

## DOCUMENT RESUME

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Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.  
Safe Streets Act, as amended. Crime Control Act of 1973.  
Crime Control Act of 1976.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was established to assist State and local governments in reducing crime and to increase the effectiveness, fairness, and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice systems at all levels of government. LEAA funds are made available to States for planning or for block action grants; the remaining funds, known as discretionary funds, are used by LEAA to provide direction, place emphasis in specific program areas, and test innovations. Legislation in 1974 extended the LEAA's responsibilities to include coordination of Federal juvenile delinquency prevention efforts, research on and implementation of juvenile delinquency prevention programs, and authorization of grants to combat delinquency and assist runaway youth. The Safe Streets Act provides for: technical assistance to State and local governments, public and private groups, and international agencies in matters relating to law enforcement and criminal justice; establishment of a program to provide financial assistance for higher education of these areas; research efforts under the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; and a data service to provide assistance to States and to collect and disseminate statistical information. It is difficult to determine the administrative costs of Federal programs because of the lack of reporting systems to provide information on financial and staff resources used in administering individual assistance programs. (HTW)

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04309



*STUDY BY THE STAFF OF THE  
UNITED STATES  
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE*

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Overview Of Activities Funded  
By The Law Enforcement  
Assistance Administration



UNITED STATES GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

GENERAL GOVERNMENT  
DIVISION

FOREWORD

This staff study, prepared in response to one part of a July 29, 1977, request from the Senate Committee on the Budget, presents an overview of the activities funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), Department of Justice.

Most of the data contained in the study was provided by LEAA through annual reports and other printed documents, computer printouts, and internal working papers. Because of the urgent need for the information, with minor exception, no attempt was made to verify the data which LEAA provided.

The study is intended to present a concise overview of LEAA's activities, but it is not all inclusive. There are many other LEAA projects, programs, initiatives, and activities which may be of equal or greater significance. Also, because of the manner in which some of the data has been collected by LEAA, care should be exercised in its use. Our concerns about the limitations of the data are discussed in more detail in pertinent sections of the staff study.

  
Victor L. Lowe  
Director

## C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
BLOCK AND DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS	7
JUVENILE JUSTICE	22
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	34
EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL TRAINING	37
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE	48
DATA SYSTEMS AND STATISTICAL ASSISTANCE	65
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	76
OTHER PROGRAMS	86
APPENDIX	
I    LEAA Appropriation History	88
II   LEAA Funding of Police, Courts, Corrections Operations--Fiscal Years 1969-1977	89
III  Definitions Used by LEAA for Coding Grants	99
IV   LEAA Funding of Facilities, Fiscal Years 1969-1977	123
V    LEAA Funding of Construction of Facilities, Fiscal Years 1969-1977	129
VI   LEAA Funded Programs in 10 Cities and 10 Counties, Fiscal Years 1969-1977	130
VII  Juvenile Justice Appropriation History	150

## INTRODUCTION

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the Department of Justice was established to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime and increase the effectiveness, fairness, and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice systems at all levels of government. The objective of this document is to present an overview of activities funded with LEAA moneys. But first, the following is a brief perspective on criminal justice spending in the United States.

### CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES IN THE UNITED STATES

As reported in "Trends in Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System , 1971-1975," <sup>1/</sup> expenditures for criminal justice purposes by Federal, State, and local governments have risen steadily from fiscal year 1971 to fiscal year 1975. These expenditures were \$11 billion in fiscal year 1971 and \$17 billion in fiscal year 1975--an increase of 55 percent.

In each of the five fiscal years, local governments spent more for criminal justice activities than the Federal and State governments combined. In fiscal Year 1975, for example, local governments accounted for 60 percent of all direct criminal justice expenditures, whereas State governments contributed 27 percent and the Federal government 13 percent. The distribution among the three levels of government in the preceding 4 years was similar.

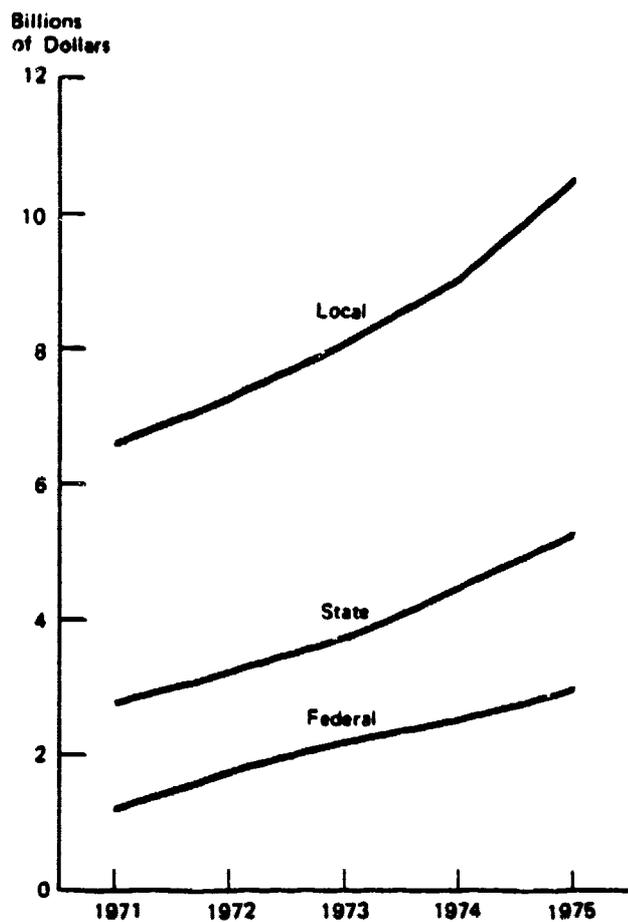
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<sup>1/</sup> This publication is prepared jointly by LEAA and the Bureau of the Census. It presents statistics on trends in public expenditure and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States. The annual surveys, through which basic figures for this publication were collected, are accomplished through collecting data by field compilation and mail canvass.

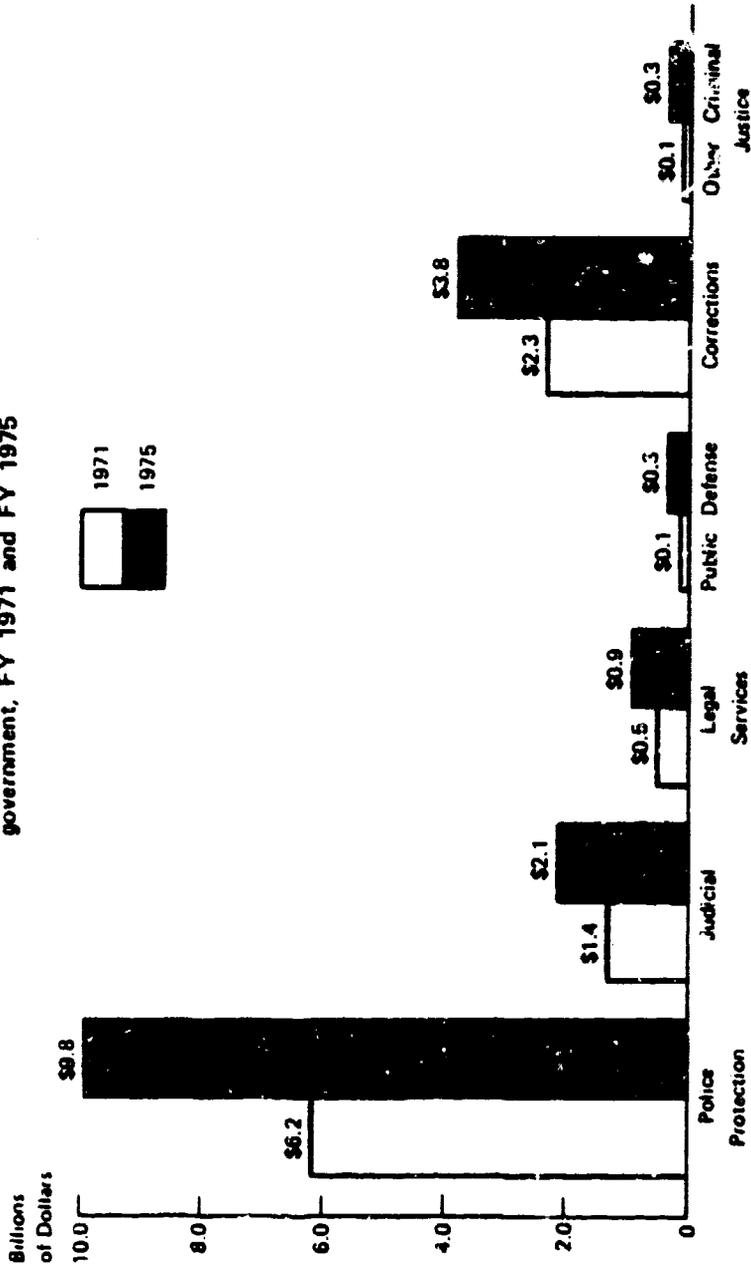
However, the report stated that when each criminal justice activity is examined separately, the proportion accounted for by the different levels of government varied throughout the criminal justice system. Police protection, judicial, and legal services and prosecution were supported mainly by local governments in all 5 years. The Federal Government was the principal supporter of public defense in fiscal years 1971-1973; however, local government expenditures were highest in this sector in fiscal years 1974 and 1975. The State governments were the largest supporters of corrections.

The following charts, which were included in the report, provide a graphic illustration of criminal justice expenditures and expenditure by activity for all levels of government for the period fiscal years 1971-1975.

**Trends in total criminal justice expenditure by level  
of government, fiscal years 1971--1975**



Total criminal justice system expenditure by activity for all levels of government, FY 1971 and FY 1975



LEAA expenditures, which are only a part of the total Federal funds spent for criminal justice activities, represented about 4.6 percent of State and local expenditures during the period fiscal years 1971-1975, as shown below.

COMPARISON OF LEAA, STATE, AND LOCAL  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES  
(000s OMITTED)

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>State expenditures<sup>1</sup>/</u>	<u>Local expenditures<sup>1</sup>/</u>	<u>LEAA expenditures<sup>2</sup>/</u>	<u>Total expenditures</u>	<u>LEAA expenditures as a percent of Total Expenditures</u>
1971	\$ 2,681,419	\$ 6,620,807	\$ 232,938	\$ 9,535,164	2.44
1972	2,948,091	7,281,248	379,230	10,608,569	3.57
1973	3,303,608	8,052,323	623,214	11,979,054	5.20
1974	3,899,958	9,092,369	769,429	13,761,756	5.59
1975	<u>4,612,373</u>	<u>10,448,613</u>	<u>851,545</u>	<u>15,912,531</u>	5.35
<b>Total FY</b>	<b>\$ 17,445,449</b>	<b>\$ 41,495,269</b>	<b>\$ 2,856,356</b>	<b>\$ 61,797,074</b>	<b>4.62</b>

1/Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System, 1971 through 1975, Table 7.

2/Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System 1975, Table 4.

## BLOCK AND DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

The Congress enacted the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 at a time when serious crime was accelerating at an unprecedented rate. The Act created LEAA and charged it with assisting States and municipalities in preventing and reducing crime and in improving the performance of the criminal justice system. The Congress amended the Act five times which included the addition of responsibilities in corrections and juvenile justice.

This paper is intended to present a concise perspective of the type of LEAA activities carried out and/or funded. Although it presents data mostly for the period fiscal years 1969-1977, it is not all inclusive nor does it attempt to imply primary significance to the activities described. There are many other LEAA projects, programs, initiatives, and activities which may be of equal or greater significance. LEAA provided most of the data through annual reports and other printed documents, computer printouts, and internal working papers. Because of the urgent need for the information, virtually no attempt was made to verify the data provided by LEAA.

The Congress appropriated a total of \$5.9 billion during the period fiscal years 1969-1977 (including appropriations under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974). As shown below, the appropriations increased from \$63 million in fiscal year 1969 to a high of \$895 million in fiscal year 1975. Thereafter, they decreased to \$753 million in fiscal year 1977. The appropriation for fiscal year 1978 is \$647,250,000, including juvenile justice.

LEAA's appropriation history is shown in Appendix I.

Fiscal Year	Amount	Amount	Percent Increase or Decrease in Appropriations From Year to Year
	Authorized a/	Appropriated a/	
	- - - - (Dollars in 000s) - - - -		
1969	\$ 100,111	\$ 63,000	
1970	300,000	268,119	325.59
1971	650,000	529,000	97.30
1972	1,150,000	698,919	32.12
1973	1,750,000	855,597	22.42
1974	1,000,000	870,675	1.76
1975	1,000,000	895,000	2.79
1976	1,250,000	809,638	(9.54)
TQ <sup>b/</sup>	220,000	204,960	
1977	<u>880,000</u>	<u>753,000</u>	(7.00) <sup>c/</sup>
Total FY 69-77	<u>\$8,300,111</u>	<u>\$5,947,908</u>	

a/Includes authorizations and appropriations under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

b/Transition Quarter (July 1 - September 30, 1976)

c/Compared to fiscal year 1976

The Congress mandated that funds be available to the States for planning (Part B) and for block action grants (Parts C and E). In addition, funds were also made available for LEAA to award at its discretion and in other "non-block" areas which include technical assistance, educational assistance and special training programs, research, and data systems and statistical assistance.

#### Planning Funds

Funds under Part B of the act are intended to be used for establishing and maintaining State Planning Agencies (SPAs); supporting SPA activities enumerated in section 203(b), including the development of a comprehensive Statewide plan for the improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice; supporting the Judicial Planning Committee responsibilities enumerated in section 203(d); and administering the State plan components authorized under Parts C and E of the act.

The SPAs are entitled to an annual grant of at least \$250,000 to carry out their responsibilities. At least \$50,000 of this grant--additional funds provided for in the 1976 amendments--must be made available to the judicial planning committee, if one exists, and at least 40 percent of the remaining funds must be made available to local governments to permit them to participate in the planning process.

Federal grants authorized under this part may cover up to 90 percent of the expenses incurred by State and local governments, and up to 100 percent of expenses incurred by the judicial planning committees and regional planning units. The States are required to pay not less than 50 percent of the aggregate non-Federal share incurred by local governments.

## Block Action Funding

Because the Congress believed 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 provided that the bulk of LEAA funds be distributed to the States in block grants. Eighty-five percent of the Part C funds are distributed as block grants on the basis of population among States which have had their comprehensive State plans approved by LEAA. Through these plans, each State is to identify its own needs and establish program priorities.

Federal grants may cover up to 90 percent of the cost of programs and projects except for construction which is limited to 50 percent. Grants may be up to 100 percent for Indian tribes at LEAA's discretion.

States are required to pass through to the units of local government amounts which correspond to the percentage of State and local law enforcement expenditures met by local governments in the preceding fiscal year. The States are also required to buy-in (pay) at least 50 percent of the aggregate non-Federal share incurred by units of local government. Under 1976 amendments enacted to further increase local discretion regarding block grant spending, local governments or combinations thereof with populations of 250,000 or more may apply to the SPA for approval of local plans. The SPA is authorized to subsequently disburse funds to implement these plans as long as they are consistent with the State plan.

Prior to 1971, LEAA awarded funds for correctional programs only under Part C, but in 1970 the Congress placed special emphasis upon improving the corrections system. In amending the Safe Streets Act, it authorized a new Part E which was to provide funds solely for the purpose of upgrading correctional programs and facilities.

In testimony in February 1977 before the Subcommittee on Economic Development, House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, the LEAA Administrator said that

"Since fiscal year 1971, over \$700 million of LEAA funds have gone for correctional improvement projects under Part E. \$170 million of this total has gone for construction. Corrections programs now receive 40 percent of all LEAA funds expended, as compared with less than 25 percent prior to enactment of Part E."

The following is a summary of funds allocated for planning and action grants. The amount of planning funds allocated under Part B have averaged about 10 percent of the action funds that are available for administration by the SPAs.

SUMMARY OF LEAA PLANNING  
AND ACTION FUNDS  
(DOLLARS IN 000s)

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>PART B FUNDS</u>	<u>PART C FUNDS</u>	<u>PART E FUNDS</u>	<u>JJ &amp; DP<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>TOTAL PART B, C, E, JJ &amp; DP FUNDS</u>	<u>PART B FUNDS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PARTS B, C, E, JJ &amp; DP FUNDS</u>	
1969	\$ 19,000	\$ 25,062 <sup>c/</sup>	--	--	\$ 44,062	43.12	
1970	21,000	182,750	--	--	203,750	10.31	
1971	26,000	340,000	\$ 24,447 <sup>d/</sup>	--	390,447	6.66	
1972	35,000	413,695	48,750	--	497,445	7.04	
1973	50,000	480,250	56,500	--	586,750	8.52	
1974	50,000	480,250	56,500	--	586,750	8.52	
1975	55,000	480,000	56,500	\$10,600	602,100	9.13	
1976	60,000	405,412	47,739	23,300	536,451	11.18	
TQ <sup>b/</sup>	12,000	84,660	10,500	5,750	112,910	10.63	
1977	<u>60,000</u>	<u>313,123</u>	<u>36,838</u>	<u>47,625</u>	<u>457,586</u>	<u>13.11</u>	
TOTAL FY 69-77	<u>\$388,000</u>	<u>\$3,205,202</u>	<u>\$337,774</u>	<u>\$87,275</u>	<u>\$4,018,251</u>	<u>9.66</u>	

<sup>a/</sup>These are formula grants appropriated under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974.

<sup>b/</sup> Transition Quarter (July 1 - September 30, 1976).

<sup>c/</sup> Includes \$412,000 of Part C discretionary grant funds.

<sup>d/</sup> Excludes \$553,000 which three States refused.

## Discretionary Funding

As stated above, 85 percent of Part C and 50 percent of Part E funds go to the States as block grants. The remaining funds are referred to as discretionary funds. The authorized Federal share of a project's cost funded with discretionary funds is 90 percent with no State buy-in requirement. During the period fiscal years 1969-1977, the allocations for the Parts C and E discretionary programs have amounted to about \$918.4 million (\$582.6 million and \$335.8 million, respectively).

The discretionary program gives LEAA an opportunity to provide direction, place emphasis in specific program areas, and test innovative strategies to resolve continuing problems. LEAA usually attempts to fund a number of different program initiatives each year. For example, for fiscal year 1977, LEAA identified 19 initiatives open to new grantees and 12 initiatives restricted to continuation funding. Each program initiative usually provides for the funding of a number of specific projects within the initiative.

Thousands of projects have been funded with discretionary funds, many of them of national scope and importance. The following are examples:

- The High Impact Anti-crime Program was an intensive effort to reduce the incidence of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary in 8 cities by 5 percent in 2 years and 20 percent in 5 years. Since January 1972, \$156 million was awarded to support these cities.
- The Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Program identifies drug abusers in the criminal justice system, refers them for appropriate treatment, and tracks their progress to insure successful resocialization. Its objectives are to prevent future drug-related crime and its attendant costs to society and the criminal justice system.
- The Pilot Cities Program began in 1970 to establish "real world" laboratory settings in which comprehensive research, development, testing, evaluation, and demonstration programs

could be developed. Awards were made in 8 cities. The design of the program was to install teams of law enforcement and criminal justice experts in medium-sized cities to work as independent units with all aspects of the law enforcement and criminal justice system across city and county boundaries to introduce the best in available techniques and to assist in the development of better ones.

Ninety-eight demonstration projects were funded wholly or predominantly through the teams' efforts. Initial funding from both Federal and local sources was \$17.8 million, or roughly \$600,000 per city per year. An additional \$8.2 million in continuation funding had been allocated by the end of calendar 1974. Overall, about \$26 million was devoted to projects sponsored by the teams during the program.

The General Accounting Office issued a report on the program in June 1974. It concluded that the program's benefits were too limited to justify continuation. Shortly thereafter, LEAA announced that the program would be phased out by the end of fiscal year 1975.

## Nature of Activities Funded

Since fiscal year 1969, the State and local governments have spent billions of LEAA dollars on a myriad of criminal justice activities. Given the time period in which we had to work, it was not possible to do field-work to document the nature and extent of some of the activities the State and local governments have funded with LEAA funds. Instead, we had to rely on award data in LEAA's Grant Program File System (PROFILE). This system is designed for the automated storage and retrieval of data describing grants and subgrants awarded by LEAA and the SPAs. The data base is developed continuously from information on grants and subgrants voluntarily provided by the SPAs of 55 States and territories and by LEAA Headquarters and Regional Offices.

LEAA has data analysts who are responsible for abstracting and coding the information contained in the grant documents. There are two levels of coded data, one of which is the subjective assignment of classification codes which serve as the base for information retrieval queries such as those presented in this document.

