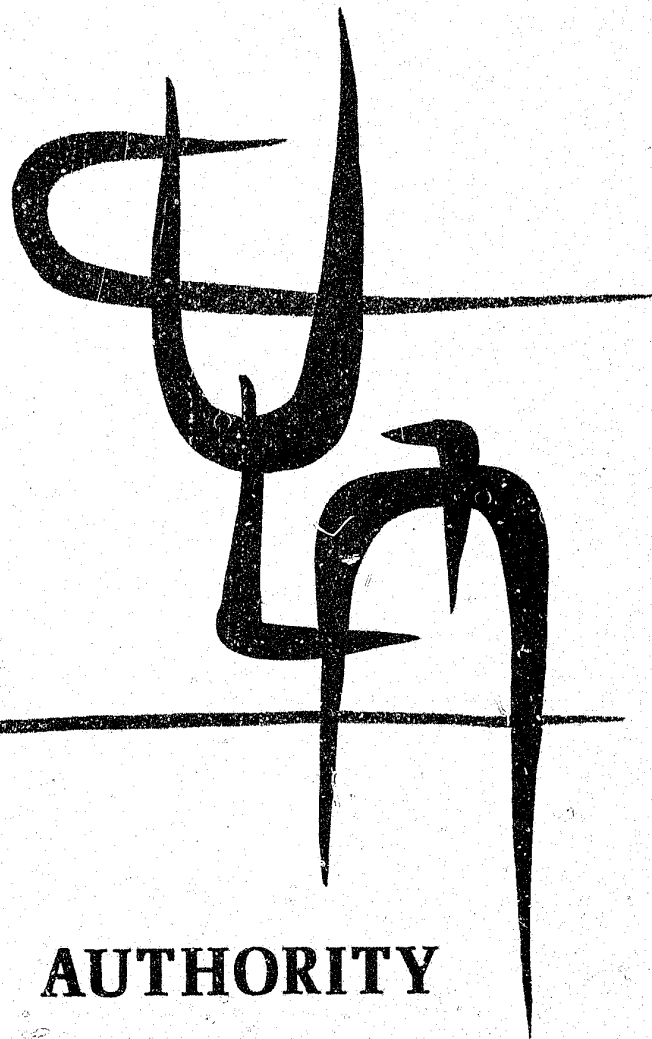


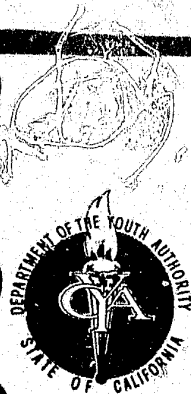
LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSULTATION PROJECT

Programs and Models

September 1972



25040



CALIFORNIA
YOUTH AUTHORITY

State of California

RONALD REAGAN
Governor

Health and Welfare Agency

EARL W. BRIAN, M.D.
Secretary



INTRODUCTION

The Youth Authority has always recognized and appreciated the important and strategic role that law enforcement agencies play in working with California's young people. In view of this role and because of the many new demands being placed on law enforcement, I have been anxious to increase consultation and training services to California's law enforcement agencies. The Youth Authority's Law Enforcement Consultation Project has made significant progress toward meeting these objectives.

For over one year, five law enforcement officers from the Cities of Glendora, Milpitas, Oakland, San Diego, and San Jose have been working in the project on a contractual arrangement between the Youth Authority and their respective departments. I sincerely appreciate the work of the consultants. The cooperation extended to the project by numerous law enforcement agencies throughout California is also recognized and appreciated.

This report is a progress report on several project activities during the first year. Several special programs now in operation and several proposed model programs are included in this report. I hope this information is helpful.

The first year of the project focused on identifying and developing programs. The basic aim of the second year is to develop interagency models that will increase coordination, communication, and planning activities between the various agencies concerned with crime and delinquency. I personally consider this one of the most pressing needs facing California's criminal justice agencies, and the continued cooperation of those of us concerned with reducing crime delinquency will make this ambitious effort possible.

Allen F. Breed, Director

**Department of the
Youth Authority**

PROJECT STAFF

GEORGE SALEEBEY
Deputy Director

Division of Community Services

James Rowland - Project Director

William Scully - Project Supervisor

George Smith - Project Supervisor

Project Consultants

Jon Arca - Oakland
Police Dept.

William Campbell - San Diego
Police Dept.

Gerald DiSalvo - Milpitas
Police Dept.

Alfred Lopez - Glendora
Police Dept.

Thomas Seck - San Jose
Police Dept.

ALLEN F. BREED,
DIRECTOR

GEORGE R. ROBERTS,
CHIEF DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

Allen F. Breed, Director

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSULTATION PROJECT

Project Summary

The Department of the Youth Authority has been anxious to provide increased training and consultation services to law enforcement agencies throughout California and to increase communication between law enforcement and correctional agencies. The Youth Authority's special law enforcement consultation project has made significant gains toward meeting these objectives.

Five law enforcement officers from the police departments of Oakland, San Jose, Milpitas, Glendora, and San Diego have worked on the project for over a year. The five consultants have worked on a full-time basis with the Youth Authority's Division of Community Services through a discretionary grant provided by LEAA. The objectives of the project are:

1. To stimulate delinquency prevention activities.
2. To stimulate new and innovative community correctional programs.
3. To involve law enforcement more effectively and directly in planning community correctional and delinquency prevention programs.
4. To increase understanding between law enforcement and correctional components of the justice system.

The activities of the consultants during the first 12 months of the project included a 90-day orientation project for the consultants, a statewide survey to identify present programs being operated by law enforcement that have a delinquency prevention component, a model building experiment, and technical assistance to well over 100 law enforcement agencies.

Orientation for Consultants

The 90-day orientation period for the five consultants started with a one-week intensive residential training session. The

consultants were exposed to a variety of problems related to local and state correctional services. Training techniques utilized during this initial training session included simulations on planning, communications, interviewing and observation. The five consultants were also involved in individual and group interviews with wards at the Youth Authority's Fricot Ranch School. Then, the consultants were individually assigned to various local and state correctional facilities for observation and training purposes. They were able to participate in the various decision-making points at each level of the correctional system, from juvenile probation intake and juvenile hall detention through incarceration of the State Department of Corrections. During the orientation period, the consultants were assigned to county probation departments (intake, court investigation, field supervision), juvenile halls, county institutions, Youth Authority Reception Center, a Youth Authority institution, a Department of Corrections diagnostic center and institution and finally, parole services including special parole projects.

The final phase of the orientation experience involved role reversal. The consultants were lodged in various county jails for 24 hours as parole violators.

Each consultant has prepared a detailed report on the orientation phase. Their reports include impressions and feelings about the various agencies, procedures and services. The following are some key impressions from some of the reports:

"During the past 90 days, I have undergone a learning process equaled only by my police academy training of 12 years ago. I now understand more about the entire correctional system than I could have ever learned on the job or in the classroom. Throughout my exposure, I not only experienced the correctional system but was able to be in contact with inmates and parolees and can now understand some of their attitudes and problems. I can now see where law enforcement fits into the broad system and can identify ways that law enforcement can contribute to the system."

"I am convinced that as a result of the orientation experience, I will be able to do a better service in assisting police agencies, probation departments, and Youth Authority in formulating training and crime prevention programs."

"This experience has been a real eye-opener. The orientation program will not only help in my career as a law enforcement officer, but I will be in a better position to serve the community and the various agencies that law enforcement works with."

"The first three weeks of the orientation allowed this officer the opportunity to work with a probation department. During this period, I was exposed to every facet of the juvenile probation department. I not only observed the functions but was able to take an active part in decision making and case investigation.

"The 90-day orientation period further provided this officer with the opportunity of experiencing role reversal. For 24 hours I assumed the role of a parolee on the street with no funds or resources. During this time, I was lodged at a half-way house in the Sacramento area posing as a parolee. I was exposed to parolees in situations similar to my own. This particular segment offered great insight into the dilemma a parolee can find himself in when he is without funds or resources. I further posed as a parolee and attempted to find employment in the San Jose area. Again, I found the hopelessness an individual experiences who is without funds or resources available to him."

"Since the program is intended to identify, assess, plan, and stimulate needed prevention and correctional programs throughout the State, the orientation period was invaluable as an educational aid. The orientation period offered a complete overview of the entire correctional process in the State of California. The inequities and problems that are being experienced in this system on a day-to-day basis were made abundantly clear during this time element."

Survey

Following the orientation period, project staff started the planning for a statewide survey of law enforcement programs. The purpose of this survey was threefold:

1. To identify delinquency prevention and correctional programs being operated by law enforcement agencies.
2. To identify community agencies being used as referral sources by law enforcement agencies.
3. To make some assessment of how law enforcement perceives its role in delinquency prevention.

The survey was conducted by a questionnaire and through field interviews. The questionnaire was mailed to California's 450

law enforcement agencies. Seventy-five percent of the departments returned the questionnaire. The following are some of the survey findings:

1. Many law enforcement agencies do not have adequate record systems. Many agencies were unable to furnish statistics on the breakdown of dispositions.
2. The vast majority of law enforcement agencies are not using local agencies for referral purposes.
3. The agencies responding to the questionnaire reported that 46 percent of the offenders coming to the attention of the police are handled informally or returned to the community with no treatment or followup. Over 48 percent of the juvenile offenders are referred by the police to other public agencies, and the remaining 6 percent are referred to private agencies.
4. Statewide, the probation departments receive about 60.3 percent of all offenders referred by the police. A breakdown by region shows the following referral practices to probation: Northern Region, 48 percent; Central Region, 56 percent; Southern Region, 58 percent; and Coastal Region, 66 percent.
5. Police agencies vary greatly in their dispositional practices. Some police agencies refer 95 percent of their youth to probation while many other police agencies refer only about 30 percent of their cases to probation.
6. Very few law enforcement agencies are actually engaged in correctional activities.
7. Very few agencies are attempting diversion programs.
8. Question number one on the questionnaire read: "Below is a list of several crime and delinquency prevention programs. If your department is presently using a program listed below, please check next to the program. If you feel that your program uses a different approach or includes unique features, please describe in the space provided."

In analyzing the responses to the above question, it was apparent that the most frequently used programs are those which are appealing to the public and are not expensive. The agency responses were given a ranking order based on the number of agencies using a given program. To name a few:

Speaking Bureaus ranked number one; Bicycle Safety ranked number two; The Ride Along Program ranked number three; New Careers (police cadets) ranked number four; while Officer Friendly programs ranked number five, etc.

9. The questionnaire responses also indicated that there is a lack of understanding or perhaps lack of appreciation among law enforcement agencies as the "gateway" into the justice system. This is revealed in the total ranking of police programs that the survey indicated are being operated by law enforcement in local communities.
10. It is apparent that about half of the law enforcement agencies in California are not involved in any crime prevention or delinquency prevention programs.
11. It also was surprising to discover that theft prevention programs surprisingly rank in seventh place with only about 25 percent of the agencies involved in active programs.
12. The first ten programs listed are non-diversion type of programs and reflect that much of the efforts of police agencies are being concentrated on attempting to build the police image rather than in trying to work with delinquent-prone youth.

Program Model Building

Project staff, along with several key law enforcement administrators, engaged in two model building workshops -- one in the north and one in the south. The main purpose of the workshops was to consider a variety of program ideas, philosophies, and practices.

The two workshops produced several "program models." Fourteen of the models are outlined in this report. It is recognized that the suggested models will require a great deal of additional discussion, consideration, and elaboration. They are presented simply to show some of the thinking that is going on by some law enforcement officials.

Several of the law enforcement officers who participated in the workshops pointed out that many of the models could be implemented without increased financial resources. It was stressed that policies and procedural changes, along with increased emphasis on diversion activities, could make the implementation of many of the models a reality. Agencies that are desirous of receiving additional information on any of the models should feel free to contact the consultants listed earlier in this report.

Phase II

The first year of the project focused on identifying and reviewing several law enforcement delinquency prevention programs. The second year, referred to as Phase II, will focus on interagency planning. Objectives for Phase II include:

1. Identifying current approaches and practices in reference to interagency coordination and cooperation.
2. Developing linkage and linkage models between law enforcement and correctional agencies.
3. Improving communications and the flow of information between the various components of the justice system.

Numerous studies have called for increased effort in the area of interagency cooperation and coordination of services. In addition, the conferees at the 1971 and 1972 conferences of the California State Juvenile Officers' Association stressed the need for increased coordination between all governmental agencies concerned with the problems of delinquent youth. The same conferees pointed out the need for coordination between components of the justice system and private agencies.

Several key questions should be examined during Phase II:

1. What information should agencies be exchanging and what is the most effective approach for exchanging the information?
2. How can law enforcement agencies be more effectively involved in planning community correctional and delinquency prevention programs?
3. How can citizens and community organizations provide input into law enforcement and correctional services?
4. How can conflicts or misunderstandings between law enforcement and corrections be resolved?

A variety of approaches will be taken in dealing with the above issues. Several county and regional workshops are in the planning phase. A statewide residential workshop that will involve middle managers from law enforcement, probation, state correctional agencies, and education is being planned. The statewide workshop will deal with the input generated during the various county and regional efforts. The statewide program will attempt to develop several interagency models that will improve communications and coordination.

SECTION II

MODELS

This section of the report lists 14 proposed models which were developed by several law enforcement officers, along with project staff.

It is recognized that the suggested models will receive a great deal of discussion, consideration, and elaboration. They are presented to show some of the thinking that is going on by many law enforcement officials. It has been stressed that many of the models could be implemented by policy and procedural changes. It is recognized that some of the models would require additional funding.

ANTI-STREET VIOLENCE PROGRAM

Problem

Violent crimes, which include robbery, assaults, assaults on peace officers, gang fights and riots, are a major problem in California.

Police agencies are hampered by a shortage of manpower and specialized equipment for dealing with these crimes.

Objectives

1. Reduce street violence-type crimes.
2. Increase time spent in patrol activities.
3. Reduce response time to calls for service.
4. Increase public confidence in law enforcement.
5. Reduce the number of injuries to officers.
6. Increase the robbery and assault convictions.

