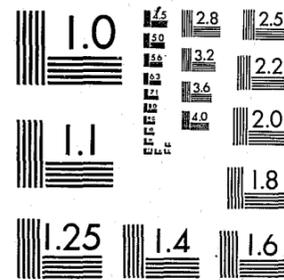


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# FLORIDA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE 1980 annual report



Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance  
Division of Public Safety, Planning and Assistance  
Department of Veteran and Community Affairs

76885

**FLORIDA COUNCIL**  
**on**  
**CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**1980**

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice 76885

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**BUREAU OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE**  
**DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY PLANNING & ASSISTANCE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF VETERAN AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS**  
December, 1980

**NCJRS**

**APR 9 1981**

**ACQUISITIONS**

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## Preface

The Florida Council on Criminal Justice was created by the 1978 session of the Florida Legislature. This council is composed of representatives of state and local criminal justice agencies, private citizens and members of the Florida Legislature. The Council has responsibility for approving applications for Federal funds and for developing strategies to improve Florida's Criminal Justice System.

The Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance provides staff support to the Florida Council on Criminal Justice. The information in this report represents a summary of the major activities and accomplishments of the Florida Council on Criminal Justice, as discharged by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance.

# INTRODUCTION

## **INTRODUCTION**

This report will highlight the major activities of the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance (BCJA) during the 1980 calendar year. The report covers a time period from January 1, 1980, through the second week in December. Therefore, activities undertaken during the last two weeks in December will not be addressed in this report.

The first section of this report provides a descriptive analysis of funding awards made in 1980. Awards will be categorized in terms of funding source (block, discretionary, Juvenile Justice, etc.), program area (law enforcement, courts, corrections, etc.), and jurisdiction (local, state).

The next section focuses on special project activities undertaken by the BCJA in 1980. Special projects represent a variety of efforts which are undertaken to meet specific needs or which serve to provide support to the BCJA's grant management functions. Included in this section will be a summary of the Technical Assistance, Evaluation and Policy/Issue Analysis functions of the BCJA. This section will also discuss certain activities, that have been undertaken to meet specific problems or needs. These include: an effort to expand the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP) in Florida; a special Jail Assessment Study and an Emergency Dispatcher Standards/Training development effort.

The next section focuses on three BCJA projects which serve to improve coordination of specific types of local projects in Florida. There are three coordination-type projects currently being operated by the BCJA. A Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) project operates out of the BCJA to provide support services and a coordinating structure for Florida

TASC projects. Staff support is also provided to the Florida Network of Victim/Witness Services in an attempt to upgrade the effectiveness of such services in Florida. The BCJA also administers a Crimes Against the Elderly project. This project assesses the specific needs of Florida's elderly as they relate to crime victimization and fear of crime. This project also attempts to increase the resources that are made available to reduce Crimes Against the Elderly.

The last section on Program Accomplishments, provides a brief summary of the major activities undertaken by projects funded within the various program areas administered by the BCJA. This section focuses only on those projects that ended during 1980. There are many effective programs in operation which did not end in 1980 and are therefore not addressed in this report. This program accomplishments section should not be viewed as an exhaustive list of program accomplishments. Rather it highlights some of the more obvious outcomes that occurred in programs which contain projects whose grant period ended in 1980.

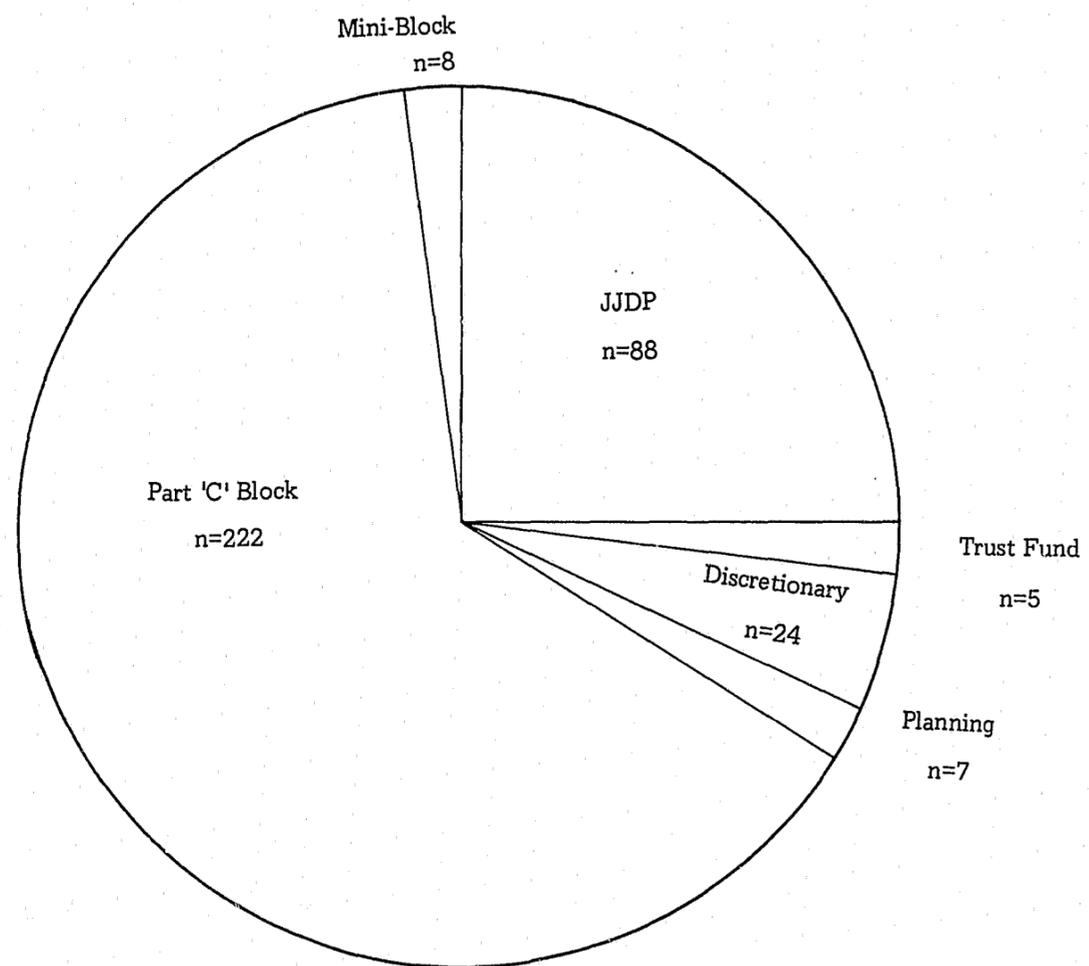
## **AWARDS - 1980**

This section provides descriptive information on the type of grants awarded by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance during calendar year 1980. Figure 1 shows that there were a total of 354 grant awards made during this report period. A majority of those (63%) were Part "C" Block awards to state and local agencies. Figure 2 describes the total amount of funds awarded in 1980 by the type of funds. A total of \$24.3 million dollars was awarded during this reporting period. Approximately \$11 million (45%) was allocated to block grant projects. The fact that 63% of all awards were for block grant projects, which represented less than half of the total dollars awarded, indicates that block grant awards are generally for less amounts than the other types of awards. The second largest category of funding was the Discretionary grants, which awarded approximately \$6.1 million. This category was followed by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention program grants (\$3.5 million).