## Funding of police, courts, and corrections operations

The following is a summary of awards as contained in PROFILE for police, courts, and corrections for the period fiscal year 1969-1977. The figures do not include funds relating to planning, Comprehensive Data Systems, Law Enforcement Education Program, victimization surveys, and management and operations.

(Dollars in 000s)

	<u>POLICE</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>COURTS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>CORRECTIONS</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>1969</u>							
BLOCK	\$ 18,223	79	\$ 1,883	8	\$ 2,993	13	\$ 23,099
NONBLOCK	4,343	65	500	8	1,827	27	6,670
TOTAL	22,566	76	2,383	8	4,820	16	29,769
<u>1970</u>							
BLOCK	112,575	64	14,261	8	47,960	27	174,796
NONBLOCK	24,445	62	4,548	11	10,614	27	39,607
TOTAL	137,020	64	18,809	9	58,574	27	214,403
<u>1971</u>							
BLOCK	176,210	50	41,288	12	133,182	38	350,680
NONBLOCK	34,645	34	10,085	10	58,451	57	103,181
TOTAL	210,855	46	51,373	11	191,633	42	453,861
<u>1972</u>							
BLOCK	208,036	47	73,257	17	162,220	37	443,513
NONBLOCK	61,066	44	20,662	15	57,784	41	139,512
TOTAL	269,102	46	93,919	15	220,004	38	583,025
<u>1973</u>							
BLOCK	236,550	46	82,564	16	190,173	37	509,287
NONBLOCK	69,646	38	32,004	17	82,865	45	184,555
TOTAL	306,196	44	114,608	17	273,038	39	693,842
<u>1974</u>							
BLOCK	226,674	44	98,204	19	193,046	37	517,924
NONBLOCK	49,589	32	19,680	13	86,782	56	156,051
TOTAL	276,263	41	117,884	17	279,828	42	673,975
<u>1975</u>							
BLOCK	232,959	45	95,449	19	184,169	36	512,577
NONBLOCK	59,741	33	36,979	20	85,980	47	182,700
TOTAL	292,700	42	132,428	19	270,149	39	695,277
<u>1976</u>							
BLOCK	177,205	40	101,943	23	161,565	37	440,713
NONBLOCK	66,499	29	38,849	17	122,763	54	228,111
TOTAL	243,704	36	140,792	21	284,328	43	668,824
<u>1977</u>							
BLOCK	39,063	41	24,684	26	31,360	33	95,107
NONBLOCK	29,124	29	26,309	26	44,865	45	100,299
TOTAL	68,187	35	50,993	26	76,226	39	195,406
<u>TOTAL</u>							
BLOCK	1,427,495	46	533,533	17	1,106,668	36	3,067,696
NONBLOCK	399,098	34	189,656	16	551,932	48	1,140,686
TOTAL	<u>\$ 1,826,593</u>	43	<u>\$ 723,189</u>	17	<u>\$ 1,658,600</u>	39	<u>\$ 4,208,382</u>

There are limitations on the preciseness of the above figures. Certain money is funded directly to and classified as either police, courts, or corrections activities. Other money, generally labeled as "combinations of criminal justice agencies" or "other," which is not immediately recognizable as one of the three major activity areas is attributed to police, courts, and corrections according to a formula.

Briefly, the formula is this. The ratio of "Police," "Courts," and "Corrections" money funded directly to each area for each year is first calculated. Then the "generally" labeled money is apportioned to each category according to the ratio of money funded directly to and classified as police, courts, and corrections. For those grants which are considered as contributing to any two of the three areas, the ratio of those two respective areas to each other is used in the calculation of the amounts attributed. The following hypothetical expenditure of \$720 is an illustrated example. In it, a total of \$600 can be directly attributed to police, courts, and corrections and \$120 needs to be allocated.

<u>Police</u>	<u>Courts</u>	<u>Corrections</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Combinations/Other</u>
\$ 300	\$ 100	\$ 200	\$ 600	\$120 Attributed
+60				To police $\frac{300}{600} \times 120 = 60$
	+20			To courts $\frac{100}{600} \times 120 = 20$
		+40		To correc- tions $\frac{200}{600} \times 120 = 40$
<u>\$ 360</u>	<u>\$ 120</u>	<u>\$ 240</u>	<u>\$ 720</u>	

There is no way readily available to determine how closely these figures are to the actual amounts spent in each category without actually verifying them at the State level.

In order to obtain more detail on the nature and extent of grant awards made by LEAA and the State, we asked LEAA to retrieve data from PROFILE on all of the subcategories within police, courts, and corrections operations from fiscal year 1969 through fiscal year 1977. This information is summarized and contained in appendix II of this document.

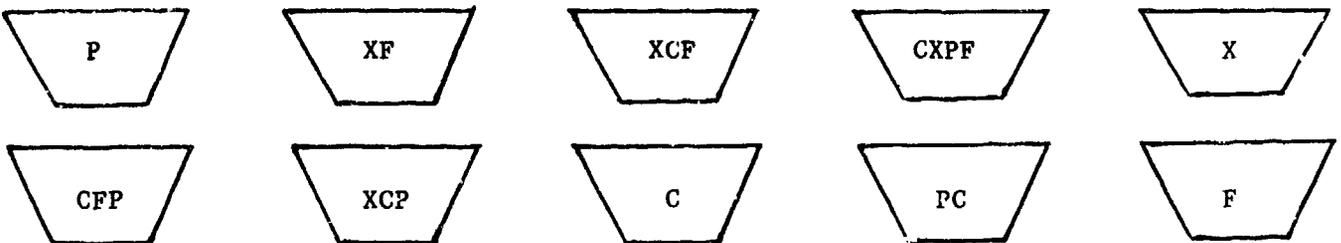
Because the totals include block grant funding which is voluntarily reported by SPA's, the totals reported in this paper may not reflect the total amount actually awarded in a given category. In addition, the tables include "nonblock" awards which may include all grants provided by LEAA other than block grants, planning grants, and Law Enforcement Education Assistance grants awarded pursuant to Part D, Section 406 of the Safe Streets Act, as amended. Specific types of grants which can be included are discretionary grants, Parts C and E; juvenile justice grants; research, development, and evaluation; systems and statistics; technical assistance; training; internships; and community anti-crime program.

For all of the PROFILE data presented in this report, appendix III contains the definitions of the categories and subcategories used by the coders in applying an identifier(s) to a grant. For example, "booking" within the subcategory "Police-General" pertains to "the initial procedure

of receiving and registering or recording the charges and circumstances of the arrest of offenders."

Caution should be exercised in using this data. No effort should be made to compare the totals for police, courts, and corrections in appendix II with those presented above because of the way information is stored and retrieved in PROFILE. The PROFILE system attaches from 1 to 50 program identifiers (such as booking) to each grant. A program identifier is attached if the coder believes the grant has any impact on a particular program area. When a grant has multiple program identifiers, there is no way to determine the relative percentage or weight of the impact of each identifier.

The following is a hypothetical example of how the coding and retrieval system works. Assume that LEAA awarded 10 grants. Each grant contains from 1 to 4 different kinds of project identifiers. To identify what kinds of activities are included in each grant, let's use a coding system where P = police, C = courts, X = corrections, and F = facilities. Each grant has from 1 to 4 of the code letters stamped on it, as follows:



If we asked PROFILE for the number of grants containing police activities, the answer would be 5. If we asked for the total number of grants by type of project, the answer would be:

Police	=	5
Courts	=	6
Corrections	=	5
Facilities	=	<u>5</u>

21

But, in reality, there were only 10.

Because the computer prints the full amount of the grant each time it retrieves an amount for a given identifier, such as "police," the actual totals for that identifier become distorted. Assume that each of the 5 grants which contained some amount of police activity is assigned a value of \$10,000, \$20,000, \$30,000, \$40,000, and \$50,000, respectively. If we ask how much funds went to police activities, the answer would be \$150,000. In our example, however, only one grant was solely related to police activities (\$10,000), but the computer also picked up the full amount of each of the grants containing other activities in addition to police.

#### Funding of Facilities

LEAA funds have been used to construct, acquire, and renovate a variety of types of facilities including police, court, detention, general, and community-based rehabilitation facilities. Appendix IV is a summary of the nature and extent of LEAA funding--block and discretionary--of all activities pertaining to facilities (including construction, demolition, renovation, lease/rent, etc.) as contained in PROFILE for fiscal years 1969-1977. Appendix V provides detail on only the construction of facilities for the same time period.

#### LEAA Funding in 10 Cities and Counties

To obtain detail on LEAA block and non-block funding at the local level, we queried PROFILE for data in the same time period and areas as described above in the following locations:

Cities

Hartford, Connecticut  
Charleston, West Virginia  
Columbus, Georgia  
Miami, Florida  
Fort Worth, Texas  
Detroit, Michigan  
Des Moines, Iowa  
Bismarck, North Dakota  
Casper, Wyoming  
Twin Falls, Idaho

Counties

New Haven County, Connecticut  
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania  
Franklin County, Ohio  
Kent County, Michigan  
Richland County, South Carolina  
Pulaski County, Arkansas  
Pima County, Arizona  
Laramie County, Wyoming  
Ada County, Idaho  
Polk County, Oregon

The locations were not selected on a statistically random sample basis nor are they intended to portray "typical" LEAA funding in cities and counties. They were selected in States which LEAA believe have reasonably accurate information systems. Other factors were geographic location and population. Appendix VI provides funding data for the cities and counties.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE

Although the Safe Streets Act did not originally specify that LEAA funds should be spent on activities in the area of juvenile delinquency, LEAA reports that since inception, it has devoted a portion of its resources to youth programs. It was not until the amendments of 1973 (Crime Control Act of 1973) that the States were required to address juvenile justice. The amendments required that no State plan could be approved by LEAA as comprehensive unless it included a juvenile justice component; however, they did not mandate that specific areas be emphasized or that a certain portion of the funds be spent on juvenile justice.

On September 7, 1974, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 was enacted. The Act substantially revised and extended existing Federal laws and agency responsibilities regarding juvenile delinquency. It gave LEAA the principal responsibility for coordination of all Federal juvenile delinquency prevention efforts, established new organizational entities to conduct research and implement juvenile delinquency programs, and authorized new grant programs to combat delinquency and assist runaway youth.

Briefly, the Act

- created the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the National Institute of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention within LEAA,
- established an independent Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and
- authorized new grant programs to deal with juvenile delinquency and runaway youth.

Juvenile Justice Funding

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is responsible for administering the delinquency prevention and juvenile justice programs authorized by the 1974 Act. Since enactment, the Congress has appropriated the following amounts under the Act:

<u>Fiscal</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Authorized</u> - - - (000s OMITTED) - - -	<u>Amount</u> <u>Appropriated</u> - - - - -
1975	\$ 75,000	\$ 25,000 <u>a/</u>
1976	125,000	40,000
TQ <u>b/</u>	10,000	10,000
1977	<u>150,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>
Total FY 75-77	<u>\$360,000</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>

a/Includes \$10 million of reprogrammed Crime Control Act funds

b/Transition Quarter (July 1 - September 30, 1976)

In addition to funds made available under the 1974 Act, the Act required LEAA to maintain from 1973 Crime Control Act appropriations at least the same level of financial assistance for juvenile delinquency programs as it assisted during fiscal year 1972. LEAA determined that the fiscal year 1972 level is \$111,851,054 and has reported that it and the States have achieved that maintenance level in fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

The Crime Control Act of 1976 changed the maintenance effort by providing that at least 19.15 percent of the Crime Control Act appropriations be for juvenile delinquency programs through fiscal year 1979.

The 1974 Juvenile Justice Act created a program similar in many respects to the LEAA effort. The Act includes the following components. An appropriation history by budget activity is presented in Appendix VII

#### Formula grants

The Juvenile Justice Act recognizes that if youth crime and its causes are to be curtailed, a major effort must be made at the State and local level. It is the public and private agencies at these levels that operate the programs and projects with a direct and substantial bearing on the problems of juvenile delinquency.

A major activity for the Office of Juvenile Justice is to make formula block grants to the States to assist them in planning, establishing, operating, coordinating, or evaluating juvenile projects. The amount available for this purpose is from 50 to 75 percent of the action funds appropriated under the Act. LEAA has allocated a total of \$87.275 million for formula grants for the period fiscal year 1975 through 1977.

The formula grants are allocated annually among the States on the basis of relative population under age 18. The Act requires that no allotment to any State be less than \$200,000 except for the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which must receive at least \$50,000.

According to regulations, no more than 15 percent of the total allotment to a State may be used for developing a State plan and for administration. Needed funds for planning and administration are to be made available to local governments on an equitable basis. Federal assistance is not to exceed 90 percent of the approved costs of assisted programs or activities. The non-Federal share is to be in cash or services.

The Act requires that no less than 75 percent of the formula funds available to a State must be used for advanced techniques in developing, maintaining, and expanding programs and services designed to prevent juvenile delinquency, to divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system, and to provide community-based alternatives to juvenile detention and correctional facilities.

Some of the advanced techniques enumerated in the Act include:

- community-based programs and services for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency through the development of foster-care and shelter-care homes, group homes, halfway houses, homemaker and home health services,
- youth service bureaus and other community-based programs to divert youth from the juvenile court or to support, counsel, or provide work and recreational opportunities for delinquents and youth in danger of becoming delinquents,
- comprehensive programs of drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention and programs for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicted youth and "drug dependent" youth, and
- educational programs or supportive services designed to keep delinquents and to encourage other youth to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations.

### Special Emphasis Prevention and Treatment Programs

As is the case with LEAA funding under the Crime Control Act, the majority of funds under the Juvenile Justice Act of 1974 is provided through formula grants. But the Office of Juvenile Justice also has special emphasis (discretionary) funds to support projects that are national in scope, have a particular focus, demonstrate special techniques, or are experimental in nature. The Act requires that emphasis be placed on prevention and treatment. At least 20 percent of funds available for special emphasis programs must be earmarked each year for private nonprofit organizations and institutions with experience in dealing with youth.

LEAA has allocated \$44.075 million for the period fiscal years 1975 through 1977. According to LEAA, \$25.3 million has been obligated as of September 22, 1977, and \$7.6 million has been expended as of June 30, 1977.

The following four initiatives were developed during fiscal year 1976.

#### Deinstitutionalization of status offenders

The Juvenile Justice Act provided that status offenders (juveniles who are charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult) shall not be placed in juvenile detention or correctional facilities but must be placed in shelter facilities. In December 1975, the Office awarded 13 grants totaling almost \$12 million over a 2-year period for this program.

#### Diversion from the juvenile justice system

This program focuses upon juveniles who would normally be adjudicated delinquent and are at greatest risk of further juvenile justice system penetration. In October and November 1976, the Office awarded 11 action grants totaling about \$8.5 million dollars for two years.

Reduction of  
school violence

This is a two-part program. The first part involves the transfer of \$4.7 million to three offices within the Office of Education for activities which include the development of teacher skills for responding to criminal and disruptive behavior and carrying out a training and technical assistance program to reduce crime and violence in the schools. The second part is the development of a School Crime Resource Center that will prepare instructional source materials on crime, provide technical assistance, and train school administrators and security staff in methods of controlling violence and crime.

Prevention of  
juvenile delinquency

This program seeks to prevent delinquency by strengthening the capacity of private not-for-profit, youth-serving agencies to help youth at risk of becoming delinquent.

## Technical Assistance

The Juvenile Justice Act requires that technical assistance be provided to (1) public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals in developing and implementing juvenile delinquency programs, and (2) Federal, State, and local governments, courts, public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals for planning, establishing, funding, operating, or evaluating juvenile delinquency programs. The Office of Juvenile Justice also has the responsibility in conjunction with several other LEAA offices to prepare guidelines for States and to help them to develop juvenile delinquency plans.

The Office is providing technical assistance to Federal, State, and local juvenile justice groups through two national contracts--one to the National Office for Social Responsibility for \$1 million and one to Arthur D. Little, Inc. for \$1.8 million.

## Concentration of Federal Effort

The Congress made concentration and coordination of Federal juvenile delinquency efforts a specific mandate of the Juvenile Justice Act when it recognized that there were more than 100 Federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs without a central policy authority.<sup>1/</sup> The Act assigns responsibility to the LEAA Administrator for implementing overall policy and for developing objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs. To assist in the coordination function, it established a Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and a National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

LEAA has allocated \$1.5 million through fiscal year 1977 for concentration of Federal effort activities. No funds were appropriated for them

<sup>1/</sup>For a discussion of Federal efforts to coordinate programs relating to juvenile delinquency, see GAO report, "How Federal Efforts to Mitigate Juvenile Delinquency Proved Ineffective" (GGD-75-76, April 21, 1975).

for fiscal year 1975. For fiscal years 1976 and 1977 (including the transition quarter), \$613,660 has been obligated as of September 22, 1977, and \$317,266 has been expended as of June 30, 1977.

Among the activities carried out were: (1) the preparation of two annual reports on analysis and evaluation of Federal juvenile delinquency programs and the First Comprehensive Plan for Federal Juvenile Delinquency Programs, and (2) the development of a detailed statement of criteria for identifying and classifying juvenile delinquency programs.

#### Juvenile Justice Institute

The Juvenile Justice Act established the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention within the Office of Juvenile Justice to serve as the research, evaluation, and information center for the Federal Government's effort to deal with the problem of juvenile delinquency in the United States. Its activities are to be coordinated with LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

During the period fiscal years 1975 through 1977, LEAA has allocated \$15.65 million for Juvenile Justice Institute activities. As of September 22, 1977, \$10,396,676 had been obligated and \$3,654,794 had been expended as of June 30, 1977, for Institute research.

The following briefly describes the nature of some of the Institute's programs in the five areas mandated by the Act.

#### Research

Activities funded in the research area include:

--a long-range program of data base development for all aspects of delinquency and juvenile justice. Projects include an assessment of delinquency prevention programs conducted by the Ohio State University, an assessment of the state-of-the-art of alternatives to incarceration and diversion programs by the University of Minnesota, and an assessment of rehabilitation approaches for the dangerous or violent juvenile offender conducted by the Rand Corporation.

--research priorities of the Coordinating Council. Areas the projects address include juvenile gang activity, delinquency in American society, and the relationship of juvenile to adult offender careers.

--research and demonstration programs relating to the link between learning disabilities and juvenile delinquency and to diversion of youths from and prevention of their entry into the juvenile justice system in Philadelphia.

#### Evaluation

Activities in this area include the evaluation of special emphasis program initiatives (such as the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and the reduction of crime and disruption in schools) and the Harvard University's evaluation of the effectiveness of Massachusetts' community-based programs for juveniles since that State closed its training schools in 1969-71.

#### Assessment centers

The Institute is establishing four assessment centers in universities or research organizations around the country. Three of the centers will synthesize and assess information with regard to a different juvenile justice or delinquency topic area. The fourth will be a coordinating center.

The assessment center program is viewed as a 3-year effort. The Institute has allocated approximately \$1.5 million to the program for the first 18-month phase. Based on each center's performance, it is

anticipated that refunding for an additional 18-month period will take place. The coordinating center grant was awarded to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, New Jersey. The three topical assessment centers and grantees are:

--Juvenile Justice System Processing  
American Justice Institute  
Sacramento, California

--Alternatives to the System  
School of Social Service Administration  
University of Chicago

--Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention  
University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington

### Standards

The Juvenile Justice Act directs the Institute to review existing reports, data, and standards relating to the juvenile justice system in the United States. It also directs the Institute to assist the Advisory Committee to the Administrator on Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice in developing standards for the administration of juvenile justice together with recommendations for administrative, legislative, and budgetary actions at the Federal, State, and local level to facilitate the adoption of those standards.

Included in its activities, the Institute has provided financial support to two projects: (1) the Institute of Judicial Administration/American Bar Association (IJA/ABA) Juvenile Justice Standards Project, and (2) the Task Force to Develop Standards and Goals for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The IJA/ABA Joint Commission began development of a comprehensive set of standards 5 years ago. The 23 volumes will be submitted for approval to the American Bar Association House

of Delegates. The Juvenile Justice Task Force is part of the second phase of the work began by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals in 1973. The Task Force has prepared a comparative analysis of current State practices and the positions adopted by the national commissions and professional organizations which have addressed the juvenile justice field.

### Training

The Juvenile Justice Act authorizes the Institute to develop, conduct, and provide training for professional, paraprofessional, and volunteer staff as well as lay persons engaged in the delivery of services to youth. It specifically mentions personnel in the following categories: judges and judicial personnel, law enforcement and probation, and welfare and education staff connected with the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. The Act calls for the delivery of training through methods and techniques proven successful in the treatment and control of juvenile offenders and the development of technical training teams to assist local agencies that work with juveniles.

