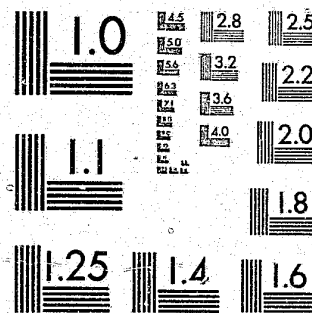


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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

7/31/85

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

ANNUAL REPORT

1980

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
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ACQUISITIONS

JANUARY, 1981

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5416

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Charles Thone - Governor
Norman Krivosha - Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
Paul L. Douglas - Chairman, Attorney General
Col. Elmer Kohmetscher - Superintendent, Nebraska State Patrol
Jerry J. Bolin - Director, Correctional Services
Richard R. Andersen - Vice-Chairman, Chief of Police, Omaha
Dean Leitner - Chief of Police, Lincoln
William B. Rist - District Court Judge, Beatrice
John Rohnert - Dawson County Sheriff
Patrick Kelly - Sarpy County Attorney
John M. Paris - General Public, Dawes County
W. W. Nuernberger - Juvenile Court Judge, Lincoln
Mrs. Irene Abernethy - Hall County Supervisor, Grand Island
Ross Di Mauro - Assistant Chief of Police, Bellevue
Joseph C. Steele - State Court Administrator
Mrs. Clifford Jorgensen - Nebraska Committee on Children and Youth
Gaylon L. Kuchel - Professor, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Jeffrey H. Jacobsen - Buffalo County Public Defender
Shirley J. Kuhle - Nebraska Task Force on Domestic Violence
Dale L. Shaffer - Mayor, Falls City

POLICE STANDARDS ADVISORY COUNCIL

James D. Brenneman - Chief of Police, Norfolk
Allen Curtis - Assistant Chief of Police, Lincoln
Floyd Stahr - Deuel County Sheriff
Robert Stahlecker - Chief of Police, O'Neill
Lt. Col. John Buist - Lincoln State Patrol
Harlan C. Phillips - Federal Bureau of Investigation, Omaha

COUNTY ATTORNEY STANDARDS ADVISORY COUNCIL

Robert H. Sindt - Buffalo County Attorney
Samuel Cooper - Douglas County Deputy Attorney
Mark J. Behm - Cedar County Attorney
Jan Gauger - Lancaster County Commissioner
Ron Lahners - Lancaster County Attorney
Richard Harnsberger - Professor, University of Nebraska Law School
Jack Stuckey - Dawson County Commissioner

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Harris R. Owens

DIRECTOR, LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

Garold M. Miller

THE NEBRASKA CRIME COMMISSION

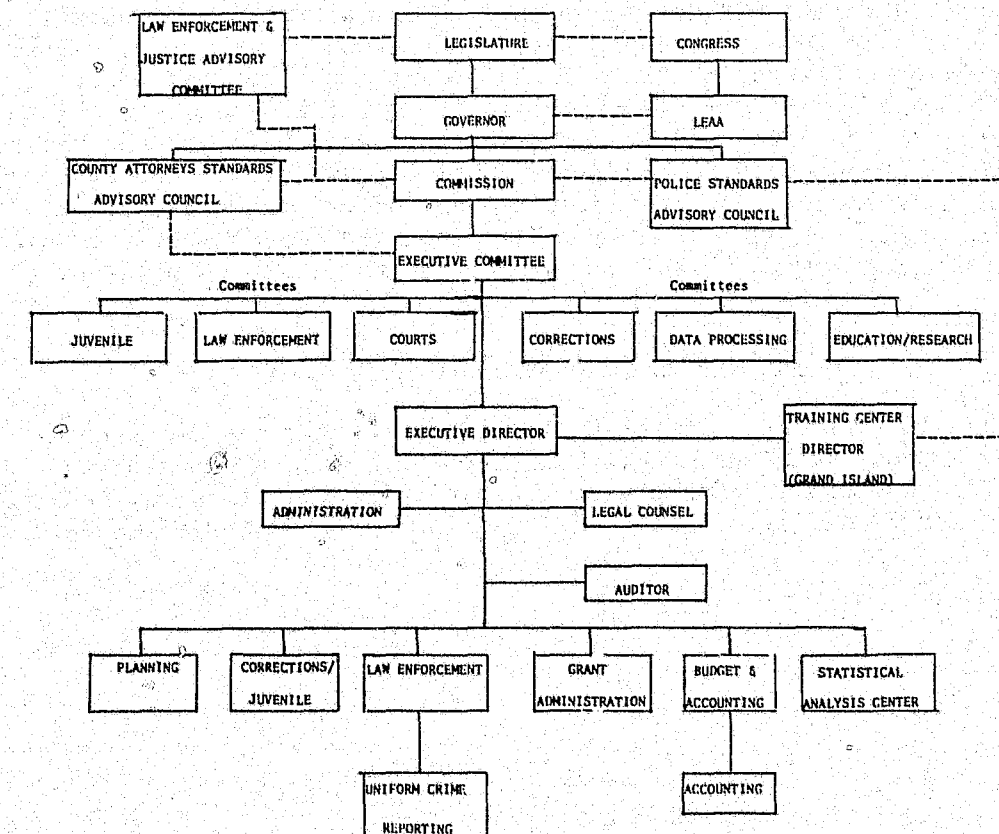
In 1967 the Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice was created by Executive Order. The Commission was established by statute in 1969 and has come to be known as the Nebraska Crime Commission.

The Commission was originally established as a state planning agency for criminal justice in response to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The Commission developed and maintains a comprehensive plan and has administered funds from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Since 1969, over \$40 million has been administered by the Commission for criminal justice improvement projects and planning.

Other responsibilities have been assigned to the Commission during its existence such as Uniform Crime Reporting, administration of the Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center, administration of the state criminal records act, administration of the state county attorneys continuing education program, and other programs discussed later in this report.