Figure 3 illustrates 1980 awards by functional areas as well as by jurisdiction (state or local). By far, the highest dollar amount of awards was in the Juvenile Justice area with approximately \$7.4 million. This amount was almost equally distributed between state and local projects. The second largest category was in corrections with approximately \$3.8 million. Three-fourth of the amount awarded in the corrections category went to state agencies. It is also interesting to note that state agencies had either no funds or only a small percentage of the amounts awarded in three of six major categories. No Crime Prevention awards were made to state agencies

Figure 1. NUMBER OF PROJECTS AWARDED IN 1980

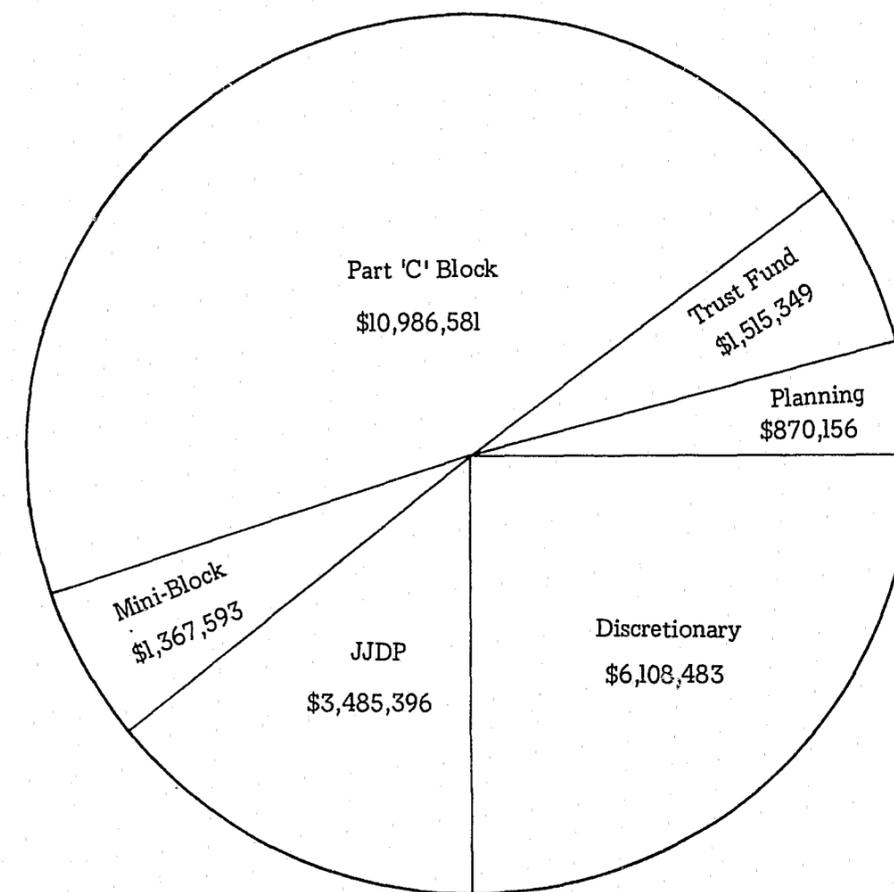
(By Type of Funds)



N=354

Figure 2. AMOUNTS AWARDED IN 1980

(By Type of Funds)



Total: \$24,333,558

during this reporting period. Only 3% of all 1980 law enforcement funds went to state agencies. Approximately 9% of the funds awarded in the Criminal Justice Systems category went to state agencies.

Figure 3. 1980 AWARDS BY FUNCTIONAL AREA AND JURISDICTION

(Excludes Discretionary and Planning Awards)

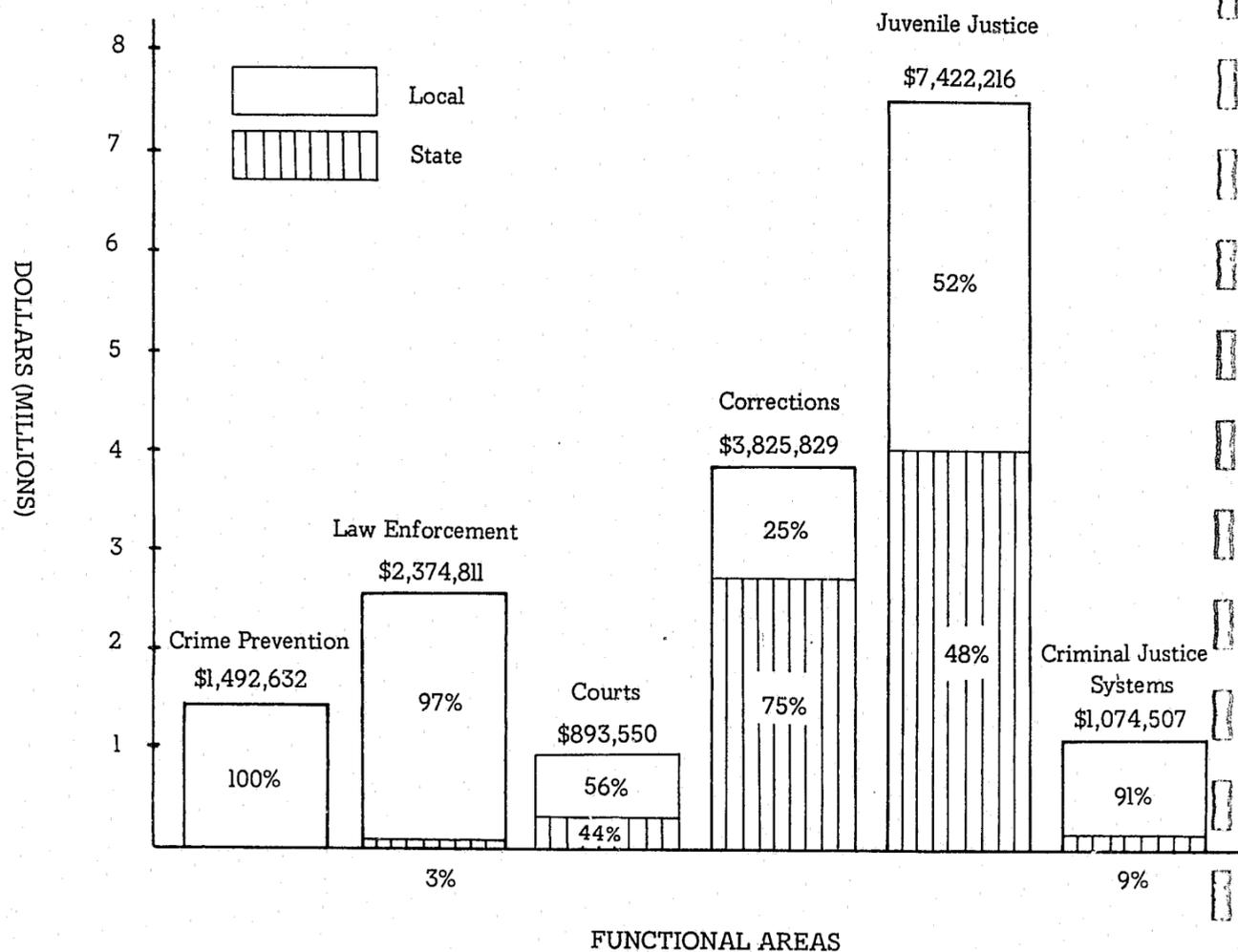


Table 1 displays the dollar amount of awards made in 1980 to sub-state units of government. A total of \$6,626,482 was awarded in 1980. One-third of the total amount went to the Dade County/Miami area. These amounts represent awards from block grant programs and exclude Discretionary and Planning Grant awards.

Table 2 shows the number of awards and dollar amounts for 1980 state agency awards. These figures include awards that were made to state agencies from local share dollars. A total of approximately \$3 million was awarded to state agencies in 1980. The Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services received the largest share of this amount (approximately \$1.4 million). The Department of Corrections was second with awards totaling approximately \$1.2 million.

Table 3 lists the Discretionary amounts that were awarded to Florida. A total of approximately \$3 million was awarded to Florida agencies in 1980. The largest allocation (\$1.3 million) went to the Southeast Criminal Justice Training Center at Florida State University. This center, however, serves the entire Southeastern United States.

Table 4 lists the amount of awards made to Florida through the Federal Incentive Program in 1980. A total of approximately \$3.2 million was awarded to Florida from this program. Florida is the only state in the nation to have received funding in each of the five Incentive Program areas.

