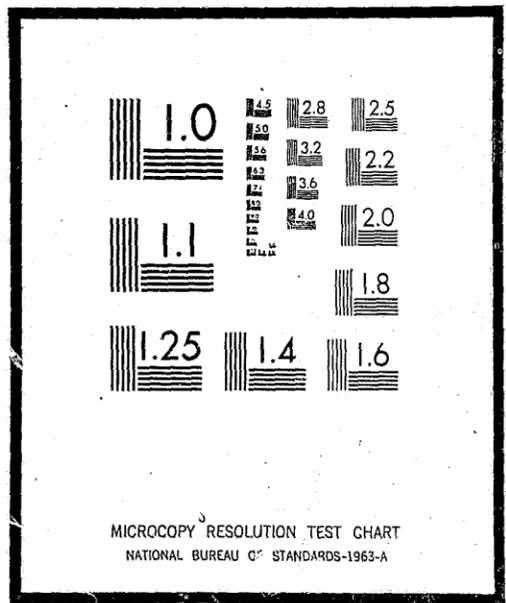


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

5/26/76



UTAH COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Room 304 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
Telephone (801) 533-5731

Calvin Rampton, Governor
Commissioner Raymond Jackson, Chairman
Robert Anderson, Executive Director

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1975 ANNUAL REPORT, 1976

UTAH COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION
iii



Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration

304 State Office Building . Salt Lake City, Utah 84114 . (801)533-5731

December 10, 1975

TO: Governor Calvin L. Rampton and the Utah State Legislature

The Council on Criminal Justice Administration submits the following report of its activities during 1975. Since 1969, the UCCJA has expended almost \$20 million for improvements in the criminal justice system. These improvements include criminal justice training, policy youth bureaus, a statewide juvenile court information system, criminalistic laboratories, penal code revisions, and the expansion of probation and parole services.

This detailed progress report lists accomplishments and expenditures in the following program areas: target hardening, increasing the risk of crime, reducing juvenile related burglaries, information systems, communications, facilities, upgrading personnel, laboratories, planning and evaluation, legislation, rehabilitation, transitional programs, judicial systems, and high crime area incidence.

This report summarizes successes and lists problems to be solved in the future. With the improved evaluation of the projects in the program areas, the distribution of funds is becoming more reliable and effective.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert B. Andersen
Robert B. Andersen
Director

pl

- GERALD BONSER • MELVIN J. BURKE • BARBARA BURNETT • GEORGE BUZIANIS • DONALD E. CHASE • BRYANT H. CROFT • DR. STERLING R. PROVOST • ROSCOE GARRETT • GLEN GREENER
Hood City Councilman • Comm. Uintah Co. • Citizen Representative • Comm. Tooele Co. • Comm. Box Elder Co. • Judge, Third District Court • Ut. St. Sys. of Higher Ed. • Comm. Juab County • Comm. Salt Lake City
- CURTIS R. HARDING • N. "PETE" HAYWARD • MARION HAZLETON • REX HUNTSMAN • ALEX P. HURTADO • JOSEPH HUTCHINGS • S. MARK JOHNSON • PAUL C. KELER
Adm. Dept. Employ. Sec. • Capt. S. L. Co. Sheriff • Citizen Representative • Sheriff, Sevier County • Ogdan City Councilman • Chief, St. George Police Dept. • Judge, Bountiful City Court • Judge, Utah Juvenile Court
- JAMES E. MANGUM • REV. JERALD H. McRILL • J. DUFFY PALMER • DAVID L. WILKINSON • PAUL S. ROSE, Ex. Dir. • WALTER D. TALBOT, State • ERNEST D. WRIGHT, Dir. • JAMES F. YARDLEY • GILBERT D. ATHAY
Mayor Orem • Citizen Representative • Davis County Attorney • Asst. Attorney General • Dept. of Social Services • Super. of Public Instruction • Division of Corrections • Comm. Garfield Co. • Attorney

IMPORTANT NOTE TO READERS

This report is separated into two parts. The first part is for readers who want to learn as much about UCCJA in as short a time as possible. Part I gives a quick review of the program and its results.

Part II is an in-depth report on the programs of UCCJA and of their impact on crime in Utah.

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PART I

SYNOPSIS OF PROGRAM PURPOSE, ORGANIZATION, AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Introduction

The Utah Law Enforcement Planning Council (ULEPC) was established by executive order in 1968 as part of the Omnibus and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (and--as renewed--of 1973). On October 1, 1975, the council was expanded in size and redesignated the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration (UCCJA).

The act states that crime is essentially a local problem and that the federal government should support, but not supplant, local responsibilities for law enforcement. The act is based on the premise that comprehensive planning, focused on state and local evaluation of law-enforcement and criminal-justice problems, can result in preventing and controlling crime, increasing public safety, and effectively using federal and local funds. The program is managed through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), established within the United States Department of Justice.

The Omnibus Crime Control Act, as administered in Utah by the Council on Criminal Justice Administration, assists state and local governments in improving and strengthening criminal-justice programs. Assistance is provided in the form of planning and action grants.

Planning grants are provided to the seven local associations of governments to develop multi-county (district) plans that are incorporated into a statewide plan. Over \$450,000 is spent annually for planning programs at the district and state levels.

Action grants consist of money granted to state and local units of government to help finance projects which will improve certain aspects of the criminal-justice system. Approximately \$4 million is spent each year for action projects.

Since 1969, The Omnibus Act has brought over \$20 million to Utah for planning and implementation of programs to improve the criminal-justice system. These monies have been allocated in accordance with annually developed comprehensive statewide plans. These plans are based on local criminal-justice plans, analysis of system operations and crime problems, state and local agency needs and capabilities, and the progress of past planning efforts.

Council

The UCCJA was established by executive order in 1968. Since that time, the federal enabling legislation and the state executive order have been amended several times,

responsibilities of the UCCJA have increased, and the funds administered have grown substantially.

The 27-member Council of Criminal Justice Administration directs the planning and funding activities of this program. Members are appointed by the governor to represent all interests and geographical areas of the state. Council members are indicated in Figure 1. The governor's executive order of June 3, 1975 assigns UCCJA four duties:

1. To develop a comprehensive, long-range plan for strengthening and improving law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice. . .
2. To coordinate programs and projects for state and local governments for improvement in law enforcement.
3. To apply for and accept grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. . .and other government or private agencies, and to approve expenditure. . . of such funds. . .consistent with. . .the statewide Comprehensive Plan.
4. To establish goals and standards for Utah's criminal justice system, and to relate these standards to a timetable for implementation.

The council is divided into five committees to assist in the accomplishment of these tasks. The organization and responsibility of the council and its members are shown in Figure 2. Each committee has from five to seven members and performs delegated functions such as development and monitoring of programs, application approval, and evaluation.

UCCJA helps plan for improvement with all of Utah's 424 criminal-justice agencies. UCCJA does not allocate all criminal-justice resources. Seven percent of all expenditures for the state's criminal-justice system are under the council's responsibility, and 58.5 percent of this amount is made available to city and county governments for local use.

Staff

The council is assisted in achieving its tasks by state and local staffs. State staff work directly with the council. Their functions are indicated in Figure 3.

The staff of UCCJA develops an annual comprehensive plan to meet law enforcement and criminal justice needs and priorities. Other responsibilities include developing and implementing projects, processing applications for grants, administering and evaluating projects funded through the office, and establishing standards and goals relevant to the control and prevention of crime. Planning is coordinated on the

FIGURE 1:
UTAH COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION
(October, 1975)

Commissioner Raymond A. Jackson, Chairman Department of Public Safety	
Mr. D. Gilbert Athay Utah State Bar Assoc., Defense	Mr. Gerald Bonser Moab City Councilman
Commissioner Melvin J. Burke Uintah County Commission	Mrs. Barbara Burnett Citizen Representative
Commissioner George Euzianis Tooele County Commission	Commissioner Donald E. Chase Box Elder County Commission
Judge Bryant H. Croft Third District Court	G. Homer Durham, Commissioner State System of Higher Education
Commissioner Roscoe Garrett Juab County Commission	Commissioner Glen Greener Salt Lake City Commission
Mr. Curtis P. Harding, Administrator Dept. of Employment Security	Capt. Norman "Pete" Hayward Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office
Mr. Marion Hazleton Citizen Representative	Sheriff Rex Huntsman Sevier County Sheriff
Mr. Alex Hurtado Ogden City Councilman	Chief Joseph Hutchings St. George City Police Dept.
Judge S. Mark Johnson Bountiful City Court	Judge Paul C. Keller Utah Juvenile Court
Mayor James E. Mangum Mayor of Orem	Rev. Jerald H. Merrill Citizen Representative
Mr. J. Duffy Palmer Davis County Attorney	Mr. Vernon B. Romney Utah Attorney General
Mr. Paul S. Rose, Executive Director Department of Social Services	Mr. Walker D. Talbot, State Supt. of Public Instruction
Mr. Ernest D. Wright, Director Division of Corrections	Commissioner James F. Yardley Garfield County Commission

(continued on next page)

Continued

UTAH COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Membership consists of seven state officials, three citizens-at-large, nine locally elected officials selected by associations of governments, and eight members selected by candidates recommended by certain professional groups. These groups are the Utah Bar Association (2 members), Utah Chiefs of Police Association (1 member), Utah Sheriff's Association (1 member), Utah Peace Officers Association (1 member), Board of Juvenile Court Judges (1 member), and the Utah Judicial Council (2 members).