Methods

1. Utilize planning and research to develop information on violence-prone crime areas. Depending on facts available, the program should be able to predict when and where incidents are most likely to occur.
2. Saturate hazardous areas during high incident times when two-man teams, one regular patrol officer and one para-professional or intern could be hired through Federal Emergency Employment Act.
3. Develop a police-probation officer team for disposition of offenders. Use this team for immediate response to police calls involving gang fights, riots and mass disturbances. Also, coordinate with probation department in developing a ready list of probation officers that can be assigned as team member for incidents known ahead of time.
4. Request merchants in hazardous areas to attend special training presented by police such as robbery clinics. Encourage robbery-prone businesses to follow lead of gasoline stations in requiring exact cash or credit card transactions after dark.
5. Provide community education through the public relations unit, news media, public service messages, pamphlets, etc., warning of violent-prone areas and enlisting their aid in reporting suspicious incidents. Programs such as "Citizen Alert" and "Koffee Klatches" would prove useful.

6. Coordinate with the district attorney and the courts in establishing a policy with regards to robbery, rape and assaults. When policy is confirmed, publicize information.
7. Develop camera surveillance system for robbery-prone businesses. Cameras should be portable and moved to different locations based on research information. (Same as bank cameras)
8. Through the cooperation of merchants associations and insurance companies, encourage robbery-prone businesses to join a silent alarm system connected to the local law enforcement agency.
9. Develop teams to monitor mass violent crime scenes with video tape in order to identify the leaders. Enlist the aid of news media.
10. Provide for the use of helicopters for observation and patrol. This could be outright purchase or on contract basis during high incident hours.
11. Organize an intelligence gathering unit to provide information on gang activity and mass demonstrations. Provide adjoining jurisdictions with this information and the latest information on movements of robbery suspects.
12. Regionalize mutual aid procedures to include common operation and training programs.

Evaluation

1. Reduction in street violence-type crimes.
2. Increased patrol time.
3. Reduced response time.
4. Reduction in number of officers injured.
5. Increased robbery and assault convictions.

ARREST DISPOSITION PLAN

Problem

Recent studies conducted by the California Board of Corrections indicated that about half of those in custody in California's city and county jails are being held as "unsentenced" prisoners. These are people who for various reasons have not been able to post bail. All of these persons will eventually be acquitted or found guilty and released with or without probation.

This plan is designed to provide a system of evaluation to help decide whether to release persons arrested and charged with a criminal offense pending trial. A released person is one who may live with and support his family, maintain his ties to the community, and apply himself to his own defense by searching for witnesses and evidence and by keeping in close contact with his lawyer.

Objectives

To develop a system of pre-trial release of defendants using the following criteria:

1. Defendants who live within the county.
2. Defendants who are gainfully employed.
3. Defendants who have families who depend on them for support.
4. Defendants who do not have other agency "holds."

Methods

1. Organize an advisory board consisting of a police officer, a probation officer, and a representative from social services to provide guidance to the program.
2. Interview each defendant at the jail to obtain information as to his employment, history, home, family, and specific needs.
3. Check information for accuracy, and write a summary report with recommendations.
4. Review of information by screening board which decides whether person is likely to appear for trial. If vote is positive, and defendant agrees to cooperate, a recommendation is made to the court that the person be released.

5. In cases in which defendant is being held for misdemeanors, the screening board can consist of the watch commander, detective assigned to the case, and the arresting officer.
6. Develop a resource referral system for police use to divert defendants from the justice system.
7. Develop an evaluation instrument to assess the program.

Evaluation

1. Reduce the jail population.
2. Provide equal treatment for all prisoners.
3. Make full use of alternatives available to law enforcement.
4. Provide a method for preliminary diagnosis of defendants for referring purposes.
5. Savings to taxpayers related to cost of detention.

BEAT OFFICER TRAINING IN CASE STUDY AND YOUTH GUIDANCE

Problem

The primary duties of personnel assigned to patrol are to: keep the peace; protect life and property; apprehend criminals; and crime prevention. The crime prevention phase is one area in which police agencies can place more emphasis to prevent adolescents from committing delinquent acts. This proposed plan provides a new approach in dealing with young people who have exhibited delinquent tendencies.

Adolescents reveal themselves in many ways. Each one sends out signals which tell others how he feels, whom he likes, and what he dislikes. When police officers listen and observe the signals of behavior with sensitivity, they are able to understand young people better and in turn, help them to understand themselves; as young people grow in self-understanding, they are better able not only to meet the problems of growing up but also develop their potentialities more fully.

One of the compelling reasons that leads people into police work is a personal desire to help young people develop fully. As the officer learns more about individuals, he is better able to help each youth to learn and understand himself, and to live and work with others.

Objectives

This model will develop a new dimension for patrol officers to become involved in providing guidance and counseling to young people by:

1. Providing a method for training patrol officers in youth problems.
2. Developing a study technique for patrolmen to use in improving skills in observation.
3. Promoting a method for building rapport between police and young people in the community.
4. Serving as a training tool to evaluate the patrolman's abilities and potential for assignments to the juvenile unit.

5. Developing expertise in making preliminary diagnosis of youth with problems in order to make more effective referrals and divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system.

Methods

1. Assign each patrolman to select one youth who has been identified as a delinquent-prone person and make an in-depth study of that person.
2. Through in-depth study of the one person, the policeman can become skilled in using many techniques for studying youth. In addition, the insight gained about the one person enables the officer to establish rapport more quickly and to understand more about adolescents.
3. Use observation techniques:
 - a. Make accurate observations.
 - b. Record in writing.
 - c. Enables other police personnel to "see" and study the youth's behavior in a variety of circumstances over a long period of time.
 - d. Recordings should be objective and short, one or two sentences.
 - e. Describe what happened, who was involved, exact conversations, where, when.
4. Once a month at station meeting, review with other officers and discuss your "study" for feedback.
5. Develop master list at the police station of these potential delinquents who are assigned to each officer.
6. Encourage the patrol officer to learn more about local resources for youth services.
7. Encourage patrol officer to provide guidance and counseling to young people.
8. Require juvenile officer to exchange data with patrol officer and to use this program as a resource in making disposition decisions.
9. Provide a vehicle for coordination between the police, probation, and parole in cases involving youth who are already in the justice system.

BICYCLE THEFT PREVENTION AND SAFETY PROGRAM

Problem

With the advent of the concern for ecology combined with the popularity of the multispeed bicycle, the professional thief has had a new opportunity opened up to him. The problem is complicated by the difficulty in identifying the bicycle owner. The thief is very aware of this difficulty which only tends to encourage his illegal activity. Some communities are now realizing a greater dollar loss in bicycle thefts than auto thefts.

The problem of increased numbers of bikes on the road concurrently brings the problem of increased bike accidents and thefts.

Objectives

The program is directed toward the bicycle owner who has an interest in safeguarding his property. The objectives are:

1. Reduce bicycle thefts and eliminate organized theft rings.
2. Uniform statewide registration and regulation of all bikes.
3. Facilitate the identification and recovery of stolen bicycles.
4. Promote the safety measures and pleasures of bicycle riding.

Methods

1. Enact a statewide bicycle registration and licensing law.
2. Enact a law requiring the bicycle rider to lock his bike when parking in a public place. This would be very similar to the law requiring the locking of an automobile ignition. An impounding clause in both regulations would enable police to enforce the law. A warning or citation may be used in lieu of impoundment. Before releasing impounded bikes, the unlicensed ones must be licensed and the riders of the unlocked bikes would be given information regarding theft prevention.

3. Enact local ordinance requiring shopping centers, merchant associations, schools, and recreation facilities to provide stationary parking racks.
4. Enlist the aid of local bicycle clubs, PTA's, safety units of insurance companies, safety councils, and interested persons to stimulate and implement the bicycle program.
5. Establish bike lanes without a great deal of expenditure from the city fund. The proposed state law will return the licensing monies to the local community, and bike lanes can be made possible at an even lower cost to the city. The City of Davis, California has demonstrated the effectiveness of bicycle lanes coordinated with a bicycle safety education effort.
6. Establish licensing "teams" to enforce local or state licensing requirements.
 - a. Teams can be staffed from (or supplemented by):
 - (1) Police reserves.
 - (2) New careerists.
 - (3) Explorer Scouts.
 - (4) Cadets.
 - (5) Wards (ex-offenders).
 - (6) Hard-core unemployed youths in neighborhood.
 - b. Teams supplemented with additional manpower in (a) above can be "paid" minimum wage or per bike registration (particularly " -core unemployed").
 - c. Teams can license all bikes in specific area charging established "fee".
7. Establish "area" or "regional" registration information "banks"; or if statewide registration, utilize police information network as information storage and retrieval source.
8. Establish area and regional information exchange procedure to curtail "mobile" bike thieves (publish "Hot Sheet").

9. Enact local and statewide laws regarding flea markets, garages, and other secondhand sales requiring proof of ownership and registration of all bikes sold.
10. After sufficient public announcements, conduct "Operation Bike Stop" in community areas.
 - a. Similar to "CHP - Safety Check".
 - b. Check regarding registration/licensing.
11. Hold "Bike Control Rodeos".
 - a. Citywide competition.
 - b. Countywide competition.
 - c. Statewide competition.

NOTE: Check: (1) Skill in handling
 (2) Endurance
 (3) Speed, etc.
 (4) License/Registration

12. The final step of the program is education. There are two target groups--the general public and the elementary school student. Public service messages from TV, radio, newspapers, and billboards can be solicited. Bicycle clubs can be used to distribute safety material to all bike dealers. This material can be obtained through the cooperation of insurance companies, safety councils, and the California Highway Patrol. Many civic groups will also pay for printing safety education material, giving credit to the local law enforcement agency and to the club. With the dealers' assistance, the information can be given to each purchaser of a bicycle.
13. School bicycle education programs should not be initiated before the third grade. Many officers discourage small children from riding their bikes to school.
 - a. Several visits will be necessary to each class as the attention span of young students is limited. It is strongly recommended that the instructing officer be in uniform. Topics to be covered should include:
 - (1) Traffic safety
 - (2) Signs and markings

- (3) Safest route to school
- (4) Proper bike riding with demonstration
- (5) Vehicle Code and local ordinances
- (6) Theft prevention
- (7) Bicycle courtesy

b. Inexpensive training aids could be developed with the 35 mm camera and slide projector. Safety councils and civic organizations provide handouts. The final portion of the program would be an award event. This can be a sample bicycle safety inspection or a full-scale rodeo. The event held at school or elsewhere can be used to check for unlicensed bikes and to take corrective action. The event can be conducted completely or partially by police cadets or law enforcement explorers, reducing the man-hours for a regular officer. A civic club can pick up the cost to sponsor the awards.

Evaluation

- 1. Reduction in bike thefts.
- 2. Increase bike registrations throughout state.
- 3. Dollar loss of stolen bikes reduced.
- 4. Improved number of bike safety programs statewide.
- 5. Reduction of police man-hours spent in bike licensing programs provides more time for crime prevention activities in community.

DIVERSIONARY PROGRAM

Problem

Law enforcement refers approximately 54 percent of all juvenile arrests to the probation department. About half of the cases referred to the probation department are closed at intake. This means that about 75 percent of all cases handled by police are returned to the community with little or no assistance or treatment applied.

Although there are many resources available in the community, they are usually unrecognized or unused by the police as alternate referral agencies. Police now average about 17 percent referrals to community resources. Obviously, at least 50 percent of those cases now referred to probation could be handled more efficiently by the community. In addition, many of those cases now closed at the police level actually need some form of follow-up assistance or treatment that could be given by a community agency created to handle such cases.

The problem is not just a police responsibility, but the responsibility of the community as well.

Objectives

- 1. Reduce the percentage number of police referrals to the probation department.
- 2. Provide immediate assistance and treatment for predelinquents as soon as the problem is identified.
- 3. Identify, evaluate and utilize community resources.
- 4. Develop interagency cooperation in effective diversion from the justice system.

Methods

- 1. Establish a diversion team of two or more workers from the following agencies:
 - a. Police Department
 - b. Probation Department

- c. Welfare Department
- d. Schools
- e. Mental Health Psychologist (part-time)
- f. Psychiatrist (part-time consultant)

(Note: Any of the above may be part-time or contract participants.)

2. Identify, evaluate and catalog all available community resources, including both private and public agencies.
3. Training
 - a. The team members will receive special training in counseling, crisis intervention, child psychology, problems analysis, etc. They will undergo a role exchange with the agencies that they will be working with to develop mutual understanding. Training will be ongoing.
 - b. A written information sheet and short training sessions will be necessary to acquaint all personnel of the involved agencies with the project.
4. Develop procedures for referring juveniles to those agencies that have been identified as logical referral sources. Coordination is essential and a follow-up feedback method should be created at this point.
5. If not available in the community, the team will develop and the contributing agencies will support, a halfway house and/or a system of temporary housing such as foster homes (volunteer or paid). This housing will be for non-detention placement for low risk runaways, incorrigibles, abused or abandoned children.
6. Develop a system of utilizing volunteers in counseling, big brothers, recreation, followup, background investigations, etc. Para-professionals and aides could also be used in this area. Universities and colleges are often seeking such projects for behavioral science students.
7. A system of followup and statistic retrieval shall be set up.

8. Coordination with juvenile court is necessary.
9. The team will screen juvenile arrests, requests for assistance and, if needed, refer to the appropriate community resource those cases that do not require referral to probation.

Evaluation

1. By actual count of referrals to probation and contrasting with previous years.
2. By keeping statistics on time spans and numbers involved. The effect can be measured by contrasting with prior years, including the recidivism rate.
3. By the creation of a catalog of community resources and the number actually referred to the listed agencies.
4. By a statement from the participating agencies. A private concern will be utilized to measure overall effect and value.

IDENTIFYING AND BUILDING JUVENILE REFERRAL RESOURCES

Problem

Historically, most law enforcement agencies handle a large percentage of their juvenile arrests by counseling and closing at the police level. The remaining cases are referred to the probation department for their disposition.

