's responsibility to its children. The community awareness program stems from the need to educate the public concerning methods of successfully providing guidance, discipline, and support to youth.

Enforcement. The Northern Marianas' Department of Public Safety has no personnel development program, lacks effective internal policies and procedures, and has an inadequate system for recruitment and compensation of police personnel. To address these problem areas, funding will be provided for a permanent training facility for law enforcement officers, a formalized manual containing the Department's rules and regulations, revised recruitment standards, and a compensation plan.

Adjudication. A critical witness program will be instituted to cover travel and subsistence expenses of witnesses whom the Attorney General's Office deems necessary to the successful prosecution of felony cases. Arrangements have been made for the Commonwealth Court's probation staff to participate in seminars and on-the-job training to upgrade necessary skills.

Corrections. The SPA will target funds for rehabilitation services to provide prisoners with vocational skills and access to counseling resources, and for the construction/renovation of prison facilities to provide a suitable living environment for inmates. The Criminal Justice Planning Agency will assist in providing the corrections staff with training in prisoner relations.

System Support. A number one priority is the implementation of an information and recordkeeping system for each criminal justice agency to generate statistical data relevant to planning, budgeting, and agency management. Provision is made to set up a law library adequate for the legal research needs of the criminal justice system. A communications system will be developed to ensure timely transmission and receipt of messages between police headquarters and substations.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Priorities include the establishment of a community-based facility to meet the need for intensive rehabilitation and treatment of juveniles; skills development for juvenile correctional workers; shelter care for status offenders and abused or neglected children; and provision of the "Outward Bound" experience for youths.

Drug Abuse. At present, drug addiction and alcoholism are virtually nonexistent in the Northern Marianas. Therefore, the development of treatment and rehabilitation programs would have no practical application.

OHIO

Summary

Ohio's 1979 plan was oriented toward system improve-

ment rather than crime reduction. Generally, the goals were responsive to the problem statements made in the plan. However, the goals were often not quantified. There were, though, clear relationships between the identified goals and standards. Priorities were not ranked, either in general or within each functional area.

The plan received multiyear approval with several special conditions. A major initial problem resulted in the SPA having to justify why a significant reduction would be taking place in the adult corrections area. This concern was subsequently resolved.

Ohio continued its policy of program balance by requiring at least 15 percent of the State's block funds to go to each of the following: law enforcement, crime prevention, juvenile justice, courts, and adult corrections. Remaining block funds are allocated to the systems support area and for evaluation.

Overview

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

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

Adjudication. Ohio scheduled significant funding for prosecution and judicial planning and management in 1979. Specific projects were developed to assist local public defenders; utilize pretrial screening activities; resolve disputes through mediation and arbitration; develop a career criminal program for the next 3 years; reduce pretrial delays; provide prosecution training; use law interns as support staff; and assist victims and witnesses.

Corrections. Ohio targeted funding to improve the delivery of services and upgrade human resources. Projects were planned to deal with the problems of increased workloads and inmate population in institutional settings. A priority area was the need to upgrade security personnel and facilities to address the problems of soaring inmate population and deplorable conditions. The Ohio corrections master plan was completed during fiscal year 1979. Attempts have been made to ultimately provide all correctional personnel with a minimum of 80 hours of preservice and 20 hours of inservice training. A subprogram to provide capital improvement in the adult correctional area was added. Two jail feasibility studies were to be performed.

System Support. The Ohio SPA continued to assess juvenile and adult corrections needs throughout Ohio. The purpose of this effort is to make available baseline data for a comprehensive planning effort in both juvenile and adult corrections. The Statistical Analysis Center was permanently placed in the SPA's Planning and Research Section. Special statistical reports and studies based upon information collected through the State's comprehensive data system were generated. In addition, the SPA continued the development of a management information system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Juvenile programs included formal and informal intervention in

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

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

OKLAHOMA

Summary

The analyses of crime and the criminal justice system were well-presented, and the resulting problem statements were adequate. The identified overall goal of reducing burglary and larceny rates was consistent with data and problem statements. Though the problem statements justified the various program areas in the annual and multiyear plans, the corresponding objectives did not always reflect continuity. There were substantial changes made as a result of the review.

Overview

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

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

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

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

System Support. Included in this area were programs for improved evaluation efforts and improved training for criminal justice personnel. The plan included a new program area of equal employment opportunity compliance for subgrants.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Oklahoma does not participate in the JJDP Act. However, the plan did emphasize upgrading the delivery of juvenile services,

especially alternatives to the juvenile justice system.

Drug Abuse. The plan included programs for narcotics treatment in correctional institutions.

OREGON

Summary

The fiscal year 1979 Oregon comprehensive plan, which was for the second-year of a multiyear (3-year) approved plan, did not substantially change. It was consistent with the second year projections contained in the approved multiyear plan.

The supervisory board continued its involvement in the planning process at four key decisionmaking points: Crime and system analysis; problem analysis; goals, standards, and objectives; and program review. The annual action programs contained in the plan were identical to those of the 1978 plan, and therefore, maintained a high quality of analytic foundation and support. The dominant subprograms were either crime oriented or based on a detailed system design.

The Oregon 1979 plan was found to reflect a determined effort to improve the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State.

Overview

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

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

Adjudication. The main thrust for this component was developing a judicial information system to serve courts at four levels: Oregon supreme court; court of appeals; circuit court; and the district court. Other areas included judicial and court personnel training and education, caseload and record management, and employing investigative personnel for prosecutor's offices.

Corrections. Major emphasis was on implementation of the State's Community Corrections Act of 1977. This included a community corrections office in one of the planning districts, continued support of the Portland diagnostic center, a work and education release program for the women's prison, and education opportunities for incarcerated males.

System Support. In addition to activities cited in the enforcement and adjudication components, the SPA supported the establishment of systemwide operational planning for counties in the Portland metropolitan area. A criminal justice coordinating council in Multnomah County and a police planning unit also were supported. Other activities involved program funding for intensive evaluation and the State's uniform crime reports.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. In addition to the activity outlined in the prevention section, the Oregon SPA provided funding to establish shelter care facilities, treatment programs for juveniles, and a statewide

conference to publicize alternative and diversion activities within the State. Coordinated interagency services, using public and private youth agencies, also were encouraged and supported.

Drug Abuse. With the advent of the Community Corrections Act of 1977, the Oregon legislature specifically earmarked funds to match funds in the Mental Health Division budget to enhance substance abuse treatment services for corrections clients. An alcohol abuse project and a substance abuse treatment specialist position also were continued in two planning districts.

PENNSYLVANIA

Summary

The analysis of crime and the criminal justice system was based on extensive data collection and compilation, and was very well-done, reflecting the Commonwealth's greater emphasis on statewide planning. Some of the analyses, by design, were much more intensive than others, but all were good. Further intensive analysis will be done in future plans.

The plan demonstrated a logically developed process in which funded program areas flowed from identified needs, problems, goals and objectives, and priorities. The priorities were carried forward from the 1977 plan and focused on the crimes of robbery, burglary, and rape committed by offenders under 25 years of age; deinstitutionalization of status offenders; and separation of adults and juveniles. The plan was given full multiyear approval with no special conditions.

Overview

Prevention. The thrust of the crime prevention effort was to deal with the problems of citizen apathy, and community and domestic crises which often result in crime. Programs and projects planned for funding included educational programs to inform citizens about the criminal justice system and crime prevention activities; provision of technical and financial assistance to enable community organizations to actively participate with criminal justice agencies in crime prevention efforts; and efforts to involve citizens in local planning and decisionmaking efforts in crime prevention.

Enforcement. The thrust of police programs was to improve target crime clearance rates and reduce the fragmentation of police services through organizational consolidation where possible, and through the consolidation of support services.

Adjudication. Programs focused on reducing continuances of proceedings, scheduling lead time, improving case screening and scheduling, and increasing prosecution and defense capabilities.

Corrections. The thrust of correctional programs was to train personnel and to establish community-based centers, institutional diagnostic and treatment programs, and specialized probation services.

System Support. Major efforts in this area included the establishment of State technical assistance capabilities in all aspects of the criminal justice system, improvement of planning and evaluation capabilities of operating agencies, and development of information systems.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Programs to deal with the educational and employment needs of high risk youth were planned, as well as the provision of social services. Examples include a youth advocate program, outreach services, and residential care and counseling. Other juvenile problem areas planned for funding included a program to divert minor offenders from the courts, establishment of diagnostic and screening capabilities, alternative programs for status offenders, and improved probation and institutional programs.

Drug Abuse. There was no clearly defined separate drug abuse program in the plan. Funding of correctional institution and probation drug treatment projects was planned, however. The Commonwealth has a distinct agency, the Governor's Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, which is responsible for planning and coordinating drug and alcohol abuse programs.

PUERTO RICO

Summary

The 1979 Puerto Rico plan received multiyear approval in all areas but that dealing with the priorities sections; this was later cleared with the submission of the requisite information. The primary areas of emphasis in this year's plan were crime and delinquency prevention and criminal justice training.

Overview

Prevention. The general objectives in this area were prevention and reduction of crime, and focusing on potential violators of the law and potential victims of specific crimes. Emphasis was placed on several programs designed to inform the public how to protect itself from crime and how to help law enforcement agencies combat crime.

Enforcement. Puerto Rico supported several programs to improve criminal justice personnel. Training continued to be a priority as did improved personnel selection procedures and counseling.

Adjudication. Major funding areas included training judiciary and court support personnel; increasing the effectiveness of the courts by converting the court reporting system into a mechanized recording-transcribing operation; supporting, updating, and reforming criminal law and procedures; developing auxiliary support to prosecutors; and providing legal services to indigent adults and juveniles. Also, a high quality of prosecutorial ancillary services was sought by funding projects to research legal issues and provide solid investigations of cases awaiting trial.

Corrections. Programs were geared to improve personnel recruiting and training. Emphasis was given to projects for vocational training and employment services for inmates, services for addicts, classification, improved correctional management, community-based facilities, probation, and parole.

System Support. Puerto Rico is using both block and discretionary funds to support a unified automated criminal justice information system to serve all of its criminal justice agencies. The system includes uniform crime reporting, computerized criminal histories, and offender-based transaction statistics.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Puerto Rico developed several programs in this area, including community-based alternatives to institutionalization for juvenile delinquents and status offenders, improvement of court and institutional services, and separation of incarcerated juveniles and adults.

Drug Abuse. Puerto Rico adequately addressed this issue in the plan. The new Department of Addiction Services provides treatment for drug abusers. In addition, there is a classification, diagnostics, and treatment center in the corrections administration which provides treatment for inmate substance abusers.

RHODE ISLAND

Summary

The 1979 Rhode Island comprehensive plan was one of the best planning efforts completed by the SPA in recent years. Although there were significant omissions of crime and existing systems data in the analytical sections of the plan, the data provided were well-analyzed. The priorities and programs flowed from and were related to the analytical sections of the plan. The plan received multiyear approval.

Overview

Prevention. The State's most serious crime prevention effort was in the law enforcement field. A crime prevention program was established with multiyear goals and objectives. Proposed projects would establish crime prevention bureaus and provide such services as security inspections, lectures, and training. A special effort was planned to involve citizens in crime prevention and to inform the elderly of crime prevention techniques. The State also included a prevention program in the juvenile justice area.

Enforcement. The plan included programs to provide services to its 39 police departments and its State police. Law enforcement is the major local criminal justice initiative in Rhode Island, and the plan placed adequate emphasis on this section. Programs were planned in inservice training, improved management, planning and research, crime prevention, specialized police capabilities, patrol capabilities, and communications.

Adjudication. This section of the plan was prepared by the State's Judicial Planning Committee (JPC). The JPC determined that court facilities improvement and reduction of court delay were the two major priorities for the courts for 1979. In addition, projects were proposed in information systems, training, development of rules and procedures, and court structure.

Corrections. The corrections section of the plan provided for improvements in three major areas: services to inmates; correctional operations; and training for correctional employees. The problem of inmates' idle time and inadequate preparation for return to the community were identified as the highest corrections priorities.

System Support. In order to furnish support to its entire criminal justice system, Rhode Island encouraged programs in comprehensive data systems development, standards and goals development and implementation, and evaluation. In

addition, training will be provided in many areas for criminal justice employees.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Funds were budgeted for programs to provide services in all areas of the juvenile justice system. Providing alternatives to institutionalization for status offenders and other juveniles was identified as the major priority. Other priorities included nonresidential diversionary activities, support services for juveniles and their families, training for juvenile justice employees, and prevention.

Drug Abuse. The plan provided funds for substance abuse programs in corrections. Institutional and after-care programming, and followup treatment were proposed.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Summary

The 1979 South Carolina comprehensive plan was approved with full multiyear status. The SPA established and used a rational planning process for allocating funds throughout the State. The plan clearly identified the State's problems and priorities. Local units of government also provided input for the plan.

One weakness identified in the plan was that the State's uniform criminal reporting system did not contain information on the characteristics of crime victims, particularly the elderly. The SPA, in conjunction with the South Carolina Commission on Aging, has demonstrated a willingness to improve this deficiency by cosponsoring a victimization survey to determine if crime against the elderly is a problem in South Carolina. If crime against the elderly is a major problem, programs to combat this crime will be funded. This fiscal year 1979 plan followed the multiyear plan projections outlined in 1978.

Overview

Prevention. The plan contained seven programs to improve prevention activities within the State. The major emphasis was research in school attendance, delivery of mental health services, family cohesiveness, and participation in recreational activities. Programs were designed to conduct research into any measurable effects that these activities have on preventing juvenile delinquency. Three other prevention programs were directed at rape prevention and property crimes.

Enforcement. One major program upgraded law enforcement agencies through training, recruitment, increased crime analysis capability, and minimum wages for officers. Other programs were developed to provide law enforcement agencies with legal resources and specialized units.

Adjudication. Major emphasis was on increasing prosecutor and indigent defense manpower, case screening for prosecution, judicial training, and providing additional resources to reduce case backlogs.

Corrections. Emphasis was placed on partial release residence programs to provide beneficial reintegration of offenders. Other high priorities were community-based corrections, probation, and parole services.

System Support. Emphasis was on public education,

uniform crime reporting, collecting criminal justice managerial information, and further development of the basic radio communications system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Emphasis was on community-based alternatives for status offenders and separation of juvenile and adult offenders. Youth bureau diversion services, alternative residential environments for status offenders, juvenile detention for separation, and assistance for probation and intake programs have been developed to address these priorities.

Drug Abuse. The State did not allocate any LEAA funds in this area. The plan did not indicate that this was a serious problem in South Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Summary

South Dakota's 1979 comprehensive plan indicated the SPA's ability to analyze and organize data. In previous plans, the State placed emphasis on equipment and construction funding. The 1979 plan, however, emphasized primarily programmatic funding.

The 1979 plan received multiyear approval with some special conditions relating to security and privacy, electronic surveillance, and revised program descriptions.

Overview

Prevention and Enforcement. The plan contained crime prevention and contract enforcement programs. Funds were earmarked for police legal advisor and police stress programs. Arrest and criminal history data have been difficult to obtain, but improvements were made in 1979.

Adjudication. One of the primary goals of the adjudication portion of the plan was to aid in the effective implementation of one unified court system. State funds were used to implement this goal in 1979. More in-depth study is needed to analyze the need for a statewide system of prosecutors. More emphasis was put on training in 1979.

Corrections. The corrections section of the plan showed excellent integration and relationship with the section on resources and capabilities of the system. Action programs addressed problems and needs in probation and female inmate counseling services. Efforts are being made to improve recidivism data for the Division of Correctional Services. Multiyear forecasts lacked specificity and quantification.

System Support. The major system support emphasis was on funding the Statistical Analysis Center at the University of South Dakota and gathering criminal justice system data for crime analysis and planning. Analysis of the needs for data and statistical systems development for planning and management purposes was adequate.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. In September 1977, the SPA stopped participating in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Over 30 percent of 1979 funds were used for juvenile programs such as delinquency prevention and diversion, and community-based treatment.

Drug Abuse. The SPA has a cooperative arrangement with the single State agency for drug and alcohol abuse. The

SPA also funded a drug counselor at the penitentiary and provided funding in prior years for community alcohol treatment and referral centers.

TENNESSEE

Summary

The 1979 Tennessee comprehensive plan received multiyear approval. The plan clearly identified the State's crime problems and provided solutions through its annual action programs. One such area of difficulty identified was implementation of the statewide criminal justice information system's master plan. The SPA has demonstrated its willingness to update and implement the master plan within the next fiscal year.

Overview

Prevention. Two programs were planned to inform and educate the public on the severe problem of property crime, and instruct them in techniques to prevent or curtail it.

Enforcement. Emphasis was on improving the capability of local law enforcement communications systems, establishing a system of communications to facilitate the exchange of intelligence information concerning organized crime, and improving law enforcement training at all levels.

Adjudication. Emphasis was on support for prosecution, training, and judicial personnel, and pretrial diversion programs. These programs aimed to reduce delays in criminal proceedings and assure that quality services were provided.

Corrections. Programs for residential alternatives to incarceration and diagnostic services for inmates received the highest priorities. In addition, special emphasis was placed on relieving the overcrowded local jails and State prison.

System Support. Major emphasis was on implementing a statewide uniform criminal justice information system. This included the uniform crime reporting system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Diversionary programs for status offenders and alternatives to the court system received the highest priorities. Specific programs included day-care learning programs and juvenile court support programs.

Drug Abuse. The State supported a pretrial diversionary program to deal with drug abuse. This program involves treatment of both juvenile and adult offenders.

TEXAS

Summary

The analysis of crime and the Texas criminal justice system presented in the 1979 plan was thorough, comprehensive, and well-presented. The plan contained an integrated analysis of criminal justice systems in three major population centers relating to burglary. There was a clear thread of con-

tinuity running from the problem statement through goals and priorities to the programs. The plan was approved as a continuation of the multiyear status granted for the 1978 plan.

Overview

Prevention. Prevention priorities were the development of strategies to address the lack of communication between law enforcement and the public, and the lack of public awareness of crime prevention programs. Programs included the support of a statewide rape prevention information program, local rape crisis centers, and regional and local crime prevention and community relations units.

Enforcement. Reduction of Part I crimes was the highest priority in the enforcement area. Programs were developed for police training and education, consolidating and coordinating law enforcement services, special police units and programs, adapting technological advances, and improving law enforcement communications systems. Special units and programs for law enforcement received the highest funding priority.

Adjudication. One of the goals of this section was to dispose of criminal cases with greater efficiency and speed. The plan provided funding for training seminars for attorneys who work with indigent defendants, and for criminal law programs in law schools to attract students to criminal defense careers. The plan also provided funding for investigators and screening personnel, and special crime units to investigate organized and white-collar crime, and consumer fraud. Training for new and experienced county, district, and juvenile judges also was included. In addition, the plan provided support for court administrators and computer services.

Corrections. The plan supported efforts to implement correctional standards for personnel training and education, and development of community-based correctional services. It also provided for construction of local correctional facilities rehabilitation services, and probation programs. The plan placed major funding emphasis on community-based correctional services.

System Support. The plan provided programs to improve the availability and accuracy of information about crime, offenders, events, and agency operations through use of automated and semiautomated techniques. These programs related to various national and State systems standards.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Texas followed its master plan for youth resource development and national standards and goals in developing their juvenile programs. Programs included delinquency prevention and treatment, juvenile diversion, and deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

Drug Abuse. The State's drug abuse program focused on rehabilitating drug and alcohol abusers who enter the criminal or juvenile justice system. The plan placed special

emphasis on joint funding of abuse programs with the Texas Commission on Alcoholism.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Summary

The Trust Territory's fiscal year 1979 comprehensive plan was of sufficient quality to support multiyear approval, except for the lack of fully developed standards and goals. The plan was the second to be submitted by the newly created Justice Improvement Commission, and largely continues implementation of projects described in the 1977-78 application. The two special conditions to the fiscal year 1979 award were satisfactorily resolved. Despite the absence of significant usable data, the SPA was able to identify and analyze major problems. The problem statements were the product of information gathered from persons in the criminal justice system, government agencies, and the community. All programs and projects addressed the identified priority problems.

Overview

Prevention. Priority was given to a youth development program that provides the mechanism for well-organized, ongoing youth activities. Emphasis is placed on adult-youth cooperation in projects such as construction of recreation facilities and community meeting centers. A public education program on law, crime, and youth provides information to citizens to increase their understanding of the roles and functions of criminal justice agencies.

Enforcement. In an effort to improve police management, experienced police administrators were scheduled to reorganize and modernize departmental operations, upgrade crime data and report recording, provide continuous inservice training, and develop innovative projects for more effective law enforcement and public safety. The plan sought to develop an adequate radio communications capability and to upgrade the quantity and quality of police equipment.

Adjudication. The plan's strategy for courts improvement was threefold: to upgrade the trial practice and research skills of both prosecution and defense staffs; to provide a basic research facility for prosecutors and defenders of criminal cases; and to provide the court system with the necessary equipment, technical information and training to ensure equitable disposition of cases and workload.

Corrections. Priorities included development of community-based alternatives to incarceration for adult and youth offenders; provision of institutional programs for offenders to upgrade vocational and educational skills; and establishment of an equitable probation-parole process with adequate coordination with other parts of the criminal justice system.

System Support. The Trust Territory outlined an ambitious manpower development and training program. The goal was to assure that personnel within the criminal and

juvenile justice systems achieve and maintain high professional standards. The program provided for continuous inservice training for law enforcement, courts, corrections, and youth services personnel. It also sought to enable college students to gain practical exposure to criminal justice agencies through internship assignments. A research and development program will undertake an investigation into the nature of crime and delinquency and study the needs of offenders.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The plan provided for the development of organized youth recreation and leisure activities to reduce the number of youths making formal contact with the criminal justice system. It also seeks to expand existing diversion operations such as "Outward Bound" by furnishing technical assistance, equipment, and operating supplies. The Trust Territory plans to encourage community participation in designing and implementing programs which address the local youth problems, and to continue efforts to prevent confinement of youthful offenders with older, more sophisticated inmates.

Drug Abuse. The SPA assumed overall responsibility for the Outward Bound projects partially funded under the Drug Abuse and Treatment Act. The staff will maintain regular contact with personnel from the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Office.

UTAH

Summary

Program funding priorities were developed for the State using a planning process that included State agencies, regional planning units, units of local government, and local criminal justice agencies. Local input was provided by regional plans submitted to the SPA. Standards and goals for Utah's criminal justice system were the basis of objectives and priorities established and implemented in the annual action plan. The plan was given multiyear approval.

Overview

Prevention. The plan provided for citizen security consciousness, a statewide crime prevention program including training and equipping local officers, support for local crime prevention officers, victim assistance, and law-related education programs.

Enforcement. Programs were included for interjurisdictional cooperation, department reorganization, improved dispatching, crime scene investigation, a records system, crime analysis, burglary and narcotics abuse prevention, contract law enforcement, a highband radio system, management studies to improve planning capabilities, and training.

Adjudication. Courts programs included support for an expansion of trial court executives, circuit court implementation procedures, an automated transcription program, a facility study, and development of a nonjudicial personnel system. Support also was provided for a statewide pro-

secutors' association and assistance to local county attorneys.