FIGURE 2: Organization of the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration

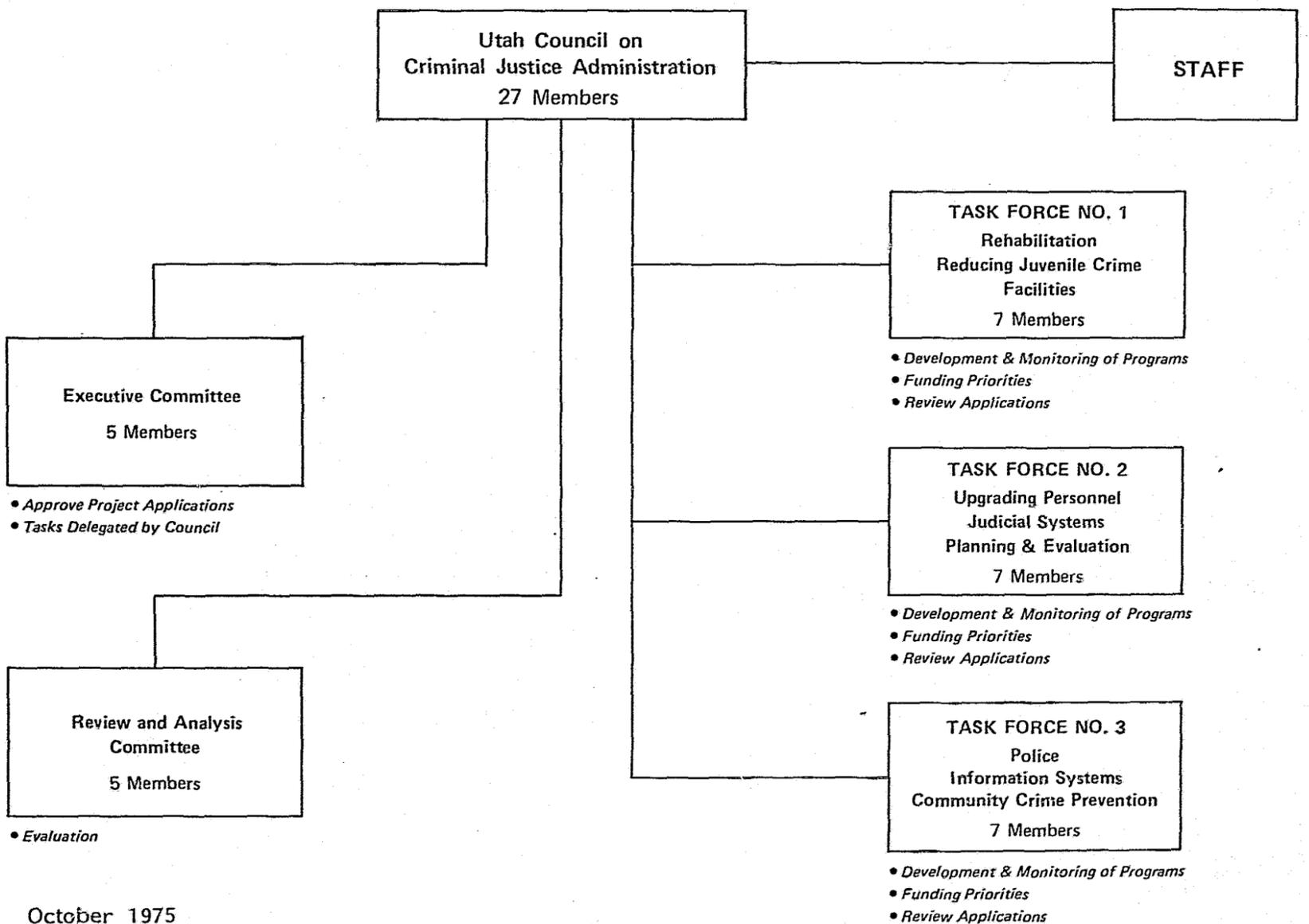
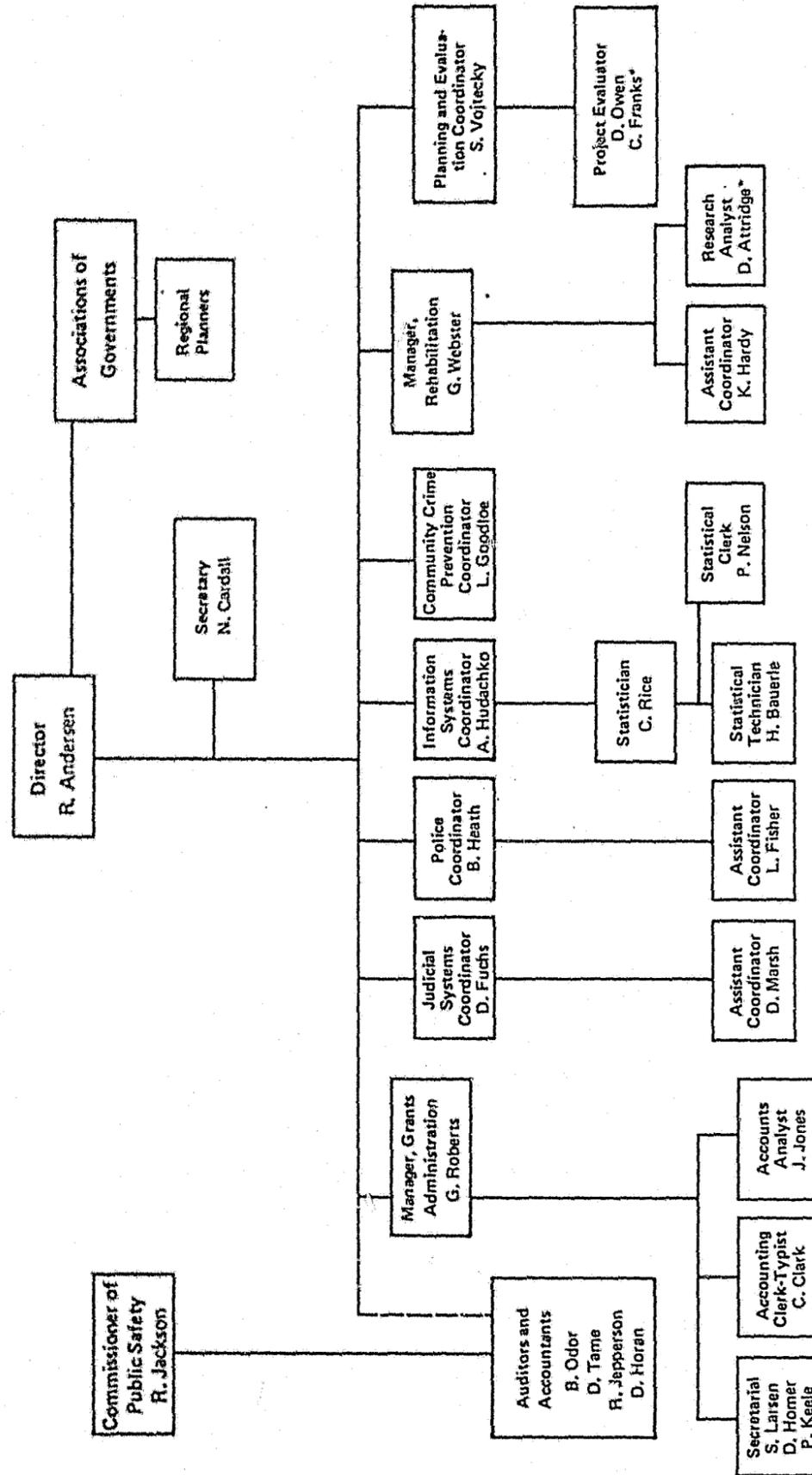


FIGURE 3:
Organization Chart
Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration

STAFF
Room 304 State Office Building
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114
1501-533-5731
Oct 1975



*Part-Time

local level by eight district advisory councils made up of representatives of local government and criminal-justice agencies. Each district council has at least a half-time planner as staff. Each district council and staff are responsible to and receive funds through the local associations of governments. These associations and districts are indicated in Figure 4.