It therefore seems that the police could refer up to 25 percent more of their juvenile arrests to agencies other than probation, thereby cutting down the number referred to the probation department to 25 percent of all juvenile arrests. Those referred to the probation department would be those actually requiring court action.

Most law enforcement officers feel that there are very few referral sources available to them. Others feel comfortable referring only to the probation department because it is their official receiving agency.

Objectives

The long-range objective is to reduce law enforcement referrals to the probation department by up to 50 percent.

In order to accomplish this objective, several short-range objectives must be set:

1. To identify and assess community referral resources.
2. To open avenues of communication between law enforcement and those agencies identified, enabling the officer to establish a firm understanding of the agency and its purpose.
3. To provide immediate assistance or treatment at the community level.

Methods

Information on potential referral resources can be obtained from several sources. Probation, social welfare and education departments all have knowledge of various resources that they use on a regular basis. A listing of organizations that receive monies from the United Fund will also provide a ready

source of potential referral resources. In addition, contact should be made with a local chapter of well-known private social service type agencies such as the Salvation Army to cross check lists or possible resources.

Each agency then should be contacted to determine:

1. If they operate in the geographic area you are interested in.
2. If they are willing to provide services to youth who may be referred by law enforcement.

If both answers are positive, request a personal interview with the agency.

The following criteria for listing the agency as a juvenile referral resource should be kept in mind during the interview:

1. Provide direct services for health, welfare, vocational development or leisure time activities for youth in trouble with the law and their families.
2. First contact with the client is to begin within three days and the onset of services to him is to begin within ten days of the referral.
3. The resource agency agrees to participate in followup research on the referral-treatment process and to share non-confidential information with a responsible research organization.
4. Agencies must meet appropriate zoning, licensing, certification and other legal requirements.
5. A substantial amount of free or low cost service must be provided.
6. No agency can be listed which denies service on account of color, race, religion or ancestry.
7. Agencies should be staffed year round, be open at least five days a week, and maintain a stable contact person. After-hours or 24-hour services are desirable.

In addition to meeting the above criteria, the agency should be rated according to:

1. Attitude - Resource supports rule of law, neither condones nor supports delinquency or criminal conduct.
2. Ability - Have competent personnel, effective management and adequate facilities.
3. Accessibility - Can be reached on occasion outside of regular hours and has provision for walk-in application. The location should not cause hardship for clients and service costs are not prohibitive.

Upon completion of assessing, those agencies selected for inclusion should have an informational sheet made out and placed in a loose-leaf notebook. Resources should be arranged in an alphabetical order and cross-indexed according to subject matter. Periodical updating will be necessary to maintain a current listing.

It is extremely important that each officer with juvenile disposition responsibility personally meet with the individuals from the agencies with which they will be working. The development of a good rapport and working relationship is necessary to insure a free flow of referrals and information. To increase the officer's knowledge of the referral agency, a followup system must be built into the program.

This can be a form sent to an agency after a juvenile referral in which the agency could check boxes indicating:

1. Whether or not the parent/child actually showed up for the program.
2. Whether or not there was any followup by the agency in contacting the parent/child.
3. If they felt that the parent/child was responding to the program.
4. The number of visits or sessions.
5. An approximate date when the program will be concluded.
6. What type of program or service was being offered.

This could be done through a mail service; but again, the personal contact would enhance the effectiveness of the working relationship.

Evaluation

1. By comparing juvenile referral rate to the probation department before the program and after 6 months.

2. By comparing the number of known referral resources before the program and after 6 months.
3. By comparing the number of cases referred to community resources before and after the program was started.

IMMEDIATE SERVICE TO PRE-DELINQUENTS

Problem

Studies reveal that many of the child-abuse, child-neglect, and beyond-control cases that are referred to law enforcement agencies for adjudication, should be handled by a social welfare agency. Many of these cases are not criminal in nature but are symptomatic of a deterioration within the family unit.

Objectives

1. Reduce percentage of 600 and 601 W&I cases referred to the juvenile probation department.
2. Provide immediate assistance to families of neglected and/or abused children by the social welfare department.
3. Provide a noncriminal type of referral for 600 and 601 W&I cases.
4. Develop interagency cooperation in effective diversion from the justice system.

Methods

1. Members of the welfare department, division of protective services, are assigned to work within the juvenile division of the law enforcement.
2. The social welfare workers are assigned most cases involving 600 and 601 W&I incidents. The selection of cases will be the responsibility of the law enforcement agency. The cases assigned may be noncriminal in nature but reveal a high potential for delinquent-prone activity on the part of the children involved due to parental ineffectiveness or neglect.
3. The social worker will be responsible for immediate intervention, diagnoses, and referral to the appropriate person or agency for treatment. The social worker will provide "feed back" to the law enforcement agency on his disposition, prognoses and if there is any further need for police action.

4. The social workers will continue in their role as county employees and will remain on the county payroll. Their role in the law enforcement agency will be that of a referral source for the police agency.
5. This type of program is designed to enhance the rapport between the agencies by developing interagency cooperation toward a common goal of diversion of youngsters from the justice system.

Evaluation

1. By the decrease in referral rate of 600 and 601 W&I cases to the juvenile probation department.
2. By the amount of immediate service offered to families and children who are neglected or pathogenic in nature.
3. By the increased cooperation between the two disciplines and their effectiveness in handling matters of mutual concern.

INTERAGENCY PAROLE PLACEMENT COMMITTEE

Problem

The Youth Authority is continually seeking ways to decrease the number of parole failures.

It is apparent that when a parolee leaves the institution to return to the community, the community often remains apathetic to the needs of the parolee. Agencies that have a direct responsibility to the returning parolee are: schools, vocational training programs, employment agencies, welfare, police, churches, etc. Because the community as a whole is affected, a good deal more community involvement in the correctional process is needed if there is to be greater success on parole.

Objectives

1. Reduce parole failures.
2. Involve key community agencies and individuals in parole planning and treatment.
3. Increase communication between the parolee, the community and the parole agent.

Methods

Upon being notified that a ward has been granted parole and is returning to the community, the agent will select a committee of three to five members from the categories listed below unless the agent feels for some reason that a committee would not benefit the parolee. The selection will be based on the history and needs of the parolee. For instance, if the parolee is planning to go to school or is of school age, a school counselor will be selected for the committee. If employment or job training is a concern, then a job counselor will be selected. Volunteers will be used on the committee as the need indicates. There will be an attempt to have an individual of the parolee's age on the committee -- preferably an ex-offender. As practically all returning parolees have a history of law violations, a police detective or juvenile officer, depending on age, will be assigned to each committee.

Once a committee is formed for the individual parolee, the same committee will meet each time there is need to review

case. It will first meet prior to the parolee's release to assist the agent in making parole plans. It will meet again within a month of the release date -- this time with the parolee. The next scheduled committee meeting will be for the annual case review. The parole agent may call a meeting on his own initiative, at the request of a committee member, or the parolee if the situation indicates a need. The parole agent will remain in control of the parolee's case but will rely heavily upon advice of the committee. Meetings will be set at times most convenient to all concerned. Attempts will be made to keep from interfering with the regular duties of the members. Ample notifications will be given.

Committee members will be selected from the following categories:

1. Parole agent
2. Police
3. Ex-offender
4. Volunteers from community
5. School counselor
6. Psychologist/Psychiatrist
7. Employment counselor
8. Church leader

Evaluation

The value of this model can be measured in the following ways:

1. An increase in the number of parole successes including a crime-free rehabilitation with good adjustment in the community and within the family structure.
2. An increase in services provided the parole agent and the parolee by community agencies and individuals.
3. Communication, coordination, and cooperation will increase between parole and other agencies within the community, including police, schools, public health, employment service, churches and many other related agencies and

INTERAGENCY TRAINING

Problem

One of the major needs in law enforcement is for interdisciplinary training. Correctional personnel tend to have a good idea of training in the humanities, but lack knowledge of arrest procedures, self-defense, riot control and many other aspects necessary to carry out their peace officer responsibilities. Police on the other hand are well-trained in the mechanics of their peace officer function, but often are lacking in the humanities. The courts, including defense and prosecution attorneys, while very knowledgeable in law, frequently do not really understand what actually happens in law enforcement and in corrections. If the police, courts, and corrections are to join in a common effort and form an effective justice system, then some form of common starting grounds must be found and utilized.

Objectives

1. To increase communication, cooperation and coordination between all related agencies of the criminal justice system through the vehicle of joint training.
2. To increase the efficiency of the total criminal justice system.

Methods

It is recognized that each branch of the justice system demands specialized training, but there are enough common training needs. For example:

1. Basic law (i.e., laws of arrest, search and seizure, criminal procedures, elements of statute law).
2. Sociology
3. Psychology
4. Penology
5. Defensive tactics
6. Interrogation
7. Investigation

8. Report writing
9. Crisis Intervention
10. Diversion methods

There are a number of methods by which this basic justice system training can be offered.

1. College courses - Community and state colleges offer courses to service and pre-service students in subjects especially prepared for personnel working in various agencies. The hours of such classes should be carefully designed to accommodate students working in the field.
2. In-service training - The training officers of the individual agencies should have regular joint meetings and offer joint training for personnel in mutually beneficial subject matter.
3. Seminars - Local or regional seminars are an effective means of teaching specific subjects and because of the limited amount of time involved, they are relatively inexpensive. Ideally, such seminars can be in the form of intensive semesters with college credits allowed.
4. Regional Criminal Justice academies - These would be academies similar to present law enforcement academies in which basic, non-specialized training would be offered to personnel in the criminal justice field who wish to continue their education.
5. Role Exchange - This involves the exchange of personnel between agencies for periods of time which may range between one day and two weeks. It gives workers, as well as supervisors, on-the-job exposure to the related agency's functions and responsibilities. A good deal of learning takes place but the main benefit is mutual understanding, which lays the groundwork for cooperation.

To be totally effective, any such training program must be supported from the top administration down to personnel on the line. Money must be made available through legislative action. Agencies such as POST and LEEP must be deeply involved from the start. Department heads must be convinced of the importance and every man in every department must be involved. The immediate result would be better and more uniformly trained personnel in all parts of the criminal justice system with a marked increase in interagency cooperation and understanding.

Evaluation

The value of this model can be measured in the following ways:

1. Sample testing of those persons working throughout the justice system who undergo the training. Tests may cover the subjects taught during the training as well as attitudes and mutual understanding.
2. Overall communication, cooperation, and coordination can be evaluated by management and supervisory personnel in key positions throughout the justice system.
3. Over a period of time, there should be a substantial reduction in the number of conflicts between agencies.
4. There should be an increase in efficiency noted within each participating agency as well as higher morale.

JUVENILE PROCESSING PLAN FOR A SMALL DEPARTMENT

Problem

The majority of police departments throughout California are relatively small with personnel ranging from 5 to 30 each. Many agencies finding themselves in this group do not have the need to have a separate division or bureau in the police department to handle and process juvenile offenders. Usually the chief waits until the department's time is taken up in increased activity in youth delinquency before a policeman is designated as the juvenile officer. What happens in most instances is that the officer, so assigned, does not always have the desire to work with youth.

It is desirable to take extra precautions in selecting a person for the task of juvenile handling and making sure that the person chosen has a genuine interest and sincere concern for the welfare of the young people of the community. The person selected should also reflect a wholesome and exemplary reputation with which young people might want to identify.

Objectives

1. To develop a formal system for processing minors in a small police agency.
2. To provide the community with professional disposition of cases involving youth.
3. To assist the small police agency in developing local resources to use as alternatives rather than referring every case to the probation department.
4. To identify and define the duties of a juvenile officer.

Methods

The police agency usually has someone charged with the responsibility of making investigations and followup inquiries in preparing criminal cases against offenders. A small department should include cases involving minors as assignments to the detective or detectives assigned to the investigative unit.

When the perpetrator has been identified as a juvenile and the investigation is complete, then the case can be referred

to the juvenile officer who will have the authority to make the final disposition in the case.

The juvenile officer should not conduct crime report investigations nor perform detective duties.

The juvenile officer should:

1. Receive copies of all reports involving juveniles as victims or suspects.
2. Review these reports and confer with the investigating officers regarding the evidence available to sustain the filing of a petition request to the probation department, if warranted.
3. Contact the juvenile, the family, the school, neighbors, and anyone who might know the juvenile, and write a family background investigation report.
4. Make a preliminary diagnosis of the juvenile's problem and refer the case to the agency that can provide the necessary service to solve the problem.
5. Process all cases involving juveniles and make final dispositions on each case.
6. Maintain files of all cases referred and follow up on those referral cases.
7. Develop local resources for referral purposes.
8. Act as liaison between the police, schools, and probation.
9. Make periodic reports of the conditions within the community of the delinquency problem and crimes involving youth.

POLICE-PAROLE-PROBATION INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Problem

This model is designed to increase the efficiency of parole and probation by involving, to a limited degree, the police in field supervision of the parolee and probationer. Police often encounter the parolee and probationer on the streets in very different circumstances from that which the parole agent and probation officer normally see him. The police are leaning again in the direction of criminal activity. At this time, very little information concerning these police observations and contacts actually reach the parole agent and probation officer enabling corrective action. Good two-way communication between police and the parole agent and probation officer would result in more effective parole and probation supervision.

Objectives

1. To create more effective parole and probation supervision.
2. To provide a system of two-way communication between parole and probation and police personnel.

Methods

The most desirable method of communication is verbal. In rural areas or small towns, it is fairly simple for the police officer to pick up the phone or drop by the office and talk with a parole agent and probation officer about a parolee and probationer. A good deal of trust and mutual cooperation is built in this manner creating the setting for a mutual exchange of information that can be a necessary part of parole and probation success.

In large cities and metropolitan areas, personal contact is next to impossible. There are just too many people and too much red tape involved to develop an effective system of personal contacts. The next best thing is two-way written communication that expeditiously travels between the persons involved with a minimum of red tape. The following steps should be followed to create an effective system of two-way communication:

1. Planning sessions between administrative representatives of the involved agencies must be held to establish mutually acceptable policies.