The Institute's training efforts included the following:

- Training of Juvenile Court Judges and Other Juvenile Court Personnel  
Seven hundred juvenile court judges and related court personnel were trained through a grant to the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges.
- Training Correctional Educators Project Read trained staff of 148 juvenile correctional institutions from 49 States in remedial reading techniques. Over 75,000 books were distributed to detained juveniles. This program won a national award from the Office of Education's Right to Read program.

--Training of Law Enforcement Personnel and Youth Young people are being encouraged to explore law enforcement as a career option through expansion of the Explorer Scout program under a grant to Boy Scouts of America.

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Section 515 (c) of the Safe Streets Act, as amended, authorizes LEAA to provide technical assistance to State and local government, public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and international agencies in matters relating to law enforcement and criminal justice. LEAA has allocated \$75.7 million for technical assistance during the period fiscal years 1969 to 1977.

Although there has been uncertainty about the definition of technical assistance, a 1975 A. D. Little report<sup>1/</sup> viewed LEAA's technical assistance activities as being in the broad areas of (a) resource pools and (b) LEAA staff.

Resource pools -- These pools, in the form of national contracts, are perhaps the most widely known and clearest example of LEAA's technical assistance activity. An example is the courts technical assistance contract with American University which provides technical assistance teams upon request for areas such as court personnel and information systems and court reorganization.

These national contracts are included in an inventory of activities of "national" scope compiled by LEAA. Other activities included in the inventory, which is in the form of a computer print-out with summary project descriptions, include (1) the development of knowledge bases, techniques, guidelines, or handbooks (such as a screening instrument for police departments which will identify personnel with tendencies toward violent over-reaction in stress situations), (2) overview studies of a specific field within the criminal justice system (such as a national assessment of juvenile corrections), (3) development of highly sophisticated technology (such as prototype development

<sup>1/</sup>"Review of National Contract Technical Assistance--Experience, Efficacy, and Role," A Report to LEAA's Office of Planning and Management, October 24, 1975.

for automated State court profiles), (4) delivery of training or development of training materials (such as production of a series of training films for prosecutors), (5) technology transfer projects (such as contracts to validate exemplary projects) and (6) implementation of national criminal justice standards and goals (such as implementation of legal and administrative standards to improve the juvenile justice system).

LEAA staff -- Before the closing of LEAA's regional offices, specialists there in the areas of police, courts, corrections, organized crime, etc., considered much of what they did as technical assistance. Their activities included advising potential grantees on projects, reviewing applications, participating in monitoring of grants, and reviewing State comprehensive plans. The State representatives, with primary responsibility for LEAA activities within their assigned State, also consider much of their work as technical assistance. To the extent that central office grant managers provide technical assistance to potential grantees as they review and suggest revisions of concept papers and grant applications, or in the process of monitoring grants, they may be providing technical assistance in both managerial and substantive areas.

#### Technical Assistance Projects

LEAA reports that it has provided technical assistance to support the following programs during fiscal years 1975 and 1976: career criminal, juvenile justice, citizens' initiative, standards and goals, promising projects, civil rights, international activities, police, courts, corrections, organized crime, and capacity building. The following are examples of projects in a few areas:

- A National Conference on Organized Crime was held and was attended by over 400 State and local law enforcement and criminal justice officials. The theme of the conference was to update the 1976 Task Force Report on Organized Crime prepared by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and to present the current state-of-the-art in organized crime control. In addition, grants were awarded for (1) the preparation of an investigator's manual in white collar crime and (2) a monthly organized crime control bulletin and an interagency agreement was made to conduct on-site training in organized crime control techniques.
- Police technical assistance has included resource utilization and evaluation, budget assistance, airport security and K-9 bomb search teams, and anti-kidnapping and hostage extraction techniques.
- The National Clearinghouse on Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture provides a review of construction plans and correctional programs to assist States and units of local government in meeting Part E requirements for construction grants. It has provided assistance to SPA staff, county commissioners, sheriffs, and others with survey work for a range of correctional facilities. It has also provided technical assistance on construction methods and innovations on building technology, cost estimating, and interior design.
- International awards included an Anglo-American action research program to collect criminal justice data and identify outstanding projects, training of foreign nationals in airport security techniques, legal aspects of international terrorism, and mass destruction crisis management study.

## EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

LEAA has allocated about \$340.7 million from fiscal year 1969-1977 for law enforcement education, educational development, internships, and training.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM

Section 406 of the Safe Streets Act of 1968 authorized the establishment of the Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) which provides financial assistance for higher education in the area of law enforcement and criminal justice. During the period fiscal years 1969-1977, LEAA has allocated \$314.75 million of its appropriations to the program. From \$6.5 million in fiscal year 1969, the appropriations increased to \$29 million in fiscal year 1972. Thereafter, it remained at \$40 million per year, including \$40 million for the transition quarter.

#### Types of Assistance

LEEP provides both grants and loans to students. The grant program is restricted to in-service personnel enrolled on a full- or part-time basis in undergraduate or graduate programs which lead to a degree in an area related to law enforcement and criminal justice or suitable for law enforcement and criminal justice personnel. The grantee must agree to remain employed by his or her agency for at least two years following completion of the course for which he or she was paid, or the grant must be repaid.

Loans are available to full-time students enrolled in degree programs directly related to law enforcement and criminal justice who are either on academic leave from police or corrections agencies (in-service) or who are preparing for employment in law enforcement and criminal justice (pre-service).

Amendments to the Safe Streets Act expanded the LEEP coverage to all criminal justice personnel, including teachers, and increased the maximum loan and grant levels. The grants were increased to a maximum of \$250 per academic quarter or \$400 per semester (up from the previous \$200 per academic quarter or \$300 per semester). The loans were increased to a maximum of \$2,200 (up from \$1,800 per year).

Although the 1968 Act mentions both pre-service and in-service personnel, it does not specify what proportion of funds should go to each group. According to the National Manpower Survey's report of November 1976, in the first year of the program, LEEP officials decided that, since only \$6.5 million was available, funding should be restricted to in-service personnel. However, after awards had been tentatively assigned, it was found that the funds available would be undercommitted by more than \$1 million. When the award letters were finally mailed, institutions were instructed to award 80 percent of the funds to in-service personnel and 20 percent to pre-service personnel. In succeeding years until 1973, an 80/20 ratio was applied to in-service and pre-service students.

The report goes on to state that in 1973 LEAA established a list of priorities that had the effect of virtually cutting off funding for new pre-service students because they were next to the last in priority. According to LEEP administrators, this decision did not represent a change in the program's objectives, but rather a pragmatic reaction to the fact that the demand for funds was growing while the level of funding was expected to remain constant at \$40 million after 1973.

Moreover, as the number of new applicants was increasing, so was the number of returning applicants. By 1973, LEEP was faced with numerous applicants who had first received funding one to four years previously. The expansion of the occupations eligible for funding put further pressure on the limited resources.

#### Summary of LEEP Assistance

According to estimates provided by LEAA, LEEP has provided financial assistance to over a half million students. In-service students outnumbered pre-service students about 7 to 1 through fiscal year 1976. Within the in-service category, there were more students who came from the police area who were assisted by LEEP than from all the other categories combined. The number of pre-service students assisted increased from approximately 1,250 students in fiscal year 1969 to a high of about 16,370 in fiscal year 1973 and then continued to decrease to an estimated 6,800 in fiscal year 1976, as shown below.

	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	Total 1969-76
	No. of <u>Students</u>								
<b>In-Service Students:</b>									
Police	15,870	38,229	33,223	55,100	63,033	68,540	70,800	69,925	414,720
Courts		1,408	1,015	1,800	4,016	3,520	4,068	4,225	20,052
Corrections	3,484	5,689	4,799	9,000	11,879	13,800	15,400	16,100	80,151
Other		<u>1,543</u>	<u>761</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>840</u>	<u>932</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>5,831</u>
Total	19,354	46,869	39,798	66,400	79,233	86,700	91,200	91,200	520,754
Pre-Service Students	<u>1,248</u>	<u>7,909</u>	<u>10,056</u>	<u>13,600</u>	<u>16,367</u>	<u>9,800</u>	<u>8,800</u>	<u>6,800</u>	<u>74,580</u>
Totals	<u>20,602</u>	<u>54,778</u>	<u>49,854</u>	<u>80,000</u>	<u>95,600</u>	<u>96,500</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>98,000</u>	<u>595,334</u>

As with the number of students assisted, the students from the police area in the in-service category also received the highest percent of the LEEP dollars during the period fiscal years 1969 to 1975. The average in-service award during this same period ranged from \$155 to a high of \$337 and the average pre-service award ranged from \$530 to a high of \$1,100, as shown below.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EDUCATION PROGRAM

	FY 1969 PERCENT OF DOLLARS	FY 1970 PERCENT OF DOLLARS	FY 1971 PERCENT OF DOLLARS	FY 1972 PERCENT OF DOLLARS	FY 1973 PERCENT OF DOLLARS	FY 1974 PERCENT OF DOLLARS	FY 1975 PERCENT OF DOLLARS
IN SERVICE STUDENTS							
Police	Not Available	48.1	44.1	49.0	52.0	57.0	58.6
Courts		2.3	2.1	2.0	3.3	2.2	2.3
Corrections		8.3	7.3	10.0	9.8	12.1	13.5
Other		3.3	1.1	1.0	.4	1.6	1.6
Total	79.4	62.0	54.6	62.0	65.5	72.9	76.0
PRE-SERVICE STUDENTS							
Totals	20.6	38.0	45.3	38.0	34.5	26.9	23.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
AVERAGE IN-SERVICE AWARD	\$155	\$207	\$195	\$270	\$315	\$ 337	\$ 334
AVERAGE PRE-SERVICE AWARD	\$530	\$751	\$637	\$816	\$804	\$1,100	\$1,085

The number of institutions receiving LEEP funds has grown from 485 in fiscal year 1969 to the current 992 in fiscal year 1978. A listing of the number of participating institutions by State for fiscal year 1978 appears at the end of this section.

#### EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

According to LEAA, the educational development program provides funds to a number of institutions to strengthen criminal justice curricula, train instructors, and conduct research and development on methods of educating students or faculty. Since its establishment in fiscal year 1972, LEAA has allocated \$7.75 million of its appropriations to the program through fiscal year 1977.

LEAA has used some funds to form a consortium of seven universities to strengthen graduate research and doctoral programs in criminal justice. The grants to the universities in the consortium terminated at the end of fiscal year 1976. According to LEAA, each university developed or strengthened a graduate criminal justice degree program and contributed to a five-volume consortium report.

Examples of other educational development grants include a grant to Howard University to develop criminal justice courses concerning the problems of minority recruitment and to conduct specific graduate level research related to the exploration of career opportunities for minorities within criminal justice agencies; and grants to Alaska and Hawaii to design academic programs in criminal justice to meet their unique geographical needs.

## INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

LEAA's internship program provides an opportunity for students on leave from higher educational institutions to get practical experience in police, courts, corrections, probation and parole agencies. The interns receive up to \$65 per week (originally \$50 per week) for 8 to 16 weeks. Since inception in fiscal year 1972, LEAA has allocated \$2.55 million for the program.

LEAA reports that the program provided support for approximately 1,025 interns during fiscal year 1975. Placements were arranged by the 140 participating colleges and universities in 42 States. Forty-two percent of the interns worked for police agencies; 36 percent served in correctional institutions; 16 percent were placed in court settings; and 6 percent gained experience in SPAs, community diversion programs, forensic labs, and other criminal justice related agencies and programs.

## TRAINING ACTIVITIES

LEAA funds a variety of training activities under Sections 402 and 407 of the Act. It has allocated \$14.35 million through fiscal year 1977 for activities carried out under Section 402. During fiscal 1975, LEAA reports that 41 regional training seminars were conducted to communicate and highlight research findings and operational experience. The areas covered were police crisis intervention and conflict management, community based corrections, citizen dispute settlement, juvenile diversion, and police crime analysis. Approximately 2,000 senior criminal justice officials participated in these programs. Training packages and curricula were developed in four new areas: full service neighborhood team policing, improved lower

court case handling, evaluative research in corrections and neighborhood youth resources.

To deliver the training programs in planning, analysis, evaluation, technical assistance and other areas of LEAA responsibility, a series of training centers have been established with the support of Section 402 training funds. These centers are to deliver quality, complementary, and responsive training programs through trained teams to SPA and regional planning unit personnel within a specific geographic area.

LEAA has allocated \$1.25 million through fiscal year 1977 for training under Section 407 of the Act. This program supports the training of prosecuting attorneys from State and local offices engaged in the prosecution of organized crime cases. The funds have provided for organized crime prosecution seminars presented by the National College of District Attorneys. During fiscal year 1976, 240 State and local prosecutors were trained.

Funding has been provided to continue a permanent organized crime coordinator to coordinate and disseminate information for attorneys general and other interested parties through monthly newsletters and special reports. The Cornell University Law School was awarded funds to establish an Institute on Organized Crime Prosecutors Training.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS PARTICIPATING IN LEEP  
FISCAL YEAR 1978

<u>State</u>	<u>Number</u>
Alabama	23
Alaska	2
Arizona	14
Arkansas	15
California	48
Colorado	15
Connecticut	13
Delaware	6
D.C.	5
Florida	39
Georgia	28
Hawaii	7
Idaho	4
Illinois	54
Indiana	15
Iowa	19
Kansas	17
Kentucky	11
Louisiana	15
Maine	6
Maryland	19
Massachusetts	28
Michigan	45
Minnesota	23
Mississippi	11
Missouri	27
Montana	6
Nebraska	6
Nevada	6
New Hampshire	2
New Jersey	27
New Mexico	7
New York	74
North Carolina	22
North Dakota	4
Ohio	33
Oklahoma	22
Oregon	19
Pennsylvania	34
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	14
South Dakota	5
Tennessee	15
Texas	80

<u>State</u>	<u>Number</u>
Utah	<u>3</u>
Vermont	6
Virginia	28
Washington	30
West Virginia	7
Wisconsin	19
Wyoming	5
Puerto Rico	4
Virgin Islands	1
TOTAL	<u><u>992</u></u>

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is the research branch of LEAA. As stated in the Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, the National Institute's purpose is

"\*\*\*to encourage research and development to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice, to disseminate the results of such efforts to State and local governments, and to assist in the development and support of programs for the training of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel."

EVOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL  
INSTITUTE

In testimony before the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Scientific Planning, Analysis and Cooperation, House Committee on Science and Technology, in July 1977, the Assistant Administrator of LEAA provided a synopsis of the evolution of the National Institute. The following are excerpts from that testimony.

The Institute began operations in late 1968 with a staff of four and a budget of \$2.9 million. In fiscal year 1970, its budget increased to \$7.5 million where it remained for 2 years. Staff size was expanded to include specialists in many areas of criminal justice and the social and physical sciences.

The Institute's budget in fiscal years 1972 and 1973 increased to \$21 and \$31 million, respectively. During this period emphasis focused on efforts to control specific crimes and to improve law enforcement capabilities.

Recognizing the advances in technology and the expressed interests of the Congress in this area, the Institute invested heavily in equipment

research and development. This trend was curtailed in 1974 and a more focused approach taken to the application of advanced technology.

In both fiscal years 1974 and 1975, the Institute's budgets exceeded \$40 million. The focus of the research during that period was toward improving the efficiency and fairness of the criminal justice system and reducing the costs of crime to the individual and society.

In the past 2 fiscal years, the trend toward higher budgets has been reversed, reflecting an agency-wide fund reduction. In the current fiscal year (1977), the Institute's budget is approximately \$27 million. Its program is administered by a full-time staff of 77. (End of excerpts.)

National Institute Funding--  
by Program Area

LEAA has allocated about \$219.6 million for National Institute activities through fiscal year 1977. The following table shows the distribution of Institute awards for fiscal years 1974 through 1976 by program area:

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE PROGRAM FUNDS  
FISCAL YEARS 1974-1976

PROGRAM AREA	Fiscal Year 1974a/		Fiscal Year 1975d/		Fiscal Year 1976g/		Percent
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	
Community Crime Prevention	\$ 3,483,160	10.7	\$ 1,666,316	4.8	\$ 4,439,293	11.4	\$ 9,588,769 9.03
Juvenile Delinquency	1,707,766	5.2	---	---	---	---	1,707,768 1.61
Police	1,914,815	5.9	2,016,955	5.8	2,014,811	7.8	6,946,581 6.54
Courts	2,061,266	6.3	2,103,166	9.0	1,841,700	4.7	7,006,132 6.60
Corrections	2,547,019	7.8	3,198,951	9.2	1,554,724	4.0	7,300,694 6.88
Advanced Technology	8,621,084	26.4	9,417,516	27.1	10,576,493	27.3	28,615,093 26.96
Education and Manpower <sup>d/</sup>	1,274,550	3.9	1,634,490 <sup>e/</sup>	4.7	1,644,693	4.2	4,553,733 4.29
Evaluation	4,414,005	13.5	6,577,028	18.9	5,306,963	13.7	16,292,996 15.35
Visiting Fellows	262,850	0.8	192,970	0.6	238,986	0.6	694,806 0.66
Technology Transfer	6,355,884 <sup>c/</sup>	19.5	4,502,849 <sup>f/</sup>	13.0	10,187,592 <sup>h/</sup>	26.3	21,046,325 19.83
Research Agreements	---	--	2,392,830	6.9	---	---	2,392,830 2.25
Total FY 1974-76	\$32,642,401	100.0	\$34,698,071	100.0	\$38,805,255	100.0	\$106,145,727 100.00

Footnotes--See Next Page

- a/Totals do not include Pass-Through Awards (\$7,100,000 to the Drug Enforcement Administration and \$1,225,500 to the LEAA Pilot Cities Program) or purchase orders.
- b/The Education and Manpower Category was listed as the Manpower Category in FY 1976.
- c/This figure includes \$4,544,988, in Training and Technical Assistance Funds.
- d/Totals do not include Pass-Through Awards (\$9,100,000 to the Drug Enforcement Administration, \$700,000 to the Impact (CATs) Teams, and \$239,000 to the LEAA Pilot Cities Program) or purchase orders.
- e/This figure includes \$538,281 in Educational Development Funds.
- f/This figure includes \$1,034,893 in Training and Technical Assistance Funds.
- g/Includes awards made during the Transition Quarter.
- h/This figure includes \$2,335,496 in Training and Technical Assistance Funds.

The following is a brief description of some of the activities included in the above program areas.

Community Crime Prevention

This program works to dispel the notion that crime is solely the responsibility of the criminal justice system. Citizens have a major role to play in crime prevention--by taking simple steps to protect themselves and their property, by reporting criminal acts to the police, and by serving as witnesses or jurors in court proceedings. The program seeks to encourage community involvement, broaden public understanding and involvement in the workings of the criminal justice system, and develop a more meaningful response to the citizen as a victim of crime and client of the criminal justice system. The following (as well as those in subsequent program areas) are examples of grants awarded as reported by LEAA. Some have been completed and others are in various stages of implementation.

Title: Design of Anti-Fencing Strategies

Award: \$182,091

The grantee is undertaking a comprehensive analysis of the redistribution of stolen goods in a major metropolitan area.

Title: Robbery Deterrence: An Applied Behavioral Science Demonstration

Award: \$153,711

This study is developing, implementing, and evaluating a robbery deterrence program in convenience stores.

Juvenile Delinquency

Prior to fiscal year 1973, programs in this area were grouped with those in adult corrections and with enactment of the 1974 Juvenile Justice

Act, the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was established. Following are examples of grants awarded:

Title: National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections

Award: \$791,057

This project is establishing bases for assessing alternative correctional programs, and developing policy recommendations.

Title: Pivotal Ingredients of Police Diversion Programs

Award: \$43,656

This study is examining police diversion programs in 47 independent police departments in Los Angeles County.

### Police

The Institute sponsors a wide variety of programs to help police agencies including those to build a body of knowledge as well as improving equipment. Projects include such areas as police performance measures, patrol tactics, fingerprint research, and communications systems. The following are examples of grants awarded:

Title: Research-Development on Improving Police Procedures in Conformity with Constitutional Standards

Amount: \$222,479

In this research, development, and evaluation program, the grantee and the Boston Police Department are investigating the utility of various administration rules for guiding police discretion in sensitive priority areas such as the decision to arrest and search and seizure.

Title: The Police and Illicit Substance Control

Amount: \$253,636

This study is identifying various goals and strategies in narcotics law enforcement at the local level and assessing their effectiveness.