Corrections. The primary program thrust was on juvenile programs. Adult corrections support included pretrial release and county corrections programs. Training for prison, probation, and parole staffs also was planned.

System Support. Programs were planned for document storage and retrieval, computerized criminal histories, an offender transactions system, crime reporting and recording, juvenile court records processing and management information, planning and research in corrections, and the implementation of privacy and security regulations.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The plan placed a high priority on deinstitutionalization of status offenders and separation of juvenile and adult offenders. Prevention and diversion projects supported youth service bureaus and police youth bureaus. Community-based youth programs stressed alternatives to incarceration and group homes. Training support was programmed for personnel of juvenile courts, detention centers, and group homes.

Drug Abuse. Support in this area was for enforcement programs related to narcotics and burglary prevention.

VERMONT

Summary

Vermont's 1979 comprehensive plan was accepted with single-year approval. There were distinct improvements in the data provided and analyzed, in addition to a more cohesive presentation of the State's priorities, goals, and objectives.

Overview

Prevention. No funds were allocated this program area in fiscal year 1979.

Enforcement. An incident reporting system was established to meet the State's critical planning need for criminal justice statistics. The technical assistance capability, providing administrative and managerial guidance, continued to operate for the benefit of municipal and county law enforcement agencies. Training and management support to police also was provided in this plan.

Adjudication. Programs were planned which focus on training for court, prosecution, and defense personnel, improving planning capabilities, and providing legal support staff to the courts.

Corrections. The State has an integrated correctional system that provides institutional and community-based services to all adult and juvenile offenders. Programs focused on improving training, managerial, and evaluation capabilities.

System Support. The Criminal Justice Training Council expanded its capabilities. It actively supported a training program that is based on actual performance standards. The State invested a considerable amount of funds to expand the planning capability of its criminal justice system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Vermont

participates in the JJDP Act. Formula funds supported youth services bureaus and administration of the SPA's juvenile justice program.

Drug Abuse. The Department of Corrections supports drug and alcohol abuse treatment and referral services.

VIRGINIA

Summary

The components of the 1979 Virginia comprehensive plan were carefully interrelated, using the crime analysis and criminal justice system analysis as the basis for the total planning effort. The plan gave comprehensive coverage of the State's criminal justice system, including local and State agency activities. The State submitted a substantial update of the 1978 comprehensive plan, which had received multiyear approval.

Overview

Prevention. Major program commitments were continued in the area of crime prevention. Community-based efforts and the prevention of juvenile delinquency received high priority in this area.

Enforcement. Virginia allocated a substantial amount of grant funds to basic and advanced training for law enforcement personnel. Other programs were directed at improvements in police planning and analysis, law enforcement information systems, and the detection and apprehension of criminals.

Adjudication. Training and educational programs were significant activities planned in the courts and prosecutorial areas. General judicial system improvements also were planned, as well as a study of information systems options available to the judiciary. Continuing support was planned for an organized crime unit in the attorney general's office. Funding also was provided for the establishment of public defender programs in two localities.

Corrections. The largest effort planned in corrections in the 1979 plan was in the area of training and education. Other major activities were proposed for the construction of adult correctional facilities, community-based programs and facilities, and institutional rehabilitation programs.

System Support. The 1979 plan continued activities related to the implementation of the Virginia Crime Information Network. Improved information systems also were proposed for localities in need of more sophisticated information handling and analytical capabilities.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The greatest proposed effort in this area of the fiscal year 1979 plan was in the area of delinquency prevention programs. Other significant activities were proposed for the improvement of detention facilities, deinstitutionalization of status offenders, institutional rehabilitation, and diversion of juveniles from the juvenile justice system.

Drug Abuse. The plan continued efforts in the areas of community-based treatment and rehabilitation for drug and alcohol abusers. Programs for short-term and referral counseling were proposed for local jails.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Summary

The Virgin Islands submitted a thorough comprehensive plan for 1979. The plan focused on juvenile crime prevention and control, with secondary emphasis on more traditional efforts to improve the criminal justice system. Priorities for enhancing all areas of law enforcement were reasonably detailed, and the programs proposed in the plan were both new and continuing. The plan received multiyear approval with no special conditions.

Overview

Prevention. The plan proposed the establishment of community crime prevention councils to emphasize juvenile crime prevention.

Enforcement. The plan attempted to upgrade both routine and special functions performed by law enforcement agencies. Projects included improving law enforcement planning and performance. A police operation planning and development unit was created in the Department of Public Safety to reduce crime.

Adjudication. The plan supported implementation of a court-based pretrial intervention project designed to divert selected arrested, but not yet adjudicated, persons on a voluntary basis for special rehabilitation. Adequate legal education and training for judges and court personnel also were major priorities.

Corrections. The Virgin Islands made considerable improvements in addressing the Part E requirements for the 1979 plan. The physical and educational well-being of the inmates, and the proper selection and training of correctional officers were major priorities in this area.

System Support. To cope with the need for better information systems, the plan funded an operational planning and development unit within the Department of Public Safety. Activities included collecting and analyzing data, including workload studies, and introducing improved records and information management.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Top priorities were improving the juvenile justice system and reducing juvenile crime. Over one-half of the annual action funds were scheduled for juvenile-related programs such as youth rehabilitation, intake, probation, detention facilities, and youth volunteer projects.

Drug Abuse. No block grants were allocated to drug abuse programs in 1979.

WASHINGTON

Summary

The 1979 comprehensive plan provided an analysis of crime data obtained from the State's Uniform Crime Report. This analysis was completed for the State as a whole and for four urban high-crime areas.

The system analysis section was organized by functional areas. Estimates were used to depict the flow of criminal cases through the different points of the criminal justice system, thus precluding an accurate measurement of the system's performance. Other components of the plan were acceptable, and the plan was approved with standard special conditions attached to the award.

Overview

Prevention. Activities included public awareness, community crime prevention strategies, block watch for the elderly, burglary prevention teams, and juvenile delinquency prevention strategies.

Enforcement. Activities included police telecommunications, reduction of specific crimes, and establishing a statewide crime laboratory system. Development of an intelligence collection, evaluation, storage, and dissemination system to assist in combating organized crime and drug trafficking also was a priority.

Adjudication. The SPA supported such activities as a records management study; a new appellate screening staff; the development of a sentencing manual for the courts; specialized units in the prosecutor's office to handle juvenile cases, business fraud, and stolen property cases; prosecutorial investigators; and the establishment of public defender offices.

Corrections. This area was again a State funding priority. Projects included work release, specialized sex offenders/women offenders projects, correctional treatment programs for adults, and community-based group homes for juveniles.

System Support. Funds supported such activities as manpower development, improving record management, a criminal justice information system, and research and evaluation.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The SPA funded programs such as youth employment, crisis intervention, family and youth counseling, and community-based treatment and rehabilitation services.

Drug Abuse. The only project identified in the drug treatment area was a research program dealing with drug treatment and depressed adolescent behavior.

WEST VIRGINIA

Summary

West Virginia's 1979 comprehensive plan was granted

multiyear approval. The fiscal year 1979 plan followed the multiyear forecast from the fiscal year 1978 plan.

Overview

Prevention. Support was planned for a public education program on techniques to reduce crime victimization. Other programs included continuation of a rape information service, projects concerning crimes against the elderly, and three regional crime prevention seminars.

Enforcement. Activities for this component concentrated on continued improvement of local communications systems and the development of a statewide law enforcement communications network. Programs to ensure proper investigative techniques by providing trained personnel and establishing a statewide prisoner transportation network also were included in the State's enforcement priorities.

Adjudication. West Virginia funded a computer-aided transcription pilot project, expansion of law library resources, and continuation of the PROMIS project. Identification and prompt prosecution of career criminals also were priorities.

Corrections. The plan noted that the corrections programs described under the previous year's priorities were being continued in 1979. These included counseling, education, and support staff for institutions; county jail renovation; and pretrial and postsentencing programs.

System Support. Developing a comprehensive data system for State agencies was West Virginia's priority in system support. This program formed the nucleus of the criminal justice information system in the State, which is designed to eventually address seven areas ranging from the input of uniform crime reporting data to the development of a computerized technical assistance system.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The State did not participate in the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in 1979. It continued its probation and youth services project, augmented diagnostic services and counseling for youth, established an early release community-based facility for juveniles, and initiated a job counseling and placement service.

Drug Abuse. No significant program was scheduled in this area.

WISCONSIN

Summary

The 1979 Wisconsin comprehensive plan is a well-organized document containing 12 programs designed to improve the criminal justice system. The plan included a good analysis of crime data and criminal justice system problems. This analysis formed the basis for many of the programs in the plan, while other programs were instituted as a result of systems needs perceived by practitioners. Goals outlined in the plan provided for a logical approach to improving the criminal justice system in Wisconsin.

Overview

Prevention. Wisconsin supported several juvenile delinquency prevention programs to provide services for juveniles to curtail their involvement with the criminal justice system. The plan also documented efforts Wisconsin has made to develop the crime prevention activities of law enforcement agencies.

Enforcement. The plan addressed the need to increase the comprehensiveness of written police policy in the State. It also recognized the need to consolidate police services when possible, provide specialized training, and increase the recruitment of women and minorities in police agencies.

Adjudication. The plan emphasized Wisconsin's intention to improve the efficiency of its courts system and described several projects supporting this goal. Priority funding was given to improve prosecutorial administration. Other programs included improvement of staffing patterns of the State court system and the education of court personnel.

Corrections. The major thrust of corrections was to reduce prison populations. Program support was provided for reintegration of offenders, alternatives to incarceration, and projects involving the utilization of community resources.

System Support. The plan provided for improvements in criminal justice information systems and criminal justice coordination. It addressed the need for technical assistance and evaluation research. Funding priority was given to those areas.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The juvenile justice programs in the plan represented a logical approach to improving the juvenile justice system. The major thrusts of this program area were deinstitutionalization of status offenders and development of community-based services for juveniles. Delinquency prevention projects had the highest funding priority and dispositional alternative projects the second highest priority.

Drug Abuse. The plan did not address problems of drug abuse. Action funds were considered unnecessary for such treatment programs in light of other Federal fund sources.

WYOMING

Summary

Wyoming's 1979 plan contained a comprehensive analysis of the State's criminal justice needs and problems. This was based on extensive data compilation using uniform crime reports and participation of the State's six regional

planning units in the problem analysis. The supervisory board's funding strategy used this data as a basis for priorities. The plan's highest priorities were improving the adjudication process, developing community-based juvenile programs, improving rural and energy-affected law enforcement agencies, and consolidating communications facilities. The plan was given multiyear approval.

Overview

Prevention. The goal was to make the commission of crime more difficult by reducing vulnerability, improving environmental defense, and increasing citizen involvement. Specific plans included continuation of three existing crime prevention programs and two juvenile officers programs.

Enforcement. In addition to involvement in crime prevention programs, enforcement activity included continuing efforts to implement a regionwide communications system which is compatible with the statewide system. Training included a specialized course developed for the Wyoming Law Enforcement Academy and Peace Officers Standard and Training Commission Staff.

Adjudication. The plan reflected a determined effort to improve the quality of adjudication. It published and distributed a defense manual, and provided for two in-State training seminars for public defenders. Prosecutorial programs supported a prosecutors coordinator, a uniform procedures manual, two in-State seminars, and support for full-time prosecutors.

Corrections. LEAA funds supported community-based corrections for adults, a nurse matron program, community-based alternatives for juveniles, and juvenile probationary services. Third-year funding for the Fremont County Group Home also was supported.

System Support. Fifty-fifty matching grants supported two regional communications systems (Region II in Southwest Wyoming and Region III in Northern Wyoming). Two projects for combined city/county facilities and equipment also were planned.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Part C funds supported a group home and two new community-based projects for juveniles. Part E monies provided for two statewide seminars, an intensive workshop on juvenile community-based corrections, and a juvenile justice correctional institute.

Drug Abuse. Alcohol and drug abuse services are provided and coordinated by the Department of Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The technical assistance plan provided for alcoholism, drug abuse, and family counseling assistance to communities and agencies.

Section 519(1)(A)

Expenditures for Criminal Justice System Components

Section 519(1)(A) of the Crime Control Act requires LEAA to report annually "the amount expended for each of the components of the criminal justice system." Because the recording of expenditure data is not uniform among the States, LEAA has used "obligations" (amounts obligated by the State Planning Agencies) as the index of fund flow for this year's report.

To present a more accurate portrayal of fund flow activity by the States during fiscal year 1979, data relating to obligation of prior years' funds have also been included to augment the 1979 allocation and obligation figures. This longer term view is felt to be appropriate in light of the following considerations:

- States have up to 3 years to obligate and expend block grant money that is distributed by LEAA. (This period may be extended.)
- All State Planning Agencies depend on their State legislatures for appropriations necessary to "match" LEAA funds. Legislatures' sessions—and, in many instances, States' fiscal years—do not fit optimally with congressional and Agency program and budget cycles. Some delays are the consequence of these differences, and most

States must wait several months into any given fiscal year before obligating LEAA funds.

- Many State supervisory boards must review and approve each grant awarded by State Planning Agencies. Most boards meet quarterly. Deliberations on grant applications also delay obligation of funds.
- Start up of certain types of projects are often protracted, and it is some time before funds are actually expended.

The following chart displays the amounts obligated by the States in 1979 for each component of the criminal justice system—prevention, enforcement, adjudication, corrections, and system support. These are LEAA-defined components that were selected because of their compatibility with LEAA's budget and management information system categories. This consolidation covers, for each reporting State and territory, fiscal 1979 allocations, and fiscal 1979 and prior years' obligations.

The table is divided into three parts: fund flow data for fiscal 1979 funds, including allocations and obligations (Part I); obligations of prior fiscal years; funds obligated in fiscal year 1979 (Part II); and total obligations (all years' funds) made in fiscal year 1979 (Part III).

Funds from the program categories for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and drug abuse also are counted in the totals for the criminal justice system components—prevention, enforcement, adjudication, corrections, and system support. Juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and drug abuse categories are displayed separately because of expressed congressional interest.

**Obligations By Criminal Justice Components
Part C and Part E Block Grants
Fiscal Year 1979**

	Prevention	Enforcement	Adjudication	Corrections	Systems Support	Total	JJDP*	Drug Abuse*
Part I								
FY 1979 Funds								
A. Allocations**	44,515,892	57,980,816	59,347,276	83,326,048	53,448,968	298,619,000	60,274,068	7,076,879
B. Obligations	20,041,384	39,793,881	40,951,963	39,583,726	26,955,409	167,326,363	31,683,328	6,427,218
Part II								
Prior Years Funds Obligated by SPA in FY 1979								
C. FY 1978 Funds	16,047,723	16,171,476	19,490,916	20,734,813	9,915,961	82,360,889	20,587,303	1,517,544
D. FY 1977 Funds	6,523,437	11,108,279	6,647,463	10,013,508	6,084,602	40,377,289	8,931,486	725,695
Part III								
Total Obligations by SPA in FY 1979 (Sum of B, C, and D Above)								
	42,612,544	67,073,636	67,090,342	70,332,047	42,955,972	290,064,541	61,202,117	8,670,457

* Included in figures under program components.

** Total allocations across the page will equal the amount of the 1979 comprehensive plans awards.

Allocations for 1979 (row A across) are reported in each criminal justice system by program. Obligations and expenditures, however, are reported on a project-by-project basis. Accordingly, there is some built-in dissonance. For example, an enforcement program allocation could contain projects which will appear in the prevention or system support aggregations elsewhere in this annual report. Many criminal justice programs use this method to attack a given problem more effectively. Fiscal 1979 allocations, therefore, should be viewed as budgetary estimates in the primary area of effort, not an exact measure of dollars.

By criminal justice system component, the largest share of total obligations in fiscal year 1979 was for corrections (24 percent), followed by enforcement (23 percent), adjudication (23 percent), prevention (15 percent), and system support (15 percent). (See Figure 1.)

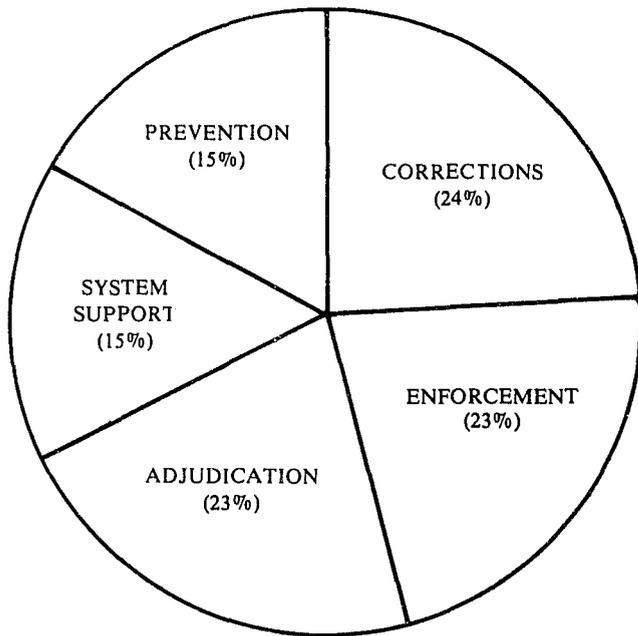


FIGURE 1. TOTAL FY 79 OBLIGATIONS (ALL YEAR'S FUNDS) BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMPONENT

Section 519(1)(B) State Auditing, Monitoring, and Evaluation

ALABAMA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by four SPA auditors. Twenty-five percent of all subgrants and 50 percent of all funds awarded each fiscal year are audited. Scheduling is based on grant size and completion date. The SPA director and the Supervisory Board grievance subcommittee clear all audit reports.

Monitoring. Monitoring activity is directed by the SPA

Evaluation Management Unit which has oversight responsibility for one State project monitor and eight regional monitors. All projects are monitored at least once annually. Larger projects are monitored more frequently, based on grant size. Monitoring activities are closely coordinated with the evaluation program for data collection and performance measurement.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by the Evaluation Management Unit (EMU) located in the SPA's Planning Division. Intensive project evaluations are performed under a contract with Auburn University, as well as by EMU staff. The SPA annually selects a group of action programs for intensive evaluation. Due to improved application and data collection requirements, evaluation efforts now include program and system impact assessments.

ALASKA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by the Alaska Division of Legislative Audit. Services provided are the equivalent of one full-time auditor. Sample audits of subgrantees are conducted according to a prioritized list supplied by the SPA. Final audit report recommendations are resolved prior to SPA closure of the subgrant audit.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by the five component planners covering law enforcement, courts, corrections, juvenile justice, and rural justice. Activities are supervised by a chief planner. The SPA monitors the implementation, operations, and results of the projects it supports. Onsite monitoring schedules are set up according to the following criteria: projects over \$100,000—quarterly; projects from \$40,000 to \$99,999—semiannually; and projects from \$10,000 to \$39,999—annually. The formal report is submitted to the chief planner and the executive director for their review and comment prior to submission to the subgrantee.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by SPA staff and the Criminal Justice Center at the University of Alaska. It is the policy of the SPA to provide evaluation, where possible, for projects that are large, innovative, controversial, or which have potential transferability to other programs or geographical areas. Evaluation results are increasingly utilized in project funding decisions.

AMERICAN SAMOA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by the Office of the Territorial Auditor. Fiscal 1978 planning and action grants are the first priority for program and budget audits. Information developed determines continued LEAA funding, proper remedial action, and support for agency resumption under territorial funding.

Monitoring. Four SPA staff specialists are responsible for monitoring activities, which are performed on a daily basis. Formal progress reports are prepared quarterly to correspond with major project milestones. Subgrantees provide information as necessary. In addition, Supervisory Board members participate, when appropriate, in the monitoring process.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed on a routine

basis by the SPA director, assisted by staff specialists. One or two intensive evaluations of an entire program are performed by a contracted evaluator. Evaluation findings are presented to the Supervisory Board for use in future planning and funding decisions.

ARKANSAS

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two professional auditors who report directly to the SPA deputy director. An audit review panel consists of four managers. SPA policy is to audit 25 percent of the number of grants awarded in a fiscal year. Those funds audited include: 50 percent of the dollar amount of each fiscal year's allocation; all Part B planning grants; and all grants over \$75,000. Grants less than \$75,000 are audited on a random sample basis.

All projects audited by the SPA are reviewed by a panel. During the review, panel recommendations are recorded on an audit review form. After the review is completed, review forms are signed and placed in an audit file. An appropriate course of action is recommended and implemented.

Monitoring. Monitoring responsibility is located in the Grants Administrative Division. One professional onsite monitor and 13 SPA and regional planning specialists also participate in monitoring functions.

Monitoring is accomplished through quarterly subgrant narrative progress reports filed by subgrantees. Quarterly subgrant financial and evaluation reports, and reports of onsite coordination visits to the subgrantee by State and regional planners during the first quarter of the project and by SPA personnel during the third quarter, also are filed.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by one evaluation manager. Programs for evaluation include new and continuation projects, with a primary emphasis on diversion and delinquency prevention projects.

ARIZONA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two SPA auditors on an informal schedule. Twenty percent of audits are performed at the request of program people. Fifty percent of all funds awarded are targeted for auditing. Most audits—80 to 90 percent—are financial only. Completed reports are submitted to the SPA director for approval.

Monitoring. Five staff persons in the SPA Operations Division are responsible for both monitoring and evaluation. The monitoring program is based on a time and award amount matrix as follows: projects over \$100,000—quarterly; projects from \$25,000 to \$100,000—semiannually; projects under \$10,000—final audit only. SPA and regional planning unit representatives jointly conduct periodic onsite interviews.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by SPA Operations Division staff. LEAA guidelines are used to determine projects to be evaluated on an intensive basis. The large volume of programs requires that LEAA-sponsored resources be sought periodically. All requests for continuation funding are accompanied by monitoring and progress reports.

CALIFORNIA

Auditing. The California Department of Finance provided 10 auditors to handle the SPA's auditing responsibilities. Subgrants audited are selected randomly, including at least one from each region. Regional planning units are audited at least once every 3 years. In addition to guideline compliance, a major audit focus is the success of subgrantee program goals and objectives. Followup of audit recommendations is the responsibility of the SPA director.

Monitoring. Regional planning units are responsible for monitoring projects funded at the local level, while SPA staff is responsible for State and private agency projects. Onsite project monitoring is conducted by the regions. Subgrantees submit quarterly progress reports. Interim and final assessment reports provide the results of internal assessments conducted by the subgrantees. These results are incorporated into the regional planning process when determining local funding priorities, and form a basis for dissemination of information to interested agencies.

Evaluation. Three full-time staff members are responsible for overall coordination and execution of evaluation policies and procedures. Policies are developed by the program evaluation staff. Policies and procedures are institutionalized and carried out by regional and local planning groups. This provides verification that the required internal assessments are made. Intensive evaluations are conducted on a representative sample of projects. Evaluation efforts are coordinated with the regions.

COLORADO

Auditing. Audits are conducted by one professional in the Department of Local Affairs. In addition, the Denver city/county auditor performs audits on awards to Denver. Audits of the SPA are performed biannually by the State auditor.