2. The police agency should be informed of the parole or probation status. This will eliminate the time-consuming and costly need to make a record check of every field interrogation made by the police.
3. A short, simple report form should be developed that can be easily filled out by the police officer and automatically routed to the parole agent or probation officer without delay. After receipt by the parole agent or probation officer, the report is completed with their comments, then automatically returned to the police officer who originated it. There should be at least three copies; one for police files, one for the parole or probation jacket, and one to be returned to the police officer.
4. Training material must be developed to explain the purpose and procedure as well as to establish uniformity.
5. There should be a supervisor from each agency designated to represent his agency and act as liaison. All problems and police decisions should be routed through him.
6. Police arrest reports on those persons on parole or probation should be automatically forwarded in the same manner with disposition information returned to the arresting officer and the police records.

Evaluation

The value of this model can be measured in the following ways:

1. Increased communications and cooperation between law enforcement, parole, and probation departments.
2. A marked reduction in parole and probation recidivism.

POLICE-PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAM

Problem

Many children display delinquent traits at an early school age that are ignored until a delinquent act occurs.

Many school-age children have a negative attitude toward law enforcement.

Many school-age children are uneducated as to their rights and duties as a citizen.

Objectives

1. To facilitate early diagnosis and treatment for those children who demonstrate a need.
2. To involve police officer as a community resource in providing consultation and practical assistance.
3. To facilitate early diagnosis for the disorganized family as soon as possible.
4. To coordinate local community resources to provide better immediate service.
5. To develop an understanding of the police role and function in the community.
6. To encourage an attitude of community responsibility in the students through an understanding of laws and their meaning through a personal teaching-learning experience.

Methods

1. Police liaison officer is assigned to various elementary and high schools to coordinate efforts of identifying delinquency-prone individuals and families with school authorities.
2. Utilization of all community referral sources once delinquency-prone individual or disorganized family is recognized.
3. Work with school and referral organizations in developing treatment programs. These programs may utilize volunteer and para-professionals working with school staff.

4. Develop and design a curriculum that is complete with teaching aids and ready for classroom presentation. The teaching package developed must involve both teachers and police officers. It must begin at kindergarten and go through 12th grade.
5. There must be extensive special training for teachers and police officers involved as well as administrators from both disciplines.

Teachers will be trained in the field of law enforcement through ride-along, lectures, and visual aids.

Police officer must take teacher training courses offered at community college and qualify for vocational standard teaching credential.

6. This project may utilize uniformed or nonuniformed police officers full-time on school campuses working to:
 - a. Identify possible delinquent-prone youth and disorganized families.
 - b. Develop curriculum with school to create a better relationship between the police and students through teaching-learning experience.

7. Classroom instruction will begin in kindergarten and go through the 12th grade. The curriculum will start very basic and become gradually more involved as grade level rises.

The police officer will have basic responsibility for classroom instruction, and subject matter will become part of the student's total curriculum.

8. Police officer will also serve as a consultant and offer law enforcement information to the teaching staff.

Police officer will not be limited to the classroom. The officer will spend much of his time engaged in one-to-one and small group contacts with students. He will be on the grounds during breaks and at lunch to develop rapport.

9. The police liaison officer will not be involved in normal school discipline problems; however, he will remain in a semi-enforcement role so that students can better relate him with the average policeman and not see him as a special kind of nonenforcement school officer.

10. The liaison officer will act as a counselor in police-related matters. He will be able to make referrals to appropriate community resources when a need is identified. He will coordinate volunteers to work with students' problems. Volunteers may act as tutors, big brothers, and recreation leaders. Police ride-along programs will be made available to students and parents.

Evaluation

1. Potential juvenile offenders will be identified and offered treatment, thereby reducing referrals to juvenile probation department.
2. Disorganized family units will be identified and treated, thereby reducing number of children from committing delinquent acts.
3. Police image will improve with students and community and may be measured through pre- and post-attitude tests.
4. Target group students' academic achievement will improve.
5. Drop-out and truancy rates will decrease.
6. Police-school communications will improve.
7. Students' knowledge and understanding of law enforcement practices will be measured.

PREVENTION OF DAYLIGHT RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES

Problem

Residential burglary during daytime (1000-1800 hours) has dramatically increased in most areas of the State. This increase has surpassed population rate increases in many areas by wide margins.

Comparison of juvenile vs. adult arrests for the same 5-year period indicates more juveniles were apprehended for this particular crime than adults. Also alarming is the increasing and heavy involvement in narcotics usage of juveniles arrested for residential burglaries.

Disproportionate increases in this crime indicate that traditional law enforcement prevention tactics as utilized today are not solving the problem. It is clear that new, supplemental methods must be used. Factors contributing to this current problem are:

1. Limited police manpower, unable to cope with present community service demands, provides only "after-the-fact" response.
2. Increased usage of narcotics by juveniles by earlier age.
3. Youth unemployment and unsupervised activity by such youths.
4. Inability or unwillingness of schools to identify and report truancy problems.

Objectives

1. Primary objective -- Reduction of daylight residential burglary rate.
2. Reduction of juvenile involvement in such burglaries.
3. Reduction of juvenile and adult involvement in narcotics offense.
4. Reduction of crime incidents in a given area.

5. Improve utilization of available manpower (official and community resources) for more secure community.
6. Closer cooperation between community and police with better police image resulting.

Methods

1. Establish Planning and Research Division
 - a. Identify crime problem statistics. (Who?)
 - b. Identify problem areas (time and place).
 - c. Can be internal planning and research or utilize college or business computers.
 - d. Will provide analysis as to:
 - (1) Manpower needs
 - (2) Manpower utilization
 - (3) Equipment utilization
 - (4) Training requirements
2. Establish Community Relations Program
 - a. Improve and extend community's involvement in law enforcement through coordination and implementation of community programs, assisting police in effectively attacking this problem.
 - (1) Use news media (papers, TV, radio) calling attention to increased residential burglaries, hours of attack, M.O., etc.
 - (2) Use programs such as:
 - (a) Operations I.D. (marking and recording all property).
 - (b) Citizens Alert (using neighbors to look out for unusual incidents, persons in neighborhood and reporting to police).
 - b. Encourage continuing mutual efforts between law enforcement, home owners, students, businessmen, and schools.
 - c. Conduct "rap sessions" throughout community regarding drug abuse and its contribution to increased burglary and theft rates.

- d. Identify and use neighborhood shopping centers, gas stations as information distribution points.
- 3. Establish Special Police Task Force as directed by Planning and Research Division statistics.
 - a. Reorganize existing manpower and equipment.
 - b. Special action units will consist of police personnel as gleaned from reorganization of existing manpower.
 - c. Above manpower can be supplemented by:
 - (1) Using attendance/school counselors with police to identify truants in problem area.
 - (2) Explorer Scouts
 - (3) Para-professionals
 - (4) Area residents patrols (Self-Help) (Citizens' Accept)
 - (5) Coordinating and training all radio dispatched vehicle drivers in making radio reports of suspicious circumstances in problem areas.
 - (a) Telephone Company
 - (b) Gas Company
 - (c) Cabs
 - (d) Water Company
 - (e) Street Department
 - (f) Delivery trucks, etc.
 - (6) New careerists specially trained by police in security inspections can be sent into problem areas making security inspections of residences and suggesting security measures.
 - (7) Police reserves used as neighborhood patrols, reporting suspicious circumstances or suspects observed in problem area.
 - d. Above task force use variety of equipment and hardware
 - (1) Undercover Cabs.

- (2) Bicycles
- (3) Walki-Talkies
- (4) Specialized Communications (Fargoes, etc.)
- (5) Rented Cars and Trucks
- e. Utilization of area "sweeps" (with or without manpower supplements)
 - (1) For suspects
 - (2) For truants
 - (3) Narcotic users
- 4. Develop intercity (regional) communication teams regarding crime information, suspects, M.O., current regional burglary picture, trends, etc.

Evaluation

- 1. Reduction of daylight residential burglary in areas of special patrol.
- 2. Decreased juvenile involvement can be ascertained by arrest information.
- 3. A good community relations program will reflect nature and extent of voluntary public involvement.
- 4. More police personnel available for other duties due to supplemental manpower.
- 5. Analysis of all statistics will be made to evaluate overall effectiveness of program.

RUNAWAY PROJECT

Problem

California areas, particularly resort areas where juveniles are attracted, are trying to cope with an increase in crimes being committed by young offenders. Thefts, vandalism, assaults, rapes, use of narcotics, and other crimes are causing law enforcement to utilize all available manpower to the limit.

Police administrators indicate that a large number of the offenders involved turn out to be runaways. The handling of runaway cases creates a large drain on the manpower; and when runaways are taken into custody, further problems develop such as providing proper lodging, transportation to juvenile holding facilities, interviewing and verifying information, record checks, calling parents and other related necessary chores.

Young girls who run away are often raped or induced to use drugs and are exposed to venereal disease, hepatitis and other illnesses.

Young male runaways often revert to stealing, burglarizing, and robbery.

Most runaways indicate during the police interview that they had been having trouble at home prior to running away. Usually the parents were trying to exercise parental control, but for various reasons, a breakdown in communications had occurred.

Objectives

1. To reduce the runaway juvenile problem by providing the youth and family with available services to help them solve family problems.
2. To develop an early identification of youth problems related to running away.
3. To devise a method of dealing with apprehended runaways.
4. To develop an immediate diagnostic and treatment program for runaways and potential runaways.

5. To provide assistance and counseling to the families of potential runaways.
6. To involve police officers in a coordinated effort to understand and become aware of youth problems.

Methods

1. Develop a program directed towards providing guidance for youth with problems.
2. Develop liaison with school attendance officers to provide daily list of absentees and exchange information related to youth problems.
3. Organize an index system locally to store data on all runaway cases.
4. Extend index system countywide or regionwide for retrieval purposes.
5. Develop a regional reporting system for runaway cases.
6. Utilize a "mutual aid" plan for teaming police officers from various law enforcement agencies to assist each other in searching for runaways, and transporting them home.
7. Activate a community home to provide shelter for runaways who may not be willing or able to return to their homes.
8. Provide special training to uniformed officers in methods of identifying and processing runaways with special emphasis in checking hitch-hikers.
9. Create a police/counselor team to work with runaway cases -- the counselor to provide guidance and the police officer to coordinate the efforts of the investigation.
10. The team will consult each other regarding the service needed and making the final disposition of the case.
11. The counselor will provide the family and the runaway with counseling and guidance as well as conduct family background investigations to aid him in making diagnostic decisions.
12. Develop community resources to use as referral agencies for runaway cases.

13. Develop a measuring devise for determining changes in family attitudes towards each other as well as towards the police.
14. Contract with a professional agency to conduct a study and research of the runaway project.

Evaluation

The effects of this model will be measured by:

1. Maintaining records of all reported runaway cases.
2. Maintaining followup records to determine reasons why the child ran away.
3. Utilizing a followup system to determine the effectiveness of referral agencies used by the police.

SECTION III

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

This section of the report describes 12 general crime and delinquency prevention programs that are being operated by many law enforcement agencies. A listing of the various agencies operating the program is provided.

The ranking of the 12 programs is as follows:

<u>Programs</u>	<u>Program Ranking</u>	<u>Percentage of Police Agencies Using</u>
Speakers' Bureau	1	49
Bicycle Safety	2	45.5
Ride Along	3	42
New Careers (Police Cadets)	4	33
Officer Friendly (Officer Bill)	5	29
Cop on Campus	6	28.8
Theft Prevention	7	25
Police Athletic League	8	18
Neighborhood Koffee Klatch	9	14
Police Explorer Scouts	10	13
Youth Center	11	10
Crisis Intervention	12	8

SPEAKERS' BUREAU

TARGET GROUP: K to Adults.

OBJECTIVES: To speak before groups of all ages regarding community problems, crime and juvenile delinquency, narcotics, and anti-crime messages.

DESCRIPTION: Programs range from one-man assignments to regular community relations bureaus and public relations units. Some agencies do not have a formal unit. An officer with experience will be assigned to certain topics about which the group wants to hear. Some departments will furnish a speaker only on request.

There appears to be a great need for special training in public speaking since Speakers' Bureaus rank number one in police programs and about half of all reporting police agencies indicated that they provide this service to their communities.

BICYCLE SAFETY

TARGET GROUP: Elementary and Junior High School Levels.

OBJECTIVES: To provide training to students regarding the responsibility of bicycle ownership and bicycle riding.

To promote safe driving habits.

To develop appreciation for the "rules of the road."

DESCRIPTION: Uniformed police officers go to local schools and present a safety talk, show traffic safety film, hand out booklets of rules. The officers may conduct bicycle inspections and bicycle rodeos; award prizes to children for riding proficiency; and combine a bicycle licensing program with these activities.

Some cities have combined fire department personnel and police to put on the safety and licensing program on a continuous basis.

Anti-theft programs are emphasizing registration and licensing of bikes in conjunction with "Operation Identification."

RIDE ALONG

TARGET GROUP: 14 to 21 years.

OBJECTIVES: To provide citizens with an opportunity to see the police officers performing their duties.

To build good rapport with youth in the community.

To develop mutual understanding and respect for each other.

DESCRIPTION: Interested persons apply for permission to ride in a police car. The police department schedules the youth for a 3- to 8-hour tour and the youth spends his time as an observer while riding with an officer on patrol. The observer has an opportunity to ask questions and to tour the police building as well as to see how the police system works. At the end of the tour, the rider is asked to fill out an evaluation report stating his impressions about police work.

This program has been expanded in many agencies to include adults, school teachers, ministers, and business people as well as other criminal justice agencies.

NEW CAREERS (POLICE CADETS)

TARGET GROUP: 14 to 21 years.

OBJECTIVES: To interest young people in law enforcement to build up a ready source for future recruitment.

To provide job experience for youth.

To develop rapport and support for law enforcement.

