

Letter of Transmittal

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Washington, D.C. 20530

To the President and to the Congress of the United States:

We are submitting to you the first annual report of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), for the fiscal year 1969.

The bulk of the report concerns the details of the program, authorized slightly more than one year ago by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, to help reduce and prevent crime and to make the nation safer for all of its citizens.

It also contains a complete list of the financial assistance given by LEAA, since nearly all of the agency's \$63 million budget for first-year operations was for grants to: State and local governments, a variety of research and assistance projects, and an education program for law enforcement personnel.

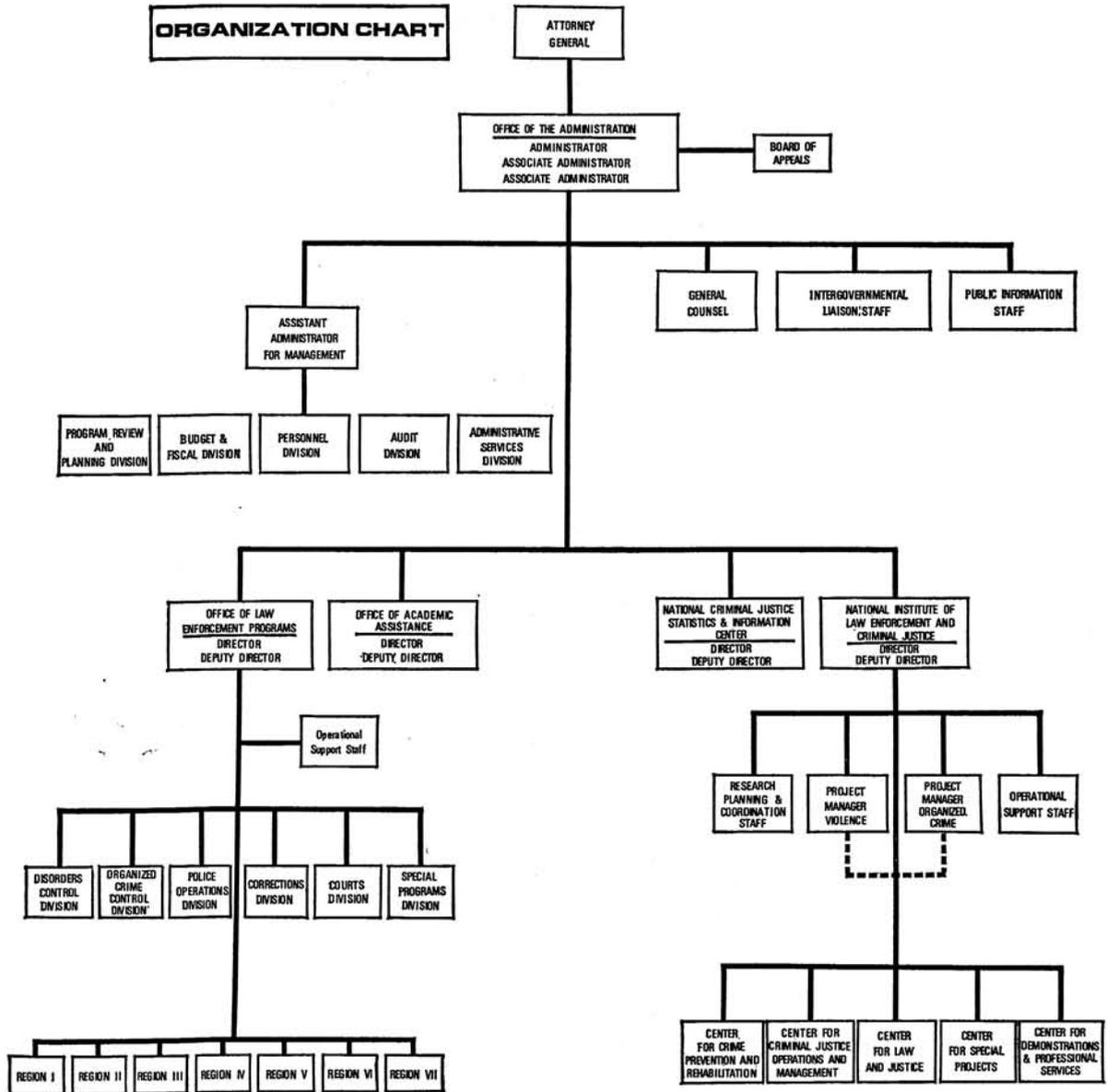
Respectfully submitted,
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August 31, 1969

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION



Chapter 1

A Summary of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Program

Grants

The first comprehensive national crime control program enacted by Congress formally began operations on October 21, 1968. By June 30, 1969, plans for criminal justice reforms had been submitted by 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam—and they had received action grants totaling more than \$25 million to carry out the plans.

The plans varied, since states set their own priorities for use of the federal funds, but all included programs to improve police, corrections, and courts. Here are examples of the diversity of state projects supported by action funds:

—Alabama will modernize police departments and conduct juvenile delinquency prevention projects.

—Alaska will create a state-wide criminal justice teletype network.

—Arizona is using one-third of its funds for police training.

—Arkansas will expand police research, begin public education in crime control, and purchase new police equipment.

—California is allocating more than \$800,000 to improve prevention and control of civil disorders.

—Colorado will obtain new communications equipment to serve a number of police jurisdictions.

—Connecticut will create crime prevention programs and community homes for delinquents.

—Delaware will develop community relations units and conduct corrections research.

—Florida is using \$312,000 of its \$867,100 grant to build a criminal justice information system.

—Georgia will begin a pilot program of work release for inmates of correctional institutions.

—Hawaii will support crime laboratory facilities.

—Idaho will conduct training seminars for judges and develop a procedures manual for magistrates.

—Illinois will study approaches to controlling organized crime and conduct drug abuse education.

—Indiana will work to reduce racial tensions, strengthen narcotics control, and support defense of indigents.

—Iowa's largest budget item is for prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

—Kansas will strengthen corrections programs.

—Kentucky is stressing crime prevention and police research and training.

—Louisiana will develop a uniform court records system.

—Maine will use half of its funds to improve police selection and training.

—Maryland will work to reduce recidivism by former inmates.

—Massachusetts will improve management and operations of criminal justice agencies.

—Michigan will spend one-tenth of its \$1 million grant to train juvenile court staffs and probation aides.

—Minnesota will enhance police education and training and create a riot-readiness program.

—Mississippi will improve training standards for police and corrections personnel and develop a uniform crime reports program.

—Missouri will strengthen prosecutors' offices and create a criminal justice information system.

—Montana is developing a program of public education, crime prevention, and community involvement.

—Nebraska will improve law enforcement communications systems.

—New Hampshire will expand rehabilitation programs for adult offenders and combat drug abuse.

—Nevada will improve police communications and equipment.

—New Jersey will strengthen crime prevention and control through a project to reduce police response time.

—New Mexico is spending 20 percent of its funds to improve corrections.

—New York will improve police patrol, and combat organized crime.

—North Carolina will revise its criminal code and improve case preparation, court sentencing and scheduling, and rehabilitation of offenders.

—North Dakota will work to control alcoholism and crime.

—Ohio will enhance police training and equipment and develop a criminal justice information system.

—Oklahoma is expanding both its probation-parole services and police-community relations programs.

—Oregon will create ways to improve apprehension and prosecution of offenders.

—Pennsylvania is expanding juvenile delinquency and courts-prosecution-defense programs.

—Rhode Island is consolidating police support services in the Western part of the state and improving the police communications system in Providence.

—South Carolina will expand police training and re-codify its criminal code.

—South Dakota will create a juvenile court center and strengthen narcotics control.

—Tennessee will intensify training for corrections and police personnel and unify the court system.

—Texas projects will improve communications and information systems for police and community relations programs.

—Utah will enlarge police operations and revise the criminal code.

—Vermont will improve police training and communications and develop a law enforcement manual.

—Virginia will create regional crime laboratories and study its court system.

—Washington State is beginning a variety of delinquency and youth projects.

—West Virginia will improve prosecution programs, conduct anti-burglary projects, and survey organized crime.

—Wisconsin is giving priority to improved police training, purchase of emergency communications equipment, and strengthening community relations.

—Wyoming will develop a police communications system covering all counties in the State.

Program Background

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act was signed into law on June 19, 1968 after being

approved by the Senate on May 23 and the House of Representatives on June 6. Title I, creating the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), began with this statement:

Congress finds that the high incidence of crime in the United States threatens the peace, security, and general welfare of the Nation and its citizens. To prevent crime and to insure the greater safety of the people, law enforcement efforts must be better coordinated, intensified, and made more effective at all levels of government.

Congress finds further that crime is essentially a local problem that must be dealt with by State and local governments if it is to be controlled effectively.

It is therefore the declared policy of the Congress to assist State and local governments in strengthening and improving law enforcement at every level by national assistance. It is the purpose of this title to (1) encourage States and units of general local government to prepare and adopt comprehensive plans based upon their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement; (2) authorize grants to States and units of local government in order to improve and strengthen law enforcement; and (3) encourage research and development directed toward the improvement of law enforcement and the development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection and apprehension of criminals.

This first annual report by LEAA to the President and to Congress contains details of the program and describes how the general objectives of Title I have been met. The report is for fiscal 1969—July 1, 1968 to June 30, 1969—though LEAA operations were compressed into a shorter time period, as these dates indicate: August 9, when Congress approved a \$63 million budget; and October 21, when LEAA's first administrators took office. With the exception of riot prevention and control funds awarded in August and selective continuation awards for projects approved under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965, grants could be made only by the Administrators.

The preface to Title I said one program objective was to encourage state and local governments to prepare plans for comprehensive law enforcement improvements, and this was accomplished. Each state created a planning agency and drafted plans for

riminal justice system improvements, as did Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Another objective called for award of grants to state and local governments for improvement programs, and this also was done. Planning grants to the states totaled almost \$19 million. Action grants totaling more than \$25 million were given later to carry out the plans. LEAA also awarded \$4.35 million under its discretionary authority to aid cities and states and to finance numerous criminal justice projects.

The Act stressed research in crime control and prevention, and this, too, began. The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research body of LEAA, awarded grants for a variety of programs and began studying development of new police equipment.

Prior to the Act, no comprehensive national program existed to improve the criminal justice systems of the states, but every state during the year became deeply involved, with city and county governments, in intensive planning. Each state then took the critical second step—initiation of action programs to improve law enforcement.

The federal partnership role recognized the important components of the criminal justice system:

Police departments need more manpower, more equipment, better training, greater public support if they are to apprehend more criminals and prevent more crime;

Courts need assistance to help eliminate large backlogs of cases that exist in many parts of the country;

Corrections systems need more resources to reduce the high rate of recidivism, since rehabilitation is crime prevention.

Those are the major areas of concern of LEAA. Though approaches often vary since states set their own priorities, every important aspect of the nation's crime problem is being reviewed, whether it ranges from civil disorders to organized crime, street attacks to burglaries, juvenile delinquency to drug control.

The Grant Process

Aid given by LEAA is reflected in a breakdown of its \$63 million budget: \$19 million for planning grants, \$29 million for action grants, \$3 million for research and development, \$6.5 million for academic assistance, \$2.5 million for administration, \$3 million for FBI programs—which the FBI administers itself.

For planning grants, each state received a basic \$100,000 and an additional amount based upon population. Totals ranged from \$118,225 for Alaska to \$1,387,900 for California. All planning funds went to the states in block grants, and they proceeded to make at least 40 percent available to local governments.

Action grants first were allocated solely on population, ranging from \$33,278 for Alaska to \$2,351,610 for California, but an additional \$350,000 in discretionary funds later was awarded to provide 11 low population states and Washington, D.C. with a minimum of \$100,000. Eighty-five percent of the total action funds were given to states in block grants—\$25 million of \$29 million—and the states will make at least 75 percent available to local governments. LEAA used \$4 million for discretionary awards.

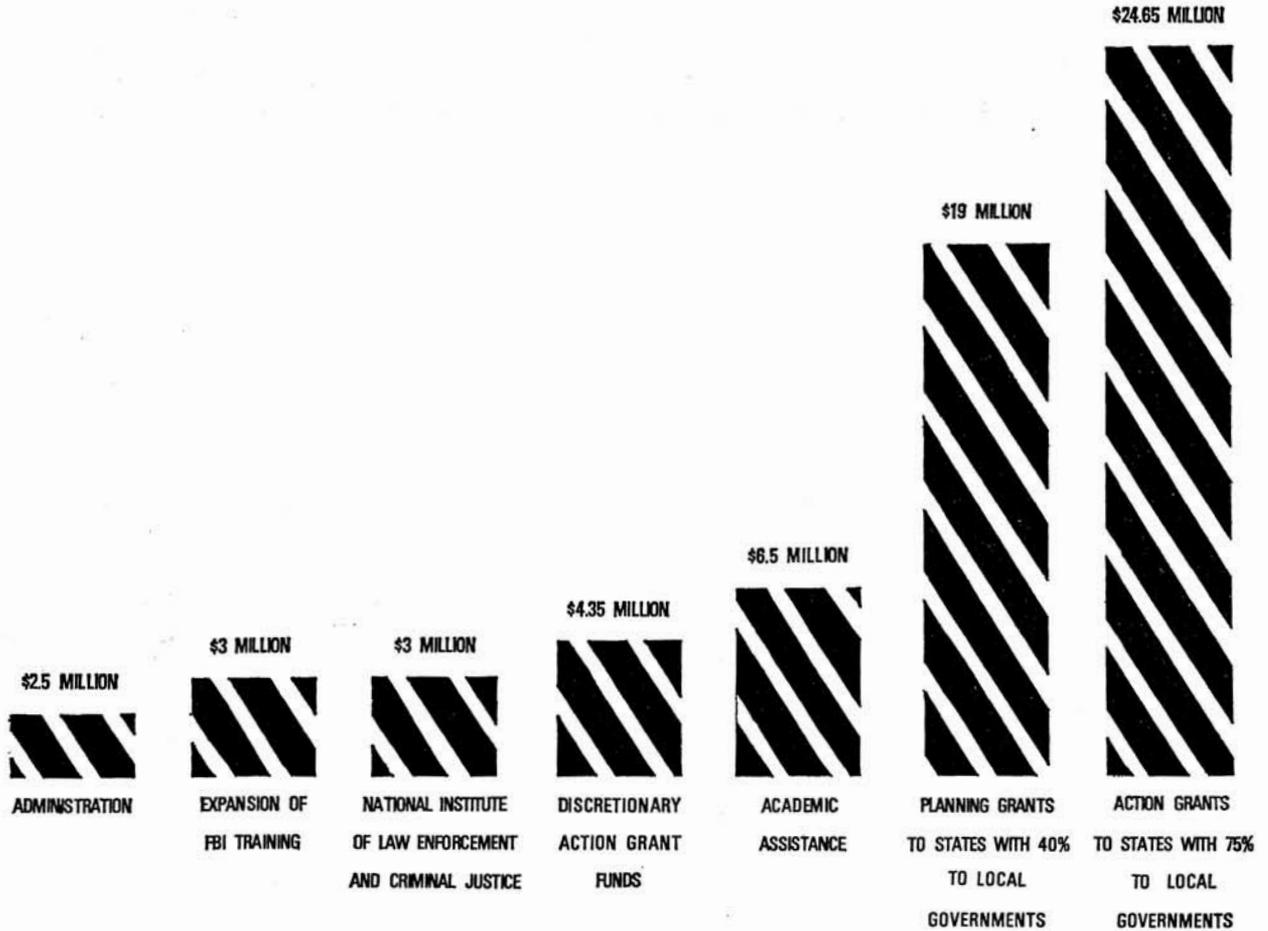
Since most states had no planning agencies when the program began, 20 percent advances on planning funds—totaling \$3.2 million—were made to 48 states in the fall of 1968 to begin Title I operations. Full planning awards were made in January.

The states then began preparing comprehensive law enforcement improvement programs, and the procedures involved large numbers of persons, including professional staff planners and supervisory boards of public officials and private citizens. To help states meet the deadline for submitting action plans, LEAA in March simplified first-year application requirements. The states originally were required to submit detailed 5-year plans, plus detailed descriptions of administrative procedures. The new process required only the first-year program in detail.

The first action plan submitted was from California on April 10, containing 5,896 pages in 26 volumes. The planning had a broad base—with some 1,500 persons participating. Other plans soon arrived and were studied closely by the LEAA staff to make certain they were as comprehensive as possible and otherwise met statutory requirements. Some states broadened and expanded portions of their plans after consultation with LEAA. The first action grant was to California on May 22. Awards to other states followed quickly, and every plan was approved by June 30. Not all improvement funds are federal. For most action projects, the federal share is 60 percent, the state-local share 40 percent. The federal share is 75 percent for organized crime and civil disorders programs. For construction projects, the federal share is 50 percent, the state-local share 50 percent. The federal share is 90 percent for planning programs.

**DISTRIBUTION OF LEAA FUNDS
\$63 MILLION**

FISCAL 1969



(The first LEAA awards were special grants, to states applying by August 31, 1968, for riot prevention, detection, and control. A total of \$3.9 million was given to 40 states, Washington, D.C., and Puerto Rico—all that applied.)

Discretionary Grants

Planning and action grants to the states comprised the bulk of LEAA financial assistance, but there

also were other important grants. Part of the \$4 million in action funds available for award at the agency's discretion was used to help meet urgent needs of a number of cities and states.

In May, LEAA made available \$1.1 million to the nation's 11 largest cities—up to \$100,000 each—for special crime prevention and control projects: New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, Houston, Baltimore, Dallas, Cleveland, San Francisco, and Milwaukee. All received funds by June 30. Projects were varied: Philadelphia, a program

o prevent violence by youth gangs; New York, a high-speed system to transmit fingerprints; Chicago and Houston, rehabilitation of chronic alcoholics; Baltimore, anti-crime patrols by helicopter.

A \$600,000 discretionary grant was awarded in June to Arizona, California, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, and New York to help develop the prototype of a computerized criminal justice statistics system. The project will develop standardized offender records, and may serve as a forerunner for a national system to collect statistics for every important aspect of criminal justice.

Since no minimum was set for action grants, 11 states and Washington, D.C. would have received less than \$100,000 each. To make up for this, \$350,000 in discretionary funds was awarded in April to all 12. Though the amounts varied—Alaska got \$72,000 more, Hawaii \$10,000—in most cases they were enough to provide a more meaningful start on programs.

An \$80,717 grant to the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) financed conferences on such problems as civil and campus disorders for police chiefs of 150 major cities. A \$230,000 grant to 64 state and local law enforcement agencies helped finance participation in the FBI's National Crime Information Center.

Other grants included:

—\$150,000 to help develop a computerized intelligence system for organized crime that could serve as a prototype for the states.

—Some \$1.3 million to continue projects begun by the old Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, including research and demonstration programs of general application.

—Nearly \$100,000 each to the American Correctional Association for state conferences on how to improve corrections systems and to WGBH Educational Foundation in Boston for police training programs televised throughout New England.

Other Assistance

The LEAA Division with basic responsibility for processing state block grants and discretionary funds is the Office of Law Enforcement Programs (OLEP), the biggest section of the agency. Its four regional desks gave assistance to states in drafting their programs, and their personnel made hundreds of trips throughout the 50 states. Other planning aid included a detailed *Guide for State Planning Agency*

Grants, containing step-by-step instructions on the grant application process, guidelines on state planning agencies, makeup of supervisory boards. LEAA also sponsored a number of meetings for state planners.

OLEP contains the agency's program divisions, and two—organized crime and corrections—began operations to assist the states in planning preparation, serve as consultants for specific action programs, and conduct personnel training. The Organized Crime Division designed a series of regional conferences, to begin early in fiscal 1970, for selected policemen and prosecutors on how to create more effective enforcement programs. The Division also was involved in development of a computerized intelligence system and began writing manuals for police and prosecutors.

The Corrections Division's assistance ranged from consultation on the corrections components of state plans to advising states on specific improvements in education and vocational training programs and design and renovation of institutions. It also helped process discretionary grants, supported preparation of a handbook on prevention and control of prison disturbances, and gave grants for personnel training. Program divisions for police, courts, and riots and civil disorders began.

Research

Criminal justice research is the responsibility of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, and its centers cover Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation, Criminal Justice Operations and Management, Law and Justice, and Demonstrations and Professional Services. The Institute conducts research with its staff members and awards grants to scientists, universities, research groups, and other government agencies.

The Institute began work on development of two items of equipment a national survey indicated are most needed by police. One is a personalized miniature radio transceiver that would enable a foot patrolman to keep in touch with headquarters. The other is a night vision device for police patrols in dimly-lighted sections of urban areas. The Institute is working with the Department of Defense to adapt a similar military device for police use.

The Institute began development of a study on ways to measure conditions indicating when riots are about to erupt, and worked with the Federal Communications Commission to initiate a system for

police to use military radio frequencies during riots. Another project involved study of the causes of a variety of violent crimes—and ways to prevent them. A \$150,000 grant went to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Another grant was for a study of the penetration of legitimate business by organized crime. Police programs included ways to: speed arrival time of officers at a crime scene, enhance personnel selection and training, prevent more crime through better antiburglary and theft devices, predict where robberies are most likely to occur, and better utilize police patrols.

Academic Assistance

The third major part of LEAA, the Office of Academic Assistance, provides funds for college degree studies by law enforcement and corrections personnel and promising students preparing for careers in those fields. A total of \$6.5 million was given to 485 colleges and universities, which administer all grants and loans, in time for use in the second half of the 1968–69 academic year. Approved courses included those offering degrees or certificates in police

science, criminology, criminalistics, police administration, law enforcement, technology, criminal justice, public safety administration, corrections, penology, and correctional administration. Work also could be done in such related fields as psychology, sociology, and computer technology. Loans of up to \$1,800 per academic year were available for full-time study. Grants of up to \$200 per quarter or \$300 per semester could be used for full- or part-time study. More than 23,000 students received financial aid in the second half of the 1968–69 academic year and in the following summer session.

Staff Size

At the end of the fiscal year, the LEAA staff totaled 121 persons. Slightly less than half were professionals, the rest clerical. When the LEAA program began, there were 15 professional and 10 clerical employees.

This opening chapter has been designed to give a general view of the program. Following chapters will discuss it in greater detail. The appendices contain grant lists and related material.

Chapter 2

Office of Law Enforcement Programs

Types of Grants

The Office of Law Enforcement Programs (OLEP) processed the bulk of the grants awarded in fiscal 1969, and they fell into five major categories defined by the Act:

- Section 202, planning grants to states.
- Section 301, action grants to states to carry out law enforcement plans.
- Section 306, grants to state and local governments at LEAA's discretion.
- Section 307(b), special grants to states for prevention, detection, and control of civil disorders.
- Section 405, grants to continue projects initiated by the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance under prior legislation.

Planning Funds

Fifty-five eligible governments—50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands—were awarded \$18.8 million in planning funds.

The Act's allocation formula provided each with \$100,000 (a total of \$5.5 million) plus a share of the balance of planning funds (\$13.5 million), based on the state's population. LEAA used Bureau of the Census estimates as of July 1, 1967. Allocations ranged from \$101,890 for American Samoa to \$1,387,900 for California. The states were eligible to receive early in the year advances of up to 20 percent of their planning funds to hire staffs and develop other resources to inaugurate program activities. These included preparation of a detailed application for full planning funds. The first advances were awarded October 21, 1968, and eventually totaled \$3,202,128 to 48 states, Washington, D.C., and the Virgin Islands—all jurisdictions that applied.

On January 14, the first 21 states received their full planning grants; and by January 24, awards were approved for the others.

Planning grants supported preparation of the state law enforcement plans required by the Act, and creation of broad planning machinery. Block grants

went to the states, and they in turn undertook to make funds available to units of local government. This meant that each state had to develop, in addition to planning capacity, a granting agency with the ability to conduct the on-going program and financial management and audit responsibilities.

The Act specifies that responsibility for administering the law enforcement improvement program in each state rests with a State Planning Agency (SPA), created by the governor as part of the executive branch. These agencies, the Act said, must be "representative of law enforcement agencies of the state and of the units of general local government within the state."

The SPA's also must be permanent decision-making and executive bodies, since no purely advisory group could make the necessary surveys, prepare the detailed plans, establish the action priorities, and oversee the expenditure of large amounts of federal aid.

State planning agencies consist of two elements: a permanent professional staff and a supervisory board. LEAA guidelines prescribe that the following interests must be represented on the boards: State government generally; local government generally; State and local law enforcement representatives (including police; courts, prosecution, and defense; corrections, probation, and parole; juvenile delinquency); and citizen or community interests. In addition, board membership must be drawn from many geographic areas.

Planning grants could not exceed 90 percent of the cost of establishing and operating state planning agencies created in response to the Act. The same formula applied to local planning efforts financed from grant funds. Consequently, to match the federal investment of \$18.8 million, state and local governments are contributing an additional \$2.1 million to planning projects.

States must make a minimum of 40 percent of planning grants available to units of local government or combinations of units to encourage and support anti-crime planning below the state level. Most states sought to enhance the benefit of planning grants by using a combination of regional planning support

and direct funding for the major urban areas where law enforcement problems are often greatest. Despite tight first-year deadlines, most plans reflected local evaluation of law enforcement problems faced by local governments.

Action Funds

The largest single category of aid under the Act was for state action projects—42 percent of available grant funds.

The action grants also were allocated on a population basis, and by the end of the fiscal year, action funds totaling \$25.1 million had been awarded to 50 states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

Action grants were made for seven purposes specified in the Act:

- Public protection.
- Recruiting law enforcement personnel.
- Public education.
- Construction of law enforcement facilities.
- Organized crime prevention and control.
- Riot prevention and control.
- Recruiting and training community service officers.