#### Courts

Reducing court delay has been a major emphasis in this program area. Projects pertain to reducing caseload, witness cooperation, juror utilization, courtroom procedures, and reducing pre-trial delay. Examples of projects in this area include:

Title: The Feasibility of Guidelines for Sentencing

Amount: \$348,302

The grantee is working in conjunction with State court judges to identify considerations which judges think relevant to sentencing and to develop operational guidelines for consistent sentencing.

Title: Pretrial Settlement in Criminal Cases

Amount: \$315,754

This project is testing the feasibility and effectiveness of a pretrial settlement process that allows plea and charge negotiations to take place within a formal conference presided over by a judge. The underlying principle of the experiment is the belief that everyone directly interested in a case, not just lawyers, are entitled to be present during, and contribute to, the final disposition.

#### Corrections

The corrections area has received a lot of attention in recent years. Many aspects--from alternatives to incarceration to the problem of reducing recidivism--are the subjects of continuing debate. Issues in this area which are being addressed include the impact of court rulings and changing State laws on corrections, overcrowding of institutions, cost of reform,

and aftercare services. The following are examples of project in this area:

Title: Alternatives to Jail Incarceration

Amount: \$310,344

This project will prepare a document describing alternatives-to-incarceration programs for use by county supervisors, sheriffs, and jail administrators.

Title: Capital Punishment: An Inquiry into Its Justification

Amount: \$67,822

After a state-of-the-art survey of the literature on capital punishment, the grantee will attempt to demonstrate that existing studies on capital punishment focus too narrowly on the question of deterrence, omitting the legitimate role of retribution in society. The main focus of this effort is to establish the necessary and legitimate role of retribution in any system of punishment, especially the punishment of murder.

#### Advanced Technology

Through this program area, the Institute helps agencies to acquire technology to make the criminal justice system more effective and responsive and to apply equipment and scientific techniques to solve problems.

Examples of projects in this area include:

Title: Lightweight Body Armor

Amount: \$508,084

The purpose of this project is to develop lightweight protective garments for use by public officials and law enforcement personnel.

Title: National Law Enforcement Equipment Information Center

Amount: \$383,740

This project established an equipment and technology information center for use by State and local law enforcement agencies.

## Education and Manpower

The Institute sponsors the internship program

and the National Criminal Justice Educational Consortium discussed in a previous section (see pages 43 to 44 ). In addition, the Crime Control Act of 1973 directed the Institute to " . . . survey existing and future personnel needs of the Nation in the field of law enforcement and criminal justice and the adequacy of Federal, State, and local programs to meet such needs." A survey was begun in 1974 and completed in 1976. LEAA received the final report from the contractor in August 1977. The total amount spent on the national manpower survey was \$3,637,751.

The following is another project in this area:

Title: Occupational Coding for Census EC Survey

Amount: \$20,000

The object of this interagency agreement is to provide supportive data for the joint Bureau of the Census/ National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service Survey of criminal justice employees.

## Evaluation

In the Crime Control Act of 1973, the Congress directed the Institute where possible to evaluate criminal justice assistance programs to determine the impact of the Federal effort to date and to guide the planning of future programs. LEAA's major evaluation efforts include the following.

Evaluation of LEAA programs--The Institute has funded assessments of national-level programs as well as significant State and local programs supported with Federal funds. Included were the following: (1) an assessment of LEAA's experience in its first six years which detailed LEAA accomplishments and shortcomings; (2) an assessment by MITRE

Corporation of the High Impact Anti-Crime Program which was devised by LEAA to test the effectiveness of comprehensive, "crime-specific" programs in eight large cities; and (3) an assessment of the Pilot Cities Program whose goal was to apply new ideas and technologies in eight communities.

Improvement of State capabilities--To help improve State and local evaluation capabilities, the Institute began the Model Evaluation Program involving 12 State, regional, and metropolitan planning areas. Each received a grant to develop an evaluation system that can be used by groups of States or localities sharing similar characteristics and problems. Other efforts in this area included holding workshops in evaluation practices and developing handbooks on monitoring and evaluation practices.

Development of new methodologies--The Institute's goal is to devise more sophisticated instruments for measuring the impact of criminal justice programs. Efforts in this area include

- an attempt to develop a methodology to enable criminal justice planners to measure the general deterrent power of the criminal justice system itself (Carnegie-Mellon University),
- the preparation of an anthology of the best existing models used to predict the impact of changes in the amounts or allocation of criminal justice resources (Rand Corporation), and
- an investigation of the usefulness of stochastic modeling (separating the natural variation in crime rates from the caused variations, thus distinguishing actual from apparent change) for predicting city-wide and neighborhood crime rates, for estimating crime displacement, and for evaluating crime control projects (Georgia Institute of Technology).

National Evaluation Program--The Institute has developed this program to assess specific approaches and reforms already operating within the criminal justice system. A number of projects are identified

each year as candidates for evaluation. A short Phase I assessment is then carried out to determine what is known about the costs, benefits, and limitations and outlines a plan for in-depth Phase II evaluation or for further research if needed. Each assessment concentrates on a specific topic area, consisting of groups of on-going projects with similar objectives and strategies. There are 27 Phase I and two Phase II studies in the areas of community crime prevention, juvenile justice, courts, police, and corrections.

Visiting fellowship program

This program brings researchers and practitioners to Washington, D.C., to use the Institute's facilities and to share experiences, ideas, and information with the Institute's professional staff. Fellows are to be selected on the basis of their professional or academic accomplishments; the feasibility, quality, and potential impact of their research, and the advantages of conducting the projects in the Washington area. The awards to fellows include the following:

Title:        The American Prosecutor--A Search for Identity  
Amount:      \$54,779

The purpose of this fellowship is to examine the unique institution of the American local prosecutor and document: (1) the historical development of how the office of the prosecutor originated in the United States and developed to its position today; (2) the present diversity of the prosecutor's role and responses to these mixed environments; (3) the impact of the prosecutor's policy on the criminal justice system and the community; and (4) the emerging roles of the prosecutor in terms of the changing political, social, and economic environment and the public issues they raise.

Title: Political Terrorism and Law Enforcement Strategies

Amount: \$46,144

The purpose of this fellowship is to analyze the patterns of operation of terrorist groups and estimate the outcomes of the strategies and tactics used by social control agents when dealing with these groups.

Title: The Social Dimensions of a Penitentiary

Amount: \$5,201

The grantee is completing a book focusing on the penitentiary as a self-contained social system.

### Technology transfer

One of the objectives of the Institute is to promote the widespread adoption of improved criminal justice practices. Model programs that have demonstrated success or shown promise are identified and developed. Models are drawn from sources which include the following:

Exemplary projects--This program focuses national attention on outstanding criminal justice programs across the country which are suitable for transfer to other communities. To be considered exemplary, a project must have demonstrated consistent success for at least one year in reducing a specific crime or in achieving measurable improvement of a criminal justice service. Other criteria involve cost effectiveness, availability of evaluation data, suitability for transfer and willingness of the sponsoring agency or community to provide information to other communities on the project. Candidates are screened by the Institute, validated by an independent evaluation, and selected by an advisory board. For each project designated "exemplary," a descriptive brochure and detailed operational manual are prepared. There have been 25 projects designated as exemplary as of the end of fiscal year 1977.

Prescriptive Packages--Each Prescriptive Package is a handbook that synthesizes the best available knowledge and operational experience in a given subject area. It provides the local administrator with step-by-step procedures to follow as well as practical information on staff and budget, problems that may be encountered, measures of effectiveness, and where similar programs are operating successfully. Some of the Prescriptive Packages which have been published include Rape and Its Victims, Health Care in Correctional Institutions, Child Abuse Intervention, and Improving Police/Community Relations. As of the end of fiscal year 1977, the Institute had published 24 Prescriptive Packages.

Within the Institute is the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Created in 1972, the Reference Service provides information on law enforcement and criminal justice topics. In the past five years, it has distributed more than 2½ million documents. Its computerized data base contains more than 27,000 items and some 48,000 individuals and organizations are registered users. An international focus was added following the mandate of the 1973 Crime Control Act. Materials produced in other countries are included in the data bank with English-language summaries or abstracts.

#### Research Agreements Program

Through this program, the Institute attempts to develop relatively long-term relationship with selected universities and research organizations with an interest in criminal justice research. Each agreement represents a long-term commitment to a program area that complements the overall efforts of the National Institute. The Research Agreements focus on criminal justice

problems for which long-term, often basic research is the optimal or only feasible approach, because of the need for longitudinal research designs or the breadth of the subject matter or inter-relatedness of the issues.

Five Research Agreements have been funded. The four original efforts that began two years ago are being carried out by: Northwestern University, which is focusing on citizens' responses to crime at the community level; the Rand Corporation, which is studying the nature of the habitual offender characteristics and the criminal justice system's treatment of these offenders; Yale University, which is conducting research in white collar crime with an emphasis on Federal enforcement and sanctioning of these offenses; and the Hoover Institution, which is developing methods to apply econometric techniques to the study of crime and criminal justice. A fifth Research Agreement has recently been signed, under which the Vera Institute of Justice will study the relationship between unemployment and crime.

National Institute Funding--  
By Type of Recipient

The Institute is authorized to make grants to, or enter into contracts with, public agencies, institutions of higher education, or private organizations. The Department of Justice has ruled that the Institute also is authorized to make grants to individuals. LEAA policy stipulates that profit-making institutions may not receive Institute grants.

The following table shows the distribution of Institute funds by type of recipient for fiscal years 1974 through 1976:

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE PROGRAM  
FUNDS BY TYPE OF RECIPIENT  
FISCAL YEARS 1974-1976

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>1974<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1975<sup>b/</sup></u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Universities	\$ 4,877,023	\$ 7,891,179	\$ 2,421,887	\$ 15,190,089	14.31
Private Firms	16,016,421	13,799,822	26,685,609	56,501,852	53.23
Federal Agencies	3,715,084	10,142,624	3,234,500	17,092,208	16.10
State and Local Government Agencies	3,687,603	2,195,687	3,433,454	9,316,744	8.78
National and Professional Organizations	1,437,630	475,834	2,790,819	4,704,283	4.43
International Organizations	214,903	--	--	214,903	.20
Individuals	262,850	192,970	238,985	694,806	.66
Impact Cities	<u>2,430,887</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>2,430,887</u>	<u>2.29</u>
Total	<u>\$32,642,401</u>	<u>\$34,698,116</u>	<u>\$38,805,255</u>	<u>\$106,145,772</u>	<u>100.00</u>

<sup>a/</sup>Fiscal year 1974 amounts do not include pass-through awards (\$7.1 million to the Drug Enforcement Administration and \$1,225,500 to the LEAA Pilot Cities Program) or purchase orders.

<sup>b/</sup>Fiscal year 1975 amounts do not include pass-through awards (\$9.1 million to the Drug Enforcement Administration, \$700,000 to the Impact Crime Analysis Teams, and \$239,000 to the LEAA Pilot Cities Program) or purchase orders.

According to data from PROFILE, total awards relating to research in colleges and universities amounted to about \$56.8 million for the period fiscal years 1969 through 1977 (\$3.2 million block and \$53.6 million in non-block awards). As an indication of the areas in which this research is being carried out, the following PROFILE data shows LEAA-funded research in colleges and universities by discipline for fiscal years 1975-1977:

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1975</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1976</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Architectural	\$ 4,457,726	\$ 850,395	\$ 581,398	\$ 5,889,519
Biology/Medicine	9,000	125,000	22,401	156,401
Chemistry/Physics	9,000	No Funds	No Funds	9,000
Criminology	4,595,331	3,455,814	3,330,621	11,381,766
Forensic Science	9,000	358,087	20,304	387,391
Human Factors	889,868	442,330	6,094	1,338,292
Math Operations Research	7,396,023	6,407,375	5,177,377	18,980,775
Penology	8,689,807	3,952,398	1,608,347	14,250,552
Psychology	1,615,464	553,000	1,465,591	3,635,055
Public Relations	No Funds	15,800	No Funds	15,800
Sociology	6,422,192	1,735,076	2,364,056	10,521,324
Traffic	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds
Urban Affairs	<u>No Funds</u>	<u>No Funds</u>	<u>6,041</u>	<u>6,041</u>
Total - Research Disciplines	<u>\$34,093,411</u>	<u>\$17,895,275</u>	<u>\$14,583,230</u>	<u>\$66,571,916<sup>a/</sup></u>

<sup>a/</sup>The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across disciplines. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the total. Available LEAA information indicates that the total amount of the awards for the period covered was \$30,137,835.

## DATA SYSTEMS AND STATISTICAL ASSISTANCE

The Safe Streets Act mandated LEAA to provide national assistance to State and local governments to strengthen and improve law enforcement and criminal justice. LEAA established the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS) in 1970 to provide technical guidance and assistance to States in the use of computers and of information and telecommunications systems for the criminal justice process, both to serve operational needs and to produce, where appropriate, criminal justice statistics as by-products. NCJISS also has the responsibility under section 515 (b) (1) of the Act " . . . to collect, evaluate, publish, and disseminate statistics and other information on the condition and progress of law enforcement within and without the United States."

During the period fiscal years 1970-1977, LEAA has allocated about \$138.7 million of its appropriations to fund activities in the area of criminal justice information systems, communications systems, security and privacy, and statistics.

### INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

LEAA provides financial and technical assistance to States for development and implementation of criminal justice information and communications systems and promotes their exchange and transfer among jurisdictions. The following are some of LEAA's efforts in assisting State and local governments with their informational needs.

## Project SEARCH

The first major effort in the information systems area funded by LEAA was Project SEARCH (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories). Two of its initial efforts were to develop a uniform format for criminal history information for use by State and local criminal agencies and police, courts, and corrections and a prototype statistics system based on an accounting of individual offenders proceeding through the criminal justice system.

A computerized criminal history (CCH) prototype system was developed and tested. The test demonstrated the feasibility of applying computer technology to the interstate exchange of criminal histories. As a result, in December 1970, the Attorney General authorized the National Crime Information Center in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to begin to develop the operational CCH system. The National Center already contained information on wanted persons and on stolen vehicles, securities, and other items.

The statistics development portion of the project became known as Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS). It provided a means to trace a criminal defendant through the criminal justice system by pulling together all of the facts about him that describe what happened to him in his contacts with police, prosecutors, courts, and State and local correctional agencies.

The original six state cooperative effort in Project SEARCH was expanded to include each of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Washington, D.C. In 1974, SEARCH Group, Inc., also funded by LEAA,

was established to serve as the administrative arm of the 50 State Membership Group.

Other early efforts funded by LEAA included the designing of prototype information systems for courts and corrections. As an outgrowth of LEAA's early efforts in developing OBTS and CCH data, the Comprehensive Data Systems Program was initiated.

Comprehensive Data  
Systems Program

The Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS) Program is LEAA's effort to encourage the States to collect comprehensive criminal justice information for use in planning, implementing, managing, and evaluating criminal justice programs at the local, State, and national levels. It is designed to encourage each State to develop an information system to meet its own criminal justice data needs and, at the same time, to ensure uniformity of essential data reported to the national level.

The CDS Program is voluntary. Each State must submit and have approved an action plan that describes its commitment to implement a comprehensive data system. At the end of fiscal year 1977, 45 States had approved action plans. There are the following three system components under the Program:

Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) -- The SAC in each State is to provide analysis of the data collected, ensure quality control of data collected and reported, and produce reports on crime and operations of criminal justice agencies in the States. It may also have the responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the State's criminal justice information and statistics system.

Offender Based Transaction Statistics and Computerized

Histories (OBTS/CCH) -- This component is to provide a systematic collection of significant data by police, prosecution, court, and correctional agencies about every person arrested on a serious charge, from the time of arrest to final disposition. Eleven States have their criminal history files in the FBI's National Crime Information Center.

Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) -- This component provides for the centralization in a State agency of the collection and reporting of uniform crime report data gathered by law enforcement agencies within the State. The State agency then forwards the collected data to the FBI for inclusion in its national UCR program.

Although not basic CDS components, the State Judicial Information System (SJIS) and the Offender-Based State Corrections Information System (OBSCIS) are state-level information systems to provide courts and corrections agencies with improved operational and administrative information while also supporting overall, integrated national reporting and analysis capabilities. The States are to consider them in the system design and development of the OBTS/CCH component in order to avoid the cost of duplicate data collection and processing.

Following is a summary of CDS Program funding and the number of States and territories assisted (including SJIS and OBSCIS) from 1972 through fiscal year 1977:

<u>Component</u>	<u>Amount of Funds</u>	<u>Number of States Assisted</u>
SAC	\$12,139,743 <u>a/</u>	42 <u>b/</u>
OBTS/CCH	37,468,594	33 <u>b/ c/</u>
UCR	15,024,459	31 <u>c/</u>
SJIS	4,601,100	17
OBSCIS	<u>7,862,097</u>	23
Total	<u>\$77,095,993</u>	

a/Includes funds for management and administrative statistics and for technical assistance, which were separate CDS components in the past.

b/Includes the District of Columbia

c/Includes Puerto Rico

#### Other Information Systems

Other activities funded by LEAA in the information systems area include the following:

Crime Analysis Systems Support Project -- This project is designed to provide automated support for improved crime analysis capability in police departments.

Geographic Base File (computerized maps) -- This is a computer software package which was operationally tested and subsequently distributed to law enforcement agencies.

Police Operations Support System-Elementary -- This is an effort to meet the needs of small and medium-sized law enforcement agencies and will include such law enforcement functions as Calls for Service, Offense Incident Reporting, and UCR Reporting.

Jail Accounting Microcomputer System -- The purpose of this project is to demonstrate the applicability of low-cost microcomputers to inmate accounting in jails.

### Transfer of Systems

As criminal justice information systems are developed, LEAA has tried to identify those systems which have been successfully demonstrated; thoroughly tested and proven to be effective so that replication and transfer of these systems is possible. To facilitate transfer of systems, LEAA has documented and printed information on some systems in use around the country. With one exception (PROMIS), LEAA does not specifically endorse the use of any particular system; it simply makes the information available.

The following are brief descriptions of examples of the systems about which LEAA has printed detailed documentation to facilitate their adoption by other criminal justice agencies:

PROMIS (Prosecutor's Management Information System) was developed in 1971 in the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Columbia as a prototype system to bring modern data processing and management techniques to a prosecutor's office. Its key features are (1) identification of priority cases, (2) control of scheduling and allotment of prosecution resources, (3) timely access to case status information, (4) analysis of problems associated with prosecution/court activities and procedures, and collection of data concerning accused persons, crime, arrests, and witnesses. Subsequently, PROMIS was designated an Exemplary Project as part of LEAA's program to focus national attention on outstanding criminal justice programs that are suitable for transfer. At the end of fiscal year 1977, PROMIS was operational or in the planning stages in 60 locations nationwide. LEAA has awarded \$875,676 in discretionary grants, but this does not reflect the amounts spent by State and local governments. It is currently being modified for use on a minicomputer which should make this system available to a greater number of jurisdictions.

ALERT is the automated criminal justice information system that serves the metropolitan Kansas City-St. Joseph, Missouri area and a number of agencies in Kansas. It has been operational since 1968.

JURIS is a legal information retrieval system of the Department of Justice. It stores information on legal cases.

As part of its transfer efforts, in fiscal year 1976, LEAA established the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Information Systems. The Clearinghouse

- maintains an automated directory and index of criminal justice information systems as a resource for criminal justice planners in identifying existing systems which can be adopted or modified for use in their own agencies,
- develops exemplary information systems packages to be made available to criminal justice agencies, and
- conducts seminars and workshops concerned with systems transfer to inform criminal justice practitioners about the Clearinghouse and the services it can provide.

#### Security and Privacy

Section 524 (a) and (b) of the Crime Control Act of 1973 place certain restrictions on criminal history, research, and statistical information. LEAA has assisted in drafting and administering regulations to carry out the provisions of the Act. Other activities included holding a nationwide Privacy Policy Conference, preparing and publishing a number of publications, developing and operating an automated index to State Privacy and Security Policies, and holding a two-day nationwide training seminar in the area of research and statistical data.

## Standardization of Data Elements

There has been a long history of demand for nationwide criminal justice statistics, dating back to the Wickersham Commission in 1931. One of the needs identified over the years was for standardized definitions. In addition to standardization efforts supported by CDS, SJIS, and OBSCIS programs, LEAA has funded a number of efforts specifically for the standardization of data elements, reporting, and data collection procedures, including the following:

Dictionary of Criminal Justice Data Terminology -- This was the first attempt to establish standardized model definitions suitable for use in data collection and exchange in all sectors of criminal justice and at all levels of government. (\$215,070 awarded through fiscal year 1977.)