DESCRIPTION: Cadets are screened and must pass physical and mental tests in the same manner as in regular police officers. They receive basic training in police subjects after which they are assigned to non-enforcement duties such as radio dispatching, fingerprinting, photography, police record processing, community relations, bike safety talks. They are also involved in crime prevention programs such as Operation Identification.

COMMENTS: Police departments could easily expand the services of youth counseling by using police cadets as junior guidance counselors. Can be used to supplement manpower in some instances. In some areas, this type of program is federally funded and has different guidelines.

OFFICER FRIENDLY

TARGET GROUP: K to 6th grade children.

OBJECTIVES: To teach safety and good citizenship.

To develop good habits.

To promote traffic safety.

DESCRIPTION: Police officers in uniform go to local schools and present a short film on safety and talk to children regarding the hazards involved in talking to strangers, wandering about in alleys, vacant houses, and construction areas. The officers distribute coloring books in which each page has a message. The children color the pictures in the book and learn to recognize the hazards.

This program is also known as "Officer Bill."

COP ON CAMPUS

TARGET GROUP: 10 to 18 years - Junior High and High School.

OBJECTIVES: To build rapport with junior high and high school students.

To make police officer available to answer students' questions and cement relations with students.

To promote better understanding of each others' points of view.

DESCRIPTION: Officer stopping at school during lunch period to sit and rap with students.

COMMENTS: Some police agencies call this program "The Brown Bag Program." Some programs extend to kindergarten.

THEFT PREVENTION

TARGET GROUP: All ages, community-wide.

OBJECTIVES: To educate the community to support and cooperate with law enforcement in reducing thefts. Crimes against property are the responsibility of the whole community, and as such, every effort should be made to show the community how to protect itself.

DESCRIPTION: Programs range from anti-fraudulent checks to burglary prevention, anti-bike and auto thefts. Operation Identification is a method of etching the driver's license number of the owner on all his valuables and recording an inventory list in the police department.

Light the Night is a method by which the whole city is urged to burn a night light front and back of the house to discourage thefts.

Operation Doorstop is a method by which any time a patrolman sights an opened garage or door, he stops and attempts to contact the owner to make him aware of the invitation to theft. If no one is home, the officer tries to make the premises secure and leaves his card at the door. This offers the officer an opportunity to get acquainted with the owner and offer police service. Commercial building inspections are made by police and suggestions are given to merchants on how to make businesses secure.

Anti-Robbery Warning System is a method by which patrol officers upon monitoring a robbery call, can stop at service stations and warn the attendants of suspects, cars, and descriptions of wanted persons, especially at night.

Anti-Check Warning System is a method by which merchants are recruited to cooperate in a fan-out system of warning when a check passer attempts or passes a "bad" check. One merchant calls 3 merchants; each of the 3 calls 3 more; and quickly cover the whole area.

POLICE ATHLETIC LEAGUE

TARGET GROUP: 8 to 21 years.

OBJECTIVES: To help provide local community youth with opportunity to participate in organized athletics and involve police officers as coaches, counselors, and sponsors of community events, ranging from Little League Baseball to boxing, wrestling, swimming, track and field, football, basketball and other sports, summer camps for underprivileged children.

DESCRIPTION: Police officers using their own initiative start teams of youngsters and find community sponsors to provide financing to keep programs active.

Police sponsor carnivals, circuses, rodeos, car racing or other area-wide events to raise funds to support athletics.

COMMENTS: Police agencies generally do not want to involve themselves in fund raising activities because of adverse criticism from citizens when being arrested or cited for law violations, especially they have made a contribution for the police-sponsored activity.

NEIGHBORHOOD KOFFEE KLATCH

TARGET GROUP: Community-wide.

OBJECTIVES: To stimulate citizen involvement in crime prevention and positive police department support.

DESCRIPTION: Invite a few couples from a given neighborhood to an informal evening get-together for coffee and conversation. Bring the police officers who patrol that area and afford them an opportunity to meet and discuss the crime picture with the neighbors, exchange ideas, and give citizens an opportunity to air gripes.

COMMENTS: The personal contact is the key; should meet at least once a month.

NOTE: Program also called "Block Party Program."

POLICE EXPLORER SCOUTS

TARGET GROUP: 14 to 18 years.

OBJECTIVES: To provide youth with exposure to law enforcement
To develop and motivate youth to find careers in law enforcement.
To promote citizenship pride and responsibility in young people.

DESCRIPTION: Selection process similar as for police officers. Receive training in basic law enforcement subjects. are assigned to work with community projects in crime prevention, delinquency prevention, and to perform non-enforcement duties.

COMMENTS: Explorers are very useful in Operation Identification to canvas community, distribute literature, do etching of valuables and record inventory list of personal property. Explorer scouts also help in parades, information booths, bicycle licensing, manning police displays at public gatherings, and as guides during open house events.

YOUTH CENTER

TARGET GROUP: 10 to 21 years.

OBJECTIVES: To provide a place or location where young people can go for recreation or to meet their friends. The Youth Center provides a snack bar where the children can buy cokes, hamburgers, malts and coffee. The Center also has available youth counselors and guidance services for those who wish to talk to someone. Dances are planned and sponsored by the Center for local youth.

DESCRIPTION: Community-based facility owned or paid for by local recreation department or local government. Usually operated by paid city employee to supervise the Youth Center operation. Some youth centers have an appointive juvenile advisory committee which plans and selects activity projects for the Center.

COMMENTS: Requires that police department provide extra supervision or special dances, Battle of the Bands, and other large group activities. Small communities can lease a building or house for this activity.

CRISIS INTERVENTION

TARGET GROUP: Community-wide.

OBJECTIVES: To provide immediate intervention in personal and domestic problems as well as in neighborhood disputes.

DESCRIPTION: Specially trained police officers are dispatched to back up the patrolmen when they answer a disturbance call and attempt to intercede as soon as possible, thus relieving the patrol car to continue its patrol. Crisis intervention team attempts to make a preliminary diagnosis and then refer citizen to the proper agency for further treatment.

Special training includes interviewing techniques, humanities, sociology, psychology. Police departments with this type of program feel that because the police are servicing the community 24 hours a day, that it is essential to extend this training to all officers in the field. By using the team approach, this cuts down on the number of arrests and report calls.

COMMENTS: Some departments utilize social workers or probation officers for crisis intervention.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police Athletics	Koffee Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Career Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS
ALAMEDA COUNTY													
Sheriff													*
Alameda P.D.	X	X	X		X		X						X
Albany P.D.													**
Berkeley P.D.		X		X	X	X	X		X	X			
Emeryville P.D.													**
Fremont P.D.	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X		
Hayward P.D.					X	X			X		X	X	
Kensington P.D.	X							X					
Livermore P.D.													*
Newark P.D.	X	X			X	X			X	X		X	- Wise Wheeler - Operation Stop - Citizens' Crime Prevention
Oakland P.D.	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	X	
Piedmont P.D.													*
Pleasanton P.D.		X	X		X		X			X			
San Leandro P.D.		X	X		X	X	X			X			
Union City P.D.		X	X		X	X	X		X			X	
PINE COUNTY													
Sheriff													*
SACRAMENTO COUNTY													
Sheriff													**
Yuba P.D.													**
Jackson P.D.	X	X											
Butter Creek P.D.	X						X		X				

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Career	Cadets	Theft	Prevention	Crisis	Intervent	Scouts
BUTTE COUNTY																	
Sheriff	X					X	X			X							X
Biggs P.D.																	
Chico P.D.	X			X	X	X	X							X			
Gridley P.D.	X					X											
Oroville P.D.	X					X	X			X							
CALAVERAS COUNTY																	
Sheriff						X							X				
Angels Camp P.D.																	
COLUSA COUNTY																	
Sheriff																	
Colusa P.D.						X											
Williams P.D.										X							
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY																	
Sheriff	X					X	X	X		X						X	
Antioch P.D.				X	X	X				X	X						
Brentwood P.D.	X	X															
Clayton P.D.																	
Concord P.D.	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X						
El Cerrito P.D.	X	X				X	X	X									
Hercules P.D.																	
Martinez P.D.		X				X	X	X		X							
Pinole P.D.						X											
Pittsburg P.D.																	
Pleasant Hill P.D.																	

SPECIAL PROGRAM

- Xmas Toy Prog

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- Work Experience thru Local High School

- Community Res Officer

*

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- Youth & Pol

- "REACH"

Handled by Youth Advise Discovery

* Operation Exploration

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AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Career	Cadets	Theft	Prevention	Crisis	Intervent	Scouts
BUTTE COUNTY																	
Richmond P.D.	X					X	X	X	X	X	X				X		
San Pablo P.D.																	
Walnut Creek P.D.		X				X		X			X						
EL NORTE COUNTY																	
Sheriff	X					X											
Crescent City P.D.		X						X									
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY																	
Sheriff																	
Placerville P.D.	X					X	X										
So. Lake Tahoe P.D.						X		X	X								
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY																	
Sheriff		X	X			X	X										
Clovis P.D.	X	X	X			X	X										X
Coalinga P.D.	X	X				X											
Firebaugh P.D.	X	X												X			
Fowler P.D.	X	X												X			
Fresno P.D.		X	X			X		X		X							
Huron P.D.																	X
Kerman P.D.	X	X															
Kingsburg P.D.	X		X														
Mendota P.D.																	X
Orange Cove P.D.																	
Parlier P.D.																	
Reedley P.D.																	
Sanger P.D.	X	X															X

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

* Narcotics Task Force

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- Police Probation

- School Resource Officer

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No response to questionnaire.

No response to questionnaire.

No programs in operation at this time.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Careers	Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS
Selma P.D.	X															
GLENN COUNTY																
Sheriff					X						X					
Orland P.D.	X				X	X										
Willows P.D.																**
HUMBOLDT COUNTY																
Sheriff	X	X			X	X	X					X				
Arcata P.D.																*
Blue Lake P.D.																*
Eureka P.D.	X	X	X		X											-Police - Probation
Ferndale P.D.																**
Fortuna P.D.		X	X		X	X							X			
Rio Dell P.D.																**
Trinidad P.D.																*
IMPERIAL COUNTY																
Sheriff	X				X						X					- Hunter Safety Border Check
Brawley P.D.	X	X			X						X	X				
Calexico P.D.		X	X													
Calipatria P.D.																*
El Centro P.D.		X			X		X				X					- The Name of Game is Prev
Holtville P.D.																*
Imperial P.D.																*
Westmorland P.D.																*

No response to questionnaire.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Career	Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS
YO COUNTY																
Sheriff																
Bishop P.D.						X										*
RN COUNTY																
Sheriff	X				X			X			X	X				
Arvin P.D.	X	X			X							X				
Bakersfield P.D.		X	X		X			X					X			
Delano P.D.																
Maricopa P.D.								X								
McFarland P.D.		X			X											*
Ridgecrest P.D.												X				
Shafter P.D.																*
Taft P.D.																*
Tehachapi P.D.		X		X	X	X	X	X								*
Wasco P.D.	X														X	
NGS COUNTY																
Sheriff																
Jorcoran P.D.	X				X											**
Sanford P.D.																- Saturday Work Program in Lieu of Probation
Shoore P.D.																*
RE COUNTY																
Sheriff	X															
Keport P.D.												X				*

No response from questionnaire.
Programs in operation at this time.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Career Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAM
LASSEN COUNTY															
Sheriff	X		X		X			X		X					
Herlong P.D.															*
Susanville P.D.															**
LOS ANGELES COUNTY															
Sheriff		X			X	X	X					X		X	Student and Law Bike Theft P Newspaper-TV Education
Alhambra P.D.		X	X		X	X			X						
Arcadia P.D.		X			X	X	X					X			
Azusa P.D.		X	X		X			X	X				X	X	
Baldwin Park P.D.		X			X					X					
Bell P.D.	X	X			X			X	X						Project Div Drug Educat for Youth
Bell Flower P.D.															*
Bell Gardens P.D.															*
Beverly Hills P.D.	X	X			X					X					Rap Sessions Diagnostic ral System
Burbank P.D.		X	X		X			X							
Claremont P.D.		X		X	X			X	X				X		
Compton P.D.										X				X	Anti Drug Ab Program Project Cul
Covina P.D.	X	X		X		X	X			X	X				
Culver City P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Downey P.D.		X	X		X			X		X	X				
El Monte P.D.	X	X		X	X			X		X	X			X	
El Segundo P.D.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Gardena P.D.	X	X			X			X		X	X				
Glendale P.D.		X			X	X	X			X	X				
Glendora P.D.		X		X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	Social Work P.D.
Hawthorne P.D.		X			X									X	
Hermosa Beach P.D.	X	X			X			X		X					

* No response to questionnaire.
at this time.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Career Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS
Huntington Park P.D.	X	X								X	X				
Inglewood P.D.		X	X						X		X				X
Irwindale P.D.			X						X						
La Verne P.D.	X	X					X	X	X						X
Long Beach P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X
Los Angeles P.D.		X	X	X	X						X	X			- Basic Car Plan
Lynwood P.D.															*
Manhattan Beach P.D.	X	X		X	X						X	X			- Operation Eye Opener Drug Program
Marwood P.D.	X								X						
Monrovia P.D.	X	X									X	X			
Montebello P.D.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X		
Monterey Park P.D.		X		X					X				X		
Palos Verdes Estates															*
Pasadena P.D.							X	X	X						X
Pomona P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X		
Redondo Beach P.D.	X	X				X			X		X	X			
San Fernando P.D.	X								X		X	X			
San Gabriel P.D.	X	X								X	X				
San Marino P.D.		X		X	X				X		X	X			
Santa Monica P.D.	X	X										X			
Sierra Madre P.D.		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Signal Hill P.D.	X	X											X		
South Gate P.D.	X	X													
South Pasadena P.D.		X	X					X	X		X				X
Torrance P.D.	X	X	X					X	X	X		X			- MERIT. (Mobil Emergency Radio Information Team)
Armon P.D.															
West Covina P.D.	X	X						X	X	X	X	X			- Safety Town U.S.A.
Whittier P.D.	X	X													

* No response to questionnaire.
programs in operation at this time.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Career	Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	
MADERA COUNTY																	
Sheriff						X											
Chowchilla P.D.																	*
Madera P.D.																	*
MARIPOSA COUNTY																	
Sheriff																	**
MARIN COUNTY																	
Sheriff						X					X						
Belvedere P.D.	X	X		X				X			X	X					
Corte Madera P.D.		X				X	X	X	X	X	X						
Fairfax P.D.																	*
Larkspur P.D.																	*
Mill Valley P.D.		X				X					X						
Novato P.D.	X	X		X			X	X			X						
Ross P.D.																	*
San Anselmo P.D.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X						Drug Prevent
San Rafael P.D.		X				X		X			X						Big Brother
Sausalito P.D.						X											
Tiburon P.D.																	*
MENDOCINO COUNTY																	
Sheriff	X					X	X				X						
Ft. Bragg P.D.						X		X			X						X
Pt. Arena P.D.																	*
Ukiah P.D.		X				X					X						
Willits P.D.		X					X	X			X						
No response to questionnaire																	

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Career	Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS	
RED COUNTY																	
Sheriff																	
Atwater P.D.		X							X								*
Dos Palos P.D.													X				
Gustine P.D.		X												X			
Livinston P.D.								X							X		
Los Banos P.D.		X						X	X			X					*
Merced P.D.		X				X	X				X	X					X
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY																	
Sheriff																	
Alturas P.D.	X	X								X							**
SAN MATEO COUNTY																	
Sheriff	SMALL COMMUNITY. NO SPECIFIC PROGRAMS.																
SAN PABLO COUNTY																	
Sheriff																	
Calistoga P.D.										X			X				
St. Helena P.D.																	*
Yountville P.D.																	*
Napa P.D.	X	X	X		X	X	X			X						X	**
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY																	
Sheriff																	
Armed P.D.	X	X								X							
El Rey Oaks P.D.		X													X		
San Francisco P.D.																	
No response to questionnaire. Programs in operation at this time.																	