As defined in Section 301(b), they were broad enough to encompass all law enforcement programs which states might develop.

The basic action program works this way: A state desiring aid submits a plan; if LEAA determines the plan is suitably comprehensive, it is approved; the state requests a block grant for the federal share of the program cost; and LEAA completes the process by awarding the grant.

Developing a state-wide law enforcement improvement plan is a complex matter. Basic data required for planning must be collected, along with developing alternative approaches to law enforcement improvement. There had to be careful selection from alternative approaches because funds were not available to initiate the full range of promising alternatives. Time pressures also were great, for the state plans had to be finished and approved by the end of the fiscal year so that a prompt start could be made on crime control programs.

The states met these challenges, and all submitted action plans that were approved.

In administering action grants, LEAA defined plan requirements for states in November in its *Guide for State Planning Agency Grants*:

A comprehensive plan will focus on the problems of crime: how much there is, what causes it, how it can be prevented, how it can be controlled, how people who commit crimes should be handled, and how justice can be expedited and improved. It will examine the physical and human factors that produce crime and how these are conditioned by local circumstances. It will look at the needs of the police, prosecution and defense attorneys, the courts, correctional agencies, and the criminal himself.

The relation of causes to effects; the inter-relation of all parts of the law enforcement system; the improvement of all parts—these were considered essential.

The Deadline

The common deadline facing both the states and LEAA was June 30, 1969—the end of the first fiscal year of program activity. Action grant funds had to be awarded by that time or they would have lapsed. Technically, states had 6 months from the date of approval of their full planning grants to prepare and submit their action plans. However, since the first administrators were appointed only in October 1968, full planning funds were not awarded until January 1969. This meant the process had to be accelerated if plans were to be received and all LEAA review completed in time for the action awards to be made by June 30. In late February, LEAA announced it was simplifying procedures that had been set forth in its planning guide for the states earlier in the fiscal year.

The original outline required states to develop a 5-year program of law enforcement improvement using such techniques as program-planning-budgeting (PPB). The states were to describe in detail how they would: administer action funds to assure program completion, comply with statutory limitations on amount of grants for local government, use funds for compensation of personnel.

The simplified procedures recognized that within the states there was general agreement on immediate law enforcement needs. Identification of needs and problems thus could largely be accepted as a given fact, rather than an item for study, and energy could be devoted at once to priority programs. Receipt of the first state plans in April gave the LEAA staff an

opportunity to evaluate the material in accordance with the accelerated procedures. One result was modification of the procedure and improvement of review processes. Another was the decision to give the states copies of the checklist used by the LEAA staff to make certain it examined all elements in determining whether a plan was complete. This information in the hands of the states prior to plan submission enabled them to fill information gaps and speeded the review process.

Review consisted of two elements. OLEP program divisions focused on the specific proposals in the component areas of the law enforcement system, measured them against the needs and problems which had been identified in the state, and against national knowledge, approaches, and standards. Judgments also were made concerning the probability of success of programs and the adequacy of resources being applied to problems.

The regional desk staff reviewed plans from a somewhat different perspective. Familiar with resources available to the planning agency from many contacts, the desks assessed the plan as a totality against what might reasonably be expected as a product of those resources. Plans were checked to assure compliance with all statutory requisites and interpretative requirements. Quality and comprehensiveness also were assessed. The results of the substantive reviews were brought together to give the top LEAA staff the composite view necessary to decide whether to make the grant awards.

Any deficiencies identified during the review were, if possible, adjusted prior to plan approval. When time or other factors prevented use of this approach, some plans were approved subject to the condition that the States would remedy shortcomings within a brief period of time or by August 31, 1969 at the latest.

The 54 governments which developed plans—all but American Samoa—were uniformly successful in securing Administration approval and action grants by June 30. All received full allocations, making end-of-year action grants total \$20,798,042. An additional \$412,074 also was awarded to the 14 smallest recipients for action projects, swelling the total action awards to \$21,210,116. And counting the special \$3,844,266 awarded in August to 42 states for riot prevention and control which was charged to action grant funds, the grand total was \$25,054,382 for action projects.

A preliminary analysis, as of July 2, indicated these funds will be used as follows:

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Upgrading law enforcement (including training, salary increases, career development)	18.5
Prevention of crime (including public education)	10.5
Prevention and control of juvenile delinquency	7.0
Detection and apprehension	11.2
Prosecution, court, and law reform	5.5
Correction and rehabilitation (including probation and parole)	8.4
Organized crime	3.9
Community relations	4.1
Riots and civil disorders (including 307(b))	22.5
Construction	2.9
Research and development	3.5
Crime statistics and information	2.0

The Act requires that at least 75 percent of a state's action grant must be made available to units of general local government or their combinations to implement law enforcement improvements. The Act also limits federal participation in total program cost to a maximum of 75 percent. However, the federal share is 60 percent for most types of programs. Substantial state and local resources thus are being applied to reducing crime, and preliminary estimates show they are contributing \$18 million to their action programs.

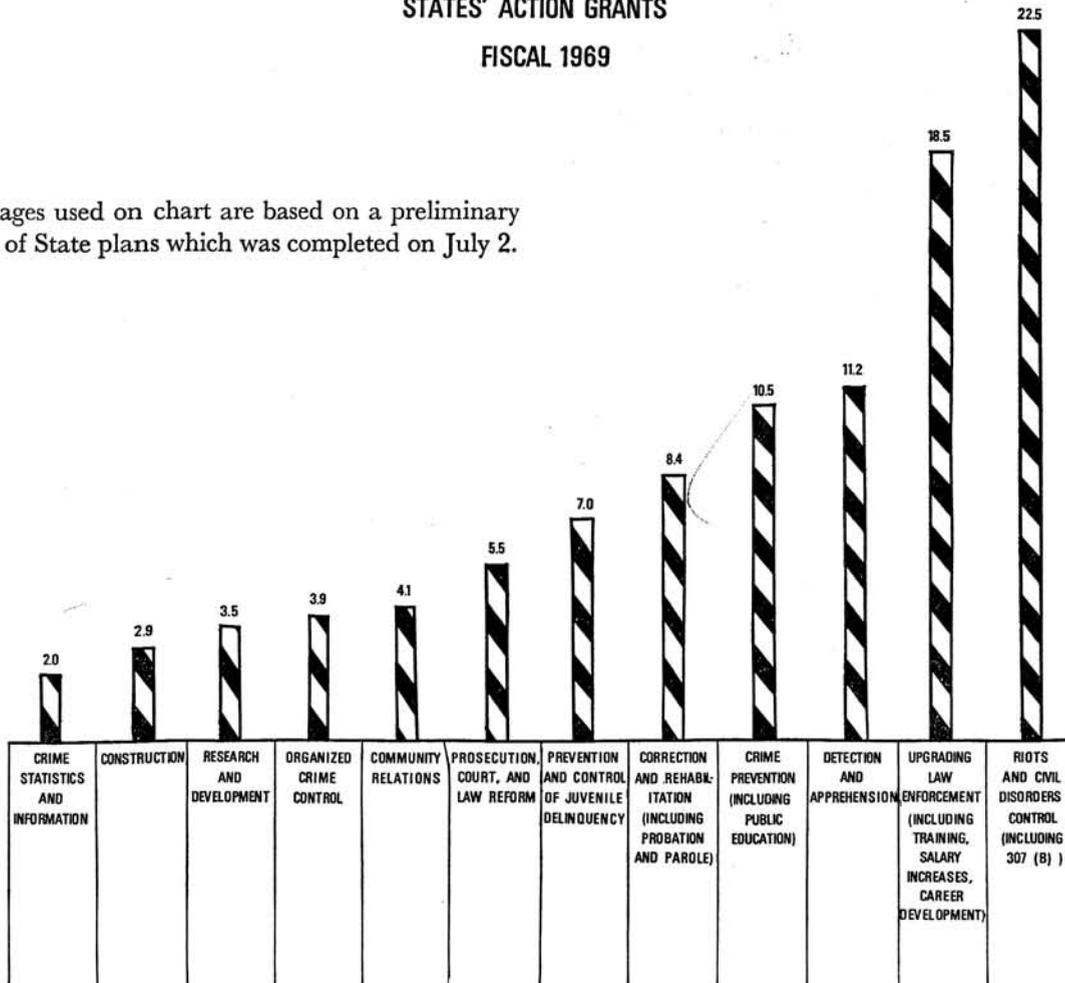
State Projects

Here are summaries for all the states of the improvement programs to be supported by 1969 federal action funds. The total action grant is listed first. The amount in parentheses is the special grant, if any, awarded in August 1968 for riot prevention and control. In some instances, the funds shown for a specific project may constitute a joint federal-state share.

ALABAMA: \$433,840 (\$76,560). Programs—campus disorders, \$7,080; civil disorder units, \$76,560; expansion of police-community relations program, \$10,000; evaluation, research and innovative development, \$2,200; juvenile delinquency prevention, \$24,500; police modernization (organization and administration), \$94,000; court modernization (orga-

**PROGRAMS TO BE SUPPORTED WITH
STATES' ACTION GRANTS
FISCAL 1969**

Percentages used on chart are based on a preliminary analysis of State plans which was completed on July 2.



nization and administration), \$20,000; pilot corrections center, \$23,000; public relations, \$3,000; basic police personnel training, \$38,500; court personnel training \$5,500; basic correctional training, \$24,000; advanced law enforcement training academy, \$16,000; other specific law enforcement training programs, \$3,500; central computerized criminal information system, \$35,000; public education, \$11,000; expansion of existing state crime laboratory facilities, \$22,000; organized crime units \$15,000; reduction and prevention of organized crime, \$3,000.

ALASKA: \$100,000. Programs—installation of a statewide criminal justice teletype network, \$75,000; volunteer probation officers, \$15,000; training seminars for new district attorneys, \$2,000; microfilm file system, \$6,000; police training by videotape, \$2,000.

ARIZONA: \$200,651 (\$35,409). Programs—law

enforcement training, \$50,000; police research, \$7,500; criminal justice information-communications, \$30,000; improved police equipment, \$30,000; organized crime, \$10,000; improved rehabilitation programs in corrections, \$25,000; community services and public education, \$8,000; improvements in courts, prosecutions, and defense attorney systems, \$5,000.

ARKANSAS: \$241,570. Programs—upgrading law enforcement personnel, \$33,000; crime prevention (including public education), \$12,178; juvenile delinquency prevention and control, \$14,000; improvement of detection and apprehension of criminals (better communications and equipment), \$95,000; prosecution and court improvements, \$10,000; increasing the effectiveness of corrections and rehabilitation, \$30,000; prevention and control of civil disorders, \$20,000; police-community relations, \$5,000; research

and development, \$17,392; improvement of facilities, \$5,000.

CALIFORNIA: \$2,351,610 (\$414,989). Programs—Law enforcement, including crime control projects and the community's role in crime prevention, \$300,000; education and training for criminal justice personnel, \$200,000; judicial process, including a thorough examination of the entire court system, \$100,000; corrections, including plans to improve present facilities and draft new types of programs, \$151,610; juvenile delinquency, including prevention projects, \$200,000; civil disorders prevention-control, \$400,000; narcotics, drugs, and alcohol abuse (enforcement and prevention), \$200,000; organized crime (research on scope of problem in the state and programs to eradicate organized crime), \$100,000; special projects, \$300,000.

COLORADO: \$242,556 (\$42,804). Programs—regional study of organized crime, \$3,750; citizen involvement in law enforcement, \$3,120; correctional rehabilitation for offenders, \$1,056; presentence psychological services, \$4,320; mobile work camp for adult probation prospects, \$4,800; criminal alcoholics rehabilitation, \$3,180; correctional institution riot control, \$1,098; corrections work release, \$3,800; probation manual, \$4,320; upgrading institutional security, \$4,800; girls' pre-release center, \$3,000; State group homes for juveniles, \$2,961; juvenile specialist, \$1,500; youth services bureaus, \$4,850; community treatment facilities, \$6,000; regional dissemination action, \$3,750; multi-jurisdiction communication, \$31,930; Colorado Bureau of Investigation, \$4,500; equipment acquisition, \$11,505; Costilla-San Luis Program, \$10,000; State district attorneys workshop, \$3,000; State court study, \$6,000; delinquency training center, \$3,983; Colorado Law Enforcement Training Academy programs, \$5,640; local police training, \$39,066; police community relations institute, \$5,150; police community action, \$13,250; State patrol riot control, \$450; local riot control, \$40,409; local group homes for juveniles, \$3,600; dangerous drugs education, \$555.

CONNECTICUT: \$359,890 (\$63,510). Programs—upgrading police personnel, \$94,000; improving police detection and apprehension capabilities, \$66,000; preventing crime through police action, \$47,000; community group homes for delinquent youths, \$30,000; vocational training (State Correctional School), \$16,000; development of community resources for noncriminal disposition of offenders, \$9,600; improvement of court management, \$6,000;

professional development of prosecutors and public defenders, \$6,000; expansion of defender services, \$3,000; judicial institutes, \$1,200; correctional management training, \$7,200; correctional orientation and in-service training, \$10,320.

DELAWARE: \$100,000 (\$11,253). Programs—police manpower allocation studies, \$7,200; point-to-point radio system, \$12,000; upgrading of police and equipment, \$18,000; expansion of intelligence operations, \$11,250; establishment of community relations units, \$12,000; prevention and detection of civil disorders, \$13,250; research department-corrections, \$15,000.

FLORIDA: \$737,035 (\$130,065). Programs—upgrading law enforcement personnel, \$15,000; crime prevention and public education, \$16,915; juvenile delinquency prevention and control, \$19,662; improving detection and apprehension of criminals, \$7,370; increasing effectiveness of correction and rehabilitation, \$43,460; organized crime control, \$45,000; civil disorders prevention and control, \$130,065; criminal justice information system and other research and development, \$312,156; general projects for local units of government, \$147,407.

GEORGIA: \$554,625 (\$97,875). Programs—training of law enforcement personnel, \$133,732; training of new police chiefs and sheriffs, \$5,000; regional training facility, \$20,000; conversion of video tapes to films, \$20,100; specialized training for special units, \$8,232; Junior Deputy Sheriffs League, \$10,000; prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, including psychiatric care and group homes, \$74,736; detection and apprehension equipment, \$55,872; part-time court service workers, \$3,000; inmate work release pilot program, \$54,000; parole and probation improvement, \$11,536; study for organized crime squad, \$1,200; riot control equipment, \$31,890; police-community relations, \$13,112; research and development, \$14,340.

HAWAII: \$100,000. Programs—national and statewide Computer Information Exchange (including tie-in with National Crime Information Center), \$18,240; interchange of police personnel (cooperative, multi-jurisdictional program), \$12,832; multi-purpose community center for potential violators and offenders, \$19,035; juvenile counseling, \$17,253; community relations, \$12,015; crime lab and police training, \$10,691; intern program for juvenile counseling, \$8,050; training for prosecuting attorneys' staffs, \$1,884.

IDAHO: \$100,000 (\$15,138). Programs—law enforcement training, \$37,553; law enforcement communications, \$28,635; crime laboratory survey, \$2,900; police equipment, \$3,636; training seminars for judges, \$1,000; procedures manual for magistrates, \$3,500; testing and guidance for inmates, \$7,638.

ILLINOIS: \$1,338,495 (\$236,202). Programs—development of police training programs, \$120,000; model study of civilians in police department, \$30,000; Career Ladder Project, \$48,000; school therapeutic intervention, \$48,542; Community Team Project, \$12,000; drug abuse education, \$30,000; juvenile halfway houses, \$68,400; model social service officer, \$24,000; management studies-local police departments, \$180,000; Call Box Project, \$15,888; speedy trials for felony defendants, \$18,000; court reporter training, \$12,000; court services study, \$62,724; high risk probation workload study, \$60,000; Model Correction Code, \$30,000; probation officer training, \$12,000; study of approaches to control organized crime \$350,000; minority group recruitment, \$112,500; riot control-state plan, \$37,500; East St. Louis Recreation Plan, \$120,000; model community relations units, \$60,000; Closed Circuit TV-Model Project, \$45,000.

INDIANA: \$613,785 (\$103,200). Programs—expanding training, \$86,000; police recruiting, \$34,000; police legal advisors, \$30,000; crime prevention, \$30,000; narcotics and dangerous drug control, \$40,000; public education, \$30,000; acquisition of technological equipment, \$50,000; Indiana trial courts systems, \$24,120.50; revision of State substantive and procedural criminal law, \$15,000; defense of indigents in Indiana, \$12,000; improvement of bail procedures, \$18,000; training for parole, probation and custodial personnel, \$36,464.50; expansion of work release, \$30,000; study of corrections, probation and parole records requirements, \$6,000; establishment of intelligence files on organized crime, \$60,000; riot and crowd control equipment, \$52,162; training officers in riot prevention and control and community relations, \$14,223; reducing racial and community tensions, \$28,985; improving identification and appropriate response to potential riot situations, \$7,830; development of data bank, \$9,000.

IOWA: \$337,705 (\$51,875). Programs—training for law enforcement personnel, \$47,720, prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, \$67,820; improvement of detection and apprehension of criminals, \$50,803.75; improvement of prosecution and

court activity and law reform, \$57,426.25; increase in the effectiveness of correction and rehabilitation, \$21,000; reduction of organized crime, \$3,000; prevention and control of riots and civil disorders, \$36,675; improvement of community relations, \$50,460; research and development, \$2,400.

KANSAS: \$278,545 (\$39,906). Programs—police training, \$62,414; increased police salaries, \$15,000; police recruitment and standards, \$2,700; prevention of juvenile delinquency, \$30,784; juvenile facilities and youth services bureaus, \$13,000; crime prevention education, \$6,000; statewide public education, \$5,926; police-community relations (including staffing), \$9,500; data collection, \$2,250; police equipment, \$39,906; corrections, \$55,710; parole officers, \$25,855; criminal justice personnel training, \$2,000; control of organized crime, \$7,500.

KENTUCKY: \$391,935. Programs—police training, \$72,000; police education, \$25,000; police crime prevention, \$30,000; police management and research, \$15,000; police riot prevention, \$25,000; police communications, records and laboratories, \$37,555; community prevention of juvenile delinquency, \$91,980; improvement of misdemeanor corrections, \$25,700; correctional staff training, \$15,000; community correctional facilities, \$25,000; public education, \$18,000; sentencing institute for judges, \$5,700; prosecutor manual, \$6,000.

LOUISIANA: \$448,630 (\$79,170). Programs—expansion of law enforcement training facilities, \$12,287; police managers training, \$51,000; law enforcement personnel training; \$50,000; development of organized crime investigation unit, \$31,173; police operations equipment, \$100,000; uniform court records system development, \$10,000; local corrections rehabilitation program development, \$50,000; riot control operations plan development, \$60,000; police-community relations, \$5,000; mobile riot control unit, \$79,170.

MAINE: \$119,552. Programs—improving selection, training, and education of personnel, \$55,980; public education and community relations, \$12,000; improving personnel effectiveness (including creation of a criminal information system), \$18,000; improving agency effectiveness and efficiency, \$33,572.

MARYLAND: \$451,095. Programs—juvenile narcotics abuse prevention, \$11,000; juvenile court counseling, \$28,104; community service officer corps, \$4,103; juvenile narcotics offender rehabilitation, \$8,607; volunteer probation sponsors, \$4,910; work-

lease expansion, \$3,730; narcotics usage testing, \$7,500; recidivism reduction, \$6,000; police riot equipment, \$7,350; legal investigation, \$9,540; legal interns, \$4,908; organized crime investigation units, \$16,785; police crime laboratory, \$72,290; regional detention center, \$20,227; police headquarters, \$9,884; State's attorney's office management study, \$6,714; police communications, \$46,625; telephonic recording of police reports, \$2,611; computer terminal installation, \$1,566; basic police equipment, \$6,600; corrections mobile communications, \$5,567; Maryland Inter-agency Law Enforcement System, \$56,000; National Guard, \$7,500; police riot training, \$8,244; police in-service training, \$38,953; police crime laboratory training, \$28,578; correctional personnel in-service training, \$17,949; juvenile services personnel in-service training, \$6,000; State police in-service training, \$3,000.

MASSACHUSETTS: \$548,050 (\$117,450). Programs—crime prevention and deterrents, \$64,945; apprehension of offenders, \$68,080; prosecution and appropriate disposition of criminals, \$33,635; rehabilitation of offenders, \$82,330; upgrading the quality of criminal justice personnel, \$69,330; crime and delinquency information, \$22,500; improving the organization, management and operations of criminal justice agencies, \$175,230; increasing the pooling and sharing of critically needed resources, \$32,000.

MICHIGAN: \$1,055,020 (\$186,180). Programs—in-service training for juvenile court staff and probation aides, \$104,000; police recruitment, selection, and training, \$101,000; new and innovative training techniques, \$8,000; police officer training in youth affairs, \$39,000; police cadet program community service officer and paraprofessional services, \$15,000; training for jailers, \$44,850; training for paraprofessional juvenile and adult correctional specialists, \$10,000; subprofessional employment of youth in police departments, \$15,000; analysis and prediction of crime, \$60,190;

Improved communications network, \$60,000; court administration study, \$30,000; pretrial release, \$18,000; appellate defenders, \$75,000; prosecutors' coordinator, \$27,000; development of community residential treatment centers, \$11,760; special correctional personnel programs, \$24,000; small correctional construction, \$20,000; equipment purchase, \$5,040; centralized data system for organized crime, \$18,000; improvement of capabilities of local police in organized crime control, \$40,000; training for riot control and

civil disorder, \$32,000; community relations training for police, \$26,900; community relations units and projects, \$30,000; interdepartmental relationships, \$9,000; criminal information systems, \$45,000.

MINNESOTA: \$438,770 (\$75,000). Programs—law enforcement training, \$74,299; recruitment and education, \$40,000; law enforcement professionalism (including improved salaries), \$27,000; system coordination, \$5,000; expansion of educational curricula to include crime prevention and understanding law enforcement, \$47,565; police coordination and cooperation, \$36,000; court organization and procedure study, \$17,112; regional and local detention and treatment, \$65,755; control (organized crime), \$6,000; riot readiness, \$75,000; law enforcement-community relations, \$30,039; law enforcement systems analysis, research and development, \$20,070.

MISSISSIPPI: \$288,405. Programs—training standards for police, \$92,405; training standards for corrections, \$12,000; selection standards for police, \$15,000; selection standards for corrections, \$15,000; establishment of consultative services, \$21,000; regionalization of jails, \$20,000; improvement of processing evidence, \$18,000; standard procedures-corrections, \$6,000; State inspection of jails, \$6,000; increased investigative capability, \$12,000; statewide communication network, \$12,000; comprehensive rehabilitation program, \$20,000; research capability for law enforcement agencies, \$3,000; standardized records systems, \$6,000; uniform crime reporting, \$12,000; criminal justice information system, \$18,000.

MISSOURI: \$564,485 (\$99,590). Programs—law enforcement training and education, \$117,275; public education in law enforcement-community relations, \$18,306; community group homes, \$43,300; criminal justice information system, \$61,695; crime laboratories and additional equipment, \$45,732; prosecuting attorneys' liaison department, \$18,500; Regional Prosecutors' Council, \$10,000; computerized docket control system, \$9,024; corrections-rehabilitation, prisoner training, probation services, \$103,592.54; civil disorders control, \$99,590.46; research and development, \$7,470; law enforcement facilities, \$30,000.

MONTANA: \$100,000. Programs—Montana Police Officer Standards and Training (POST), \$4,800; Montana law enforcement education and training, \$35,700; recruitment and training of state custodial personnel, \$8,400; public education, prevention of crime, and community involvement, \$6,000; Montana law enforcement communications and information

system, \$32,000; equipment, \$6,000; Montana parole officers training, \$3,600; law enforcement resources, \$3,500.

NEBRASKA: \$176,248 (\$31,102). Programs—law enforcement communications, \$108,866; law enforcement officer training, \$36,289.

NEVADA: \$100,000. Programs—improvement of law enforcement training, \$18,000; improvement of police equipment—communications, \$48,250; combating organized crime, \$12,000; riot and civil disorders control, \$18,750; improvements in correctional rehabilitation, \$3,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: \$100,000 (\$14,877). Programs—training for probation officers, \$5,351; Hillsborough County law enforcement training, \$8,400; police—prosecutor substantive law training, \$14,880; offender reintegration—sentencing alternatives, \$13,200; county corrections/state prison in-service training, \$11,018; expansion of county rehabilitation program for adults, \$3,000; law enforcement personnel handbook, \$6,600; bail reform, \$7,800; drug abuse program including counselling and data collection, \$9,000; two-way communications equipment for municipalities, \$5,874; state police (riot and civil disorders control equipment and training), \$14,877.

NEW JERSEY: \$860,285 (\$151,814). Programs—“Project Alert” (civil disorders), \$151,814; public education for crime prevention, \$43,014; community participation in delinquency prevention and community-based corrections, \$190,130; improvement of police—juvenile relationships, \$95,065; specialized equipment for local police to improve the detection and apprehension of criminals, \$95,065; increased crime prevention and control through reduction of police response time, \$95,065; establishment and training of police—community relations units, \$95,065; and expanded investigation of organized crime, \$95,067.

NEW MEXICO: \$123,250 (\$21,750). Programs—modernization of physical law enforcement needs, \$21,573; corrections equipment, \$3,508; riot control equipment (local), \$10,000; State police training, \$8,000; criminal justice training for police agencies, \$16,200; correction training (local), \$4,050; acquisition and retention of personnel, \$15,000; development of a police—community relations project involving private business, government, and the educational community, \$6,000; State police equipment, \$2,043; State corrections, \$15,126.