Currently the Commission employs 13 staff members located at the Lincoln office and 16 staff members at the Law Enforcement Training Center in Grand Island. An organizational chart is presented below:

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice



COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Although the Commission is a relatively small agency, its responsibilities are quite varied. This section describes both long term Commission responsibilities as well as those newly assigned. The functions describe the Commission's conversion from a mission of distributing federal funds to that of a service and regulatory agency.

RESEARCH

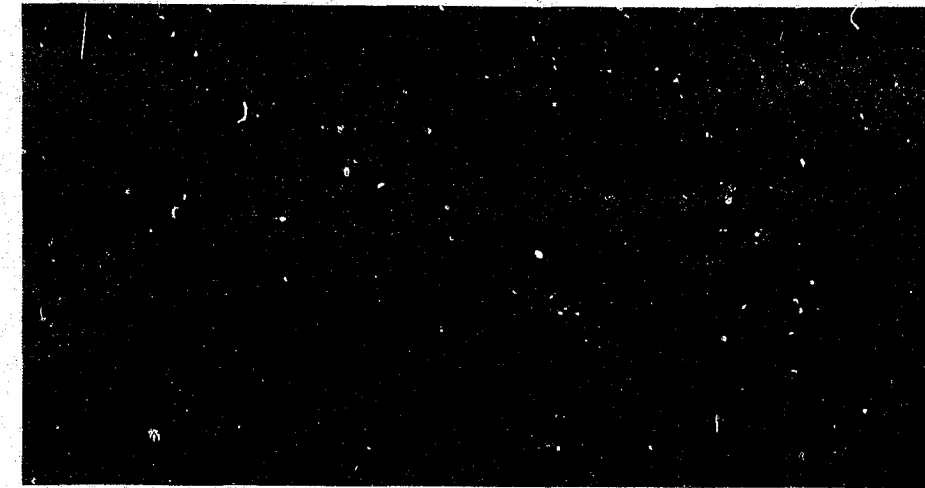
In 1980, The Commission's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) published several reports dealing with crime and criminal justice statistics listed below:

1. A victimization survey summarizing offenses and victim characteristics for Nebraska. (NASIS 1979)
2. A trend summary of Uniform Crime Report data for Nebraska from 1971-1979.
3. A juvenile court report describing court activity involving juveniles in Nebraska.

Also during 1980, the SAC prepared the data and statistical portion of the statewide crime analysis for 1980 for the state criminal justice plan. It also developed and implemented computer-assisted means of accessing and tabulating summarized Uniform Crime Report (UCR) information from the past nine years, detailed UCR data from 1977 to the present, and juvenile court report data from 1976 to the present. SAC responded to numerous information requests from citizens, public officials, and organizations concerning crime statistics and a wide variety of criminal justice information. Also they began work on and developed a successful application for a cooperative agreement program with the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics. The agreement is to develop and enhance computer-assisted means of criminal justice data collection and analysis. In addition, SAC implemented a method of providing quarterly statistical reports of juvenile cases to the three separate juvenile courts in Nebraska.

NEBRASKA LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

TRAINING - During 1980 the Center conducted six basic law enforcement training schools totaling 192 law enforcement officers. During that period, the Center also provided supervisory training for 84 officers, management training for 70 officers, and basic training for 72 reserve law enforcement officers.



NEW FACILITY - On November 24, 1980, Governor Charles Thone formally dedicated the new Nebraska Law Enforcement Training Center facility in Grand Island.

The new Center reflects the unique needs of a comprehensive law enforcement training program. Some of the facility's features are listed below:

Educational:

- Two theater style classrooms
- One large classroom (can be partitioned)
- Centralized audio visual projection area
- Laboratory, seminar room, criminal investigation room, library

Training:

- Gymnasium for arrest, search, and defense techniques
- Driving range for driving, vehicle stops, and accident investigation
- Training tank for water safety and drowning victim search and recovery
- Indoor and outdoor firing ranges for firearms training and qualification

Dormitory-Dining:

- Dormitory space available for 100 people (50 rooms)
- Three student lounges
- Laundry and vending areas
- Complete kitchen facilities
- Dining area for 100 people

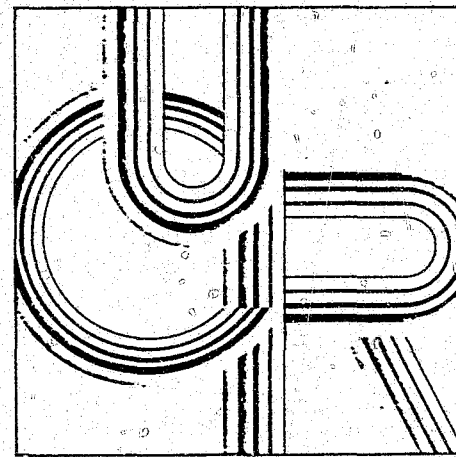
The main facility includes over 66,000 square feet and was completed at a construction cost of \$2.93 million (approximately \$40 per sq. ft.).

SECURITY AND PRIVACY OF CRIMINAL RECORDS

During 1980, Commission staff conducted sixteen criminal records audits in law enforcement agencies, courts, county attorneys' offices, and state agencies. The audits included reviews of record keeping procedures, completeness and accuracy of criminal history records, and handling of arrest and disposition reports. Commission staff also participated in eight State Patrol regional workshops for law enforcement agencies to explain requirements of the Nebraska Security, Privacy, and Dissemination of Criminal History Information Act.