The SPA's goal is to provide audit coverage for at least 50 percent of the dollars awarded in any fiscal year. This goal is primarily oriented toward larger grants. Smaller grants are audited to cover 25 percent of such funds in 1 year. Audits also are conducted when monitoring shows irregularities in a program or when grantees prove to be deficient in their fiscal responsibilities.

Monitoring. Local projects are monitored by the regional planning units and coordinating criminal justice specialists. Program monitoring is supervised by the planning director. Financial monitoring is supervised by the grants administrator and the operations director.

The SPA conducts financial monitoring of each grant semiannually. Program monitoring is scheduled during the fourth and ninth months of operation.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by an evaluation unit consisting of three professional staff with clerical support. The unit reports to the Chief of Research and Evaluation. A statistical analysis center provides assistance in data collection.

The goal of the SPA's evaluation program is to assure that each project supported has an evaluation model consonant with program objectives. The Supervisory Board has

developed a policy of specifying the criteria for intensive evaluations for each year for LEAA and non-LEAA projects.

CONNECTICUT

Auditing. Audits are conducted by a chief auditor and four staff auditors. The chief auditor selects the grants to be audited. The goal is to audit 25 percent of the number of grants and 50 percent of the dollar amount. Interim audits are conducted to solve special problems. Approved audits are reviewed by the Connecticut Justice Commission executive director and forwarded to the grantee.

Monitoring. One grant and monitoring supervisor and three grant administrators are responsible for monitoring activities. Grant administrators monitor all State share Part C, E, juvenile justice, and discretionary grants on a quarterly basis. All local shares are monitored quarterly by the regional planning units using the same monitoring form as the SPA. Onsite visits by SPA and regional staff are conducted quarterly. The SPA monitors the regional planning units by conducting onsite visits several times during the life of the planning grant award. Monitoring reports are disseminated to local governments and the regional planning units.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by a staff of five: a chief evaluator, a research analyst III, two research analysts II, and a research assistant. The staff intensively evaluates eight program categories which are selected for evaluation according to their degree of experimentation, scientific evaluation design, and the needs of State and local decisionmakers. The evaluation unit decides which categories to recommend for intensive evaluation. These are then incorporated into the program plan. Evaluation reports are distributed to the Supervisory Board, SPA staff, project directors, and regional planning unit directors. An annual listing of evaluations is distributed to those on the SPA's mailing list.

DELAWARE

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two auditors. One performs in-house audits and reports to the comptroller. The other performs field audits and reports to the executive director. All subgrants are audited upon completion or upon request of monitors as deemed necessary.

Monitoring. A monitoring and evaluation design is prepared for each program area. Projects not selected for evaluation undergo intensive grant monitoring. The method and extent of monitoring is determined by the monitoring and evaluation level assigned to each grant. Levels are determined by the amount of funds, length of project, degree of innovation, and need for assistance. The highest priority programs—Level II—are monitored monthly, receive periodic onsite reviews, and hold technical assistance conferences when needed. Level II grants are monitored quarterly and receive onsite visits. The lowest level grants—Level I—are desk monitored. All projects which fail to achieve substantial implementation within 60 days are provided intensive technical assistance by the grant monitor.

Evaluation. There is new emphasis in Delaware on impact-oriented evaluations that is expected to result in fewer

but more indepth evaluations. Evaluation review programs during the planning process, and a tentative schedule for monitoring and evaluation are developed for review by satellite planners and the Supervisory Board. Evaluation decisions also are based on the three levels of categories noted above.

The evaluation unit had been a separate unit in Delaware. Because of fund cutbacks this is no longer the case; both monitors and evaluators report to the Director of Planning. Evaluation staff has been reduced as well, from four to three evaluators. Highly qualified CETA staff have been assisting with evaluations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by one full-time staff person under the supervision of the SPA director and the Office of Municipal Audit and Inspection. Twenty-five percent of the total number of subgrants and 50 percent of the total dollar amounts are audited. The Office of Municipal Audit and Inspection is under contract to audit the SPA biennially.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by the director of grants management, a fiscal officer, and three grant monitors. Subgrants to be monitored are broken into categories: adult services, law enforcement/prevention, courts, and juvenile justice. The director of grants management establishes a workplan for the 30 to 40 subgrants awarded each year. Within 30 days of selection of a subgrant, a monitor is assigned to develop a workplan. The project director submits monthly fiscal and quarterly progress reports to the grant monitor. The monitor conducts two onsite visits per year. Monitoring results are circulated to the director of planning and the executive director.

Evaluation. Contracts for evaluation are made to independent evaluators as needed. The SPA hired two full-time evaluators in 1979 to establish a complete evaluation program. All projects which were funded for 2 years or more, or which were planned for continuation, were evaluated.

FLORIDA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by a supervisor and five SPA auditors. Some 25 percent of all subgrants and 50 percent of funds awarded each fiscal year are audited. Audits of specific subgrants are determined on the basis of project completion date and grant size. The SPA's administrative services staff and the bureau chief are responsible for the audit clearance process.

Monitoring. At the SPA level, five criminal justice planners, five fiscal specialists, one Federal program specialist, and one program coordinator devote approximately 10 percent of their time to monitoring. Fifteen regional planners spend approximately 25 percent of their time on monitoring activities.

The monitoring program concentrates on larger, more complex projects. New projects receive extra attention to assure adequate management in the beginning stages. All projects are monitored at least once annually.

Evaluation. An SPA planner devotes full-time to evalua-

tion. Seven area planners spend approximately 25 percent of their time on evaluation. Four metropolitan planning units also are involved in intensive evaluations. The annual evaluation plan is developed by the SPA with input from metropolitan and regional planning units. Functional area planners conduct at least one intensive evaluation per year. All metropolitan and regional planning units conduct annual project evaluations under the overall management of the SPA's evaluation specialist.

GEORGIA

Auditing. The State Crime Commission has a staff of three auditors. Audits are scheduled on the basis of the amount of funds involved and problems identified. Each year 40 to 50 percent of the subgrants are audited. All subgrants are audited within a 2-year period.

Monitoring. The SPA delegates routine monitoring of local projects to the regional planning units. States and local grantees must submit written program reports to the SPA. All local projects are monitored twice during the grant period by the regional planning unit's criminal justice planner. The SPA monitors grants awarded to State agencies.

Evaluation. The SPA's Office of Planning and Evaluation is responsible for all evaluation activities. All applications are reviewed prior to funding to insure that an adequate evaluation design is included. Some 75 percent of projects are evaluated. An evaluation is planned to assess the impact of the regional court administration project and for major State adult correctional programs.

GUAM

Auditing. Audits are conducted by the State Auditor's Office under the direction of the Bureau of Budget and Management. The SPA's financial officer also conducts audits.

Audits are performed based on information gathered from onsite grant records, SPA records, interviews with project staff and clients, and records of the Guam Accounting Department. Upon completion of an audit conference held with the subgrantee, the auditor, and an SPA representative, a final audit report is submitted to the SPA for clearance. All information is subsequently forwarded to LEAA's Office of Audit and Investigation for review.

Monitoring. Monitoring is the responsibility of five SPA staff specialists, who examine project results, assess problems and progress, and analyze reporting procedures. Intensive efforts involve collection and analysis of data to document project performance. Monitoring is performed at least quarterly throughout a project period. Site visits and interviews also are conducted. Monitoring reports are used in planning and funding decisions.

Evaluation. The SPA's evaluation unit consists of a program evaluator and five staff specialists. Evaluation is a two-stage process: analysis of activities during project development and implementation; and examination of project results and impact. A comparison is made of the problem before and after the project; and suggestions for future projects are made. A formal evaluation report is prepared by the program

evaluator which documents the extent to which objectives have been accomplished.

HAWAII

Auditing. A contractual arrangement is made with the comptroller of the State of Hawaii for all audits. The SPA audits 15 percent of all project awards. A final audit report is submitted to the SPA for review. The subgrantee must submit a detailed response within 40 days which serves as a basis for SPA comments. Both subgrantee and SPA responses are transmitted to the LEAA Office of Audit and Investigation for review.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by five SPA specialists and other agency personnel. Projects are monitored continuously. Periodic onsite visits are made to all grantees at least twice during the life of the project. Monitoring reports focus on program accomplishments, difficulties, and the need for technical assistance.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by five SPA specialists with the assistance of an outside consultant. The SPA's goal is to evaluate 15 percent of all project awards. An intensive evaluation model is employed to assess the degree of objectives achieved both during and at completion of the grant. A final evaluation report is prepared by the SPA and distributed to all affected parties.

IDAHO

Auditing. An SPA staff auditor audits subgrants, and an Idaho legislative auditor audits the SPA. Each subgrant is audited upon completion. Audit priorities are determined by the grant size and any allegation concerning irregularities. Audit reports are submitted to the SPA or to the appropriate grants manager for action.

Monitoring. Various SPA staff persons at different organizational levels have monitoring responsibilities. Projects are classified for monitoring according to four levels of complexity. All subgrants are desk monitored during the first 4 months using a questionnaire. Onsite visits are conducted for more difficult projects. The frequency is determined by the project complexity, cost, nature of the project, and evaluation requirements. Monitoring reports are submitted to the Grants Management Information System coordinator for distribution.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by the planning and evaluation unit of the SPA. Projects are selected for performance evaluations during the application review process, with emphasis on certain program areas. Intensive evaluation efforts are limited to approximately three projects. Subgrantees are encouraged to perform internal assessments. After review and approval, evaluation reports are distributed to all concerned parties.

ILLINOIS

Auditing. The auditing unit consists of several auditors and a chief of audit who report to the executive director. The SPA conducts approximately 120 audits of their subgrants

each year. Audit reports are reviewed by the executive director or deputy director, and sent to the highest elected State official, State department director, or president of a non-profit organization.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by a technical assistance unit of 10 professionals. In addition, 10 persons from other divisions perform part-time and/or specialized monitoring duties.

Subgrantees are required to submit monthly or quarterly performance reports, depending upon the nature of the program. There are two formal monitoring visits to grants under \$100,000 and three to grants over \$100,000. Other visits are spaced within the life of the grant. Monitoring reports are reviewed before refunding or continuing any project.

Evaluation. The evaluation unit consists of an administrator, seven professionals, a librarian, and two clerical staffers. The unit reports directly to the associate director for planning and development.

The SPA's goal is to evaluate all eligible projects. Three intensive evaluations are conducted each year. All evaluation reports are disseminated to the subgrantees involved, the regional planning units, the State library system, and LEAA.

INDIANA

Auditing. All audits are conducted by the Indiana State Board of Accounts and the State Audit Office. Indiana law requires these agencies to audit every unit of local government and every State agency at least biannually. Special audits are conducted upon request of the Indiana SPA executive director.

Monitoring. The planning/evaluation division is responsible for all monitoring activities. Each subgrantee is visited either by an SPA or a regional planning unit representative at least once every year, depending upon the amount of the grant.

Evaluation. Almost all program evaluation efforts are conducted by an in-house SPA staff—the planning/evaluation division—which consists of a supervisor, a chief evaluator, and two monitor/evaluators. The SPA's goal is to evaluate all grants that have been awarded.

IOWA

Auditing. The Iowa State Auditor performs a fiscal audit of the SPA. Two full-time auditors are employed by the SPA and report directly to the executive director. Audits are performed on an ongoing basis. Some 25 percent of all grants awarded annually are audited. All subgrants of more than \$75,000 are audited; all other grants are audited on a random basis.

Monitoring. Four specialists in the program section are responsible for monitoring activities. Each person is responsible for programmatic monitoring in their respective areas.

At the time of award, monitoring responsibility is assigned depending upon the type and scope of subgrant activities. Onsite monitoring depends upon the dollar amount of the award. Generally, awards under \$10,000 are monitored during the final audit. Subgrants over \$50,000 are monitored at

least twice onsite during the grant period. The SPA also makes at least one visit to each regional planning unit (RPU) annually.

Evaluation. The SPA has one full-time evaluator. A large part of the evaluation function is performed by the RPU's. Approximately 50 percent of the projects are evaluated.

There are basically three stages of evaluation. Preliminary evaluations are performed on a limited number of innovative and priority subgrants. The results are used to assist in determining continuation funding. Intermediate evaluations are performed on grants which received preliminary evaluations and continuation funding. Final evaluations are performed toward the end of the third year of a project. These entail a comprehensive examination of the project to determine if it was successful in meeting specified goals. Criteria used for selection of projects or programs to be evaluated include: the size of the grant, innovative character of the program, transferability to other jurisdictions, controversial nature of programs or projects, and priority program categories.

KANSAS

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two full-time SPA auditors and an auditor from each of the three metropolitan regional offices. The SPA plans to audit 25 percent of all awards and 50 percent of the dollar amount. Regional auditors receive their assignments from the SPA. All auditors report to the director, whose staff reviews reports and takes the necessary action to resolve audit findings and publish final reports.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by four full-time professionals in the SPA's Research and Evaluation Unit. Monitoring visits are scheduled by the SPA and RPU staffs. Monitoring reports are reviewed by administrative staff and deputy directors in charge of their respective program areas. Reviews of monitoring reports are particularly important when considering funding for similar type projects.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by four full-time professionals in the SPA's Research and Evaluation Unit. The SPA adds an amount to specific grants to purchase services from outside organizations to perform evaluations where necessary. SPA staff is involved in the selection of an evaluator and followup until the project ends. The SPA director and Supervisory Board have the primary responsibility for deciding which projects will be evaluated. Results of evaluations are reviewed by staff and Supervisory Board members.

KENTUCKY

Auditing. Three professional staffers handle audit responsibilities. An audit schedule is prepared annually by the SPA audit manager. Some 25 percent of subgrants and 50 percent of all funds are audited each year.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by the SPA team leader in each of the four functional areas. It is conducted twice annually on each project—after 5 months and again at 10 months into the project—to compare actual activities with

planned activities and verify financial reports.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by one professional in each of the four functional areas. The SPA uses a seven-point criteria schedule to select projects for evaluation. A preliminary report covers a project's first 10 months, thereby insuring timely feedback for use in planning by the SPA.

LOUISIANA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by four professional auditors. The chief field auditor randomly selects a representative number of awards to be audited from each of the eight planning regions and State agency awards annually. This insures more complete coverage of program areas, dollar values, and geographical locations. In addition, geographical areas which have not been recently audited are scheduled. Flexibility is maintained in the annual schedule to allow for audits resulting from unfavorable monitoring reports.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by three professionals in the monitoring and evaluation section. Projects are grouped into four categories to determine monitoring priorities—personnel and equipment acquisition; special units; secondary projects; and research and demonstration.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by three professionals in the monitoring and evaluation section. Projects are grouped according to their evaluation needs. Appropriate evaluation treatment is determined, reporting requirements are specified, and evaluation resources are allocated according to these needs.

MAINE

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two auditors who are responsible to the executive director. Financial audits are performed on all grants in excess of \$12,500. Other grants are audited on the basis of their distribution among the SPA's fundable criminal justice programs as listed in the annual comprehensive plan and within the State's regional planning units. Audit reports are submitted to the SPA executive director for review and release.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by four system component program specialists with assistance from regional planners. Quarterly reports are submitted on each project. These reports, weekly SPA staff meeting discussions, and priorities established during the application review determine the priority of the subgrants to be monitored. Each subgrant is placed in one of three monitoring categories: management, information, and performance.

Management monitoring consists of review of the subgrants at the application/award stage and of quarterly reports as submitted. Information subgrants are those which will, at some time in the future, require a decision about replication. Subgrants involving personnel, equipment, and long-term training in the \$2,000-\$3,000 range are included in this category. Performance subgrants are projects of long duration (over 1 year) with multiyear funding of \$30,000 to \$100,000 and with both immediate and long-range impact.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by a professional

evaluator, who reports to the executive director, and by contractors. The executive director is ultimately responsible for establishing evaluation priorities and levels. Most formal, and all intensive evaluations, are performed by a formal contract mechanism through normal procurement procedures. Projects considered for evaluation are those which are long term with anticipated high impact and multiyear large expenditures. Smaller evaluations are carried out by the SPA evaluator. In addition, the SPA evaluator provides technical assistance to discretionary subgrantees.

MARYLAND

Auditing. The audit section consists of two professional positions and a chief auditor, who report directly to the deputy director. The SPA's policy is to audit all of its subgrantees.

Monitoring. The monitoring and evaluation section consists of six professionals. All SPA-funded projects are monitored according to functional area. Quarterly and monthly reports are reviewed by the program manager. Periodic onsite visits are scheduled. At the end of the funding year, grant program reports are prepared on each project. The five regional planning units assist in this process.

Evaluation. The evaluation and monitoring section consists of six professionals. The SPA obtains some assistance from private contractors to develop evaluation formats and collect data in selected program areas. Intensive evaluations are performed on projects which have received substantial funding, are innovative or transferable, or relate to statewide priorities.

MASSACHUSETTS

Auditing. Audits are conducted by an audit manager, three full-time auditors, and one part-time auditor. A minimum of 25 percent of all action grants and 50 percent of all funds awarded to the SPA are audited each fiscal year. The audit manager reports directly to the executive director.

Monitoring. The monitoring staff of the Massachusetts SPA has been reduced. Programmatic progress reports, formerly required on a quarterly basis from subgrantees, are now required semiannually. The staff at the SPA has instituted a system of briefer (1-day) site visits to allow for more project contact than in previous years. Grants which exhibit problems based on a 1-day site visit are flagged for more intensive monitoring.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by two professionals and a director of evaluation. Subgrants to be evaluated are selected and prioritized on the basis of quarterly progress, monitoring reports, and an evaluation needs survey. Intensive evaluations are performed on projects selected on the basis of LEAA criteria. These evaluations are performed by outside contractors chosen by competitive procedures, and/or SPA staff.

MICHIGAN

Auditing. Auditing is the responsibility of the State Department of Management and Budget, Office of Ad-

ministrative Services (OAS). Staff consists of an audit director, seven professionals, and six support persons. OAS provides the SPA with an audit schedule each year. The SPA may adjust the schedule or add audits as necessary. Some 25 percent of all subgrants and 50 percent of all funds awarded are audited.

Monitoring. Monitoring activity is directed by a grants and monitoring supervisor in the grants management section and by regional planning unit staff. OAS establishes the monitoring schedule each year which the SPA may adjust as necessary. Block and discretionary subgrants are reviewed quarterly by either the SPA or a regional planning unit. Regional reports are reviewed by the SPA. A minimum of one onsite inspection is held during the funding period of each project, usually at 2, 6, and 12 months.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by three professional staff members of the policy section's research and evaluation unit. The objective of evaluation is to provide technical assistance to agencies to help them meet evaluation needs. Each year, a minimum of one program area is chosen for intensive evaluation. All projects within that area are evaluated. A standard evaluation is performed on other grants. The SPA also may use contractors to evaluate a particular program or project. Subgrant applications are reviewed for evaluation design. The program development unit uses evaluation reports to determine changes in the next annual comprehensive plan.

MINNESOTA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by four professional staff members. The staff audits 25 percent of Part C and E projects and 50 percent of all funds awarded. The Grants Administrative Unit conducts seminars on cost allowability to subgrantees. All final audit reports are reviewed by the SPA director.

Monitoring. A planning grants analyst and a regional planning unit staff member jointly monitor subgrantees. All projects must submit quarterly progress reports.

Evaluation. The evaluation unit consists of 14 professionals. Some 25 percent of the block awards are evaluated. Evaluation criteria include amount of the award, innovativeness of the project, amenability to evaluation, and SPA or regional staff requests. Copies of final reports are available upon request and are announced in the SPA newsletter and by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

MISSISSIPPI

Auditing. Audits are conducted by three full-time professional auditors on contract to the SPA from the State Audit Office. All subgrants are audited annually. These audits are one of two types: a desk audit, performed on smaller, less complicated projects; or a field audit, performed on larger, more complex grants. The SPA director reviews all audit reports.

Monitoring. The monitoring unit, which consists of four professional SPA monitors, works in conjunction with the financial division and the evaluation unit. Each subgrant is

monitored annually. Priorities are set by the SPA. Criteria used to determine monitoring include problems noted in progress reports and the type of project.

Evaluation. Three professional evaluators conduct evaluation activities. There are eight levels of evaluation, each of which builds on the previous activity. The level or degree of evaluation depends upon the type of project or urgent need for evaluation. Each project has an evaluation design and is evaluated.

MISSOURI

Auditing. The SPA employs two auditors who devote full time to subgrantee audits. Approximately 25 percent of the projects and 50 percent of the total funds awarded are audited.

Audit reports are reviewed by the executive director for comment and approval before they are forwarded to the subgrantee. The subgrantee is required to respond to the report within 30 days. After the subgrantee responds, the executive director takes the necessary action to resolve the audit findings and publish the final report.

Monitoring. Service areas are responsible for monitoring the implementation operation and results of the projects they support. The SPA monitors all State projects. Each project is monitored at least twice—during the first 60 days of the grant and within 60 days after completion of the grant. This visit is to ensure that evaluation data are available and that the financial records are auditable. A brief report is issued at this time.

Evaluation. The SPA's evaluation unit consists of a chief evaluator, four evaluation specialists, and a secretary. The unit conducts in-house evaluations of projects funded by the SPA. For programs and projects of a highly technical or specialized nature, contract evaluations are performed.

MONTANA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by a professional auditor who reports to the SPA director, and by the Legislative Audit Office. A four-member audit committee reviews audit reports and recommends audit policy. The SPA's goal is to audit all of its subgrants. Subgrantees are given 30 days to respond to audit recommendations.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by four monitors. The chief of the SPA Bureau of Standards supervises monitoring activities and assigns projects to be monitored. Monitoring is performed to determine compliance with grant conditions. Projects are selected on the basis of subgrantee reports, problems, or randomly. Monitoring reports are submitted to the project director who has 30 days to respond. The final report is given to the SPA Supervisory Board for action.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by the chief of research and planning and six planner/evaluators. The chief assigns projects to be evaluated. A small predetermined number of projects are selected for evaluation based on guidelines in the comprehensive plan. An evaluation strategy is written into the project application. Evaluation reports are submitted to the Supervisory Board.

NEBRASKA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by the State Auditor's Office. The SPA is audited at least biannually. Subgrantees are audited on a continual basis. Upon completion of a subgrantee audit, an audit report is provided by the State Auditor's Office which is reviewed by the appropriate SPA program specialist, grant administrator, and the executive director. The report is then forwarded to the subgrantee who is required to respond within 30 days. Following the subgrantee response, the executive director and the appropriate program specialist take the necessary action to resolve audit findings.

Monitoring. All local subgrantee monitoring is performed by regional planning unit staff. State agency subgrant monitoring is performed by SPA personnel. Monitoring activities consume from 3 to 5 percent of their time. Subgrant applications require an internal assessment of each project. Monitoring procedures require that all subgrants be monitored. Depending on the amount of the grant, monitoring occurs every 3 to 6 months, with the final monitoring 1 month after project completion.