NEW YORK: \$2,250,545 (\$397,154). Programs—public education concerning organized crime, \$48,000; public education concerning prevention of predatory crime, \$42,000; development of crime preventive techniques, \$120,000; increasing the effectiveness of patrol, \$420,000; coordination of policing activities, \$120,000; multi-county and statewide training of prosecutors and assigned defense counsel, \$135,000; coordination for prosecution activities and for defense activities, \$36,000; reduction of court congestion, \$60,000; legal aid for indigent prisoners, \$18,000; improvement of detention services, \$48,000; monthly digest for correction and detention personnel, \$50,000; statewide training for correction and detention personnel, \$48,000; participation in the Federal-State Racket Squad, \$70,000; organization and training of law enforcement units to combat organized crime, \$168,750; prevention of civil disturbances, \$120,000; coordination for control of riots and civil disturbances, \$105,000; improved police—community relations, \$150,000; evaluation of crime control activities, \$94,641.

NORTH CAROLINA: \$618,715 (\$77,000). Programs—criminal law revision, \$30,000; police information network, \$16,000; and for the following demonstration projects: to improve training, \$75,000; to improve case preparation, \$31,000; to improve sentencing, \$21,000; to reduce recidivism, \$64,000; to improve public willingness to report offenses and testify, \$25,000; to improve court scheduling, \$36,000; to improve records and information, \$51,000; to improve communications, \$72,000; to improve public regard for criminal justice system, \$25,000; to improve investigation and apprehension, \$67,000; other demonstration projects, \$28,715.

NORTH DAKOTA: \$100,000. Programs—police education and training, \$25,100; law enforcement communications, \$28,400; corrections, \$8,500; prevention and control of alcoholism and crime, \$10,000; juvenile probation, \$10,000; courts, \$5,500; and evaluation of projects and contracts, \$12,500.

OHIO: \$1,284,265 (\$226,634). Programs—training personnel and equipment, \$485,000; county-wide common radio network, \$28,200; comprehensive criminal justice information system, \$114,000; district crime lab, \$106,500; portable TV-closed circuit/video taping, \$20,000; specialized training for institutional (correctional) personnel, \$70,000; district detention facility, \$18,000; mobile riot control supply unit, \$149,250; experimental neighborhood-oriented police aux-

liary, \$31,050; police-community relations unit, \$36,000.

OKLAHOMA: \$305,660 (\$53,175). Programs—regional law enforcement training, \$75,600; law enforcement information center, \$6,000; equipment improvement, \$100,000; legal assistance for indigents, \$15,000; sentencing seminar, \$3,000; probation and parole services, \$30,000; police-community relations, \$22,885.

OREGON: \$245,514 (\$43,326). Programs—training and education, \$2,618; public education and information, \$22,493; detection, records and communications improvement, \$100,127; improvement of prosecution and apprehension of criminals, \$3,630; corrections facilities and services, \$49,071; prevention and control of riots and civil disorders, \$54,075; law enforcement-community relations, \$12,000; feasibility and design, \$1,500.

PENNSYLVANIA: \$1,427,235 (\$240,524). Programs—organized crime units staffing, equipping, \$37,000; organized crime public information, \$3,000; police-community relations, \$62,000; police quality, \$150,000; police organization-operation, \$300,000; co-ordination-consolidation of police services, \$90,000; civil disorders, \$20,000; correctional personnel training, \$45,000; rehabilitation, \$45,000; correctional plant and facilities, \$81,000; probation services, \$50,000; public defenders, \$15,000; prosecution, \$20,000; court administration, \$80,000; revision of criminal code, \$5,000; juvenile delinquency prevention, \$30,000; juvenile delinquency training, \$30,000; juvenile delinquency facilities, \$20,000; juvenile delinquency rehabilitation, \$31,000; alcohol and narcotics offenses (prevention and control), \$40,000; criminal justice statistics, \$11,000; evaluative research, \$21,000.

RHODE ISLAND: \$110,432 (\$18,897). Programs—civil disorders prevention and control training, \$18,897; consolidation of police support services in western Rhode Island, \$32,000; community service program in Providence Police Department, \$12,000; Providence police communications system, \$35,000; law enforcement training, \$4,535; community service program in East Providence Police Department, \$8,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA: \$317,985 (\$56,115). Programs—South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) Academy and local training schools, \$66,000; educational TV police training program, \$25,000; improving SLED Academy, \$6,000; public educational TV program, \$15,485; juvenile police officer training,

\$12,000; equipment and ordnance for local law enforcement agencies, \$40,000; collection of criminal data, \$28,800; re-codification of criminal code, \$9,900; Model Solicitor's Office Project, \$10,500; pilot workshops for correctional officers, \$5,400; pilot workshops for probation and parole officers, \$5,400; riot control equipment, \$37,385.

SOUTH DAKOTA: \$100,000 (\$14,244). Programs—officer training, \$33,550; equipment, \$21,956; public education and community relations, \$8,250; juvenile court center (model home and curriculum program), \$3,250; education and in-service training for law enforcement personnel, \$3,750; statewide assessment of organized crime, \$2,500; narcotics control, \$6,500; research, \$3,750; civil disorders control, \$2,250.

TENNESSEE: \$478,210 (\$84,390). Programs—training for State and local police officers, \$90,000; training for State and local correctional and custodial personnel, \$18,000; establishment of minimum police selection and employment standards, \$15,000; establishment of minimum selection and employment standards for correction, probation and parole officers, \$15,000; unification of Tennessee court system, \$12,000; consultative services to law enforcement components, \$21,000; regional consolidation of jails, \$25,000; facilities, equipment and procedures for the processing of physical evidence, \$24,000; judicial research program, \$12,000; standardization of correctional operational and management procedures, \$6,000; State inspection of correctional facilities, \$6,000;

Establishment of procedures to insure speedy trial of dangerous defendants, \$3,000; criminal investigation, \$12,000; design, construction and maintenance of state-wide communications network, \$12,000; program to test effectiveness of placing probation personnel under control of local courts, \$15,000; institutional corrections rehabilitation, \$30,000; research capability for state level law enforcement agencies, \$3,000; merit system for law enforcement employees, \$12,000; standardized records system for police agencies, \$6,000; state-wide uniform crime reporting system, \$15,000; state-wide computer-based criminal justice information system, \$24,000; revision of State juvenile code, \$600; human relations courses in police education and training programs, \$6,000; upgrading educational attainments of law enforcement personnel, \$11,220.

TEXAS: \$1,333,565 (\$235,344). Programs—professional college education for police, \$35,000;

peace officer training, \$203,093; workshop institute for juvenile court judges, \$6,500; workshop institute for prosecutors, \$6,500; workshop for inter-agency law enforcement personnel, \$6,500; exchange program for district and county attorneys, \$4,500; Center for Continuing Education, \$67,714; prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, \$75,000; technical equipment acquisition, \$116,370; computerization of police resource allocation, \$50,000; police-community relations, equipment and assistance, \$19,758; National systems, \$300,000; discretionary programs in all categories, \$103,053.

UTAH: \$125,715 (\$22,185). Programs—in-service and specialized training, \$25,000; police operations, equipment and assistance, \$19,758; National Crime Information Center tie-in, \$3,072; data collection and information systems, \$28,700; criminal code revision, \$10,000; community-based corrections, \$10,000; research and development, \$4,000; riot control equipment, \$3,000.

VERMONT: \$100,000 (\$9,048). Programs—training for law enforcement, \$25,000; youth-police relations, \$6,182; communications, \$42,213; law enforcement manual, \$5,400; corrections-research division, \$12,157.

VIRGINIA: \$557,090. Programs—law enforcement training, \$207,115; drug abuse control information, \$8,355; juvenile delinquency prevention, \$23,400; improvement of police communications, \$150,000; establishment of regional crime labs, \$28,275; review of criminal code, \$9,750; court organization study, \$18,100; guidance handbook for law enforcement officials, \$3,450; diagnostic treatment and training center (primarily for drug abuse), \$40,135; work release program, \$11,140; organized crime control, \$19,495; crime control public information, \$10,025; civil disorder control, \$16,710; and community relations, \$11,140.

WASHINGTON: \$379,610 (\$62,325). Programs—interdisciplinary workshops for criminal justice system personnel, \$15,000; specialized training programs for law enforcement officers, \$5,000; seminars and workshops for limited-jurisdiction court judges, \$5,000; training seminars and workshops for corrections personnel, \$5,000; improving public knowledge and understanding of the criminal justice system, \$17,250; police-elementary school education, \$15,000; youth program to prevent civil disorders and delinquency, \$50,000; identification and treatment of deviant elementary school youth, \$60,000; private

care of dependent youth, \$18,000; improvement of police communications in rural and semi-rural areas, \$25,285; establishment and improvement of services and facilities for local and regional detention and corrections, \$50,000; intensive probation service for delinquent youth, \$18,000; mobile communications and command vehicle for a metropolitan area, \$33,750.

WEST VIRGINIA: \$220,864 (\$38,976). Programs—basic recruit and in-service training, \$36,936; incentive pay, \$10,000; burglary prevention and physical security, \$8,396; suicide prevention, \$2,353; review of the criminal justice system, \$2,454; interim information system development for rural communities, \$20,000; interim information system development for a Class II city, \$12,000; improvement of prosecution, court activities and law reforms, \$32,376; correctional staff re-training, \$16,500; inmate training and education, \$4,100; detection and control of organized crime, \$7,125; riot control, \$2,500; police community-relations officers, \$15,448; research studies in West Virginia's criminal behavior patterns, \$10,200; criminal justice curricula development for secondary schools, \$1,500.

WISCONSIN: \$515,185 (\$90,100). Programs—assistance to local law enforcement in basic recruit training, \$60,000; assistance to local law enforcement for in-service training, \$20,000; assistance to local law enforcement for police executive training, \$20,000; local juvenile delinquency prevention, \$54,000; private agency juvenile delinquency prevention, \$35,000; emergency communications equipment, \$60,000; equipment for local law enforcement detection and apprehension capabilities, \$50,000; court management information systems pilot project, \$14,000; research, planning and program evaluation unit in the Wisconsin Division of Corrections, \$12,000; reduction of organized crime, \$29,796; local community relations, \$70,289.

WYOMING: \$100,000 (\$6,289). Programs—communications, \$51,900; training and education, \$16,500; equipment, \$24,772.

Discretionary Funds

To provide additional flexibility for the program, the Act authorized LEAA to determine itself how 15 percent of the total action grant appropriation should be used. For fiscal 1969 these discretionary funds totaled \$4.35 million. They were used this way

—\$412,074 to supplement the smallest action grant allocations. Application of the formula contained in Section 306 provided less action than planning funds for 11 states, District of Columbia, and the territories. To correct this, LEAA in April allotted funds to raise the allocations to \$100,000 for those states and Washington, D.C., and to \$40,000 for two territories. This enabled expansion of planned action projects.

—\$1,048,935 in direct grants to the 11 largest cities for individually designed and urgently needed action projects, consistent with comprehensive state plans, for which funds would otherwise not have been available. Each was eligible to receive up to \$100,000. The actual amounts awarded were: Baltimore, \$100,000; Chicago, \$70,574; Cleveland, \$100,000; Dallas, \$100,000; Detroit, \$100,000; Houston, \$99,815; Los Angeles, \$100,000; Milwaukee, \$79,950; New York, \$98,596; Philadelphia, \$100,000; and San Francisco, \$100,000. The cities contribute to the cost of their projects in accordance with the matching ratios specified in the Act. In cooperation with the state planning agencies concerned, the cities developed a variety of planned programs—including efforts to reduce street crime, improve police community relations, improve police communications systems, combat crime by youth gangs, improve police training, and rehabilitate chronic alcoholics. The funds represented one-fourth of the total available for discretionary allocation.

—\$600,000 was awarded to 6 States—Arizona, California, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, and New York—to cooperatively develop and test the prototype of a computerized criminal justice data and statistics system. They will create a standardized system for recording data on arrests, trials, dispositions, and subsequent encounters with the criminal justice system of individual offenders. Actual data will be stored in computers for use by each State and for exchange of information with the other States. The States will also work to speed the availability of aggregate statistics on such important law enforcement data as arrest rates and recidivism. Four other States are directly participating in the joint effort although they received no Federal funds—Connecticut, Florida, Texas, and Washington. Total project cost is in excess of \$1 million, with the project participants contributing the balance. The demonstration of the prototype system is expected to be conducted in August, 1970. During the course of the project, additional States may receive grants and join the project group. All States will be kept advised of progress by California, the grantee-

selected coordinator for the effort. The grantee and other participating States were selected on the basis of their current computer capability, the sophistication of their existing law enforcement records systems, and their ability to mandate changes in records-keeping practices at the local level.

—\$274,272 for two major organized crime programs. The Massachusetts Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice was awarded \$174,176 to develop—with Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California—the prototype of a computerized system for the storage and retrieval of organized crime intelligence data. The Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice will furnish technical assistance throughout the project. When completed, the system design will be made available to all other States, pursuant to agreements worked out by them, to exchange or share the available information on organized crime activities and personalities. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement received \$100,096 to initiate a multistate communications system for the transfer of organized crime intelligence data. Florida will share information with Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands in an effort to combat growing organized crime activity in the area. The project will be expanded as quickly as possible to include Latin American and Caribbean nations, thus providing a comprehensive data base to analyze and to plan strategies.

—\$152,946 was awarded for three individually-designed projects. The Department of Institutions of Washington State received \$61,396 to provide special training for State correctional personnel in the ghetto area of Seattle and rural poverty areas of eastern Washington. Directed primarily to probation and parole personnel, the program will familiarize trainees with conditions in these areas and how they influence adult and youthful offenders. It has potential as a model for effective correctional treatment work in disadvantaged inner-city neighborhoods.

—Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah received \$80,000 to establish the Four Corners Indian Law Enforcement Planning Commission to develop a comprehensive law enforcement improvement program for the reservation Indian population in these states. Although the Indian population of the concerned states is substantial, and individual state plans address special problems of the Indians, the project

was designed to fully recognize the serious problems which exist and plan specifically for them.

—The South Carolina Governor's Office of Planning and Grants received \$11,550 to prepare a manual on controlling riots and disorders in correctional institutions.

—An additional \$39,916 in discretionary funds grants is discussed in a later section of this chapter. This helped meet the critical need to train comprehensive law enforcement planners. A later section on grants for continuation of projects initially funded by the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, cites use of \$1,471,607 in discretionary funds for that purpose.

Civil Disorders

The Act stipulated that LEAA and each state planning agency should give "special emphasis" to projects dealing with the prevention, detection, and control of riots and other violent civil disorders. Congress also provided special granting authority to advance by nearly a year the date when Federal assistance for projects in this area could be available to state and local governments. To provide a financial incentive, state and local governments had to contribute only 25 percent of the cost of disorders projects. The balance could be Federal funds. By contrast, for most action activities authorized under the Act, the State and local share of cost is 40 percent.

Section 307(b) of the Act waived the requirement that no action grant could be made unless the applicant State had an LEAA-approved comprehensive law enforcement plan. It authorized the award of action funds for riot control to all States which would file applications "describing in detail the programs, projects, and costs of the items for which the grants will be used, and the relationship of the programs and projects to the applicant's general program for the improvement of law enforcement."

The LEAA appropriation became available on August 9, and on August 13 all Governors were wired the eligibility requirements and application procedures. By the August 31 deadline, 40 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico—all that applied—received \$3,951,450. The smallest grant was made to Wyoming for \$6,829 and the largest grant (\$414,989), was received by California. Funds were for a variety of activities—including training, planning, special riot control units, equipment, community relations programs, and public education. The amount received

under Section 307(b) by a State was applied to reduce the amount of action grants which the State could later receive from its allocation. Of the total funds, about 35 percent was budgeted for community relations efforts and training; some 42 percent was for communications; and about 23 percent for equipment.

Continuation Grants

LEAA was created before conclusion of several projects initiated under the superseded Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. To accommodate grantees who had undertaken multiyear efforts with an initial grant covering only a portion of total estimated costs, Congress authorized LEAA to use available funds to continue efforts which were making satisfactory progress to an appropriate termination point. Some \$1.5 million of discretionary funds were thus used to make continuation grants in these categories:

—\$12,500 to Governors' Planning Committees in Criminal Administration in Kentucky (\$6,250) and West Virginia (\$6,250) to continue prior law enforcement planning efforts and phase into operations under the new Act.

—\$64,453 to four universities (Loyola of New Orleans, \$20,000; Wisconsin State at Platteville, \$20,000; Wisconsin at Milwaukee, \$9,453; and Guam, \$15,000) for first year operation of new police science programs.

—\$49,695 to two States to continue program development by police officers standards and training councils. West Virginia received \$14,740; California \$34,955.

—Demonstration planning and research units in two small city police departments: Fargo, North Dakota received \$10,000; Peoria, Illinois \$9,991.

—276,033 for activation in 12 states of statewide programs to train correctional personnel.

—The balance of continuation aid was to complete more than a dozen individually-designed projects. Grants ranged from \$250,000 shared by 64 State and local law enforcement agencies participating in the National Crime Information Center to \$18,316 for the Denver County Court volunteer probation officer program. Also included were training programs for police, prosecutors, and corrections personnel and a demonstration of a community corrections project.

The preceding continuation grants were the last projects of many in the several funding categories

supported under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965. These awards completed nearly all continuation commitments under that Act.

Desks and Divisions

The Office of Law Enforcement Programs contains four regional desks and five program divisions.

The regional desks have a daily contact with State law enforcement planners, serving as consultants and furnishing information and assistance. In fiscal 1970, the four desks will expand to seven and field offices will be opened. Desk personnel are specialists from the different areas of law enforcement, and have experience in management of grants and program administration.

Desk responsibilities include explaining requirements for planning and action grants and providing information on the National Institute and academic assistance programs. In fiscal 1969, hundreds of visits and thousands of telephone conversations to help States develop programs were made by the desks. The desks also conducted the initial review for grant applications and monitored grant programs.

The program divisions are in the areas of police, courts, corrections, organized crime, and disorders. Each is responsible, on a nationwide basis, for determining and disseminating standards for improvement, and work closely with State and local agencies.

Two divisions began substantial operations during fiscal 1969. The Corrections Division develops LEAA policy for probation, parole, community programs, jails, prisons, and juvenile corrections. It also helps develop improvements in treatment of offenders. These functions are fulfilled through review of State plans, direction of discretionary funds for correctional programs, coordination with LEAA research and with the academic assistance program, and through the technical assistance program with State and local governments.

One priority is improved probation and community corrections programs designed to reduce institutional populations and costs and to rehabilitate more offenders.

The Corrections Division began on May 1, and its major activity through the end of the fiscal year was review of State plans. This provided regional desks with a substantive evaluation of the correctional components of all State plans.

A technical assistance program also was initiated, to aid States in planning corrections components (of the State plans), vocational training, staff education, and prison industries. Although the time was short, the Division was able to furnish such technical assistance to Alabama, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Maine, and the Virgin Islands before the end of the fiscal year.

A comprehensive review of all Federal aid programs offering potential assistance for correctional improvement also was undertaken and will be made available to all States and their correctional agencies.

Organized Crime

The Act described organized crime enforcement as a priority for the LEAA, and the Organized Crime Division began programs to help local and State enforcement and prosecution agencies develop more effective programs.

The Division offered financial support and technical assistance to States with a significant organized crime problem to establish intelligence units, combine investigatory and prosecutorial offices and develop community action programs and training conferences. States without a significant organized crime problem were offered assistance to develop prevention programs.

In its 6 months of operations in fiscal 1969, the Division offered technical assistance to these States:

Arizona	Massachusetts
California	Michigan
Colorado	Missouri
Connecticut	New Jersey
Florida	New York
Illinois	Pennsylvania
Iowa	Rhode Island
Kansas	Virginia
Kentucky	Wisconsin
Louisiana	

The Division also coordinated and developed training programs for State and local police and prosecutors, with a series of national conferences scheduled for fiscal 1970. The division reviewed every State plan, evaluating and suggesting programs directly related to organized crime. It also made available to States those organized crime programs developed by others that have particular merit.

The Division began preparing manuals for police and prosecutors and an intelligence manual that will diagram the composition of an organized crime intelligence unit. Another manual will supply prosecutors of some 20 States with significant organized crime problems a compendium of their own laws which can effectively be used in organized crime cases. It will also contain model statutes relating to electronic surveillance, immunity, contempt and perjury.

Substantial work also was carried out by the Police Operations Division. It provided technical assistance to State planning agencies and to individual police departments, and was an important component of the review of law enforcement improvement plans submitted by the States. The Division assisted in the national conferences—sponsored by an LEAA grant—for police chiefs of 150 major cities on civil disorders, campus disorders, and other law enforcement problems. It later began developing proposals for a new series of meetings for police executives for comprehensive discussion of common problems and the exchange of enforcement information and experiences.

A variety of other technical assistance also has been provided by LEAA.

Training Conferences

Five regional training conferences for State planning agencies were financed with the aid of \$20,490 in LEAA grants. Sponsors of the meetings, which covered the SPA staffs of virtually all States, were Maryland, Florida, Illinois, California, and Texas.

A \$92,987 grant was awarded to the American Correctional Association to conduct four regional conferences for State officials on the design of the corrections components of State plans. The meetings were held in Norman, Oklahoma; Hyannis Port, Massachusetts; Wichita, Kansas; and College Park, Md. More than 200 SPA planners and correctional administrators from all States participated in these meetings. Two planning documents, *Correctional Planning and Resource Guide* and *Corrections and the LEAA*, also were prepared to aid the States.

In June 1969, a series of four conferences began to provide information to fiscal and administrative personnel of State planning agencies on record keeping, cost allowability, and financial reporting requirements. States also were consulted in development of the rules prior to issuance of LEAA's *Financial Guide*

in May—as they were in promulgation of the basic November *Guide* and the February simplified first-year plan guidelines.

During fiscal 1969, three national meetings were held in Washington, D.C. for all SPA staff directors (two with the assistance of the Council of State Governments) to explain the Act's requirements, LEAA guidelines, and problems related to grant applications and preparation of comprehensive plans. In addition, more than a half dozen field meetings were conducted by LEAA area desks for SPA staffs in all four regions to review technical questions, exchange data, and discuss grant applications and procedures.

At the end of fiscal 1969, planning began for a meeting between State planning agency directors and LEAA for an across-the-board review of first-year operations and plans for the second year. LEAA also initiated evaluations of the first-year plans which it will share with the States and all others interested in the program. LEAA will engage expert law enforcement consultants to review State goals and programs against accepted professional standards. The studies are designed to advance law enforcement improvement efforts as quickly as possible.

Finance—Audit

Financial guidance is another form of technical assistance. LEAA has defined policies for financial management and grant administration by State planning agencies in the *Guide for State Planning Agency Grants* and the *Financial Guide*. The latter contains details on accounting systems, cost principles, records keeping, grantee matching shares, financial reports, and related matters. LEAA worked closely with State planning agencies, other State fiscal experts, and public interest groups to achieve rules meeting both federal and State-local needs. For example, the *Financial Guide* was reviewed by all State planning agencies, the National Governors Conference, National Association of State Budget Officers, National League of Cities, budget directors of three States, the U.S. Bureau of the Budget, and the National Association of Municipal Finance Officers. The earlier *Guide* was reviewed and commented on by such organizations as the National Governors Conference, National Association of Counties, U.S. Conference of Mayors, International Association of Chiefs of Police, American Correctional Association, National District Attorneys Association, U.S.

Bureau of the Budget, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and representatives of such Federal aid programs as the HEW Juvenile Delinquency Act Program, the HUD Model Cities Program, and the HUD Urban Management Assistance Program.

Audit services for LEAA are furnished by the Office of Management Inspection and Audit (OMIA) of the Administrative Division of the Department of Justice. Audits will conform to Bureau of the Budget Circular A-73, which indicates that Federal agencies should accept State-performed audits when it is determined that the State fiscal control system and audit program are adequate to assure proper protection of the federal interest. Surveys of State systems were begun in fiscal 1969. Pending their completion, OMIA will perform the detailed audits necessary to provide assurance that there is sound financial management. It will, of course, continually audit financial management systems for Title I grantees.

Coordination With Other Federal Programs

A clear need developed in the fiscal year to better coordinate several Federal aid programs dealing with crime and delinquency control. LEAA took a leadership role in developing joint policy statements on cooperative activities with the Juvenile Delinquency Act Program of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Model Cities Program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

In February, the Attorney General and the Secretary of HEW sent a joint letter urging States to establish common or single planning agencies for the juvenile delinquency components of LEAA and HEW programs. Joint standards for the composition and structure of such agencies also were established. At the end of the fiscal year, arrangements for joint funding and common plan formats also were being explored.

The Attorney General and the Secretary of HUD were preparing at the end of the fiscal year, for issuance early in fiscal 1970, a joint letter to governors and mayors urging greater coordination between the LEAA and Model Cities programs. The directive also proposed consideration of Model Cities projects by State planning agencies set up under the LEAA program, appointment of Model Cities representatives to

LEAA State and local planning boards, exchange of program plans by the two agencies, and cooperative or joint funding of certain projects.

Other LEAA coordination efforts included:

—Cooperation with national security agencies, the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, and with the States in development of an automated organized crime intelligence system design.

—Negotiations with the Federal Highway Administration to coordinate relevant parts of the Highway Safety Act with state plans under the LEAA program.

—Cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior on problem definition and development of programs to combat Indian law enforcement problems.

LEAA also has worked with other parts of the Department of Justice:

—The Organized Crime and Racketeering Section is furnishing technical assistance to an LEAA grantee for development of the organized crime intelligence system, advises on State program quality, and participates in identifying organized crime problem areas.