Standardized Crime Reporting System Project -- Through this project of crime incident, reporting formats were standardized in order to provide a source document for preparation of input for UCR, to support crime analysis, and to facilitate the exchange of data between law enforcement agencies and prosecutors. (\$620,983 awarded through fiscal year 1977.)

### Communications Systems

A major effort within NCJISS is the advancement of State and local telecommunications to meet local, intrastate, and interstate criminal justice needs. Law enforcement agencies in the United States rely on the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) to move administrative and operational messages across State lines. LEAA is involved in improving communications by funding activities which include:

--a review and assessment of telecommunications planning in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the cities of New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. One of the results was the development of a manual which can be used to build upon the goals identified in the telecommunications section of the State comprehensive plans. Testing was done in Kansas to serve as a model (\$931,740 through January 1977),

- an upgrading of the NLETS (\$2,923,153 awarded through fiscal year 1977),
- the State Communications Program which is a requirements analysis and design of an intrastate criminal justice communications network (\$419,000 awarded as of November 1977), and
- demonstration projects and dissemination of information pertaining to the 911 emergency telephone service (\$1,996,894 awarded through fiscal year 1977).

### STATISTICAL ASSISTANCE

NCJISS is responsible for generating national crime statistics relating to the incidence of crime, to offenders, and to the operation of the criminal justice system. It has developed more than a dozen statistical series covering victimization, systemwide statistical programs, corrections, judicial, and juvenile justice statistics.

A parallel responsibility is the development of State statistical capability to provide support for State and local criminal justice planning and operations. Program emphasis is given to coordination of State programs and State assistance to national statistical series.

Following are descriptions of some of the major statistical programs funded by LEAA:

- The National Crime Panel Victimization Survey is a nationwide survey to measure criminal victimization and attitudes concerning crime through a representative probability sampling of households and commercial establishments.
- A series of statistical surveys and censuses in the field of corrections, collectively referred to as National Prisoners Statistics, provides statistical profiles on the inmates and the institutions to which they are confined.
- Expenditure and Employment Data for the Criminal Justice System covers fiscal year expenditures and employment data for States, counties, and municipalities in each of the components of the criminal justice system--police, judiciary, prosecution, indigent defense, and corrections.

--A series on national judicial statistics includes profiles of court systems and their operations and caseload data.

--A series of national juvenile justice statistics contains data on population, length of stay, and other data collected from approximately 900 public facilities and private facilities.

--The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics incorporates information from 100 separate criminal justice publications on such data as the nature and distribution of criminal offenses, the characteristics of arrested persons, the court processing of defendants, and a description of correctional system inmates.

†

Below is a summary of the funding of the statistical series described above:

<u>TITLE OF SERIES</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u> <u>1974</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
National Crime Survey/ Victimization <sup>1/</sup>	\$ 9,738,300	\$ 9,353,000	\$11,438,000	\$ 8,016,700	\$ 6,719,000	\$45,265,000
National Prisoner Statistics	1,079,000	300,000	250,000	531,966	966,600	3,129,566
Survey of Criminal Justice Employment and Expenditure	500,000	515,000	699,150	739,000	759,000	3,212,150
National Court Statistics	40,000	--	37,000	--	210,525	297,525
Survey of Court Organization	64,718	--	--	--	53,600	118,318
Surveys of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities	90,000	38,000	267,750	231,540	198,000	825,290
Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics (Sourcebook)	--	--	384,146	514,255	--	898,401
Total	\$11,512,018	\$10,206,000	\$13,076,046	\$10,033,461	\$8,908,725	\$53,736,250

<sup>1/</sup>These figures are actual data collection expenditures; the others are amounts awarded.

## ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

Limited success has come from efforts to analyze and compare the efficiency of the various methods used in providing Federal assistance to program beneficiaries, and trying to determine the administrative costs of block grant programs is no exception. In order to provide a perspective on the administrative costs of the Safe Streets program, it is possible to get a rough approximation by considering the relationship between the amount of Part C funds available at the State, regional, and local levels for planning and administration and the amount of action grants available to State and local agencies. As shown on page 12 of this paper, the amount of Part B funds represent about 10 percent of the total Parts B, C, E, and juvenile justice formula grant funds for the period fiscal year 1969-1977. The percent increased from 9.1 to 13.1 percent between fiscal years 1975 and 1977.

Although these figures give some idea of administrative cost, as pointed out in an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations report dated January 1977, "Safe Streets Reconsidered: The Block Grant Experience 1968-1975," this method excludes several items from consideration. Many States use some Part C funds to support criminal justice coordinating councils, regional planning councils, other local planning efforts and evaluation activities. While Part C funds may also be used for coordination and evaluation purposes, coordination and evaluation costs are considered to be administrative costs under most accounting methods.

The match provided for Federal funds is also excluded here. In several States, the SPA receives State appropriations to administer the program, above and beyond the Federal funds and the required State match. Other State agencies,

such as the treasurer's office or department of personnel, also provide services to SPAs that are considered to be administrative costs but are not included in these figures. Thus, the figures could be viewed as a conservative estimate.

The report goes on to state that the determination of the activities to be included in an administrative cost rate is a very complex matter. Some SPAs believe the development of a comprehensive plan to be of intrinsic value and don't associate its development with the allocation and administration of funds. Other SPAs consider plan development costs to be necessary in order to receive and distribute action funds. Part B funds also often support SPA activities, such as legislative initiatives, which are not related to Safe Streets funding. The difficulty in attributing various costs to administration becomes even greater when subgrantee administrative costs, both direct and indirect, are taken into account.

In addition to the above figures, LEAA spends a percentage of its total appropriations for the administration of the Safe Streets Act, as amended, as shown below.

LEAA ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS  
(DOLLARS IN 000s)

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS</u>	<u>APPROPRIATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION</u>	<u>PERCENT FOR ADMINISTRATION</u>
1969	\$ 63,000	\$ 2,500	3.97
1970	268,119	4,487	1.67
1971	529,000	7,454	1.41
1972	697,619	11,823	1.69
1973	855,597	15,568	1.82
1974	870,675	17,428	2.00
1975	895,000	21,500	2.40
1976	809,638	23,632	2.92
TQ <sup>a/</sup>	204,960	6,560	3.20
1977	<u>753,000</u>	<u>25,864</u>	3.43
TOTAL FY 69-77	<u>\$5,947,608</u>	<u>\$136,816</u>	2.30

a/Transition Quarter (July 1 - September 30, 1976).

Referring to the percent for administration and management for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 (2.0 and 2.4, respectively), the Advisory Commission's report states that the administrative cost rate at the Federal level is of the same magnitude as that found in the Headstart Program (2.0 percent) and the Federal -aid Highway program (2.3 percent), but more than that found for some others, such as Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (0.1 percent) and the National School Lunch program (0.2 percent). However, it indicated that caution should be used in directly comparing Safe

Streets with these programs, since different definitions may be used in determining their administrative cost, and they are categorical rather than block grants.

GAO Report on Determining  
Administrative Costs

As indicated above, it is very difficult to determine the administrative costs of Federal programs. As reported in a proposed report to the Congress which will be issued in the near future, GAO believes that this is attributable in large part to the lack of reporting systems which provide information on the financial and staff resources used in administering individual assistance programs.

GAO studied 72 Federal assistance programs, including the block grant programs of LEAA and the Department of Labor's Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program, and estimated the administrative costs incurred by Federal, State, and local organizations responsible for them. The study focused exclusively on costs and functions of organizations above the project operator level. Therefore, its data does not reflect the total costs to administer the assistance programs. The results were similar in many respects to that stated above.

On the average, the two block grant programs had a higher administrative cost percentage and used more staff per \$1 million of program funds than categorical grant programs. Of the 70 categorical grant programs in the sample, 55 cost proportionately less to administer than either of the block grant programs. The significance of any differences, however, is somewhat negated by the wide range of administrative cost percentages under categorical grant programs, some of which substantially exceeded those of the two block grants. The differences do, however, demonstrate the need for

routinely gathering and analyzing information on the various methods used to administer assistance programs.

Because the administrative costs and functions of project operators were not included in the study, a conclusion that block grants are more expensive to administer than categorical grants cannot be made. A 1976 report by the President's Committee on Urban Development and Neighborhood Revitalization implied that savings were being realized at the project level. The report noted that the use of the block grant approach for community development had reduced grant regulations from 2,600 to 120 pages, the number of annual applications from five to one, and the average application size from 1,400 to 40 or 50 pages. This indicates that the higher administrative costs observed for block grants above the project operator level may be offset by lower administrative costs at the project operator level.

The following table highlights the overall differences between the two block grants and the 70 categorical grant programs.

COMPARISON OF BLOCK AND CATEGORICAL  
ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS

	<u>Number of programs</u>	Estimate of funds available in Region X (in millions)	Percentage of funds used for administration		
			<u>Range</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Median</u>
Block programs	2	\$ 107.5	8.0 to 13.0	10.9	10.9
Categorical programs	70	\$1,551.4	.3 to 28.3	6.2	2.9

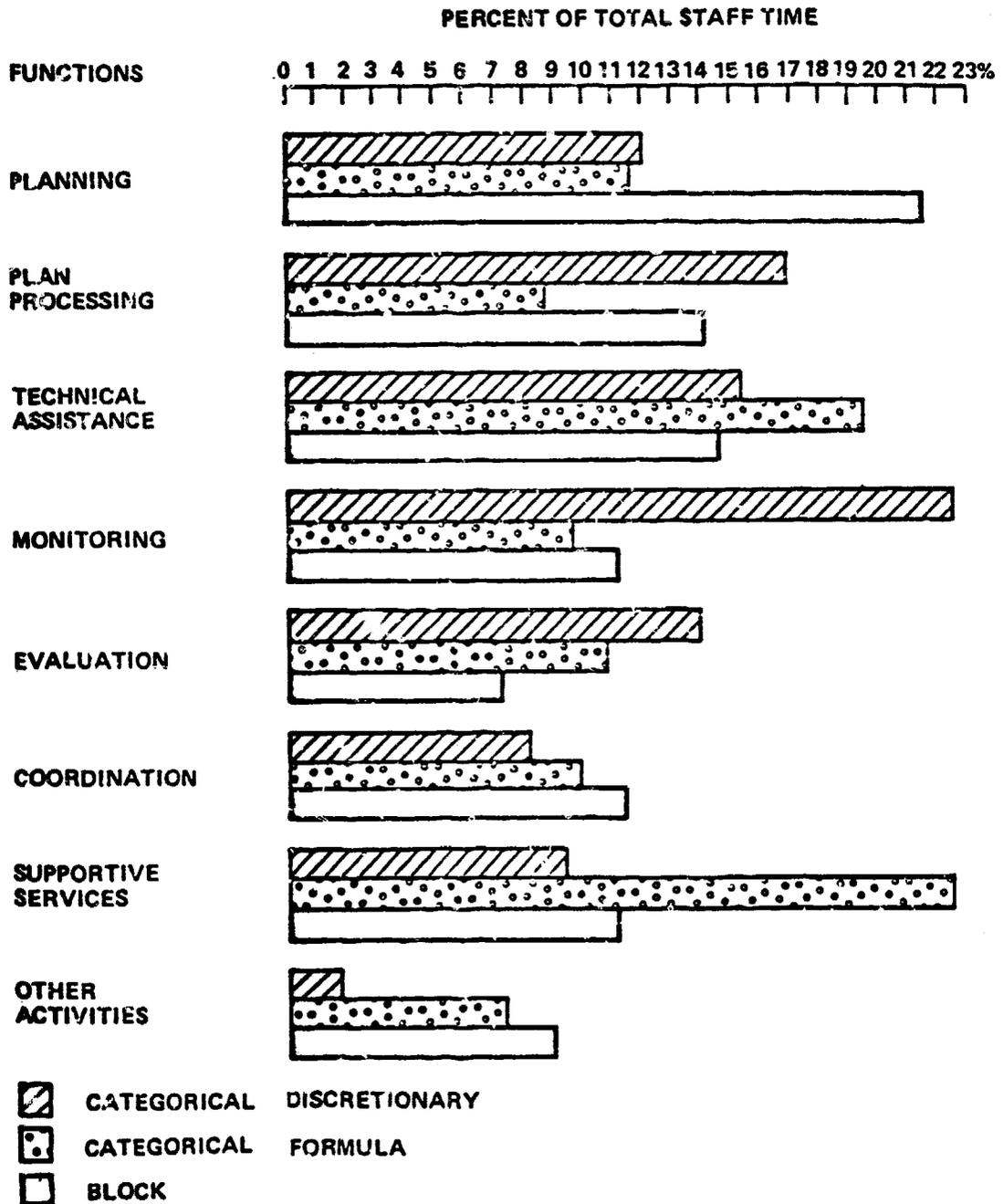
More staff used to administer block grant

The two block grant programs involved heavier staffing than either formula or discretionary categorical grant programs. For example, the two

block grant programs required an average of 7.5 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff per \$1 million of program funds, whereas the categorical grant programs distributed on a formula and discretionary basis required an average of 4.5 and 3.5 FTE staff, respectively.

The amount of time devoted to certain administrative functions was different between the block and categorical programs. A major difference between these two types of programs was in the time spent on planning. Administrators of the two block grants reported spending an average of 21.5 percent of their available time on planning whereas their counterparts managing categorical grants reported only about 12 percent. As shown in the following table, major differences also occur in such areas as monitoring and supportive services.

**COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGE TIME DEVOTED TO SPECIFIC ADMINISTRATIVE  
FUNCTIONS FOR BLOCK AND CATEGORICAL PROGRAMS**



A detailed comparison of the financial and staff resources used to administer the two block grant programs is shown below in the following two tables. As indicated, LEAA's administrative cost rate is 13 percent which includes a 1.1 percent rate at the headquarters level.

COMPARISONS OF RESOURCES USED IN ADMINISTERING  
ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO PROJECT OPERATORS IN  
REGION X UNDER THE LEAA AND CETA BLOCK  
GRANT PROGRAMS

Table 1

Comparison of administrative costs  
by level of government

<u>Administrative costs</u>	<u>LEAA block grant</u>		<u>CETA block grant</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Headquarters share	\$ 307,263	1.1%	\$ 253,111	.3%
Region X office	563,507	2.0	1,080,608	1.4
State offices in Region X:				
Federal . . . . .	1,407,131		2,594,971	
Non-Federal . . .	371,725		- 0 -	
Total	<u>1,778,856</u>	6.2	<u>2,594,971</u>	3.3
Local offices in Region X:				
Federal . . . . .	873,471		3,039,702	
Non-Federal . . .	176,266		- 0 -	
Total	<u>1,049,737</u>	3.7	<u>3,039,702</u>	3.8
 Total	 <u>3,699,363</u>	 <u>13.0</u>	 <u>6,968,392</u>	 <u>8.8</u>
 <u>Awards to project operators in Region X:</u>				
Federal . . . . .	22,179,136		71,992,622	
Non-Federal . . .	2,655,203		- 0 -	
Total	<u>24,834,339</u>	<u>87.0</u>	<u>71,992,622</u>	<u>91.2</u>
 <u>Total program costs in Region X</u>	 <u>\$28,533,702</u>	 <u>100.0%</u>	 <u>\$78,961,014</u>	 <u>100.0%</u>

Table 2

Comparison of Staff by Level of Government

<u>Administering levels</u>	<u>LEAA block grant</u>			<u>CETA block grant</u>		
	<u>Full-time equivalent (FTE) staff</u>		<u>Percent of total</u>	<u>(FTE) staff</u>		<u>Percent of total</u>
	<u>Total staff</u>	<u>Per \$1 million of grant award</u>		<u>Total staff</u>	<u>Per \$1 million of grant award</u>	
Headquarters <u>a/</u>	12.3	0.5	6%	9.4	.1	2%
Federal field offices in Region X	18.3	0.8	8%	41.6	.6	10%
State offices in Region X	98.1	3.9	44%	136.8	1.9	32%
Local offices in Region X	<u>93.4</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>42%</u>	<u>237.7</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>56%</u>
Totals	<u>222.6</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>425.5</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>100%</u>

a/Headquarters staff supporting activities in Region X, determined on basis of percentage of total program funds in Region X.

## OTHER PROGRAMS

Section 103 of the Crime Control Act of 1976 authorized the establishment of the Community Anti-Crime Program to

- provide appropriate technical assistance to community and citizen groups enabling them to apply for grants that will encourage community and citizen participation in crime prevention, law enforcement, and criminal justice activities,
- provide information to citizen and community groups about related successful programs, and
- coordinate Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs activities with other Federal agencies' programs and activities developed to provide similar services.

The primary vehicle for the implementation of the program will be national citizen organizations. They will be called upon to mobilize and educate their constituency in matters relating to community and criminal justice problems.

The Program is just getting started. Authorizations are \$15 million dollars for each of the fiscal years 1977, 1978, and 1979. LEAA allocated appropriations of \$15 million for fiscal year 1977, of which \$1.2 million has been awarded.

A 1976 amendment to the Safe Streets Act authorized the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program. Its purpose is to provide benefits to survivors of public safety officers who die from injuries sustained during the performance of duty on or after September 29, 1976.

The program covers persons involved in crime and juvenile delinquency control or reduction, or enforcement of criminal laws, including police, corrections, probation, parole and judicial officers. Paid and volunteer firefighters are also covered.

The maximum benefit is \$50,000. No benefits are to be paid if death is caused by the intentional misconduct or voluntary intoxication of the officer, or the actions of a potential beneficiary. Deaths resulting from occupational illness or chronic disease would also not qualify.

For fiscal year 1977, the first year of the program, LEAA made available \$29.6 million in re-programmed funds of which \$16 million has been obligated. At the end of fiscal year 1977, 106 claims have been paid amounting to \$5.3 million and 196 claims are estimated to be in process amounting to \$9.8 million.

Although funds had been initially appropriated for the High Crime Area Program, LEAA did not fund it because it was not specifically authorized in the Crime Control Act of 1976. The funds which were appropriated for the program in FY 1977 were re-programmed.