Evaluation. All evaluation activities are coordinated by the SPA's Statistical Analysis Center. One and a half full-time positions are assigned to this function. Intensive evaluations are conducted on grants over \$50,000 or those that may be renewed at an equal or higher level of funding. Intensive evaluations also are performed on innovative projects. Between 5 to 7 percent of the total Federal funds received each year are expended for evaluation activities.

NEVADA

Auditing. The Nevada SPA is currently developing a new audit program which was necessitated by the decrease in SPA staff. Presently, the SPA staff has only one part-time auditor on board. The new program should be submitted to the LEAA in the near future for review and approval.

Monitoring. Monitoring is the responsibility of two SPA program specialists in the planning and training division. The SPA's goal is to monitor subgrants over \$100,000 three times annually; those \$25,000 or more, twice annually; and grants over \$10,000, once a year.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by two professionals in the SPA's planning and training division. A limited number of intensive evaluations are conducted by the SPA. Guidelines are issued to encourage project personnel to establish procedures for their own evaluations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Auditing. The SPA has one auditor. Projects to be audited are determined by the amount of the award and the percentage of subgrant awards.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by the SPA in conjunction with a chief evaluator. All grants are reviewed prior to award by the SPA staff. The chief evaluator establishes teams to schedule grant monitoring.

Evaluation. The chief evaluator coordinates evaluation

activities. All grants requiring continuation funding are evaluated during their first year. Technical assistance is provided to projects as needed. Evaluation results are used to determine continuation or termination of grants.

NEW JERSEY

Auditing. Audit staff consists of eight persons. All local planning grants, 18 percent of all awards, and 33 percent of total dollars are audited.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by the SPA's evaluation and operation staff. Every grant must be monitored. Reports are made available for grant management and funding considerations.

Evaluation. The SPA's evaluation unit is responsible for all evaluations. The SPA retains responsibility for all monitoring and intensive evaluation activities, and requires each subgrantee to conduct its own internal assessment of project progress.

NEW MEXICO

Auditing. An audit coordinator is responsible for the development and implementation of audit services. The SPA is audited by State auditors. Audits of subgrants are made by a CPA contractor. SPA staff selects the subgrants to be audited, based on a sample of subgrants categorized by type, amount, size, previous history, known problem areas, and recommendations by program personnel. In addition, an audit schedule analysis is made to determine the number of grants to be audited each year. Each 3-year subgrant is audited at least once.

Monitoring. A chief planner, grant manager, and chief fiscal officer plan and administer monitoring activities. Program specialists and grant specialists assist regional planning units to monitor local grants. Subgrants over \$100,000 are monitored quarterly. Subgrants between \$25,000 and \$100,000 are monitored semiannually. All other subgrants are monitored at least once during the life of the project. Each monitoring visit consists of three stages: previsit, onsite visit, and postvisit.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by five professionals in the Statistical Analysis and Evaluation Bureau. Internal assessments and evaluations are required for all projects. The SPA selects several projects for intensive evaluations. Those projects require evaluation costs as a part of their budget.

NEW YORK

Auditing. Audits are conducted by four professional staff members. The SPA selects the projects to be audited based on financial and programmatic considerations. The SPA trains its monitors in fiscal monitoring procedures. The unit monitors projects and alerts auditors if necessary. The SPA audits a total of 60 grants per year.

Monitoring. The SPA's monitoring unit is supervised by a chief and includes six professionals. Approximately 200

subgrants are monitored. The unit has established formal procedures to enable the SPA to have immediate and direct impact on funding decisions and project operations.

Evaluation. The SPA's evaluation unit is made up of a staff of four full-time and one part-time professionals. Both intensive and performance evaluations are conducted on programs by the SPA and local planning units. Procedures exist for feedback of evaluation information for program and policy decisionmaking.

NORTH CAROLINA

Auditing. The Division of Crime Control has three auditors who are assigned to it by the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. More than 25 percent of the subgrants and 50 percent of the funds awarded are audited.

Monitoring. The SPA has eight regional coordinators who serve as grant managers to provide onsite review of all projects. Monitoring procedures have been revised to include review of all subgrants.

Evaluation. The SPA has revised its organization so that the planning and evaluation functions are in one unit. Some 50 percent of subgrants are evaluated. Five to 10 types of process evaluations are conducted each fiscal year. There are two types of impact evaluations. Evaluation results are used in the planning process.

NORTH DAKOTA

Auditing. Audits are requested by SPA officials and are conducted by a full-time auditor. The auditor reports directly to the SPA director. Reports are reviewed by the SPA director, financial officer, project monitor, and project director. Recommendations must be responded to within 30 days.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by criminal justice planners and is the responsibility of the research and evaluation coordinator, who reports directly to the SPA director. Monitoring frequency is determined by the size and nature of the project, past experience, and subgrantee efficiency. Monitoring is mandatory for some projects. Regional planners may be assigned monitoring visits in their regions by the SPA director.

Evaluation. The research and evaluation coordinator is responsible for evaluation planning and development. Evaluation procedures are similar to monitoring except that evaluations last longer and use data analysis and research methods. Projects for evaluation are selected by a committee. Reports are issued for use in planning decisions.

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Auditing. Audits are performed by the Public Auditor for the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas on a sample basis. Final reports are distributed to the Commonwealth's Federal Program Coordinator, the Criminal Justice Planning Agency, and LEAA's Office of Audit and Investigation for review and comment.

Monitoring. The SPA performs intensive onsite monitoring of all projects, covering both financial and pro-

grammatic aspects. Monitoring activities are performed by the staff specialist who has responsibility for a particular functional area. At a minimum, onsite visits will be made monthly to monitor program activities and progress toward achieving objectives.

Evaluation. The SPA staff evaluator has primary responsibility for the design and performance of program evaluations. Project evaluations are grouped broadly into three types: activity, process, and impact. In every case where the project budget is \$10,000 or more and is subject to impact evaluation, an intensive evaluation by project staff is performed.

OHIO

Auditing. Seven professional staff members comprise the audit unit. The unit supervisor reviews monthly reports to determine workload patterns for his staff. The SPA uses a rotating schedule to audit all subgrantees, including all subgrants over \$25,000, every 2 years. Some 25 percent of all action grants and 50 percent of all funds awarded each year are audited.

Monitoring. Monitoring visits are conducted by administrative planning district staff for nonmetropolitan areas. Regional planning staff perform monitoring of the regional planning units. Site visits and interviews are conducted every 3 months for projects over \$100,000, every 6 months for projects between \$25,000 and \$100,000, and once a year for projects under \$25,000. Monitoring and evaluation reports are published biannually for all projects. Each project receives a project-specific monitoring and evaluation assessment. Onsite visit reports are published according to a schedule. Audit validation reports are published within 90 days of submission.

Evaluation. The Ohio supervisory board reserved approximately \$60,000 in 1979 Part C funds to continue the development of an intensive evaluation strategy. The SPA employs five full-time evaluators. Programs aimed at similar criminal justice problems are intensively evaluated as a group. This process has resulted in a selection methodology which determines the projects for intensive evaluation. Five critical variables are used in reviewing each project and program area.

OKLAHOMA

Auditing. The audit unit consists of a director and three auditors. Audits are scheduled after the grant period expires. All parties are given 14 days to review and respond to audit reports. Audit schedules include a wide range of programs and are representative of all districts within the State. A minimum of 50 percent of funds and 25 percent of all subgrants are audited.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by State and regional planners and coordinated by the evaluation staff. All projects are systematically monitored. Onsite visits are conducted by a State or regional planner 90 days after the start of a project. Monitoring reports are sent to the evaluation staff for review and comment. The SPA staff performs an onsite monitoring visit between the eighth and eleventh months of the grant.

Evaluation. The evaluation staff consists of a director and three evaluators. Evaluations are conducted on five levels: monthly management reports, onsite visits, grantee self-assessments, performance audits, and program evaluations.

OREGON

Auditing. The SPA contracts with a special Federal aid audit unit in the Accounting Division of the State Executive Department for all audits. All completed projects are audited annually. An audit clearance policy is being developed by the SPA.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by an SPA coordinator and staff from seven regional planning units. The SPA monitors the implementation, operation, and results of all projects it supports. In addition, it determines how often and to what extent project performance will be measured. The monitoring coordinator selects data for completing onsite visits. Regional planning unit monitors prepare schedules for regional monitoring visits. The SPA reviews monitoring reports with regional staff and provides necessary technical assistance. After the report is approved by the monitoring coordinator, it is given a final review by the administrator.

Evaluation. The SPA's Evaluation and Research Unit consists of six persons. Selection of projects for evaluation is based on set criteria which include factors related to planning, methodology, and research. Several project or program cluster evaluations are performed by the SPA. Other cluster evaluations may be selected depending upon staff and other resource availability. Technical assistance is provided to subgrantees through various activities. The evaluation staff provides a draft evaluation report which the subgrantees may review; however, any modifications must be approved by the evaluation staff.

PENNSYLVANIA

Auditing. The audit staff consists of seven professional auditors. The SPA's goal is to audit 50 percent of the total dollar amount awarded for each fiscal year. Projects are scheduled for auditing approximately 3 to 6 months after the grant period. The SPA director reviews all audit reports.

Monitoring. A division of evaluation and monitoring is part of the SPA and consists of eight professional positions. It sets guidelines for the eight regional planning units, which monitor projects within their respective regions. Every project funded by the SPA is assessed in two ways: performance reporting and performance monitoring. Approximately 25 percent of all quarterly progress reports received are randomly selected for monitoring. Almost all projects receive at least one onsite visit, and more if necessary.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by the division of evaluation and monitoring at one of four levels. They are closely coordinated with the regional planning units and the planning process through special committees. Evaluations are made of projects as well as program areas. Regional planning unit staff and independent evaluators also assist in the four-level evaluation system.

PUERTO RICO

Auditing. The SPA auditing unit consists of a director, five auditors, and a secretary. The SPA is audited by the Commonwealth's Office of the Comptroller every 2 years.

Monitoring. The SPA utilizes its 15 program specialists to monitor their respective projects. Comprehensive monitoring is performed by program specialists in each of the six program areas to provide SPA management with fiscal and programmatic data to determine the adequacy of project performance. Monitoring activities are coordinated with the evaluation and grant administration units.

Evaluation. The evaluation unit is composed of a four-member team. The SPA also contracts for outside evaluations. Evaluation results are used by the evaluation unit in preparing the comprehensive plan. Results and findings also are disseminated to local government agencies and other subgrantees.

RHODE ISLAND

Auditing. The audit unit consists of two professional auditors. Subgrantees to be audited are determined by dollar amount, problems, and the number of grants to the same grantees. The SPA's goal is to audit approximately 25 percent of all subgrants and 50 percent of all funds each year. Another goal is an even distribution of audits among major components of the criminal justice system.

Monitoring. Monitoring is the responsibility of the director of administration. The SPA has developed a four-step monitoring process as follows: scheduling monitoring workload; performing subgrant monitoring, including desk and field reviews; reporting monitoring results; and disseminating the results of monitoring activity for input into planning, grants management, audit, and evaluation activities. All subgrantees are monitored by the SPA at least once, or more often, based on the dollar amount of the grant.

Evaluation. Evaluations are the responsibility of the research and evaluation section which consists of an evaluation coordinator and consultants. The section acts as an information exchange for ongoing programs and projects, and provides feedback for the planning process. The evaluation coordinator establishes an agreement with management on the objectives, goals, and activities to be evaluated to assure they are measurable. The coordinator coordinates these activities with subgrantees, and develops procedures to obtain the type and quality of information desired and assure utilization of the information produced. In addition, the evaluation coordinator provides technical assistance to grantees in the beginning stages to develop data collection systems.

Evaluations also are conducted by the Rhode Island Council for Community Services which employs a full-time evaluator and a 12-member evaluation task force. The council works with the SPA staff and performs eight evaluations per year at a cost of approximately \$3,000 each.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by two professional

auditors provided by the Office of Internal Audit. Each fiscal year, an audit schedule is prepared to include 25 percent of action grants and 50 percent of all funds.

Monitoring. The evaluation unit is responsible for administering SPA monitoring activities, including financial and programmatic reviews. A monitoring code is placed on an approved application to designate the monitor and the date of monitoring.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by the evaluation unit in the Office of Criminal Justice Programs which consists of three professional evaluators. An evaluation code is used to determine priorities. Some intensive evaluations are performed by independent consultants.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Auditing. Audits are performed under a contract to a certified public accounting firm. The contractor selects programs and projects to be audited, including a sampling of subgrants. Audits are performed in accordance with generally accepted audit standards of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the U.S. General Accounting Office.

Monitoring. Four criminal justice planners and a fiscal program administrator, who report directly to the SPA director, are responsible for monitoring activities. Local district planners also monitor projects. The frequency and depth of review is determined by the type, size, and amount of grants awarded. Category A grants are desk-monitored, and category B grants require onsite monitoring every 6 months. A report is issued after every onsite monitoring visit.

Evaluation. Evaluations are conducted by two evaluation specialists who report to the SPA director. A workplan for evaluation is developed each year by SPA staff and local district planners. Projects selected for evaluation must be monitored onsite every 3 months. Reports are issued after each monitoring visit and at the end of the project.

TENNESSEE

Auditing. Three professional auditors are assigned audits under contract from the State Audit Office. The State auditors follow LEAA guidelines requiring audits of 25 percent of subgrants and 50 percent of funds each year.

Monitoring. Nine field specialists monitor each subgrant every 90 days. Monitoring reports are submitted to the grantee for comment.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by five SPA evaluators and are designed to address specific problems noted by several sources. Other projects are evaluated through the evaluation design outlined in the comprehensive plan.

TEXAS

Auditing. Audits are conducted by seven professional staff members from the Office of Audit. The SPA has developed an audit manual which contains criteria for audits.

The minimum goal of the audit section is to audit 16 percent of the number of grants awarded and 21 percent of the dollar amount.

Monitoring. Monitoring activities are conducted by 11 professional staff members. Financial monitoring is supervised by the comptroller, and programmatic monitoring is supervised by the director of system program management. Grant applications are reviewed to insure that provision is made for internal assessments, progress reports, and onsite reviews.

Evaluation. Evaluations are the responsibility of six professional staff members in the system research and planning section. The goal of program evaluations is to develop system and performance data in quantified form to permit planning with specific, measurable objectives. Specific programs are selected for intensive evaluation.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Auditing. Audits are conducted under contract to Certified Public Accountant firms as necessary. The SPA first received LEAA funding in 1978. Therefore, it is still developing audit procedures. Audit reports are used as the basis for development and improvement of future programs.

Monitoring. Monitoring is the responsibility of five professional SPA staff members assisted by two Micronesian specialists. Monthly onsite monitoring visits are made to each district. All subgrants within each district are reviewed.

Evaluation. The SPA contracts with independent evaluators for the intensive evaluation of selected programs. All projects funded from the diversion program are evaluated along with other key program areas. Local groups are contacted for input and assistance in data collection. The SPA staff works directly with the evaluation consultant in devising methods of data collection and in conducting analyses. Evaluation results are used to determine future programming efforts and are distributed to subgrantees and other interested parties.

UTAH

Auditing. Two auditors are employed who report directly to the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, the chairman of the Utah Council, and the head of the State department under which the SPA operates. An audit plan is prepared annually to audit a minimum of 50 percent of the dollars awarded and 25 percent of all subgrants. Priority is given to large grants and potential problem projects or grantees.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by program and financial staff as well as regional planners. Technical assistance, onsite visits, desk reviews, and quarterly progress and monthly financial reports are standard monitoring procedures. Site visits are required for most projects.

Evaluation. A planning and evaluation coordinator and two evaluators are assigned to this function. In addition, the Statistical Analysis Center provides assistance in data collection. A Council Review and Analysis Committee reviews and approves all evaluations. In fiscal year 1979, 39 projects and 4

programs were evaluated. The Review and Analysis Committee, local planners, State planners, and project staff use the evaluation reports for funding, diagnostic, and policy decisionmaking.

VERMONT

Auditing. The SPA has one auditor. Its current goal is to audit all awards.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by the staff planners. Progress reports by the project manager and site visits by an assigned planner provide the feedback for review and necessary changes. The SPA is involved in strengthening the indicators, feedback, and progress reporting for projects with ongoing management options.

Evaluation. The SPA has one full-time evaluator. The evaluation process is a continuous effort. Its aim is to use evaluations to help projects improve without special assistance from the SPA. Special evaluation reports and intensive evaluations complement the self-evaluation emphasis.

VIRGINIA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by a supervisor and four auditors. The minimum levels for audits are 25 percent of all subgrants and 50 percent of all funds awarded each year. Projects are selected for audit according to size, complexity, location, and previous audit record. The audit section reports directly to the SPA director. Written audit reports are presented to the director and the SPA audit review committee for review and followup.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by four evaluators, two student interns, and two clerical staffers. These staff members also have evaluation responsibilities. The SPA uses a standard achievement monitoring system to obtain performance information based on data collection from applications. Subgrantees submit quarterly self-assessment reports to the SPA. Site visits are scheduled according to grant size and problems noted in progress reports.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by the staff mentioned above. The SPA selects programs for intensive evaluation based on planning needs. Data are used from the monitoring system and from special collection efforts conducted under carefully structured evaluation designs. The SPA uses a wide range of criteria to select program areas for evaluation, including program allocation, priority given to a program, innovativeness, transferability, and coordination with other studies.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Auditing. An SPA auditor conducts audits for all projects. The SPA is audited by the Department of Finance. Project performance information is used by the planning and program development divisions to formulate the comprehensive plan and in project planning.

Monitoring. Monitoring is performed by a full-time SPA-assigned monitor. SPA procedures require quarterly

monitoring of subgrants and corresponding followup corrective action.

Evaluation. A full-time evaluation specialist has been hired to conduct limited impact evaluations for subgrantees.

WASHINGTON

Auditing. Audits are conducted under a contract with the State Auditor's Office. It conducts fiscal audits of subgrantees, action grant projects, and the SPA. In addition, with its own finances, the office performs a financial audit of the SPA as required by State law. Audit goals are 50 percent of the amount of funds awarded and 25 percent of projects each year.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by the resource management division which consists of four project service consultants. The four consultants each devote 25 percent of their time to operational monitoring. In addition, one or two projects each month are monitored by administrative support personnel as part of career development training. The SPA has established four types of operational monitoring: implementation, program, fiscal, and evaluation. Operational monitoring assesses short-term quality control of day-to-day fiscal, programmatic, evaluation, and administrative procedures.

Evaluation. The SPA's research and policy analysis division, consisting of two evaluators and a research analyst, is responsible for evaluation. In addition, five regional units have full-time evaluators, and two regions are allocating funds for evaluation activities. Projects which appear to present the highest probability of reducing crime and recidivism, or which are supported by a large grant, are selected for evaluation. Evaluations are performed on the process, outcome, and impact of a project or program. There are standard special conditions regarding evaluation attached to all grants. Evaluation results are used in the planning process and as baseline information for project justification. The information is provided to the SPA supervisory board quarterly through an SPA evaluation review report.

WEST VIRGINIA

Auditing. Audits are conducted by three professional auditors. Approximately one-third of all subgrants are audited. The audit sample is selected on the basis of project scope, previous audit information, and subgrantee administrative experience. Audit reports are submitted to the SPA director for clearance.

Monitoring. Monitoring is conducted by a supervisor and teams of an auditor and two planners from the Program Management Branch. The size of the grant amount determines the level of monitoring. Grants under \$100,000 are monitored three times, during the third, sixth, and ninth months.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by one evaluator in the program development branch. Approximately 60 percent of subgrants are evaluated. Intensive evaluation is emphasized for new projects according to eight criteria. SPA staff also review subgrant applications to insure that provisions for evaluation are adequate.

WISCONSIN

Auditing. Audits are conducted by four professional staff members. Some 25 percent of all grants awarded and 50 percent of all funds are audited each year. The audit schedule is prepared by the audit director according to SPA staff requests and recommendations.

Monitoring. The program management and evaluation sections perform subgrant monitoring at the request of regional planning unit or SPA staff. Approximately 55 percent of all grants are monitored.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by 14 SPA evaluators. Some 55 percent of the subgrants are evaluated. Criteria for evaluation include innovativeness, staff recommendations, and subgrant amount. Draft evaluation reports are circulated for comments. Final reports are disseminated to project staff, the SPA, and other interested parties.

WYOMING

Auditing. One auditor, who reports directly to the administrator, is employed by the SPA. A minimum of 50 percent of annual funds and 25 percent of subgrants are selected for audit on the basis of their dollar amount, project complexity, grantee experience, location, and program area.

Monitoring. SPA program and financial staff and regional planning councils are responsible for monitoring activities under the supervision of the administrator and the deputy for planning coordination. All projects are desk-monitored by program and financial staff. Onsite monitoring is scheduled for program projects. At least one site visit by SPA or regional staff is scheduled. Regional planners are required to monitor up to 12 grants each per year. The State's large geographical area necessitates a streamlined monitoring schedule and process.

Evaluation. Evaluations are performed by functional specialists and the planning coordinator. A council member assists in intensive evaluations. Individual projects are required to include an evaluation design, unless the requirement is waived. Projects are evaluated on the basis of achieved goals and objectives. A small number of innovative projects or program or project clusters are intensively evaluated.

Section 519(1)(C) Innovative State Projects

In this section, LEAA responds to Congress' mandate to include in its annual report: "the descriptions and number of programs and project areas, and the amounts expended therefor, which are innovative or incorporate advanced techniques and which have demonstrated promise of furthering the purposes of this title." The response this year has been adapted somewhat to accommodate the State-LEAA reporting system, and obligations rather than expenditures will serve as the index of fund commitments for innovative projects.

In collecting data for this section, the following definitions were used:

- **Innovative:** characterizing a program or project funded or undertaken by an SPA in its State which is new or introduced as new. "New" means new to the criminal justice system, to the best of the SPA's knowledge. It does not mean new to the State or new to the SPA.
- **Incorporate advanced techniques:** program or project area that uses new mechanisms to reduce crime or to improve the criminal justice system.
- **Demonstrated promise of furthering the purposes of this title:** projects or program areas which, in addition to being innovative or having incorporated advanced techniques, also have proved measurably successful in reducing crime or improving criminal justice.

Information was gathered about innovative or advanced programs proven successful in 1979. Such programs may have been initiated in 1978 or earlier. States were asked to use their own knowledge to determine whether a project was innovative. They did not have to survey all other SPA's for corroboration. They were, however, required to assure that the innovations or advanced techniques they cited did indeed demonstrate promise for furthering the purposes of the Act.

Overview & Summary

State Planning Agencies' submissions identified a total of 480 innovative LEAA-funded projects.

Thirty-one of the 57 jurisdictions responding reported on innovative projects. The distribution of these projects over the five criminal justice program components, and the amount of funds obligated for these projects are shown in the table at the end of this section. These innovations, in order of percentage of total projects, are as follows: corrections, 122 projects (26 percent); adjudication, 116 projects (24 percent); enforcement, 97 projects (20 percent); prevention, 93 projects (19 percent); and system support, 52 projects (11 percent). Twenty-nine percent of these projects (139) were in the juvenile justice area and 16 projects (3 percent) had a drug abuse component.