TABLE 1 LOCAL AWARDS BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA-1980

Planning Agency	Local Jurisdiction	Number Awards	Total Amount
Region 1		11	\$191,815
2		12	186,216
3		8	83,549
4		10	134,198
5		7	103,419
6		13	434,835
7		6	111,049
9		13	245,316
Jacksonville	Jacksonville	9	437,561
Hillsborough	Hillsborough County	12	486,871
Pinellas	Pinellas, Pasco	15	508,660
Broward	Broward County	16	948,200
Dade	Dade County	23	2,209,586
Palm Beach	Palm Beach, Martin, St. Lucie	7	238,585
Monroe		1	13,333
Manatee		6	293,289
TOTAL LOCAL		169	\$6,626,482

TABLE 2 1980 STATE AGENCY AWARDS

State Agency	Number Awards	Amount
State: Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services	7	1,375,187
Board of Regents (Includes Dept. of Education and University System)	2	24,112
State - Dept. of Community Affairs (BCJA)	3	192,062
Non - Profit	2	216,600
State Supreme Court	2	17,660
Dept. of Corrections	1	1,197,689
TOTAL STATE AGENCY	17	\$3,023,310

TABLE 3 ACTIVE DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS - 1980

Program Title	Target Area	Total Amount
1. Victim/Witness Service Network (26 units)	Statewide	\$ 171,944
2. Statewide Judicial Information System	Statewide	222,010
3. Southeast Criminal Justice Training Center - FSU (4 grants)	Southeastern States	1,270,454
4. Misdemeanant Probation Program	Statewide	358,525
5. Retarded Offender Pilot Program	Statewide	200,000
6. Renovation of County Jail	Hendry Co.	108,375
7. Domestic Violence Program	Dade Co.	111,667
8. Statewide Information System (Dept. of Corrections)	Statewide	83,333
9. Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP)	Jacksonville	277,778
10. Career Criminal Program	Jacksonville, Pinellas Co.	194,665
		\$2,998,751

TABLE 4 INCENTIVE PROGRAMS - 1980

Project Title	Target Area(s)	Total Amount
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)	Statewide	1,112,514
Managing Criminal Investigations	Broward County	154,081
Jury Utilization & Management	Statewide	168,859
Career Criminal Program	Statewide	808,972
Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS)	Statewide	1,000,000
		\$3,244,426

# SPECIAL PROJECTS

## **SPECIAL PROJECTS**

### **Telecommunication Standards Training and Certification**

In the spring of this year the Association of Public-Safety Communication Officers, Inc., Florida Chapter, (APCO) became disturbed by the increasing reports of fatalities and critical injuries resulting from the failure of telecommunicators to respond efficiently and expeditiously to emergency requests for assistance. As part of its effort to identify the reasons for this situation, APCO administered a questionnaire to 500 telecommunicators throughout the state. What they discovered was distressing:

- An average attrition rate in excess of 30%.
- Job dissatisfaction directly related to salary, stress, working conditions.
- Lack of structured training.
- Training, other than on-the-job, is virtually non-existent. Of those responding, 65% considered their training inadequate and 82% indicated that they felt a need for standard basic training and certification.

APCO representatives subsequently approached the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance, Department of Community Affairs, with a plan for dealing with this issue. Their plan included a request for the Bureau to conduct a feasibility study of statewide certification, including standards and training, for all public safety telecommunicators in Florida. Their goal was to upgrade and professionalize the dispatch system, to enhance its quality. Staffing for this project was provided by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance, with some financial support from the Bureau of Highway Safety.

A committee composed of representatives of all elements of the public safety community was formed. This committee, working with the Division, analyzed the telecommunicator training problem and formulated minimum standards, as well as certification and legislative recommendations based on input from users and service agencies.

Bureau activities included staff and committee participation via site visits to telecommunication centers of varying size, sophistication, functions and geographic location. Document reviews were made of standard operating procedures, training packages, legislation and other materials contributed by agencies throughout the nation. Pertinent literature was collected and studied. Much valuable information was obtained through interviews with administrative and line personnel involved in public safety telecommunications.

It is anticipated that the project will culminate at the end of December, 1980, in a finalized edition of recommended standards, legislation and issue papers.

## **Technical Assistance**

The BCJA's Technical Assistance Program was developed in response to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1973, to respond to the problems and needs of state and local criminal justice agencies. Under this program, the BCJA provides for the exchange of significant ideas for the implementation of new and innovative procedures for crime reduction and prevention, organization, management, planning, and/or any other areas which will improve and supplement the effectiveness of those agencies within the

Florida criminal justice system.

Technical assistance encompasses three major types of activities: training, problem solving and information dissemination. Training activities include workshops, seminars, and lectures. Problem solving activities often involve the use of individuals possessing technical/professional expertise in specific criminal justice areas, assisting agencies in grant and program development, and creating, evaluating, and revising administrative rules and procedures. In addition, information in the form of newsletters, publications, bulletins, etc., is distributed to criminal justice agencies under the BCJA's Technical Assistance Program.

Technical assistance is initiated on both a proactive and reactive basis. Proactive technical assistance is accomplished as an integral part of the comprehensive planning process. The problems and needs of state and local agencies are identified through this process, prioritized, and matched against available technical assistance resources. After matching the need or problem to the appropriate resource, a schedule for the delivery of the required assistance is developed. Upon receipt of technical assistance, the agency is given the opportunity to evaluate the quality of assistance received. Reactive technical assistance addresses those problems and needs not identified in the comprehensive plan. These are identified on an ad hoc basis, and processed in the same manner as the proactive problems and needs.

During 1980, the BCJA processed approximately 150 requests for assistance from State and local criminal justice agencies. Examples of the types of assistance services provided by this program include a review of the Brevard County Court judicial assignment system, an assessment of the space needs of the Hendry County Courthouse, developing and implementing a juvenile division

of the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office, organizing rape/sexual assault workshops and victim/witness services conferences, and management studies of several law enforcement agencies. In addition, information/publications on nearly every aspect of the criminal justice system are provided upon request.

The majority of services provided are available on a no-cost basis to Florida criminal justice agencies by organizations under contract with the LEAA. It is estimated that, during the first half of 1979, the BCJA Technical Assistance Program has provided over \$15,000 in on-site assistance to Florida criminal justice agencies.

## **Issue / Policy Analysis**

The Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance became more actively involved in developing policy and issue analysis reports during 1980. Approximately 25 separate papers were developed during this reporting period. These papers included:

- A concept paper was developed for Department of Agriculture on "Livestock and Related Theft."
- A paper was developed on the "Consolidation of the Ann Maria and Holmes Beach Police Departments."
- The BCJA assisted other agencies in developing several concept papers and/or needs assessments:
  - "Medical Examiners Needs Assessment."
  - Arson proposal for the Department of Insurance.
  - Proposal for managing Criminal Investigations - (Broward County).
  - "Law Enforcement Intelligence in Florida."
  - Jail Issue Paper.
- Assistance was provided to Florida Medical Associations to develop a Prison/Jail Health Care Program.
- A concept paper was developed to explore the feasibility of developing a Statistics Clearinghouse in Florida.
- Several policy analysis papers were developed to explore possible functional/organizational alternatives in the operation of the BCJA

## **Evaluation**

The BCJA has maintained an on-going evaluation capability since 1977. This capability has used: BCJA personnel, local planning unit personnel and outside evaluation contractors. The Bureau has completed its second and final year of a contractual agreement with Arthur Young and Company. All future state-level evaluation work will be undertaken with existing BCJA personnel.

The following is a summary of the most significant evaluation activities during 1980:

- An Evaluation Summary document was produced which includes Executive Summaries of State and local evaluation reports.
- Evaluation reports were completed on several state-level projects/programs:
  - Evaluation of the Non-Secure Detention Program (HRS).
  - Evaluation of the Misdemeanant Probation Program.
  - Evaluation of the Counseling and Social Services Program (DOC).
  - Evaluation of the Justice Data Center.
- A two phased program-level design and methodology for the evaluation of the Florida Statewide TASC Network has been developed and approved by LEAA. This evaluation design is being used by LEAA as a national model for the evaluation of other statewide TASC networks.
- A management information system (MIS) was developed for the Statewide TASC Network. This system consists of a monthly statistical report form and instructions for completing this form, as well as a record-keeping system for project screening, intake, and tracking/monitoring activities.
- The BCJA provided assistance to the Executive Office of the Governor in collecting data for an evaluation of youthful offender institutions in Florida.
- The BCJA provided technical evaluation-related advice to 15 local criminal justice planning units.
- The BCJA provided on-site evaluation Technical Assistance in Jacksonville, Pensacola, Miami, Palm Beach and Pinellas County.

## **Florida Jail Study**

County and municipal adult detention facilities have become an issue of much debate the past few years. Of primary concern has been the proliferation of lawsuits alleging unconstitutional conditions, and subsequent court orders which have brought the judiciary into the correctional field. The effects of these suits have been varied, but extensive. In many instances they have resulted in the construction of new and expensive facilities or the assessment of personal damages against sheriffs and county commissioners. Florida's jails have not been immune to the problems facing sheriffs and jail administrators across the nation.