"Workreation"
"VIVA"

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Careers Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAM
Pacific Grove P.D.		X			X									
Salinas P.D.	X	X			X					X				*
Sand City P.D.														
Seaside P.D.	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			
Soledad P.D.														*
NEVADA COUNTY														
Sheriff					X									
Grass Valley P.D.		X			X									
Nevada City P.D.	X				X									
ORANGE COUNTY														
Sheriff	X	X			X	X								
Anaheim P.D.	X	X			X	X	X		X					
Brea P.D.	X	X		X	X		X		X					
Buena Park P.D.	X	X		X	X	X				X				
Costa Mesa P.D.	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			- Community Program
Cypress P.D.		X		X	X		X		X	X			X	
Fountain Valley P.D.	X	X			X	X							X	
Fullerton P.D.	X	X			X		X		X				X	
Garden Grove P.D.	X	X			X	X	X		X		X			- Delinquency Prevention
Huntington Beach	X	X			X		X		X					
Laguna Beach P.D.	X	X			X	X	X		X					
La Habra P.D.	X	X		X	X	X				X			X	
La Palma P.D.	X	X		X	X									
Los Alamitos P.D.	X	X			X	X	X		X	X				
Newport Beach P.D.	X	X			X	X	X							
Orange P.D.	X	X	X		X	X	X			X				- Don't Try We'll Treat

No response from questionnaire.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Careers Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS
Placentia P.D.		X			X		X							
San Clemente P.D.	X	X			X	X								
Santa Ana P.D.	X	X		X	X	X								
Seal Beach P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			- Motorcycle Club - "Natural Highs" Drug Program
Stanton P.D.					X		X						X	
Justin P.D.	X	X				X		X						
Westminster P.D.														*
RIVERSIDE COUNTY														
Sheriff														*
Auburn P.D.														*
Colton P.D.														*
Locklin P.D.	X	X	X											**
Moreno P.D.	X	X	X		X		X			X				
SAN DIEGO COUNTY														
Sheriff														- Cops Care
SAN JUAN COUNTY														
Sheriff														
SAN MATEO COUNTY														
Sheriff	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	- Door to door contacts in uniform.
San Mateo P.D.	X			X									X	*
San Simeon P.D.	X			X			X		X	X				
San Simeon P.D.	X	X		X	X	X			X					- Rap Session
San Simeon P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X		- Jr. Rifle Club - Teachers Narcotic Orientation - Women's Diversion

No response to questionnaire.

Programs in operation at this time.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Careers	Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS
Hemat P.D.	X				X	X										
Indio P.D.	X	X				X										
Palm Springs P.D.	X	X				X				X	X					
Perris P.D.																*
Riverside P.D.	X	X		X	X					X	X					
San Jacinto P.D.	NONE.	NEW CHIEF														
SACRAMENTO COUNTY																
Sheriff	X			X	X	X					X			X		- Citizen Alert
Folsom P.D.																**
Galt P.D.	X			X												
Isleton P.D.																**
Sacramento P.D.	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X				- Diversion Unit Juvenile Crisis Intervention
SAN BENITO COUNTY																
Sheriff																
Hollister P.D.	X			X												*
King City P.D.																*
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY																
Sheriff																
Barstow P.D.	X			X	X											
Colton P.D.	X			X		X				X						
Fontana P.D.	X	X	X	X						X	X			X		- News Media Program - Community Service Center/ Rehabilitation Kid
Montclair P.D.								X	X							
Needles P.D.	X	X		X					X	X						
Ontario P.D.	X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X		X		- Chaplains' Program
Redlands P.D.	X			X	X	X				X	X					

* No response to questionnaire.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Careers	Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS
Alto P.D.	X	X				X			X							
San Bernardino P.D.																
Upland P.D.		X		X	X					X			X			*
SAN DIEGO COUNTY																
Sheriff																
Parisbad P.D.		X			X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		- Community Juvenile Officer/ Juvenile Hitchhiker Warnings Picnics for Disadvantaged
Chula Vista P.D.	X	X					X	X		X						- Group Film Counseling
Coronado P.D.		X			X			X				X				
El Cajon P.D.		X	X		X			X			X					
Escondido P.D.		X			X	X	X			X						
Imperial Beach P.D.															X	
La Mesa P.D.	X	X			X			X				X				* Sociologist Attached to Juv. Div.
National City P.D.																*
Powder Mill P.D.		X					X	X								*
San Diego P.D.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					- School Task Force
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY																
Sheriff																
San Francisco P.D.	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X			* Omnibus Safe Street
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY																
Sheriff																
Stockton P.D.				X					X	X	X					
Tracy P.D.																*
Antecia P.D.		X	X		X	X	X			X	X					* Bike Safety Operated by Cadets
Yuba P.D.					X											
Yuba P.D.	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X		X	X	- Police/Youth Activities, All Volunteer Programs in operation at this time

* No response to questionnaire. Programs in operation at this time.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police Athletic	Koffee Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Careers: Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAM
Tracy P.D.	X	X		X		X		X					
SAN LUIS OBISPO CO.													
Sheriff				X		X							
Arroyo Grande P.D.													*
Grover City P.D.													*
Morro Bay P.D.		X		X									
Paso Robles P.D.		X		X	X	X							- Radio Program
Pismo Beach P.D.													*
San Luis Obispo		X		X	X	X							
SAN MATEO COUNTY													
Sheriff			X		X	X		X					
Atherton P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			
Burlingame P.D.		X	X	X	X								
Brisbane P.D.													*
Colma P.D.													*
Daly City P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					
Foster City P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		
Half Moon Bay P.D.						X							
Hillsborough P.D.		X		X		X			X				
Menlo Park P.D.	X	X		X	X	X		X					
Millbrae P.D.	X	X	X	X	X				X				
Pacifica P.D.	X	X		X	X	X					X		
Redwood City P.D.													*
San Bruno P.D.	X	X		X	X	X		X					
San Carlos P.D.		X		X	X			X	X				
South San Francisco	X	X	X	X		X		X					

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police Athletic	Koffee Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Careers: Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS
San Mateo	X	X	X		X	X	X						
NAPA COUNTY													
Sheriff	X		X		X	X	X		X		X		
Carpinteria P.D.		X		X	X	X		X	X				
Lompoc P.D.	X	X			X	X		X					
Santa Barbara P.D.	X	X			X	X		X					
Santa Maria P.D.					X	X							
NAPA CLARA COUNTY													
Sheriff													
Campbell P.D.	X	X		X		X		X		X			* Community Van
Willits P.D.	X	X		X	X	X		X		X			School Officer (financed by school)
Los Altos P.D.		X	X	X		X							
Los Gatos P.D.													
Diablo P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		** Police Commissioner Forum
Mountain View P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				*
Palo Alto P.D.		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			
Santa Clara P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					Juvenile Advisory Board
San Jose P.D.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Unionvale P.D.	X	X	X		X	X		X	X				
SAN CRUZ COUNTY													
Sheriff													
Capitola P.D.													*
Santa Cruz P.D.	X			X		X							
Santa Cruz Valley P.D.	X	X											
No response to questionnaire.													

* No response to questionnaire.

No response to questionnaire. Programs in operation at this time.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Careers	Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS
Watsonville P.D.	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X					
SHASTA COUNTY															
Sheriff	X				X	X									- S.T.O.P.
Anderson P.D.	X	X	X												- Elementary School Program
Redding P.D.	X				X	X	X							X	- S.T.O.P. School Program thru 12 grade
SIERRA COUNTY															
Sheriff															**
SISKIYOU COUNTY															
Sheriff	X				X										
Dorris P.D.	X	X			X										- Junior Police Program
Dunsmuir P.D.		X													
Etna P.D.	X						X								- Work Program
Ft. Jones P.D.	X	X						X							
Montague P.D.	X	X						X							
Mt. Shasta P.D.															*
Tulelake P.D.															*
Weed P.D.	X	X			X										*
Yreka P.D.															*
SOLANO COUNTY															
Sheriff															**
Benicia P.D.		X			X		X	X	X						
Dixon P.D.		X			X										
Fairfield P.D.	X	X			X	X	X			X					- Mini Bike
Rio Vista P.D.															*

* No response to questionnaire.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Careers	Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts	SPECIAL PROGRAMS
Suisun P.D.	X						X								
Vacaville P.D.		X						X							
Vallejo P.D.		X	X		X			X		X					- Elementary School Program
NOMA COUNTY															
Sheriff		X	X		X		X		X		X				
Cloverdale P.D.		X						X		X					
Cotati P.D.								X							
Healdsburg P.D.		X													
Petaluma P.D.	X	X	X		X		X						X		- Crime Check Police Asst. League
Rohnert Park P.D.															*
Sebastopol P.D.		X			X		X								
Sonoma P.D.		X	X		X		X	X		X					
Santa Rosa P.D.	X	X			X		X		X		X	X			
NISLAUS COUNTY															
Sheriff															*
Ceres P.D.		X						X					X		
Georgetown P.D.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X		- Police Science Course for M.S. Students
Georgetown P.D.															**
Grassdale P.D.		X			X										*
Grass Valley P.D.															**
Grass Valley P.D.														X	
Grass Valley P.D.															**
Grass Valley P.D.															**
Grass Valley P.D.															**
Grass Valley P.D.															**
YUBA COUNTY															
Sheriff	X												X		

No response to questionnaire.

No programs in operation at this time.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Careers	Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts
Live Oak P.D.															
Yuba City P.D.	X									X					
TEHAMA COUNTY															
Sheriff						X	X								
Corning P.D.	X				X										
Red Bluff P.D.					X	X									
TRINITY COUNTY															
Sheriff															
TULARE COUNTY															
Sheriff	X				X	X						X			
Dinuba P.D.	X					X							X		
Exetar P.D.															
Farmersville P.D.	X	X								X					
Lindsay P.D.						X	X								
Porterville P.D.	X	X	X		X	X					X				
Tulare P.D.	X	X			X	X				X			X		
Visalia P.D.	X	X	X			X	X			X	X				
Woodlake P.D.															
TUOLUMNE COUNTY															
Sheriff															
Sonora P.D.															
YOLO COUNTY															
Sheriff	X				X				X			X			

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

- * Community Service Officer
- County Fair Display
- Drug Awareness
- * Complete School Program K thru
- (School district portion of off salary.)
- Use of mental people for 24 crisis interve
- Youth Development Officers
- **
- *
- **

* No response to questionnaire.

AGENCY	Officer Friendly	Bicycle Safety	Police	Athletics	Koffee	Klatch	Speakers Bureau	Cop On Campus	Ride-A-Long	Youth Center	New Careers	Cadets	Theft Prevention	Crisis Intervention	Scouts
Davis P.D.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Winters P.D.		X				X									
Woodland P.D.	X	X						X							
YUBA COUNTY															
Sheriff															
Marysville P.D.	X					X					X			X	
Wheatland P.D.						X									

SPECIAL PROGRAMS
 School Program 3R
 Juvenile jury to handle cases locally
 Drug referral for rehabilitation

Drug Abuse Program

- Summer Camp for Underprivileged Youths, 9 - 13 yrs

SECTION IV

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

This section of the report contains a brief description of 40 special programs that are operated by law enforcement agencies.

The name and address of the staff person responsible for the program is included in case the reader would like additional information.

NAME OF PROGRAM: BANNING PLAN

PERSON IN CHARGE: Judge Ray Hawley

ADDRESS: 155 Hays Street, Banning, CA 92220
Telephone: (714) 849-4791

TARGET GROUP: Pre and Early Delinquents

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To divert youth from the juvenile justice system and provide assistance and correction within the local community.

DESCRIPTION: In cooperation with the juvenile court, many delinquents are placed on a form of voluntary police probation rather than being referred to the probation department. Police officers act as big brothers, get youth involved in athletics, provide counseling for the youth and their parents, provide supervision, and utilize community resources.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: City budget - services donated.

COMMENTS: A large number of juveniles are diverted from the system.

Eureka Police Department has a similar program.