APPENDIX I  
Rev. 8/4/77

APPROPRIATION HISTORY  
(In thousands of dollars)

Budget Activity	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total Fiscal Year		
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	1969 - 1977	1978 Actual	
1. Direct assistance (formula grants):												
a. Planning formula grants	19,000	21,000	26,000	35,000	50,000	50,000	55,000	60,000	12,000	60,000	388,000	50,000
b. Corrections formula grants	--	--	25,000	48,750	56,500	56,500	56,500	47,739	10,500	36,838	338,327	29,949
c. Juvenile justice formula grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,600	23,300	5,750	1,635	87,275	63,750
d. Criminal justice formula grants	24,650	182,750	340,000	413,695	480,250	486,250	480,000	405,812	84,660	313,123	3,204,790	253,717
2. Collateral assistance (discretionary grants and contracts):												
a. Criminal just. prog. (Part C disc.)	4,350	3,000	70,000	73,005	88,750	88,750	84,000	71,544	14,940	55,256	582,595	44,773
b. Correctional programs (Part B disc.)	--	--	22,500	48,750	56,500	56,500	56,500	47,739	10,500	36,838	335,827	29,649
c. Juvenile justice programs:												
Special Emphasis	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,750	11,500	2,750	18,875	44,075	21,250
Juvenile Justice Institute	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,150	4,000	1,000	7,500	15,650	11,000
Technical Assistance	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	500	--	--	--	3,000
Concentration of Fed. Effort	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,300	16,000	3,950	1,600	61,825	1,000
Total JJ	--	--	--	--	--	--	27,200	32,500	7,700	27,375	61,825	35,250
d. High crime area program	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,600	14,600	14,600
e. Community anti-crime program	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000	15,000	15,000
f. Technical assistance	--	1,200	4,000	6,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	13,000	2,500	13,000	75,700	11,000
g. Educational assistance and special training programs:												
LEAP	6,500	18,000	21,250	29,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	314,750	30,000
Educational Development	--	--	250	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,500	500	--	500	7,750	500
Internship	--	--	500	500	500	500	500	500	--	300	2,550	300
Section 402 Training	--	--	500	1,000	2,250	2,250	2,250	2,250	600	3,200	24,350	3,168
Section 407 Training	--	--	--	250	250	250	250	250	--	200	1,250	250
Total Ed. Assist.	6,500	18,000	22,500	31,000	45,000	45,000	44,500	43,250	46,700	44,300	340,650	34,218
h. National Institute for Enforcement and Criminal Justice	3,000	7,500	7,500	21,000	31,598	40,098	43,500	32,400	7,000	27,029	219,625	21,000
i. Data systems and statistical assistance	--	1,000	4,000	9,700	21,200	24,000	26,000	25,522	6,000	21,152	138,674	16,000
3. Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,000	15,000	15,000
4. Management and operations	2,500	4,487	7,454	11,823	15,568	17,428	21,500	23,632	6,360	25,861	136,816	26,811
Total	60,000	267,937	528,934	698,723	841,164	870,526	887,171	809,638	204,960	753,000	5,723,075	647,250
Transfer to other Agencies	3,000	182	46	196	14,431	149	7,829	--	--	--	25,833	--
Total Appropriated	63,000	268,119	529,000	698,919	855,597	870,675	895,000	809,638	204,960	753,000	5,947,908	617,250
Positions (77)	225	363	448	546	660	691	801	822	822	830	700	700

SOURCE: LEAA Budget Division

a/ Excludes \$14.2 million transferred to DOJ  
 b/ Excludes \$7.829 million transferred to DOJ, and \$10 million transferred to juvenile justice  
 c/ Includes 51 positions appropriated through JJ supplemental  
 d/ Includes 20 positions transferred from BOP, one from BSW

LEAD FUNDING OF POLICE OPERATIONS - GENERAL  
 FISCAL YEARS 1969-1977  
 (In millions)

CATEGORY	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	TOTAL
Booking	\$ .139	\$ 1.957	\$ .417	\$ 1.829	\$ .254	\$ .449	\$ .398	\$ .258	\$ .026	\$ 5.627
Cargo Security	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.568	No Funds	.277	.623	.405	No Funds	1.673
Command and Control	.753	5.486	7.800	4.140	11.809	3.477	3.482	6.636	1.224	44.807
Communications	4.262	27.994	43.786	50.047	61.203	47.429	46.164	34.598	6.604	322.087
Custody and Detention	.129	1.139	3.557	3.089	1.491	1.276	.258	.252	.139	11.330
Emergency Rescue	.169	.687	.751	1.048	.077	.176	1.057	.527	.007	4.519
Fingerprinting	.258	3.062	2.106	2.078	1.097	1.720	1.898	.557	.405	13.241
Investigation	.663	8.227	13.321	21.159	22.544	21.622	24.147	25.616	6.120	143.419
Legal Advisor	.030	.721	.810	2.249	3.610	8.469	2.405	2.857	.480	21.631
Missing Persons ID.	.008	.029	.236	1.450	.818	.574	No Funds	.426	No Funds	3.581
NLETS	No Funds	.023	.088	2.264	3.235	1.516	1.906	2.055	1.076	12.163
Photography and Recording	.411	2.131	3.799	2.094	1.176	1.680	2.068	1.463	.276	15.098
Record Keeping	.068	1.103	1.870	5.715	7.179	7.077	8.113	5.319	.900	36.862
Stolen Property ID and Recovery	.011	.231	.699	2.280	2.507	6.112	5.027	3.983	1.623	22.473
Traffic Control	.079	.788	1.129	.595	.462	.002	.103	.019	.181	3.361
Total-General	7.000	53.478	80.429	100.143	117.465	101.856	97.449	84.971	13.061	661.552
Police Operations										

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories.

LEAA FUNDING OF POLICE OPERATIONS - CRIME LABORATORY  
FISCAL YEARS 1969-1977  
(in millions)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Chemical and Physical Analysis	\$ .179	\$ .988	\$ 1.958	\$ 1.494	\$ 1.785	\$ 1.716	\$ .765	\$ 2.044	\$ .077	\$ 12.706
Document Analysis	.014	.087	.078	.297	.140	.339	.040	.024	No Funds	1.119
Drug Detection and ID	.186	1.692	2.271	4.732	1.843	2.351	.591	.334	.010	14.010
Photography and Recording	.195	1.184	.966	.859	.247	.515	.580	1.013	.062	5.641
Physiological Analysis	.008	.249	.602	.464	.543	.391	.291	.821	.105	3.474
Polygraph Testing	.067	.446	.439	.042	No Funds	No Funds	.100	No Funds	No Funds	1.094
<b>Total - Crime Laboratory</b>	<b>\$ 649</b>	<b>\$ 6,646</b>	<b>\$ 6,334</b>	<b>\$ 7,888</b>	<b>\$ 5,658</b>	<b>\$ 5,312</b>	<b>\$ 2,367</b>	<b>\$ 4,236</b>	<b>\$ 254</b>	<b>\$ 37,344</b>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories.

LEAA FUNDING OF POLICE OPERATIONS - POLICE PATROL

Fiscal Years 1969-1977  
(in millions)

<u>Category</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Automobile	\$ .833	\$ 5.679	\$10.386	\$ 7.679	\$ 12.564	\$ 4.994	\$ 3.051	\$ 1.898	\$ .431	\$ 47.515
Boat	.004	.315	.075	.729	.096	.055	.256	.051	.092	1.675
Canine (K-9)	.023	.099	.084	.018	.177	.190	1.074	.338	.008	2.011
Fixed Wing	.035	.254	.793	.033	.503	.056	.152	.046	No Funds	1.872
Foot	.078	1.344	1.344	2.571	5.383	1.755	2.266	2.190	.111	17.042
Helicopter	.251	1.126	3.879	1.911	4.524	.400	1.185	1.126	No Funds	14.602
Horse	No Funds	No Funds	.048	.065	.005	.002	No Funds	No Funds	.006	.126
Juvenile Policing	.025	.300	1.951	2.483	.700	.030	.025	.388	.004	5.906
Metro Squad	No Funds	.048	1.126	.133	.070	.423	.134	.217	No Funds	2.151
Motorcycle/Motorscooter	.050	.769	.698	.111	1.918	.148	1.033	.113	.034	4.874
Plain Clothes	No Funds	.108	1.380	.857	.406	.393	2.359	.707	.165	6.375
Public Housing Policing	No Funds	.807	1.318	1.903	1.428	1.771	3.440	1.490	.014	12.171
Saturation Patrol	.100	.816	1.608	.953	1.422	3.461	4.334	.525	No Funds	15.219

LEAA FUNDING OF POLICE OPERATIONS - POLICE PATROL (cont'd)  
Fiscal Year 1969-1977  
(in millions)

<u>Category</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tactical Mobile Units	\$ .276	\$ .989	\$ 2.410	\$ 4.023	\$ 7.653	\$ 4.867	\$ 2.020	\$ 2.189	\$ .408	\$ 24.835
Team Policing	.032	.505	1.590	3.424	1.793	.912	3.721	1.468	.062	13.507
Vertical Policing	No Funds	.336	1.083	.085	.031	.007	.201	.033	No Funds	1.771
VSTOL - Vertical Short Take-off and Landing	No Funds	.057	.001	.033	No Funds	.051	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.142
Total - Police Patrol	<u>\$1.707</u>	<u>\$13.752</u>	<u>\$29.774</u>	<u>\$27.011</u>	<u>\$38.675</u>	<u>\$19.510</u>	<u>\$25.251</u>	<u>\$12.779</u>	<u>\$1.335</u>	<u>\$169.794</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories.

LEAA FUNDING OF POLICE OPERATIONS - SPECIAL OPERATIONS  
Fiscal Years 1969-1977  
(in millions)

<u>Category</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Airport Security	No Funds	No Funds	\$ .075	\$ .122	\$ 1.456	\$ .549	\$ .312	\$ 1.767	No Funds	\$ 4.281
Bomb Squad	No Funds	\$ .406	1.821	.710	.308	.530	.543	.167	\$ .017	4.502
Burglary/Larceny Unit	\$ .021	.056	.548	.268	3.539	7.435	14.324	13.337	3.599	43.127
Community Relations	1.952	5.661	10.628	11.234	10.802	4.711	5.473	2.583	1.227	54.271
Crime Prevention	.382	5.346	10.386	24.189	14.592	14.849	33.081	17.351	4.856	125.032
Crisis Intervention	.358	1.308	1.646	1.828	1.512	2.372	1.367	2.145	.100	12.636
Intelligence	.069	.240	.543	1.776	1.442	1.232	3.530	1.050	.231	10.113
Juvenile Enforcement	.194	2.136	6.345	6.513	3.910	2.299	3.293	3.276	1.137	29.105
Landlord/Tenant Relations	No Funds	No Funds	.350	.161	.169	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.680
Metro Enforcement Group	No Funds	.266	.411	1.567	6.203	1.921	1.782	1.960	.265	14.375
Narcotics Squad	.236	2.735	12.778	17.530	23.506	19.858	19.690	15.604	7.761	119.698

LEAA FUNDING OF POLICE OPERATIONS - SPECIAL OPERATIONS (cont'd)  
Fiscal Years 1969-1977  
(in millions)

<u>Category</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Organized Crime	\$1.003	\$ 7.653	\$ 9.820	\$13.426	\$ 8.158	\$12.213	\$ 10.531	\$ 8.850	\$ 1.192	\$ 72.846
Police Corruption Investigation	.024	.191	.405	.749	2.863	1.026	2.828	1.433	.014	9.533
Riot Control	1.546	3.553	5.450	6.303	.612	1.392	.308	.284	No Funds	19.448
Surveillance	.120	.253	.160	.156	1.004	1.451	4.894	6.264	2.521	16.823
<b>Total - Special Operations</b>	<b>\$5.905</b>	<b>\$29.806</b>	<b>\$61.366</b>	<b>\$86.532</b>	<b>\$80.076</b>	<b>\$71.838</b>	<b>\$101.956</b>	<b>\$76.071</b>	<b>\$22.920</b>	<b>\$536.470</b>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories.

LEAA FUNDING OF COURT OPERATIONS  
Fiscal Years 1969-1977  
(in millions)

<u>Category</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Court Administration	No Funds \$ .123	\$ .178	\$ 4,709	\$ 6,567	\$ 4,500	\$ 5,644	\$ 6,284	\$ 2,748	\$ 30,753	
Arraignment	\$ .128	.175	1.278	.593	1.375	.895	.223	.099	.003	4.773
Bail/Bond	.057	.405	1.173	1.648	1.111	1.107	1.359	.200	.070	7.130
Calendaring	.044	.497	1.076	1.945	.889	.452	2.751	1.611	1.382	10.645
Case Processing	.044	1.579	4.422	5.411	8.781	3.886	12.029	4.627	2.087	47.866
Court Reporting	.069	.241	.543	1.776	1.444	1.232	3.631	1.050	.222	10.208
Defense	.065	1.023	2.055	5.811	6.173	4.164	1.118	1.536	1.170	23.115
Investigation	.005	1.073	1.775	5.203	10.127	11.260	12.765	16.628	4.149	62.985
Jury and Witness Management	.020	.061	.454	.567	.392	1.369	3.250	12.531	1.453	20.097
Multi-Court Operations	.032	.133	.611	.885	.246	.135	No Funds	.033	No Funds	2.075
Omnibus Hearings	No Funds	.064	.033	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.189	.345	.631

LEAA FUNDING OF COURT OPERATIONS (cont'd)  
Fiscal Years 1969-1977  
(in millions)

<u>Category</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Plea Bargaining	No Funds	\$ .025	\$ .184	\$ .435	\$ .581	\$ .497	\$ 1.207	\$ .777	\$ .803	\$ 4.509
Post-Conviction Procedures	\$ .042	.347	1.561	2.293	.446	.857	.732	4.133	1.433	11.844
Pre-Trial Hearing	.113	.772	3.776	2.890	3.628	1.807	2.789	3.027	.414	19.216
Pre-Trial Screening	No Funds	.547	.799	4.880	4.105	7.446	9.431	10.246	4.035	41.489
Preliminary Hearing	No Funds	.074	.224	.599	1.126	.137	.815	No Funds	No Funds	2.975
Prosecution	.231	2.051	4.527	17.997	28.535	24.375	28.567	26.770	11.461	144.514
Probation	1.002	6.255	25.425	29.490	30.015	28.686	24.770	17.394	5.440	168.477
Sentencing	.010	.001	.014	.138	.278	.927	3.826	3.495	.528	9.217
Trial Preparation	.005	.583	1.199	.912	.888	.339	.135	.194	.351	4.606
Videotape use in Court	.013	.170	.161	.733	.250	.319	.592	.383	.064	2.685
<b>TOTAL COURT OPERATIONS</b>	<b>\$1,880</b>	<b>\$16,199</b>	<b>\$51,468</b>	<b>\$88,913</b>	<b>\$106,961</b>	<b>\$92,390</b>	<b>\$115,634</b>	<b>\$111,207</b>	<b>\$36,158</b>	<b>\$629,810</b>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories.

LEAA FUNDING OF CORRECTIONS OPERATIONS  
Fiscal Years 1969-1977  
(in millions)

<u>Category</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Detoxification	\$ .166	\$ 1.778	\$ 8.112	\$ 3.998	\$ 2.516	\$ .002	\$ .190	\$ .431	No Funds	\$ 17.193
Diagnostic Services	.186	3.889	9.653	14.207	10.847	9.269	16.539	14.027	\$ 1.925	£0.541
Drug Treatment	.063	5.185	13.206	8.309	5.154	2.402	8.061	5.803	1.240	49.403
Food Services	No Funds	.801	2.210	1.925	.253	.410	.335	.48	No Funds	6.282
Inmate Counseling	.229	3.677	10.610	10.373	9.487	10.662	17.084	8.588	.584	71.294
Inmate Legal Services	.003	.753	1.992	1.684	3.560	4.029	4.325	7.425	1.476	25.247
Job Placement	.096	2.817	10.741	6.876	6.378	4.270	3.488	3.375	No Funds	38.041
Medical/Dental Services	No Funds	1.119	3.907	6.612	4.770	6.131	3.277	4.199	.845	30.860
Mental Health Services	.048	3.935	9.748	8.347	7.439	3.797	1.967	1.867	.374	37.522
Parole	.274	3.695	11.748	16.860	21.169	12.252	9.599	6.322	1.179	83.098
Psychiatric Treatment	.043	1.696	7.659	7.506	3.355	1.926	3.325	.835	.213	26.558

L.A. FUNDING OF CORRECTIONS OPERATIONS (cont'd)  
Fiscal Years 1969-1977  
(in millions)

<u>Category</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Recreation	\$ .052	\$ 1.299	\$ 3.733	\$ 2.438	\$ 1.928	\$ 3.563	\$ 1.192	\$ 2.551	\$ .330	\$ 17.086
Religious	No Funds	.357	.902	.508	.083	.035	.381	.710	.185	3.161
Social Services	.157	4.530	15.905	7.425	7.781	4.993	1.555	1.696	.579	44.621
Supervision of Inmates	.096	1.884	3.733	5.040	3.320	1.662	4.148	.966	.207	19.056
TV Surveillance of Prisoners	.074	1.381	.532	1.552	.947	1.630	.712	.641	.216	7.685
Visitor Service	No Funds	.872	.242	.191	.652	2.500	.571	.703	.909	6.640
Vocational Training	.344	3.936	15.441	11.414	13.735	12.230	6.254	7.752	.911	72.017
Work Program	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.222	.198	.008	.718	4.931	.250	6.327
Other Corrections Operations	.065	1.241	2.712	1.163	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	5.181
<b>Total - Corrections Operations</b>	<b>\$1.896</b>	<b>\$44.845</b>	<b>\$132.786</b>	<b>\$114.650</b>	<b>\$103.552</b>	<b>\$81.770</b>	<b>\$83.721</b>	<b>\$73.170</b>	<b>\$11.423</b>	<b>\$647.813</b>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories

**20**            **CRIMINAL JUSTICE OPERATIONS****2005**           **POLICE OPERATIONS****2005000**        **POLICE OPERATIONS - GENERAL**

The performance or application of procedures concerned with the maintenance of public order, safety, health and enforcement of the laws. These operations include all phases of prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension and detention of offenders.

**2005005**        **BOOKING**

The initial procedure of receiving and registering or recording the charges and circumstances of the arrest of offenders.

**2005007**        **CARGO SECURITY**

Procedures used for the protection of goods or merchandise and materials in transit and in storage.

**2005010**        **COMMAND & CONTROL**

An operation which is the focal point of control and coordination over communications primarily for use in emergency situations, such as natural disasters and riots.

**2005015**        **COMMUNICATIONS**

Operations involving information transmission by radio/teletype/telephone, this does not include voice amplification devices, such as PA systems or intercoms. The recording of incoming messages is coded as 2005042-Photography and Recording.

**2005020**        **CUSTODY & DETENTION**

Operations encompassing the control of charged individuals in a support facility as a holding procedure until a trial, transfer to a correction institution or completion of short term sentence occurs.

**2005025**        **EMERGENCY RESCUE**

Any intervention in or removal from a situation deemed dangerous or potentially dangerous to an individual or group. Coded for purchase or operation of a police ambulance, first aid kit, administering first aid, evacuation of an area.

- 2005030 FINGERPRINTING**
- Procedures/processes involved in the lifting, classification, identification and recording of fingerprints.
- 2005032 GUN TRACING**
- The tracing of ownership of firearms, ammunition, cartridge cases and spent bullets involved in crimes.
- 2005035 INVESTIGATION**
- Elements of the process of inquiry, examination, and assembly of information and materials, in relation to criminal acts. It usually pertains to a specialized investigative function or unit.
- 2005037 LEGAL ADVISOR**
- The provision of an attorney's services to aid enforcement agencies or personnel in adhering to procedures in accordance with the criminal codes. Includes legal liaison with other agencies.
- 2005040 MISSING PERSONS IDENTIFICATION**
- Procedures used in the location and identification of persons declared absent or missing.
- 2005041 NAT'L LAW ENFORCEMENT TELEPRINTER SYSTEM (NLETS).**
- A nationwide communications system utilizing a printing telegraph which enables quick and efficient communications between agencies needing information on persons/property. This code is utilized in a keyword fashion.
- 2005042 PHOTOGRAPHY & RECORDING**
- Procedures/processes involving the use of cameras, film and recorders for enforcement purposes, such as recording of incoming police calls.
- 2005044 RECORDKEEPING**
- Establishment and/or maintenance of a system to retain pertinent data and statistics on the operation of all police functions. May include manual operations, semi-automatic data handling and micro-filming.

**2005045 STOLEN PROPERTY PROCEDURES**

Processes/procedures used to identify, trace, locate and recover stolen property. Engraving procedures for marking personal property is coded 2020049 - OPERATION IDENTIFICATION.

**2005050 TRAFFIC CONTROL**

The management of vehicular traffic flow and patterns through use of personnel or remote control systems, such as a traffic light control board. Also included are enforcement of traffic regulations and road surveillance to maximize pedestrian and driver safety.

**2010 POLICE CRIME LABORATORY**

**2010000 POLICE CRIME LABORATORY**

A laboratory capable of providing forensic science services for the processing of physical evidence.

**2010005 CHEMICAL & PHYSICAL ANALYSIS**

Laboratory work providing qualitative, quantitative and interpretive analysis of physical evidence, ballistics, narcotics, drugs, alcohol.

**2010010 DOCUMENT ANALYSIS**

The process of identifying through examination the physical/chemical characteristics of paper, ink, marks, indentations, and the mechanical individuality of typing machines and handwriting.

**2010015 DRUG DETECTION & IDENTIFICATION LABORATORY**

A laboratory for the identification of various drugs through analysis and the use of micro-analysis, tests, and other procedures.

**2010017 MOBILE CRIME LABORATORY**

A specialized police vehicle (usually a van) outfitted with technical and scientific equipment and facilities. This unit is responsible for the analysis and processing of physical evidence at the location of suspected criminal activity.

- 2010020 PHOTO/RECORDING LABORATORY**
- A laboratory for the reproduction, development and printing of film. It includes the capacity to analyze film, photographs and voice recordings.
- 2010025 PHYSIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**
- Analysis of the biological functions and vital processes of organs or the system of organs and their parts.
- 2010030 POLYGRAPH TESTING**
- The verbal examination of a person by someone trained in the use of a polygraph machine to determine the truth or falsity of a statement.
- 2015 POLICE PATROL**
- 2015000 POLICE PATROL - GENERAL**
- A roving unit with sworn officer(s) for the purposes of crime prevention and offender apprehension.
- 2015005 AUTOMOBILE**
- Patrol in marked or unmarked police vehicle. Coded when a vehicle security shield is being purchased.
- 2015010 BOAT**
- Patrol on rivers, lakes, reservoirs or coastal water areas.
- 2015015 CANINE (K-9)**
- Patrol operation using dogs handled by sworn officer(s).
- 2015020 FIXED WING AIRCRAFT**
- Aerial patrol using fixed wing aircraft.
- 2015025 FOOT**
- Walking patrol in residential, business or municipal openspace areas.
- 2015030 HELICOPTER**
- Aerial patrol of municipal or close-in areas using rotary wing aircraft.