In an effort to assist sheriffs in dealing with this issue, the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance has initiated a statewide jails study which will assess the current conditions and needs of Florida jails. The study will attempt to identify those factors which foster litigation. It will seek viable solutions, short of capital outlay funds for construction, to problems which predominate in corrections lawsuits. It will produce a self-audit mechanism to be used by administrators in addressing conditions in their facilities which may lead to lawsuits.

The study is currently in a preliminary planning stage. It is anticipated that full effort toward project implementation will begin January 1, 1981.

## **ICAP**

On October 2, 1980, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) announced that \$25,000.00 was awarded to the Public Administration Services (PAS) to provide technical assistance for developing four (4) Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP) Transfer Sites in the State of Florida.

The ICAP Program was developed by LEAA as a result of a series of police projects that emphasized crime analysis and patrol deployment. The key element of these projects is the utilization of crime analysis in structuring police field activities. This provided the backbone for the ICAP Program. (Jacksonville, Office of the Sheriff, is the only agency in the State of Florida that received LEAA funding in 1978 to develop the ICAP Program). ICAP provides a "structure and logic flow for approaching police service delivery that acts as a framework for arranging and understanding the previously fragmented and often competing methods and styles of policing."

The need to improve police efficiency in an effort to reduce crime has been a re-occurring theme in law enforcement. With the refocusing of developmental efforts towards patrol operations, there has been an increased awareness in the basic patrol elements.

"Departments do recognize that a complete rethinking of the patrol function is necessary. This reexamination and the ensuing developmental efforts are faced with the task of rebuilding and enlarging, within the range of presently available resources, a young and near totally re-active patrol force into an efficient, effective and proactive crime control and community service mechanism. This effort requires a complete reexamination of the present allocations to patrol and the manner in which patrol resources are utilized."

From eighty-seven (87) selected Florida Law Enforcement agencies, sixteen (16) agencies and four (4) alternates were invited to participate in a Records Management Workshop on November 12, 1980 (See Table 5). Four (4) transfer sites will be selected by February 1, 1981, to receive the ICAP Technology Transfer Program, based on selection criteria determined by PAS and BCJA.

After selection of the four transfer sites, the BCJA and P. A. S. will proceed to transfer the program technology to the four (4) agencies. This process will include agency participation in: a Model Records System Workshop, a Management Orientation Workshop, and a Data Analysis Workshop. Technical Assistance will be provided throughout the transfer process. The technology transfer process will take approximately six (6) months to complete.

During this time, the ICAP Coordinator at the BCJA will continue to review and evaluate the ICAP transfer agencies, coordinate workshops, and offer assistance to agencies that are either considering implementing the ICAP model, or have already begun the program. The primary emphasis however, will be to pursue enabling legislation to support a State funded ICAP Program. This would assist law enforcement in Florida in developing ICAP within their departments, and thereby improving the efficiency of Florida's law enforcement resources.

TABLE 5 INTEGRATED CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM (ICAP)  
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1. Largo Police Department	- Largo, Fla.
2. Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	- Tampa, Fla.
3. St. Petersburg Police Department	- St. Petersburg, Fla.
4. Escambia County Sheriff's Office	- Pensacola, Fla.
5. Tallahassee Police Department	- Tallahassee, Fla.
6. Alachua County Sheriff's Office	- Gainesville, Fla.
7. Orlando Police Department	- Orlando, Fla.
8. Volusia County Sheriff's Department	- Deland, Fla.
9. Orange County Sheriff's Department	- Orlando, Fla.
10. Gainesville Police Department	- Gainesville, Fla.
11. Daytona Beach Police Department	- Daytona Beach, Fla.
12. Collier County Sheriff's Department	- Naples, Fla.
13. Fort Pierce Police Department	- Ft. Pierce, Fla.
14. Miami Police Department	- Miami, Fla.
15. Boca Raton Police Department	- Boca Raton, Fla.
16. Pompano Beach Police Department	- Pompano Beach, Fla.

# PROGRAM COORDINATION

## PROGRAM COORDINATION

### ***Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)***

July 1, 1980, marks the implementation date of Florida's Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Incentives Program -- a statewide network of 17 projects providing services to 42 of Florida's 67 counties, linked by the TASC Coordinating Office.

The Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Program was developed in 1972 as a nationwide drug treatment/referral program aimed at stemming the sharp increases in drug abuse and drug-related crime. The TASC concept evolved after it was noted that many drug-dependent persons were committing street and property crimes in order to support their habit and were repeatedly arrested, released, becoming reinvolved with drugs and crime and rearrested.

The TASC program is designed to interrupt this cycle by identifying substance-abusing offenders as they enter the criminal justice system, diagnosing their treatment needs, and referring them to community-based treatment programs. TASC then monitors a client's progress in treatment and reports back to the criminal justice system. A TASC project can be viewed as a linkage or bridge between the criminal justice system and the drug/alcohol treatment systems.

The Florida TASC Network consists of six projects sites funded by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and eleven project sites funded through the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance. Table 6 outlines the counties served by each project and each project's budget.

TABLE 6--TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC): PROJECT DATA

<u>Project Title/Subgrantee</u>	<u>Counties</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
<u>BCJA - funded projects:</u>		
North Florida Comprehensive TASC/North Florida Comprehensive TASC, Inc.	Leon, Wakulla, Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Taylor, Washington, Holmes, Calhoun, Bay, Jackson, Gulf, Jefferson, Madison	142,388
Volusia County TASC/Volusia County Drug Council, Inc.	Volusia, Flagler, Putnam, St. Johns	89,516
Lake-Sumter TASC/Lake Sumter Community Mental Health Center	Lake, Sumter	73,606
The P.A.D.'s 10th Judicial Circuit TASC/The P.A.D., Inc.	Polk, Hardee, Highlands	100,000
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime/Operation PAR, Inc.	Pasco, Sarasota	102,724
Palm Beach County TASC/Palm Beach County	Palm Beach	100,000
Broward County TASC/Broward County Sheriff's Office	Broward	112,702
Brevard-Seminole TASC/Thee Door of Central Florida, Inc.	Brevard, Seminole	110,000
Twentieth Judicial Circuit TASC/Lee County Community Mental Health Center	Lee, Glades, Collier, Charlotte, Hendry	85,000
<u>DHRS - funded projects:</u>		
Duval County TASC/River Region Human Services, Inc.	Duval	146,379
Dade County TASC/Metro Dade County Comprehensive Drug Program	Dade	160,000
Escambia County TASC/Escambia	Escambia	199,104
Thee Door TASC/Thee Door of Central Florida, Inc.	Orange	103,000
DACCO TASC/DACCO, Inc.	Hillsborough	97,500
Operation PAR TASC/Operation PAR, Inc.	Pinellas	127,921
	TOTAL	\$1,749,740

The TASC Coordinating Office is housed in the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance as a part of the Bureau Chief's office. The staff includes the TASC Program Director, the Assistant Director, and a part-time OPS secretary. A key part of Florida's TASC Network, the TASC Coordinating Office is responsible for the management and administration of the program. The TASC Coordinating Office provides policy direction, training and technical assistance to all Florida TASC projects. In addition, all Florida TASC projects are participating in centralized statistical reporting to the TASC Coordinating Office.

The first draft of the Florida Statewide TASC Policies and Procedures Manual was completed during September, 1980, and presented to a meeting of the existing program directors for their review and comment. The draft was also reviewed by the National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD) and the Florida Drug Abuse Treatment and Education Association (DATE).

All TASC Incentive subgrants have been awarded, and all project sites are fully staffed and operational. Two training workshops were held in October and November for new TASC project staff, with the cooperation and assistance of NASADAD and the National TASC Training Center (NTTC). The workshops were coordinated by DATE Association, with whom the Florida TASC Coordinating Office has signed a contract for provision of technical assistance and training to local TASC projects. In addition, BCJA staff provided a grants management workshop for all fiscal officers from the new Incentives projects.

On-site visits have been made to all new TASC projects by Coordinating Office Staff in order to provide any necessary implementation assistance. Monitoring visits to all new TASC sites have also been completed.

Current statistical reports indicate that there are over 700 active TASC clients in the State. Coordinating Office Staff anticipate no problems in meeting the goals and objectives developed for the program.