Local units of government and regional entities have a voice in the review and development of grant applications and in planning through the district law enforcement planning councils. The district criminal justice planning councils have been incorporated into the regional associations of governments and are a part of these larger general planning agencies. Each of the eight district planning units prepare an annual plan identifying needs and problems, establishing goals and objectives, and indicating how funds would be used during the year. These district plans are incorporated into a statewide plan.

State Services

The state staff has four basic areas of responsibility:

Planning and Research: Responsibilities are to collect data and information; identify and define problems in crime and with the system, analyze problems; generate solutions; prepare an annual plan for improvement; and recommend minimum standards for all aspects of criminal-justice system operations. This area also includes the Comprehensive Data Center. The center staff provides research services on a statewide basis, such as, experimental design; development of survey instruments; collection of data; analysis of data; preparation of statistical reports and charts; and technical assistance on statistical procedures.

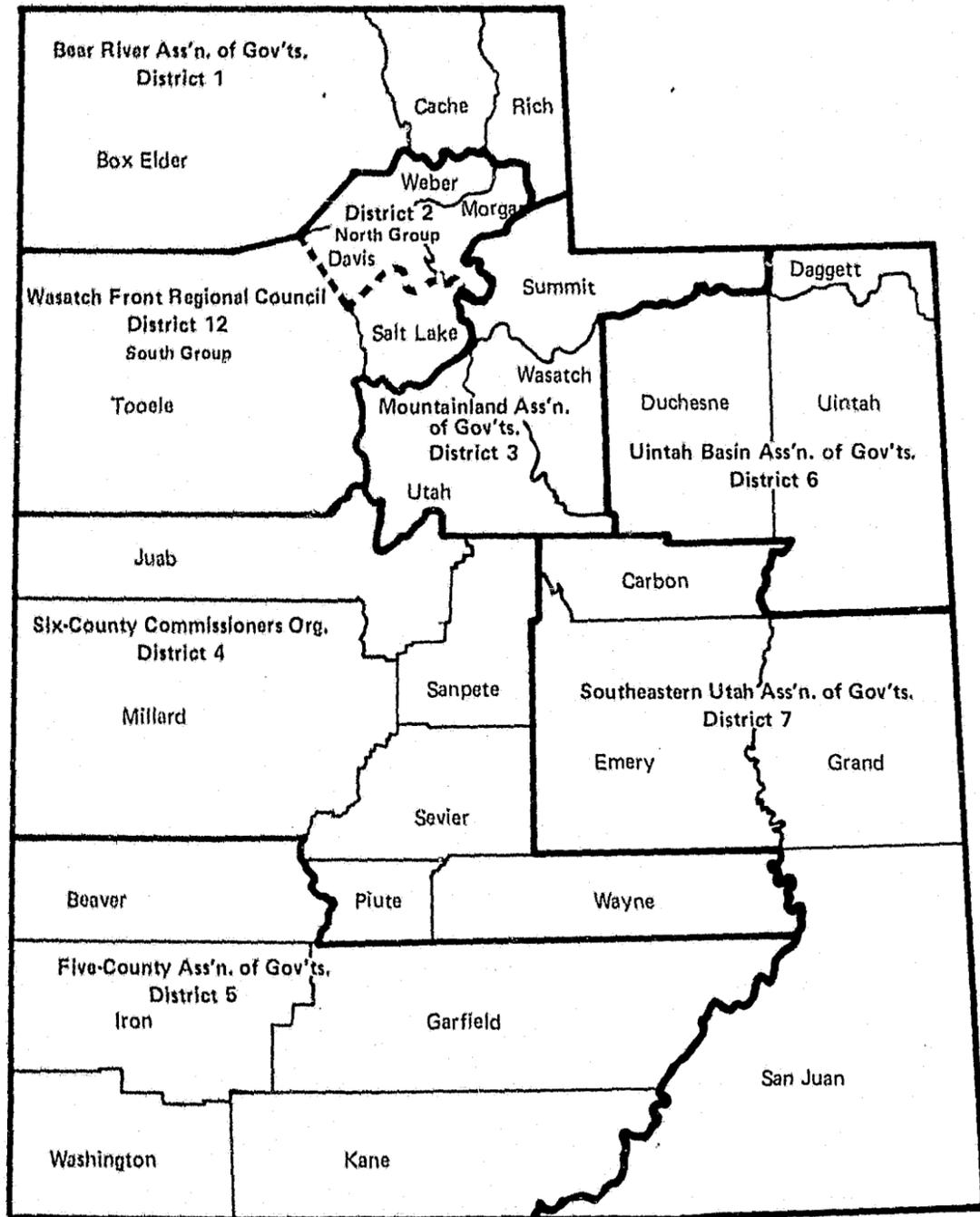
Programming: Staff responsibilities include project development and implementation, monitoring of ongoing grants, technical assistance to agencies for self-improvement, and acting as a clearinghouse for criminal justice information and technology transfer among projects.

Evaluation: Staff responsibilities include analysis of programs and project effectiveness and efficiency.

Grant Management: This section is responsible for the management and control of all LEAA funds awarded in Utah. All grants are reviewed by the grants management section for budget approval. In addition to processing grant applications, this section is responsible for fiscal and management monitoring of awarded grants and the provision of technical assistance to grant applicants.

Audit services are also provided to verify that grant recipients provide adequate control over grant funds consistent with contracts and the financial guidelines.

Figure 4:
UTAH COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION
District Planning Areas



October 1975

Note: Wasatch Front Regional Council is made up of District II and District XII

This unit is also responsible for the fund flow process to assure full use of block grant funds in Utah. This process assures that unused funds are recovered and reprogrammed.

Additional duties include the implementation and supervision of other statutory regulations, i.e., EEO, Relocation Assistance Act, National Environmental Protection Act, the Historic Sites Act, etc.

District Process

Each of Utah's eight district planning units submit an annual criminal justice plan which their advisory councils have approved. The plans describe the district criminal justice system, identified needs and problems, and the allocation of crime control funds for the upcoming year.

The organizational structure of the district planning units follow the basic structural pattern of the State Planning Agency (SPA), having both administrative staffs and supervisory bodies with policy-making authority. As at the state level, local district supervisory bodies are representative of citizen interests as well as those of units of government and criminal justice agencies.

Each district, through its local associations of governments, receives a block grant allocation for action projects and for planning in much the same way as the state receives block grant funds from the federal government. District staff are responsible for project development and administration on the district level.

The Directors of the district planning units are listed in Figure 5.

Comprehensive Plan

A major duty of UCCJA is the preparation of an annual statewide plan. Utah's 1976 Comprehensive Statewide Plan was completed in October, 1975, and begins the eighth year of criminal-justice planning. This plan is the product of planning initiated and approved at the local level by the district councils and their staff and approved on a statewide level by UCCJA. The plan provides the basis for an analysis of the criminal-justice system, identifies problem areas, sets long-and short-range goals and objectives, designates methods of implementation, assigns dollar cost to each method (program), and identifies the specific efforts to be made in 1976.