- 2015035**           **HORSE**
- Horseback patrol of municipal openspace or parkland, such as state parks, nature trails, etc.
- 2015040**           **JUVENILE POLICING**
- Patrol of juvenile facilities and/or areas of juvenile congregation, such as schools, playgrounds, recreation centers.
- 2015045**           **METRO SQUAD**
- A patrol unit which operates across city boundaries in metropolitan areas in cooperation with local jurisdictions.
- 2015050**           **MOTORCYCLE/MOTOR SCOOTER**
- Patrol operations using motorcycles, motorbikes or motor scooters.
- 2015055**           **PLAIN CLOTHES**
- Patrol, usually in unmarked cars, or sworn officers on duty in street clothing rather than uniform.
- 2015060**           **PUBLIC HOUSING POLICING**
- Patrol operations in large metropolitan public housing projects.
- 2015065**           **SATURATION PATROL**
- Intensive patrol of a high crime area, often with combined foot, scooter and automobile units.
- 2015070**           **TACTICAL MOBILE UNITS**
- A compact, mobile, operational strike force in given locations at times when the situation indicates the need for a special concentration of enforcement pressure.
- 2015075**           **TEAM POLICING**
- A decentralized operation in which teams of officers have total responsibility for crime control within a given area.

- 2015080 VERTICAL POLICING**  
Patrol operations using aircraft and personnel trained in overhead observation techniques.
- 2015085 VSTOL**  
Patrol operation using vertical and short take-off and landing aircraft.
- 2020 POLICE SPECIAL OPERATIONS**
- 2020000 POLICE SPECIAL OPERATIONS (ALL)**
- 2020002 AIRPORT SECURITY**  
Operations designed to insure the safety of property, personnel and passengers in the airport terminal, grounds, runway, maintenance areas and on board aircraft. Emphasis is on the prevention and detection of skyjacking and related forms of terrorism/extortion.
- 2020005 BOMB SQUAD**  
An enforcement unit dealing with explosive devices. It involves checking bomb threats, location, and the defusing, disabling and removal of bombs, apprehension and arrest of persons involved in the construction, possession or use of bombs.
- 2020007 BURGLARY/LARCENY UNIT**  
An enforcement unit dealing with the control, prevention, and apprehension of burglary and larceny suspects.
- 2020008 CAMPUS SECURITY**  
A force providing law enforcement services whose jurisdiction is limited to campus grounds.
- 2020010 COMMUNITY RELATIONS UNIT**  
Police teams promoting cooperation and exchange of knowledge, experience, and talent, so that better attitudes and more workable relations exist between police and citizens in law enforcement and crime prevention.
- 2020015 CRIME PREVENTION UNIT**  
The presence of police patrols and site hardening to foil the commission of crime by eliminating the opportunity for criminal acts.

2020020

**CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT**

Police teams created to prevent incidents from escalating into serious confrontations or violence by mediating disputes, collecting and dissemination of accurate information and by finding rational solutions to emergency situations and by referral to appropriate agencies.

2020025

**INTELLIGENCE UNIT**

Units involved in the collection of information for evaluation of crime and criminals, such as determining the personnel structure and workings of organized crime and/or illegal narcotics operations. Often uses paid informants as undercover agents, and audio and physical surveillance.

2020030

**JUVENILE ENFORCEMENT**

A unit responsible for conducting juvenile investigations providing assistance to field officers in matters involving juvenile problems.

2020035

**LANDLORD/TENANT RELATIONS**

Teams created to informally mediate landlord/tenant problems so that disputes can be avoided or solved.

2020040

**METRO ENFORCEMENT GROUP**

A unit composed of officers from several cities/counties within a given metropolitan area which investigates major metropolitan crimes.

2020045

**NARCOTICS SQUAD**

A unit which concentrates on violations of narcotics laws including unauthorized use, possession and sale of narcotic substances.

2020049

**OPERATION IDENTIFICATION**

An operation whereby personal property is permanently marked by means of vibro-tools, marking pens, name engravers or etching tools to deter the theft of property so marked and to provide positive identification as an aid to the police in restoring goods to proper owners if stolen.

2020050

**ORGANIZED CRIME UNIT**

A unit, often operating at the state or regional level which investigates the operation of organized criminal activities, such as gambling, narcotics, prostitution, vice and illegal investment in legitimate business. This unit often contains law enforcement and prosecutor personnel. (7010140 - Statewide Investigatory & Prosecutorial Units; 7005010 - ORGANIZED CRIME INVESTIGATION).

2020055

**POLICE CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION**

Investigations by police officials of allegations against police and wrongdoings in police ranks.

2020060

**RIOT CONTROL UNIT**

An enforcement unit equipped and trained to deal with civil disorder and riots.

2020065

**SURVEILLANCE**

A close watch kept over persons, groups, or premises.

2020070

**SPECIAL WEAPONS AND TACTICS (SWAT)**

An independent unit organized, trained, and equipped to function during emergency situations for the suppression or prevention of unusual criminal activity which routine police operations are normally not equipped to handle. Civil disorders, riots, snipers, the taking of hostages, and blockades are situations in which a SWAT team could be activated. The team is on 24-hour call and does not participate in routine police activities or investigations. It is similar to metro squads and tactical mobile units being distinguished solely on the basis of its non-participation in routine patrol or police operations. This code is used on a keyword basis.

2025

**COURT OPERATIONS**

2025000

**COURT OPERATIONS (ALL)**

Category encompassing all courtroom procedures such as trials, arraignments, and all operations related to and supporting courtroom procedures such as scheduling of trials.

2025002

**COURT ADMINISTRATION**

The management of the nonjudicial business of the courts, such as case assignment, payroll administration, recordkeeping, fiscal and budget management.

2025005

**ARRAIGNMENT**

The initial appearance of a defendant in court after arrest. At this time the defendant is formally notified of the charge against him, and is required to enter a plea of guilty or not guilty.

2025010

**BAIL/BOND**

Elements of the processes of material or personal surety to assure the appearance of accused persons at trial.

2025015

**CALENDARING**

Scheduling of cases appearing before the court.

2025020

**CASE PROCESSING**

All operations which facilitate the movement of a case through the complete judicial process; this code should be used only when such an overall activity or intention is the focus of the project.

2025025

**COURT REPORTING**

Transcription of legal proceedings, code 2025075 when videotape is used.

2025027

**DEFENSE**

Representation of an accused by counsel (public or private) and functions ancillary to that role.

2025028

**INVESTIGATION**

The examination, study and inquiry into evidence outside of the police function for use by officers of the court (judge, prosecutor, defender. This code is also used when presentence background and character checks are conducted.

2025030

**JURY & WITNESS MANAGEMENT**

Handling and treatment of jurors and witnesses, including jury selection, compensation, sequestering, witness compensation, scheduling, and instruction.

2025031

**JUVENILE INTAKE**

The screening usually by a probation officer or a specially designated officer of the court, to determine whether the services of the court are required.

2025035

**MULTI-COURT OPERATIONS**

Processes/procedures applicable to several different courts in the same jurisdiction, such as juvenile, civil, appellate.

2025033

**LEGAL RESEARCH**

Research in support of court operations, excluding background checks and similar operations defined by code 2025028 - INVESTIGATION.

2025040

**OMNIBUS HEARING**

A single pretrial hearing at which all pretrial issues must be raised. This hearing avoids the possibility of a series of pretrial motions being introduced, each requiring a hearing and a consequent delay in the trial.

2025045

**PLEA BARGAINING**

The process of negotiation between prosecutor and defendant by which the defendant agrees to plead guilty to a lesser or different charge, thus avoiding a trial, allowing a more lenient sentence.

2025050

**POSTCONVICTION PROCEDURES**

That phase of the trial of a criminal case which occurs after the conviction of the defendant and includes sentencing and appellate review.

2025055

**PRETRIAL PROCEDURES**

Includes exploratory meetings between opposing counsel, courts (or omnibus) hearings, and preparation for trial, and pretrial conferences, if necessary.

2025057

PRETRIAL SCREENING

The evaluation and review of cases to determine whether particular cases merit prosecution. Such screening may result in a discretionary decision to stop all formal proceedings against a person who has become involved or diverted to other paths in the criminal justice system.

2025060

PRELIMINARY HEARING

Hearing prior to arraignment, held before a magistrate or judge to determine whether sufficient evidence exists to establish probable cause that a person accused of or charged with a crime committed the crime, and should be bound over to the court for trial.

2025063

PROSECUTION

Representation of the state as plaintiff in a criminal trial, and functions ancillary to that role. The process of bringing a person charged with a crime before a competent tribunal to adjudicate his guilt or innocence.

2025065

PROBATION

An alternative to prison, prescribed by the court, for persons convicted of offenses, during which the individual lives in the community and regulates his own life under conditions imposed by the court, and is subject to supervision by a probation officer.

2025066

SENTENCING

The act of formal pronouncement by the court or judge of the punishment to be inflicted upon the defendant after his conviction in a criminal prosecution. Also, the formal declaration to the accused of the legal consequences of guilt which he has confessed or of which he has been convicted.

2025070

TRIAL PREPARATION

A procedure/operation involving all steps leading to the presentation of a case by counsel. This is a broad term and should only be used when more specific terms are not included in the grant such as screening, prosecution, investigation, pretrial proceedings.

2025075      VIDEOTAPE USE IN COURT

The use of videotape for presentation of evidence in court or as an aid in the preparation of transcripts. This code will also be used for taping of a trial conducted in the absence of the jury for later presentation.

2030      CORRECTIONS OPERATIONS

2030000      CORRECTIONS OPERATIONS

Encompasses the processes/procedures involved in the custody, supervision or rehabilitation of adjudicated persons. This can include prisons, jails and community based centers.

2030005      DETOXIFICATION

Operations involved in the withdrawal of addicted persons from the use and effects of drugs or alcohol.

2030010      DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES

Tests and procedures used to analyze, investigate and identify the cause or nature of a psychological/medical condition, disease, situation or problem.

2030015      DRUG TREATMENT

The care of drug addicted persons during their withdrawal from the use of drugs. Factors pertaining to medical actions and related programs, to remedy drug addiction.

2030020      FOOD SERVICES - PRISON

Operations to provide meals for inmates of a correctional facility.

2030022      INMATE CLASSIFICATION

The division of inmates into categories based on a set of predetermined criteria. This procedure often results in differential handling of various types of offenders, and in the separation of some types of offenders from others. One example is the segregation of juvenile and adult offenders; another is the separation of murderers from those convicted of lesser crimes.

2030025

**INMATE COUNSELING**

The use of professional or paraprofessional guidance to inmates in fields other than legal counseling.

2030030

**INMATE LEGAL SERVICES**

The use of an attorney or paraprofessional to provide legal service, reference materials or legal education to inmates.

2030032

**INMATE LIBRARY SERVICES**

A service which provides inmates in a correctional institution access to books, magazines, journals.

2030035

**JOB PLACEMENT**

The provision of an employment service for inmates of a correctional institution who are about to be released.

2030040

**MEDICAL/DENTAL SERVICES**

The provision of the services of a doctor, dentist, nurse or paraprofessional to care for health needs.

2030045

**MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES**

The provision of psychological testing, diagnosis and treatment for inmates of a correctional institution.

2030050

**PAROLE**

A system of releasing an offender from an institution prior to completion of the maximum sentence, subject to conditions specified by the paroling authority.

2030055

**PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT**

The provision of the services of a psychiatrist.

2030060

**RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

The provision of equipment, instructors or specialists in sports, arts and crafts or entertainment for relaxation and diversion.

2030065

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

The provision of qualified personnel to give guidance and conduct religious services.

**2030070 SOCIAL SERVICES**

**The various professional services, activities or methods concerned with investigation, treatment, social welfare, and material aid to inmates or their families.**

**2030075 SUPERVISION OF INMATES**

**Procedures for the management or overseeing of the activities/movements of inmates, excluding TV surveillance.**

**2030077 TV SURVEILLANCE OF PRISONERS**

**The use of closed-circuit TV to monitor the activities and movements of prisoners.**

**2030080 VISITOR SERVICE - PRISON**

**Provision of time, space, accommodations or transportation for visitors to correctional institutions.**

**2030085 VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

**The provision of materials, equipment, space and instructors for teaching a specific skill or trade.**

**2030090 WORK PROGRAM**

**Employment of inmates within a prison for or by private enterprise; does not include training.**

- 45**                    **FACILITIES**
- 4505**                   **FACILITIES - GENERAL**
- 4505000**              **FACILITIES - GENERAL**
- 4505005**              **AIR LANDING ZONE**
- A strip of land, water area or prepared site used by fixedwing aircraft and helicopters to take off and land.**
- 4505010**              **AUDITORIUM**
- A room, hall or building used for public gatherings.**
- 4505015**              **CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER**
- A building or complex housing enforcement, detention and court operations.**
- 4505020**              **EDUCATION CENTER**
- A building or complex specifically for academic, vocational or recreational instruction. This includes schools, adult education centers or community centers.**
- 4505025**              **EQUIPMENT ROOM**
- A room designed for utility and ready access to equipment, such as weapons or gymnastic equipment.**
- 4505030**              **INFIRMARY/MEDICAL**
- A room or building used for diagnosis and treatment of illness or infirmity.**
- 4505035**              **LABORATORY**
- A room or building equipped for experimental study in a science or for testing and analysis such as a forensic science laboratory.**
- 4505037**              **LIBRARY**
- A place in which books, magazines and reference materials are maintained.**
- 4505040**              **MARINA**
- A dock or basin providing moorings for boats and often offering supply, repair and other support operations.**

**4505045 NEIGHBORHOOD LEGAL CENTER**

A room or building used by personnel capable of supplying information on criminal or civil law to residents of a particular geographic area such as legal aid societies and storefront legal counsel.

**4505050 OFFICE**

A place where business is transacted or a service is supplied and records are maintained.

**4505055 PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING**

A building, area or complex, housing local government functions such as enforcement, fire and health.

**4505058 RECORDS CENTER**

A place, used to house the storage and processing facilities for an agency's administrative and operational records.

**4505060 RECREATION CENTER**

A building, area or complex designed to provide a means of relaxation or amusement usually including areas for games, athletic or sports activities.

**4505065 RESEARCH CENTER**

A facility designed for studious inquiry or experimentation, aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts or the practical application of such new or revised theories or laws. Usually includes a laboratory and/or library.

**4505070 RUMOR CONTROL CENTER**

A place where valid/official information can be obtained directly or by referral. It usually is established in situations involving civil unrest or natural disasters.

**4505075 STORAGE**

A place to accumulate or stock a reserve from which supplies may be drawn as needed, or a facility housing equipment or materials.

**4510000 TRAINING ACADEMY**

A facility provided with all necessary equipment and instructors for the professional, ongoing training of individuals in specific areas of instruction.

**4505085 TRAINING**

Any building or defined area where general purpose equipment necessary for instruction is available such as desks, chalk boards, athletic fields and equipment.

**4510 COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION FACILITIES**

**4510000 COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION FACILITIES (ALL)**

**4510005 ALCOHOLIC REHABILITATION CENTER**

A facility used for the housing, recreation, medical care and therapy of alcoholics to allow them to dry out and establish behavior patterns for their continued abstinence after release, while allowing them to remain in close contact with the community.

**4510010 COUNSELING CENTER**

A place where either professional or paraprofessional guidance is given in a variety of fields such as psychology, law, finance.

**4510015 DETOXIFICATION CENTER**

A community-based facility used for housing, medical care and therapy to eliminate physical dependence on alcohol or drugs; also used to process cases of drug overdose.

**4510020 DRUG INFORMATION CENTER**

A place where data and facts on the effects, identification, treatment and legal consequences of the use, possession or distribution of narcotic substances are disseminated.

**4510025 DRUG TREATMENT CENTER**

A community-based facility providing therapy during the withdrawal of addicted persons from the use of drugs. It allows the continuation of ties with the community. It may be operated on an inpatient or outpatient basis and may include detoxification services.

4510030 FOSTER HOME

A home or family setting which accepts temporary guardianship of one or more children. These homes are operated under a range of administrative arrangements, such as public, private, state, local, court and corrections.

4510035 HALFWAY HOUSE

A group residence in which individuals are provided with a stable supportive environment to aid in adjustment to and reentry into the community.

4510040 JUVENILE HOME

A group home for juveniles with either a rehabilitation goal or for temporary care prior to return to family or a foster home.

4510045 MENTAL HEALTH CENTER

A place where psychological testing, diagnosis, treatment or therapy and referral are conducted at either group or individual levels.

4510047 PRERELEASE CENTER

A detention facility in the community where inmates can be transferred for the final months of a sentence as preparation for release.

4510050 RESIDENT TREATMENT CENTER

A residential facility where diagnosis and counseling or treatment are conducted.

4510055 RUNAWAY HOME

A temporary residence where juveniles (status offenders) absent from their homes or parents may reside.

4510057 SERVICE BUREAU

A facility which provides access to community services either by coordination of services, direct provision of services or by referral.

4510060 YOUTH SERVICE CENTER

A facility providing access to community services for youth. It serves as coordinating center for these services, provides referral services and some services directly.

4515            CORRECTION FACILITIES

4515000        CORRECTION FACILITIES (ALL)

A building or complex for the residence or confinement of adjudicated persons for rehabilitative purposes (other than community-based).

4515005        ADULT CORRECTIONS CENTER

A place utilized for confinement and rehabilitation of adult offenders.

4515010        DETOXIFICATION CENTER

A detention facility providing inpatient treatment of an adjudged offender to eliminate physical dependence on alcohol or drugs.

4515015        FORESTRY CAMP

A correctional complex designed as a work center in forestry operations for the confinement and rehabilitation of prisoners.

4515020        GROUP HOME

A publicly operated home for a small group with a family living setting. It attempts to prepare the individual for social independence.

4515025        JUVENILE CORRECTIONS CENTER

A place utilized for confinement and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

4515030        JUVENILE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

A place utilized for psychological and/or medical investigation. Analysis and identification of the condition, disease, situation or problem of convicted or confined juveniles will be performed.

4515035        PENITENTIARY

A correctional institution for incarceration of offenders convicted of a serious crime.

4515040        PRISON FARM

A correctional complex designed as a work center in agricultural operations for the confinement and rehabilitation of prisoners requiring minimum security.

- 4515045 PRISON - MAXIMUM SECURITY  
A facility for confinement of offenders who require constant supervision and surveillance.
- 4515050 PRISON - MEDIUM SECURITY  
A facility for confinement of offenders who require average supervision and surveillance.
- 4515055 PRISON - MINIMUM SECURITY  
A facility providing confinement characterized by minimum supervision and surveillance, usually housing offenders with a record of good behavior.
- 4515060 TRAINING SCHOOL  
A place or complex utilized for teaching a skill or trade to confined persons.
- 4515065 WORK CAMP  
A compound utilized for housing prisoners who may be employed in a labor pool for public projects such as roads, ditches, clean up.
- 4520 COURT FACILITY
- 4520000 COURT FACILITY  
A place utilized for the conduct of judicial proceedings including a courtroom and offices for judge, prosecutor, public defender.
- 4525 DETENTION FACILITY
- 4525000 DETENTION FACILITY  
A place used for holding an adult or juvenile for court or other action.
- 4525005 BULL PEN  
A place used for short term detention in which prisoners are not separated.
- 4525010 JAIL/LOCKUP  
A place used for short term detention providing separate cells and segregation of prisoners.
- 4525015 JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER  
A residential facility for the temporary holding or detention of juveniles.

**4530**            **POLICE FACILITY**

**4530000**        **POLICE FACILITY (ALL)**

A place used by a police organization for the accomplishment of normal enforcement functions.

**4530005**        **COMMAND & CONTROL CENTER**

A communications center providing coordination of activities of multiple agencies or cooperating police forces during operations in police emergencies or in times of natural disaster.

**4530007**        **COMMUNICATION CENTER**

A place to receive police messages, dispatch investigators and monitor patrol activity.

**4530010**        **CRIME LABORATORY**

A place equipped and utilized for the testing and analysis of evidence. Responsible for analyzing and identifying physical evidence submitted and the evaluation of results suitable for presentation in a court of law.

**4530015**        **FIELD STATION-POLICE**

A place utilized for enforcement purposes but removed from police headquarters.

**4530020**        **FIRE/POLICE CENTER**

A complex housing both enforcement and fire fighting operations.

**4530025**        **FIREARMS TRAINING CENTER**

A facility for instruction in the use of various firearms and the practice of such skills.

**4530030**        **POLICE PHOTOGRAPHIC LABORATORY**

A facility with darkroom and equipment for developing and printing film for enforcement activities.

**4530035**        **POLICE STATION**

A place housing all enforcement functions such as communications, detention, equipment and recordskeeping.