CRIME IN NEBRASKA

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS — 1979



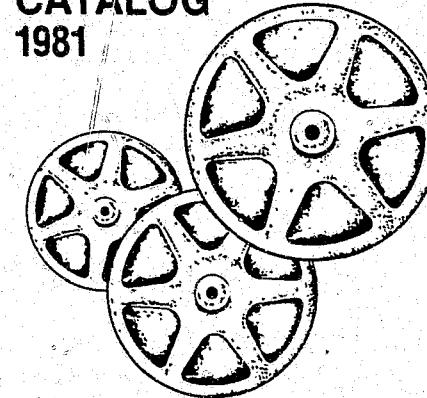
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING

The end of 1980 marked ten years of operation for the Nebraska UCR Program. The participation rate during 1980 was 83% of 203 agencies. Six training sessions were held in Scottsbluff, Beatrice, Hastings, Omaha, North Platte and Norfolk. 49 agencies were represented at the training sessions.

Arson officially became an index offense as a result of a congressional mandate. The arson statistics are being collected through the State Fire Marshal's Office.

In October, a study was initiated concerning assaults on law enforcement officers in Nebraska.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE FILM LIBRARY CATALOG 1981



BETTER LAW ENFORCEMENT
THROUGH BETTER TRAINING

NEBRASKA CRIMINAL JUSTICE FILM LIBRARY

The Nebraska Criminal Justice Film Library had been administered by the Lincoln City Library since 1971 through grants provided by the Commission. With the absence of Commission funds, the City Library was unable to continue handling the film service. The film library was transferred to the Commission, which is responsible for the training and education of the state's law enforcement personnel. The Commission plans to use the film library to encourage more in-service training for agencies of all sizes.

Approximately 600 films and related equipment were transferred to the Commission on September 2, 1980. Usage of films are free to criminal justice agencies. Non-criminal justice government agencies, colleges, universities, and other groups or individuals may use the films for a fee of \$15 per loan.

Approximately 200 criminal justice agencies regularly use the film library for training, crime prevention programs, and community relations. During October of 1980, there were 342 loans from the library. Circulation is expected to increase to 5,000 loans per year. An updated catalog has been released.

COUNTY ATTORNEY STANDARDS ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Council was created by LB 790 during the 1980 legislative session to advise the Commission on development of curriculum for mandatory continuing education of county attorneys and their deputies. Pursuant to the passage of the law, the Council was formed in July, 1980 and guidelines for meeting the continuing education requirements were adopted by the Commission in December, 1980.

SHERIFF'S CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Legislature passed LB 628 during the 1980 session, which assigned the Commission responsibility for approval of 20 hours of mandatory continuing education of sheriffs each year. The education is required each year following the first year of each sheriff's term of office.

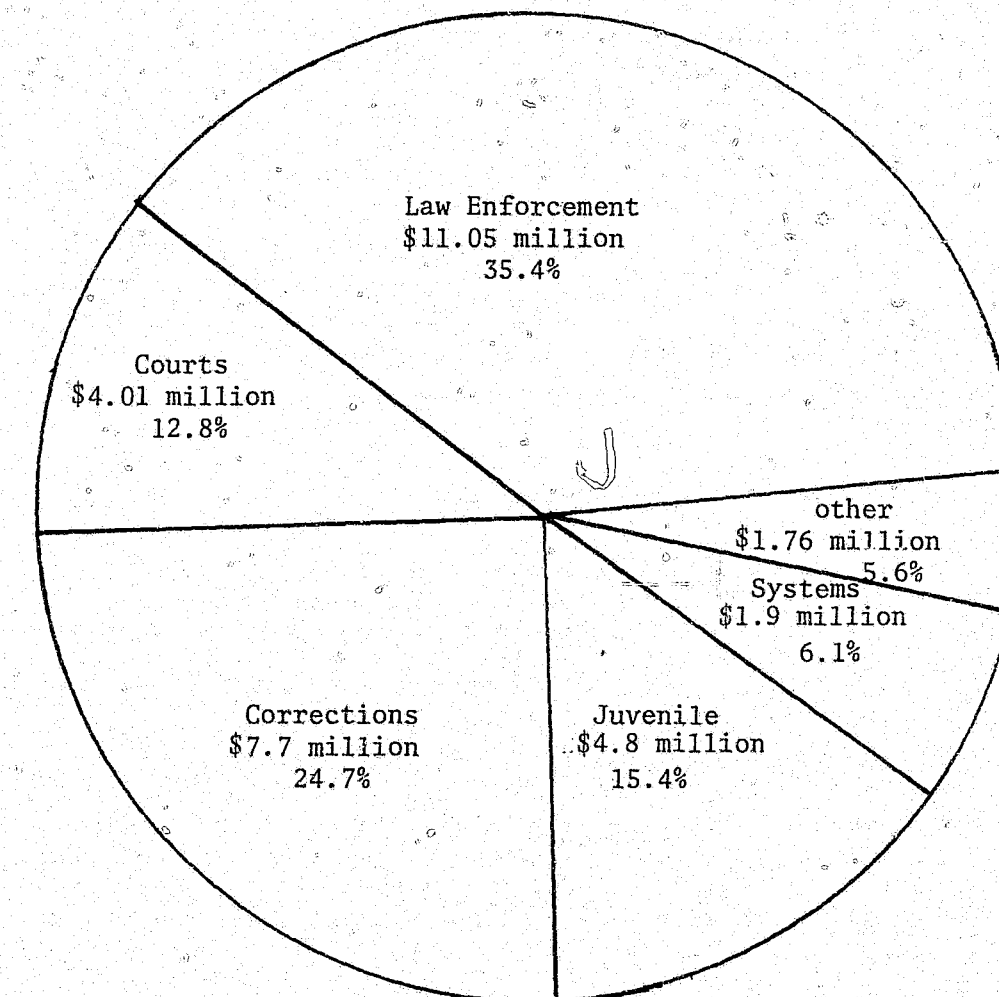
In response to the requirement, the Commission adopted procedures through which 20 hours of classes will be designed and offered by the Law Enforcement Training Center each year. A process was also established to allow certification of courses taken by sheriffs from other sources.