The plan has four chapters:

DISTRICT	CHAIRMAN	STAFF (Planner)
I - Bear River Ass'n. of Governments Cache, Rich & Box Elder Counties	Sheriff Darius Carter Cache County Sheriff's Off. 50 West 2nd North Logan, Utah 84321 Tele. 752-4600	Don Cavalli Room 603 Ben Lomond Motor Hotel 2510 Washington Blvd. Ogden, Utah 84401 Tele. 399-8477
II - Wasatch Front Regional Council (North Group) Weber, Davis & Morgan Counties	A. O. Archuleta Chief of Police Clearfield City Police Dept. Clearfield, Utah 84015 Tele. 825-2258	Don Cavalli Room 603 Ben Lomond Motor Hotel 2510 Washington Blvd. Ogden, Utah 84401 Tele. 399-8477 or 394-5761 Ext. 295
XII - Wasatch Front Regional Council (South Group) Salt Lake & Tooele Counties	John McNamara, Adm. Utah State Juvenile Court 339 South 6th East Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 Tele. 533-5254	Robert Springmeyer Room 512 City & County Building Salt Lake City, Utah 84111 Tele. 328-7265
III - Mountainland Ass'n. of Governments Summit, Wasatch & Utah Counties	Comm. Verl Stone Utah County Commission County Building Provo, Utah 84601 Tele. 373-5510	Ted L. Livingston Criminal Justice Planning Department Mountainland Ass'n. of Governments 160 E. Center St. Rm. 203 Provo, Utah 84601 Tele. 377-2262
IV - Six-County Commissioners Organization Juab, Millard, Piute, Sanpete, Sevier & Wayne Counties	Robert Painter Juab County Sheriff Juab County Courthouse Nephi, Utah 84648 Tele. 623-1344	Kenneth Palmer P. O. Box 78 Nephi, Utah 84648 Tele. 623-0150
V - Five-County Ass'n. of Governments Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane & Washington Counties	Hals Chamberlain Iron County Attorney 78 W. Harding Ave. Cedar City, Utah 84720 Tele. 586-9981	Howard Foremaster Five-County Association P. O. Box 0 145 E. 100 South St. George, Utah 84770 Tele. 673-3548
VI - Uintah Basin Ass'n. of Governments Duchesne, Uintah, & Daggett Counties	Arden Stewart Uintah County Sheriff Uintah County Courthouse Vernal, Utah 84078 Tele. 789-2511	McCord J. Marshall Uintah Basin Ass'n. of Governments 26 West 2nd North Box 867 Roosevelt, Utah 84066 Tele. 722-4518 or 722-4519
VII - Southeastern Utah Ass'n. of Governments Carbon, Emery, Grand & San Juan Counties	Sheriff Albert Pausie Carbon County Sheriff's Off. Price, Utah 84501 Tele. 637-1621	Chris Jouslas Southeastern Utah Economic Development District 109 So. Carbon Ave. Price, Utah 84501

EXISTING SYSTEMS: Description of the current operation of the criminal-justice system.

RELATED PLANS AND SYSTEMS: Description of the services of auxiliary agencies affecting the operation of the criminal-justice system.

MULTI-YEAR PLAN: Four-year plan for system improvement and crime reduction. This chapter includes: PROBLEMS, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, SOLUTIONS, and BUDGET.

ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM: Programs and projects to be implemented in 1976.

The purpose of the 1976 plan is to outline the processes for achieving the goals of the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration: the reduction of crime in Utah and the improvement of Utah's criminal-justice system.

Objectives

Nine categories have been identified as challenges in 1976. Advancements are sought in:

POLICE: police-citizen relations, dispatch and communication services, control of the rise in crime--chiefly among burglary and narcotic violators, and police specialization and inter-jurisdictional cooperation.

JUDICIAL (Prosecution, Defense, Courts, Juvenile Court): victim and witness assistance, case preparation, library facilities, indigent defense, public defense, inmate legal services, case scheduling, caseload reductions, recordkeeping, and legal representation for juveniles.

REHABILITATION (Adult Institutions, Juvenile Institutions, Adult Community-Based, Juvenile Community-Based): reductions in recidivism rates and caseloads of probation and parole officers; increases in jail rehabilitation programs, alternatives to incarceration; availability and quality of community-based programs and youth and adult diversion programs; and expansion of women's correctional programs.

REDUCING JUVENILE CRIME: development of youth specialists in police departments and decrease in status referrals to court.

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION: citizen security consciousness, policy involvement in crime prevention, retail security, minority-system relations, and victimization data.

UPGRADING PERSONNEL: Improvements in the levels of job-related skills of personnel in all criminal-justice agencies.

FACILITIES: establishment of a statewide network of regional service centers and local agencies with sufficient facilities for providing and maintaining adequate police services, courtrooms, detention for offenders, and central dispatching and information systems.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION: improvement and development of the planning and evaluation capabilities of state and local criminal justice agencies.

These nine categories and subsequent 21 programs are not meant to include all concerns and problems facing the criminal-justice system. There are other areas and other problems. But; by focusing on these selected priorities; by carefully allocating the limited financial and staff resources to impact on these problem areas; and through deliberate, analytical, and extensive planning aimed at these targets; UCCJA hopes to solve these identified problems. Other problems will be addressed in the future.

The concept is to allocate sufficient resources to a restricted set of problems in order to actually impact on the problems. Rather than placing emphasis on all problems, spreading resources too thinly, and achieving few, if any, results.

Standards and Goals

Perhaps the single most important mission embarked upon by UCCJA has been the pace-setting approach to the development and implementation of criminal justice standards and goals in Utah. The Utah standards and goals program officially began in November, 1973. Task forces were formed in the areas of Police, Corrections, Judicial Systems, Community Crime Prevention, and Information Systems. Each task force was chaired by a member of the Council.

Task force members were appointed by the Governor to represent as broad a base as possible. Membership included legislators, religious leaders, business representatives, news people, and criminal-justice professionals. See Figure 6 for task force membership.

The purpose of each task force is to develop standards that are applicable to Utah by reviewing the standards and recommendations of the National Advisory Commission (NAC), the American Bar Association, and the American Corrections Association. The work of the Community Crime Prevention, Police, Information Systems, and Judicial Systems task forces is now complete. It is anticipated that the Corrections task force will complete its work in early 1976.

Figure 6:

POLICE TASK FORCE

Captain J. L. Smith (Chairman)
 Chief Dean Anderson
 Mr. Donald L. Cope
 Chief Calvin Gillen
 Mr. John Florez
 Col. R.M. Helm
 Sheriff Rex Huntsman
 Commissioner Raymond Jackson
 Mr. John McAllister
 Mr. Ralph Jones
 Dr. Stanford Rees
 Warden Samuel Smith
 Mr. Morris Sterrett
 Mr. Charles T. Fletcher

Salt Lake City Police Department
 Bountiful City Police Department
 Ombudsman, Utah Dept. of Community Affairs
 Murray City Police Department
 Citizen Representative
 Superintendent, Utah Highway Patrol
 Sevier County
 Utah Department of Public Safety
 Citizen Representative
 Director, Peace Officer Standards and Training
 Utah State Senator
 Utah State Prison
 Police Science Department, Weber State College
 Brigham Young University Faculty

CORRECTIONS TASK FORCE

Mrs. Barbara Burnett (Chairperson)
 Judge Merrill Hermansen
 Mr. Ernest D. Wright
 Mr. John McNamara
 Mr. David Hughes
 Judge Don Tibbs
 Mr. Jim Massey
 Mr. Joel Millard
 Mrs. Beverly White
 Lt. Gary DeLand
 Mr. Claud Pratt
 Mr. Michael Leavitt
 Ms. Ruth Ann Jefferies
 Mr. Joe Bogarty
 Mr. Willard Malmstron
 Mrs. Sheila Gelman
 Mrs. Carmen L. Boutet
 Chief A. O. Archuleta
 Mrs. Janet Andersen
 Mr. Earl Dorius

Citizen Representative
 Third District Juvenile Court
 Director, Division of Corrections
 Administrator, Utah State Juvenile Court
 Citizen Representative
 Sixth Judicial District
 Attorney at Law, S.L. County Bar Legal Services
 Project Reality
 Utah State Representative
 Administration Div., Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office
 Superintendent, State Industrial School
 Citizen Representative
 Office of the State Planning Coordinator
 District Agent, Adult Probation & Parole
 Director, Office of Youth Dev., Dept. of Social Serv.
 Citizen Representative
 Citizen Representative
 Clearfield City Police Department
 Citizen Representative
 Office of the Attorney General

Figure 6 (continued)

PROSECUTION/DEFENSE TASK FORCE

Mr. David Wilkinson (Co-Chairman)
 Mr. Reid Russell
 Mr. Hans Chamberlain
 Mr. David S. Young,
 Mr. Jay V. Barney
 Mr. Franklin Johnson
 Representative Mike Dmitrich
 Judge Frank Wilkins
 Mrs. Lloyd Bliss
 Chief Leroy Jacobsen
 Mr. Spencer L. Haycock