—The Federal Bureau of Investigation is assisting a consortium of six LEAA grantees in the development of a prototype criminal justice information and statistics system.

—The Community Relations Service offers advice and assistance in planning disorders prevention and control programs. Additionally, it will review plan components in this area as part of the over-all evaluation effort.

—The Bureau of Prisons also is participating in the evaluation program, and it has made personnel available on a reimbursable basis to provide technical assistance to individual States.

Organization of OLEP

When LEAA began, the agency's 25 employees—15 professional, 10 clerical—were assigned to the Office of Law Enforcement Programs. Some later transferred to new LEAA divisions that were formed. At the end of fiscal 1969, OLEP had 52 employees—34 professional, 18 clerical. The professionals

included 19 on the regional desks and 10 in the program divisions.

OLEP was headed by a director, who reported directly to the Administrators. Beneath him in the organization structure were the deputy director and the operational support staff. Next came the program divisions—Disorders Control, Organized Crime Control, Police Operations, Corrections, Courts, and Special Programs. Four regional desks—scheduled to be expanded into seven regional field offices in fiscal 1970—completed the structure.

The LEAA staff was augmented in fiscal 1969 by some 51 consultants. Most were hired for specific short-range projects though some became full-time em-

ployees. There were 12 consultants at the end of fiscal 1969.

During the year, 39 consultants worked for OLEP. They included a team of 23 specialists—policemen, corrections administrators, a sheriff, a city manager—which discussed the LEAA program with law enforcement groups in 34 major cities in 21 States. In addition, they took part in meetings of State planning agencies, and assisted in planning and program development. A 12-man consultant team helped develop the simplified first-year guidelines for the States. Consultants also were used by the Organized Crime and Corrections divisions in their technical assistance projects.

Chapter 3

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Reasons for Research

Only through research can our society explore in depth the vast unknowns about crime, crime prevention, and the criminal justice system. This Nation has expended billions of dollars in research for defense, health, space exploration, and other matters of concern but research activities have never addressed crime problems on any broad scale. Funds for action programs will be expended wisely only if research needs are met on a continuing, comprehensive basis.

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is the research arm of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Institute makes research grants and contracts with individuals, public agencies, institutions of higher education, industry, and private organizations. The research activity focuses upon priority problems in the incidence of crime and society's response to criminal activity. Because of this broad mandate, the Institute staff includes experts in many fields: law, electronics, operations research, political science, sociology, management sciences, clinical psychology, criminology, corrections, prosecution, legal defense, and police science.

Research Centers

The Institute organization reflects an attempt to explore these priority problems from several vantage points and through cooperative work by various disciplines. There are five research centers:

—The Center for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation conducts and sponsors research and development in identifying the conditions underlying criminal behavior and in developing knowledge and programs for crime prevention, correction, and the rehabilitation of criminal offenders.

—The Center for Criminal Justice Operations and Management sponsors and conducts research to identify ways in which the efficiency,

structure, and tactics of the various kinds of law enforcement agencies can be improved. This Center will also sponsor development of new kinds of devices, equipment, and facilities for the increased effectiveness of the law enforcement mission.

—The Center for Law and Justice is concerned with the appropriateness, fairness, and effectiveness of our criminal laws and the procedures through which the laws are enforced. These concerns relate principally to courts, prosecution, and defense, but police and correction procedures also fall within the Center's mandate. Finally, criminal law revision and the nature of society's substantive law response to antisocial conduct is a prime area of study here.

—The Center for Special Projects administers a variety of programs, including a graduate fellowship award competition and a small grants competition for research endeavors directly connected with crime, crime prevention, and criminal justice.

—The Center for Demonstration and Professional Services addresses the difficult problems of technology transfer and the process of acceptance of research findings within the criminal justice agencies, the various levels of government, and the community at large. Independent and staff research will be conducted to analyze and develop appropriate methods for introduction of change within our institutions. Related to this is the proposed design and implementation of a reference service that will respond to the specific needs of agencies, administrators, researchers, and scientists.

Planning, evaluation, and coordination are secured at staff level in the Institute through special units established to assure the development of a cohesive approach among the five research centers. Special project managers develop programs for matters of current great concern, such as violence and organized crime.

Program

History must have certainly taught us that there are no short, easy answers to the crime problem. A responsible research program must analyze basic problems in depth. But such a program can also pursue short-term responses at the same time that long-range, comprehensive solutions are under study. Subject matter can range, for example, from improved efficiency of criminal justice operations up through an examination of basic roles and goals. The Institute can help develop a personalized police radio transceiver at the same time the entire scope of police communications and control of operations is under examination. Short-form presentence reports and the development of sentencing guidelines for high-volume court systems can be developed while further research explores the complex problem of predicting the future behavior of individuals charged with, or convicted of, serious crimes. In corrections, new methods of community treatment must be devised along with a longer-range goal of isolating those factors that might ensure effective reintegration of an offender within his neighborhood. The Institute is charting these parallel courses with a focus upon synthesizing the criminal justice process and relating its work to the social, moral, and economic conditions from which an offender enters the system and to which he must eventually return.

During this first year, as with any new agency, the Institute consumed much time and effort in the initial problems of organization, staffing, definition of program, and establishment of relationships with other organizations and agencies. A modest budget of \$2.9 million was available and the authorized positions of 35 professional personnel and 15 clerical employees permitted sufficient leeway for the assembling of the various disciplines. The grants and contracts during the first fiscal year encompass several key areas of inquiry.

Basic Police Activity

Most of the funding in this area is related to research that will assist police in the solution of crime and the apprehension of offenders. The program was devoted largely to improvement in police response time, police communications, criminalistics, and efficiency of operations. Specific projects involved:

1. *Automatic Surveillance/Alarm Systems*, including measurement of the impact of a low-cost

automatic burglary and robbery alarm system, development of a mobile closed circuit television system for police surveillance operations, and requirements analysis for automatic vehicle locator systems.

2. *Communications Systems*, including development of model tactical communications systems for a medium-sized police department, development of a model communications system for a major metropolitan area, evaluation of mobile digital communications equipment, development of a semiautomatic command/control system for a large police department, and requirements analysis for a police personal-portable communications system.

3. *Improved Management of Law Enforcement*, including study of middle-management in police departments, analysis of use of census data in police planning, and development of a model records and reporting system for small police departments.

4. *Mobility Systems*, including human factors analysis for police automobiles.

5. *Criminalistics*, including studies of new micro-analysis techniques such as neutron activation analysis, analysis of the potential impact of criminalistics on the crime problem, analysis of the most efficient methods to provide maximum criminalistics support to criminal justice agencies, and examination of the validity of voiceprint identification.

6. *Nonlethal weapons*, including a survey of the state-of-art for nonlethal chemical weapons, and evaluation of such available weapons for civil disturbance control.

Other projects involve questions that may lead to more fundamental change in policing. These include an evaluation of pre-employment psychological tests established to predict the future patrolman performance of police department applicants; the employment of special police family-crisis intervention patrols with policemen specially trained in psychology and mental health subjects applicable to dealing with the family disputes that form so large a part of calls to the police and are responsible for many police deaths and injuries; experiments with the team policing concept that holds a certain number of police personnel responsible to deal with all crime in a given geographical area and affords a flexibility of function and allocation unknown to present police structures; an ethnographic study of the socialization of the policeman as he proceeds through his career and the effects of the environment within which he works upon his attitudes, performance, and values.

Prevention and Rehabilitation

Research programs directed to rehabilitation measures focus largely upon treatment and services for offenders on probation and parole. Recent studies have shown that these offenders represent about 70 percent of the correctional population. In order to develop and test various community treatment techniques, the Institute is exploring the feasibility of a community correctional laboratory in one or more counties in the Nation. Research staffs will work with criminal justice, local government and private organizations in developing this program. The resulting flexibility and individualized treatment will test the rehabilitative potential of new ideas and previously untested assumptions. Community treatment for drug addicts will be evaluated through Institute funds in New York City. This project will test the crime-reduction potential of a large-scale, fully ambulatory methadone program. Also in New York City, the Institute is supporting with judicial cooperation an evaluation and refinement of sentencing guidelines and short-form presentence reports to improve the quality and individuality of sentencing in a high-volume, misdemeanor court.

Education and employment are key factors in assuring proper reintegration of an offender back into his community. The Institute provided support for evaluating and expanding the use of unique learning environments with a system of rewards for continual raising of the educational level of the individual offender. Employment programs for offenders received initial attention through a grant to assess the correctional industries programs of seven Midwestern States and to ascertain the views and potential participation of business and labor in more relevant employment training and placement.

In the various areas and levels of crime prevention, the Institute focused largely in this first year upon the juvenile and youth population that commits a major part of the offenses included within the FBI crime index. An assessment of past activity is a necessary foundation for building future programs. The Institute is supporting evaluative studies that will assess the impact of the multiple and diverse youth involvement projects funded by private and public sources in the past 5 years. Research programs range from an exploration of inexpensive ways to build a physical environment that will attract youth into constructive pursuits as an alternative to crime, to the building of a model for examining the collective impact on juvenile

offenders of treatment received in the schools, the criminal justice agencies, and the various community service agencies. The latter project studies the total agency impact, whether it be law enforcement or service oriented, upon those deemed to be "trouble-makers" and constant law violators. Another project is exploring the many conflict situations among youth and between youth and adult in the schools and colleges.

In conjunction with the National Institute of Mental Health, this Institute will be developing its role in research into the physiological aspects of crime causation. A small project will assess the present state of knowledge as to the relationship between the XYY chromosomal configuration and the propensity to commit violence. This project is conceived as a base of knowledge for use in adjudicating the increasing attempts to raise chromosomal abnormality as a complete defense to criminal violence.

Management and Organization

The rationale, organization, and management of the structures established to deal with crime have developed historically on the basis of conditions and assumptions no longer applicable in modern society.

The fractionalized geography of police departments, courts, and corrections, the isolation of these agencies from one another and from the larger community, the ad hoc responses to current conditions—all are examples of these paths of tradition. Statistical analyses, operations research, management studies, and role analysis must be brought to many of these age-old problems. The Institute has made some initial steps in this direction.

The backlogs and long delays in the trial and sentencing process may contribute to loss of the deterrent function and the hurried exercise of discretionary powers on the basis of too little information about an offender. The Institute is supporting a management systems study of the Federal District Court in the District of Columbia with the purpose of developing more efficient case processing, court organization, and scheduling. Also initiated was a study of the bail-setting function in order to develop criteria that will lead towards a more accurate determination of an accused person's future behavior.

Management decisions become more rational only when based upon accurate knowledge of workload, work flow and types of decisions made. Institute

funding is being made available to develop models of the criminal justice system flow at the State and city level. This would ultimately permit managers, administrators, and policymakers to know for the first time the exact nature of offender processing from arrest through release or confinement. For the most part, planning and operations decisions at present are based upon guesses and agencies' estimates. Present knowledge in this area is appallingly slight.

In crime analysis, Institute grants support studies as to differences in police classification of criminal activity. Our society and its enforcement agencies must know more fully the seriousness of the different kinds of criminal activity occurring in various neighborhoods. Also important is the ability to predict future crime trends and the relationship between crime and economic patterns. One study seeks to determine the relationship between the rates of property crime in various geographical areas and the labor market conditions. The study concentrates upon youth offenders and introduces other variables such as the intensity of law enforcement efforts. The analysis produced by this research should help predict future crime trends that will assist planners in local government and in criminal justice.

Another study will apply operations research techniques to the prediction of robberies and the best use of police beats to respond to those predictions. This effort will make use of previous empirical work and provide a more basic rationale for the prediction of criminal activity in real situations as the first step in improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement activity.

Some work has commenced in terms of role definition. The offices of the State attorneys general are being canvassed to determine their present, expected, and optimum role in law enforcement. Future coordination and direction of law enforcement activity depends upon further centralization of many functions. A second study in this area looks at the organization and effectiveness of rural law enforcement and is exploring the feasibility of various cooperative and regional services for rural policing.

Special Programs

One prime purpose of the Institute is to foster greater research in the criminal justice area by all concerned disciplines. The current small number of

qualified and interested persons must be widely expanded in the coming decade. As a beginning in this regard, the Institute initiated several programs.

—*Exercise Acorn* was a small grants program (up to \$5,000) to provide starter funds for new work in this field. Fifty award recipients were selected from over 500 applicants and the resultant research activity is occurring in 25 States. The fields of endeavor include corrections, police, court processing, defense and prosecution, organized crime, violence, and community services related to prevention. An encouraging aspect of this program is the number of grants in which universities will be working directly in conjunction with various criminal justice agencies.

—*Graduate Fellowships* were awarded to 20 of 82 applicants seeking an advanced degree in a discipline closely related to criminal justice. This program seeks to augment the number of professionals teaching and doing research in the criminal justice field.

—*Manuscript Support* benefited more than 40 young persons who had researched and written crime-related materials but did not have funds sufficient to put their materials in publishable form. Again, the subject matter of these studies covered a broad area of crime, crime prevention, and criminal justice.

—*Visiting Fellows* will be spending a year at the Institute to continue research in their fields and gain additional educational benefit by continuous sharing of ideas with the Institute staff. The fellows are chosen from law enforcement agencies, the teaching profession, and those pursuing graduate studies.

—*Coordination with other Federal agencies* is one of the most important Institute functions. Conferences were held with most Federal departments and independent agencies, generally at the level of assistant secretary for research and development. These meetings identified areas for cooperative research, resources that could be available to the Institute and programs for continuous exchange of information. A list of the agencies and some of the topics discussed appears in the appendices.

Foundation for the Future

The fiscal year 1969 activity is only a small beginning in addressing the potential of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The Institute is the primary research arm of an action program that affords hundreds of millions of dollars

to States, counties, and cities, and it shares a great part of the responsibility in ensuring that action money is expended wisely.

During the coming fiscal year, the Institute will develop a more refined priority list of research activity. In-house research capabilities will be expanded and additional staff will permit close monitoring of funded, out-of-house research. Too often in the past, research has proceeded with no relation to a basic, broad context. The Institute can assist the entire field in building upon past findings and achieving research programs that lead in a progressive manner toward agreed goals. Several possibilities exist in this regard:

—*Continuing Evaluation* of past and present activity is required. Pursuant to the mandate of the authorizing statute, the Institute has funded an evaluation of the predecessor program of the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. In addition, the Institute can become a major part of the continuing evaluation of the LEAA program. Constant monitoring and assessment of research activity inside and outside government is also a part of this evaluative process. The Institute must continually consult and bring together appropriate experts and organizations for this purpose.

—*Inducement for Change* is a basic part of government research activity in crime-related fields. Too often, promising findings lie fallow in a library or on a manager's desk. Tradition dominates much of the activity in law enforcement, courts, and corrections—and resistance to change is a continuing problem as in other fields. The Institute cannot stop with the development of new ideas. The process of change must be pushed along in many ways. Close cooperation will exist between Institute staff and the other component parts of LEAA. In addition, the Institute will build a continuing line of mutual assistance with each of the State Planning Agencies. The States and cities must begin to develop their own research capabilities, and the Institute through funds and technical assistance can assist in this most important endeavor.

A prime effort has commenced to locate certain "laboratory" communities that will agree to accept various new programs for implementation, study, and evaluation. This effort is related not only to specific program changes but also to study and research of the process of change itself. Where does the resistance lie? What were the specific difficulties encountered in various agencies? Why was change accepted or why did others fail? How can change be sustained? This will be a continuous learning and research process

that will be of valuable assistance in inducing change nationwide.

—*Establishment and testing of standards* for law enforcement equipment would serve many needs in the various agencies. There is no central source at present to research and test product capabilities and set up minimum and optimum standards for police and other use. This would help overcome the fragmentation problem that besets industry in its dealings with law enforcement agencies. This also would result in lower cost by reason of the availability of larger markets for standardized equipment. Finally, such a service would build towards increasingly effective products and equipment, and additionally benefit the community through adherence to rigid safety standards.

—*Developments in criminal justice education* can be fostered by the Institute in cooperation with the Office of Academic Assistance. One grant is already assessing the curriculum needs in institutions offering degrees for police and correction officials. In addition, the graduate fellowships will increase the complement of those needed to teach and guide persons receiving tuition assistance in these institutions.

—*Technical information* is sought after by all agencies and disciplines working in this field. Various services have existed for several years in education and in the hard sciences. One possible function for the Institute is the design and implementation of a criminal justice service to serve the needs of these professionals. This would be a long-range project but one that, if implemented, could serve scientists, engineers, administrators, and researchers on a comprehensive basis.

In all these roles, the Institute must look far beyond the problems of the moment and build a foundation for the future. At this early juncture, no one can assert which directions will succeed and which will fail. Even with the advanced technology that seemingly is available for adaptation to law enforcement purposes, the problems of crime must be seen in the broad context of human beings preying upon other human beings and society endeavoring to respond with accurate, just, and informed criminal justice decisions. The role of criminal law and its relationship with social justice in controlling individual and group conflict need fundamental examination. Mutual trust and understanding within our diffuse society depend a great deal upon the ways the Nation establishes to cope with increasing crime.

With adequate funding, the Institute can become a major force for change and a principal participant in meeting the crime problem. There are no easy answers and marked improvement will come slowly. Obvious needs can be met now with action funding; but only with the expansion of knowledge can our society adequately address the fundamental requirements of lower crime rates and higher standards of fairness and individualized processing and treatment of criminal offenders. The National Insti-

tute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is one way of coping with these fundamental problems. Insofar as violence and fear beset our Nation, democracy fails. Insofar as society's response interferes with our ideals, democracy also fails. Criminal law, criminal justice, and the citizenry must carve a careful path that assures success in both regards. Without a divergent program to develop wider knowledge and understanding of these problems, our Nation's efforts tragically will fall short.

Chapter 4

Office of Academic Assistance

Degree Studies

The purpose of the Law Enforcement Education Program is to help fully professionalize the law enforcement and corrections staffs of State and local governments in every part of the country. Its role is the administration of a program of grants and loans to finance college degree studies by criminal justice personnel and promising students preparing for careers in that field. Statistics compiled in several recent surveys reflect part of this compelling need. The National Crime Commission said in 1967 that a study of 6,200 policemen showed that only 7.3 percent had a college degree. In 1969, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), one of the Nation's most respected professional law enforcement organizations, polled 4,672 policemen in the Midwest and found that 2,042 had completed some college work and 372 others had a college degree. The Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training reported in 1968 that only 3 percent of the guards in correctional institutions had a degree.

Several years ago, another IACP study contained this comment on how college training could significantly enhance the quality of police work: "It is nonsense to state or to assume that the enforcement of the law is so simple that it can be done best by those unencumbered by a study of the liberal arts. The man who goes into our streets in hopes of regulating, directing, or controlling human behavior must be armed with more than a gun and the ability to perform mechanical movements in response to a situation. Such men as these engage in the difficult, complex, and important business of human behavior. Their intellectual armament—so long restricted to the minimum—must be no less than their physical prowess and protection."

Prompt Response

The response to the Law Enforcement Education Program was prompt, and the interest was high. Funds were made available in time for the start of the second half of the 1968-69 academic year, and

more than 500 colleges and universities applied to participate in the program. Financial assistance went to a total of more than 23,000 students—a far higher number than had been originally forecast for the initial round.

A June survey showed that in the second half of the academic year there were 2,573 persons receiving aid who were enrolled for full-time studies and 15,492 persons enrolled in part-time studies. In addition, 5,366 persons were enrolled for summer session courses. There were estimates earlier in the fiscal year that some 14,000 persons would take advantage of the program.

The total enrollment of 23,431 reflects some duplication. There were, for instance, some 344 students who received both grants and loans. And it was estimated that about 3,000 persons were given assistance for both the second half of the academic year and the summer session. A precise figure must await a detailed survey in fiscal 1970, but preliminary estimates thus far show that about 20,000 individuals were granted funds. Of this number, a remarkably large proportion—some 2,356 persons—were studying at the graduate level.

The overwhelming majority of grant recipients were policemen, according to preliminary figures.

A total of \$6.5 million was available in fiscal 1969 for the Academic Assistance program. The full amount was awarded early in January to 485 colleges and universities, which in turn administer the loans and grants. (Fifty-three percent were 4-year institutions, the others 2-year colleges.) The schools themselves decide the amounts of the individual awards and who will receive them. Schools were encouraged to spread their awards over the entire 1969 calendar year. A total of \$3,332,649 was awarded to students for the second half of the academic year and the 1969 summer session. This included \$2,253,055 in grants and \$1,079,594 in grants. The remainder of the \$6.5 million—some \$3.2 million—will be carried over for use in the first half of the academic year beginning in the fall of 1969.

Courses of Study

The major academic emphasis in the program is on courses of study directly related to law enforcement. Such courses include: introduction to law enforcement, administration of justice, police administration and organization, criminal investigation, criminal evidence and procedure, criminal law, criminal behavior, traffic control and accident investigation, police-community relations, collective behavior and riot control, criminology, juvenile delinquency, deviant behavior, probation and parole, administration of correctional institutions, case analysis in prevention programs, correctional treatment and custody, correctional counselling, psychological tests in corrections, criminalistics, court administration.

However, to provide as broad and meaningful a background as possible, courses also may be taken which are related—though not directly—to law enforcement work. Such subject matter includes: business administration, accounting, psychology, sociology, government, economics, political science, computer science, urban planning, and public administration.

Even before passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, a Department of Justice committee began drafting the format of the Law Enforcement Education Program. However, at the time Congress approved the appropriation for LEAA on August 9, the Academic Assistance program had no full-time staff, and neither program guidelines nor loan-grant forms existed. The first full-time employee began work on October 1, so the first year's program actually was compressed into a 9-month period. The pace of work then increased rapidly. On November 4, 2,200 packets containing application forms, terms of agreement forms, and preliminary guidelines were mailed to all accredited institutions of higher education in the Nation. By December 26, 515 applications from the institutions had been reviewed and processed. All but 30 of the applications were approved, and the announcement of the \$6.5 million award to the schools was made on January 2. At that time, the Academic Assistance staff totaled six professionals and four clerks, plus three part-time employees. The full-time staff was 12 at the end of the fiscal year.

In addition to their other work, the Academic Assistance staff disseminated 30,000 copies of the program's preliminary guidelines and 18,000 copies of the grant award list. A complete 100-page guide on the program, *Law Enforcement Education Manual:*

1969, was published in May, and more than 20,000 copies were distributed. To give further information assistance, program officials attended 35 meetings around the country held by college and other professional groups. More than 5,000 letters seeking details on the program were received and answered by Academic Assistance.

Grants and Loans

The Education Program provides two types of financial aid: a maximum loan of \$1,800 per academic year for full-time study for a certificate or degree directly related to law enforcement; up to \$300 per semester or \$200 an academic quarter in grants for full- or part-time study of courses related to law enforcement. Grants are limited to police, corrections, and court personnel. Loans are available to both criminal justice personnel and preservice students preparing for criminal justice careers.

Participating colleges were told in January that they should give priority on loans to law enforcement officers, and that no more than 20 percent of their total funds could be used for loans to students preparing for criminal justice careers. Later in the fiscal year, after appointment of a National Advisory Committee, certain guidelines were changed—to be effective in fiscal 1970. The program was broadened to include a number of Federal law enforcement personnel, but priority on loans still must be given to criminal justice personnel in State and local service. Not more than 70 percent of the loan funds can go to law enforcement personnel. At least 30 percent must be made available to preservice students. The extra funds for this latter category are designed to make it possible to attract additional promising students into criminal justice careers. Loan applicants are no longer required to show financial need to be eligible for financial assistance. The remaining important change increased from 3 to 7 percent the interest rate charged on any repayment of loans or grants.

No repayment of a loan is required if the recipient spends 4 years in law enforcement work following completion of his degree program—the amount is cancelled at the rate of 25 percent for each year of service. An in-service grantee does not have to repay if he spends the next 2 years with his criminal justice agency, but he must repay the full amount at 7 percent interest if he defaults on the service requirements.

The members of the National Advisory Committee are: David Craig, Former Public Safety Director, Pittsburgh; Frank Dickey, Executive Director, Federation of Regional Accrediting Commissions of Higher Education, Washington, D.C.; Superintendent Joseph I. Giarrusso, Police Department, New Orleans; Patrick F. Healy, Executive Director, National District Attorneys Association, Chicago; Dr. Stephen Horn, Dean of Graduate School, American University Washington, D.C.; Gaylon L. Kuchel, Chairman, Law Enforcement Department, University of Omaha; Charles V. Matthews, Director, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and corrections, Southern Illinois University; William Mooney, Supervisor in Charge, Planning and Research Unit, Training Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation; Vincent O'Leary, Professor, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York, Albany; Alan Purdy, Student Financial Aid Officer, University of Missouri, Columbus, Mo., and President of the National Association of Student Financial Aid; George Trubow, Executive Director, Maryland State Planning Agency, Baltimore.

Cooperation

The Office of Academic Assistance has established broad contacts to aid the administration of the

program, especially with the U.S. Office of Education and other agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It also has worked with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Department of Labor, and the Model Cities Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The shortage of time available to get the program underway in fiscal 1969 did not permit coordination of the education grants with the law enforcement planning agencies of the 50 States. However, all colleges participating in the fiscal 1970 program have been urged to discuss their grant applications with their respective State planning bodies. The agencies themselves will be urged to play an active role to help stimulate interest and develop better coordination among colleges. In addition, the agencies have an important role to play in developing, with the aid of State departments of education, more comprehensive law enforcement curriculum standards.

Research into the field of law enforcement education also was begun during the fiscal year following a recommendation from the National Advisory Committee. The Massachusetts Governor's Public Safety Committee received a \$15,000 grant to conduct a national survey of law enforcement education programs and to recommend a plan to give universities financial aid in developing such courses.