## **Florida Network of Victim/Witness Services**

The Florida Network of Victim/Witness Services (FNVWS) was created in November, 1979, with an LEAA award to develop a statewide network in response to the unmet needs of witnesses and victims of crime in Florida. Local program staff across the state realized they have common goals and must share their expertise and plan together for the maximum utilization of scarce resources. The Project is administered by and located in the State Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance, under the Division of Public Safety Planning and Assistance, Department of Community Affairs. Network goals include:

- To advocate on behalf on all victims of crime.
- To support the creation of a cost effective victim/witness management system in Florida's judicial circuits.
- To conduct victim/witness workshops for the purpose of training and sharing information, resources and literature.
- To enhance public awareness of victim/witness needs and characteristics.
- To promote the development of a uniform reporting system on victimization.
- To develop, analyze and support through public education efforts, appropriate local, state and federal legislation for victim/witness services.
- To facilitate quality training of victim/witness program staff and other persons involved in victim/witness related efforts.
- To encourage the participation of citizens in victim/witness programs, especially those citizens who have been victimized.

Specific programmatic objectives for this project include:

- The development of a statewide directory of victim/witness programs.
- Conducting a needs assessment survey.
- Provision of technical assistance.
- Planning for the 1981 Conference in May.

- Planning for Victim Rights Week in April
- Develop a victim/witness plan which includes both the Criminal Justice and Social Service Systems' response to both witnesses and victims of crime.

The BCJA has been actively involved in efforts to meet their goals and objectives in a timely manner. The FNVWS has placed a great deal of effort this year on information dissemination. The Network, in conjunction with the Bureau of Crimes Compensation (BCC) held a series of five (5) regional workshops from October 2-14, 1980, to inform interested participants of the existence and criteria for compensating victims of violent crimes. The workshops were held in Ft. Lauderdale, Pensacola, Tampa, Orlando and Jacksonville, Florida. There was a total of 157 participants representing various agencies, groups and organizations in attendance.

The workshops provided the participants with a thorough working knowledge of the operating procedures of the BCC, emphasizing how interested victim advocates or private citizens could best utilize the system.

## **Crimes Against the Elderly**

The Crimes Against the Elderly Unit of the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance annually prepared an update to Florida's Plan to Reduce Crime Against the Elderly (C&E). This Plan was reviewed and approved by the Crimes Against the Elderly Task Force. It addressed what is considered to be priority areas of concern to the elderly in Florida. The general goals of the Plan are: the prevention of victimization of the elderly and the reduction of their fear of crime.

In addition to these planning activities, the Crimes Against the Elderly Unit coordinates the distribution of discretionary funds to C&E projects

within the state to assist in accomplishing the Plan priorities. The local projects funded through the 1979-80 Crimes Against the Elderly Discretionary Fund are listed in Table 7. The application process for the 1980-81 Crimes Against the Elderly Discretionary Fund will commence in the near future.

The Crimes Against the Elderly staff have developed a clearinghouse of literature which addresses such topic areas as: Crimes Against the Elderly legislation, crime prevention programs, demographic information, general aging information, victimization data, victim/witness programs and other related literature. A complete resource list is available upon request.

The need for accurate victimization data on the elderly is acknowledged by the Crimes Against the Elderly Unit. Unit staff are currently working with the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, and the Federal Bureau of Justice Statistics in an effort to obtain information and/or funding to determine the true incidence of elderly victimization in Florida.

Table 7. CRIME AND THE ELDERLY DISCRETIONARY FUND PROJECTS FOR 1979-80

<u>PROJECT TITLE/AGENCY</u>	<u>PROJECT ACTIVITIES</u>	<u>AWARD AMOUNT</u>
1. <u>Neighborhood Watch Program</u> - Clearwater Police Department	Neighborhood action programs; crime prevention education; distribution of information.	\$ 4,500
2. <u>Clerk of Courts Witness Assistance Program</u> - Collier County	Elderly witness assistance via travel; witness notification; reduction in witness payment period.	\$ 4,500
3. <u>Crime Prevention for the Elderly</u> - Dunedin Police Department	Crime prevention education; lock installation; victim assistance; Neighborhood Watch.	\$ 9,000
4. <u>Security Awareness for the Elderly</u> - City of Gulfport	Lock installation; security surveys; crime prevention education.	\$ 9,500
5. <u>Crime Prevention Public Education Program for Seniors</u> - Jacksonville Sheriff's Office	Lock installation; crime prevention education; train 10 Posse members.	\$19,000
6. <u>Elderly Services Component of the Orange County Victim Advocate Program</u> - Orange County Sheriff's Department	Crime prevention education; victim data collection; develop community resource booklet; train volunteers.	\$19,000
7. <u>Escambia County Elderly Crime Prevention Program</u> - Escambia Council on Aging	Victim counseling; crime prevention education; lock installation; Operation ID.	\$16,000
8. <u>Security Hardware Program</u> - Seminole Indian Tribe	Crime prevention education; installation of audible alarm system and locks; planting of Spanish Bayonet plants.	\$ 9,000

# PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

## **PROGRAM SUMMARIES**

The following provides a brief summary of those BCJA funding programs in which projects ended in 1980. Data is provided on each program's funding level, number of projects, major objectives and accomplishments.

### **Law Enforcement**

PROGRAM TITLE: Planning, Research and Evaluation

OVERVIEW - There were a total of five (5) local projects funded for a total of \$197,525.70. The overall objective of this program is to increase the development, provision and use of objective information/data by law enforcement decision makers to assure the proper determination of future needs and use of available resources in an efficient and effective manner by those decision makers.

ACCOMPLISHMENT - Through the efforts of the Multi-Jurisdictional Law Enforcement Planning Project, four (4) law enforcement agencies from a four-county area, increased their overall effectiveness in combating crime without increasing their manpower by receiving an in-depth analysis/study of their needs. Through the implementation of a nationally recognized program--Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP)--the agencies were able to better utilize their available resources more effectively.

PROGRAM TITLE: Law Enforcement Recruitment, Selection and Training

OVERVIEW - There were eleven (11) local projects funded for a total of \$182,410.13. The overall purpose of this project is to identify and improve

specialized skills of officers and to develop an objective selection and recruitment process.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - Through the efforts of the Law Enforcement Processing Center of Palm Beach County, approximately 576 law enforcement recruits were processed and screened, to provide area law enforcement with the best qualified applicants. With the development of a validated screening mechanism, the program helped to:

- Reduce duplication.
- Reduce related costs.
- Increase number of available and qualified recruits.

PROGRAM TITLE: Forensic Science Services

OVERVIEW - There was one (1) project funded for a total of \$42,000.00. The overall objective of this program is to increase the quality and quantity of physical evidence that is being collected and analyzed in the Statewide Forensic Science Process.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - This project achieved the following:

- Increased clearance and prosecution rate for those cases which utilize Forensic Science services.
- Increased the number of crime scenes processed.
- Reduced the turn-around time for crime scene processing.

PROGRAM TITLE: Law Enforcement Communications

OVERVIEW - There was a total of sixty-two (62) local projects funded for a total of \$814,670.80. The overall objective of this program is to reduce the time required for a citizen to report the occurrence of a crime to a law enforcement agency (reporting interval) and the time required for the law enforcement agency to respond to the reported crime (communication and response interval) for priority calls for service.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - Projects in this program area successfully met their Priority I communications needs as outlined in the State of Florida/Division of Communications-Master Plan 1979.

In addition, with the assistance of \$80,100.00 in LEAA funds, the 911 emergency telephone, logging/recorder system was implemented in 28 counties in Florida.

PROGRAM TITLE: Law Enforcement Management and Administration

OVERVIEW - There was one (1) local project funded for a total of \$53,192.00. The objective of this program is to upgrade management and administrative practices in law enforcement agencies.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - The project funded in this category has been highly successful (submitted as an exemplary project to Washington). In addition, it resulted in:

- A more positive perception of law enforcement responsiveness on the part of the citizens in the areas targeted for action.
- An increase in the awareness/availability of Technical Assistance for local law enforcement agencies.

This project served thirteen (13) counties in the Florida Panhandle. This project makes available to small law enforcement agencies, on an as-needed basis; specialized equipment, services, and training.