 Senator Richard Howe
 Mr. John Hill

Assistant Att'y General, Office of Attorney General
 Director, Technical Assistance Bureau (TAB)
 Iron County Attorney
 Director, Statewide Association of Prosecutors
 Attorney at Law
 Attorney at Law
 Utah State Legislature
 Third District Judicial Court
 Citizen Representative
 Ogden City Police Department
 Chief Criminal Deputy Attorney, Salt Lake
 County Attorney's Office
 Utah State Legislature
 Director, Salt Lake Legal Defender Association

COURTS TASK FORCE

Judge Bryant H. Croft (Chairman)
 Mr. E. Keith Stott
 Mr. Richard Peay
 Professor Kline Strong
 Judge Geraldine Christensen
 Judge Paul Keller
 Representative Howard Nielsen
 Mr. Paul Peters
 Father John Hedderman
 Chief Judge Thornley K. Swan
 Judge Stanton Taylor

Third Judicial District Court
 Attorney at Law
 Administrator, Office of Courts Administration
 College of Law, University of Utah
 Justice of the Peace
 Fifth District Juvenile Court
 Utah State Legislature
 Chief Agent, Adult Probation & Parole Div.
 Salt Lake Catholic Diocese
 Second Judicial District Court
 Ogden Municipal Court

Figure 6 (continued)

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION TASK FORCE

Dr. Sterling Provost (Chairman)
 Mr. Glade Sowards
 Judge Judith Witmer
 Ms. Barbara Cameron
 Professor Phyllis Southwick
 Mr. Herb Murray
 Captain David Campbell
 Mr. Lowell L. Bennion
 Mr. I. J. Wagner
 Mr. Gilbert Shelton
 Mr. Arturo Martinez
 Bishop Vaughn Featherstone
 Mr. B. Z. Kastler
 Mr. Edwin L. Gee
 Mr. Clifton Pyne
 Mr. Joseph N. Symons
 Mayor Golden Wright
 Mr. Elden Peterson
 Mr. Brent Bullock
 Mr. Ralph Harper
 Commissioner John Holmgren
 Ms. Betty Gallagher

State Board of Higher Education
 Utah State Representative
 Second District Juvenile Court
 Citizen Representative
 Graduate School of Social Work, University of Utah
 KSL Radio
 Salt Lake City Police Department
 Executive Director, Community Services Council
 Citizen Representative
 President, Tracy Collins Bank & Trust
 Citizen Representative
 Presiding Bishopric of LDS Church
 President, Mountain Fuel Supply Company
 Deputy Warden, Utah State Prison
 Principal, Orem High School
 Board of Pardons
 City of Fillmore
 Lake Ronneville Council, Boy Scouts of America
 Vice President, Polygraph Screening Services of Ut.
 Field Director, Region IV Narcotics Task Force
 Fox Elder County Commission
 Citizen Representative

INFORMATION SYSTEMS TASK FORCE

Mr. Marion Hazleton (Chairman)
 Mr. David S. Young
 Mr. Ivard Rogers
 Mr. Mike Riordan

 Judge Regnal Garff
 Mr. Allan Roe
 Mr. Robert Mullins
 Mr. Donald Spradling
 Mrs. James B. Lee
 Mr. Arthur Christean

Citizen Representative
 Director, Statewide Association of Prosecutors
 Director, Utah Bureau of Identification
 Director, Planning & Research, Salt Lake
 County Sheriff's Office
 Second District Juvenile Court
 Research Director, PRISM, Utah State Prison
 Reporter, Deseret News
 Director, Office of Emergency Services
 Citizen Representative
 Deputy Administrator, Office of Courts
 Administration

In addition to the state standards and goals activity, Regions I and II, served by the Northern Utah Criminal Justice Planning Agency in Ogden, have established eight committees on standards and goals and are actively engaged in consideration of regional standards.

Each adopted standard contains a method of implementation. Some suggestions for implementation include:

- Changes in administrative policy
- Naming of an ombudsman
- Creation of enabling legislation
- Public information
- Repeal of outdated and unenforced legislation
- Appropriation of funds

A series of brochures explaining the adopted standards is planned by UCCJA to publicize the work of the task force. The brochures will make it clear that although the standards are not mandatory upon anyone, they are recommendations for action to reshape the criminal justice system.

Effectiveness

How effective has UCCJA been in reducing crime and improving the criminal-justice system? Since 1969, almost \$20 million has been used for planning and implementation; what has changed?

Examinations have been conducted of the corrections system (prison, jails, probation, parole, juvenile detention, intake services); of the judicial systems (justices of the peace, city courts, juvenile court, district court, supreme court, city attorneys, county attorneys, attorney general, public and private defense); of auxiliary agencies (family services, mental health, medical examiner, etc.); and of crimes on city, county, regional, and state levels. UCCJA has been the only agency to analyze crimes, offenders, and victims on a statewide basis. Seven annual plans for improvement have been prepared. As a result of the first phase of the Standards and Goals effort, approximately 200 standards have been referred to the governor for implementation through administrative and legislative changes.

Over \$18 million has been allocated for 979 project grants. Three million has been allocated as planning funds for local and regional efforts (70 grants). Approximately fifty feasibility studies and research projects covering communications to consolidation to jail construction to court administration have been conducted by the agency or with agency funds. Technical assistance and information transfer is conducted daily.

Specialized police units ranging from 22 officers in Salt Lake County to one officer in San Juan County have been set up in over 30 jurisdictions to focus on major crimes. Police youth bureaus have been created in eight police departments.

A statewide juvenile court information system and a management information system for the Division of Corrections have been developed. A small agency records system has been implemented in over 100 police agencies with the capability of providing uniform crime reporting statistical information. An offender based transaction statistics system is near completion. Police agencies can now access state and national files (Motor vehicle, drivers license, NCIC, criminal histories, etc.) through the computerized terminal network system. All police agencies have been converted from low band to high band radio frequency. The statewide police communications system is complete except for installation of a backup system.

One regional service center has been constructed (Wayne, Piute, and Sevier counties). One center has received expansion, and 17 local facilities have been built or expanded.

Police receive 320 hours of pre-service training and 40 hours of annual in-service training. Judges and magistrates receive 40 hours of basic training and are offered two two-day statewide training sessions and four one-day regional training sessions, plus other individualized training. Correctional officers and probation and parole officers receive annual training in excess of 25 hours. Jailers have been offered training through in-residence schools and correspondence schools.

A criminalistics laboratory offering forensic and analytical services not previously available in Utah was established at Weber State College. Over 31 individual police labs have been established or expanded.

Planning capabilities were established for group homes (Social Services), for the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office, for the Juvenile Court, for county prosecutors through the technical assistance bureau of the Statewide Association of Prosecutors, and for the Office of Court Administrator. Evaluation capabilities were expanded for the Department of Social Services and the Salt Lake-Tooele law enforcement planning agency.

The procedural and substantive sections of the state penal code were completely revised (substantive has been approved by the legislature). The Ute Tribal Code has also been revised and adopted.

Probation and parole services have been expanded. Misdemeanant probation services have been established in Cache, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Carbon counties. Nine juvenile court neighborhood probation units have been established in Salt Lake, Weber, Davis, and Box Elder counties; assistance has been provided to all five juvenile court districts. Three youth group homes have been established, and eight group home programs have been expanded. Two halfway houses (Salt Lake and Ogden), the prison diagnostic unit, the Salt Lake Detoxification Center, a minority probation services (through SOCIO), and a high school completion program

(in Weber County Jail) have been established. County-wide community correctional programs as alternatives to jailing are being started in Salt Lake and Utah counties.

A statewide association of prosecutors and the State Office of Court Administrator have been established. Assistance in increasing staff and improving operations has been provided to 12 county attorneys and to 3 public defense organizations. Research clerks have been added to the Second, Third, and Fourth District Courts. Pre-service prosecution and defense programs have been implemented. An extensive evaluation and reorganization of the state's court system has been undertaken.

Emphasis has been placed on crime prevention through the implementation of two statewide programs. One encouraging citizens to take precautionary measures against burglars and one stressing the severity of new shoplifting laws. Local crime prevention programs have been implemented in several police and sheriff offices.

Summary

Improving Utah's criminal-justice system and subsequently reducing the incidence of crime are difficult and long-range tasks. In the past, through careful use of expertise, funds, and persuasion, UCCJA has caused significant improvements.

PART II

DETAILED PROGRESS REPORT

The impact of Safe Street Act projects and the resulting changes in the criminal justice system in Utah are discussed in Part II. The report primarily considers the results achieved during 1974. Previous results are outlined in prior progress reports. Results of projects begun in 1975 will be described in the next annual report. Most 1975 projects have not yet had time to have an impact.