AID TO LAW ENFORCEMENT ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS

During the 1980 session, the Legislature appropriated \$80,000 to aid law enforcement agencies located on Indian reservations that had not retroceded from state jurisdiction. The funds were added to the Commission's budget with instructions that awards be made to the agencies. In accordance with the legislative action, the Commission awarded the Village of Santee \$40,275 and the Village of Winnebago \$39,535. Both awards were to support police departments.

FEDERAL FUNDING

1969 - 1980
Total - \$31.22 Million
action funds*

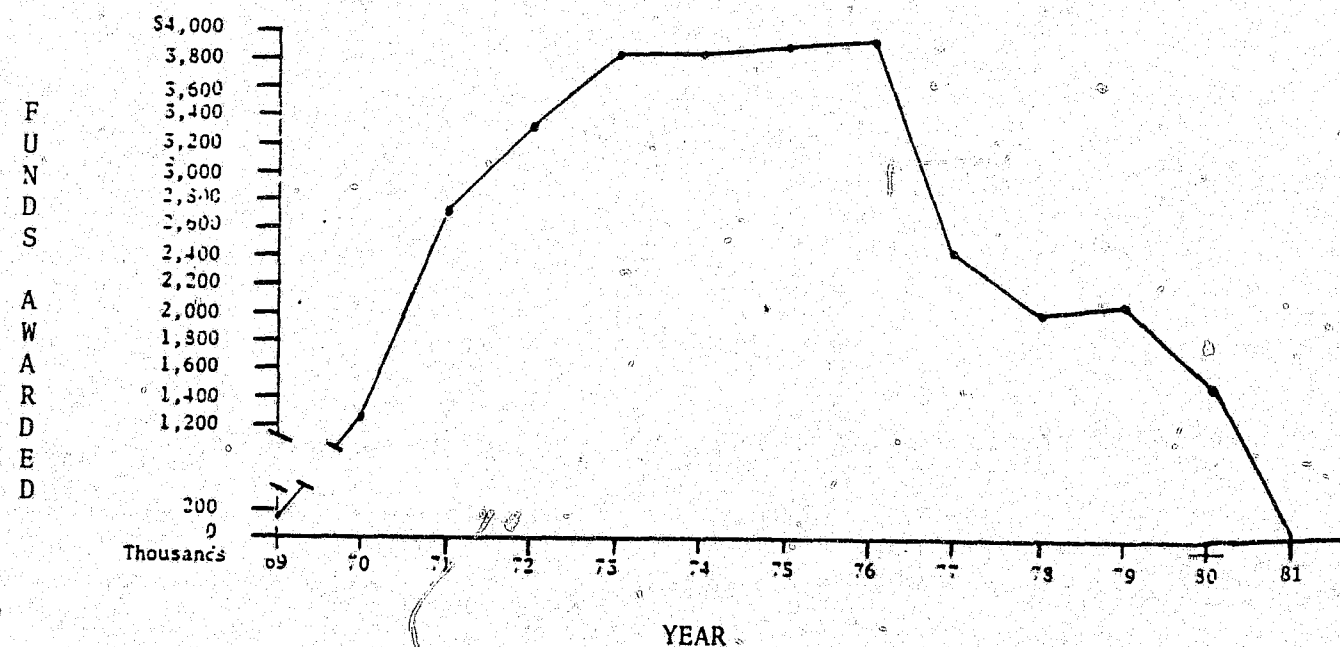


* Does not include funds used for planning or federal discretionary grants

FUND DISTRIBUTION 1969-1980

Federal Funding by Component	Dollar Amount in Millions			
	Total	%	State	Local
Law Enforcement	\$11.0	35.4	\$ 2.4	\$ 8.6
Courts	4.0	12.8	1.7	2.3
Corrections	7.7	24.7	5.0	2.7
Juvenile	4.8	15.4	1.8	3.0
Systems	1.9	6.1	.7	1.2
Other	1.8	5.6	1.0	.8
Total	\$31.2	100.0	\$12.6	\$18.6
Discretionary Funding (In millions)	\$10.4		\$ 1.7	\$ 8.7
Planning (In millions)	\$ 4.8		\$ 2.9	\$ 1.9

LEAA ACTION FUNDS AWARDED TO NEBRASKA 1969-1981



GRANTS AWARDED October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980 () = Number of Grants

	Local	State	Total	% of Total
Law Enforcement	\$ 366,538.40 (37)	\$184,319.40 (11)	\$ 550,857.80	30.00%
Courts	146,845.46 (19)	69,758.50 (5)	216,603.96	11.65%
Corrections	238,853.43 (10)	271,792.43 (9)	508,645.86	27.74%
Juveniles	250,758.43 (10)	116,056.24 (8)	366,814.67	20.00%
Systems	58,135.12 (2)	69,394.50 (5)	127,529.62	7.00%
Other	40,000.00 (1)	26,250.00 (1)	66,250.00	3.60%
Total	\$1,099,130.84	\$737,571.07	\$1,836,701.91	99.99%

JUVENILE JUSTICE

All juvenile funds were applied to the continuation of previously funded projects. The unexpected withdrawal of federal funding from three projects caused the Commission to consider assistance to the affected projects. The decision was to assist to the extent possible. As a result, some worthwhile projects were not funded. The projects referred to above were the Lancaster County Emergency Shelter program, the Women in Community Service Residential Treatment Shelter in Lincoln, and the Sarpy County Youth Emergency Services Shelter in Sarpy County. Continuation funding was provided to the Department of Correctional Services Juvenile Aftercare Residence. Other projects that were continued were the Department of Public Welfare Community Services to Status Offenders Program (Hastings, Grand Island, and North Platte), Eastside Human Resources Center (Grand Island), Chadron State College Juvenile Justice Training Institute, the Saunders County Youth Service System, and the Kearney School Resources Officer Program.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

During the fiscal year several projects were funded to continue improvements in Nebraska's law enforcement system.