NAME OF PROGRAM: BASIC-CAR PLAN (Los Angeles Police)
PERSON IN CHARGE: E. M. Davis, Chief of Police
ADDRESS: 150 North Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012
TARGET GROUP: Community at Large
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To help society prevent crime through the coordinated efforts of the police and the community.
DESCRIPTION: Based on workload, a minimum radio car plan is established and becomes the basic-car plan for all watches. Basic radio cars are called "A" units. Nine officers assigned to each basic-car include one lead officer, five senior officers, and three probation officers. Each basic-car is assigned to its own basic-car district. Three officers are assigned to the basic-car district during each of the three watches. Additional radio cars are deployed during periods of increased workload; these cars are designated "X" units.
Once a month the nine officers of each basic-car meet with citizens of their basic-car district. The purpose of the meeting is to allow discussion of police problems between the officers and the citizens.
A profile folder is prepared for each basic-car district. Information on current crime problems, wanted persons, and problem locations is included with crime maps, names and addresses of VIP's living in the district and other information that would assist the officers in knowing their district. The folder is passed from watch to watch.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Police budget
COMMENTS: The Los Angeles Police Department can supply detailed information of this plan.

NAME OF PROGRAM: BICYCLE COURT
PERSON IN CHARGE: Jerry Marik, Sergeant
ADDRESS: 100 Fletcher Parkway, El Cajon, CA 92021
Telephone: (714) 442-3351
TARGET GROUP: Bike Riders under 18
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: Prevent accidents on bikes.
DESCRIPTION: Honor students from local high school selected to sit in judgment on Saturdays to hear bicycle citation cases. Mostly essay-type penalties.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Police budget
COMMENTS: Good rapport with both violators and honor students. Well accepted in the community.

NAME OF PROGRAM: BICYCLE THEFT PREVENTION
PERSON IN CHARGE: R. Delaney, Sergeant
ADDRESS: 220 W. Woodward Avenue, Alhambra, CA 91801
Telephone: (213) 282-3141
TARGET GROUP: All Ages
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To reduce crime rate of bicycle thefts; to educate the public on hazards of bicycle ownership; to develop a comprehensive bike recovery system; to encourage 100 percent licensing by reducing the license fee.
DESCRIPTION: Alhambra Police Department, in cooperation with other agencies within Los Angeles County, has a study committee working on a project to devise a computerized system of stolen bike serial numbers. Two officers have been trained by the National Act, Theft Detail, in how to raise the numbers on bikes that have been filed off.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Police budget and civic group volunteers.
COMMENTS: Hope to eventually implant computer system statewide. Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office has offered its computer for this program.

NAME OF PROGRAM: BIG BROTHER
PERSON IN CHARGE: H. C. Sanders, Capt. of Police
ADDRESS: 2171 McKinley Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94703
TARGET GROUP: Juvenile Age Group
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To supply "big brother" man image to those juveniles without father, etc. To improve rapport between delinquent-prone juvenile and police through "informal" contact -- "non-disciplinary" relation.
DESCRIPTION: Use police officers "off-duty" as "father image" for juveniles who are delinquency-prone due to lack of male influences. Officer substitutes for father. Builds rapport between police and juvenile.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Donations.
COMMENTS: Similar to nationwide "Big Brother Program." Has more impact due to police involvement.
Similar to: Project Amigo (Orange P.D.)
Yuba County Peace Officers

NAME OF PROGRAM: CAUCUS
PERSON IN CHARGE: Paul Kroll, Sergeant
ADDRESS: 2229 Washington Avenue
San Leandro, CA
TARGET GROUP: Juvenile Drug Addicts and Experimenters
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To alert community to drug problem by all available means; include juveniles in decision making. To provide emergency first aid; "hot line"; immediate counseling and group counseling. To promote self-control in use of all harmful drugs (including alcohol). To promote personal dignity in every individual.
DESCRIPTION: Provides first aid, a "hot line", immediate individual counseling 24 hours a day; group counseling, referral service to drug treatment services available in county; provides transportation to such treatment services; use followup counseling; use community resources as staff -- doctors, police, school teachers, volunteers.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Community donations.
COMMENTS: Community sponsored; community staffed; serves as local community resource; started by "concerned citizens". Supported by local "official" family. Used as "referral" source by San Leandro Police Department.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

NAME OF PROGRAM: DETOXIFICATION PROGRAM
PERSON IN CHARGE: Det. D. A. Boger
ADDRESS: 210 South B St., Oxnard, CA 93030
Telephone: (805) 486-8355
TARGET GROUP: Drunks
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To divert drunks from jail. To obtain treatment for alcoholic problems.
DESCRIPTION: Drunks arrested are taken to Alcoholics Anonymous where they are held until sober, then encouraged to take treatment if there is a problem. They are issued a citation at the time of arrest.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Operating budget
COMMENTS: Represents a savings to police department in jail expense plus transportation time to county jail.
Santa Barbara has a similar program.

NAME OF PROGRAM: "DON'T TRICK -- WE'LL TREAT"
PERSON IN CHARGE: D. M. Blackburn, Receiving Officer
ADDRESS: 425 - 32nd St., Newport Beach, CA 92660
Telephone: (714) 673-2211
TARGET GROUP: Halloween Vandals
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To reduce vandalism on Halloween.
DESCRIPTION: Each patrolman has a box of candy and the slogan "Don't Trick, We'll Treat" on the side of the police unit. He distributes the candy to the children in his beat area.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Police budget.

NAME OF PROGRAM: EARLY "I.D." OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR
PERSON IN CHARGE: Jerry Warren, Chief of Police
ADDRESS: 525 Henrietta St., Martinez, CA 94553
Telephone: (415) 228-4141
TARGET GROUP: School Age Children (K to 12)
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: Detect and treat deviant behavior in school age children (K to 12) before they commit anti-social acts that would involve them in criminal justice system.
DESCRIPTION: Martinez Police Department and unified school district developed methodology jointly to detect, counsel and treat early identified deviant behavior of school age children, form panel of police-school and related interested agencies to assist child so identified.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: CCCJ funds.
COMMENTS: Program in early stages -- no statistics available as yet for proper evaluation.
NOTE: Redding has similar program.

NAME OF PROGRAM: FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION

PERSON IN CHARGE: C. R. Gain, Chief of Police

ADDRESS: Police Administration Building
455 Seventh Street, Oakland, CA 94607

TARGET GROUP: Family Disturbances

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To improve police capability in restoring order in family; to assist family in resolving tensions; to minimize police involvement in such incidents; to free beat officers for other police activities.

DESCRIPTION: Field units assigned to patrol division. Two 2-man teams responsible to respond to family disturbance calls; three units specially trained in availability of community referral sources to solve family problems.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: Police budget

COMMENTS: Same program as New York's plan with local need modification. Some departments are using social workers and probation officers instead of specially trained police officers.

Similar to: "Outreach" Project (Hayward)
"Culver" Project (Culver City)

NAME OF PROGRAM: GROUP FILM COUNSELING - CHULA VISTA POLICE

PERSON IN CHARGE: W. T. Winters, Chief of Police

ADDRESS: 276 Fourth Ave., Chula Vista, CA 92011
Telephone (714) 427-3300 Ext. 301

TARGET GROUP: First and Second Juvenile Offenders & Parents

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To advise juveniles of probable consequences of future delinquent behavior. To advise parents of their authority and responsibility. To make clear the police department's function in juvenile justice. To provide basic information of the probation department's function and facilities.

DESCRIPTION: First and second offenders and their parents attend counseling session showing film, "The Long Way Home", and are given a talk on parent responsibility and authority, juvenile rights and obligations, and the police function in juvenile justice.

NAME OF PROGRAM: "THE HAPPENING" COMMUNITY DRUG PROGRAM

PERSON IN CHARGE: Robert Green, Captain

ADDRESS: 99 Fair Drive, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
Telephone: (714) 834-5415

TARGET GROUP: Youth and Parents

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: Drug education for youth and parents

DESCRIPTION: Narcotic display booths are set up in a public place with live lectures and discussion on the drug problem. Speakers are: ex-cons, inmates, doctors, police, etc. Wide coverage from T.V., radio and press. 8 to 10 thousand attended.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: Departmental budget

COMMENTS: NOTE: San Anselmo has similar type of program.

NAME OF PROGRAM: HUCK FINN DAY

PERSON IN CHARGE: Francis Torigian, Chief of Police

ADDRESS: 15 W. Thurman St., Porterville, CA 93257
Telephone: (209) 784-2500

TARGET GROUP: All Youths

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To create a better understanding between youths and law enforcement.

DESCRIPTION: A city park is set up for fishing, games, awards and refreshments -- all at no cost.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: Porterville Peace Officers' Association

NAME OF PROGRAM: INMATE VOCATIONAL TRAINING
PERSON IN CHARGE: James Murray, Public Safety Manager
ADDRESS: 455 E. Calaveras Rd., Milpitas, CA 95035
Telephone: (408) 262-2310
TARGET GROUP: Inmates of county jail
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To develop a vocational training program for county jail inmates on a selection basis. To provide a source of income for sentenced prisoners. To develop meaningful skills of inmates so they can continue in gainful positions after release.
DESCRIPTION: Inmates, male or female, who are unskilled in vocational skills and are amenable to treatment are employed by the City of Milpitas as beginning clerks, typists, and other clerical help.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Open
COMMENTS: Incarcerated individuals can develop meaningful skills. The training will provide inmate with a limited source of funds during incarceration. The program will also provide an alternative to jail time idleness.

NAME OF PROGRAM: INTERN COUNSELING
PERSON IN CHARGE: Tom Ball, Youth Service Coordinator
ADDRESS: 150 S. Glendora Ave., Glendora, CA 91740
Telephone: (213) 963-5941
TARGET GROUP: 0 - 21 Years
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To provide a resource for the community to assist in youth guidance and counseling pre-delinquents and delinquents. To serve the police juvenile bureau in consulting and use of local resources to divert youth from the justice system.
DESCRIPTION: Program supervised by an experienced counselor and parole agent who is on loan from the California Youth Authority. College students majoring in the social sciences are recruited as volunteers, training and case assignments provided by supervisor who meets regularly with counselors to discuss approaches and problems with youth.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: CCCJ Grant
COMMENTS: Program now in its fourth year. Considered very successful. Juvenile officer and coordinator meet regularly and work closely together. Community very receptive to program and supports school district. Refers cases to Mr. Ball.
NOTE: Similar to police counseling and guidance program at San Rafael.

NAME OF PROGRAM: JUVENILE ADVISORY COUNCIL
PERSON IN CHARGE: Lt. Joseph Ledesma
ADDRESS: 1541 Civic Center Dr., Santa Clara, CA 9505
Telephone: (408) 244-1400
TARGET GROUP: Children and parents brought to attention
of criminal justice system.
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To divert first time offenders from
becoming involved in criminal justice
system.
DESCRIPTION: Program consists of an advisory board
comprised of leading citizens from com-
munity. Offender and family referred to
board by police department. Board sits
in a non-judicial position in an attempt
to resolve problem by utilizing community
resources.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Operating budget.

NAME OF PROGRAM: JUVENILE HITCHHIKER WARNINGS
PERSON IN CHARGE: Wes Allen, Captain
ADDRESS: 801 W. Market, San Diego, CA
Telephone: (714) 238-7345
TARGET GROUP: Juvenile Hitchhikers
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To reduce crimes relating to hitch-
hiking. To inform juveniles and their
parents of the dangers to hitchhikers.
DESCRIPTION: Patrol officers routinely stop to talk
with juvenile hitchhikers informing them
of the dangers involved in hitchhiking.
The juvenile is given handout material.
The parents are then sent a letter, ad-
vising them of the contact and informing
them of the dangers involved.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Operating budget.
COMMENTS: Well received by parents who often were
unaware that their children were hitch-
hiking.

NAME OF PROGRAM: MINI-BIKE TRACK
PERSON IN CHARGE: G. R. Hicks, Sergeant
ADDRESS: 1000 Webster St., Fairfield, CA 94533
TARGET GROUP: Mini-Bike Riders
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To provide youngsters with a place where they can operate their machines safely and legally and where immediate aid will be available to them in the event of accident.
DESCRIPTION: An area of ground in the city's industrial park is rough graded for the track. Open on Saturdays from 1000 to 1800 hours and is manned by police cadets.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Local
COMMENTS: Similar to M/C-Mini-Bike Club (Seal Beach Police Department).

NAME OF PROGRAM: MR. WISE WHEELER
PERSON IN CHARGE: Ken Jones, Com. Rec. Officer
ADDRESS: 37101 Newark Boulevard
Newark, CA 94560
TARGET GROUP: Elementary School Children
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: Bike Safety; law appreciation at early age.
DESCRIPTION: Bicycle has tape recorder; "red light" and siren; "talks" to elementary children about law, police and bike safety.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Police budget.
COMMENTS: Program successful with parents and children. Good community response.

NAME OF PROGRAM: THE NAME OF THE GAME IS PREVENTION

PERSON IN CHARGE: Jack C. Hawe, Chief of Police

ADDRESS: 1107 Broadway, El Centro, CA 92243
Telephone: (714) 352-2111

TARGET GROUP: Community-wide

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: Crime prevention by the police.

DESCRIPTION: A multi-phased program of crime prevention in cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce.

1. Checkmate System - A system of chain-type phone calls contacting participants of bad checks or other criminal activity where all businesses should be notified.
2. Security Seminars - Instruction and demonstration on shoplifting, bad checks, etc. Schooling in prevention to all interested businesses and sales people.
3. Security Inspections - Police officer inspection and recommendation to business establishments on how to better secure their premises.
4. Hand-out Material - Contains suggestions and instructions on how to minimize crime losses and make business and private lives more secure. Pamphlets: "Burglary Prevention" and "Help the Police Help You".
5. Community Watch - "Eyes and ears" of the police. A system of citizen involvement. Reporting of emergencies and/or suspicious circumstances.
6. Operation Identification - A program to encourage citizens to mark their valuables.
7. Vacation House Checks - Police Reserves make vacation house check with a radio controlled jeep.