In 1974, \$3,684,631 was allocated to crime control programs in Utah. In 1975, \$2,865,000 was allocated. The impact of projects operating in 1974 is detailed in the later sections of this report.

The 1974 and 1975 functional category and program area designations are used in this report.

Program results will be described for each of the 12 program areas identified in the 1974 and 1975 plans.

Each program area report is divided into five parts:

1. Objective - What the program was to achieve.
2. Accomplishments - Notable project results and general summary of progress.
3. Problems - Factors which negatively affected program results.
4. Evaluation - How well the objectives were achieved.
5. Implications - How future efforts will be influenced.

In addition a list of all projects pertaining to each particular program area is provided. The lists show all projects operating during 1974. At the bottom of each figure are three totals. The first shows the total for the figure. The second shows how much of the figure is made up of projects funded with 1974 money. The last item indicates how much has been spent in that program area since 1969. Please note that the number of subgrants is not the same as the number of projects because a project may consist of one or more subgrants covering one to three years.

CRIME PLANNING

CRIME PLANNING became a program area in 1974. Burglary and grand larceny were selected as target crimes; and a three-part program was begun to impact on these crimes. The three strategies for control were PREVENTION-TARGET HARDENING, APPREHENSION-INCREASING THE RISK, and REDUCING JUVENILE RELATED CRIMES.

Each strategy was chosen because of the impact it could have on the two target crimes. TARGET HARDENING could help prevent crimes because of the high rate of citizen neglect attributable to these crimes. INCREASING THE RISK would have an impact because these two crimes are the most numerous. The large portion of juveniles involved in these and other crimes caused a special effort to be made for impacting on delinquency.

The objectives and results of each program are described separately.

Target Harding

Crime prevention is a more productive strategy than offender apprehension. The prevention of a crime requires no victim loss, no investigation, no offender, no trial, and no correctional program. It does require citizen and police cooperation in an effort of education and behavior change.

Objective

The objective of this program area was to reduce by 6 percentage points the portion of burglaries attributed to citizen neglect and by 2 percentage points the portion of grand larcenies attributed to citizen neglect. The 1972 base rates for citizen neglect were 90% for burglary and 50% for grand larceny. Rates in 1974 were to be 84% for burglary and 48% for grand larceny.

The purpose of the TARGET HARDENING strategy was to improve the public's working relationship with the police in such areas as reporting crimes as they occur, cooperating with police investigators, and testifying in court. Hardening residences or businesses against burglary, identification marking of property, and locking unattended vehicles were to be other activities in this area. Four projects were anticipated in this area.

Accomplishments

Five sub-grants were funded in this area. Figure 7 lists titles, agencies, and allocations. Four projects were involved, with a dollar allocation of \$103,228. Three projects were placed in police agencies. One project was run outside of a police agency. All projects conducted citizen awareness programs to provide anti-crime techniques to the public. The Salt Lake City Crime Prevention Effort utilized

Figure 7: Sub-grants in TARGET HARDENING program area for 1974.

	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrant/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Period</u>
1.	12-73-H-1-2	Sandy City Corp/ Community Crime Prevention	\$ 6,370	3/1/73 to 2/28/74
2.	12-73-H-1-1	Salt Lake City Corp/ Citizen Investment in Crime Prevention	4,938	4/1/73 to 3/31/74
3.	12-74-A-1-1	Sandy City/Community Crime Prevention	10,020	3/1/74 to 2/28/75
4.	4-74-A-1-1	Utah County Sheriff/ Community Oriented Program	45,000	6/1/74 to 5/31/75
5.	12-74-A-1-2	Salt Lake City Corp/ United Crime Pre- vention Effort	36,900	6/28/74 to 6/30/75
		Total		
		FY 74 Total	5 Subgrants	Total \$103,228
		Total 1969 to 1974	3 Subgrants	91,920
			5 Subgrants	\$103,228

television commercial announcements to introduce its program. Other programs used group meetings and door-to-door contacts to distribute burglary and other crime prevention literature. Not counting television contacts, these programs reached 75,000 citizens in two cities and one county.

Problems

Prevention projects within law enforcement agencies were delegated to a lower priority than post-crime programs. One project began as a crime prevention program with some work to be done after crimes had been committed; it quickly became a crime response program. Administrative problems as to how crime prevention programs should be conducted hampered the effectiveness of another program.

Assessing the impact of this program is not possible because citizen neglect rates were determined to be inadequate measures, because programs desire long-range change and no changes have yet occurred, and because different programs focused on more than just burglary and grand larceny reduction.

Evaluation

Objectives in TARGET HARDENING for 1974 were not met. However, crime prevention programs have been effective in other states. Positive aspects of the Utah programs are the large numbers of persons contacted and a subsequent improvement in police-citizen relations.

Implications

New objectives are needed in this area. Projects must also be funded in such a way that crime prevention is the first and only result being sought. Projects in police agencies must be assigned only crime-prevention responsibilities. Project strategies must be carefully devised before projects begin.

INCREASING THE RISK

Approximately 25% of the state's crime control funds were used in this area. Over 60% of the total district/local allocation was allocated to this program. The program sought to reduce reported crimes by increasing the risk to the offender of being apprehended and convicted.

Objectives

Three objectives were to be reached through improvement of police capabilities in the fields of detection, identification, and apprehension. Fifteen projects were

anticipated. The result of these projects would be more effective arrests that lead to convictions as charged. Specifically the objectives were:

- a. To increase the number of persons arrested for burglary by 10% and for grand larceny by 20%. This increase would be measured against the 1972 amounts of 2,324 burglary arrests and 3,837 grand larceny arrests.
- b. To increase by 6 percentage points the conviction rate of persons charged with burglary and by 9 percentage points those charged with grand larceny. The burglary conviction rate in 1972 was 63%; the grand larceny conviction rate was 55%.
- c. To decrease the rate of burglary and grand larceny cases dismissed for lack of evidence at preliminary hearings.

Accomplishments

Twenty-eight subgrants for twenty-three projects were funded. Projects were implemented in metropolitan and rural communities. Jurisdictions involved have approximately 70% of the state's population. Projects are listed in Figure 8. There were three types of projects--those focusing on burglary and/or grand larceny, those attempting to impact on all felonies, and those with even broader objectives. In general, all projects sought reductions in reported crimes and increases in arrests for their geographical areas. Approaches used ranged from multi-jurisdictional task forces (9 projects) to single-jurisdictional, special investigation units (14 projects).

Individual project success (defined as achieving a majority of the assigned objectives) occurred in 15 projects. Among these projects significant results included increases in number of arrests for burglary, larceny, and other felonies, and reductions in police response time. Some projects showed increases in clearance. One project assigned policemen on a neighborhood level with a resulting decrease in crimes. Another project began to use Utah's first police helicopter, thus increasing police mobility.

Program success (achieving program area objectives) was measured by comparing the 1972 base rates with 1974 rates. Results are described in Figure 9. As indicated in Figure 9, arrests increased for burglary 37% (objective sought 10% increase) and for larceny by 36% (20% increase was sought in grand larceny arrests). Overall Part I arrests increased 34%. Conviction rates for Part I crimes increased 1%. Grand larceny conviction rates increased 1%, and burglary conviction rates decreased 6%. Dismissals for lack of evidence could not be determined in 1972 or in 1974.

Figure 8: Subgrants in INCREASING THE RISK Program area for 1974.