PROGRAM TITLE: Specialized Enforcement/Crime Specific

OVERVIEW - There were a total of twenty-three (23) local projects funded for a total of \$504,651.40. The program objective is to reduce the occurrence of specific Part I offenses (burglary, robbery, assault and larceny) and increase the detection and apprehension of major organized crime subjects.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - There is one project that has been highly successful in its endeavors. The Special Tactical Operations Program of West Broward is a special team comprised of participating law enforcement agency members, who investigate and handle only Part I Crime offenses.

This unit has successfully:

- Increased the number of major and minor case files opened.
- Increased the number of major and minor cases which resulted in apprehensions and adjudications.
- An increase in the clearance rates for those Part I offenses targeted for action.
- Increased the interaction between area law enforcement and began cooperative effort in handling cases.

## **Courts**

PROGRAM TITLE: Training and Education

OVERVIEW - There were six (6) local and four (4) state level projects funded for a total of \$311,129. The overall purpose or objective of this program is to provide judicial agencies with a full range of professional and staff training and education to improve skills, the effectiveness of the judicial system and the administration of courts.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - Three local projects in this area were implemented to train public defenders. One hundred fifty-eight certified legal interns and volunteers were trained by one project. Approximately 20% of this number have become new assistant public defenders. In addition, three hundred twenty hours of in-service training were provided in two conferences (The National College of Criminal Defense lawyers and Public Defenders and Trial Practice Institute I).

- Two local projects provided Criminal Justice Information manuals. One criminal justice manual was completed and is utilized to prevent delays in trial action.
- One local level project trained court clerks. Ninety-three clerks and deputy clerks were trained in personnel management.
- One local project was implemented to hire an experienced Prosecutor to train new Assistant State Attorneys and para-legals. Training has been provided and the project is operating satisfactory.
- Three state level projects were implemented in this area. These projects provided training for trial court administrators, circuit judges, court judges and appellate judges. All three projects were evaluated and found successful in accomplishing their goals.

PROGRAM TITLE: Improved Management and Administration

OVERVIEW - There was one (1) local and one (1) state level project funded for a total of \$125,875. The overall purpose of this program is to effectively manage the resources of the judicial system and the processing of cases and individuals through the criminal justice system to improve the systems performance and reduce crime.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- One Public Defender project was implemented in this area. The Public Defender Coordination Office conducts a minimum of four (4) Continuing Legal Education Seminars annually. It also provides training assistance upon request. This project was instrumental in obtaining increased acceptance of the funding formula for the Public Defenders by the Legislature.
- A Court aid project for victims/witnesses has been implemented in this program area.

PROGRAM TITLE: Research, Development, Evaluation, Planning

OVERVIEW - There were two (2) state level projects funded for a total of \$59,871. The overall purpose of this program is to encourage participation of judicial officials in the planning process and promote establishment of expertise in planning, evaluation and research in order to disseminate information to determine needs and utilize resources effectively.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- One project provided considerable assistance and support to the Office of the State Courts Administrator and to the Supreme Court in its role as Chief Administrative body of the judiciary.
- Work is in progress on State Attorneys' and Public Defenders' Workload Measures. This work should be completed by January 1981, and is expected to exceed legislative requirements.

PROGRAM TITLE: Pretrial Release, Screening, Diversion

OVERVIEW - There were three (3) local and one (1) state level projects funded for a total of \$270,127. The overall purpose of this program is to screen individuals out of the criminal justice system, divert them to more appropriate programs of action and release from secure custody the maximum number of individuals eligible for pretrial and pre-sentence release, in order to safeguard the rights of the accused and assure swift punishment of the guilty.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- Three local projects provided alternatives to incarceration. These projects have proven to be beneficial in settling citizen disputes. In addition, these projects have reduced the court caseloads considerably.
- One state level project was implemented in this program area. A replication of the mediator training program has been distributed to and used by approximately 15 local Citizen Dispute Settlement Programs. This project has provided technical assistance and conducted research in the areas of juvenile arbitration, small claims, minor criminal cases and landlord/tenant relations.

PROGRAM TITLE: Specialized Services, Crime Specific, Organized Crime

OVERVIEW - There were five (5) local level projects funded for a total of \$205,538. The overall goal of this program is to develop and implement specially structured and specially targeted organized crime and specific crime control and judicial system projects to combat special crime and judicial system problems.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - A Sex Crime Investigation/Rape Victim Advocacy Project was implemented in this program area. This project worked with 49 new victims of sexual battery in Alachua County from July 1, 1980 - September 30, 1980. Of the 49, 32 were provided initial medical and psychological help in the emergency room of a hospital. Another 17 were served via other settings or were referred through other agencies. Follow-up contact was provided to 45 of the 49 victims.

- One Multiple Offender project was implemented in this area and 282 defendants were identified as alleged multiple offenders. Of the 195 multiple offenders processed, 92% were convicted.

PROGRAM TITLE: Personnel, Interns

OVERVIEW - There were two (2) local level projects funded for a total of \$22,000. The overall purpose of this program is to conserve court resources through the use of law student interns and other professional and paraprofessional resources.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- One local project provided assistance to the office of the Clerk in Union County. One person was hired to assist with filing 450 prison-related cases. Approximately 300 of these filing were felony cases which involve lengthy and complicated processing.
- An internship program for public defenders and investigative interns was implemented in this program area. This project provided interns to handle non-attorney functions resulting in better utilization of staff attorney resources.

PROGRAM TITLE: Adjudicative Process

OVERVIEW - There were one (1) local and two (2) state level projects funded for a total of \$120,662. The overall goal of this program is to process defendants through the judicial system in a timely manner in order to preserve rights and assure swift punishment of the guilty.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- One state level project examined misdemeanor sentencing, plea bargaining and pre-sentence investigation reports, thus completing a comprehensive examination of the sentencing process in Florida.
- One law student internship project was implemented to assist the Attorney General's Office in managing caseloads. This has been successful in attracting law students to practice law in the public sector.
- One local project provided services to 465 clients. This project has helped judges obtain reliable and timely information on both the relative merit of various community programs and the ability of the defendant to benefit from community-based rehabilitation services.

## **Corrections**

PROGRAM TITLE: Pretrial Services

OVERVIEW - There were three (3) local and one (1) state level projects funded for a total of \$175,786. The overall purpose of this program is to divert alleged offenders from unnecessary jail detention while awaiting trial.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - Pretrial Services were implemented in this program area.

- 23,028 preliminary investigations were completed. 17,870 were generated as a result of federal funds.
- 5,431 Background Investigations were completed. 3,683 of these were generated as a result of federal funds.
- Of the 2,597 cases terminating the program this year, 2,279 were recommended for charge dismissal, representing a 88% successful program completion rate.
- 840 misdemeanor cases per month were referred to a local project for consideration. Background Investigations averaged 335 per month. An average of 60 individuals were accepted into the program per month and provided services.

PROGRAM TITLE: Diversionary Services

OVERVIEW - There were ten (10) local and one (1) state level projects funded for a total of \$1,013,809. The overall goal of this program is to divert the convicted offender (both misdemeanor and felon) from incarceration in either

jails or prisons, if it is determined that he/she could be treated in other community-based programs without serious threat to the community.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- The projects in this program area were successful in providing diversion services to approximately 4,500 convicted offenders (both misdemeanor and felon). Twenty-one women received services under a local project. Of the twenty-one women, 6 received their G.E.D., fifteen received certificates of achievement and 20 were employed.
- These projects have impacted the criminal justice system by reducing overcrowding of jails and prisons through alternative approaches to incarceration.

PROGRAM TITLE: Diagnostic/Classification Services

OVERVIEW - There were three (3) local level projects funded for a total of \$163,746. The overall purpose of this program is to improve the classification system at the state level, and to develop effective classification systems (which includes a complete diagnostic work-up at intake, and periodic reevaluation and reclassification of inmates progressing through the system) at the local level. Improved classification techniques should result in more effective programming which should reduce recidivism rates.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- One local project provided Health Screening for inmates. A daily average of 21.8 clients were screened. There were 363 physician consultations. During the most recent quarter, 2,070 clients received services for an average of 22.5 per day.
- One local project provided a diagnostic and classification system for non-sentenced inmates. Overall the project has reduced the number of serious incidents such as rapes, assaults, escapes and other forms of aberrant behavior within the institution.