NAME OF PROGRAM: NARCO EDUCATION PROGRAM

PERSON IN CHARGE: John Cooper, Deputy Sheriff

ADDRESS: 450 Bradford Street
Redwood City, CA 94063

TARGET GROUP: 4th - 6th Grade Level Children

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To educate 4th - 6th grade children in drug abuse problems. To create positive contact with kindergarten children.

DESCRIPTION: Lectures - Films, "rap" sessions, facts of narcotics, descriptions, etc.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: Operating budget - Sheriff's Office
Attempting to fund through CCCJ to broaden program.

COMMENTS: Appears highly successful and well received. Presently one deputy assigned to program. Expect to have one other deputy assigned in future.

NOTE: San Marino Police Department has similar program.

NAME OF PROGRAM: NATURAL HIGHS
PERSON IN CHARGE: W. D. Stearns, Sergeant
ADDRESS: 201 Eighth St., Seal Beach, CA 90740
Telephone: (213) 431-2541
TARGET GROUP: 7th and 8th Grade Children
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To provide alternatives to drug use.
DESCRIPTION: A club for 7th and 8th graders. Drug abuse program, featuring films and speakers on drug abuse. Activities include sports, motorcycle riding, music, etc. Assisted by five personnel from the recreation department and lifeguards.

NAME OF PROGRAM: NEW RESIDENT CONTACT PROGRAM
PERSON IN CHARGE: John Huber, Lieutenant
ADDRESS: 708 Third St., Davis, CA 95616
Telephone: 753-3322
TARGET GROUP: New Residents
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To establish communication between all segments of the community.
DESCRIPTION: List compiled and maintained of new residents. Have beat officer make contact, welcome, and present kit of information. Request resident to contact him as problem arises.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Department
COMMENTS: Excellent positive contact type of program.

NAME OF PROGRAM: NEWSMAKER - PASO ROBLES
PERSON IN CHARGE: Vernon L. Mathison, Captain
ADDRESS: 840 - 10th St., Paso Robles, CA 93446
TARGET GROUP: Public at Large
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To provide police information to public.
Crime prevention through an informed public.
DESCRIPTION: A weekly radio broadcast, 10 minutes long,
each Saturday, gives something of interest
to the public.
COMMENTS: Similar to Buena Park Police Department's
Crime Stop.

NAME OF PROGRAM: PICNICS FOR DISADVANTAGED
PERSON IN CHARGE: Jimmy Wilkins, Assistant to Sheriff
ADDRESS: 222 W. C St., San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: (714) 232-3811
TARGET GROUP: Disadvantaged Youths
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To build rapport with youths.
DESCRIPTION: Sheriff's department deputies take
groups of up to 70 youths for a day's
outing. Food is donated by local
businesses. Deputies also take groups
to sporting events when tickets are
donated.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Donations

NAME OF PROGRAM: POLICE COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE PROGRAM

PERSON IN CHARGE: Fred L. Drury, Youth Services Coordinator

ADDRESS: 511 Benito, Montclair, CA

TARGET GROUP: 0 to 21 Years

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To provide more meaningful dispositions of cases. To provide more time for personal problem solution. To establish working relationships with various assisting agencies to effect valuable referral procedures.

DESCRIPTION: A person was hired with a B.A. Degree in Behavioral Sciences with two years' field experience working with delinquents. He received police academy training plus D.C.I. He has limited police officer responsibility, but does not have responsibility for effecting arrests or day-to-day investigative needs.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: CCCJ

COMMENTS: Youth services officer focuses all his energy on youth problems. Handles all referrals and dispositions of police cases. This program does away with the traditional juvenile officer position and delegates the detective bureau to make all investigations, thus relieving the youth service coordinator to do more counseling and youth guidance.

NOTE: Similar to Intern Counseling Program.

NAME OF PROGRAM: POLICE DIVERSION UNIT

PERSON IN CHARGE: Lt. Phil York

ADDRESS: 813 Sixth St., Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 449-5684

TARGET GROUP: All Children.

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To divert as many minors as possible from entering the criminal justice system.

DESCRIPTION: Unit does not have any 602 investigative duties but all cases must be brought to them for disposition. Each member is given 100 hours of crisis intervention training.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: CCCJ

COMMENTS: New program. Results not evaluated.

Garden Grove Police Department has a similar program.

NAME OF PROGRAM: POLICE-PROBATION DIVERSION BOARD

PERSON IN CHARGE: Mr. Jack Sanders, Deputy Probation Officer
Sgt. Bruce True

ADDRESS: 39710 Civic Center Dr., Fremont, CA 94538
Telephone: (415) 796-3211

TARGET GROUP: Youthful Offenders (Juvenile)

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: 1. Divert juveniles from criminal justice system.
2. Improve disposition decisions regarding juvenile offenders.
3. Utilize more extensively local community resources for diversion referrals.
4. Improve relations between police and probation.

DESCRIPTION: One probation officer and one police officer (youth services) act as "hearing board" in Fremont, reviewing all juvenile offenses committed in Fremont; confer with A/O; juvenile; parent; make disposition regarding offense, using all community resources available before using all probation department resources.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: Probation and police budgets.

COMMENTS: Can use parole agent as third team member.

NAME OF PROGRAM: POLICE-TEACHER SUMMER DELINQUENCY CONTROL PROGRAM

PERSON IN CHARGE: Capt. Henry Saunders, Commander,
Juvenile Division

ADDRESS: 2171 McKinley Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94703

TARGET GROUP: Juveniles and Teachers (Berkeley)

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To provide summer counseling and neighborhood supervision of juveniles in city; to alleviate neighborhood problems regarding juveniles; to enable teachers to have first-hand view of police problems during summer vacation; to establish better rapport between school personnel and police.

DESCRIPTION: Six teachers employed full-time as "summer juvenile officers" in Berkeley Police Department. Handle "caseload"; neighborhood problems; provide counseling to youngsters in custody; followup supervision; etc. Assist beat officers in variety of juvenile-related duties.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: CCCJ - Project #0492

COMMENTS: Berkeley Police Department is very happy with results. Teachers became enlightened regarding police problems. Enabled teachers to see juveniles under "no control" situations. Permitted teachers (professional counselors) to deal with pre-college age population before juvenile actually brought into criminal justice system. Utilized "non-police" assistance in alleviation of neighborhood disputes.

NOTE: Good program -- for police and teachers. (Could be used for probation officers, "parole", etc.)

NAME OF PROGRAM: PROJECT CULVER (INTERVENTION)
PERSON IN CHARGE: Jan C. Mennig, Chief of Police
ADDRESS: 4040 Duquesne Ave., Culver City, CA 90230
Telephone: (213) 837-1221
TARGET GROUP: All youth and families
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To provide assistance for youth and family problems.
DESCRIPTION: The department uses YMCA volunteer social workers to work with the juvenile bureau officers to assist children in trouble, family problems and narcotic problems in the home or after arrest is made.
COMMENTS: Similar to: Project "Outreach" (Hayward)
Family Crisis Intervention (Oakland)

NAME OF PROGRAM: PROJECT DIVERT
PERSON IN CHARGE: Chief Carl Elkins
ADDRESS: 213 E. Foothill, Azusa, CA 91702
Telephone: (213) 334-5125
TARGET GROUP: All ages.
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To reduce the input of juveniles into the juvenile system by offering alternatives and community-based treatment programs. To offer supportive and tangible assistance to a youth and his family. To design individual programs for truancy-prone youth. To provide child clinical programs.
DESCRIPTION: Provides youth and family services and coordination of youth agencies in problems related to potential juvenile delinquency. Counseling, guidance, health and welfare, truancy prevention, street corner recreation leaders, to reduce the number of referrals to probation.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: CCCJ Proposal filed; approval pending.
COMMENTS: Treatment teams (3), therapist, community worker, youth workers and volunteers to handle referrals from school, police and courts.
Burbank Police Department has a similar program which includes a diagnostic service.

NAME OF PROGRAM: PROJECT "OUTREACH"
PERSON IN CHARGE: Keith Bennet, Assistant Chief of Police
ADDRESS: 22738 Mission Boulevard
Hayward, CA 94541
TARGET GROUP: Family Crisis
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To provide immediate family counseling at "scene" of police call by utilizing two social workers dispatched to scene; save time of police officer for crime prevention calls; provide professional counseling to family at time of crisis.
DESCRIPTION: Uses two social workers assigned to police department to answer family crisis calls. Social workers make disposition at scene; equipped to make referrals immediately -- no waiting for "report" or appointment.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: CCCJ
COMMENTS: Time-saver for police department. Keeps police officer available for prevention activities.
Similar to: Family Crisis Intervention (Oakland)
Project "Culver" (Culver City)

NAME OF PROGRAM: RADIO ALERT
PERSON IN CHARGE: C. R. Gain, Chief of Police
ADDRESS: Police Administration Building
455 Seventh St., Oakland, CA 94607
TARGET GROUP: Radio-Dispatching Companies
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: Utilize all commercial and private companies using radio-dispatching equipment to report crimes in progress or observed via company dispatcher to police radio.
DESCRIPTION: Commercial and private companies enroll and sign agreement to have employees using company radio equipment to report all police incidents they observe.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Donation and use of company equipment.
COMMENTS: Expands police effectiveness by adding additional eyes and voice to local police.

NAME OF PROGRAM: "REACH"
PERSON IN CHARGE: Hap Carlson, Chief of Police
ADDRESS: 301 West 10th Street
Antioch, CA 94509
TARGET GROUP: High School Kids
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: Counsel, treat and divert high school children involved in narcotic traffic and other anti-social behavior. Through this panel of knowledgeable people, hope to divert high school kids away from drugs before too deeply involved.
DESCRIPTION: A "team treatment" concept. Team composed of teachers-principals of local high school; ex-addicts; drug counselors from "family group" in Napa State Hospital; police; and probation representatives.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: CCCJ (Project #0217)
COMMENTS: Chief very pleased with results so far. Feels project "Reach" has made impact on local community. Well received by parents and kids alike.

NAME OF PROGRAM: SAFETY TOWN, USA
PERSON IN CHARGE: James Anthony, Research Officer
ADDRESS: 1444 W. Garvey, West Covina, CA 91750
Telephone: (213) 338-1111
TARGET GROUP: Pre-School and Lower Grade Children
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To prevent accidents involving young children through traffic safety program.
DESCRIPTION: A portable town is used to teach pre-school and lower grade children pedestrian safety. Use toy cars and tricycles.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Police budget.
COMMENTS: West Covina Police Department applied for CCCJ funds to expand program.

NAME OF PROGRAM: SCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAM
PERSON IN CHARGE: James Murray, Chief of Police
ADDRESS: 455 East Calaveras Road
Milpitas, CA
TARGET GROUP: Middle School Age Children
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To encourage an attitude of community responsibility in the students through an understanding of laws and their meaning through a personal teaching-learning experience.
DESCRIPTION: Officer is assigned to middle school as part of faculty. Teaches 7th and 8th grade classes covering aspects of law enforcement and how it relates to students.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Police Operating Budget
COMMENTS: NOTE: Santa Clara Police Department has similar program.

NAME OF PROGRAM: SCHOOL TASK FORCE
PERSON IN CHARGE: W. Allen, Captain
ADDRESS: 801 W. Market St., San Diego, CA 92101
Telephone: (714) 238-3745
TARGET GROUP: Junior and Senior High Students
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To reduce disturbances and crime around school campuses.
DESCRIPTION: Several pairs of uniformed officers were assigned to patrol areas adjacent to school. Attention was directed to loiterers and personal contacts were made. Repeated contacts resulted in arrests. In cooperation with the probation department, juvenile court and board of education, the program has greatly reduced disturbances and conflicts.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Operating budget.
COMMENTS: Considered successful. Plans to expand.

NAME OF PROGRAM: STOCKTON POLICE YOUTH ACTIVITIES
PERSON IN CHARGE: Pat Noble, Sergeant
ADDRESS: 22 E. Market St., Stockton, CA 95201
Telephone: 944-8474
TARGET GROUP: 8 - 21 Years
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To instill a basic pride of wanting to belong and take part in the hard work and involvement of community service.
DESCRIPTION: Has 13 units, to include: drum and bugle corps, cadets, track teams, hockey, softball, baseball, and "Saturday with Police".
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Booster clubs and self-work projects.
COMMENTS: The outstanding feature of this multiple program is that it is staffed by volunteers with only one part-time liaison officer. Approximately 80 percent of the funds are earned, and 20 percent are donated by clubs and merchants.

NAME OF PROGRAM: YOUTH COUNCIL
PERSON IN CHARGE: Jerry Marik, Sergeant
ADDRESS: 100 Fletcher Parkway, El Cajon, CA 92021
Telephone: (714) 442-3351
TARGET GROUP: Community Teenage Youth
OBJECTIVES & GOALS: To help prevent delinquency by providing avenues of communication with youth and a police sponsored youth dance.
DESCRIPTION: Youth council consists of a number of high school students. They have periodic meetings with police juvenile officers. The main function is a teenage dance on Saturday nights at local high school.
SOURCE OF FUNDING: Police department operating budget.
COMMENTS: Well accepted by youth. Often up to 200 in attendance. Off-duty volunteer officers chaperone the dance.

NAME OF PROGRAM: YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

PERSON IN CHARGE: Elizabeth Clark, Coordinator

ADDRESS: 4550 Clairemont Dr., San Diego, CA
Telephone: (714) 274-5300

TARGET GROUP: Pre-delinquents 6 - 18

OBJECTIVES & GOALS: Diversion of youngsters from the juvenile justice system and coordination of existing delinquency prevention service in a community.

DESCRIPTION: Full-time staff contributed by the probation department, county welfare and the police. Other services donated by many other community agencies. Programs include: individual counseling, group counseling, "rap" sessions, psychiatric diagnosis and evaluation, drug program, teacher's aide and assistants, course in macrame and handcrafts, adult education course on "How to Raise Children", self-improvement course for girls, narcotic and drug identification services, Big Brothers and Big Sisters, remedial and tutorial services, newspaper column, booklet on discipline, camperships and tickets to events.

SOURCE OF FUNDING: CCCJ Grant plus donations.

COMMENTS: There are nine variations throughout the State.

END