Support was provided to continue implementation of countywide law enforcement service in Merrick, Custer, Nance, and Dawson Counties. Projects to consolidate interagency radio communications were funded in Alliance and Lincoln.

The Nebraska State Patrol Crime Lab received over \$60,000 to upgrade statewide services. Equipment to conduct X-ray and advanced microscopic examinations of evidence was acquired for the lab.

The Commission provided funds to assist the State Fire Marshal in purchasing two vans to serve as on-site arson evidence collection vehicles.

Grant funds were awarded to the Lincoln Police Department to develop an extensive "career ladder" for officers at various levels of the organization.

The Commission provided both funding and staff support for the display presented at the State Fair by the Nebraska Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association and the Police Officers Association of Nebraska. Information on crime prevention and criminal justice was distributed to nearly 15,000 people during the fair.

Law enforcement training was also supported by the Commission. During the fiscal year over \$40,000 was awarded to many agencies throughout the State to allow advanced and specialized training for officers.

SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

Development of computerized criminal justice information systems continued during the fiscal year. Funds were awarded to complete the Department of Correctional Services' Corrections Tracking System; assist in implementing the Supreme Courts disposition reporting process; and, continue development of the Lincoln and Lancaster County Criminal Justice Information System.

COURTS

Commission funding played a role in improving prosecution, defense, and adjudication in Nebraska.

The Supreme Court's Appellate Case Settlement Project received support to continue work on reducing the volume of appeals heard by the court.

During the summer of 1980, eight county attorneys sponsored interns from the University of Nebraska and Creighton University law schools. The project, designed to expose law students to prosecution and assist county attorneys was funded by the Commission and operated in conjunction with the Nebraska County Attorneys Association.

Funding was made available for training of county attorneys, public defenders, district and county judges, and probation officers during the fiscal year also.

CORRECTIONS

Maintaining programs at the Department of Correctional Services was the primary focus of corrections funding. Two of the grants provided for staffing of the Diagnostic and Evaluation Center and the Lincoln Correctional Facility. The Research and Development program was maintained. Other grants to the Department provided for continuation of the Truck/Bus Driver Training Program at the Nebraska Center for Women and for the specialized training program.

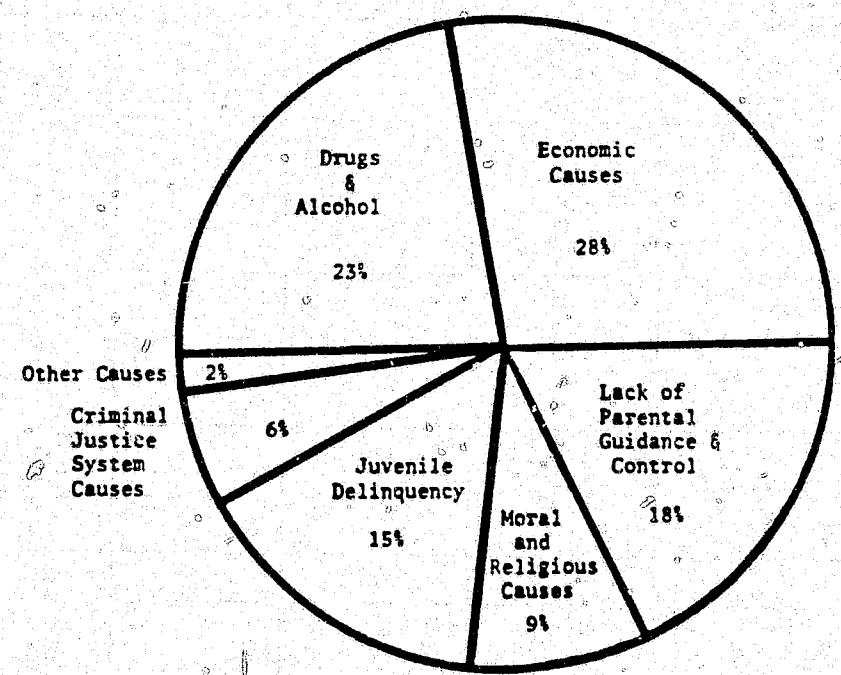
The City of Lincoln, as operator of the jail for the city and Lancaster County, was awarded grants to renovate space for the Intake Service Center and service areas within the jail, and to implement a work-release program in cooperation with the State Department of Correctional Services.

The remaining corrections funds were awarded to Keith County for staffing the Keith County Jail, Norfolk for a free detection system in the jail area, and to the Commission to provide training to nine persons in "Body Chemistry and Offender Behavior".

NEBRASKA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS

Source: Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey- 1980

WHAT DO YOU FEEL IS THE MAJOR CAUSE OF CRIME IN YOUR COMMUNITY?