Complete List of Fiscal 1969 Awards Made by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Table 1. Planning and Action Grants to the States

(Including Awards Made Under Section 307(b) for Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders)

State	PLANNING		ACTION			TOTAL
	Initial	Total Planning Allocation	307(b)	Action Grant	Total Action Allocation	Planning and Action
Alabama.....	\$62,066	\$337,600.00	\$76,560	\$357,280	\$433,840	\$771,440.00
Alaska.....	23,000	118,000.00	.....	100,000	100,000	218,000.00
American Samoa.....	10,000	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00
Arizona.....	41,978	209,890.00	35,409	165,242	200,651	410,541.00
Arkansas.....	46,460	232,300.00	.....	241,570	241,570	473,870.00
California.....	200,000	1,387,900.00	414,989	1,936,621	2,351,610	3,739,510.00
Colorado.....	46,568	232,840.00	42,804	199,752	242,556	475,396.00
Connecticut.....	59,420	297,100.00	63,510	296,380	359,890	656,990.00
Delaware.....	27,047	135,235.00	11,353	88,647	100,000	235,235.00
District of Columbia.....	30,881	154,405.00	17,531	82,469	100,000	254,405.00
Florida.....	100,409	503,650.00	130,065	606,970	737,035	1,240,685.00
Georgia.....	80,000	403,750.00	97,875	456,750	554,625	958,375.00
Guam.....	20,000	41,742.90	.....	40,000	40,000	81,742.90
Hawaii.....	29,936	149,680.00	.....	100,000	100,000	249,680.00
Idaho.....	29,396	146,980.00	\$15,138	84,862	100,000	246,980.00
Illinois.....	166,610	833,050.00	236,202	1,102,293	1,338,495	2,171,545.00
Indiana.....	87,330	436,150.00	103,200	510,585	613,785	1,049,935.00
Iowa.....	56,870	284,950.00	51,875	285,830	337,705	622,625.00
Kansas.....	50,510	252,550.00	39,906	238,639	278,545	531,095.00
Kentucky.....	62,930	314,650.00	.....	391,935	391,935	706,585.00
Louisiana.....	69,140	345,700.00	79,170	369,460	448,630	794,330.00
Maine.....	33,000	165,475.00	.....	119,552	119,552	285,027.00
Maryland.....	69,400	347,050.00	.....	451,095	451,095	798,145.00
Massachusetts.....	92,900	464,500.00	117,450	548,050	665,500	1,130,000.00
Michigan.....	.....	677,800.00	186,180	868,840	1,055,020	1,732,820.00
Minnesota.....	68,000	340,300.00	75,000	363,770	438,770	779,070.00
Mississippi.....	51,590	257,950.00	.....	288,405	288,405	546,355.00
Missouri.....	81,830	409,150.00	99,590	464,895	564,485	973,635.00
Montana.....	29,423	147,115.00	.....	100,000	100,000	247,115.00
Nebraska.....	39,305	196,525.00	31,102	145,146	176,248	372,773.00
Nevada.....	20,000	129,835.00	.....	100,000	100,000	229,835.00
New Hampshire.....	20,000	146,170.00	14,877	85,123	100,000	246,170.00
New Jersey.....	114,230	571,150.00	151,814	708,471	860,285	1,431,435.00
New Mexico.....	33,500	167,500.00	21,750	101,500	123,250	290,750.00
New York.....	.....	1,332,500.00	397,154	1,853,391	2,250,545	3,583,095.00
North Carolina.....	87,770	438,850.00	77,000	541,715	618,715	1,057,565.00
North Dakota.....	28,586	142,930.00	.....	100,000	100,000	242,930.00
Ohio.....	160,670	803,350.00	226,634	1,057,631	1,284,265	2,087,615.00
Oklahoma.....	53,480	267,400.00	53,175	252,485	305,660	573,060.00
Oregon.....	46,892	234,460.00	43,326	202,188	245,514	479,974.00
Pennsylvania.....	176,330	881,650.00	240,524	1,186,711	1,427,235	2,308,885.00
Puerto Rico.....	56,180	280,900.00	54,650	275,660	330,310	611,210.00
Rhode Island.....	32,096	160,480.00	18,897	91,535	110,432	270,912.00
South Carolina.....	54,830	274,150.00	56,115	261,870	317,985	592,135.00
South Dakota.....	29,072	145,360.00	14,244	85,756	100,000	245,360.00
Tennessee.....	65,000	361,900.00	84,390	393,820	478,210	840,110.00
Texas.....	138,000	830,350.00	235,344	1,098,221	1,333,565	2,163,915.00
Utah.....	33,770	168,850.00	22,185	103,530	125,715	294,565.00

Table 1. Planning and Action Grants to the States—Continued

(Including Awards Made Under Section 307(b) for Prevention and Control of Civil Disorders)

State	PLANNING		ACTION			TOTAL
	Initial	Total Planning Allocation	307(b)	Action Grant	Total Action Allocation	Planning and Action
Vermont.....	\$25,616	\$128,080.00	\$9,048	\$90,952	\$100,000	\$228,080.00
Virginia.....	81,020	405,100.00	.....	557,090	557,090	962,190.00
Virgin Islands.....	20,756	103,500.00	.....	40,000	40,000	143,500.00
Washington.....	60,000	307,900.00	62,325	317,285	379,610	687,510.00
West Virginia.....	44,192	220,960.00	38,976	181,888	220,864	441,824.00
Wisconsin.....	60,000	382,150.00	90,100	425,085	515,185	897,335.00
Wyoming.....	24,239	121,195.00	6,829	93,171	100,000	221,195.00
Total.....	3,232,228	18,840,707.90	3,844,266	21,210,116	25,054,382	43,895,089.90

Table 2. Grants Awarded From Discretionary Funds

(Listed Consecutively Within Categories)

Action Supplements to Smallest States

Alaska.....	\$66,722
Wyoming.....	61,300
Vermont.....	48,728
Nevada.....	45,524
Delaware.....	35,664
North Dakota.....	21,613
Montana.....	13,972
South Dakota.....	17,176
New Hampshire.....	15,697
Idaho.....	14,218
Hawaii.....	9,288
District of Columbia.....	660
Guam.....	28,414
Virgin Islands.....	33,098
Sub-total.....	412,074

New Projects

Training Institutes and Workshops

Grant No.	Grantee and Project Title	Amount
NI-004	American Correctional Association. Training in Correctional Planning for State Planning Agency Staffs and State Correctional Administrators.	\$92,987
NI-008	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. Training Institute in Comprehensive Law Enforcement Planning for State Planning Agency Staffs.	3,875

Training Institutes and Workshops—Continued

Grant No.	Grantee and Project Title	Amount
NI-011	International Association of Chiefs of Police. Training Conferences in Civil Disorders.	\$80,717
DF-001	Maryland Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. Training Institute in Comprehensive Law Enforcement Planning for State Planning Agency Staff. Similar training institutes:	6,240
DF-002	State of Florida, Inter-Agency Law Enforcement Planning Council.	1,775
DF-003	California Council on Criminal Justice.	4,600
DF-004	Texas Criminal Justice Council.	4,000
DF-025	Connecticut Governor's Planning Committee.	12,000
Sub-total.....		206,194

Special Program—Crime Control Projects in Largest Cities

DF-006	Detroit..... Electronic Robbery Stake-Out System.	\$100,000
DF-007	San Francisco..... Digital Communications for Law Enforcement Communications System.	100,000
DF-008	Milwaukee..... Police Recruitment—Community-Relations Project.	79,950

Crime Control Projects in Largest Cities—Continued

Grant No.	Grantee and Project Title	Amount
DF-009	Houston..... "Opportunity House Program" for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Chronic Alcoholics.	\$99,815
DF-010	Chicago..... "Operation Outreach"—A Detoxification, Diagnostic, and Referral Center.	70,574
DF-011	Cleveland..... Neighborhood Crime Control Detection and Prevention Program via a Special 18-Member Police Unit.	100,000
DF-012	Baltimore..... Multi-purpose Joint Air-Ground Unit Coordination Project.	100,000
DF-013	New York..... "Operation Quick-Make"—Development of More Efficient Fingerprint Transmission Techniques.	98,596
DF-014	Philadelphia..... Emergency Juvenile Control Project—District Attorney's Program to Reduce Youth Gang Violence.	80,267
DF-015	Philadelphia..... Closed-Circuit Television Communications System for Police Departments.	19,733
DF-016	Los Angeles..... Demonstration and Evaluation of Closed-Circuit Television Capabilities in Tactical Situation (patrol, surveillance, etc.).	50,000
DF-017	Los Angeles..... Development of a Management Development Program and Center for Police Department Administrative Officers.	50,000
DF-018	Dallas..... Metropolitan Dallas Crime Information Center to Join 17 Area Communities and Interface with NCIC.	81,248
DF-019	Dallas..... A First-Offender Program to Control Recidivism Among Juveniles.	18,752
	Sub-total.....	1,048,935

Special Program—Information and Statistics System

Grant No.	Grantee and Project Title	Amount
DF-022	Arizona, California, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York—Six State Project. Development of Model Criminal Justice Information and Statistics System.	\$600,000
	Sub-total.....	600,000

Special Program—Organized Crime Projects

DF-020	Florida Department of Law Enforcement in Cooperation with the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico State Planning Agencies. Establishment of an Inter-American and Caribbean Intelligence Group.	100,096
DF-021	Massachusetts Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice in cooperation with Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department of Justice Criminal Division and State Planning Agencies of New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania and Florida. Development of a Prototype Automated Organized Crime Intelligence System.	174,176
DF-026	Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Organized Crime Conference with participants from 15 States.	11,926
	Sub-total.....	286,198

Special Program—Correctional Projects

DF-005	South Carolina Governor's Office of Planning and Grants. Revision of Prison Riot Manual for National Use.	11,550
DF-023	Washington Department of Institutions. Correctional Training Program involving 180 Personnel.	61,396
	Sub-total.....	72,946

Special Program—Miscellaneous

<i>Grant No.</i>	<i>Grantee and Project Title</i>	<i>Amount</i>
DF-024	New Mexico Governor's Policy Board for Law Enforcement in Cooperation with Arizona, Colorado and Utah. Development and Planning of Criminal Justice Improvement Programs for Indian Areas.	\$80,000
Sub-total		80,000

Continuation of Projects Begun Under Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965

377-(S-193)	WGBH Educational Foundation Training Films in Basic Subjects for Police Officers.	93,025
380-(S-037)	Denver County Court, Denver, Colorado. Establishment of Probation Services for Misdemeanant Offenders.	18,316
384-(S-238)	New England Association of Chiefs of Police. Development and Presentation of Ten 3-Week Command Training Sessions for Police Officials.	94,560
385-(S-266)	University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. Study of Low- and Middle-Level Police Supervision.	60,283
390-(S-065)	National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York City. 1-Week Training Institutes for Upper- and Middle-Management Probation Personnel.	94,046
397-(S-281)	National District Attorneys Association. Training Institutes for New Prosecuting Attorneys.	68,000
399-(S-275)	Alachua County Sheriff's Department, Gainesville, Florida. Inmate and Community Service Unit in County Jail.	50,000
402-(S-074)	Southern Police Institute with Kentucky State Planning Agency. Command Training for Southern Police Officials.	40,950
407-(S-373)	University of Wisconsin with Wisconsin State Planning Agency. Development of Self-Study Course in Jail Administration.	39,252

<i>Grant No.</i>	<i>Grantee and Project Title</i>	<i>Amount</i>
69-37 (S-68-37)	International Association of Chiefs of Police. Police Executive Conferences in Civil Disorders and Chemical Agent Studies.	\$142,518
69-50	Bureau of Standards Technical Support for Chemical Agents Program.	17,224
69-51	Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and 64 State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies. National Crime Information Center (NCIC).	250,000
NI-012	National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York City. Correctional Training Resource and Information Center.	34,748
NI-013	National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York City. Criminal Justice Planning Resource Center for State Planning Agencies and State and Local Agencies.	20,000
Sub-total		1,048,935

Special Series—Governors' Planning Committees

381-(S-239)	West Virginia Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections.	6,250
382-(S-202)	Office of the Governor, Kentucky.	6,250
Sub-total		12,500

Special Series—Police Science Degree Programs (Second-stage funding for implementation)

392-(S-233)	Loyola University, New Orleans.	20,000
394-(S-211)	Wisconsin State University, Platteville, Wisc.	20,000
398-(S-189)	University of Guam, Agana, Guam.	15,000
NI-014- (S-203)	University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.	9,453
Sub-total		64,453

Special Series—Police Officers Standards and Training Councils (Second-stage funding for implementation)

378-(S-185)	West Virginia Governor's Committee on Crime, Delinquency and Corrections.	14,740
386-(S-232)	California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.	34,955
Sub-total		49,695

*Special Series-Statewide Correctional
In-Service Training (Second-stage funding for implementation)*

Grant	Grantee and Project Title	Amount
379-(S-194)	Oregon State System of Higher Education.	\$28, 909
383-(S-196)	New Jersey Department of Institutions, Division of Corrections and Parole.	29, 500
386-(S-279)	West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.	29, 100
389-(S-197)	Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.	38, 970
393-(S-184)	Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, Kentucky.	25, 239
396-(S-233)	University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware.	24, 512
400-(S-316)	Maryland Department of Correctional Services.	15, 370
401-(S-268)	Florida State University with the Florida Inter-Agency Law Enforcement Planning Council.	14, 437
403-(S-223)	University of Nevada with Nevada SPA.	15, 000
404-(S-287)	California Human Relations Agency.	20, 000
405-(S-134)	University of Kansas with Kansas SPA.	14, 996
406-(S-340)	Bowling Green State University with Ohio SPA.	20, 000
Sub-total.....		276, 033

Special Series-Planning and Research Units in Medium-Size Police Departments (Second-stage funding for implementation)

391-(S-231)	Fargo, North Dakota Police Department.	10, 000
395-(S-255)	Peoria, Illinois Police Department.	9, 991
Sub-total.....		19, 991
Total Discretionary Fund Grants.....		\$4, 151, 941

Table 3. Academic Assistance Awards*

State	School	Amount
Alabama.....	Spring Hill College, Mobile.	\$5, 100
	University of South Alabama, Mobile.	20, 700
	Huntingdon College, Montgomery.	16, 100
	Auburn University, Auburn.	2, 300
	Enterprise State Junior College, Enterprise.	9, 100
	Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville.	19, 900
	University of Alabama, University.	37, 600

State	School	Amount	
Alabama.....	Jefferson State Junior College, Birmingham.	\$33, 900	
	Samford University, Birmingham.	20, 100	
	Gadsden State Junior College, Gadsden.	6, 600	
	Alabama A & M College, Normal.	3, 200	
	University of Alabama, Huntsville.	11, 200	
	University of Alabama, Birmingham.	4, 500	
	Total.....		190, 300
	Alaska.....	University of Alaska, College.	15, 600
		Sheldon Jackson Junior College, Sitka.	2, 600
		University of Alaska, Anchorage Community College, Anchorage.	6, 300
Total.....		24, 500	
Arizona.....	Arizona Western College, Yuma.	13, 800	
	Cochise College, Douglas.	8, 900	
	University of Arizona, Tucson.	31, 400	
	Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.	5, 000	
	Total.....		59, 100
Arkansas.....	University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.	\$13, 000	
Total.....		13, 000	
California.....	Modesto Junior College, Modesto.	6, 300	
	College of Marin, Kentfield.	900	
	Napa College, Napa.	14, 700	
	Santa Rosa Junior College, Santa Rosa.	2, 500	
	Butte College, Durham.	5, 200	
	Columbia Junior College, Columbia.	16, 900	
	Shasta College, Redding.	2, 400	
	Sacramento State College, Sacramento.	37, 600	
	Solano College, Vallejo.	3, 100	
	Yuba College, Marysville.	8, 700	
	City College of San Francisco, San Francisco.	4, 000	
	Merritt College, Oakland.	9, 100	
	University of California, Berkeley.	41, 100	
	California State College, Hayward.	61, 100	
Gavilan College, Gilroy.	2, 100		
De Anza College, Cupertino.	10, 100		
San Jose State College, San Jose.	35, 100		
West Valley College, Campbell.	1, 600		
Cabrillo College, Aptos.	6, 600		

*In some instances, data will not agree with LEEP award list 69-01 (12/26/68) due to de-obligation and re-obligation of funds.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

<i>State</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Amount</i>		
California	Cuesta College, San Luis Obispo.	\$9, 100	California	Imperial Valley College, Imperial.	\$13, 800		
	Hartnell College, Salinas.	10, 600		Palo Verde College, Blythe.	2, 300		
	Monterey Peninsula College, Monterey.	700		Riverside City College, Riverside.	9, 100		
	University of California, Santa Cruz.	6, 000		University of California, Riverside.	7, 900		
	Moorpark College, Moorpark.	25, 600		Total	860, 100		
	University of California, Santa Barbara.	6, 200		Colorado	Metropolitan State College, Denver.	26, 900	
	Diablo Valley College, Concord.	19, 100			Regis College, Denver.	8, 400	
	John F. Kennedy University, Martinez.	11, 600			Arapahoe Junior College, Littleton.	8, 800	
	San Joaquin Delta Junior College, Stockton.	43, 500			University of Colorado, Boulder.	5, 700	
	Fresno City College, Fresno.	21, 100			Southern Colorado State College, Pueblo.	26, 200	
	Fresno State College, Fresno.	25, 100			Aims College, Greeley.	1, 500	
	Merced College, Merced.	7, 700		Total	77, 500		
	Los Angeles Harbor College, Wilmington.	5, 600		Connecticut	Manchester Community College, Manchester.	16, 000	
	Bakersfield College, Bakersfield.	10, 100			University of Hartford, Hartford.	20, 100	
	Cerritos College, Norwalk.	6, 300			Eastern Connecticut State College, Willimantic.	2, 600	
	Rio Hondo Junior College, Whittier.	44, 300			New Haven College, West Haven	56, 600	
	Pasadena City College, Pasadena.	8, 800			Norwalk Community College, Norwalk.	8, 600	
	Loyola University School of Law, Los Angeles.	20, 600			Total	103, 900	
	Compton College, Compton.	7, 000		Delaware	Brandywine Junior College, Wilmington.	16, 000	
	California State Polytechnical College, Pomona.	1, 400			Delaware Tech. and Community College, Georgetown.	15, 800	
	Los Angeles Valley College, Van Nuys.	24, 800			Total	31, 800	
	California State College, Los Angeles.	115, 100			District of Columbia	American University, Washington.	105, 400
	East Los Angeles College, Los Angeles.	6, 000				George Washington University, Washington.	35, 100
	Los Angeles City College, Los Angeles.	21, 400				Georgetown University, Washington.	28, 300
	Pepperdine College, Los Angeles.	27, 100		Washington Tech. Institute, Washington.		21, 400	
	California State College, Dominguez Hills.	6, 100		Total		190, 200	
	California State College, Long Beach.	21, 100		Florida		Gulf Coast Junior College, Panama City.	7, 800
	Long Beach City College, Long Beach.	6, 700			Okaloosa Walton Junior College, Valparaiso.	11, 800	
	California State College, San Bernardino.	10, 700			Pensacola Junior College, Pensacola.	14, 400	
	Chaffee College, Alta Loma.	9, 600			Chipola Junior College, Marianna.	2, 700	
San Bernardino Valley College, San Bernardino.	3, 100	Florida A & M University, Tallahassee.	70, 100				
Fullerton Junior College, Fullerton.	31, 100	Florida State University, Tallahassee.	70, 100				
Orange Coast College, Costa Mesa.	14, 200						
Palomar College, San Marcos.	3, 400						
Grossmont College, El Cajon.	2, 800						
San Diego State College, San Diego.	18, 100						
College of the Desert, Palm Desert.	1, 200						

<i>State</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
Florida.....	Santa Fe Junior College, Gainesville.	\$17,600	Georgia.....	Brunswick Junior College, Brunswick.	\$6,100	
	St. Johns River Junior College, Palatka.	6,800		South Georgia College, Douglas.	12,300	
	Tallahassee Junior College, Tallahassee.	9,300		Augusta College, Augusta.	24,600	
	Florida Junior College, Jacksonville.	11,000		Georgia College, Milledgeville.	16,600	
	Central Florida Junior College, Ocala.	1,400		University of Georgia, Athens.	45,200	
	Seminole Junior College, Sanford.	2,600		Total.....	261,200	
	St. Leo College, St. Leo.	3,000		Guam.....	College of Guam, Agana.	7,300
	Brevard Junior College, Cocoa.	4,000		Total.....	7,300	
	Daytona Beach Junior College, Daytona Beach.	14,000		Hawaii.....	Chaminade College, Honolulu.	10,600
	Valencia Junior College, Orlando.	12,000		Honolulu Community College, Honolulu.	41,700	
	University of South Florida, Tampa.	21,500		University of Hawaii, Honolulu.	3,700	
	University of Tampa, Tampa.	17,800		Total.....	56,000	
	South Florida Junior College, Avon Park.	2,000		Idaho.....	Boise College, Boise.	18,200
	St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg.	18,400		Lewis-Clark Normal School, Lewiston.	5,100	
	Edison Junior College, Ft. Meyers.	2,600		Total.....	23,300	
	Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton.	51,500		Illinois.....	Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.	52,000
	Palm Beach Junior College, Lake Worth.	6,800		Chicago City Junior College, Chicago.	6,100	
	Broward Junior College, Ft. Lauderdale.	17,600		Prairie State College, Chicago Heights.	2,500	
	Florida Memorial College, Miami.	13,000		De Paul University, Chicago.	19,000	
	Miami-Dade Junior College, Miami.	72,100		Loop College-Chicago City College, Chicago.	16,200	
Total.....	481,900	Roosevelt University, Chicago.	14,100			
Georgia.....	Armstrong State College, Savannah.	11,000	University of Illinois at Chicago Circle, Chicago.	23,000		
	Georgia Southern College, Stateboro.	43,200	Triton College, Northlake.	5,000		
	Savannah State College, Savannah.	5,500	Trinity College, Deerfield.	3,500		
	Albany Junior College, Albany.	23,100	William Rainey Harper College, Palatine.	7,500		
	Columbus College, Columbus.	14,800	College of Dupage, Naperville.	23,300		
	Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley.	6,500	Joliet Junior College, Joliet.	5,200		
	Georgia Southwestern College, Americus.	0	Lewis College, Lockport.	1,600		
	Dekalb College, Clarkston.	8,500	Northern Illinois University, De Kalb.	3,200		
	Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.	7,000	Waubensee Community College, Aurora.	1,500		
	Georgia State College, Atlanta.	23,600	Sauk Valley College, Dixon.	3,600		
	Mercer University, Macon.	5,500	Danville Junior College, Dan- ville.	1,700		
	West Georgia College, Carrollton.	3,000	Illinois State University, Normal.	3,800		
	Kennesaw Junior College, Marietta.	4,700	Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.	5,500		
			Kankakee Community College, Kankakee.	8,800		
			Black Hawk College, Moline.	2,200		
			Carl Sandburg College, Gales- burg.	2,200		
			Western Illinois University, Macomb.	8,400		
		Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.	35,800			

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State	School	Amount
Illinois.....	Parkland College, Champaign	\$3, 800
	University of Illinois, Urbana.	3, 300
	Total.....	262, 800
Indiana.....	St. Joseph's College (Calumet), East Chicago.	35, 800
	Purdue University, Lafayette.	3, 000
	University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame.	300
	St. Francis College, Fort Wayne.	5, 800
	Marion College, Marion.	2, 800
	Franklin College, Franklin.	800
	Indiana State University, Terre Haute.	9, 300
	Indiana University, Bloomington.	7, 600
	University of Evansville, Evansville.	32, 600
	Ball State University, Muncie.	13, 100
		Total.....	111, 100
Iowa.....	University of Iowa, Iowa City.	2, 500
	Area X Community College, Cedar Rapids.	7, 300
	North Iowa Area Community Area II, Mason City.	2, 400
	Marshalltown Community College, Marshalltown.	3, 600
	Drake University, Des Moines.	3, 700
	Iowa Western Community College, Area XIII, Council Bluffs.	7, 200
	Iowa Central Community College, Area V, Ft. Dodge.	3, 400
		Total.....	30, 100
Kansas.....	Barton County Community Junior College, Great Bend.	7, 000
	Washburn University of Topeka, Topeka.	3, 400
	Kansas City Kansas Community Junior College, Kansas City.	12, 000
	University of Kansas, Lawrence.	2, 500
	Friends University, Wichita.	2, 800
	McPherson College, McPherson..	6, 500
	Tabor College, Hillsboro.	1, 600
	Wichita State University, Wichita.	4, 800
	Cowley County Community Junior College, Arkansas City.	7, 000
	Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Pittsburg.	10, 700
		Total.....	58, 300
Kentucky.....	University of Louisville, Louisville.	22, 100