PROGRAM TITLE: Inmate Rehabilitation Services

OVERVIEW - There were eleven (11) local and two (2) state level projects

funded for a total of \$893,897. The overall purpose of this program is to expand and diversify treatment options available for the placement of new jail or prison inmates and for periodic advancement of those inmates making positive progress through the system.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- The eleven local projects were successful in providing diversified treatment options resulting in positive progress of inmates through the system.
- These projects provided services such as counseling, medical, placement, job development, social, psychological and mental health to approximately 3,500 clients.
- Two state level projects provided counseling and social services in all major Department of Correction's institutions in Florida.

PROGRAM TITLE: Post-Release Services for Offenders

OVERVIEW - There was one (1) local level project funded for a total of \$173,195. The overall purpose of this program is to develop and implement local community service projects designed to augment the institutions' pre-release program.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- One local project provided services to 20 female ex-offenders and children per month in Dade County. The Women Resource Center has been successful in providing post-release services.

PROGRAM TITLE: Correctional Manpower and Staff Development

OVERVIEW - There were one (1) local and one (1) state level projects funded for a total of \$63,066. The overall purpose of this program is to assess the manpower and staff development needs (including training and educational needs) of corrections personnel; then to design and implement projects to fulfill those needs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- Staff Development for correctional staff personnel was implemented in this program area.
- Through June of 1980, the Training Institute graduated its 526th employee, providing 86,924 hours of training.
- Twelve Institutional in-service trainers provided 217,625 training hours to 8,393 staff.
- Five Regional in-service trainers, serving Probation and Parole staff, Community Facilities and Road Prisons, provided 49,227 training hours to 5,383 staff.
- Five management workshops were held for 120 managers for a total of 1,920 training hours. In addition, 3 Train the Trainers Workshops were held for fifteen trainers in the Central Office, for a total of 240 hours.
- One local project provided jail surveillance through the purchase of CCTV equipment. This equipment has assisted correctional officers in the performance of security duties, especially those related to preventing escapes, controlling inmates, and decreasing inmate injuries.

PROGRAM TITLE: Corrections Research/Evaluation and Planning

OVERVIEW - There were one (1) local and two (2) State level projects funded for a total of \$260,294. The overall purpose of this program is to achieve a capability for evaluating the effectiveness of corrections' projects and programs; also, to stimulate significant research related to corrections, concepts, and practices.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- One local County Jail needs assessment was completed under this program area. A copy of the needs assessment for Jackson County, Florida, is on file with the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance.
- One State level project evaluated community alternatives to incarceration. This study is on file in the Office of the Governor.
- Another state level project provides planning, research, statistics and evaluation capabilities for Florida's Department of Corrections.

# Crime Prevention

PROGRAM TITLE: Substance Abuse

OVERVIEW - There was one (1) local project funded for a total of \$72,571.00.

The program objectives are to reduce the incidence of substance abuse and divert persons whose primary problem is substance abuse from the formal Criminal Justice System, by providing alternatives to incarceration; providing treatment services to substance abusers; and providing training and education programs aimed at primary prevention of substance abuse.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- This program provided residential treatment and counseling to an identified group of drug abusers.
- Additionally, it provided education and vocational training and provided family services to families of drug abusers.

PROGRAM TITLE: Public Education and Awareness

OVERVIEW - There were eleven (11) local projects funded for a total of \$265,136.00. The program objective is to foster cooperative relationships between law enforcement agencies and citizen groups to promote crime prevention activities in the local community.

ACCOMPLISHMENT - The Hillsborough County Sheriff's Department/Sheriff's Crime Awareness Team (SCAT) was especially effective:

- Improved concept of local law enforcement agencies by general members of public who are affected by crime prevention programs, and increased willingness to cooperate with local law enforcement.
- During the reporting period, a large increase in population occurred in the target area (zone 52). Since the inception of the "SCAT" program, burglaries have decreased countywide by 26.6%. The Team made 74 presentations on crime prevention in the area of burglary.
- Most of the intended 600 Crime Prevention presentations to groups, organizations and businesses on burglary, sexual assault, shoplifting, armed robbery, and crimes against senior citizens have been made.

Alternative Education Project resulted in the development of a manual entitled "Alternative Education: Planning and Implementing Successful Programs." This manual was distributed to every school district in Florida and has been used extensively for implementing successful programs which are funded through the Department of Education.

- Locally funded projects increased the coordination and utilization of services provided to youth who are having problems.
- Local projects have also conducted needs assessments of youth in particular geographic areas and supported the development of needed programs and services for youth.

PROGRAM TITLE: Diversion

OVERVIEW - There were twenty-seven (27) local and three (3) state level projects funded in this program for a total of \$1,184,500. The overall goal or objective of this program is to reduce the number of youth who are processed, unnecessarily, into the formal juvenile justice system.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- This program provided services to over 2,500 youth who were likely to be processed into the formal juvenile justice system.
- Projects provided alternative services to youth and as a result, diverted approximately 75%, or 1,875 from entering the formal justice system.
- Runaway and crisis shelter programs provided food and shelter for approximately 500 youth and arranged for 400 youth to be returned to their families or other approved placements.

PROJECT TITLE: Law Enforcement Services to Juveniles

OVERVIEW - There were sixteen (16) local projects funded for a total of \$489,000. Of the recipients of these funds, 15 were law enforcement agencies. The overall goal or objective of this program is to provide effective law enforcement services most appropriately designed to meet the special needs of juveniles with regard to the handling of delinquency complaints;

- In-service training programs to members of the Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office have been conducted on the above mentioned categories (including Security Surveys).

## **Juvenile Justice**

PROGRAM TITLE: Education and In-School Vocational Training

OVERVIEW - There were ten (10) local and two (2) state level projects funded for a total of \$311,788. The overall purpose or objective of this program is to increase ways to prevent juvenile delinquency through intervention in the schools, by increasing educational and vocational services to youth, and by preventing unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS- The individual projects in this program area were aimed at children who were experiencing difficulty in school.

- The program provided services to over 1,100 youth.
- Provided an alternative to out of school, off campus suspension for over 200 youth.
- Provided curriculum instruction on law and legal principles for over 500 youth.

PROGRAM TITLE: Service Delivery Coordination

OVERVIEW - There were nine (9) local and three (3) state level projects funded for a total of \$481,866. The overall goal is to improve the delivery of services to children and youth at the state and local levels and to achieve greater coordination among service providers. In addition, the program is intended to increase citizen participation and cooperation in supporting local and state service delivery to youth and in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention efforts.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS - A major accomplishment of the Department of Education's

the education of youth regarding law enforcement functions or operations; and the provision of preventive and diversionary services to youth.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- Over 3,000 youth received information in their schools on the role of law enforcement, the legal rights of youth and the criminal justice process through lectures given by law enforcement personnel.
- Over 500 youth were identified as having committed a delinquent offense.
- At least 350 youth were provided counseling, were warned and dismissed without formal processing through the juvenile justice system and did not commit other delinquent acts.

PROGRAM TITLE: Services for Adjudicated Delinquents

OVERVIEW - There were ten (10) local and five (5) state projects funded in this program for over \$2,635,000. The overall goal or objective of this program is to provide the most cost-effective residential and non-residential treatment services possible to juveniles adjudicated as delinquent, in a manner which avoids negative stigmatization of such youth to the maximum extent possible, while assuring the protection of the general community from harm by such offenders.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- The Short Term Offender Project (STOP) implemented by the Department of HRS in two districts provided a work program for 150 committed youth. The average length of stay for these youth was less than 3 months and for those successfully completing the program, 80% will not be recommitted to DHRS.
- Other residential treatment programs served over 500 youth and will prevent an average of 70% of the youth from being recommitted for at least 12 months after being released.
- Other non-residential programs served over 230 youth and will prevent an average of 80% of the youth from being recommitted for at least 12 months after being released.

PROGRAM TITLE: Planning, Research and Evaluation

OVERVIEW - There were thirteen (13) local and one (1) state projects funded in this program area for a total of \$264,400. The overall goal or objective of this program is to increase the availability of adequate information on which to base planning decisions regarding the effective allocation of resources for services to youth; to increase research efforts into the causes of dependency and delinquency and to increase evaluation efforts, in order to provide objective data about program effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS-

- Eleven local and one state project provided regional and metropolitan planning units with funding necessary to develop funding priorities and project selection. Advisory Committees of individuals knowledgeable in the area of delinquency selected projects to receive funds to increase the capacity of the juvenile justice system.