	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrant/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Period</u>
1.	2-73-D-2-3	Davis County Narcotics Task Force	59,498	1-1-73/1-31-74
2.	12-73-D-2-1	Salt Lake City Corp. Narcotics Investigation Unit	76,610	1-1-73/3-31-74
3.	2-73-D-2-1	Weber County Task Force on Burglaries and Larcenies.	15,137	1-24-73/1-31-74
4.	4-73-D-2-1	Provo City Corp. Spec. Investigative Task Force	37,627	3-2-73/2-28-74
5.	12-73-D-2-6	Salt Lake County Sheriff's Tactical Force	130,355	4-1-73/6-30-74
6.	12-73-D-2-7	Salt Lake City Corp. Spec. Tactical Squad	100,000	5-1-73/4-30-74
7.	12-73-D-2-5	Salt Lake County Sheriff's Burglary Squad	99,000	5-1-73/5-31-74
8.	73-DF-08-0019(A)	Salt Lake City Corp. Strategic Patrol and Coordination Effort	200,000	6-1-73/6-15-74
9.	S-73-D-2-1	Weber State College Specialized Task Force on Drugs & Theft	7,500	9-1-73/8-31-74
10.	12-73-D-2-10	City of Midvale West Jordan Investigator and South County Investigator	10,662	10-1-73/9-30-74
11.	12-73-D-2-11	Murray City Corp. Burglary Team	20,967	1-1-74/12-31-74
12.	2-74-A-2-3	Davis County Felony Response Unit	55,459	2-1-74/12-31-74

13.	2-73-D-2-6	Weber County Spec. Task Force on the Investigation & Prevention of Burglarles & Larcenies	\$ 16,935	2-1-74/1-31-75
14.	2-74-A-2-1	Ogden City Corp. Implementation of a Special Felony Response Unit	81,314	3-1-74/2-28-75
15.	4-74-A-2-1	Provo City Corp. Spec. Inv. Task Force	49,724	3-1-74/2-28-75
16.	12-74-A-2-1	South Salt Lake City Burglary Enforcement Team	10,843	3-1-74/2-28-75
17.	12-74-A-2-2	Salt Lake City Corp. Coalition of Special Programs	281,486	4-1-74/12-13-74
18.	2-74-A-2-2	Clearfield City Police Crime Special Prevention and Investigation Unit	15,266	4-1-74/3-31-75
19.	4-74-A-2-2	Wasatch County Special Investigative Task Force	25,000	5-1-74/4-30-75
20.	2-74-A-2-4	Roy City Corp. Special Task Force on Investigation & Prevention of Burglarles & Larcenies	10,000	6-1-74/5-31-75
21.	6-73-H-1-1	City of St. George Burglary Deterrence	1,866	6-15-74/10-31-74
22.	5-74-A-2-4	Sevier County Felony Officer	9,034	6-16-74/12-15-74
23.	5-74-A-2-3	Millard County Felony Officer	8,062	6-16-74/12-15-74
24.	5-74-A-2-2	Sanpete County Felony Officer	8,686	6-16-74/12-15-74
25.	5-74-A-2-1	Juab County Felony Officer	7,793	6-16-74/12-15-74

26.	1-74-A-2-1	Logan City Corp. Creation of a Multi-County/City Response Unit	\$ 40,399	6-16-74/6-15-75
27.	12-74-A-2-3	Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office Sheriff's Burglary Squad Continuance	58,000	7-1-74/6-30-75
28.	S-74-A-2-1	Weber State College Task Force: Felony Inv.	7,950	9-1-74/8-31-75
Total		28 Subgrants	\$ 1,462,108	
FY 74 Total		15 Subgrants	685,951	
Total 1969-1974		28 Subgrants	1,462,108	

Figure 9: Comparison of 1972 Arrests and Convictions with 1974 Amounts

1972 amounts are actual figures. 1974 amounts are estimates based on a sample of reporting agencies. Sample sizes requested 69% of all agencies for arrests and 77% of all district courts for convictions.

Part I crimes are homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and auto theft. Conviction rates are based on number of cases begun in district courts that result in a conviction, not dismissed or acquitted.

	1972 Amount	1974 Objective	1974 Estimate	Amount of Change 1972 to 1974
Burglary Arrests	2,324	2,556	3,500	+ 37%
Grand Larceny Arrests	3,837	4,603	*	--
Burglary conviction Rate	63%	67%	57%	- 6%
Grand Larceny Conviction Rate	55%	64%	56%	+ 1%
Total Part 1 Conviction Rate	55%	--	56%	+ 1%

* Grand larceny arrests are not known for 1974 because:
 (a) Grand Larceny was no longer a crime in 1974--theft was the new official category, and (b) new categories for violations were established--3 levels of theft against 2 levels of larceny.

	1972 Actual	1974 Estimate	Amount of Change
Larceny* Arrests	9,664	13,118	+ 36%
Total Part I Arrests	14,653	19,707	+ 34%

(*Excludes juvenile shoplifting)

Problems

On the project level several subgrantees failed to meet objectives because project activities did not relate directly to program objectives. Projects focused on many crimes, not just on burglary and grand larceny. Several multi-jurisdictional task forces had problems in administration, lines of communication, and delegation of responsibility. Single jurisdiction investigation units were often called upon to provide services to their departments that did not agree with assigned responsibility. Rather than felony investigation, units conducted routine traffic, crowd control, and other unrelated activities. On most projects, start-up time was very long. Only a few projects maintained adequate project records. (Adequate means readily accessible information on operations and crime and arrest data.) Arrest figures were broken out for task forces in nine cases; the rest grouped all arrests together--making the actual impact of the units unknown.

For the program area the change of grand larceny to theft caused difficulty in determining the amount of crime or arrests. Also, the objective of dismissed for lack of evidence was inappropriate because no real measure existed.

Evaluation

Although only one objective was partially met, this program area did impact on the criminal justice system. Within nine counties, local jurisdictions began to receive more professional investigative services than they had previously received. Cities and one county created special burglary enforcement teams. The achievement of the burglary-arrest objective can be directly attributed to the fact that units established to impact on burglary generally did not share assignments with other departments, and had more clearly defined responsibilities. Larceny was usually addressed in conjunction with other offenses, and therefore received less attention than if larceny had been the only focus.

Implications

Many 1975 projects have already begun in this area. For these projects and subsequent ones to be successful, objectives must be limited (to only a few offenses or to smaller areas), responsibilities must be clearly defined to administrators and to officers, adequate records must be maintained, and projects must be closely monitored to ensure that they only perform assigned duties.

Objectives should still be kept--with adjustments to figures and elimination of dismissal objective. The strength of this program area is that more manpower is assigned to various jurisdictions, but the manpower has specific skills in felony investigation that can increase the productivity of local agencies.

REDUCING JUVENILE-RELATED BURGLARIES

This program was begun in 1974 because of the high rate of juvenile involvement in burglaries--53% of all arrests statewide and 70% in some areas. Late in 1974 the program was modified to include all types of crimes.

Objective

This program area seeks to reduce the number of juvenile court referrals for burglary by 10%. In 1972, 1,259 referrals were made for burglary and unlawful entry. Diversion techniques for offenders and increased efforts of police and citizens in reducing burglaries committed by juveniles would be encouraged. Five projects were anticipated in police agencies that ranged in size from 6 to 19 officers.

Accomplishments

Seven projects were begun in 1974; three were continued; eleven subgrants were awarded for a yearly expenditure of approximately \$180,000. All projects were for police youth bureaus that added juvenile officers to the regular police departments or sheriffs' office. Of the ten youth bureaus seven served chiefly in one agency; and three have multi-jurisdictional responsibilities. Figure 10 describes projects and awards.

As a direct result of these projects, communications improved between the police departments and the juvenile court (and other youth service agencies). Contacts with youth, juvenile arrests, and court referrals increased in every area when compared with amounts before projects began operating. However, in each case more use was made of parental referral and non-judicial referrals. Five of the seven single-jurisdictional youth bureaus were intensively evaluated; in each case the youth bureau referred proportionately fewer status offenses to the Juvenile Court than adjoining non-youth bureau jurisdictions.

Improved communications have also been enhanced between police and youth through these projects. Through speaking engagements, rap sessions, service projects, and other activities, youth officers and community youth have had substantially increased contact. All youth officers have received specialized training in youth-related matters.

The main objective of decreased burglary referrals to the Juvenile Court was not reached. Burglary referrals for the state numbered 1,259 in 1972 and 1,890 in 1974--a 50% increase. However, the portion of juvenile burglary arrests as part of all burglary arrests in 1972 was 53%, in 1974 the portion was 37%. Either adults are getting more stupid and getting caught more, or youth are getting smarter and caught less, or juvenile involvement in burglary is decreasing.

Figure 10: Subgrants in REDUCING JUVENILE RELATED BURGLARIES Program Area for 1974.