CRIME IN NEBRASKA - 1979

Source: Nebraska Uniform Crime Reports 1979

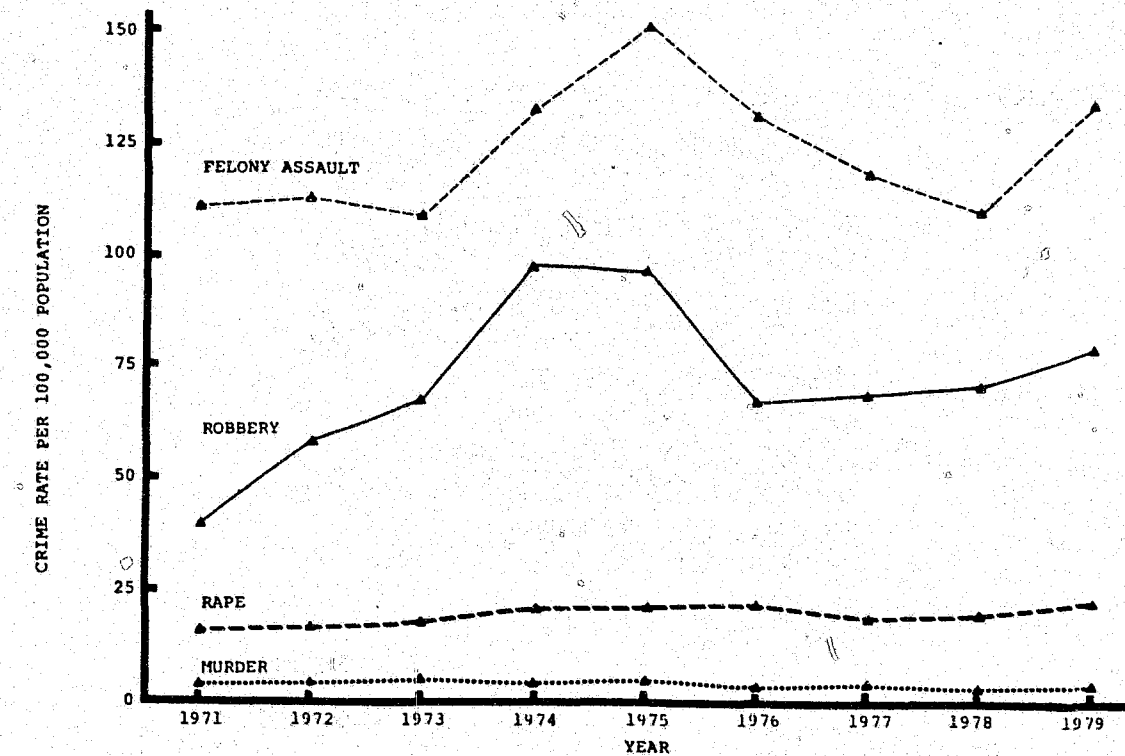
Index Offenses, 1979

Index Offense	Number of Index Offenses	Rate Per 1,000 Population ¹	Percent Distribution	Percent Cleared
Murder, Manslaughter	64	.04	.1	85.9
Forcible Rape	333	.2	.5	63.1
Rape by Force	235			66.8
Attempt to Rape	98			54.1
Robbery	1,155	.7	1.9	35.9
Firearm	520			35.2
Knife or Cutting Instrument	132			31.8
Other Dangerous Weapon	53			43.4
Strong Arm — No Weapon	450			37.1
Felony Assault	1,962	1.2	3.2	72.6
Firearm	519			72.3
Knife or Cutting Instrument	412			76.5
Other Dangerous Weapon	459			70.4
Hands, Fists, Feet, Etc.	572			71.9
Burglary	12,566	8.0	20.3	16.5
Forcible Entry	9,369			17.8
Unlawful Entry — No Force	2,566			13.4
Attempted Forcible Entry	631			9.0
Larceny-Theft	41,625	26.4	67.2	20.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,259	2.7	6.9	24.3
Autos	2,507			29.2
Trucks and Buses	866			19.5
Other Vehicles	886			15.5
Total	61,964	39.4	100.0	22.0