State	School	Amount
Kentucky.....	Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond.	\$94, 700
	University of Kentucky, Lexington.	1, 300
	Total.....	118, 100
Louisiana.....	Delgado College, New Orleans.	16, 800
	Loyola University, New Orleans.	33, 200
	Louisiana State University and A & M College, Baton Rouge.	25, 000
	Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond.	15, 600
	Total.....	90, 600
Maryland.....	Anne Arundel Community College, Severna Park.	3, 700
	Essex Community College, Essex.	14, 500
	Harford Junior College, Bel Air.	3, 100
	Towson State College, Baltimore.	8, 500
	Morgan State College, Baltimore.	36, 800
	University of Baltimore, Baltimore.	4, 000
	University of Maryland, College Park.	37, 400
	Allegheny Community College, Cumberland.	6, 400
	Catonsville Community College, Catonsville.	13, 773
	Community College of Baltimore, Baltimore.	38, 000
Montgomery Junior College, Rockville.	3, 700	
	Total.....	169, 873
Massachusetts..	Greenfield Community College, Greenfield.	2, 600
	Holyoke Community College, Holyoke.	10, 100
	University of Massachusetts, Amherst.	8, 000
	Dean Junior College, Franklin.	3, 800
	Clark University, Worcester.	6, 100
	Quinsigamond Community College, Worcester.	11, 400
	North Shore Community College, Beverly.	8, 100
	Boston College, Chestnut Hill.	1, 800
	Boston University, Boston.	10, 300
	Northeastern University, Boston..	153, 700
	State College, Boston.	15, 100
	Suffolk University, Boston.	9, 000
	Bristol Community College, Fall River.	9, 300
	Massachusetts Bay Community College, Watertown.	7, 600
	Newton College of the Sacred Heart, Newton.	4, 100

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State	School	Amount
Massachusetts..	Massasoit Community College, North Abington.	\$31, 100
	Springfield Tech. Community College, Springfield.	11, 000
	Total.....	275, 100
Michigan.....	University of Detroit, Detroit.	25, 800
	Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti.	20, 800
	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.	10, 200
	Washtenaw Community College, Ann Arbor.	5, 900
	Kellogg Community College, Battle Creek.	1, 700
	Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo.	10, 200
	Hillsdale College, Hillsdale.	10, 700
	Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand Rapids.	16, 300
	Jackson Community College, Jackson.	17, 800
	Lansing Community College, Lansing.	3, 700
	Michigan State University, East Lansing.	54, 200
	Flint Community Junior College, Flint.	7, 200
	St. Clair County Community College, Port Huron.	8, 400
	Grand Valley State College, Allendale.	6, 600
	Northwestern Michigan College, Traverse City.	2, 200
	Delta College, University Center.	6, 300
	Ferris State College, Big Rapids.	6, 700
	Lake Superior State College, Sault Ste. Marie.	4, 600
	Suomi College, Hancock.	6, 700
	Macomb County Community College, Warren.	19, 000
Wayne State University, Detroit.	31, 900	
Henry Ford Community College, Dearborn.	5, 800	
Oakland Community College, Bloomfield Hills.	5, 800	
Schoolcraft College, Livonia.	5, 900	
	Total.....	294, 400
Minnesota.....	Lea College, Albert Lea.	2, 200
	Rochester State Junior College, Rochester.	3, 500
	North Hennepin State Junior College, Osseo.	3, 900
	University of Minnesota (Minneapolis-St. Paul-Crookston), Minneapolis.	26, 200

State	School	Amount
Minnesota.....	University of Minnesota, Morris.	\$900
	Bemidji State College, Bemidji.	1, 900
	Total.....	38, 600
Mississippi.....	Northeast Mississippi Junior College, Booneville.	10, 900
	University of Mississippi, University.	8, 600
	Hinds Junior College, Raymond.	2, 400
	Jones County Junior College, Ellisville.	9, 200
	Mississippi Gulf Coast J. C. District, Perkinston.	12, 900
	Total.....	44, 000
Missouri.....	University of Missouri, St. Louis.	34, 000
	Junior College District of St. Louis County, Clayton.	11, 500
	Washington University, St. Louis.	5, 800
	St. Louis University, St. Louis.	2, 800
	Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg.	18, 000
	Metropolitan Junior College, Kansas City.	27, 600
	University of Missouri, Kansas City.	1, 500
	Drury College, Springfield:	4, 900
Missouri Southern College, Joplin.	3, 500	
Missouri.....	University of Missouri, Rolla.	2, 900
	University of Missouri, Columbia.	3, 800
	Total.....	116, 300
Nebraska.....	University of Nebraska, Lincoln.	8, 900
	University of Nebraska, Omaha.	6, 600
	Chadron State College, Chadron.	6, 900
	Total.....	22, 400
Nevada.....	Nevada Southern University, Las Vegas.	9, 200
	University of Nevada, Reno.	18, 800
	Total.....	28, 000
New Hampshire.	St. Anselm's College, Manchester.	19, 100
	University of New Hampshire, Durham.	2, 300
	Total.....	21, 400
New Jersey.....	Essex County Community College, Newark.	15, 500
	Atlantic Community College, Atlantic City.	13, 600
	Cumberland County College Vineland.	10, 200
	Monmouth College, West Long Branch.	5, 500

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<i>State</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
New Jersey . . .	Mercer County Community College, Trenton.	\$5, 500	New York	Adirondack Community College, Glens Falls.	\$6, 000	
	Rider College, Trenton.	10, 100		SUNY College, Plattsburgh:	4, 600	
	Trenton State College, Trenton.	40, 100		SUNY Agricultural & Technical College, Canton.	3, 100	
	County College of Morris, Hanover.	6, 100		Mohawk Valley Community College, Utica.	9, 100	
	Camden County Community College, Blackwood.	5, 100		Broome Technical Community College, Binghamton.	8, 300	
	Ocean County College, Toms River.	7, 300		Elmira College, Elmira:	11, 100	
	Bergen Community College, Paramus.	7, 300		Auburn Community College, Auburn.	6, 300	
	Newark State College, Union.	3, 100		Monroe Community College, Rochester.	22, 100	
	Union College, Cranford.	5, 100		Erie County Technical Institute, Buffalo.	5, 400	
	St. Peter's College, Jersey City.	6, 100		SUNY, Buffalo.	13, 100	
	Middlesex County College, Edison.	5, 500				
	Rutgers, the State University, New Brunswick.	30, 100		Total	472, 800	
	Total	176, 200		North Carolina.	Pitt Technical Institute, Greenville.	10, 200
	New Mexico . . .	New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas.		18, 700	Wilson County Technical Institute, Wilson.	5, 100
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces.		22, 400	North Carolina State University, Raleigh.	3, 400		
University of Albuquerque, Albuquerque.		28, 200	University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.	7, 400		
Total		69, 300	W. W. Holding Industrial Educational Center, Raleigh.	3, 100		
New York	Suffolk Community College, Selden.	12, 800	Davidson County Community College, Lexington.	13, 500		
	SUNY Agricultural & Technical College, Farmingdale, L.I.	40, 100	North Carolina.	Gaston College, Gastonia:	4, 700	
	Hofstra University, Hempstead, L.I.	7, 100	Lees McRae College, Banner Elk.	1, 500		
	Nassau Community College, Garden City.	24, 600	Southwestern Technical Institute, Sylva.	0		
	St. Johns University, Jamaica.	7, 300	Total	48, 900		
	CUNY John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York.	200, 700	North Dakota . .	North Dakota State University, Fargo.	5, 500	
	New York University, New York.	22, 600	University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.	8, 300		
	Westchester Community College, Valhalla.	13, 100	Minot State College, Minot:	9, 200		
	Mount St. Mary College, Newburgh.	3, 100	Total	23, 000		
	Orange County Community College, Middletown.	4, 000	Ohio	University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati.	20, 100	
	Rockland Community College, Suffern.	15, 300	University of Dayton, Dayton.	22, 500		
	Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson.	600	Ohio Northern University, Ada.	6, 700		
	Dutchess Community College, Poughkeepsie.	8, 000	Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green.	43, 500		
	Ulster County Community College, Kingston.	3, 400	Wright State University, Dayton.	7, 300		
	Hudson Valley Community College, Troy.	15, 100	University of Toledo, Toledo.	31, 500		
Siena College, Loudonville:	0	Marietta College, Marietta.	3, 200			
SUNY College, Albany.	5, 900	Kent State University, Kent.	20, 000			
		Lorain County Community College, Lorain.	12, 400			
		University of Akron, Akron.	17, 900			
		Ohio State University, Columbus.	13, 000			

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<i>State</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>School</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Ohio.....	Youngstown University, Youngstown.	\$17,700	Pennsylvania... Bucks County Community Col- lege, Newton.		\$14,100
	Cuyahoga Community College, Cleveland.	16,200		Lehigh County Community Col- lege, Allentown.	5,400
	Miami University, Oxford.	2,700		Cheyney State College, Cheyney.	8,200
	Total	234,700		Keystone Junior College, La Plume.	2,500
Oklahoma....	Northern Oklahoma College, Tonkawa.	7,000		Kings College, Wilkes Barre.	13,900
	University of Tulsa, Tulsa.	24,900		Community College of Allegheny County, Pittsburgh.	16,600
	Connors State Agricultural and Apprentice School College, Warner.	11,300		Harrisburg Area Community College, Harrisburg.	11,994
	Southeastern State College, Durant.	16,400		York College, York.	2,800
	Central State College, Edmond.	9,600		Indiana University of Pennsyl- vania, Indiana.	21,400
	Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City.	12,600		Pennsylvania State University, University Park.	37,700
	University of Oklahoma, Norman.	9,000		Gannon College, Erie.	16,100
	Cameron State Agricultural College, Lawton.	11,100		Total	253,394
	Southwestern State College, Weatherford.	8,900		Rhode Island.. Bryant College, Providence.	3,800
	Total	110,800		Rhode Island College, Providence.	2,000
Oregon.....	Clackamas Community College, Oregon City.	1,000	University of Rhode Island, Kingston.	4,200	
	Clatsop Community College, Astoria.	12,900	Total	10,000	
	Oregon College of Education, Monmouth.	20,900	South Carolina. Palmer College, Charleston.	5,800	
	Blue Mountain Community College, Pendleton.	9,000	South Carolina State College, Orangeburg.	1,000	
	Treasure Valley Community College, Ontario.	6,000	University of South Carolina, Columbia.	8,600	
	Portland Community College, Portland.	31,600	Total	15,400	
	Portland State College, Portland.	22,600	South Dakota.. Augustana College, Sioux Falls.	9,600	
	University of Portland, Portland.	5,300	General Beadle State College, Madison.	1,400	
	Lane Community College, Eugene.	15,600	Sioux Falls College, Sioux Falls.	7,000	
	Southern Oregon College, Ashland.	15,100	South Dakota State University, Brookings.	1,300	
Southwestern Oregon Commu- nity College, Coos Bay.	4,900	Black Hills State College, Spearfish.	5,900		
University of Oregon, Eugene.	10,600	Total	25,200		
Total	155,500	Tennessee.... East Tennessee State Univer- sity, Johnson City.	5,900		
Pennsylvania... Community College, Philadel- phia.		24,500	University of Tennessee, Knox- ville.	4,600	
	Temple University, Philadelphia.	50,100	Aquinas Junior College, Nashville.	5,000	
	La Salle College, Philadelphia.	14,000	Memphis State University, Memphis.	21,500	
	Community College of Delaware County, Folsom.	8,400	Total	37,000	
	Villanova University, Villanova.	16,300	Texas..... Texarkana College, Texarkana.	17,000	
			Sam Houston State College, Huntsville.	67,100	
			Stephen F. Austin State College Nacogdoches.	3,000	

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State	School	Amount
Texas	El Centro College, Dallas.	\$4, 100
	Grayson County Junior College, Denison.	5, 100
	Tyler Junior College, Tyler.	5, 000
	Southern Methodist University, Dallas.	23, 000
	Tarrant County Junior College, Fort Worth.	13, 800
	Lee College, Baytown.	12, 300
	Alvin Junior College, Alvin.	3, 500
	Galveston Community College, Galveston.	4, 500
	Prairie View A & M College, Prairie View.	2, 200
	St. Edward's University, Austin.	2, 400
	Wharton County Junior College, Wharton.	4, 600
	Central Texas College, Killeen.	4, 500
	McLennan Community College, Waco.	2, 100
	North Texas State University, Denton.	6, 100
	Texas A & I University, Kingsville.	4, 100
	University of Texas, El Paso.	5, 700
	Howard County Junior College, Big Spring.	4, 100
	San Antonio Union Junior College District, San Antonio.	5, 200
	St. Mary's University, San Antonio.	13, 700
	San Jacinto College, Pasadena.	7, 000
	Total	220, 100
Utah	Weber State College, Ogden.	30, 900
	College of Southern Utah, Cedar City.	4, 600
	University of Utah, Salt Lake City.	39, 000
	Total	74, 500
Vermont	Castleton State College, Castleton.	3, 700
	Total	3, 700
Virginia	Old Dominion College, Norfolk.	9, 500
	Richmond Professional Institute, Richmond.	9, 300
	Virginia State College, Petersburg.	2, 800
	Central Virginia Community College, Lynchburg.	4, 900
	Lynchburg College, Lynchburg.	11, 300
	Virginia Western Community College, Roanoke.	14, 300
	Blue Ridge Community College, Weyers Cave.	4, 600
	Total	56, 700

State	School	Amount
Virgin Islands . .	College of the Virgin Islands, St. Thomas Island.	\$12, 400
	Total	12, 400
Washington	Lower Columbia College, Longview.	3, 100
	Seattle Community College, Seattle.	8, 100
	Seattle Pacific College, Seattle.	11, 800
	Shoreline Community College, Seattle.	13, 600
	University of Washington, Seattle.	7, 100
	Peninsula College, Port Angeles.	3, 800
	Centralia College, Centralia.	5, 100
	Columbia Basin College, Pasco.	4, 800
	Washington State University, Pullman.	12, 400
	Yakima Valley College, Yakima.	10, 400
	Gonzaga University, Spokane.	6, 300
	Spokane Community College, Spokane.	3, 600
	Wenatchee Valley College, Wenatchee.	2, 300
	Olympic College, Bremerton.	10, 100
	Tacoma Community College, Tacoma.	5, 100
	University of Puget Sound, Tacoma.	21, 900
	Bellevue Community College, Bellevue.	4, 800
Green River Community College, Auburn.	15, 700	
Highline College, Midway.	4, 000	
Seattle University, Seattle.	9, 400	
	Total	163, 400
West Virginia . .	West Liberty State College, West Liberty.	16, 800
	Morris Harvey College, Charleston.	3, 300
	West Virginia State College, Institute.	18, 200
	West Virginia Institute of Technology, Montgomery.	10, 000
	Total	48, 300
Wisconsin	Wisconsin State University, River Falls.	4, 300
	University of Wisconsin, Madison.	7, 600
	Carthage College, Kenosha.	1, 300
	Kenosha Technical Institute, Kenosha.	9, 800
	Madison Vocational, Technical and Adult School, Madison.	10, 800
	Wisconsin State University, Platteville.	7, 200
Marquette University, Milwaukee.	23, 400	

State	School	Amount	State	School	Amount
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Institute of Technology, Milwaukee.	\$21,700	Wisconsin	Wisconsin State University, Superior.	\$6,700
	University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.	21,900		Total	196,700
	Wisconsin State University, Oshkosh.	71,900	Wyoming	University of Wyoming, Laramie.	11,500
	Wisconsin State University, Eau Claire.	10,100		Total	11,500
			Total, Academic Assistance Grants		\$6,480,667

Table 4. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Abstracts of Grants, Listed Consecutively by Grant Number

(The amount of award and project period are listed after each grant number)

- NI-001 \$120,000 From 1/24/69 to 12/31/69
 Grantee: Committee on the Administration of Justice, Washington, D.C.
 Title: Management Study, U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C.
 Abstract: This is a management systems study of the courts with the purpose of determining the proper structure of the District Court system so that more efficient case processing, court organization, and scheduling will relieve the heavy backlog on the courts. This work should have wide application to court operations throughout the country and make a significant contribution to the solution of the long delays in trial and sentencing activities.
- NI-002 \$150,000 From 1/6/69 to 4/30/69
 Grantee: National Committee on the Causes and Prevention of Violence
 Title: Special Research Projects on the Causes and Prevention of Violence
 Abstract: There are a total of nine studies included in the package which was contracted for by the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. There are three major research efforts and several smaller ones. The major effort is upon various aspects of civil disorders. Emphasis is also placed upon the prevention and reduction of crime. The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice contributed \$150,000 or about 75 percent of the total cost of \$196,000 of the projects.
- NI-003 \$144,505 From 1/1/69 to 9/30/69
 Grantee: Associated Public Safety Communications Officers (APCO)
 Title: Illinois Police Communication Study, Phase II
 Abstract: Design of optimum police communications systems for the 3-State area of Milwaukee, Wisconsin to Gary, Indiana (Metropolitan Chicago). Emphasis will be on Spectrum Management (Phase II).
- NI-005 \$68,254 From 1/1/69 to 12/31/70
 Grantee: National Association of Attorneys General
 Title: Study of the Office of the State Attorney General
 Abstract: This study has to do with the function of the Office of the State Attorneys General, to analyze the functions within their office in each State which are relevant to their effectiveness in State law enforcement and criminal justice activity:
- NI-006 \$6,500 From 1/1/69 to 12/31/69
 Grantee: Arkansas State Police, Little Rock
 Title: Auto Theft Prevention Research
 Abstract: Examine and evaluate various mass-media techniques for reducing automobile thefts.
- NI-007 \$89,878 From 7/1/69 to 12/13/69
 Grantee: Boston Police Department, Massachusetts
 Title: Study and Develop an Integrated Communications and Information System
 Abstract: This is a continuation grant. The objectives of the proposed system are to provide data on field operations, including the status of cars and incidents, so that improved utilization of cars will be possible and so that events in progress can be recalled and/or supervised; to collect data on operations directly in machine usable form to save both time and money; and to produce regular analyses of departmental operations on the basis of these data.
- NI-009 \$102,148 From 6/30/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
 Title: Study of the Police Vehicle
 Abstract: The overall goal of this project is to understand the role of the vehicle in relation to police departments and from this understanding will come a better vehicle for police use, a better set of policies for its use, and a better program for procurement, replacement and operation. The objective in the broad sense is to aid in achieving better police operations within the best cost framework.

- NI-010 \$44,936 From 6/30/69 to 6/29/70
 Grantee: Chicago Police Department, Illinois
 Title: Patrolman Qualification and Performance Project
 Abstract: This project will allow further validation and refinement of the basic study performed under an LEA Act grant to the Chicago Police Department by the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Chicago. The basic study developed a battery of psychological examinations which accurately predicted future uniformed patrolmen's performance. This proposed project will permit current studies of personnel who were tested approximately 2 years ago in the prior project to further measure the accuracy of the predictions of their levels of performance. This new data will permit further refinement of the original test batteries in order to increase the accuracy and efficiency of their predictions.
- NI-015 \$5,000 From 5/20/69 to 6/30/69
 Grantee: Army Materiel Command
 Title: Personnel Radio
 Abstract: Develop technical specifications format for the "Request-for-Proposals" for the police personal transceiver.
- NI-016 \$5,397 From 5/1/69 to 8/31/69
 Grantee: University of Kentucky, Lexington
 Title: Publication of Electronics Countermeasures Conference
 Abstract: Dissemination of the proceedings of the third annual conference on electronic crime-control countermeasures.
- NI-017 \$32,518 From 1/15/69 to 1/14/70
 Grantee: University of Virginia, Charlottesville
 Title: Forensic Applications of Spark Source Mass Spectrometry Analysis
 Abstract: Compare and evaluate the relative advantages in criminalistics of spark-source mass spectrometry analysis and neutron activation analysis (Phase II).
- NI-019 \$19,600 From 5/29/69 to 6/30/69
 Grantee: National Bureau of Standards
 Title: Data Analysis Support for Bail Reform Study
 Abstract: This study is to develop objective data to aid in consideration of bail legislation now being considered by the Department of Justice, and to lay the groundwork for a longer range, in-depth study of the entire preventive detention problem.
- NI-020 \$90,000 From 6/15/69 to 9/30/70
 Grantee: Atomic Energy Commission
 Title: Neutron Activation Analysis
 Abstract: Examine and develop neutron activation analysis applications in criminalistics with special emphasis on the statistical basis for conclusions. Paint, paper, bullet lead, and gunshot residue will be examined. AEC will administer the contract (Phase III).
- NI-021 \$25,000 From 6/4/69 to 9/30/70
 Grantee: Department of Transportation
 Title: Automatic Vehicle Locator Requirement Study
 Abstract: Examine and develop user requirement for a metropolitan automatic vehicle locator system emphasizing public transportation and police functions. DOT will give grants to five cities funded by DOT and Institute Funds.
- NI-022 \$25,000 From 6/30/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: National Research Council, Washington, D.C.
 Title: Evaluation of Occurrence of XYY Chromosome Condition in Man
 Abstract: The objective of this proposal is to evaluate all available information on chromosomal aberrations and their relevance to criminality. A report will be provided to the Institute and recommendations will be made with regard to areas of inquiry where additional research would be most likely to yield valuable information.
- NI-023 \$49,663 From 6/30/69 to 1/31/70
 Grantee: George Washington University, Washington, D.C.
 Title: Development and Implementation of a Behavioral/Systems Approach to Prevention and Control of Delinquency and Crime.
 Abstract: This study will analyze the effectiveness of our social institutions, education, welfare courts and corrections in the control and treatment of delinquents. It is expected to provide an explanatory framework for social behavior and a program for the management of the general system.
- NI-024 \$37,746 From 6/30/69 to 12/30/69
 Grantee: City University of New York
 Title: Physical Environment and Urban Street Behavior
 Abstract: This pilot project will explore the impact of physical environment upon urban street behavior in a selected area of New York City. It is based upon the assumption that aspects of the physical environment can be structured in a manner which will channel the creative energies of young people and adults to constructive rather than criminal street behavior. Only a limited amount of research has been done in this area.

- NI-025 \$60,676 From 6/30/69 to 12/31/70
 Grantee: University of Iowa, Iowa City
 Title: The Role of Industries in a Comprehensive Correctional Program
 Abstract: The objectives of this study are: (1) To tabulate and analyze the current status of the correctional industries programs in seven midwest States; (2) to determine the attitudes of State correctional administrators and members of the community power structure toward the role of industries and toward such new programs as halfway houses and work release; (3) to discuss, analyze and publish the results.
- NI-026 \$50,141 From 6/30/69 to 9/30/70
 Grantee: Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Title: Analysis of a Statewide Criminal Justice System
 Abstract: A study of the entire criminal justice system at the State level (Pennsylvania) is being done so that a clear understanding of the interrelationships among the elements of a State criminal justice system can be developed from a broad vantage point, and thereby detect and hopefully avoid bottlenecks and conflicts which occur within the elements of any system which must function together smoothly. The results of this study will be applicable with appropriate modifications to many other States and will furnish an important planning tool for allocating resources to obtain an effective state criminal justice system.
- NI-027 \$50,714 From 6/30/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
 Title: Methodological Studies of Crime Classification
 Abstract: The accurate assessment of the volume of crime and of particular kinds of crime is the objective of this study. It is expected to evaluate the factors that affect the classification of major index crimes and to develop ways of estimating base populations for victim statistics.
- NI-028 \$64,955 From 6/13/69 to 6/13/70
 Grantee: City University of New York
 Title: Training Police as Specialists in Family Crisis Intervention
 Abstract: This project is an extension of research done by the City University of New York with the New York Police Department. The research will train selected members of the Public Housing Police Force as specialists in family crisis intervention. An evaluation of the training will be made in terms of such variables as the reduction in the number of injuries sustained during family crisis intervention.
- NI-029 \$87,695 From 6/30/69 to 3/31/70
 Grantee: New Transcendy Foundation, Inc., Washington, D.C.
 Title: Youth Involvement Programs—Inventory and Prospectus
 Abstract: The objective of the study is to establish criteria for the success or failure of youth involvement programs. It aims to provide a basis for planning crime prevention programs by giving us a baseline evaluation of what has gone before.
- NI-030 \$35,714.20 From 6/30/69 to 6/30/71
 Grantee: University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia
 Title: Patrolmen in Urban Environments
 Abstract: This project is designed to study the technical and cultural processes by which a citizen is enrolled, trained, and acculturated into an urban police force. Observation will be carried out in a program of systematic field work extending over a full year and will cover the range of ecological types in American cities. Police contacts in interactional situations will be given particular attention.
- NI-031 \$101,914 From 9/1/68 to 7/31/69
 Grantee: Institute for the Study of Crime & Delinquency, Sacramento, California
 Title: Model Community Corrections Program—Phase II
 Abstract: This continuation grant will provide second stage funds to construct a model community correctional program designed to interface with a typical county criminal justice system in providing disposition alternatives for client control and treatment through community based programs evolved from planning activities conducted under a previous LEA Act grant.
- NI-032 \$25,000 From 6/15/69 to 12/15/69
 Grantee: University of California at Berkeley
 Title: Physical Evidence Utilization
 Abstract: Examine and evaluate impact on crime control of various criminalistics operations.
- NI-033 \$14,600 From 6/9/69 to 12/9/69
 Grantee: Governor's Public Safety Committee, Boston, Massachusetts
 Title: Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice Education Survey
 Abstract: This project undertakes to survey the needs, resources, and other facilities of professional and preprofessional education for law enforcement and corrections personnel; and to develop a coordinated plan to serve as a blueprint for such education in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and as a model for similar programs throughout the United States.