PROGRAM TITLE: Prevention

OVERVIEW - There were eighteen (18) local projects funded in this program area for a total of \$328,000. The overall goal or objective of this program is to develop and implement new approaches, techniques, and methods to prevent juvenile delinquency through improving the abilities of agencies and organizations to implement programs which increase or expand social, cultural, recreational and health services to youth, and which prevent opportunities for delinquency to occur.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- Over 900 youth who were experiencing behavior problems received services to help them deal in a positive way with these problems.
- Of those youth receiving services, at least 80% did not go on to commit delinquent acts and enter the juvenile justice system.

## **Criminal Justice System**

PROGRAM TITLE: Criminal Justice Information Systems

OVERVIEW - Funded \$1,067,257 to sixteen (16) projects. The overall purpose (goal) of the program is to improve the criminal justice system by providing the mechanism to collect, analyze, and manage information for optimum utilization within the system and to provide timely data for policy and decision makers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS- The on-going objective for the Florida Criminal Justice Information System "is to implement information systems within this program consistent with the" State Master Plan and the Master Plan for the appropriate jurisdiction (County, Judicial Circuit, State Department, etc.).

During 1980, this process has continued as equipment, and/or software have been acquired to implement, upgrade and expand the various systems. LEAA funds have been used in these state-wide systems also.

Some of the results of this system improvement are the efficient generation of:

- Dispatch information.
- Command and control information.
- UCR information.
- Disposition information.
- Information for analysis of crime.

PROGRAM TITLE: Research, Planning and Evaluation

OVERVIEW - This program area funded seven (7) local projects and three (3)

state agency projects for a program total of \$429,367. The objective of this program is to satisfy the data needs of decision makers and/or providing coordinative mechanisms between criminal justice agencies.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS -

- This program provided funding to continue a contractual evaluation capability within the BCJA.
- Three local evaluation units; in Jacksonville, Hillsborough County, and West Florida Regional Planning Council; were supported by funds from this program area.
- A Criminal Justice Coordinating Council was implemented in Dade County.
- Funding was provided to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to expand the type of victimization data that is reported in Uniform Crime Reports.

## SUMMARY

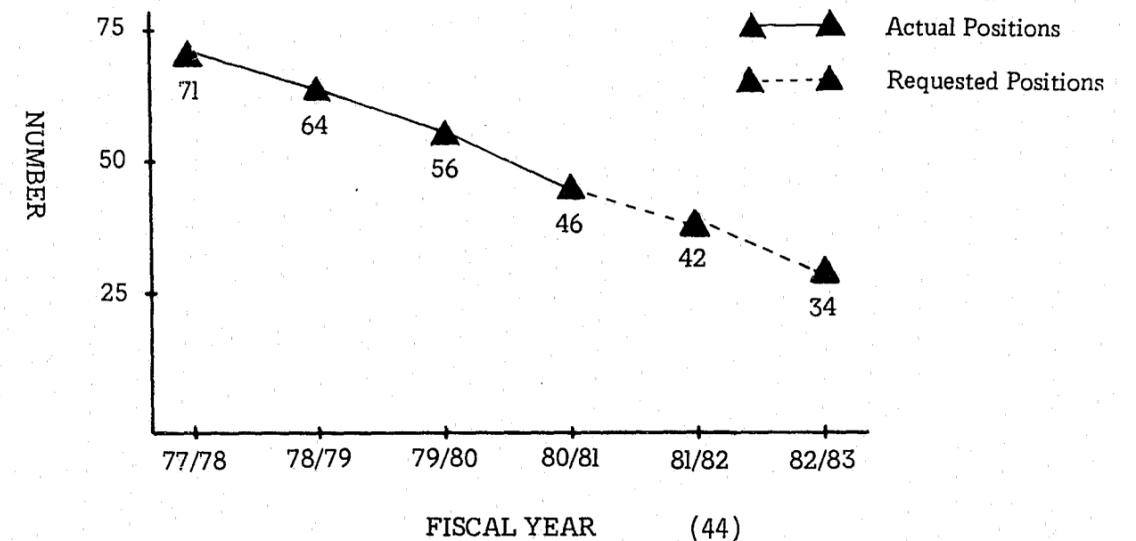
The Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance (BCJA) made several operational adjustments as a result of current needs in Florida's Criminal Justice System and funding cutbacks at the Federal level. The net result of these adjustments has been the BCJA's increased involvement in areas that are separate from Federal program planning and administrative functions. The following is a summary of the most important changes that occurred during 1980:

(1)

### Federal Funding Cutbacks

Federal Block grant (Part C) funds for Florida decreased from \$10,160,800 in FY '79 to \$6,349,000 in FY '80 and are expected to be totally eliminated in FY '81. A corresponding reduction in Part B planning funds from \$1,683,000 in FY '79 to \$914,000 in FY '80 to a supplemental allocation of \$623,940 in FY '81, has also taken place. These reductions have resulted in the elimination of most Criminal Justice personnel at the Regional Planning Councils (RPC's). Most Metropolitan Planning Units (MPU's) have also experienced reductions in personnel. Likewise, the BCJA's authorized level of personnel has been decreasing steadily during the past four years as can be seen in the following figure:

Figure 4. AUTHORIZED CAREER SERVICE POSITIONS



Despite these reductions in personnel, the BCJA has maintained a considerable workload in the grant administration/planning areas. This is due to the fact that: 1) the BCJA has had to assume many of the responsibilities previously handled by local planning units; 2) the Bureau has had to develop State guidelines to implement the JSIA. The planning process was carried through the prioritization of problem statements phase; and 3) the grant management workload has remained relatively high. A total of 550 active grants were being administered by the BCJA in December of 1980. The reduction in grant management workload, that will eventually result from the federal funding cuts, has not yet happened. Due to the multi-year nature of federal funding, a significant reduction in grant management workload is not expected for another 6-12 months.

(2) AD HOC RESPONSE TO PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

The BCJA has developed a flexible, Ad Hoc approach to focus staff resources on critical short-term problems. For example, the BCJA has been responsible for developing emergency dispatcher training standards and an on-going training program for Florida. Likewise the BCJA has assumed responsibility for a special Jail Study which will focus on the overcrowding problem and ways to reduce jail populations. An Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP) technology transfer effort was also initiated in 1980 to expand the ICAP concept to additional law enforcement agencies in Florida.

(3) POLICY/ISSUE ANALYSIS

The BCJA has also become more heavily involved in Policy and Issue Analysis activities. Approximately 25 separate Policy/Issue papers have been completed by the BCJA during the past 12 months. This activity has

increased as a result of a need on the part of Florida Criminal Justice decision-makers for increased information regarding policy, structural and funding alternatives.

(4) PROGRAM SUPPORT AND COORDINATION

Another function which was expanded during the reporting period was in the area of program support and coordination. The Bureau continued existing efforts in the Victim/Witness and Crimes Against the Elderly areas. The activities associated with the Network of Victim/Witness Services actually expanded as a result of increased training and planning responsibilities. In 1980, the BCJA also assumed responsibility for coordinating Florida's Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes (TASC) Program. The TASC Coordination Office is housed as a separate program which reports directly to the Bureau Chief's Office. The BCJA has also assumed responsibility for evaluating the impact of the TASC program in Florida. This evaluation effort is the responsibility of the BCJA's Evaluation Section.

As can be seen from this description of the BCJA's activities, 1980 represents a year of increased involvement in non-Federal grant administration areas. The decrease in Federally mandated responsibilities enabled this Bureau to become more heavily involved in: Technical Assistance; Policy and Issue Analysis; Evaluation; Training; Program Development, Support and Coordination. The BCJA has expanded its scope and assumed more of a systems perspective while maintaining an adequate level of resources to effectively handle grant administration duties. This emphasis on flexibility has increased the likelihood that the BCJA will be responsive to Florida's Criminal Justice needs. The trend during the past year indicates the BCJA is striving to develop a professional capability that can respond quickly to various problems/needs within Florida's Criminal Justice System.

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This public document was promulgated by the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance (BCJA) at a cost of \$800.00 or \$2.66 per copy, for distribution to state and local officials and the general public to inform them of the activities of the BCJA during calendar year 1980.

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**END**