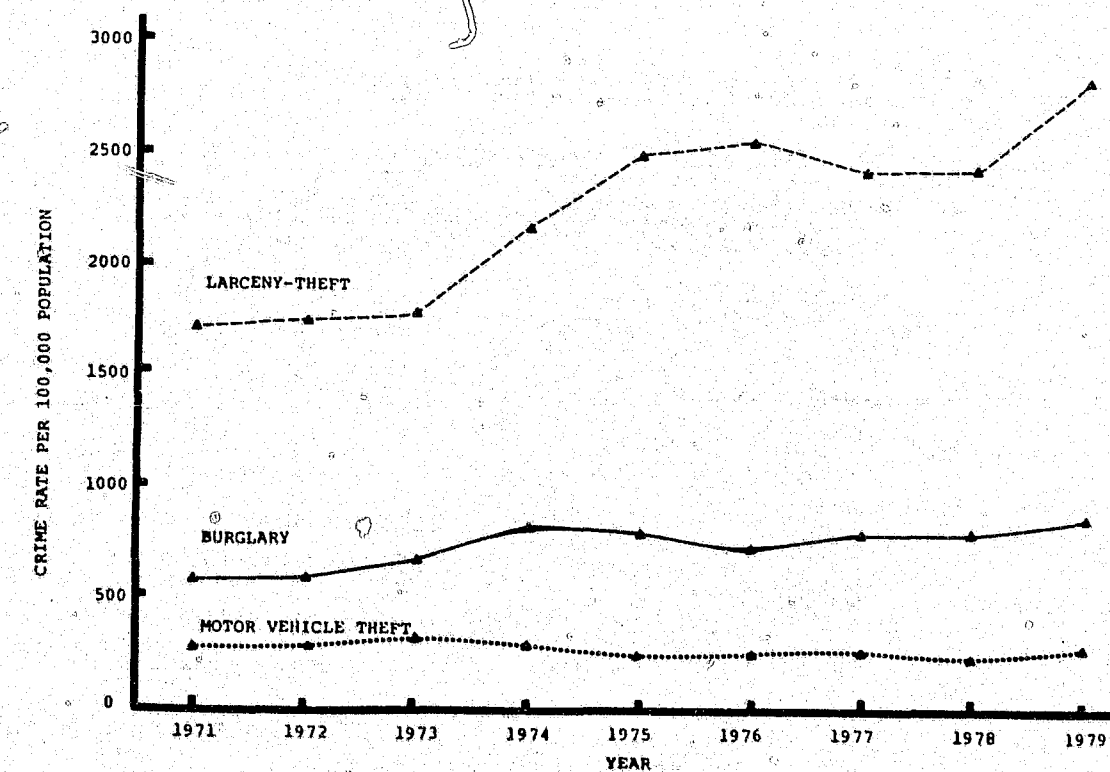
¹1979 Estimate of Population 1,574,000

TRENDS IN CRIME

MURDER, RAPE, ROBBERY, & FELONY ASSAULT CRIME RATES BY YEAR



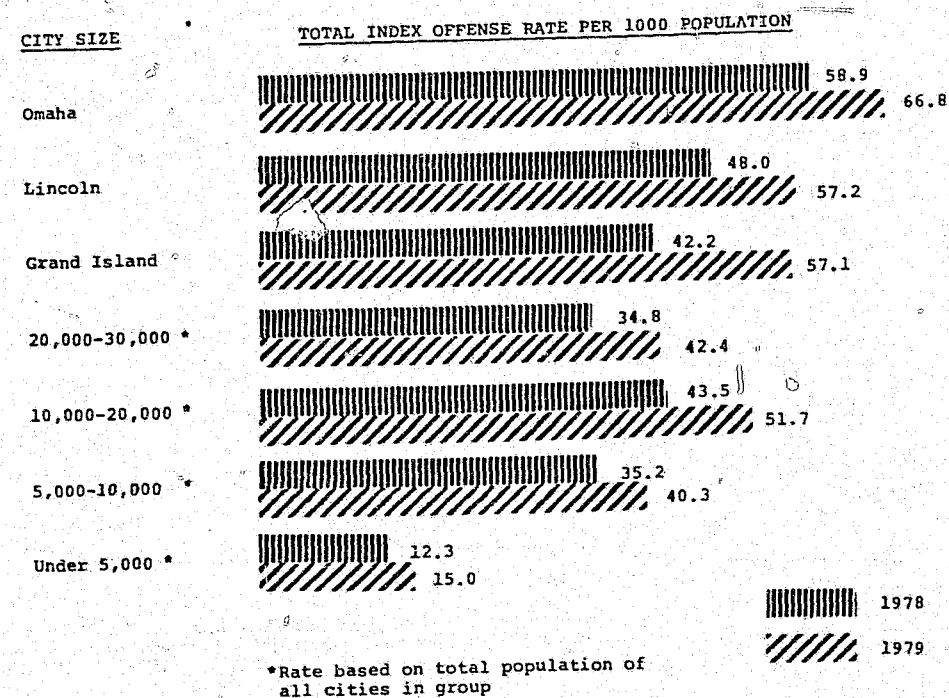
BURGLARY, LARCENY-THEFT, & MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT CRIME RATES BY YEAR



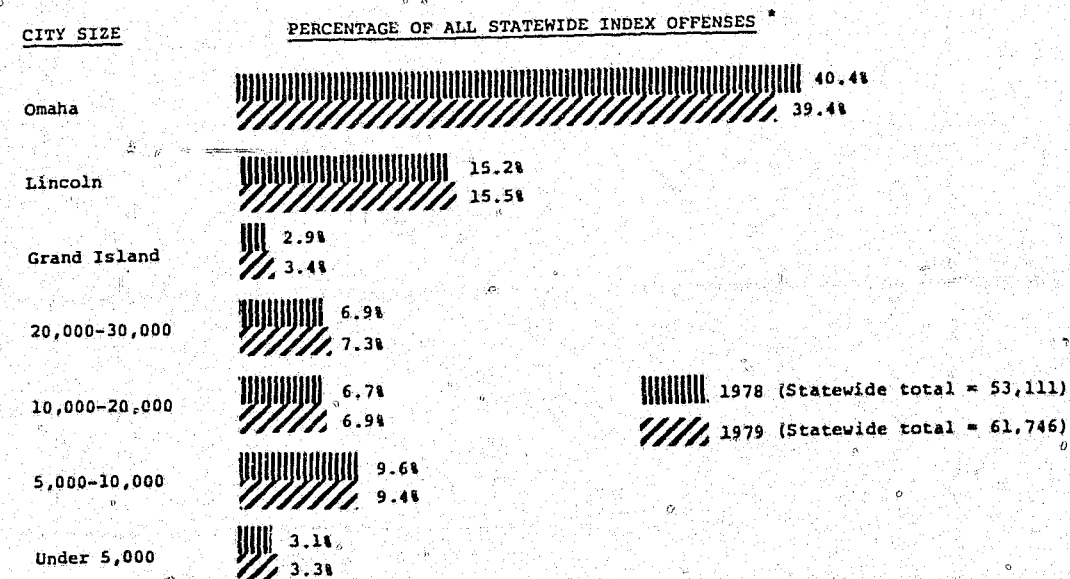
Source: Nebraska Uniform Crime Reports
1971-1979

DISTRIBUTION BY AREA

Total Index Offense Rate by City Size;
Statewide Uniform Crime Reports: 1978 and 1979



Relative Distribution of all Index Offenses by City Size;
Statewide Uniform Crime Reports: 1978, 1979