- NI-034 \$13,280 From 6/30/69 to 3/15/70
 Grantee: University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
 Title: Interdisciplinary Seminar in Criminal Justice Administration and Corrections
 Abstract: An interdisciplinary seminar will be established by the University of Michigan Law School to discuss research needs in the area of crime and delinquency. Its objective is the germination of better research ideas.
- NI-035 \$33,815 From 7/1/69 to 1/1/71
 Grantee: The Technological Institute, Evanston, Illinois
 Title: Prediction and Optimization for Police Beats
 Abstract: This study will make use of previous empirical work done in several cities on the police beat problem, and provide a more basic rationale for the prediction of criminal activity in real situations as the first step in improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement activity.
- NI-036 \$61,825 From 6/30/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Vera Institute of Justice, New York, New York
 Title: Bronx Sentencing Project
 Abstract: The overall goal of this project is to develop a sentencing model for adult misdemeanants which can be adapted for use in any high volume misdemeanor court in an urban setting. The major components of the program are (1) a short form presentence report containing objective background information about the defendant, (2) sentencing guidelines and (3) referrals of selected defendants to community agencies for supervision and assistance. Recommendations will be made to the Institute with regard to sentencing in misdemeanors.
- NI-037 \$54,867 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: The Justice Foundation, Fayetteville, Arkansas
 Title: Regional Law Enforcement Assistance Program
 Abstract: This feasibility study relates to the problems of working among state, county, and local jurisdictions. This will help to clarify the political feasibility and the communication and data problems involved in making a statewide criminal justice system meaningful.
- NI-038 \$105,000 From 6/30/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Vera Institute of Justice, New York, New York
 Title: Evaluation of the Effects of Methadone Treatment on Crime and Criminal Narcotics Addicts
 Abstract: Funds are requested for the criminal evaluation segment of a proposed narcotics program including methadone treatment in the City of New York to be located in the model cities areas of Bedford, Stuyvesant, Harlem, and South Bronx. Recommendations will be made with regard to the potential of methadone treatment as a method for dealing with addicts and addict-created crime.
- NI-039 \$101,083 From 6/30/69 to 5/31/70
 Grantee: Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D.C.
 Title: Study and Evaluation of Projects and Programs Funded under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965
 Abstract: An evaluation of the completed projects funded under the LEA Act is the objective of this study. It should provide an analysis of what has been learned, what mistakes have been made, what areas of inquiry deserve no further support and what significant gaps require new efforts.
- NI-040 \$59,130 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Institute for Social Research, The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
 Title: Alternative Responses to School Crisis
 Abstract: It is a goal of this project to work with three schools to try out several models of alternative and more creative response to crisis and disruption. It is also a goal of this project to develop and demonstrate programs to create new links between protesting student groups, educational leaders and police officials. Representatives of law enforcement systems need to understand better the particular issues and potentials in student-school crises, and the ways they may be most helpful to students and educators. The latter groups need a better understanding of the potential role of law enforcement systems, and the implications of school unrest for local police and judiciary agencies.
- NI-041 \$21,955 From 7/1/69 to 12/31/69
 Grantee: University of California at Santa Barbara
 Title: Econometric Study of Economy-Related Crimes
 Abstract: This is a study to determine the interrelationships among economic, age, education, and law enforcement factors for a selected age group of offenders committing economic crimes on the arrest rates for these crimes. This is an attempt to view this kind of criminal activity in a broad enough context to determine not only where and at what levels crime may be expected, but also to identify the critical factors leading to economic crimes.
- NI-042 \$2,780 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: City University of New York
 Title: Adaptation of Scotland Yard Micro-electrophoresis Identification of Subgroups in Dried Blood
 Abstract: Study of new techniques for identifying dried blood subgroups to a high resolution.

- NI-043 \$125,000 From 6/30/69 to 10/13/70
 Grantee: City of Louisville, Kentucky
 Title: Fast Response Criminal Warning System
 Abstract: This project will attack two major alarm problems; high operational costs of leased telephone lines, and the efficient handling of the annunciator or read out when a large number of alarms are involved. The first problem is alleviated by using normal existing telephone circuit and the latter problem is alleviated by computer decoding of the alarm signal.
- NI-044 \$100,000 From 6/30/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Missouri
 Title: A Systems Analysis of Criminalistics Operations
 Abstract: This study will be a comprehensive systems analysis of the crime laboratory in law enforcement and criminal justice. Emphasis will be placed on quantifying the knowledge of present experts in criminalistics so as to allow a structured approach to both enhance and multiply this expertise to the benefit of all areas of the country. The primary goal of the study is to recommend systems of criminalistics operations that would meet cost/benefit criteria while serving the needs of local communities, regional areas and the nation.
- NI-045 \$50,000 From 6/30/69 to 12/13/69
 Grantee: Franklin Institute Research Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Title: User Requirements Conferences
 Abstract: This grant will support the conducting of two conferences on selected critical topics in law enforcement. The purpose of the conferences is to define unmet user requirements in specific areas as a basis for identifying and designing research in these areas. The two conferences will be: (1) Computer Applications in Law Enforcement, and (2) Police Response Time.
- NI-046 \$31,815 From 6/30/69 to 2/28/70
 Grantee: Police Department, City of Syracuse, New York
 Title: Crime Control Team Experiment
 Abstract: This application proposes to test the police-team concept which has been used successfully in England wherein a small group of police officers with a supervisor are assigned exclusive responsibility for the crime control within a small geographical area. The team supervisor is delegated the authority to allocate his resources as he deems best to accomplish his mission. This team will not have responsibility for providing noncriminal police services within their geographical area which are normally provided by the police department.
- NI-047 \$118,800 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Institute for Behavioral Research, Silver Spring, Maryland
 Title: Develop a Study of Alternatives to Punishment in Maintaining Law and Order
 Abstract: This research project has two objectives: The first objective is to study alternatives to punitive law enforcement measures, such as fines and incarcerations, by investigating the feasibility of preventive systems based on constructive re-enforcement. The second objective is to evaluate a study completed by the Institute for Behavioral Research at the National Training School for Boys. This study used the technique of operant conditioning to change the behavior of 41 selected inmates.
- NI-050 \$6,188 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: University of Southern California, Los Angeles
 Title: Decisionmaking, Correctional Alternatives and Recidivism
 Abstract: The proposal is concerned with doing research on the operation and results of legal and correctional systems. Specifically it will seek: (1) to construct indexes of correctional program effectiveness; (2) to evaluate programs in terms of their ability to reduce delinquency rate; and (3) to achieve a better matching of types of offenders with type of correctional programs.
- NI-051 \$5,000 From 7/69 to 6/70
 Grantee: Herbert L. MacDonell & Associates, Corning, New York
 Title: Proposal for a Research Program for the Study of Flight Characteristics and Stain Patterns of Human Blood
 Abstract: The major objective of this research is a study of the relationship between bloodstain evidence and the mechanism of the act and/or conditions required for its production. A report summarizing the findings will be issued within one year from the starting date of the investigation.
- NI-052 \$4,555 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Minnesota Department of Corrections, St. Paul
 Title: Parole Supervision Study
 Abstract: The specific aim of the study is to determine if boys who are considered good parole risks can adjust as well on parole without supervision as would an equated group under standard parole supervision.

- NI-053 \$5,000 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Pittsburgh-Allegheny County Crime Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 Title: Identification of Specific Factors in Dried Blood
 Abstract: The purpose of the study is to identify specific factors from dried blood stains beyond A-B-O general groupings. Specifically to develop routine techniques aimed at identifying numerous specific factors in dried blood, particularly the polymorphisms of phosphoglucomutase and adenylate kinase enzyme systems.
- NI-054 \$8,069.10 From 6/20/69 to 9/20/69
 Grantee: Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan
 Title: Production of a college level text to be entitled "Cases and Materials on Michigan Criminal Law for the Police."
 Abstract: A project to develop an experimental text consisting of cases and materials on Michigan Criminal law for the police administration courses in substantive criminal law at the college and university level. The material would cover the traditional offenses both against the person and property that are ordinarily covered in a beginning course in criminal law.
- NI-055 \$3,718 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
 Title: Magistrate Courts and Bail Bond Program
 Abstract: Experimental project to enlist the aid of law students to support Magistrate Courts in New Mexico with the processing of cases. Secondly, the project will be involved in testing of the release-on-recognizance concept in the State of New Mexico Bail Bond Program.
- NI-056 \$6,423 From 7/15/69 to 2/16/70
 Grantee: Human Interaction Research Institute, Los Angeles, California
 Title: Training Policemen to Deal with Family Disturbances
 Abstract: The purpose of the proposal is to train police to deal with "family disturbances" in addition to law enforcement duties, the apprehension of criminals and crime prevention training. Specifically they will be trained to deal with: (1) offenses against family and children, (2) incorrigible juveniles, (3) family disturbances, and (4) "disturbing the peace" calls.
- NI-057 \$5,000 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Department of Correction, Hartford, Connecticut
 Title: Parole Demonstration Project—A Coordinated Job Opportunity Program for Parolees
 Abstract: The purpose of the proposal is to finance a pilot project to meet the special employment and emotional supportive needs of paroled offenders. The expected projected potential of the project will show evidence that with more productive job placement and emotional support, the parolee will have greater motivation for effective social functioning.
- NI-058 \$7,100 From 10/1/69 to 7/31/70
 Grantee: Public Defender, Santa Clara County, San Jose, California
 Title: Data on Dispositional Alternatives Available to Defendants
 Abstract: The project involves gathering of data on dispositional alternatives available to defendants. The knowledge about dispositional alternatives will then be used to formulate plans and recommendations to be made to sentencing courts. The purpose of the project will be to determine if alternative dispositions can be developed by defense attorneys and adopted by the courts, and if defense counsel can in this way contribute more toward the rehabilitation process.
- NI-059 \$5,000 From 7/1/69 to 1/1/70
 Grantee: University of Nevada, Reno
 Title: Expediting the Criminal Processes
 Abstract: It is proposed that procedures presently employed in metropolitan courts to process criminal cases from arrests through final disposition be critically examined. It is expected that a critique of current methods will reveal new legal alternatives which will expedite trial of criminal cases.
- NI-060 \$6,000 From 7/26/69 to 6/13/70
 Grantee: Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio
 Title: The Impact of Community Corrections Centers upon a Correctional System
 Abstract: This project is concerned with the impact of four recently established community correctional centers upon the correctional system of Vermont and its applicability in other parts of the Nation. It will investigate not only the effects of these centers upon the community itself but also on the whole process of administering criminal justice. A wide variety of information on this model program will be collected, analyzed, and evaluated in the course of this research effort.
- NI-061 \$5,000 From 7/1/69 to 11/30/69
 Grantee: Scientific Analysis Corporation, San Francisco, California
 Title: Proposal for a Retrospective Assessment of SATE (Self Advancement Through Education)
 Abstract: This project proposes an assessment of a self help, black prisoner organization, organized and directed by inmates at the State penitentiary at San Quentin, and the design of a program model for further development of the organization.

- NI-062 \$6,250 From 7/1/69 to 1/31/71
 Grantee: University of Illinois, Urbana
 Title: The Mentally Abnormal Offender in Sweden: An Assessment of Legal Standards and Procedures
 Abstract: The research will be concerned with the following questions: (1) What agencies are best adapted to formulate standards regulating commitment and release? (2) What legal standards or doctrines best implement given societal values? (3) What agencies applying which procedures are best suited to make the various decisions relating to the sanctioning process? (4) What safeguards must be applied to provide adequate protection for the individual?
- NI-063 \$4,945 From 6/15/69 to 6/15/70
 Grantee: University of Minnesota, Minneapolis
 Title: Socialization of Police Recruits
 Abstract: The purpose of the research is to explore the nature and effects of socialization processes on police recruits. The factors which contribute to the socialization of the recruits are: (1) first on-the-street experiences; (2) prevailing attitudes of veteran officers in his precinct and (3) type of clientele.
- NI-064 \$5,335 From 9/69 to 6/71
 Grantee: Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services, Madison
 Title: An Attempt to Enhance the Accuracy of Classification of Sex Offenders through Measuring Pupillary and other Autonomically Mediated Responses
 Abstract: The project proposes to collect and classify data on the autonomically mediated (pupillary, GSR, heart rate and blood pressure) responses to various classifications of stimuli assessed in relation to the offender's record, personality structure and brain damage. The data collected would allow for a more accurate and expeditious subdivision of sex offenders into meaningfully different subgroups with varying prognostic attributes and treatment needs.
- NI-065 \$6,000 From 6/15/69 to 9/1/69
 Grantee: Travis County Juvenile Court, Austin, Texas
 Title: Augmentation of Moral Judgment in the Adolescent Juvenile Delinquent
 Abstract: The research consists of investigating the effects of modeling behavior on the moral judgment of delinquents. The implications of this research reside in its possible application to the treatment of juvenile delinquency. Findings will contribute further to the parameters of influence of social reinforcement theory in moral socialization of the child. The results will also provide further classification of the relationships between moral judgment and moral behavior.
- NI-066 \$6,300 From 7/1/69 to 7/1/70
 Grantee: Orange Coast Junior College District, Costa Mesa, California, and Los Angeles Police Department, California
 Title: Project Calcop
 Abstract: The general objectives of the project are to: (1) Develop training materials and techniques which can be used in police training using a computer assisted approach; and (2) to conduct and evaluate a developmental and experimental project in criminal law as a basis for creating a model which can be used in police training.
- NI-067 \$5,487 6/15/69 to 3/30/70
 Grantee: University of the Pacific, Sacramento, California
 Title: The Impact of Law Student Aides on the Juvenile Court Process
 Abstract: The project proposes that two advanced law students be added to the public defender's staff as juvenile court aides. The questions that the project proposes to study are: (1) The impact that the aides have on the attitudes of the defendants and their families; (2) will they help reduce the Public Defender's workload to the extent of making such an arrangement on a long term basis beneficial; (3) will they learn enough about the juvenile court program to allow law schools to grant credits for such work; and (4) will they become interested in a career in this field?
- NI-068 \$4,985 From 9/1/69 to 8/31/70
 Grantee: Department of State Police, East Lansing, Michigan
 Title: Evaluation of Michigan State Police-Public School Liaison Program
 Abstract: The intent of this proposal is to secure funds for the completion of an independent, objective, scientific evaluation of an existing police-school liaison program by trained social researchers. The Michigan State Police with Western Michigan University have collected data from two school systems with the intent of measuring the attitudes of the school populations toward police officers and law enforcement. It is proposed that federal funds be made available so that after 1 year's exposure the same researchers may again test for any measurable amounts of attitudinal change and also attempt to determine which of the police school liaison activities are most effective and which might have a negative influence.
- NI-069 \$6,540 From 8/1/69 to 7/31/70
 Grantee: Department of Youth Authority, State of California, Sacramento
 Title: A Rural Community Effort for Attacking Delinquency, Priority No. 2 of 10
 Abstract: The use of nonprofessionals (college students) in the rehabilitation of Youth Authority parolees in a small community setting. It is believed that the exposure of "nonachievers" (parolees) to "achievers" (college students) in a normal life setting would result in "nonachievers" acquiring social skills necessary to function nondelinquently in society.

- NI-070 \$5,000 From 7/14/69 to 8/31/69
 Grantee: Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., New York, New York
 Title: Law and Order on the Mississippi Choctaw Reservation
 Abstract: The project will address itself to the area of Indian reservation law enforcement by studying a single tribe's problems in this field. The proposed project will provide assistance to the Mississippi Choctaws in dealing with law enforcement problems and in establishing a tribal system of law and order.
- NI-071 \$6,330 From 9/1/69 to 8/1/70
 Grantee: Ohio University, Athens, Ohio
 Title: The Policeman—His Credibility As A Message Source
 Abstract: The study proposes to test the following hypotheses concerning the credibility of police officers: (1) police officers as information sources have a credibility profile that is no different from any other professional group; (2) credibility profiles of police officers are not affected by the race of the officer or the race of the respondent; (3) credibility of police officers is greater when the officers are represented as communicating in an area which lies in their professional competence.
- NI-072 \$5,000 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Department of Law, Frankfort, Kentucky
 Title: Model State Criminal Justice System
 Abstract: The project for a model State criminal justice department will consist of a coordinated application of the results of the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) study on the Office of the Attorney General, devising means of implementing the specific recommendations which will be produced by the study on a contemporaneous basis as they become available. These recommendations will then be applied on a contemporaneous basis in an effort to create a Model State Department of Criminal Justice.
- NI-073 \$6,557 From 9/1/69 to 6/1/70
 Grantee: University of Nebraska, Lincoln
 Title: Evaluative Research of a Community-based Crime Prevention Program
 Abstract: There are two general goals of the proposed research project: (1) Evaluation of the effectiveness of the volunteer counselor program; and (2) development of predictive techniques to improve the efficiency of the total program. The program model is divided into five subareas: (1) Selection, (2) matching, (3) training, (4) followup services, and (5) evaluation. The model attempts to specify decision within each subarea and to identify important variables which influence the decision making process.
- NI-074 \$4,990 From 11/1/69 to 4/30/70
 Grantee: State of Colorado, Department of Institutions, Fort Logan
 Title: Factors Influencing Reduction of Recidivism of Paroled Juveniles
 Abstract: The State of Colorado proposes to research the Interpersonal Trust theory to determine its validity, to develop tools for the measurement of Interpersonal Trust which could be used in any youth institution, and to determine some possible criteria upon which the development of staff selection, training and program development could be based.
- NI-075 \$5,000 From 6/15/69 to 12/31/69
 Grantee: Portland State University, Oregon
 Title: Police-Community Relations Evaluation Project
 Abstract: The primary goal of the project is to develop criteria for the evaluation of police-community relations programs. The project will: (1) Make a preliminary study of current police-community relations programs being utilized throughout the Nation; (2) observe the effectiveness of methods used; and (3) prepare guidelines for the establishment of police-community relations programs.
- NI-076 \$2,569 From 9/1/69 to 5/31/70
 Grantee: Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro
 Title: Attitudes and Attitude Changes in Law Enforcement Officers
 Abstract: This research is intended to accomplish the following general purposes: (1) To generate information concerning certain specific attitudes of law enforcement officers of differing levels of experience and training, drawn from differing population areas and organizational structures. (2) To determine whether or not these attitudes undergo change during periods of instruction of varying kinds designed to improve law enforcement skills of the personnel, and to estimate the direction and degree of these attitude changes within and between the different groups.
- NI-077 \$6,655 From 9/1/69 to 12/30/69
 Grantee: Pennsylvania State University, University Park
 Title: Manpower, the Administration of Criminal Justice, and New Recruitment Target Groups
 Abstract: The purpose of the study is to develop a central information source on the number, types, and caliber of personnel involved in the administration of criminal justice in Pennsylvania. The project will use the computed information and convert it into an action program to provide employment opportunities and training strategies in the various elements of the criminal justice system.

- NI-078 \$6,585 From 7/1/69 to 3/31/70
 Grantee: Gerald Luedtke and Associates, Detroit, Michigan
 Title: Neighborhood Design Techniques for Crime Reduction
 Abstract: This study will examine the feasibility of developing a system of physical planning principles for the reduction of crime in the residential and commercial zones of metropolitan areas with emphasis on the inner city.
- NI-079 \$5,000 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: University of Kansas, Lawrence
 Title: Juvenile Justice After Gault: A Study of Three State Systems
 Abstract: The research objective is to explore the effect of the Supreme Court Gault decision on the State juvenile courts. Specifically, the effect the decision has on the organization, operation and philosophy of juvenile justice.
- NI-080 \$4,551 From 7/1/69 to 2/1/70
 Grantee: Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
 Title: An Economic Analysis of Distribution of Police Patrol
 Abstract: The first part of the study would research the existing distribution of police manpower in relation to important social and economic variables such as level of income and education, population density and social composition. The second part of the study would concern the optional allocation of patrol forces to minimize the cost of crime to society.
- NI-081 \$6,257 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Ohio State University Research Foundation, Columbus
 Title: A Statistical Analysis of Public Defender Activities
 Abstract: The purpose of the research is to collect and analyze comparative statistical data on public defender and private attorneys, to assess the comparative effectiveness of public defender and private attorneys, in terms of the dispositions accorded their respective clients and to develop measures for assessing the consequences of type of defense attorney on the disposition of cases:
- NI-082 \$7,500 From 7/1/69 to 4/1/70
 Grantee: New York State Identification and Intelligence System, Albany
 Title: Exercise Acorn—Penetration of Legitimate Business Enterprise by Organized Crime
 Abstract: The project strives for basic information about the dimensions and magnitudes of criminal penetrations into legitimate business. The second area of study is the motive, form and techniques of criminal activity within legitimate business.
- NI-083 \$5,845 From 7/1/69 to 3/31/70
 Grantee: Mary Holmes Junior College, West Point, Mississippi
 Title: Proposed Study Concerning Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Court Reform
 Abstract: The proposed research plan involves the following: (1) A general review and analysis of the youth court system of Mississippi; (2) the dissemination of information for the benefit of officials involved in the administration of justice to juveniles before the youth courts; and (3) the assistance to legislators in the formulation and drafting of legislative reforms of youth court statutes:
- NI-084 \$5,987.34 From 7/1/69 to 3/31/70
 Grantee: Tucson Police Department, Arizona
 Title: Police Labor Organizations
 Abstract: The purpose of the project is to study police labor organizations, the problems created by them, and the potential solutions to these problems. The study will provide police administrators, labor leaders, and city officials with: (1) A suitable framework within which the groups can achieve their competing interests with minimum disruption to the police purpose and public safety; (2) the effect that police labor organizations have on the judicial and police department disciplinary process; (3) information on police organizations to be used as a research reference; and (4) statistics and converting them to conclusions and trends.
- NI-085 \$5,000 From 6/15/69 to 12/15/69
 Grantee: Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law, Washington, D.C.
 Title: An Experiment in Using Legal Skills to Reduce Police-Community Hostility
 Abstract: The primary goal of the project is to involve members of the private bar in the solution of a major problem facing law enforcement agencies: Community hostility to the practices and methods used in law enforcement.
- NI-086 \$5,000 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Department of Institutions and Agencies, Trenton, New Jersey
 Title: Proposal for an Exploratory Study in the Description of Parole Supervision Techniques
 Abstract: The objective of this study is the classification and measurement of parole techniques. It differs from previous studies in focusing on parole officer behavior rather than parolee behavior; thirty male parole officers will form the group to be studied.

- NI-087 \$8,650 From 7/1/69 to 7/1/70
 Grantee: Odyssey House, Inc., New York City
 Title: Odyssey House Community Involvement Center: A Drug Rehabilitation Pilot Project
 Abstract: The aim of the Community Involvement Center (CIC) and the thrust of the grant application is to demonstrate that a voluntary drug rehabilitation agency which uses both professionals and exaddicts as part of its therapeutic community can affect change in a heavy crime-drug area . . . that a planned, intensive program of education based on drug abuse prevention can hold back the tide on the increased use of drugs and involvement in crime . . . that a direct approach via local community associations and through individuals within a neighborhood coupled with a positive working relationship between a drug rehabilitation community, law enforcement agencies, public defenders, and other social agencies can lessen tensions and bring about a higher degree of law and order to a community.
- NI-088 \$5,000 From 7/1/69 to 9/30/70
 Grantee: College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota
 Title: The Efficiency of Law Enforcement Resources
 Abstract: It is the objective of this study to statistically estimate the efficiency of law enforcement in reducing the number of major crimes against property. Using cross sectional data for the United States, statistical estimates of the parameters of an economical model of criminal behavior will be ascertained. An attempt will be made to answer such questions as: Are sufficient funds allocated to crime prevention? Should police forces be consolidated? What factors are important in determining the amount of crime?
- NI-089 \$6,300 From 7/1/69 to 4/30/70
 Grantee: University of Virginia, Charlottesville
 Title: Research for the Enhancement of Correctional Endeavors
 Abstract: The purpose of the research is to conduct a pilot study for the enhancement of correctional endeavors in Virginia. The program will also be used to stimulate graduate research programs in this area. In addition the program will develop methodology for collecting data on inmates and processing it efficiently.
- NI-090 \$5,000 From 6/5/69 to 6/5/70
 Grantee: University of Washington, Seattle
 Title: Seattle Police Disciplinary Procedures Project
 Abstract: This study has as its objective the improvement of disciplinary procedures within police departments through the cooperative efforts of a law school and a police department. It is hoped that formalizing disciplinary procedures will strengthen police morale, minimize the possibility of unfairness or arbitrariness, provide the police department with legal assistance in a sensitive area and improve police-community relations.
- NI-091 \$4,957 From 7/1/69 to 6/30/70
 Grantee: Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio
 Title: Professional Social Work Consultation to Police
 Abstract: The goals of this proposal are to: (1) Provide training, education and consultation services for prevention of social disorganization; (2) impart social welfare techniques, knowledge and skill to law enforcement personnel; (3) bridge the gap between the law enforcement and the social service systems; and (4) promote social stability in the community.
- NI-092 \$7,960 From 7/1/69 to 10/31/69
 Grantee: Research Analysis Corporation, McLean, Virginia
 Title: A Feasibility Study of Offender Participation in the Dispositional Decision of a Juvenile Court
 Abstract: A study is proposed to determine the feasibility of a demonstration project to test whether offender participation in the dispositional decisionmaking process of the juvenile court is possible and practical, and to discover the probable effects upon the individual offender and the recidivist rates. The study would seek to answer the questions of whether such participation is possible from the standpoint of the court officials, desirable from the standpoint of juvenile offenders, and advantageous, in a measurable way, to the process of rehabilitation.
- NI-093 \$5,000 From 6/23/69 to 6/22/70
 Grantee: Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
 Title: Attitudinal Changes in Law Enforcement and College Student Populations
 Abstract: This proposal is directed to the analysis of the Component parts of a college course which are designed not only to produce understanding of law enforcement philosophies, concepts, and procedural operations, but also to produce a favorable change in attitudes towards the criminal justice system.
- NI-094 \$6,070 From 7/1/69 to 6/15/70
 Grantee: Arizona State University, Tempe
 Title: Police and the Urban Minorities of Phoenix (PUMP)
 Abstract: The Police and the Urban Minorities of Phoenix, "Project PUMP," is an interdisciplinary approach designed to pump the resources of the university and those of metropolitan Phoenix into the solution of problems arising from abrasive relations between disadvantaged minorities and law enforcement agencies. PUMP is proposed as the beginning of a long term research, programing, and planning structure to assist in solving complex social, legal, political, and economic questions to which law enforcement agencies must address themselves. PUMP will be directed toward the improvement of law enforcement services as well as toward identification of factors which operate to prevent crime.