**50            FACILITY ACTIVITY**

**5000            FACILITY ACTIVITY (ALL)**

**5000005        CONSTRUCTION**

The assembly of materials and the installation of equipment which is a permanent part of a building, following architectural specifications.

**5000010        DEMOLITION**

The destruction/removal of a facility.

**5000015        DESIGN/SPECIFICATIONS**

The creation of a plan for renovation, construction or equipping of a facility.

**5000020        EQUIPPING**

The purchase and installation of equipment for a facility. This code is used when large scale equipping of a facility is undertaken without which the tenant would not be able to perform the intended function.

**5000025        FEASIBILITY STUDY**

An examination or comparison of existing and proposed changes to determine whether they are necessary or capable of being carried out successfully within either a given time period or budget.

**5000030        FURNISHING**

The purchase and installation of articles whose intention is the comfort of personnel utilizing a facility. This includes beds, carpeting, sofas. It does not include operating equipment such as typewriters, lab equipment.

**5000035        LEASE/RENT**

A contract by which one conveys property for a specified period and amount.

**5000040        PURCHASE**

The acquisition of property by paying money or its equivalent.

Research Discipline terms have not been defined as they are considered to be self-explanatory.

DISCIPLINES OF RESEARCH

Research Discipline

Architectural Research - correction facility design, defensible space design.

Biology & Medicine - brain damage, effects of, chromosome analysis, drug analysis, drug substitutes, enzyme analysis.

Chemistry & Physics

Criminology - crime classification, crime control, urban crime control, crime indices, crime rates, criminal mind, economics of crime, environmental effects, incident analysis, measurement of crime, scene of crime.

Forensic Science - blood, documents, drugs, explosives/ gunpowder, fiber, fingerprints, firearms, hair, paint, photographic, tracks, videotape records, voiceprint.

Human Factors

Mathematics & Operations Research - allocation of manpower, allocation of resources, measures of effectiveness, police tactics.

Penology - capital punishment, commitment standards, corrections, role of industry in, offender classification, offender treatment, punishment, release standards.

A-13

SOURCE: PROFILE--The LEAA Grant Program File System

Psychology - collective violence, motivational analysis,  
operant conditioning, violent behavior.

Public Relations - mass media techniques.

Sociology - acculturation of urban police attitudes,  
minority attitudes, police attitudes, public social  
conflict, socialization of police recruits, social &  
cultural factors.

Traffic - accidents, control, engineering.

Urban Affairs - urban behavior, urban environment.

APPENDIX IV

LEAA FUNDING OF COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION FACILITIES  
FISCAL YEARS 1969-1977  
(in millions)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Alcoholic Rehabilitation Center	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	\$ .175	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	\$ .175
Counseling Center	No Funds	No Funds	\$ .173	\$ .126	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.299
Detoxification Center	No Funds	No Funds	.033	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.025	No Funds	.058
Drug Information Center	No Funds	No Funds	.083	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.083
Drug Treatment Center	No Funds	\$ .090	.333	No Funds	No Funds	.116	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.539
Foster Home	No Funds	.019	.030	.112	.044	.124	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.329
Halfway House	No Funds	.120	.140	.099	No Funds	.159	No Funds	No Funds	1.600	2.118
Juvenile Homes	No Funds	.365	.604	1.602	.058	.229	.119	.081	No Funds	3.058
Mental Health Center	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.349	No Funds	.187	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.536
Pre-Release Center	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.156	No Funds	.100	No Funds	No Funds	1.600	1.856
Resident Treatment Center	No Funds	.040	No Funds	.401	.097	4.418	No Funds	5.600	1.600	12.156
Runaway Home	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds
Service Bureau	No Funds	No Funds	.172	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.172
Youth Service Center	No Funds	No Funds	.006	.451	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.047	No Funds	.504
<b>TOTAL - COMMUNITY-BASED REHABILITATION FACILITIES</b>	<b>No Funds</b>	<b>\$ .634</b>	<b>\$ 1.574</b>	<b>\$ 3.296</b>	<b>\$ .374</b>	<b>\$ 5.333</b>	<b>\$ .119</b>	<b>\$ 5.753</b>	<b>\$ 4.800</b>	<b>\$ 21.893</b>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories.

LEAA FUNDING OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
FISCAL YEARS 1969-1977

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Adult Corrections Center	No Funds	\$ .019	\$ 2.438	\$ 3.446	\$ 6.375	\$ 1.908	\$ .993	\$ 3.121	\$ 1.922	\$ 20.222
Detoxification Center	No Funds	No Funds	.065	.006	.008	.500	.414	.081	No Funds	1.074
Forestry Camp	No Funds	.074	.067	.109	No Funds	No Funds	.031	No Funds	.038	.319
Group Home	No Funds	.349	.396	.063	.003	.067	No Funds	.037	.047	.962
Juvenile Corrections Center	No Funds	.570	1.239	2.727	.159	.332	.868	.150	2.006	8.051
Juvenile Diagnostic Center	No Funds	.050	No Funds	.815	No Funds	.500	No Funds	.145	No Funds	1.510
Penitentiary	No Funds	.013	.218	.524	.326	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	1.081
Prison Farm	No Funds	No Funds	.048	.002	.027	.005	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.082
Prison-Maximum Security	No Funds	.061	.526	No Funds	.077	No Funds	1.200	5.600	No Funds	7.464
Prison-Medium Security	No Funds	.034	.930	1.035	.777	No Funds	No Funds	4.052	No Funds	6.828
Prison-Minimum Security	No Funds	.300	.937	No Funds	1.082	.224	.191	1.469	No Funds	4.203
Training School	\$ .048	.165	.166	.111	1.179	.183	.086	.449	No Funds	2.387
Work Camp	No Funds	No Funds	.175	.073	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.200	.448
Other Correctional Institutions	.013	.086	.195	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	No Funds	.294
<b>TOTAL - Correctional Institutions</b>	<b>\$ .061</b>	<b>\$ 1.721</b>	<b>\$ 7.400</b>	<b>\$ 8.911</b>	<b>\$ 10.013</b>	<b>\$ 3.719</b>	<b>\$ 3.783</b>	<b>\$ 15.104</b>	<b>\$ 4.213</b>	<b>\$ 54.925</b>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories.

LEAA FUNDING OF FACILITIES - COURT  
FISCAL YEARS 1969-1977  
(in millions)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total-Court Facilities	No Funds	\$ 725	\$4,428	\$2,193	\$2,968	\$ 496	\$ 166	\$ 310	No Funds	\$11,286

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories.

LEAA FUNDING OF FACILITIES - DETENTION  
FISCAL YEARS 1969 - 1977  
(in millions)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bull Pen	No Funds	\$ .050	No Funds	\$ .552	No Funds	\$ .602				
Jail/Lock-up	\$ .138	.982	\$3.819	7.997	\$6.058	\$3.279	\$2.513	\$1.404	\$ .427	26.617
Juvenile Detention Center	.007	.411	2.093	2.325	1.338	.379	1.072	.425	.035	8.085
Other Detention Facilities	.007	.053	No Funds	.060						
Total-Detention Facilities	\$ .152	\$1.496	\$5.912	\$10.874	\$7.396	\$3.658	\$3.585	\$1.829	\$ .462	\$35.364

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories.

LEAA FUNDING OF FACILITIES--POLICE  
FISCAL YEARS 1969 - 1977  
(in millions)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total-Police Facilities	<u>\$ 290</u>	<u>\$ 4.864</u>	<u>\$ 6.186</u>	<u>\$ 6.004</u>	<u>\$ 4.475</u>	<u>\$ 1.387</u>	<u>\$ 1.795</u>	<u>\$ 1.197</u>	<u>\$ .088</u>	<u>\$ 26.286</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories.

LEAA FUNDING OF FACILITIES--GENERAL  
FISCAL YEARS 1969 - 1977  
(in millions)

<u>CATEGORY</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Facilities - General	<u>\$ 123</u>	<u>\$ 5,441</u>	<u>\$ 5,583</u>	<u>\$ 10,672</u>	<u>\$ 9,865</u>	<u>\$ 10,819</u>	<u>\$ 6,124</u>	<u>\$ 4,952</u>	<u>\$ 829</u>	<u>\$ 54,408</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories.



LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Bismarck, North Dakota  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$1,502,633	46	\$ 183,459	3
Police - Lab	34,710	6	0	0
Police - Patrol	29,331	6	0	0
Police - Special Op.	476,899	21	178,459	2
Court Operations	625,198	39	0	0
Corrections Operations	780,568	39	318,304	1
Facilities	551,056	22	0	0
Construction - Correctional Institutions	<u>37,583</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$4,037,978</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>\$ 680,222</u>	<u>6</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$3,682,545 and \$501,763, respectively. Projects totaled 165 for block and 4 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN

Casper, Wyoming  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$ 123,679	38	\$ 0	0
Police - Lab	28,072	9	0	0
Police - Patrol	15,145	4	0	0
Police - Special Op.	22,157	11	0	0
Court Operations	40,786	18	0	0
Corrections Operations	65,628	9	0	0
Facilities	130,003	20	0	0
Construction - Correctional Institutions	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 425,470</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$392,896 and 0, respectively. Projects totaled 99 for block and 0 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Charleston, West Virginia  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$2,242,713	66	\$ 553,122	5
Police - Lab	638,291	17	120,000	1
Police - Patrol	1,063,582	11	176,620	1
Police - Special Op.	815,568	27	1,024,007	6
Court Operations	1,307,493	30	263,463	4
Corrections Operations	2,340,113	50	140,231	2
Facilities	1,158,550	39	545,439	4
Construction - Correctional Institutions	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$9,566,310</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>\$2,822,882</u>	<u>23</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$8,351,188 and \$1,895,309, respectively. Projects totaled 194 for block and 14 for non-block awards.

**LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Columbus, Georgia  
FY 1969-77**

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$ 282,909	12	\$ 0	0
Police - Lab	17,812	1	0	0
Police - Patrol	3,361	1	183,679	3
Police - Special Op.	604,341	22	256,296	2
Court Operations	333,816	17	0	0
Corrections Operations	0	0	0	0
Facilities	89,758	5	0	0
Construction - Correctional Institutions	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$1,331,997</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>\$ 439,975</u>	<u>5</u>

**NOTE:** The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$1,088,944 and \$381,296, respectively. Projects totaled 50 for block and 4 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Des Moines, Iowa  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$4,579,229	88	\$ 465,193	5
Police - Lab	594,748	11	22,700	1
Police - Patrol	578,959	26	159,679	1
Police - Special Op.	1,968,511	44	1,129,606	9
Court Operations	5,544,646	86	815,270	8
Corrections Operations	3,063,672	38	359,102	3
Facilities	1,506,126	27	3,655,188	7
Construction - Correctional Institutions	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>1</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$17,835,891</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>\$9,606,738</u>	<u>35</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$15,441,929 and \$5,018,457, respectively. Projects totaled 270 for block and 21 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Detroit, Michigan  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$5,688,744	28	\$3,391,608	7
Police - Lab	1,183,510	5	0	0
Police - Patrol	2,485,130	9	341,151	3
Police - Special Op.	4,329,740	26	1,243,463	5
Court Operations	4,183,306	36	3,188,058	11
Corrections Operations	6,047,936	30	599,162	4
Facilities	2,390,797	12	385,295	3
Construction - Correctional Institutions	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$26,309,163</u>	<u>146</u>	<u>\$9,148,737</u>	<u>33</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$21,388,756 and \$6,861,229, respectively. Projects totaled 122 for block and 22 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Fort Worth, Texas  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$ 755,749	16	\$ 314,762	2
Police - Lab	95,594	4	42,460	1
Police - Patrol	372,136	6	299,762	1
Police - Special Op.	1,257,344	17	530,862	3
Court Operations	1,371,614	13	0	0
Corrections Operations	167,759	4	0	0
Facilities	232,990	2	42,460	1
Construction - Correctional Institutions	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$4,253,156</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>\$1,230,306</u>	<u>8</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$1,795,642 and \$888,084, respectively. Projects totaled 52 for block and 6 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Hartford, Connecticut  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$3,304,671	62	\$ 629,325	7
Police - Lab	131,390	8	103,343	1
Police - Patrol	48,547	3	651,746	3
Police - Special Op.	1,735,956	46	742,906	5
Court Operations	4,058,691	68	677,918	11
Corrections Operations	3,814,785	65	3,704,161	17
Facilities	1,761,215	32	545,854	3
Construction - Correctional Institutions	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	<u>\$14,855,255</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>\$7,055,253</u>	<u>47</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$13,278,315 and \$5,511,480, respectively. Projects totaled 251 for block and 36 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
MIAMI, FLORIDA  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$2,295,565	21	\$2,743,642	14
Police - Lab	525,168	5	0	0
Police - Patrol	221,877	3	1,375,379	2
Police - Special Op.	1,477,690	14	3,000,311	15
Court Operations	1,079,427	12	1,079,188	5
Corrections Operations	702,117	16	1,721,152	7
Facilities	1,447,176	16	1,544,927	9
Construction - Correctional Institutions	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$7,749,020</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>\$11,464,599</u>	<u>52</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$6,527,374 and \$6,197,683, respectively. Projects totaled 73 for block and 16 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Twin Falls, Idaho  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$ 20,467	9	\$ 0	0
Police - Lab	8,713	3	0	0
Police - Patrol	3,461	1	0	0
Police - Special Op.	8,025	3	0	0
Court Operations	23,582	6	0	0
Corrections Operations	28,500	3	0	0
Facilities	37,753	4	0	0
Construction - Correctional Institutions	<u>2,753</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL.	\$ <u>133,254</u>	<u>30</u>	\$ <u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$92,561 and 0 respectively. Projects totaled 23 for block and 0 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Ada County, Idaho  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$1,062,371	47	\$ 150,000	2
Police - Lab	504,053	19	0	0
Police - Patrol	61,388	9	0	0
Police - Special Op.	544,367	25	184,805	4
Court Operations	1,640,232	46	517,770	9
Corrections Operations	885,741	37	796,259	7
Facilities	588,340	16	714,718	7
Construction - Correctional Institutions	<u>84,500</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$5,370,992</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>\$2,863,552</u>	<u>31</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$3,837,010 and \$1,502,209, respectively. Projects totaled 155 for block and 18 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$2,884,160	68	\$ 523,572	8
Police - Lab	299,288	7	359,332	3
Police - Patrol	1,452,979	19	0	0
Police - Special Op.	1,322,975	23	265,685	6
Court Operations	5,563,020	52	74,201	2
Corrections Operations	947,211	11	199,432	3
Facilities	3,662,725	20	316,075	2
Construction - Correctional Institutions	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<u>\$16,132,358</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>\$1,738,297</u>	<u>24</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$13,730,424 and \$1,031,352, respectively. Projects totaled 172 for block and 14 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Franklin County, Ohio  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$ 3,589,943	86	\$ 146,470	1
Police - Lab	1,630,313	38	24,505	1
Police - Patrol	739,985	5	6,279	1
Police - Special Op.	3,073,142	52	514,684	6
Court Operations	6,349,509	55	1,558,056	11
Corrections Operations	5,595,165	75	476,130	5
Facilities	5,595,925	45	913,769	6
Construction - Correctional Institutions	<u>164,927</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$26,738,909</u>	<u>358</u>	<u>\$3,639,893</u>	<u>31</u>

**NOTE:** The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$22,244,216 and \$2,845,794, respectively. Projects totaled 317 for block and 23 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Kent County, Michigan  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$1,701,009	16	\$ 161,229	2
Police - Lab	138,839	3	0	0
Police - Patrol	8,230	1	146,229	1
Police - Special Op.	427,357	8	69,847	1
Court Operations	484,846	8	24,142	1
Corrections Operations	767,608	11	178,303	2
Facilities	1,741,560	9	28,830	1
Construction - Correctional Institutions	<u>3,647</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$5,273,096</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>\$ 608,580</u>	<u>8</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$4,450,530 and \$433,521, respectively. Projects totaled 44 for block and 6 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Laramie County, Wyoming  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$1,020,823	76	\$ 60,575	2
Police - Lab	240,478	13	0	0
Police - Patrol	0	0	0	0
Police - Special Op.	90,665	8	0	0
Court Operations	688,902	43	139,000	2
Corrections Operations	116,386	21	76,892	2
Facilities	380,054	30	554,028	4
Construction - Correctional Institutions	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$2,537,313</u>	<u>191</u>	<u>\$ 830,495</u>	<u>10</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$2,127,549 and \$753,603, respectively. Projects totaled 171 for block and 8 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
New Haven County, Connecticut  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$1,299,811	72	\$ 264,324	4
Police - Lab	157,992	10	0	0
Police - Patrol	383,912	11	0	0
Police - Special Op.	1,181,247	59	546,318	4
Court Operations	353,162	14	272,268	3
Corrections Operations	89,271	4	0	0
Facilities	426,683	24	303,746	3
Construction - Correctional Institutions	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$3,892,078</u>	<u>194</u>	<u>\$1,386,656</u>	<u>14</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$3,329,322 and \$1,085,441, respectively. Projects totaled 168 for block and 11 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Pima County, Arizona  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$ 715,807	30	\$1,089,588	3
Police - Lab	70,721	7	219,236	1
Police - Patrol	140,962	5	176,057	2
Police - Special Op.	221,843	17	1,473,485	8
Court Operations	777,388	37	1,350,388	8
Corrections Operations	113,781	8	414,543	2
Facilities	301,558	10	202,082	2
Construction - Correctional Institutions	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$2,342,060</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>\$4,925,379</u>	<u>26</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$2,239,790 and \$2,813,840, respectively. Projects totaled 109 for block and 19 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Polk County, Oregon  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$ 691,549	13	\$ 110,258	1
Police - Lab	1,016,992	7	0	0
Police - Patrol	0	0	0	0
Police - Special Op.	1,042,462	16	0	0
Court Operations	806,867	14	1,785,037	2
Corrections Operations	810,087	13	3,285,050	3
Facilities	1,591,753	17	5,108,738	9
Construction - Correctional Institutions	<u>7,753</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$5,967,463</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>\$10,289,083</u>	<u>15</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$4,385,176 and \$5,218,996, respectively. Projects totaled 59 for block and 10 for non-block awards.

LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN  
Pulaski County, Arkansas  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$ 1,597,445	72	\$ 2,569,819	8
Police - Lab	593,514	16	939,492	3
Police - Patrol	184,143	6	288,346	1
Police - Special Op.	1,663,882	61	3,399,808	9
Court Operations	956,515	50	160,861	2
Corrections Operations	1,139,153	22	276,813	3
Facilities	2,240,406	43	3,307,660	13
Construction - Correctional Institutions	<u>796,951</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>710,347</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$9,172,009</u>	<u>276</u>	<u>\$11,653,146</u>	<u>41</u>

**NOTE:** The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$7,402,553 and \$4,919,579, respectively. Projects totaled 244 for block and 20 for non-block awards.

**LEAA-FUNDED PROGRAMS IN**  
Richland County, South Carolina  
FY 1969-77

	<u>BLOCK AWARDS</u>		<u>NON-BLOCK AWARDS</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of Projects</u>
Police - General	\$3,709,279	104	\$ 435,557	3
Police - Lab	248,508	9	225,000	1
Police - Patrol	221,695	17	0	0
Police - Special Op.	585,759	26	496,718	6
Court Operations	991,774	66	941,450	9
Corrections Operations	2,087,621	61	2,280,856	18
Facilities	965,173	40	2,453,942	11
Construction - Correctional Institutions	250,229	6	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>\$9,060,038</u>	<u>329</u>	<u>\$6,833,523</u>	<u>48</u>

NOTE: The amounts shown above are overstated because of double counting across program categories. The extent of this double counting can be shown only for the totals. Available LEAA information indicates that block and non-block awards for the periods covered were \$8,196,922 and \$5,043,438, respectively. Projects totaled 299 for block and 33 for non-block awards.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY  
PREVENTION ACT APPROPRIATION HISTORY  
BY BUDGET ACTIVITY  
(000s omitted)

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1975</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1976</u>	<u>Transition</u> <u>Quarter</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u> <u>1977</u>	<u>Total Fiscal</u> <u>Years 1975</u> <u>Through 1977</u>
Formula Grants	\$10,600	\$23,300	\$ 5,750	\$47,625	\$ 87,275
Special Emphasis	10,750	11,500	2,950	18,875	44,075
Juvenile Justice Institute	3,150	4,000	1,000	7,500	15,650
Concentration of Federal Effort	- 0 -	500	- 0 -	1,000	1,500
Management and Operations	<u>500</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>1,500</u>
Total	<u>\$25,000</u>	<u>\$40,000</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$75,000</u>	<u>\$150,000</u>