Of the 31 States reporting, 23 States (74 percent) listed innovations in prevention; 26 States (84 percent) listed innovations in enforcement; 23 States (74 percent) listed innovations in adjudication; 22 States (71 percent) listed innovations in corrections; and 18 States (58 percent) listed innovations in system support.

In addition, 26 States (84 percent) noted innovations in the juvenile justice area, and 10 States (32 percent) reported on drug abuse projects.

The following paragraphs summarize the type of innovative projects implemented in 1979, as detailed by the States.

Prevention. Of the 93 innovative prevention programs reported, 54 projects (58 percent) were directed at juveniles. The various projects included vocational guidance and counseling, family and parent-child counseling, alcohol and drug abuse education and rehabilitation, social services, shelter care, child abuse prevention, employment programs, alternative education, and recreation. The second major

category (31 projects) focused primarily on community crime prevention, and included programs to educate community residents in crime prevention techniques and to encourage them to report activity in their community; programs to aid the elderly; public awareness programs; property marking; neighborhood watch; and target hardening.

Enforcement. The States reported 97 innovative enforcement projects. These projects fell into the categories of investigation (including intelligence surveillance operations), police social services/community relations, communications technology, and personnel. Other miscellaneous enforcement innovations included a crime lab/physical evidence investigation project, as well as a project where specially trained dogs were used in searching buildings, tracking, locating, and apprehending burglary suspects.

Innovative methods of investigation reported dealt with a variety of crimes: arson, consumer fraud, and drug abuse, as well as organized, economic, and white-collar crimes.

The majority of the projects in police special services and community relations were directed at juveniles. Projects included crisis intervention; restitution; police-school liaison; police patrolling of playgrounds, parks, and schools; and community information and education regarding juvenile diversion.

Innovative projects in the personnel area included human relations, communications skills, physical/mental health services, improved police selection procedures, job development, and shift scheduling.

Technological innovations included projects to develop, implement, and expand comprehensive automated criminal justice information system components. Other major projects included improvement of radio communications, 911 emergency telephone systems, and uniform records management systems.

Adjudication. A total of 116 innovative adjudication projects were reported by the States. The majority of these projects fell into the categories of prosecution services, as well as pretrial services and diversion. Other categories included victim-witness assistance, defense services, restitution, youth advocacy, plea negotiation, bail release, and court improvements, including sentencing guidelines, jury utilization, family court, legal services, and training.

Prosecution services included a night prosecutor's conflict resolution program, a business fraud-stolen property program, and other crime specific prosecution efforts dealing with white-collar crimes. The pretrial services and diversion projects dealt mainly with juveniles and included counseling and referral services for offenders. In the area of victim-witness advocacy, the projects focused primarily on providing services to crime victims and witnesses including information, restoration of property, responses to complaints, assistance in scheduling court appearances, and special services for elderly victims. Defense services tended to concentrate on innovations in providing defense for specific types of crimes. Also included were comprehensive prisoner's legal services projects. Youth advocacy projects covered the full spectrum of legal services with supporting social services and investigative personnel for nondelinquent children.

Corrections. There were 122 corrections innovations reported. The bulk of these projects fell into the categories of

inmate services, work release/restitution, probation and parole, community-based corrections, and staff training.

Innovative projects directed toward inmates provided a multitude of services including mental health, psychological testing, family and individual counseling, drug and alcohol counseling and rehabilitation, crisis intervention, religious services, vocational services, high school academic courses, college degree programs, and employment training and placement. Probation and parole innovations were similar in that they focused on providing probationers with various counseling and training services. The majority of the community-based corrections projects were juvenile oriented. Unique innovations cited involved a surrogate parent project where male/female volunteers provide adult models for institutionalized native American youth with the objective of preventing alienation from the community. Another project placed adjudicated youth with specially trained families to help the youth rearrange their lives and return to their own families. Still, another unique effort was a multidisciplinary project for reducing the growth and threat of prison gangs.

System Support. The States reported on 52 innovative system support projects. Criminal justice training and education, information and communication system development, research, and the establishment of evaluation capabilities account for most of the innovative system support projects. Training and educational projects were directed toward both criminal justice personnel and the general public. Inservice training was provided to criminal justice personnel to achieve and maintain high professional standards. Other training topics included victim/witness, revision of the children's code, and the handling of mentally retarded citizens involved in the criminal justice system.

Information and communications innovations focused on the development and implementation of computerized management information and tracking systems to provide timely, accurate, and relevant information and statistics to criminal justice practitioners.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The States reported a total of 139 innovative juvenile justice projects. The bulk of juvenile justice projects fell in the areas of prevention (54 projects, 39 percent of all juvenile justice innovations) and corrections (39 projects, 28 percent). These categories were followed by adjudication (21 projects, 15 percent), enforcement (13 projects, 9 percent), and system support (12 projects, 9 percent). The types of projects most frequently cited were innovations in the areas of educational and recreational programs for youth, alternative schooling, diagnostic and evaluation procedures, community-based treatment, shelters and facilities for abused and runaway children, and counseling programs.

Drug Abuse. Ten States reported 16 innovative drug abuse projects in the areas of prevention, corrections, and enforcement. The prevention projects dealt mainly with providing counseling, medical treatment, rehabilitation, and detoxification services for alcohol and drug abusers. Enforcement innovations centered on improved special narcotics investigative units, as well as decreasing drug trafficking. The corrections innovations included specialized treatment services for drug and alcohol abusers at the institutional level, as well as the community level.

Innovations by Program Component Number of Projects and Amount Obligated

Program Component	Number of Projects	Obligations In FY 1979			Obligations in all Previous Years*	
		FY 1979 Funds	Prior Years' Funds	Total	Previous Years*	Total
Prevention	93	\$ 63,623	\$ 608,328	\$ 671,951	\$ 8,924,519	\$ 9,596,470
Enforcement	97	\$ 92,975	\$ 622,376	\$ 715,351	\$ 5,694,706	\$ 6,410,057
Adjudication	116	\$ 374,285	\$ 401,013	\$ 775,298	\$ 4,591,321	\$ 5,366,619
Corrections	122	\$ 174,251	\$ 347,511	\$ 521,762	\$ 6,562,691	\$ 7,084,453
System Support	52	\$ 496,527	\$ 592,897	\$1,089,424	\$ 3,355,761	\$ 4,445,185
Total	480	\$1,201,661	\$2,572,125	\$3,773,786	\$29,128,998	\$32,902,784
Juvenile Justice**	139	\$ 119,507	\$ 876,468	\$ 995,975	\$ 7,504,490	\$ 8,500,465
Drug Abuse**	16	\$ 4,752	\$ 26,314	\$ 31,066	\$ 507,503	\$ 538,569

* Funds Obligated Over the History of the Projects Reported.

** Included in Program Component Figures.

Section 519(1)(D) State Replication of Successful Projects

Section 519(1)(D) of the Act requests information on replications of programs and projects which have proven successful.

Replication was defined as "... an investment, consciously made by a State Planning Agency in its State, in a particular program or project area, based on a success experienced elsewhere." The States were asked to report obligations made during fiscal year 1979 using fiscal year 1979 and prior years' funds. In addition, they were asked to indicate how much money had been obligated in all previous years for projects identified in fiscal year 1979 as replications.

State submissions indicate that the great preponderance of all criminal justice program efforts continued to center on the replication of projects which have demonstrated success elsewhere. As in previous years, the replications reported in 1979 tended to duplicate projects originating within the same State, although replications of national models also were cited. Some disparity persists in the way in which the States characterize various types of projects; however, this year, classification of projects by component appears more uniform than in previous years.

The 1979 replications data submitted by the States are summarized in the following table. There were slightly fewer replications (27 projects) reported in 1979 as compared with fiscal year 1978. Numbers of replications were down in three components (corrections, prevention, and system support), as were the figures for juvenile justice and drug abuse projects. There was an increase, however, in the numbers of enforcement and adjudications projects reported.

For purposes of comparing fiscal year 1979 data with that for fiscal year 1978, the following table sets out the relative

ranking of each component within two categories of data that were collected in both years: numbers of projects and obligations.

Number of Projects. The greatest percentage of projects was in the area of enforcement, representing a 7 percent increase over 1978. Adjudication, corrections, prevention, and system support followed respectively, with a 6 percent increase in adjudication, a 4 percent decrease in corrections, a 4 percent decrease in prevention, and a 5 percent decrease in system support.

Obligations. In terms of all-years funds obligated, there was a shift in the rank order of program components from last year. Obligations for enforcement projects rose 13 points as a percentage of total obligation to rank number one, while corrections dropped nine points to rank third in fiscal year 1979. Adjudication, prevention, and system support retained their fiscal year 1978 rankings (second, fourth, and fifth place, respectively) with relatively minor change as an actual percentage of total obligations (+5, -4, and -5, respectively). It is interesting to note that with the shift in the relative positions of enforcement and corrections in fiscal year 1979, the rank order of program components as a percentage of all funds obligated now corresponds to that for the "Number of Projects" category. There is even a rather close correlation, beyond rank order, in the actual percentage values themselves.

Percentages of category total for juvenile justice projects and drug abuse projects, in terms of the number of projects, both decreased by 1 percent. In obligations, both remained constant.

An analysis of the types of replications reported on by the States in 1979 follows:

Prevention. Forty-seven percent (307 projects) of the 649 prevention replications were in the area of security programs and systems. By far the largest number of these (281) were community crime prevention programs. Other major categories were: youth service programs, 237 (37 percent), and education and employment programs, 72 (11 percent).

Family service programs accounted for 3 percent of replications; community drug and alcohol programs and general prevention programs for only 1 percent each. Models replicated in the prevention area were Operation CRIME WATCH, Operation STOP Crime, and the Hands Up Project.

Enforcement. Enforcement replications were grouped in seven major categories: basic police resources, such as personnel and training, 375 projects (26 percent); communications, 332 projects (23 percent); police social services/community relations, 218 projects (15 percent); investigation services, 193 (13 percent); records and information services, 108 (7 percent); organization and management, 66 (5 percent); and patrol services, 64 (4 percent). Personnel administration, enforcement facilities/libraries, and general enforcement programs altogether accounted for 2 percent of enforcement replications. Models used in law enforcement replications were team policing, numerous antifencing/Sting programs, arson programs, career criminal, ICAP, and radio communications systems.

Adjudication. Twelve categories of adjudication replications were reported. Prosecution projects, including general prosecution, case-screening career criminal projects, crime-specific investigations projects, and prosecutor coordination and information systems, accounted for 314 projects (30 percent). Other categories were: intake and pretrial services, 197 projects (19 percent); judicial administration, 112 (11 percent); citizen involvement and assistance, 112 (11 percent); court technology, 69 (7 percent); detention and residential supervision, 63 (6 percent); court system projects, 55 (5 percent); and judicial process projects, 47 (4 percent). Court-community relations projects, court facilities, and general adjudication projects were each less than 1 percent of the adjudication total. Models used for replications in adjudication were intake, career criminal, pretrial release/supervised release, youth intervention, pretrial intervention, JINS, speedy trial programs, and special services/family courts.

Corrections. Corrections programs were considered in 10 categories: probation/parole ex-offender services, 204 projects (26 percent); halfway houses and group homes, 149 projects (19 percent); inmate services, 153 projects (19 percent); facilities and facility support services, 131 (17 percent); re-entry and restitution programs, 57 (7 percent); organization and management, 45 (6 percent); general corrections, 24 (3 percent); comprehensive correctional services, 17 (2 percent); citizen information and action projects, 7 (less than 1 percent); and legal rights and responsibilities, 5 (less than 1 percent). Models used for replication included TASC, probation/parole ex-offender services, group home projects, facility and release services, and pre-release/work release programs based on LEAA's exemplary project (Work Release/Pre-Release Center, Montgomery County, Maryland).

System Support. Replications in the area of system support were grouped in 10 categories: interagency training and education, 98 (33 percent); criminal justice information/communication systems, 77 (26 percent); LEAA-related agencies operations, 46 (16 percent); criminal justice research, 29 (10 percent); general system support, 14 (5 percent); public participation in the criminal justice system, 14 (5 percent); legislation, policy, and standards, 8 (3 percent); comprehen-

sive criminal justice programs, 4 (1 percent); multipurpose and multiple facilities, 4 (1 percent); and personnel projects (less than 1 percent). Models replicated were criminal justice information/communication systems (CJIS), interagency training/educational programs, and comprehensive data systems (CDS).

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Of the 1,036 replications with a juvenile justice component, 321 (31 percent) focused on prevention. Youth service programs (235) and education and employment projects (68) comprised the bulk of these projects. There were 266 juvenile justice corrections projects (26 percent); 242 adjudication projects (23 percent); 169 enforcement projects (16 percent); and 38 system

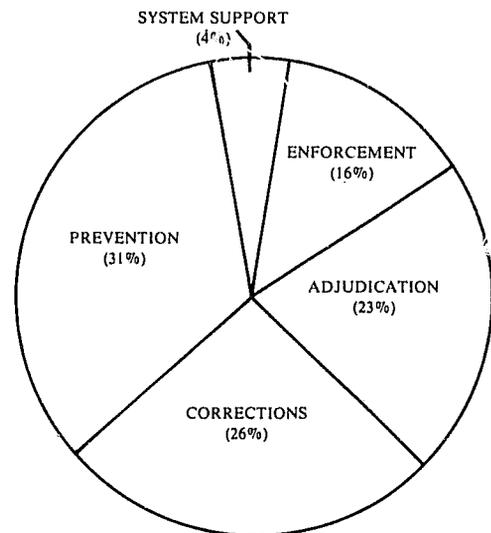


FIGURE 1. JUVENILE JUSTICE REPLICATIONS BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM COMPONENT

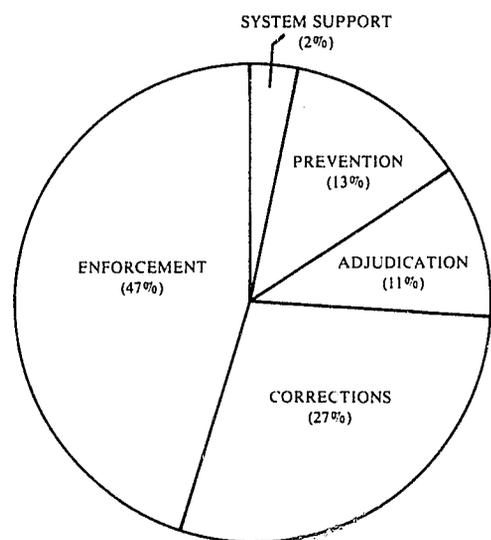


FIGURE 2. DRUG ABUSE REPLICATIONS BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM COMPONENT

support projects (4 percent). (See Figure 1.) Group homes, shelter care, youth bureaus, diversion, and probation/parole and ex-offender services were among the types of juvenile justice projects replicated. Models cited in this category were Big Brothers/Big Sisters, youth services bureaus, and community-based corrections.

Drug Abuse. For 1979, 100 replications had a drug abuse component. Of the 100 replications, 13 projects (13 percent) were in the prevention area; 47 projects (47 percent) in enforcement; 11 projects (11 percent) in adjudication; 27 projects (27 percent) in corrections; and 2 projects (2 percent) in system support. (See Figure 2.)

Replications by Program Component Numbers of Projects and Amounts Obligated

Program Component	Number of Projects	Obligations in FY 79			Obligations in all Previous Years*	
		FY 1979 Funds	Prior Years' Funds	Total	Previous Years*	Total
Prevention	649	\$1,093,364	\$ 3,055,497	\$ 4,148,861	\$ 20,677,701	\$ 24,826,562
Enforcement	1466	\$1,614,763	\$ 5,736,984	\$ 7,351,747	\$ 46,954,102	\$ 54,305,849
Adjudication	1052	\$1,903,855	\$ 3,596,196	\$ 5,500,051	\$ 37,883,939	\$ 43,383,990
Corrections	792	\$2,291,090	\$ 4,182,887	\$ 6,473,977	\$ 28,421,683	\$ 34,895,660
System Support	296	\$ 279,461	\$ 2,247,276	\$ 2,706,737	\$ 12,146,984	\$ 14,853,721
Total	4255	\$7,182,533	\$18,998,840	\$26,181,373	\$146,084,409	\$172,265,782
Juvenile Justice**	1036	\$1,598,451	\$4,217,575	\$ 5,816,026	\$ 32,126,001	\$ 37,942,027
Drug Abuse**	100	\$ 943,281	\$ 371,267	\$ 1,314,548	\$ 2,870,861	\$ 4,185,409

*Funds Obligated Over the History of the Projects Reported

**Included in Program Component Figures.

REPLICATIONS: RANK ORDER OF PROGRAM COMPONENTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF CATEGORY TOTALS 1978 and 1979

Category	1978		1979		% Change Between 1978/1979
	Program Component	Percent of Category Total	Program Component	Percent of Category Total	
Number of Projects	Enforcement	27	Enforcement	34	+ 7
	Corrections	23	Adjudication	25	+ 6
	Adjudication	19	Corrections	19	- 4
	Prevention	19	Prevention	15	- 4
	System Support	12	System Support	7	- 5
Obligations	Corrections	29	Enforcement	32	+ 13
	Adjudication	20	Adjudication	25	+ 5
	Enforcement	19	Corrections	20	- 9
	Prevention	18	Prevention	14	- 4
	System Support	14	System Support	9	- 5

	1978		1979		% Change
	Number of Projects	Obligations	Number of Projects	Obligations	
Juvenile Justice*	25	22	24	22	- 1
Drug Abuse*	3	2	2	2	- 1

* Juvenile Justice and Drug Abuse Figures as percentages of category totals in FY 1978 and FY 1979.

Sections 519(1)(E) & (F) Accomplishment of State Project Goals

Sections 519(1)(E) and (F) of the Crime Control Act require LEAA's annual report to include: "the descriptions and number of program and project areas, and the amounts expended therefor, which have achieved . . . and have failed to achieve the purposes for which they were intended and the specific standards and goals set for them."

For the reporting year 1979, the State Planning Agencies were asked to provide data on all their projects which ended during 1979 in terms of how successful these projects were in meeting their objectives. A total of 10,299 projects were reported on. Of this number, 10,090 (98 percent) were reported as having been successful, and 209 (2 percent) were shown as having failed to meet their objectives.

The accompanying tables present the breakout of numbers of projects and funding obligations for the five program components for projects where the purpose was achieved (Table 1) and where the purpose was not achieved (Table 2):

Program Purpose Achieved By Program Component Numbers of Projects and Amounts Obligated

Program Component	Number of Projects	Obligations In FY 1979			Obligations in all	
		FY 1979 Funds	Prior Years' Funds	Total	Previous Years	Total
Prevention	1,088	\$ 2,146,045	\$ 4,361,045	\$ 6,507,712	\$ 38,510,936	\$ 45,018,648
Enforcement	4,189	4,390,767	10,052,816	14,443,583	76,616,051	91,059,634
Adjudication	2,273	3,554,887	6,209,622	9,764,509	63,275,432	73,039,941
Corrections	1,824	4,393,672	10,367,995	14,761,667	63,333,079	78,094,746
System Support	716	2,070,225	5,492,254	7,562,479	28,000,327	35,562,806
Total	10,090	16,555,596	36,484,354	53,039,950	269,735,825	\$322,775,775
Juvenile Justice**	1,957	3,875,199	7,296,310	11,171,509	57,744,812	68,916,321
Drug Abuse**	268	1,099,782	947,087	2,046,869	6,259,629	8,306,498

* Funds Obligated Over the History of the Projects Reported.

** Included in Program Component Figures.

Program Purpose Not Achieved By Program Component Numbers of Projects and Amounts Obligated

Program Component	Number of Projects	Obligations In FY 1979			Obligations in all	
		FY 1979 Funds	Prior Years' Funds	Total	Previous Years*	Total
Prevention	50	\$45,431	\$125,359	\$ 170,790	\$1,178,606	\$1,349,396
Enforcement	57	-0-	\$ 152,566	\$ 152,566	\$2,642,625	\$2,795,191
Adjudication	43	\$ 9,176	\$ 58,375	\$ 67,551	\$1,116,418	1,183,969
Corrections	44	-0-	\$554,853	\$ 554,853	\$1,538,743	\$2,093,596
System Support	15	\$-0-	\$ 102,283	\$ 102,283	\$ 871,740	\$ 974,023
Total	209	\$54,607	\$993,436	\$1,048,043	\$7,348,132	\$8,396,175
Juvenile Justice**	56	\$40,676	\$316,599	\$ 673,874	\$1,302,905	\$1,976,779
Drug Abuse**	8	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$ 295,948	\$ 295,948

* Funds Obligated Over the History of the Projects Reported.

** Included in Program Component Figures.

Aggregate Analysis

In terms of percentage of projects which achieved their purpose, the overall average was 98 percent. Enforcement led all other program components with 99 percent. Adjudication, corrections, and system support came next with 98 percent

each, and prevention projects showed a lower than average achievement rate of 96 percent. The figures for projects with a juvenile justice or drug abuse component also fell below the average of 97 percent each. The following table (Table 3) shows the breakout by program component.

Table 3—Program Component Achievement Levels

	Number of Projects	Purpose Achieved	Purpose Not Achieved	Ratio Achieved/Not Achieved
Aggregate	10,299	10,090 (98%)	209 (2%)	49:1
Enforcement	4,246	4,189 (99%)	57 (1%)	99:1
Adjudication	2,316	2,273 (98%)	43 (2%)	49:1
Corrections	1,868	1,824 (98%)	44 (2%)	49:1
System Support	731	716 (98%)	15 (2%)	49:1
Prevention	1,138	1,088 (96%)	50 (4%)	24:1
Juvenile Justice*	2,013	1,957 (97%)	56 (3%)	32:1
Drug Abuse*	276	268 (97%)	8 (3%)	32:1

*Included in program component figures above

Obligations figures for projects in the "Achieved" and "Not Achieved" categories were quite narrowly clustered: 97 percent to 98.4 percent in the former and 1.6 percent to 3 percent in the latter, with an aggregate average of 97.5 percent.

Table 4 presents an analysis of the success rates for standard LEAA program categories within each of the major components. These program categories are listed in order of percentage of successful projects reported within the category. Figures also are given showing the proportion of component projects each of these categories represents. Based on the data presented in Table 4, there does not appear to be a correlation between the size of program category and its level of "Purpose Achieved" projects.

Prevention. General prevention projects, representing only 1.2 percent of the total prevention component, was the only prevention category to report a 100 percent success rate. Security programs and systems and youth services programs, representing 80.4 percent of the total component, had a 96.1 percent success rate, which is slightly higher than the 95.6 percent overall rate for this component. Family services programs also were slightly higher than average at 97.4 percent. Community and alcohol abuse prevention programs, 3.7 percent of the program component, and education and employment programs, 10.9 percent of the component, were slightly below the component average success rate at 94.7 percent and 94.6 percent, respectively.