NI-095 \$6,380 From 7/1/69 to 4/70
 Grantee: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Davis, California
 Title: Assaultive Experience and Assaultive Potential: An Exploratory Study
 Abstract: This study, sponsored by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, is directed by a well known psychologist, Ernst Wenk. Using substantial data gathered on several thousand delinquents over a 2-year period (1964-65), the study proposes exploratory research aimed at better prediction of assaultive behavior.

NI-096 \$6,281 From 6/1/69 to 9/30/69
 Grantee: University of Oregon, Eugene
 Title: Impact of Bail Procedures on Speedy Trial, Plea, and Sanction Felonies
 Abstract: The two main objectives of this study are to test the effect of the bail system in felony cases with regard to: Length of time before trial, plea to the charge and the outcome of the trial, and to show the applicability of sophisticated computer analysis to studies in this area of law. The expected results are greater accuracy in analyzing the effects of the bail system.

NI-097 \$5,687 From 6/1/69 to 8/31/70
 Grantee: Adelphi University, Garden City, Long Island, New York
 Title: Juror Decisions and Attitudes Toward Capital Punishment
 Abstract: The proposed study will use a specially designed questionnaire to measure attitude toward capital punishment. This questionnaire is legally relevant insofar as it differentiates among the complex of various attitudes towards the death penalty one may hold. In addition, a variety of other attitude and personality scales will be administered to subjects. The dependent variable will consist of verdicts by the subjects upon listening to tape recorded simulated murder cases or viewing filmed simulated murder cases.

NI-098 \$6,584.88 From 7/15/69 to 3/15/71
 Grantee: University of Georgia, Athens
 Title: Implications of Human Causal Factors in Serious Traffic Accidents for Improved Public Education and Accident Prevention Programs
 Abstract: The primary purpose of this study is the identification of human causal factors directly or indirectly leading to traffic accidents and the formulation of hypotheses regarding the nature of this causality. Persons involved in near fatal accidents and the surviving occupants of vehicles involved in fatal accidents will be interviewed in depth.

NI-099 \$5,370 From 9/1/69 to 9/1/70
 Grantee: State of Arkansas, Department of Correction, Little Rock
 Title: Operation Challenge
 Abstract: The goal of "Operation Challenge" is to interest senior education students in working with the disadvantaged, particularly the disadvantaged incarcerated in correctional institutions, by giving them the opportunity to do a portion of their required practice teaching in the State's correctional institution; and to encourage colleges and universities to include correctional studies as part of their regular curricula.

NI-100-NI-142—Grants awarded for preparation of manuscripts concerning criminal justice problems and research, totaling \$9,289.

NI-150-NI-169—Graduate research fellowships, totaling \$76,600.

NI-170-NI-189—Educational allowances to universities in behalf of graduate students, totaling \$70,000.

NI-200 \$6,542 From 6/30/69 to 9/30/70
 Grantee: Indiana University Foundation, Bloomington, Indiana
 Title: Organizational Response to Civil Disorder
 Abstract: The goal of the project is to explore and illuminate patterns of response of various public organizations in Indiana to the threat or realization of civil disorder with respect to organizational planning, training, operational decisionmaking, and interorganizational behavior. The researchers will employ semistructured interview schedules, structured questionnaires and official documents as sources of data.

NI-202 \$65,000 From 6/30/69 to 12/30/69
 Grantee: National Conference on Citizenship, Rockville, Maryland
 Title: Responsible Participation of Youth in Public Life
 Abstract: The primary objectives of the research will be to study alienated youth with focus upon an evaluation of in-depth case studies in three areas: (1) The university campus; (2) the black community; and (3) the social, economic, and political institutions of American society.

Table 5. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Grants Listed by State and Grant Number

National		
NI-002	National Committee on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.....	\$150,000
NI-003	Associated Public Safety Communications Officers (APCO).....	144,505
NI-005	National Association of Attorneys General.....	68,254
NI-015	Army Materiel Command.....	5,000
NI-019	National Bureau of Standards (NBS).....	19,600
NI-020	Atomic Energy Commission.....	90,000
NI-021	Department of Transportation.....	25,000
Arizona		
NI-084	Tucson Police Department.....	5,987.34
NI-094	Arizona State University.....	6,070
Arkansas		
NI-006	Arkansas State Police.....	6,500
NI-037	The Justice Foundation, University of Arkansas.....	54,867
NI-099	State of Arkansas, Department of Correction.....	5,370
California		
NI-031	Institute for the Study of Crime and Delinquency.....	101,914
NI-032	University of California at Berkeley... ..	25,000
NI-041	University of California at Santa Barbara.....	21,955
NI-050	University of Southern California, Los Angeles.....	6,188
NI-056	Human Interaction Research Institute.....	6,423
NI-058	Public Defender, Santa Clara County.....	7,100
NI-061	Scientific Analysis Corporation.....	5,000
NI-066	Orange Coast Junior College District.. ..	6,300
NI-067	University of the Pacific.....	5,487
NI-069	Department of the Youth Authority, State of California.....	6,540
NI-095	National Council on Crime and Delinquency.....	6,380
NI-114	John P. Kenney.....	250
NI-122	Paul M. Whisenand.....	250
NI-124	Philip G. Zimbardo.....	200
NI-158	Gene Edward Carte.....	3,200
NI-178	University of California at Berkeley... ..	3,500
Colorado		
NI-074	State of Colorado, Department of Institutions.....	4,990
Connecticut		
NI-057	Department of Correction.....	5,000

District of Columbia		
NI-001	Committee on the Administration of Justice.....	\$120,000
NI-022	National Research Council.....	25,000
NI-023	George Washington University.....	49,663
NI-029	New Transcentury Foundation, Inc... ..	87,695
NI-039	Georgetown University Law School... ..	101,083
NI-085	Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.....	5,000
Florida		
NI-100	Leon Reed Adams.....	250
NI-110	Curtis D. Earp, Jr.....	250
NI-128	Ronald Rice.....	149.80
NI-135	Jerome Stumphauzer.....	89.80
NI-150	Leon Reed Adams.....	3,800
NI-170	Florida State University.....	3,500
Georgia		
NI-098	University of Georgia.....	6,584.88
NI-167	Lawrence Edward Cummings.....	8,000
NI-187	University of Georgia.....	3,500
NI-133	Raymond R. Stommel.....	63.40
Illinois		
NI-010	Chicago Police Department.....	44,936
NI-035	The Technological Institute, Northwestern University.....	33,815
NI-062	University of Illinois.....	6,250
NI-103	William J. Crotty.....	250
NI-105	Robert H. Dreher.....	250
NI-109	Stanley Grupp.....	138
NI-139	James N. Gramenos.....	45
Indiana		
NI-200	Indiana University Foundation.....	6,542
Iowa		
NI-025	University of Iowa.....	60,676
NI-132	Stephen D. Ford.....	175
Kansas		
NI-079	University of Kansas.....	5,000
Kentucky		
NI-016	University of Kentucky.....	5,397
NI-043	City of Louisville.....	125,000
NI-072	Department of Law, Frankfort.....	5,000
Maryland		
NI-047	Institute for Behavioral Research.....	118,800
NI-101	William J. Byron.....	250
NI-113	Kit G. Johnson.....	250
NI-202	National Conference on Citizenship... ..	65,000

Massachusetts

NI-007	Boston Police Department.....	\$89, 878
NI-033	Governor's Public Safety Committee..	14, 600
NI-104	O. Dragone.....	250
NI-108	Sanford J. Fox.....	250
NI-117	Bryan J. Riley.....	250
NI-134	Bruce R. Jacob.....	250
NI-141	Sharma Mohan Krishna.....	250
NI-151	Peter Smith Ring.....	3, 800
NI-152	Clifford L. Karchmer.....	2, 600
NI-171	Harvard University.....	3, 500
NI-172	Harvard University.....	3, 500

Michigan

NI-009	Wayne State University.....	102, 148
NI-027	University of Michigan.....	50, 714
NI-034	University of Michigan.....	13, 280
NI-040	Institute for Social Research, The Regents of the University of Michigan.....	59, 130
NI-054	Wayne State University.....	8, 069. 10
NI-068	Department of State Police.....	4, 985
NI-078	Gerald Luedtke and Associates.....	6, 585
NI-121	Harold Basilius.....	250
NI-156	John Arthur Snyder.....	5, 600
NI-159	David Gerould Epstein.....	3, 200
NI-161	Kenneth Edward Christian.....	4, 400
NI-162	Merlyn Douglas Moore.....	3, 200
NI-163	Robert Griggsby May.....	4, 400
NI-164	Knowlton William Johnson.....	3, 800
NI-176	Michigan State University.....	3, 500
NI-179	Michigan State University.....	3, 500
NI-181	Michigan State University.....	3, 500
NI-182	Michigan State University.....	3, 500
NI-183	Michigan State University.....	3, 500
NI-184	Michigan State University.....	3, 500

Minnesota

NI-052	Minnesota Department of Corrections.	4, 555
NI-063	University of Minnesota.....	4, 945
NI-088	College of St. Thomas.....	5, 000
NI-115	Nathan G. Mandel.....	250
NI-126	David C. Couper.....	250

Mississippi

NI-083	Mary Holmes Junior College.....	5, 845
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Missouri

NI-044	Midwest Research Institute.....	100, 000
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Nebraska

NI-073	University of Nebraska.....	6, 557
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Nevada

NI-059	University of Nevada.....	\$5, 000
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New Jersey

NI-086	Department of Institutions and Agencies.....	5, 000
NI-102	Daniel R. Coburn.....	250
NI-119	Ronald Taft.....	250
NI-142	Ralph Green.....	250

New Mexico

NI-055	University of New Mexico.....	3, 718
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New York

NI-024	City University of New York.....	37, 746
NI-028	City University of New York.....	64, 955
NI-036	Vera Institute of Justice.....	61, 825
NI-038	Vera Institute of Justice.....	105, 000
NI-042	City University of New York.....	2, 780
NI-046	Police Department, City of Syracuse..	31, 815
NI-051	Herbert L. MacDonell & Associates..	5, 000
NI-070	Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.....	5, 000
NI-082	New York State Identification and Intelligence System.....	7, 500
NI-087	Odyssey House, Inc.....	8, 650
NI-097	Adelphi University.....	5, 687
NI-120	George Williams.....	55
NI-123	Charles Winick.....	250
NI-136	Neil Sullivan.....	250
NI-140	Patrick B. Kelly.....	250
NI-153	David Lee Johnston.....	3, 800
NI-154	Albert James Pirro, Jr.....	2, 600
NI-155	David Paul Van Buren.....	2, 600
NI-160	Barbara Ann Stolz.....	2, 600
NI-173	State University of New York at Albany.....	3, 500
NI-174	State University of New York at Albany.....	3, 500
NI-175	State University of New York at Albany.....	3, 500
NI-180	Fordham University.....	3, 500

North Carolina

NI-127	Robert J. Gregory.....	250
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Ohio

NI-060	Bowling Green State University.....	6, 000
NI-071	Ohio University.....	6, 330
NI-080	Miami University.....	4, 551
NI-081	The Ohio State University Research Foundation.....	6, 257
NI-091	Wilberforce University.....	4, 957
NI-093	Kent State University.....	5, 000
NI-125	Sam J. Sansone.....	250

Oklahoma		
NI-166	Dean Burk Foster.....	\$3, 200
NI-186	University of Oklahoma.....	3, 500
Oregon		
NI-075	Portland State University.....	5, 000
NI-096	University of Oregon.....	6, 281
NI-165	Frank Reider Hellum.....	5, 600
NI-185	University of Oregon.....	3, 500
Pennsylvania		
NI-026	Carnegie-Mellon University.....	50, 141
NI-030	University of Pennsylvania.....	35, 714. 20
NI-045	Franklin Institute Research Laboratories.....	50, 000
NI-053	Pittsburgh-Allegheny County Crime Laboratory.....	5, 000
NI-077	Pennsylvania State University.....	6, 655
NI-107	David Ferleger.....	250
NI-111	James C. German, Jr.....	250
NI-118	Kenneth J. Reichstein.....	250
NI-138	S. K. Niyogi.....	150
NI-168	Joan Carol Hock.....	2, 600
NI-188	University of Pennsylvania.....	3, 500
Tennessee		
NI-076	Middle Tennessee State University....	2, 569
Texas		
NI-065	Travis County Juvenile Court.....	6, 000
NI-106	Charles W. Hawkes.....	250
NI-116	Ray E. Moses.....	250
NI-129	Frank A. Grant.....	250
Virginia		
NI-017	University of Virginia.....	32, 518
NI-089	University of Virginia.....	6, 300
NI-092	Research Analysis Corporation.....	7, 960
NI-131	John B. Hotis.....	229. 55
Washington		
NI-090	University of Washington.....	5, 000
Wisconsin		
NI-064	Wisconsin Department of Health & Social Services.....	5, 335
NI-112	Carl W. Hamm.....	250
NI-130	Mel Reise.....	108. 50
NI-137	Ada Yuet-Ngar Chiu.....	164. 95
NI-157	Donald Paul Simet.....	3, 200
NI-169	Morgan Owen Reynolds.....	4, 400
NI-177	University of Wisconsin.....	3, 500
NI-189	University of Wisconsin.....	3, 500

Table 6. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Distribution of Funds by Type of Grantee		
<i>Type of grantee</i>	<i>Funds</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Individuals.....	\$85, 889	3. 0
Industry.....	511, 874	17. 6
Professional Organizations.....	682, 279	23. 5
Federal Agencies.....	179, 600	6. 2
State & Local Government*.....	422, 471	14. 5
University.....	811, 583	27. 9
University with State and Local Government*.....	211, 600	7. 3
Total.....	\$2, 905, 296	100. 0

*State and Local Government includes: (1) police, (2) courts, and (3) correctional institutions.

Table 7. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Distribution of Funds by Program Area	
<i>Program Area</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Police Equipment, Techniques and Systems.....	37
Police Training and Selection.....	8
Crime Prevention and Promoting Respect for Law and Justice.....	15
Corrections.....	15
Courts and Prosecution.....	11
Civil Disorders.....	9
General Law Enforcement.....	5
Total.....	100

Table 8. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Distribution of Funds by Category		
<i>Category</i>	<i>Total funds</i>	<i>Percentage allocation</i>
Exercise Acorn.....	\$285, 961	9. 84
Fellowships.....	146, 600	5. 04
Management.....	373, 632	12. 86
Manuscripts.....	9, 289	. 31
Operations.....	880, 477	30. 30
Prevention and Rehabilitation....	993, 665	34. 20
Violence.....	215, 672	7. 42
Total.....	\$2, 905, 296	100. 0

Table 9. National Institute Of Law Enforcement And Criminal Justice

Grants Listed by Category		
<i>Acorn</i>		
NI-050	Decision-Making, Correctional Alternatives and Recidivism.....	\$6, 188. 00
NI-051	Proposal for a Research Program for the Study of Flight Characteristics and Stain Patterns of Human Blood.....	5, 000. 00
NI-052	Parole Supervision Study.....	4, 555. 00
NI-053	Identification of Specific Factors in Dried Blood.....	5, 000. 00
NI-054	Production of a College Level text to be entitled Cases and Materials on Michigan Criminal Law for the Police...	8, 069. 00
NI-055	Magistrate Courts and Bail Bond Program.....	3, 718. 00
NI-056	Training Policemen to Deal with Family Disturbances.....	6, 423. 00
NI-057	Parole Demonstration Project A Coordinated Job Opportunity Program for Parolees.....	5, 000. 00
NI-058	Data on Dispositional Alternatives Available to Defendants.....	7, 100. 00
NI-059	Expediting the Criminal Processes.....	5, 000. 00
NI-060	The Impact of Community Corrections Centers Upon A Correctional System.	6, 000. 00
NI-061	Proposal for a Retrospective Assessment of SATE (Self Advancement Through Education).....	5, 000. 00
NI-062	The Mentally Abnormal Offender in Sweden: An Assessment of Legal Standards and Procedures.....	6, 250. 00
NI-063	Socialization of Police Recruits.....	4, 945. 00
NI-064	An Attempt to Enhance the Accuracy of Classification of Sex Offenders through Measuring Pupillary and Other Autonomically Mediated Responses.....	5, 335. 00
NI-065	Augmentation of Moral Judgment in the Adolescent Juvenile Delinquent.....	6, 000. 00
NI-066	Project Calcop.....	6, 300. 00
NI-067	The Impact of Law Student Aides on the Juvenile Court Process.....	5, 487. 00
NI-068	Evaluation of Michigan State Police-Public School Liaison Program.....	4, 985. 00
NI-069	A Rural Community Effort for Attacking Delinquency Priority.....	6, 540. 00
NI-070	Law and Order on the Mississippi Choctaw Reservation.....	5, 000. 00
NI-071	The Policeman—His Credibility as a Message Source.....	6, 330. 00
NI-072	Model State Criminal Justice System...	5, 000. 00
NI-073	Evaluative Research of a Community-based Crime Prevention Program....	6, 557. 00
NI-074	Factors Influencing Reduction or Recidivism of Paroled Juveniles.....	4, 990. 00
NI-075	Police-Community Relations Evaluation Project.....	5, 000. 00
NI-076	Attitudes and Attitude Changes in Law Enforcement Officers.....	\$2, 569. 00
NI-077	Manpower, the Administration of Criminal Justice, and New Recruitment Target Group.....	6, 655. 00
NI-078	Neighborhood Design Techniques for Crime Reduction.....	6, 585. 00
NI-079	Juvenile Justice After Gault: A Study of Three State Systems.....	5, 000. 00
NI-080	An Economic Analysis of Distribution of Police Patrol.....	4, 551. 00
NI-081	A Statistical Analysis of Public Defender Activities.....	6, 257. 00
NI-082	Exercise Acorn—Penetration of Legitimate Business Enterprise by Organized Crime.....	7, 500. 00
NI-083	Proposed Study Concerning Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Court Reform..	5, 845. 00
NI-084	Police Labor Organizations.....	5, 987. 00
NI-085	An Experiment in Using Legal Skills to Reduce Police-Community Hostility...	5, 000. 00
NI-086	Proposal for an Exploratory Study in the Description of Parole.....	5, 000. 00
NI-087	Odyssey House Community Involvement Center: A Drug Rehabilitation Pilot Project.....	8, 650. 00
NI-088	The Efficiency of Law Enforcement Resources.....	5, 000. 00
NI-089	Research for the Enhancement of Correctional Endeavors.....	6, 300. 00
NI-090	Seattle Police Disciplinary Procedures Project.....	5, 000. 00
NI-091	Professional Social Work Consultation to Police.....	4, 957. 00
NI-092	A Feasibility Study of Offender Participation in the Dispositional Decision of the Juvenile Court.....	7, 960. 00
NI-093	Attitudinal Changes in Law Enforcement and College Student Populations..	5, 000. 00
NI-094	Police and the Urban Minorities of Phoenix.....	6, 070. 00
NI-095	Assaultive Experience and Assaultive Potential: An Exploratory Study.....	6, 380. 00
NI-096	Impact of Bail Procedures on Speedy Trial, Plea, and Sanction-Felonies....	6, 281. 00
NI-097	Juror Decisions and Attitudes Toward Capital Punishment.....	5, 687. 00
NI-098	Implications of Human Causal Factors in Serious Traffic Accidents for Improved Public Education and Accident Prevention Programs.....	6, 584. 88
NI-099	Operation Challenge.....	5, 370. 00
<i>Fellowships</i>		
NI-150—NI-169	Fellowships to Individuals....	76, 600. 00
NI-170—NI-189	University Educational Allowance.....	70, 000. 00
<i>Management</i>		
NI-001	Management Study, U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C.....	120, 000. 00

NI-005	Study of the Office of the State Attorney General.....	\$68,254.00
NI-019	Data Analysis Support for Bail Reform Study.....	19,600.00
NI-026	Analysis of a Statewide Criminal Justice System.....	50,141.00
NI-035	Prediction and Optimization for Police Beats.....	33,815.00
NI-037	Regional Law Enforcement Assistance Program.....	54,867.00
NI-041	Econometric Study of Economy-Related Crimes.....	21,955.00

Operations

NI-003	Illinois Police Communication Study, Phase II.....	144,505.00
NI-006	Auto Theft Prevention Research.....	6,500.00
NI-007	Study and Develop an Integrated Communications and Information System.....	89,878.00
NI-009	Study of the Police Vehicle.....	102,148.00
NI-010	Patrolman Qualification and Performance Project.....	44,936.00
NI-015	Personnel Radio.....	5,000.00
NI-016	Publication of Electronics Counter-Measures Conference.....	5,397.00
NI-017	Forensic Applications of Spark Source Mass Spectrometry Analysis.....	32,518.00
NI-020	Neutron Activation Analysis.....	90,000.00
NI-021	Automatic Vehicle Locator Requirement Study.....	25,000.00
NI-032	Physical Evidence Utilization.....	25,000.00
NI-042	Adaptation of Scotland Yard Micro-Electrophoresis Identification of Subgroups in Dried Blood.....	2,780.00
NI-043	Fast Response Criminal Warning System.....	125,000.00
NI-044	A Systems Analysis of Criminalistics Operations.....	100,000.00
NI-045	User Requirements Conferences.....	50,000.00
NI-046	Crime Control Team Experiment.....	31,815.00

Prevention and Rehabilitation

NI-022	Evaluation of Occurrence of XYY Chromosome Condition in Man.....	25,000.00
NI-023	Development and Implementation of a Behavioral/Systems Approach to Prevention and Control of Delinquency Crime.....	49,663.00
NI-024	Physical Environment and Urban Street Behavior.....	37,746.00
NI-025	The Role of Industries in a Comprehensive Correctional Program.....	60,676.00
NI-027	Methodological Studies of Crime Classification.....	50,714.00
NI-028	Training Police as Specialist in Family Crisis Intervention.....	64,955.00
NI-029	Youth Involvement Programs—Inventory and Prospectus.....	87,695.00
NI-030	Patrolmen in Urban Environments.....	35,714.20

NI-031	Model Community Corrections Program, Phase II.....	\$101,914.00
NI-033	Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Education Survey.....	14,600.00
NI-034	Interdisciplinary Seminar in Criminal Justice Administration and Corrections.....	13,280.00
NI-036	Bronx Sentencing Project.....	61,825.00
NI-038	Evaluation of the Effects of Methadone Treatment on Crime and Criminal Narcotics Addicts.....	105,000.00
NI-039	Study and Evaluation of Projects and Programs Funded Under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965....	101,083.00
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NI-128	Evaluation of Work-Release Program..	149.80			
NI-129	Results of an Experimental Approach to Adult Felony Offenders.....	250.00			
NI-130	A Comparison of Delinquent Youth and Typical Youth on the Ego Ideal and Conscience Development Test (EICDT).....	108.50			

Appendix A

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Appendix B

Collaboration With Federal Agencies By The National Institute Of Law Enforcement And Criminal Justice

Discussions of specific cooperative research have been conducted by the Institute with the following Federal agencies:

1. Department of Defense
 - a Personal transceiver for police—contracting assistance and consultation is being provided.
 - b Riot control agents—provision of technical information on the character of riot control agents and their use.
 - c Night vision equipment—defining performance requirements and technical specifications, and tests of prototypes of civilian versions of the Army passive equipment.
 - d Nonlethal bullet—possible development of the flechette with an anesthetic, or other effective form of nonlethal ammunition.
 - e Second-chance enlistments—evaluation of a program in which enlistment in military service was systematically made available as a sentencing option for certain categories of offenders.
 - f Study of military rehabilitation practices—the services, particularly the Army and the Air Force, have devoted a much higher level of resources for the treatment of offenders than civil authorities, especially with regard to short-term sentences. The Institute has been invited to participate in an evaluation of military correctional methods and techniques.
 - g Indicators of civil disorders—a study of social and other conditions which indicate a likelihood of civil disorders; joint funding of an outside contractor is being contemplated.
2. Federal Council on Science and Technology
 - a Observer participation in regular Council meetings.
 - b Formal participation in a study group to develop cooperative research where DoD expertise and resources can make a significant contribution to domestic problems such as crime.
3. Department of Transportation
 - a Cooperative funding of grants to five cities to analyze automatic vehicle location system requirements emphasizing transportation and law enforcement usage.
4. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 - a Formal participation in the inter-agency conferences on Public Urban Locator Systems Evaluation.
 - b Urban Information System Inter-Agency Committee—a multi-agency endeavor to build a single model computer-based urban information system. This model system should be easily replicated, at low cost, in other cities.
 - c Institute review of several proposals having crime prevention aspects.
5. Federal Communications Commission
 - a Consultations concerning alleviating the police radio spectrum problem.
6. National Aeronautics and Space Agency
 - a General discussions of utilizing NASA capability and NASA-developed technology to assist in solving crime problems.
 - b Technical participation in NASA study of future impact of NASA-developed technology on law enforcement communication systems.
 - c The Technical Utilization Division has agreed to accept problem abstracts which will provide a basis for having technical problems surveyed by NASA's personnel and in the NASA data bank.
7. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
 - a National Institute of Mental Health—discussion of research areas of mutual interest with the several NIH Centers, including contemplated joint funding of crime-related research.
 - b Discussions of possible joint funding with the Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
8. Department of Commerce
 - a Participation in the National Bureau of Standards study on increased use of the metric system in the United States.
 - b Development with the National Bureau of Standards of a pilot study of the problems posed by releasing defendants on bail.
 - c Consultation with staff of the Small Business Administration regarding the "Crime Against Small Business" study and discussions of cooperative funding of research.
9. Atomic Energy Commission
 - a Cooperation in support of research on the use of Neutron Activation Analysis for evidence evaluation.