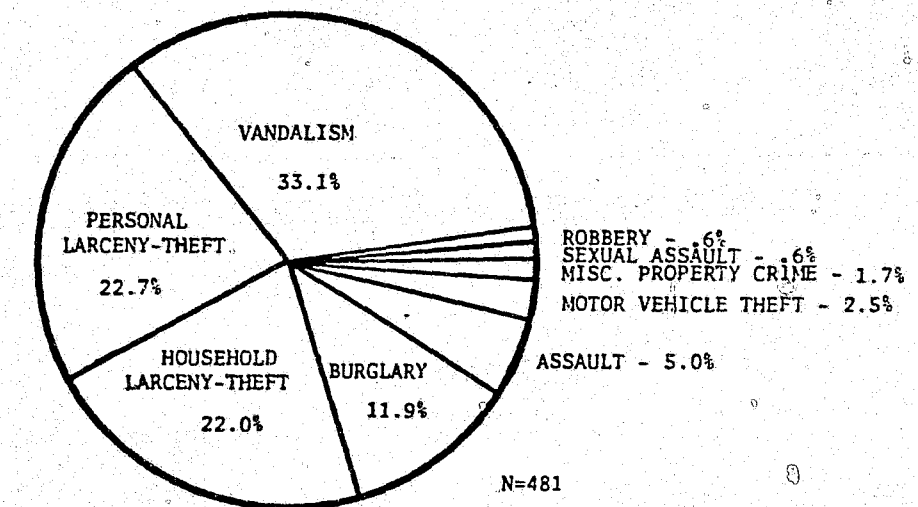


*Includes offenses reported by County
Sheriffs' Departments and State Agencies

DISTRIBUTION BY OFFENSE AND REPORTING

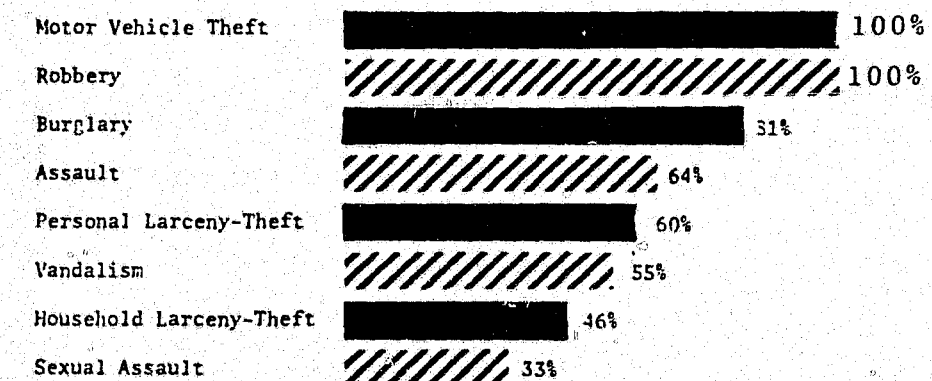
Source: Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey- 1980

DISTRIBUTION OF VICTIMIZATION BY TYPE OF OFFENSE



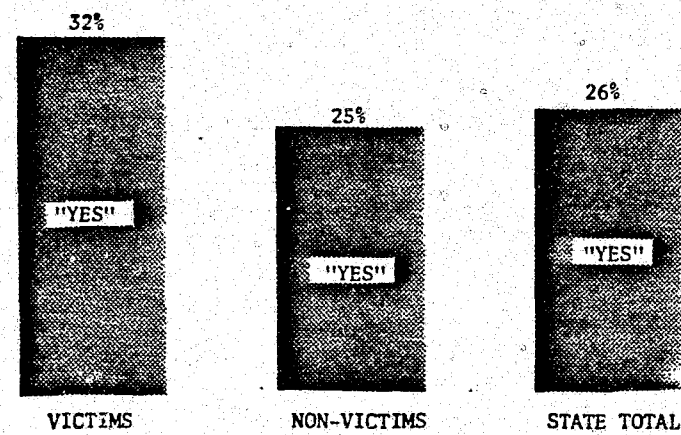
Source: Nebraska Annual Social Indicators Survey- 1980

PERCENTAGE OF VICTIMIZATIONS REPORTED TO POLICE

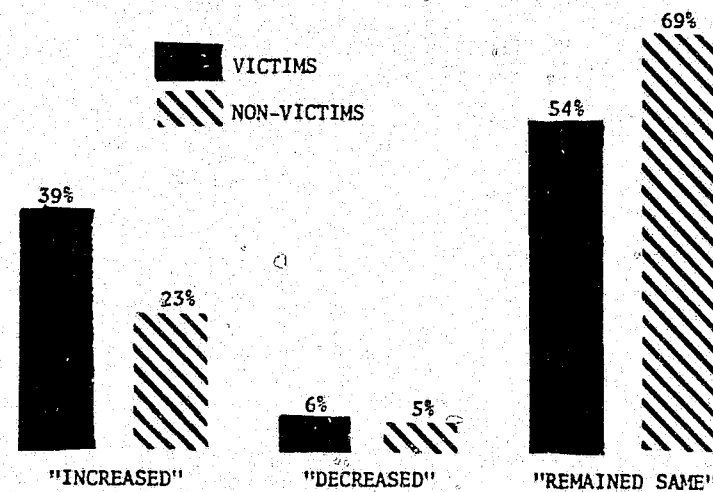


CITIZENS' ATTITUDES ABOUT CRIME

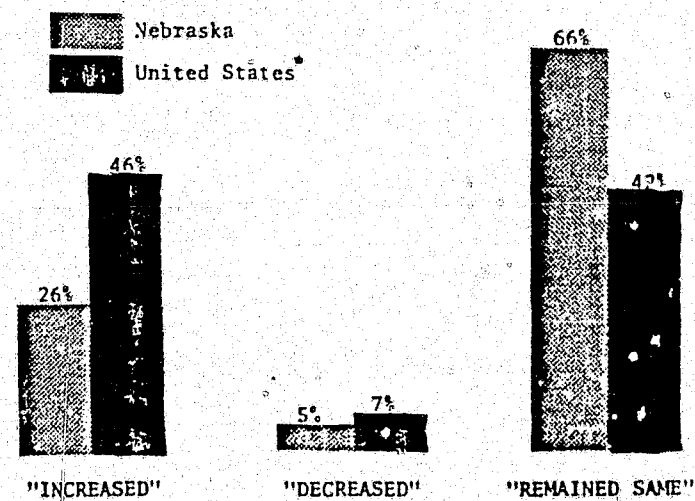
ARE YOU AFRAID TO WALK ALONE AT NIGHT WITHIN A MILE OF YOUR HOME?



HOW HAS CRIME CHANGED IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE LAST YEAR OR TWO?



HOW HAS CRIME CHANGED IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE LAST YEAR OR TWO?



Source: ABC News-Harris Survey, Chicago Tribune, May 17, 1977

END