Enforcement. General enforcement and enforcement-related adjudication projects, together representing 1.2 percent of the total program component, had a 100 percent success rate. Police social services/community relations, accounting for 9.4 percent of the component's projects, had only one project that failed to achieve its purpose for a 99.7 percent success rate. Basic police resources and communications projects, representing 55.3 percent of the total projects in the component, at 99.3 percent and 99.1 percent are slightly above the 98.7 percent success rate for the total component. Those program categories falling below the component average are forensic services (98.6 percent), records and information (98.3 percent), investigation services (98.1 percent),

personnel administration (97.1 percent), organization and management (96.6 percent), and patrol services (96.2 percent). As noted above, the enforcement component had the highest achievement rate overall, with program category achievement levels ranging between 96.2 and 100 percent.

Adjudication. In the adjudication component there were five program categories representing 13.3 percent of the component total, where 100 percent of the projects successfully achieved their purpose: the court system, judicial process, court facilities, court-community relations, and facilities. Citizen involvement and assistance, 7.7 percent of the component, defense services, 7.2 percent of the component, and prosecution, 29.3 percent of the component, are all above the component average of 98.1 percent.

Those below the component average are intake and pretrial services, 14.4 percent of the component, detention and residential supervision, 4.2 percent of the component, judicial administration, 15.5 percent of the component, and court technology, 8.3 percent of the component.

Corrections. Achievement rates within the corrections component spanned the broadest range of any of the five components: between 91.3 and 100 percent. There were two program areas with 100 percent successful projects, general corrections and citizens information and action projects. The largest program, 24.9 percent of the component, facilities and facilities support services, had a near perfect level of 99.3 percent success rate for all projects. Other programs with success rates above the 97.6 percent component average rate and their respective proportions of the component were organization and management (6.8 percent), comprehensive correctional services (3.0 percent), and inmate services (16.2 percent). Special residences, which accounts for 15.1 percent of component projects, had a success rate of 97.6 percent, the same as for the total component. Probation/parole ex-offender services, 23.9 percent of the component, re-entry and restitution programs, 5.6 percent of the component, and legal rights and responsibilities, 1.4 percent of the component, all were below the component average. Legal rights and responsibilities, with a 91.3 percent success rate, had the lowest percentage of suc-

successful projects. However, it should be noted that this rate represents only two unsuccessful projects out of 23 projects funded in the program area.

System Support. The system support component had the highest percentage of projects that reported 100 percent successful achievement of the stated purpose. The five programs, representing 27.4 percent of the total component, are criminal justice research, comprehensive criminal justice programs, criminal justice assistance, legislation, policy and standards, and personnel. The two largest programs, interagency train-

ing and education (29.4 percent of the component) and criminal justice information/communication systems (26.8 percent of the component) were slightly below the component average of 97.9 percent at 97.4 percent and 96.6 percent, respectively. Public participation in the criminal justice system (2.9 percent of the component), multipurpose facilities or multiple facilities (2.4 percent of the component), and general system support (4.1 percent) were all below the component average.

Table 4 — Achievement Rates By Program Category

	Percentage of Program Component	Percentage Successful
<u>Prevention</u>		
Prevention—General	1.2	100
Family Services Programs	3.7	97.4
Security Programs & Systems	40.6	96.1
Youth Services Programs	39.8	96.1
Community Drug & Alcohol Programs	3.7	94.7
Education and Employment Programs	10.9	94.6
<u>Enforcement</u>		
Enforcement—General	.2	100
Adjudication—General	1.0	100
Police Social Services/Community Relations	9.4	99.7
Basic Police Resources	26.8	99.3
Communications	28.5	99.1
Forensic Services	7.2	98.6
Records & Information	7.4	98.3
Investigation Services	12.3	98.1
Personnel Administration	.9	97.1
Organization and Management	3.0	96.6
Patrol Service	3.4	96.2
<u>Adjudication</u>		
The Court System	5.1	100
Judicial Process	4.5	100
Court Facilities	2.8	100
Court-Community Relations	.7	100
Facilities	.2	100
Citizen Involvement & Assistance	7.7	99.4
Defense Services	7.2	98.7
Prosecution	29.3	98.2
Intake and Pretrial Services	14.4	98.0
Detention and Residential Supervision	4.2	97.7
Judicial Administration	15.5	96.7
Court Technology	8.3	95.5
<u>Corrections</u>		
Corrections—General	1.9	100
Citizen Information & Action Projects	1.1	100
Facilities and Facilities Support Services	24.9	99.3

Organization and Management	6.8	98.3
Comprehensive Correctional Services	3.0	98.0
Inmate Services	16.2	97.8
Special Residences	15.1	97.6
Probation/Parole, Ex-offender Services	23.9	96.8
Re-entry and Restitution Programs	5.6	95.8
Legal Rights and Responsibilities	1.4	91.3
<hr/>		
<u>System Support</u>		
Criminal Justice Research	2.1	100
Comprehensive Criminal Justice Programs	4.1	100
Criminal Justice Program Assistance	17.7	100
Legislation, Policy, and Standards	2.1	100
Personnel	1.4	100
Interagency Training and Education	29.4	97.4
Criminal Justice Information/Communications Systems	26.8	96.6
Public Participation in the Criminal Justice System	2.9	94.7
Multi-Purpose Multiple Facilities	2.4	93.7
System Support—General	4.1	92.6

Section 519(2) LEAA Major Innovative Policies and Programs

Descriptions of LEAA innovative policies and programs for reducing and preventing crime are contained in this report's Summary of Activities and Accomplishments.

Section 519(3) Comprehensive Plan Review

The Crime Control Act of 1976 requires that before approving a State comprehensive plan, LEAA must make a written finding that the plan "reflects a determined effort to improve the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State and that such plan is likely to contribute effectively to an improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice in the State, and make a significant and effective contribution to the State's efforts to deal with crime." This requirement made it necessary for the LEAA plan review process to make a definitive determination about anticipated results of plan implementation by each State Planning Agency.

Standards for plan review were established by the LEAA to meet those requirements. They are as follows:

- LEAA will make a written finding that a State plan reflects a determined effort to improve the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice throughout the State if LEAA finds that the

State plan is comprehensive and statewide pursuant to the LEAA guideline manual for State Planning Agency grants in the definition, development, and correlation of law enforcement and criminal justice programs and projects, and in the establishment of law enforcement and criminal justice priorities.

- LEAA will make a written finding that a State plan is likely to contribute effectively to an improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice in the State, and make a significant and effective contribution to the State's effort to deal with crime if, on the basis of the evaluation for effectiveness and impact, LEAA finds that: there is clear and explicit evidence that the plan follows a logical progression from crime analysis and problem analysis to the development of programs, showing a thread of continuity in which each of the components of the plan builds upon each of the previous steps in the plan development; quantifiable goals have been realistically set and are related to identified problems; standards have been realistically set, and are related to goals to be achieved; the plan contains a detailed strategy for implementation; and the State's progress in achieving goals and implementing standards under previous plans gives clear and explicit evidence that the plan under consideration is likely to have impact and be effective.

In order to simplify future plan submissions and reduce the volume of material that the States had to produce each year, LEAA indicated in the 1978 State Planning Agency guidelines that the 1978 plan submission would be valid for a 3-year period unless deficiencies were identified in individual sections. Plans approved for 3 years would require only an

nual updates. Approval of multiyear status would not, however, represent an obligation of future Federal funding. Plans or sections of the plan that failed to meet the multiyear requirements would be approved on a single-year basis.

As a result of this effort to reduce redtape, only an annual update was required from 38 States in 1979.

In addition to the disposition of multiyear or annual approval, State plans found to have deficiencies could either be rejected, disapproved in whole or in part, or approved with special conditions. The main difference between special conditions and disapproval in part was that the State Planning Agency may receive applications and award funds for program areas which were approved with special conditions as long as awards were made subject to these special conditions. The State Planning Agency may not make any awards for program areas which were disapproved.

The key consideration as to whether a deficiency resulted in an approval with special conditions or a disapproval was whether the deficiency resulted in substantial noncompliance with the provisions of the Act. Plans found to be in substantial noncompliance would be disapproved pursuant to Section 308 of the Act. In these cases, LEAA would notify the State Planning Agency of the reasons for disapproval and set a reasonable and timely period for resubmission. Should an SPA refuse to resubmit, or following resubmission still be in substantial noncompliance, LEAA would reject the State plan and initiate the Section 509 compliance hearing procedure. The rejection of the State plan, together with notice and opportunity for a hearing, could result in the reallocation of the State's block grant funds pursuant to Section 305 of the Act.

The 1979 LEAA comprehensive plan review procedures required a written analysis of the extent to which the State plan met and was in substantial compliance with the Crime Control Act and planning guideline requirements.

An LEAA program analyst in the Office of Criminal Justice Programs prepared the overall analysis and findings section of the comprehensive plan review document. Special reviews required were prepared by technical specialists of the plan's police, courts, and corrections components. In addition, a specialist in the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention reviewed the State's response to the special requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. The Office of the Comptroller's Financial Management Division conducted a financial review of the plan. Based upon those reviews, a recommendation was developed on whether a 303(b) finding of likely effectiveness and impact could be made, and whether the plan should be approved with special conditions, rejected, or disapproved in whole or in part. A decision also was reached on which sections of the plan would receive multiyear or single-year approval.

Sections 519 (4&5) Comprehensive Plan Disposition

As a result of the multiyear plan approval policy implemented by the LEAA in fiscal year 1978, a total of 52 fiscal

year 1979 plans were approved without substantial recommended changes. Four plans were approved with substantial recommended changes, and one plan was initially disapproved and subsequently approved after major revision. This plan, submitted by Vermont, was disapproved as it did not adequately address the crime analysis and existing systems requirements, and did not place adequate emphasis on high crime areas, organized crime, and the courts.

For purposes of this report, "substantial change" means generally that significant amendments were required for key substantial areas of the comprehensive plan. Changes were made either by revising the plan, submitting additional information about the plan, or by special conditions to the plan which were monitored throughout the year.

States having comprehensive plans approved without substantial changes in 1979 were:

Alabama	Maryland	South Carolina
Alaska	Massachusetts	South Dakota
Arizona	Michigan	Tennessee
Arkansas	Minnesota	Texas
California	Mississippi	Utah
Colorado	Missouri	Virginia
Connecticut	Montana	Washington
Florida	Nebraska	West Virginia
Georgia	Nevada	Wisconsin
Hawaii	New Hampshire	Wyoming
Idaho	New Jersey	American Samoa
Illinois	New Mexico	Guam
Indiana	North Carolina	Northern Mariana Islands
Iowa	North Dakota	Puerto Rico
Kansas	Oklahoma	Trust Territories
Kentucky	Oregon	Virgin Islands
Louisiana	Pennsylvania	
Maine	Rhode Island	

States having comprehensive plans approved with substantial changes in 1979 were Delaware, the District of Columbia, Ohio, and New York.

Section 519(6) Unexpended State Balances

Congress requires LEAA to report on the number of State comprehensive plans funded during the 3 preceding fiscal years in which allocations were not fully expended.

Unexpended funds in this section of the report are based on financial status reports submitted by each State for the quarter ending September 30, 1979. While it would appear funds available to the States are in the pipeline, the following must be considered in understanding the mechanics of block grant fund flow, life of the block grant, special requirements placed on Part E funds, the subgrant continuation funding policy of the States, and the LEAA extension policy which the Congress authorized.

Life of the Block Grant. Block action funds (Parts C and E) are awarded to State Planning Agencies for obligation for 2 full fiscal years following the year in which the action grant was awarded. Within this period, monies must be obligated

for ultimate program use by the recipient State agency, local unit of government, or private agency. This means that the LEAA grant to the State Planning Agency must be obligated, and the subgrant awards must be obligated by recipients, within the obligation period. The mere making of a subgrant by the State Planning Agency to a recipient with no expenditure action by the latter will not meet this requirement.

Accordingly, subgrants of action funds from a given year should be awarded by State Planning Agencies at least 6 months prior to the close of the obligation period of the year, so that subgrant recipients will have an opportunity to obligate and expend their funds for program purposes before the end of the block action grant obligation period.

Part E Special Requirements. It should be noted that several States experience more difficulty in obligating and expending Part E corrections monies than Part C action funds, perhaps because of the special requirements placed on the former. These include requirements that all correctional facilities constructed with LEAA funds separate juvenile from adult offenders, provide for treatment of drug and alcohol offenders, and consult with the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.

Also, construction projects are often delayed because of the necessity for conforming with other Federal regulations such as those of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Historic Landmarks Act, and the Uniform Relocation

Assistance Act.

Continuation Policy of the States. Many of the subgrants awarded by the States are for a 36-month project period. The first budget period of these subgrants, usually 12 months in duration, is supported by funds, for example, from the 1977 action allocation. The second and third budget periods of these subgrants, also of 12 months duration each, are supported from the 1978 and 1979 action allocations, respectively. Once a subgrant is awarded by the State, timely expenditures of funds can be affected by such factors as a slow project start, underspending of the project, and delay resulting from administrative processes at the recipient level. Planned expenditures of action funds are further impacted by lack of applicants for funds, slow development of applications, and the 60-day award process.

Extension Policy. Obligations and expenditures of action allocations are affected by delays in equipment deliveries; unforeseen delays in obtaining FCC clearances for communication projects; delays in construction projects caused by strikes, weather, environmental impact, and the energy crisis; and delays related to compliance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act, Clean Air Act, Historic Sites Act, and Flood Disaster Protection Act. When any of the foregoing affect a funded project, it is the policy of LEAA to extend the expenditure deadline of the subgrant project.

**Part C Block—Unexpended Balances in Thousands
as of September 30, 1979**

	FISCAL YEAR			
	1976	1977	1978	1979
Alabama	11	11	127	647
Alaska	—	—	—	187
Arizona	—	487 ¹	1,006	2,381
Arkansas	—	245	679	2,055
California	811	3,917	10,674	23,110
Colorado	187 ¹	1,003 ¹	2,290 ¹	2,892 ¹
Connecticut	370	375	2,209	3,431
Delaware	—	—	127	472 ¹
District of Columbia	—	N/A	411	854 ¹
Florida	146	1,121	3,306	9,240
Georgia	81	755	2,597	5,865
Hawaii	—	150 ¹	597	1,028
Idaho	—	—	267	897 ¹
Illinois	66	2,154	6,978	10,258
Indiana	533	894	2,578	6,012
Iowa	—	772	2,031	3,134
Kansas	—	242	740	2,203
Kentucky	14	642	1,229	3,262
Louisiana	—	275	867	2,211
Maine	2	47	464	1,139
Maryland	420	1,118	1,704	4,557
Massachusetts	53	135	647	3,949
Michigan	189	1,431	6,303	7,884
Minnesota	97	500	916	2,874
Mississippi	317	505	1,432	2,598
Missouri	2	49	269	2,063
Montana	—	—	296	862
Nebraska	—	151	828	1,575 ¹
Nevada	28	128	301	574
New Hampshire	—	—	92	535
New Jersey	1,490	2,427	6,496	8,885
New Mexico	49	174	478	1,417
New York	2,681 ¹	3,348	6,836	19,295
North Carolina	1	947	1,608	3,927
North Dakota	—	—	144 ¹	510 ¹
Ohio	314	1,639	3,607	9,441
Oklahoma	—	185	1,346 ¹	2,427
Oregon	60	70	312	1,819
Pennsylvania	1,464	3,607	10,066	14,314
Rhode Island	92	88	151	660
South Carolina	37	1,143	1,735	3,396
South Dakota	—	—	83	684 ¹
Tennessee	—	1,932	3,044	5,147
Texas	234	830	4,032	15,927
Utah	—	14	341	923
Vermont	—	—	102 ¹	502 ¹
Virginia	565 ¹	1,403	1,225	5,605 ¹
Washington	7	383	1,793	4,128 ²
West Virginia	197	472	1,113	2,031
Wisconsin	481	1,353	4,879	5,489
Wyoming	—	—	257	470 ¹
American Samoa	—	—	—	8
Guam	—	—	—	110
Puerto Rico	89	55	406	3,370
Trust Territories	N/A	12 ¹	—	62 ¹
Virgin Islands	—	—	13	115 ¹
N. Mariana Islands	N/A	N/A	N/A	21 ²

¹ As of 6-30-79

² As of 3-31-79

**Part E Block—Unexpended Balances in Thousands
as of September 30, 1979**

	FISCAL YEAR			
	1976	1977	1978	1979
Alabama	2	—	15 ¹	99
Alaska	—	12	43	113
Arizona	—	16	102	306
Arkansas	—	103	194	297
California	78	596	2,386	2,948
Colorado	—	134 ¹	249	369 ¹
Connecticut	—	—	75	410
Delaware	—	2	42	99
District of Columbia	—	N/A	43	116 ¹
Florida	—	—	—	1,061
Georgia	71	139	291	712
Hawaii	21	39	120 ¹	127
Idaho	—	2	14 ¹	114
Illinois	30	42	189	1,349
Indiana	29	209 ¹	501	715
Iowa	—	66	213	300
Kansas	29	44	192	320
Kentucky	—	63	15	169
Louisiana	—	45	133	417
Maine	53	—	111	153
Maryland	110	220	379	591
Massachusetts	4	35 ¹	102	659
Michigan	37 ¹	112 ¹	271	1,076
Minnesota	68	62	117	491
Mississippi	87	27	—	338
Missouri	—	23	63	241
Montana	—	41	87 ¹	118 ¹
Nebraska	—	82	79	145 ¹
Nevada	—	13	49	80
New Hampshire	41	15	50	55
New Jersey	190 ¹	244	808	989
New Mexico	—	21	28	168 ¹
New York	412 ¹	312	477	2,511
North Carolina	1	24	28	282
North Dakota	—	3	28	105
Ohio	94	66 ¹	377	1,284
Oklahoma	—	—	351	151
Oregon	98	3	53	255
Pennsylvania	190	436	1,206	1,644
Rhode Island	59	51	71	123
South Carolina	4	354	381	407
South Dakota	—	1	N/A	111
Tennessee	—	6	134	606
Texas	—	617 ¹	858	1,278
Utah	—	—	7	176
Vermont	—	1	2	109 ¹
Virginia	95 ¹	246 ¹	549 ¹	657
Washington	—	56	469 ¹	370
West Virginia	5	92	44	225
Wisconsin	—	442	633 ¹	660
Wyoming	12	35 ¹	74 ¹	117
American Samoa	—	—	5	24
Guam	59	17	—	53
Puerto Rico	97	66	142	288
Trust Territories	N/A	17 ¹	44 ¹	52 ¹
Virgin Islands	—	14	5 ¹	54 ¹
N. Mariana Islands	N/A	N/A	N/A	24 ¹

¹ As of 6-30-79

Section 519(7) Discontinuation, Suspension, and Termination of Funds

LEAA funds were suspended to the Los Angeles Police Department, the Baltimore Police Department, and the Will County, Illinois, Sheriff's Department for noncompliance with the civil rights provisions of the Crime Control Act (Section 518(c)).

Ten specific programs benefiting the Los Angeles Police Department were suspended on July 25, 1979, following a decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in favor of the Government on the fund suspension issue. Funding to the Department has not yet resumed.

All LEAA funding to the Baltimore Police Department was suspended on July 9, 1979, as a result of a finding of race and sex discrimination in employment made by the Federal District Court of Maryland. Funding was restored approximately 4 months later after LEAA, the mayor of Baltimore, and the Governor of Maryland executed a compliance agreement.

Funding to the Will County Sheriff's Department was suspended on January 19, 1979, as a result of an LEAA finding of race discrimination in the Department's employment practices. Funding was resumed approximately 1 month later after execution of a compliance agreement.

Additional warning letters were sent in nine other instances to the Governors of several States. Fund flow was not interrupted, however, because compliance was secured within the statutory time frame. Funding was restored to the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Commission and the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department after consent decrees settled the Government's suits against them. Funding to Las Vegas had been suspended for approximately 17 months. Milwaukee County's awards had been suspended for approximately 15 months.

Two grants were terminated under the authority of Section 509 of the Act. A \$300,000 grant to the Connecticut Restitution Service was terminated in June 1979 for its noncompliance with the terms and conditions of the grant award; and a community anticrime grant to Mac, Inc., was terminated in March 1979 for the grantee's failure to administer its funds in an acceptable manner.

Section 519(8) State Project Continuations

In accordance with Section 519(8) of the Crime Control Act, States submitted to LEAA data on the total number of projects ending in fiscal 1979, the number not continued after termination of LEAA funds, the number of projects continued both at the State and local levels when LEAA funding was discontinued, and the number of projects which by their very nature were not eligible or intended to be continued. Data are reported by criminal justice system components.

Programs in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and drug abuse are included in the five primary program categories, and are reported again separately in response to congressional interest in these subject areas. A total of 6,488 projects ended in fiscal year 1979. (See Figure 1.)

Of this number, 2,505 (39 percent) were continued with State, local, or other source funds, and 3,983 projects were discontinued because of nonavailability of funds (301 projects, 8 percent); lack of appreciable impact (71 projects, 2 percent); or ineligibility for continuation (3,611 projects, 91 percent). (See Figure 2.)

Prevention had the highest continuation rate (70 percent of all projects for which LEAA funding was terminated), followed by corrections (48 percent), adjudication (46 percent), system support (34 percent), and enforcement (27 percent). Over half of the juvenile justice and drug abuse projects were continued (64 percent and 59 percent, respectively).

Some 1,607 (64 percent) of projects continued with non-LEAA monies were funded at the local level, 558 (22 percent) funded at the State level, and 340 (14 percent) by other Federal or nongovernment sources. Of a total of 558 projects funded at the State level, 40 percent were in the corrections category, 29 percent in adjudication, 13 percent in enforcement, 10 percent in system support, and 7 percent in prevention.

There were 1,607 projects funded at the local level with the following percentages in each program component: enforcement, 46 percent; adjudication, 20 percent; prevention, 19 percent; corrections, 11 percent; and system support, 4 percent.

In addition to providing the number of projects continued at the State and local levels, the States reported the level of project scope and activity compared to the last year of LEAA funding. The focus of these indicators (reduced, comparable, or expanded) is based upon the level of services provided, and not solely upon the level of non-LEAA continuation funding. Approximately 77 percent of the projects which were continued by States and localities were continued at levels comparable in scope and activity to that of the last year of LEAA funding. The remaining 23 percent were divided as follows: reduced level 18 percent, increased level 5 percent.

The number of projects not continued with non-LEAA funds when LEAA funding terminated were reported in three categories—those discontinued because of no appreciable impact (2 percent), those discontinued because funds were not available (8 percent), and those not eligible (90 percent). The breakout by criminal justice system component of the three categories of discontinued projects is as follows: corrections, 13 percent; prevention, 5 percent; enforcement, 59 percent; adjudication, 17 percent; and system support, 7 percent.

There are many LEAA funded projects that by their very nature are not eligible nor intended to be continued. Some 56 percent of the total projects ending in fiscal year 1979 fall within this category. These include telecommunications and data processing, equipment purchases, training, facilities construction and renovation, most research undertakings, and experimental projects or studies of a relatively short duration. The major objectives of these projects were accomplished with Federal funds; and with the exception of routine maintenance costs, the bulk of the project cost occurred during the initial Federal funding period.

A comparison of this report with data from the fiscal year 1978 Annual Report shows an increase in the rate at which projects begun with LEAA funding are being con-

tinued by the States with funds from other sources. The fiscal year 1979 figures show a 6 percent increase in these continuations (39 percent, up from 33 percent in fiscal year 1978).

Continuation of Projects After Termination of LEAA Funding

Projects for Which LEAA Funds Discontinued	Projects Continued With Non-LEAA Funds					Projects Not Continued					
	Increased Level	Comparable Level	Reduced Level	Total	(%)	Not Eligible	No Funds Available	No Impact	Total	(%)	
Prevention	622	29	300	107	436	(70)	105	63	18	186	(30)
Enforcement	3202	25	684	160	869	(27)	2240	78	15	2333	(73)
Adjudication	1247	29	460	87	576	(46)	585	66	20	671	(54)
Corrections	999	34	388	61	483	(48)	439	62	15	516	(52)
System Support	418	9	101	31	141	(34)	242	32	3	277	(66)
Total	6448	126	1933	446	2505	(39)	3611	301	71	3983	(61)
Juvenile Justice*	994	39	512	82	633	(64)	246	91	24	361	(36)
Drug Abuse*	175	3	81	19	103	(59)	52	15	5	72	(41)

*Included in program component

NUMBER OF PROJECTS CONTINUED WITH NON-LEAA FUNDS

Program Component	State		Local		Other Federal or Non-Government	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Prevention	40	07	304	19	92	27
Enforcement	75	13	732	46	62	18
Adjudication	164	29	328	20	84	25
Corrections	225	41	181	11	77	23
System Support	54	10	62	04	25	07
Total	558		1607		340	
Juvenile Justice	128	23	364	23	146	43
Drug Abuse	17	3	68	4	17	5

Total Number Projects Continued: 2505

Section 519(9) LEAA Monitoring Procedures

The Congress has directed LEAA to report "a summary of measures taken by the Administration to monitor criminal justice programs funded under this title to assess their impact and value."

Measures taken to determine impact and value of State programs are reported in the Administration's response to the requirements of Sections 519(2) and (3) of the Act.

In fiscal year 1979, the Administration continued to improve the States' reporting of grant activity while reducing overall reporting requirements. LEAA's top management, its Office of the Comptroller, and the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) have worked together to develop and maintain automated financial and grant monitoring information.

The Office of the Comptroller has financed, developed, and helped to install State-level management information systems, whose purpose is to gather and array uniform data elements on grants financed by LEAA. Data elements include performance assessments of each grant awarded by each State Planning Agency. LEAA and NCJA now conduct an annual "management information system users" forum, where strategies for improving all State-level systems are discussed. Further information about this and other grant monitoring systems is reported in this report in the Summary of Activities and Accomplishments.

Section 519(10) Use of Discretionary Funds

Section 519(10) of the Crime Control Act requires LEAA to report on its expenditure of discretionary funds. Discretionary grant awards are authorized under Sections 306(a)(2), 402(b), and 455(a)(2) of the Act.

Section 306(a)(2) allocates to LEAA for expenditure at its discretion 15 percent of the funds authorized by the Congress for law enforcement purposes. Grants for law enforcement purposes are authorized in Part C of the Act. States are allocated the balance (85 percent) of Part C funds.

Section 402(b) authorizes the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) to make grants and contracts for research, evaluation, demonstration, training, and information collection and dissemination. Such grants and contracts are to encourage research and development for improving law enforcement and criminal justice.

Section 455(a)(2) allocates to LEAA for expenditure at its discretion 50 percent of the funds authorized by the Congress for correctional institutions and facilities. Grants for correctional institutions and facilities are authorized in Part F of the Act. States are allocated the other half of Part E funds.

Authorizations, Allocations, Outlays

The following table provides information about congress-

sional authorizations, and LEAA's allocations and outlays in fiscal 1979 for the three reporting categories required by Section 519(10) of the Act.

Fiscal 1979 Authorizations, Allocations, and Outlays (in thousands of dollars)

Legislative Authorization	Authorized by Congress	LEAA Allocations	LEAA Outlays
Section 306(a)(2)	\$ 46,842	\$ 68,800	\$ 50,000
Section 402(b)	25,000	29,069	27,000
Section 455(a)(2)	31,228	43,527	35,000
Total	103,000	141,405 ¹	112,000

¹Includes \$53.9 million carryover plus reverted monies from State planning agencies.

In addition, LEAA made outlays of \$133,877,000 in the categories indicated below:

Community Anti-Crime Program	\$16,000,000
Technical Assistance	15,000,000
Data Systems and Technical Assistance	20,353,000
Manpower Programs	36,102,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits	12,900,000
High Crime Area Programs	9,000,000
Management and Program Operations	24,522,000
Total Additional Outlays	\$133,877,000

Total outlays by LEAA in fiscal year 1979 for the programs identified amounted to \$245.9 million.

Policies, Priorities, and Criteria

During fiscal 1979, LEAA allocated \$68,809,000 to 23 different programs for law enforcement purposes under Part C. Programs and allocations are listed below:

Programs	Allocations (in thousands)
Career Criminal	\$13,225
Arson	3,250
Antifencing	6,249
Major Criminal Conspiracies and White-Collar Crime	5,164
Major Corrections	665
Court Delay Reductions	2,807
Fundamental Court Improvement	3,718
Court Training	2,958
Police Programs	2,997
Indian Programs	760
Victim-Witness Assistance	4,224
State Capacity-Building	75
Small-State Supplement Program	1,488
Public Interest Group Program	973

Manpower Development	1,309
Juror Utilization and Management	1,018
Juvenile Delinquency Program	
Support	5,000
Comprehensive Crime Prevention	
Programs	6,700
Civil Rights	525
Statewide Comprehensive Data	
Systems	4,340
Information and Communication	
Systems	1,014
Model Procurement Code	350
Total	\$68,800

In fiscal 1979, LEAA allocated \$29,069,000 to NILECJ. Some \$25 million was authorized by the Congress, and the balance was made available from prior year funds. Allocations were made in the amounts shown for 14 programs and program areas:

Programs	Allocations (in thousands)
National Evaluation Program	\$ 748
Program Evaluations	3,183
Methodology Development	2,402
Police Research	2,810
Adjudication Research	1,557
Corrections Research	1,498
Community Crime Prevention	2,017
Corrections and Deterrence	3,708
Equipment and Standards	1,616
Model Program Development	980
Training and Testing	1,707
Reference and Dissemination	3,800
Miscellaneous Research Programs	2,823
Graduate Research Fellowships	280
Total Allocations	\$29,069

In fiscal 1979, LEAA allocated \$43,527,000 to 17 different programs in corrections facilities and research. Allocations for the programs were as follows:

Programs	Allocations (in thousands)
Corrections Standards	
Implementation	\$ 4,614
Standards Implementation	1,233
Jail Overcrowding	2,580
Major Corrections Programs	4,866
Treatment Alternatives to	
Street Crime	4,270
Drug Addiction Treatment and	
Rehabilitation of Addicted	
Prisoners	750
Corrections Standards	1,200
Juvenile Delinquency	16,000
Restitution	1,384
Prison Industries	200
Presentence Investigation	800
Legal Services	400
Health Care	1,100
Indian Programs	1,000
Small-State Supplement	400

Statewide Comprehensive Data	
Systems	904
Offender-Based State Corrections	
Information System	1,720
Corrections Research	106
Total	\$43,527

The criteria for selecting and approving grant applications for Part C and Part E programs were published September 30, 1978, in LEAA's "Guide for Discretionary Grant Programs." More than 15,000 of these guides were distributed nationally to State, regional, and local governments; law enforcement and criminal justice agencies; and interested national and State associations.

For each program described in the fiscal 1979 guide the following information is provided:

- program objective
- program description—problems addressed and results sought
- dollar range and number of grants planned
- eligibility to receive grants
- deadline for submitting applications
- criteria for selecting applications for award
- evaluation requirements
- (some programs impose special requirements)

Policies and priorities for fiscal 1979 were determined during LEAA's planning cycle in the spring of 1978. Allocations were made in September of 1978. Program policies and agency priorities may be inferred from these allocations.

Part C priorities were:

- Career Criminal Program, including the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program
- Antifencing Programs
- Urban Crime Programs
- Juvenile Delinquency Program
- Fundamental Court Improvement Program
- Major Criminal Conspiracies and White-Collar Crime Programs
- Statewide Comprehensive Data Systems
- Court Delay Reduction
- Victim and Witness Assistance Programs

Part E priorities were:

- Juvenile Justice Corrections Programs
- Corrections Standards Implementation
- Drug Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime
- State-level Information Systems Implementation

LEAA has instituted decisionmaking mechanisms for reviewing and evaluating these and other LEAA programs. The mechanisms—including monthly managers' reviews and a management-by-objectives system—are integral parts of LEAA's planning cycle, budgetary process, and management information systems. In 1977, the mechanisms were integrated to enable the Administration to manage more effectively LEAA's policy formulation, program planning, budgeting, and daily operations of the Agency. As a consequence, LEAA programs were effectively managed throughout fiscal 1978 and 1979 despite significant budget and staffing reductions.

NILECJ Policies, Programs, and Criteria

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) is LEAA's research, development, and evaluation center. Its purposes are to encourage research and development, and to disseminate findings to State and local governments. For descriptions and functions of the fiscal year 1979 activities of NILECJ see the preceding chapter on NILECJ.

LEAA and NILECJ have continued the policy of operating research and evaluation activities so as to routinely link them to the development of the Agency's action programs. NILECJ also invests its funds to support basic research in order to increase understanding of crime and criminal behavior.

Priorities for NILECJ research in fiscal 1979 included the following areas: correlates and determinants of crime, violent crime, community crime prevention, career criminals, pretrial processes and delay, sentencing, rehabilitation, utilization of police resources, deterrence, and criminal justice performance measurement. A brief report of the progress in these areas is provided in the preceding chapter on NILECJ.

NILECJ's priorities are developed using as guides its congressional mandate; the priorities of the Attorney General; the LEAA Administrator's priorities, reflected in budget and management-by-objectives processes; judgments and experience of NILECJ's professional staff; and the recommendations of the NILECJ advisory committee. In its planning, NILECJ also considers suggestions from groups such as the National Academy of Sciences, which has reviewed NILECJ work during the past few years. Priorities are published annually in the NILECJ "Program Plan," and disseminated widely to criminal justice and law enforcement researchers and practitioners.

In addition to the program plan, the NILECJ has expanded the use of detailed program solicitations to signal its interest to the research community. The program announcements provide more information on the background and objectives of specific programs, funding, and deadlines for submitting concept papers and proposals. They are designed to reach a wide audience to insure a range of creative responses to research issues. All program announcements are publicized through the "Federal Register." Requests for proposals for contracts are announced in "The Commerce Business Daily."

Proposal review procedures are the subject of continuing refinement. To insure a fair and knowledgeable evaluation of proposals and concept papers, proposals are screened initially by the appropriate office staff. They are then circulated for review by NILECJ staff in other areas with relevant expertise. All grant applications are reviewed by at least two—and often three—knowledgeable outside reviewers drawn from the criminal justice and academic communities, research organizations, and private industry. Peer review panel meetings also are often utilized.

In making decisions on grant awards NILECJ is guided by the peer review process and by the following considerations:

- Compatibility with NILECJ's legislative mandate.

- Relationship to the NILECJ's plan and priorities, and to priorities set by the Attorney General and the LEAA Administration.
- Originality, adequacy, and economy of the research design and methods.
- Experience and competence of the principal investigator and staff.
- Probability of acquiring important new knowledge that advances the understanding of or the ability to solve critical problems relating to crime and the administration of justice.

Section 519(11) Implementation of Section 454

Section 519(11) of the Crime Control Act requires LEAA to report on its compliance with Section 454 of the Act. Section 454 authorizes the Agency to make grants for correctional institutions and facilities, and requires it to prescribe basic criteria for applicants and grantees under Part E of the Act. It also requires LEAA to issue guidelines for drug treatment programs in State and local prisons, and for those to which persons on parole are assigned.

Criteria for applicants and grantees under Part E of the Act are explained in LEAA's guideline manual for State Planning Agency grants. After consultation with the Bureau of Prisons in 1970, LEAA contracted with the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture to assist in the development of these criteria. The advanced standards alluded to in the guideline manual are explained in greater detail in the "Guidelines for Correctional Architecture," developed by the clearinghouse in June 1971. Additional standards were published in 1977 by the American Correctional Association in "Standards for Long-Term Adult Correctional Facilities" and "Standards for Local Adult Detention Facilities."

Guidelines for drug treatment programs also are explained in the guideline manual for State Planning Agency grants. These evolved from guidelines developed in 1974 by a task force—consisting of drug treatment experts from LEAA, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the Bureau of Prisons, and the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention—which convened regularly in late 1973 and early 1974. More specific details on these standards may be found in the American Medical Association's "Standards for Medical Care and Health Services" contained in the American Correctional Association standards publication.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Compliance

In fiscal year 1979 an additional territory became eligible for participation under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, raising the number of eligible States and territories to 57.

During fiscal year 1978 a total of 50 States were awarded

funds under the Act. This total was increased by one in 1979 with the addition of a territory to the group.

Of the 51 participating States in 1979, 37 have continually participated since 1975 and were thus required to achieve substantial compliance with Section 223(a)(12)(A) of the Act to maintain eligibility for fiscal year 1980 formula grant funds.

These 37 States are as follows:

Alaska	Missouri
Arizona	Montana
Arkansas	New Hampshire
California	New Jersey
Connecticut	New Mexico
Delaware	New York
District of Columbia	Ohio
Florida	Oregon
Georgia	Pennsylvania
Idaho	South Carolina
Illinois	Texas
Indiana	Vermont
Iowa	Washington
Louisiana	Wisconsin
Maine	Puerto Rico
Maryland	Guam
Massachusetts	Trust Territories of
Michigan	the Pacific Islands
Minnesota	Virgin Islands

The other 14 States which are required to demonstrate substantial compliance to maintain eligibility for fiscal year 1981 and subsequent formula awards are as follows:

FY 1981 Funds	FY 1982 Funds
Colorado	Alabama
Hawaii	Kansas
Kentucky	Mississippi
Rhode Island	FY 1983 Funds
Tennessee	North Carolina
Virginia	Utah
American Samoa	West Virginia
	Northern Mariana Islands

The six States not participating in the Act are as follows:

Nebraska	Oklahoma
Nevada	South Dakota
North Dakota	Wyoming

Section 223(a)(14) requires States to provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, correctional facilities, and nonsecure facilities to insure that the requirements of subparagraphs (12)(A) and (13) are met, and for annual reporting of the results of such monitoring to the Associate Administrator. December 31st of each year has been established as the date for submitting the annual monitoring report. Of the 51 participating States, two were not required to submit a 1978 monitoring report due to their late participation in 1978. Thus during fiscal year 1979, OJJDP received and reviewed 49 reports to determine the progress toward the deinstitutionalization and separation requirements. To date during fiscal year 1980, OJJDP has received 32 of the 51 reports due. Thirteen of the 32 reports have been reviewed and analyzed.

According to the most recently submitted State monitoring report, the following is a summary of compliance with Sections 223(a)(12)(A) and (13).

Thirty-nine States have demonstrated progress toward deinstitutionalization compliance, with 31 States demonstrating substantial compliance (e.g., a 75 percent reduction in the number of status offenders and non-offenders held in juvenile detention or correctional facilities). Six States have demonstrated no progress, but five are not required to demonstrate substantial compliance until the 1979 or subsequent report. The 1979 report will be reviewed and analyzed during fiscal year 1980. OJJDP can not determine the progress made in six States due to either a lack of complete information supplied or the unavailability of data.

Those 31 States demonstrating substantial, or better, compliance are as follows:

Alaska	New Hampshire
Arizona	New Mexico
Arkansas	New York
California	Pennsylvania
Connecticut	Puerto Rico
Delaware	Rhode Island
Florida	South Carolina
Georgia	Texas
Louisiana	Vermont
Maine	Virginia
Maryland	Washington
Massachusetts	American Samoa
Michigan	Guam
Minnesota	Virgin Islands
Montana	Northern Mariana Islands

There are 15 States reporting compliance with Section 223(a)(13) of the Act regarding separation of juveniles and adults. Twenty-one other States reported progress in the area of separation, while seven reflect no progress. OJJDP could not determine the progress made in eight States due to a lack of sufficient information or the unavailability of data.

Those 15 States which report compliance with the separation requirements are:

Connecticut	North Carolina
Delaware	Rhode Island
District of Columbia	Vermont
Hawaii	Puerto Rico
Maryland	American Samoa
Massachusetts	Guam
Michigan	Trust Territories
Minnesota	

Review of Plans

During 1979, OJJDP's Formula Grants and Technical Assistance Division reviewed and approved 51 juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant awards. The Division also reviewed and concurred in the approval of 57 Crime Control Act awards.

Review of the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program centered around four areas: deinstitutionalization, separation, monitoring, and advanced techniques. These were viewed as key elements to be addressed for a successful implementation of the JJDP Act.

Of a total of \$61,631,000 in formula grant funds awarded in 1979, \$36,406,569, or 59 percent, was allocated to programs which had deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders as their objective. Every State participating

in the formula grants program, except three, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, allocated a portion of their formula grant to deinstitutionalization. Allocations for deinstitutionalization ranged from millions of dollars—New York, Florida, California, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas—to \$10,000 in one State.

In addition to the funds allocated for deinstitutionalization, a majority of the States allocated a substantial portion of their funds for programs such as diversion, prevention, and alternative schools. Although these programs were not considered by OJJDP, they also have an impact on the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and nonoffenders.

OJJDP also examined the plans to insure that funds were being equitably allocated toward separation and monitoring. Twelve States allocated \$3,658,936 of the total formula allocation for separation programs. The remaining 39 States participating in the JJDP Act either did not have a problem with the separation of juveniles and adults or used other funds—Crime Control or State levy funds—to resolve the problem. Eighteen States allocated \$812,075 of the total juvenile justice allocation for monitoring. This figure is conservative as it does not include the 15 percent planning and administration funds which the State Planning Agencies can use for monitoring.

Finally, OJJDP's review of the 1979 plans indicated that all States participating in the Act awarded at least 75 percent of their allocation for programs that utilized advanced techniques. This is consistent with the requirements of Section 223(a)(10) of the Act.

Maintenance of Effort

Section 261(b) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act states that: "In addition to the funds appropriated under Section 261(a) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, the Administration shall maintain from the appropriation for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration each fiscal year at least 19.15 percent of the total appropriations for the administration of juvenile delinquency programs."

The State Planning Agencies are required to comply with this section. In 1979, LEAA awarded a total of \$298,556,000 in Part C and Part E funds. Of this amount, \$66,751,123, or

22.36 percent of the total Part C and E allocation was allocated toward juvenile justice-related programs and projects.

In 1979, the guideline requirements for maintenance of effort required all 57 State Planning Agencies to allocate a minimum of 19.15 percent of their total Crime Control Act allocation for juvenile justice programs. Prior to 1979, all States were required only to meet the maintenance of effort requirement in the aggregate, which meant that all States together must allocate at least 19.15 percent of their LEAA funds to juvenile justice activities. In 1979, all States met or exceeded the 19.15 percent requirement. There was a wide range in the percentage of funds allocated toward juvenile justice activities, from the 19.15 percent minimum to over 40 percent. A number of States, such as South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands, allocated over 30 percent of their funds toward juvenile-related activities. The majority of the States fell within the 20 to 30 percent range.

Supervisory Board Representation

Section 203(a)(1) of the Crime Control Act requires each State participating in the program to establish a State Planning Agency supervisory board. The board must be representative of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, including agencies directly related to the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

In 1977, the Act was amended to require State Planning Agencies to include as members the chairman and at least two additional citizen members of State advisory groups established under the JJDP Act of 1974. SPA supervisory boards are also required to include advisory group members.

Of the 57 States Planning Agencies, 52 are in compliance with the juvenile provisions of Section 223(a)(1). The remaining five are not in compliance. The major reason the States are not in compliance is because they have not appointed the chairman and two citizen members of the advisory group to the supervisory board.

Of the 57 States and territories participating in the LEAA program, 46 have established regional planning units. There are a total of 491 planning units, the majority of which are compliant with the provisions regulating their makeup.

1979 MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT

	Part C	Part E	SSS	Total	MOE Amount	MOE %
Alabama	\$4,442,000	523,000		4,965,000	950,798	19.15
Alaska	495,000	58,000	262,000	815,000	162,919	19.99
Arizona	2,733,000	322,000		3,055,000	833,404	27.28
Arkansas	2,571,000	302,000		2,873,000	727,731	25.33
California	26,182,000	3,080,000		29,262,000	5,796,802	19.81
Colorado	3,134,000	369,000		3,503,000	884,858	25.26
Connecticut	3,774,000	444,000		4,218,000	1,039,315	24.64
Delaware	708,000	83,000	75,000	866,000	165,839	19.15
District of Columbia	854,000	100,000	75,000	1,029,000	267,540	26
Florida	10,160,000	1,195,000		11,355,000	2,611,650	23
Georgia	6,056,000	712,000		6,768,000	1,353,600	20
Hawaii	1,075,000	127,000		1,202,000	238,477	19.84
Idaho	1,013,000	119,000	20,000	1,152,000	271,872	23.6
Illinois	13,626,000	1,603,000		15,229,000	2,916,354	19.15
Indiana	6,467,000	761,000		7,228,000	1,411,701	19.53
Iowa	3,497,000	411,000		3,908,000	889,656	22.765
Kansas	2,798,000	329,000		3,127,000	598,821	19.15
Kentucky	4,177,000	491,000		4,668,000	980,280	21
Louisiana	4,710,000	554,000		5,264,000	1,042,798	19.81
Maine	1,303,000	153,000		1,456,000	313,040	21.5
Maryland	5,021,000	591,000		5,612,000	1,571,360	28
Massachusetts	7,045,000	829,000		7,874,000	1,666,138	21.61
Michigan	11,083,000	1,304,000		12,387,000	3,712,260	29.969
Minnesota	4,811,000	566,000		5,377,000	1,065,453	19.815
Mississippi	2,875,000	338,000		3,213,000	867,510	27
Missouri	5,827,000	686,000		6,513,000	1,387,269	21.3
Montana	919,000	108,000	52,000	1,079,000	216,340	20.05
Nebraska	1,887,000	222,000		2,109,000	434,032	20.58
Nevada	745,000	88,000	60,000	893,000	222,089	24.87
New Hampshire	1,005,000	118,000	20,000	1,143,000	245,745	21.5
New Jersey	8,922,000	1,050,000		9,972,000	1,909,638	19.15
New Mexico	1,425,000	168,000		1,593,000	379,293	23.81
New York	21,955,000	2,583,000		24,538,000	4,699,027	19.15
North Carolina	6,643,000	782,000		7,425,000	1,802,048	24.27
North Dakota	784,000	92,000	60,000	936,000	179,338	19.16
Ohio	13,018,000	1,532,000		14,550,000	3,672,420	25.24
Oklahoma	3,368,000	396,000		3,764,000	810,766	21.54
Oregon	2,829,000	333,000		3,162,000	682,992	21.6
Pennsylvania	14,364,000	1,690,000		16,054,000	3,371,340	21
Rhode Island	1,140,000	134,000		1,274,000	247,920	19.46
South Carolina	3,456,000	407,000		3,863,000	811,230	21
South Dakota	834,000	98,000	59,000	932,000	310,636	33.33
Tennessee	5,147,000	606,000		5,753,000	1,150,600	20
Texas	15,304,000	1,801,000		17,105,000	3,952,966	23.11
Utah	1,498,000	176,000		1,674,000	674,622	40.3
Vermont	580,000	68,000	184,000	832,000	160,576	19.3
Virginia	6,146,000	723,000		6,869,000	1,648,560	24
Washington	4,395,000	517,000		4,912,000	1,021,696	20.8
West Virginia	2,227,000	262,000		2,489,000	547,580	22
Wisconsin	5,609,000	660,000		6,269,000	2,512,615	40.08
Wyoming	475,000	56,000	276,000	807,000	161,400	20
Puerto Rico	3,909,000	460,000		4,369,000	873,800	20
American Samoa	36,000	4,000	90,000	130,000	41,860	32.2
Guam	114,000	13,000	190,000	317,000	60,706	19.15
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands	132,000	16,000	172,000	320,000	65,824	20.57
Virgin Islands	115,000	14,000	189,000	318,000	120,840	38
Northern Mariana Islands	21,000	2,000	104,000	127,000	35,179	27.7
Totals	265,439,000	31,229,000	1,888,000	298,556,000	66,751,123	22.36%

APPENDIX

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

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Distribution of LEAA Funds

FY 1969-1979

(Amount in thousands)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976-TQ	1977	1978	1979
Comprehensive Plans	\$19,000	\$ 21,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Action Grants	24,650	132,750	340,000	413,695	480,250	480,250	480,000	405,412	84,660	313,123	253,717	265,439
Discretionary Grants	4,350	32,000	70,000	73,005	88,750	88,750	84,000	71,544	14,940	68,856 ^a	44,773	46,842
Aid for Correctional Institutions and Programs (E Block and E Discretionary)			47,500	97,500	113,000	113,000	113,000	95,478	21,000	73,676	59,698	62,457
Manpower Development	6,500	18,000	22,500	31,000	45,000	45,000	44,500	43,250	40,600	44,300	34,218	29,168
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	3,000	7,500	7,500	21,000	31,598	40,098	42,500	32,400	7,000	27,029	21,000	25,000
Data Systems and Statistical Assistance		1,000	4,000	9,700	21,200	24,000	26,000	25,622	6,000	21,152	16,000	21,290
Technical Assistance		1,200	4,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	13,000	2,500	13,000	11,000	12,000
Juvenile Assistance							14,500**	39,300	9,700	75,000	100,000	100,000
Administration	2,500	4,487	7,454	11,333	15,568	17,428	21,500	23,632	6,560	25,864	26,844	24,792
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program										16,000	15,000	2,500
Community Anti-Crime Program										15,000	15,000	7,000
Total	\$60,000	\$267,937	\$528,954	\$698,723	\$855,366*	\$870,526	\$895,000	\$809,638	\$204,960	\$753,000	\$647,250	\$646,488

*Excludes \$14.2 million that was transferred to the Department of Justice.

** An additional \$10 million was reappropriated from Safe Street reversionary funds to Juvenile Justice.

^a Includes \$13.6 million High Crime Area funds.

^b Excludes \$2,668,000 that was transferred to the Department of Justice.

LEAA Distribution of Parts B, C, E and JJ&DP Formula Funds for Fiscal Year 1979

(Amount in thousands)

State	Part B	Part C	Part E	JJ&DP
Alabama.....	\$ 848	\$ 4,442	\$ 523	\$ 1,101
Alaska.....	317	495	58	225
Arizona.....	618	2,733	322	701
Arkansas.....	596	2,571	302	616
California.....	3,776	26,182	3,080	5,949
Colorado.....	672	3,134	369	755
Connecticut.....	758	3,774	444	853
Delaware.....	345	708	83	225
Florida.....	1,618	10,160	1,195	2,165
Georgia.....	1,066	6,056	712	1,519
Hawaii.....	395	1,075	127	268
Idaho.....	386	1,013	119	262
Illinois.....	2,085	13,626	1,603	3,255
Indiana.....	1,121	6,467	761	1,578
Iowa.....	721	3,497	411	825
Kansas.....	627	2,798	329	635
Kentucky.....	813	4,177	491	1,011
Louisiana.....	884	4,710	554	1,239
Maine.....	425	1,303	153	313
Maryland.....	926	5,021	591	1,192
Massachusetts.....	1,199	7,045	829	1,583
Michigan.....	1,743	11,083	1,304	2,753
Minnesota.....	898	4,811	566	1,173
Mississippi.....	637	2,875	338	770
Missouri.....	1,035	5,827	686	1,333
Montana.....	374	919	108	227
Nebraska.....	504	1,887	222	446**
Nevada.....	350	745	88	225**
New Hampshire.....	385	1,005	118	239
New Jersey.....	1,452	8,922	1,050	2,043
New Mexico.....	442	1,425	168	386
New York.....	3,207	21,955	2,583	4,919
North Carolina.....	1,145	6,643	782	1,588
North Dakota.....	356	784	92	225**
Ohio.....	2,003	13,018	1,532	3,114
Oklahoma.....	704	3,368	396	773**
Oregon.....	631	2,829	333	644
Pennsylvania.....	2,185	14,364	1,690	3,201
Rhode Island.....	404	1,140	134	252
South Carolina.....	715	3,456	407	881
South Dakota.....	362	834	98	225**
Tennessee.....	943	5,147	606	1,204
Texas.....	2,311	15,304	1,801	3,797
Utah.....	452	1,498	176	430
Vermont.....	328	580	68	225
Virginia.....	1,078	6,146	723	1,434
Washington.....	842	4,395	517	1,020
West Virginia.....	550	2,227	262	513
Wisconsin.....	1,005	5,609	660	1,355
Wyoming.....	314	475	56	225**
District of Columbia.....	365	854	100	225
American Samoa.....	225	36	4	56*
Guam.....	265	114	13	56*
Puerto Rico.....	777	3,909	460	1,353
Trust Territory.....	268	132	16	57
Virgin Islands.....	266	115	14	56 *
N. Mariana Islands.....	253	21	2	56 *
Total.....	\$50,000	\$265,439	\$31,229	\$63,750

** Chose not to participate in program.

* Actual Allocation - \$56,250

LEAA Part B Planning Formula Grant Allocations as of September 30, 1979

(Amount in thousands)

State	FY 1969-72	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976*	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Alabama	\$ 1,740	\$ 852	\$ 852	\$ 934	\$ 1,220	\$ 1,016	\$ 852	\$ 848
Alaska	512	257	257	268	340	323	311	317
Arizona	1,069	535	535	609	817	713	618	618
Arkansas	1,149	564	564	618	806	693	601	596
California	8,001	3,976	3,976	4,452	5,901	4,724	3,778	3,776
Colorado	1,227	618	618	693	925	789	673	672
Connecticut	1,558	774	774	842	1,093	911	766	758
Delaware	609	304	304	319	407	374	346	345
Florida	2,924	1,485	1,485	1,731	2,370	1,986	1,628	1,618
Georgia	2,164	1,068	1,068	1,186	1,568	1,295	1,071	1,066
Hawaii	695	345	345	370	481	433	394	395
Idaho	673	335	335	357	463	421	385	386
Illinois	4,669	2,303	2,303	2,543	3,309	2,641	2,113	2,085
Indiana	2,386	1,183	1,183	1,301	1,702	1,389	1,134	1,121
Iowa	1,483	734	734	801	1,033	862	726	721
Kansas	1,274	625	625	672	869	736	629	627
Kentucky	1,642	809	809	889	1,161	969	814	813
Louisiana	1,812	889	889	979	1,275	1,056	883	884
Maine	782	388	388	414	534	475	426	425
Maryland	1,884	942	942	1,043	1,365	1,126	936	926
Massachusetts	2,563	1,277	1,277	1,407	1,837	1,493	1,218	1,199
Michigan	3,798	1,879	1,879	2,078	2,730	2,204	1,766	1,743
Minnesota	1,845	920	920	1,008	1,314	1,087	903	898
Mississippi	1,273	620	620	670	884	750	640	637
Missouri	2,199	1,085	1,085	1,189	1,554	1,273	1,043	1,035
Montana	669	331	331	349	450	408	374	374
Nebraska	968	481	481	518	670	580	507	504
Nevada	584	292	292	311	401	373	348	350
New Hampshire	679	340	340	361	468	423	385	385
New Jersey	3,154	1,556	1,556	1,731	2,254	1,819	1,470	1,452
New Mexico	790	392	392	424	551	490	440	442
New York	7,441	3,651	3,651	4,027	5,234	4,129	3,258	3,207
North Carolina	2,360	1,162	1,162	1,288	1,700	1,402	1,156	1,145
North Dakota	641	317	317	332	424	386	356	356
Ohio	4,503	2,216	2,216	2,434	3,190	2,553	2,037	2,003
Oklahoma	1,379	684	684	748	980	824	702	704
Oregon	1,193	596	596	655	857	733	630	631
Pennsylvania	4,946	2,432	2,432	2,680	3,495	2,787	2,224	2,185
Rhode Island	759	379	379	402	515	451	405	404
South Carolina	1,404	690	690	760	995	845	719	715
South Dakota	658	326	326	342	437	396	363	362
Tennessee	1,913	942	942	1,048	1,371	1,139	944	943
Texas	4,685	2,319	2,319	2,618	3,487	2,825	2,287	2,311
Utah	806	400	400	435	565	503	450	452
Vermont	569	284	284	296	377	350	329	328
Virginia	2,181	1,080	1,080	1,193	1,576	1,302	1,079	1,078
Washington	1,686	845	845	912	1,189	999	842	842
West Virginia	1,082	530	530	574	740	632	549	550
Wisconsin	2,078	1,036	1,036	1,143	1,492	1,228	1,014	1,005
Wyoming	528	263	263	272	346	328	313	314
District of Columbia	698	343	343	357	451	404	368	365
American Samoa	411	205	205	206	258	256	255	255
Guam	436	216	216	217	275	271	267	265
Puerto Rico	1,445	713	713	781	1,024	882	741	777
Virgin Islands	423	212	212	213	270	268	264	266
Trust Territory	—	—	—	—	—	275	270	268
N. Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253
Total	\$101,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$55,000	\$72,000	\$60,000	\$50,000	\$50,000

*Includes transition quarter.

LEAA Part C Formula Grant Allocations as of September 30, 1979

(Amount in thousands)

State	FY	1969-72	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976**	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Alabama		\$ 16,169	\$ 8,026	\$ 8,026	\$ 8,003	\$ 8,163	\$ 5,215	\$ 4,240	\$ 4,442
Alaska		1,449*	700	700	739	759	497	428	495
Arizona		8,196	4,127	4,127	4,462	4,772	3,151	2,594	2,733
Arkansas		9,048	4,482	4,482	4,564	4,685	3,017	2,475	2,571
California		92,698	46,495	46,495	46,390	47,546	30,451	24,864	26,182
Colorado		10,184	5,143	5,143	5,373	5,682	3,669	2,980	3,134
Connecticut		14,118	7,064	7,064	7,000	7,091	4,501	3,636	3,774
Delaware		2,589*	1,277	1,277	1,298	1,319	842	679	708
Florida		31,131	15,821	15,821	16,698	17,831	11,814	9,708	10,160
Georgia		21,415	10,695	10,695	10,757	11,092	7,114	5,784	6,056
Hawaii		3,598*	1,791	1,791	1,855	1,936	1,246	1,018	1,075
Idaho		3,339*	1,660	1,660	1,716	1,787	1,161	954	1,013
Illinois		51,898	25,898	25,898	25,555	25,730	16,279	13,133	13,626
Indiana		24,216	12,102	12,102	12,014	12,211	7,750	6,232	6,467
Iowa		13,181	6,581	6,581	6,555	6,592	4,167	3,356	3,497
Kansas		10,572	5,235	5,235	5,155	5,212	3,305	2,674	2,798
Kentucky		15,052	7,500	7,500	7,514	7,662	4,892	3,973	4,177
Louisiana		17,074	8,485	8,485	8,496	8,624	5,488	4,464	4,710
Maine		4,633	2,312	2,312	2,332	2,392	1,530	1,241	1,303
Maryland		18,160	9,140	9,140	9,200	9,379	5,965	4,835	5,021
Massachusetts		26,414	13,257	13,257	13,173	13,350	8,459	6,819	7,045
Michigan		41,383*	20,681	20,681	20,487	20,861	13,299	10,686	11,083
Minnesota		17,687	8,866	8,866	8,812	8,956	5,696	4,599	4,811
Mississippi		10,471	5,166	5,166	5,127	5,335	3,405	2,746	2,875
Missouri		21,871	10,897	10,897	10,789	10,977	6,961	5,591	5,827
Montana		3,283*	1,618	1,618	1,627	1,680	1,075	875	919
Nebraska		6,922	3,457	3,457	3,473	3,530	2,248	1,811	1,880
Nevada		2,293*	1,139	1,139	1,211	1,268	837	692	745
New Hampshire		3,425*	1,719	1,719	1,759	1,828	1,179	952	1,005
New Jersey		33,490	16,703	16,703	16,703	16,864	10,680	8,601	8,922
New Mexico		4,730	2,367	2,367	2,446	2,530	1,632	1,342	1,425
New York		85,258	42,496	42,496	41,744	41,933	26,404	21,202	21,955
North Carolina		23,752	11,842	11,842	11,866	12,207	7,840	6,382	6,643
North Dakota		2,924*	1,439	1,439	1,441	1,462	928	747	784
Ohio		49,878	24,821	24,821	24,369	24,733	15,674	12,591	13,018
Oklahoma		11,917	5,964	5,964	5,984	6,144	3,911	3,184	3,368
Oregon		9,693	4,873	4,873	4,966	5,109	3,289	2,679	2,824
Pennsylvania		55,229	27,482	27,482	27,058	27,309	17,272	13,911	14,364
Rhode Island		4,381	2,206	2,206	2,202	2,227	1,368	1,092	1,140
South Carolina		12,148	6,036	6,036	6,109	6,271	4,048	3,303	3,456
South Dakota		3,143*	1,551	1,551	1,546	1,570	993	799	834
Tennessee		18,343	9,143	9,143	9,255	9,428	6,052	4,895	5,147
Texas		52,133*	26,091	26,091	26,374	27,231	17,529	14,353	15,304
Utah		4,957	2,468	2,468	2,561	2,647	1,720	1,411	1,498
Vermont		2,113	1,035	1,035	1,046	1,073	683	554	580
Virginia		21,664	10,832	10,832	10,830	11,153	7,162	5,842	6,146
Washington		15,808	7,944	7,944	7,768	7,899	5,097	4,174	4,395
West Virginia		8,212	4,064	4,064	4,080	4,116	2,602	2,110	2,227
Wisconsin		20,489	10,294	10,294	10,287	10,450	6,660	5,383	5,609
Wyoming		1,613*	775	775	786	812	528	441	475
District of Columbia		3,591*	1,763	1,763	1,709	1,690	1,052	835	854
American Samoa		131	63	63	61	69	41	33	36
Guam		451*	198	198	191	214	146	117	114
Puerto Rico		12,687	6,320	6,320	6,343	6,513	4,305	3,461	3,909
Virgin Islands		323*	146	146	141	168	121	97	115
Trust Territory		—	—	—	—	—	173	139	132
N. Mariana Islands		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Total		\$961,507	\$480,250	\$480,250	\$480,000	\$490,072	\$313,123	\$253,717	\$265,439

*Includes Small State Supplements.

**Includes transition quarter.

LEAA Part E Formula Grant Allocations as of September 30, 1979

(Amount in thousands)

State	FY 1971-72	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976*	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Alabama	\$ 1,233	\$ 944	\$ 944	\$ 942	\$ 970	\$ 613	\$ 499	\$ 523
Alaska	108	82	82	87	90	58	50	58
Arizona	634	486	486	525	567	371	305	322
Arkansas	688	527	527	537	556	355	291	302
California	7,142	5,470	5,470	5,460	5,651	3,583	2,925	3,080
Colorado	790	605	605	632	675	432	351	369
Connecticut	1,085	831	831	824	843	530	428	444
Delaware	197	150	150	153	156	99	80	83
Florida	2,430	1,861	1,861	1,966	2,119	1,390	1,142	1,195
Georgia	1,643	1,258	1,258	1,266	1,319	837	680	712
Hawaii	275	211	211	218	231	147	120	127
Idaho	256	195	195	202	212	137	112	119
Illinois	3,977	3,047	3,047	3,008	3,057	1,915	1,545	1,603
Indiana	1,859	1,424	1,424	1,414	1,451	912	733	761
Iowa	668	774	774	772	783	490	395	411
Kansas	805	616	616	607	620	389	315	329
Kentucky	1,153	882	882	884	910	576	467	491
Louisiana	1,304	998	998	1,000	1,025	646	525	554
Maine	356	272	272	274	284	180	146	153
Maryland	1,404	1,075	1,075	1,083	1,115	702	569	591
Massachusetts	2,036	1,560	1,560	1,551	1,587	995	802	829
Michigan	3,177	2,433	2,433	2,411	2,479	1,565	1,257	1,304
Minnesota	1,362	1,043	1,043	1,037	1,064	670	541	566
Mississippi	793	608	608	604	634	400	323	338
Missouri	1,672	1,282	1,282	1,270	1,304	819	658	686
Montana	248	190	190	192	200	126	103	108
Nebraska	531	407	407	409	420	264	213	222
Nevada	175	134	134	143	151	99	81	88
New Hampshire	265	202	202	207	217	139	112	118
New Jersey	2,566	1,965	1,965	1,966	2,004	1,256	1,012	1,050
New Mexico	363	279	279	288	300	192	158	168
New York	6,511	5,000	5,000	4,914	4,983	3,106	2,494	2,583
North Carolina	1,819	1,393	1,393	1,397	1,451	922	751	782
North Dakota	221	169	169	170	173	109	88	92
Ohio	3,812	2,920	2,920	2,868	2,939	1,844	1,481	1,532
Oklahoma	915	702	702	704	731	460	375	396
Oregon	749	573	573	585	607	387	315	333
Pennsylvania	4,221	3,233	3,233	3,185	3,245	2,032	1,637	1,690
Rhode Island	340	260	260	259	265	161	129	134
South Carolina	927	710	710	719	745	476	389	407
South Dakota	158	183	183	182	187	117	**	98
Tennessee	1,404	1,076	1,076	1,089	1,120	712	576	606
Texas	4,007	3,070	3,070	3,104	3,236	2,062	1,689	1,801
Utah	251	290	290	302	315	202	166	176
Vermont	159	122	122	123	128	80	65	68
Virginia	1,664	1,274	1,274	1,275	1,325	843	687	723
Washington	1,221	935	935	914	938	600	491	517
West Virginia	625	478	478	480	489	306	248	262
Wisconsin	1,581	1,211	1,211	1,211	1,242	784	633	660
Wyoming	119	91	91	93	96	62	52	56
District of Columbia	271	207	207	201	201	124	98	100
American Samoa	10	8	8	7	9	5	4	4
Guam	32	23	23	22	26	17	14	13
Puerto Rico	962	744	744	747	774	506	407	460
Virgin Islands	23	17	17	17	20	14	12	14
Trust Territory	—	—	—	—	—	20	16	16
N. Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total	\$73,197	\$56,500	\$56,500	\$56,500	\$58,239	\$36,838	\$29,755	\$31,229

*Includes transition quarter.

**Chose not to participate in program.

**Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Juvenile Justice Allocations as of September 30, 1979**

(Amount in thousands)

State	FY 1975	FY 1976	Transition Quarter	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
Alabama	*	*	*	\$ 813	\$ 1,098	\$ 1,101
Alaska	\$ 200	\$ 200	\$ 50	200	225	225
Arizona	200	200	50	425	692	701
Arkansas	200	200	50	432	623	616
California	680	1,966	484	4,373	5,929	5,949
Colorado	*	229	57	510	748	755
Connecticut	200	303	75	673	863	853
Delaware	200	200	50	200	225	225
Florida	216	625	154	1,390	2,184	2,165
Georgia	200	487	120	1,083	1,524	1,519
Hawaii	*	*	*	200	264	268
Idaho	200	200	50	200	260	262
Illinois	389	1,125	277	2,501	3,262	3,255
Indiana	200	545	134	1,213	1,598	1,578
Iowa	200	289	71	643	834	825
Kansas	*	*	*	*	631	635
Kentucky	200	*	*	734	1,009	1,011
Louisiana	200	411	101	915	1,230	1,239
Maine	200	200	50	227	314	313
Maryland	200	409	101	910	1,202	1,192
Massachusetts	200	556	137	1,236	1,617	1,583
Michigan	333	963	237	2,142	2,813	2,753
Minnesota	200	409	101	910	1,179	1,173
Mississippi	200	*	*	*	773	770
Missouri	200	460	113	1,024	1,345	1,333
Montana	200	200	50	200	229	227
Nebraska	200	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	200	*	*	*	*	*
New Hampshire	200	200	50	200	241	239
New Jersey	245	707	174	1,571	2,069	2,043
New Mexico	200	200	50	268	383	386
New York	599	1,731	426	3,850	4,988	4,919
North Carolina	200	*	*	*	1,602	1,588
North Dakota	200	200	50	*	*	*
Ohio	383	1,108	272	2,463	3,180	3,114
Oklahoma	*	*	*	*	*	*
Oregon	200	207	51	460	637	631
Pennsylvania	395	1,140	280	2,536	3,237	3,201
Rhode Island	*	200	50	200	256	252
South Carolina	200	283	70	629	882	881
South Dakota	200	200	50	200	*	*
Tennessee	200	*	*	874	1,209	1,204
Texas	410	1,185	291	2,635	3,749	3,797
Utah	*	*	*	*	421	430
Vermont	200	200	50	200	225	225
Virginia	200	471	116	1,047	1,437	1,434
Washington	200	344	85	764	1,013	1,020
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	512	513
Wisconsin	200	469	115	1,044	1,376	1,355
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	*
District of Columbia	200	200	50	200	225	225
American Samoa	*	50	12	50	56* *	56* *
Guam	50	50	12	50	56* *	56* *
Puerto Rico	200	349	86	776	1,101	1,353
Virgin Islands	50	50	12	50	56* *	56* *
Trust Territory	50	50	12	50	56* *	57
N. Mariana Islands	—	—	—	—	—	56*
Total	\$10,600	\$19,771	\$4,876	\$43,271	\$61,639	\$61,631

* Chose not to participate in the Juvenile Formula Funding Program. ** Actual allocation was \$56,250.

U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration

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