Grant No.	Subgrantee/Title	Award	Grant Period
1.	Roy City Corp. Roy Police Task Force on Juv. Related Problems	\$ 11,711	8-1-73/4-30-74
2.	Spanish Fork City South Utah County Youth Delinquency Pre- vention Program	31,132	9-15-73/10-31-74
3.	Clearfield City Corp. Youth Bureau	17,373	1-9-74/1-8-75
4.	Logan City Corp. Logan City Youth Bur.	7,156	4-1-74/3-31-75
5.	Washington Terrace Establishment of a Youth Bureau	11,500	4-16-74/2-15-75
6.	Sunset City Corp. Youth Bureau	11,408	6-1-74/12-31-74
7.	Brigham City Youth Bureau	26,119	6-16-74/3-15-75
8.	Bountiful City Corp. Police Youth Bureau	16,000	6-16-74/6-15-75
9.	Orem City Police North Utah County Services Bureau	33,477	6-16-74/6-15-75
10.	Duchesne County Uintah Basin Juvenile Law Enforcement Officer	16,677	6-16-74/6-15-75
11.	Spanish Fork City South Utah County Youth Delinquency Prevention Program	30,635	11-1-74/10-31-75
Total		11 Subgrants	\$ 239,307
FY 74 Total		8 Subgrants	152,972
Total 1969-1974		11 Subgrants	239,307

Problems

Start-up time for youth bureaus ranged from three months to one year before the project became fully operational. Difficulties were experienced in gaining acceptance by other officers, in jurisdiction of cases (who handles a juvenile case--the youth officer or the investigators), in using alternative social agencies, in receiving non-youth related assignments (youth and adult community relations, transporting of persons, and serving subpoenas). Problems were associated with lines of authority; youth bureaus reporting directly to the chief seemed to have more clearly defined responsibilities and less problems than youth bureaus who were under detective divisions or patrol commanders.

Records were adequate in only a few agencies; records were grossly inadequate in at least four agencies.

Evaluation

This program area was more thoroughly evaluated than any of the other 13 program areas. Seven of the ten projects have been intensively evaluated. Projects appear to be having desirable impacts--fewer status offenders, more arrests, in two cases even less reported crime, better communications, more use of community resources, and more service other-than-court to youthful offenders. Obviously, however, a better objective is needed than decreasing burglary referrals to the Juvenile Court.

Implications

Any new projects in this area should be administered in such a way that the project will begin operation when awarded. Internal strife, administrative control, and other problems should all be resolved before the project begins.

A new program area objective, plus more consistency among youth bureau objectives, is needed.

SUMMARY OF CRIME PLANNING

Some 43 subgrants for 36 projects were funded to reduce by 12% the rate per 100,000 population of reported burglaries (1972 rate was 892.6) and to reduce the reported grand larceny rate per 100,000 by 12% (1972 rate was 1,343.8). In 1974 burglary rate was 1,221.8 per 100,000 and grand larceny rate could not be determined. Obviously, these are increases, not decreases. There are many arguments to explain this occurrence: (1) crime is increasing because of increased reporting, (2) reported crimes would have been higher without crime-planning, and (3) many system improvements have taken place and their effects will not be realized for several years. These all could be used. Perhaps

even crime reduction goals and objectives are not appropriate, but what about increased arrests and better clearance and conviction rates? Are they appropriate?

Based on Utah's 1974 crime planning effort, no determination can be made of what works, what didn't work, and what are appropriate measures. Some program objectives were not appropriate, but in most cases projects did not significantly contribute to the achievement of program objectives. This factor was that project objectives did not relate to program objectives, and because project objectives were not adhered to or not addressed at all. In 1975 more efforts must be made to relate project and program objectives and to ensure that planned project activities are equal to actual project activities. In addition, an analysis of the appropriateness and attainability of the program objectives should be undertaken.

SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Ten areas were designated as programs in 1974. These were areas in which it was felt system improvements were most needed in order to achieve the goal of an efficiently operating criminal justice system. The ten areas were: INFORMATION SYSTEMS, COMMUNICATIONS, FACILITIES, UPGRADING PERSONNEL, LABORATORIES, PLANNING & EVALUATION, LEGISLATION, REHABILITATION, TRANSITIONAL PROGRAMS, and HIGH-CRIME AREA INCIDENCE. The program area of JUDICIAL SYSTEMS was added in November of 1974.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The primary goal of the Utah Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS) was to provide to all criminal justice agencies timely, meaningful, and accurate information which will assist those agencies in reducing the social costs of crime, where the concept of social cost encompasses direct economic impact of crime upon its victims and the general citizenry, and the cost of criminal justice administration. The Utah Criminal Justice Information System is divided into four modules: Law Enforcement Information Systems, Court Information Systems, Corrections Information Systems, and Juvenile Information Systems. Each of these systems is referred to as a sub-system, or a module, but may be thought of as building blocks necessary to develop a complete information system. However, each module is structured in such a manner that it can function as a stand-alone information system, and thus independently provide benefits to all criminal justice agencies.

Results will be addressed separately for each subsection. Figure 11 lists grants and awards for all components.

Law Enforcement Information Systems

Objective

The purpose of this program is to upgrade police information and statistical systems. Four projects of statewide impact were planned:

- to provide on-going support for the expansion of the computer-based terminal network system to three additional multiple agency terminal sites;
- to continue implementation of the SARS system and development of a uniform UCJIS coding structure to support the installation of uniform records system and procedures;
- to develop a data center capability to analyze and interpret statistical information;
- to continue development of a computerized criminal history/offender based transaction statistics system;
- to provide for an information retrieval and dissemination system in a major metropolitan police agency.

Figure 11: Subgrants in INFORMATION SYSTEMS Program Area for 1974

Law Enforcement Information Systems

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Grant Period</u>
1. 12-72-F-1-4	Salt Lake County LEIS	\$63,685	5-22-73/6-30-74
2. S-72-F-1-4	Dept. of Systems Planning, UCJIS	46,454	7-1-73/6-30-74
3. S-72-F-1-5	Dept. of Public Safety CCH	25,319	7-1-73/10-31-73
4. S-72-F-1-6	Dept. of Public Safety Utah Control Terminal	3,100	7-1-73/6-30-74
5. 2-72-F-1-1	Ogden City Corp. Document Storage	3,431	8-1-73/4-30-74
6. 74-SS-08-0001	Utah Comprehensive Data Center	35,927	9-15-73/9-14-75
7. 74-ED-08-0001	Dept. of Public Safety Utah OBTS/CCH System	70,628	11-1-73/6-30-75
8. 74-DF-08-0002	Dept. of Public Safety Utah OBTS/CCH System	131,169	11-1-73/10-31-74
9. 74-DF-08-0003	Midvale City Corp. Uniform Crime Reporting System	104,755	11-15-73/5-15-75
10. 12-73-F-1-2	Salt Lake County Law Enforcement Document & Retrieval System	100,000	3-1-74/4-30-75
11. 12-73-F-1-1	Salt Lake City Corp. S.L. Police Department Record-O-Port Equip. Project	10,586	3-5-74/8-31-74
12. 12-74-F-1-1	Salt Lake County Data Processing, LEIS Network Continuation	62,365	7-1-74/6-30-75

13. S-74-F-1-1	Dept. of Public Safety Utah Control Terminal, NCIC	\$ 3,100	7-1-74/6-30-75
14. S-74-F-1-2	Systems Planning & Computing, UCJIS Network	120,970	7-1-74/6-30-75
Total		14 Subgrants	\$1,078,510
FY 74 Total		7 Subgrants	628,914*
Total 1969-1974		30 Subgrants	\$1,386,394 -
			\$1,728,873*

*Includes \$342,479 CDS Discretionary funds

Court Information System

Model court clerk, justices of the peace, and prosecution projects to be funded 1975.		\$60,000
FY 1974	Total	1
Total 1969-1974		2
		60,000
		79,749

Corrections Information Systems

1. S-73-F-3-2	Dept. of Social Services Prison Information & Statistics for Management (PRISM)	20,926	3-1-73/2-28-74
2. S-73-F-3-1	Dept. of Social Services CRIME	26,326	3-1-73/3-31-74
3. S-74-F-3-2	Dept. of Social Services CRIME	47,921	4-1-74/3-31-75
Total		3 Subgrants	\$ 95,173
FY 1974		1 Subgrant	\$ 47,921
Total 1969-1974		5 Subgrants	\$132,884

Juvenile Information System

1. S-73-F-4-1	Utah State Juvenile Court JIS/PROFILE	79,967	7-1-73/3-31
2. S-74-F-4-1	Utah State Juvenile Court JIS/PROFILE	139,000	4-1-74/3-31-75
Total		2 Subgrants	\$218,967
FY 1974		1 Subgrant	139,000
Total 1969-1974		4 Subgrants	\$348,035

Accomplishment

In 1974, the Utah State Department of Public Safety was awarded a grant to continue the system development and conversion of computerized criminal history records and develop an Offender-Based Transaction Statistics System. To date, approximately 20,000 full criminal histories and 50,000 summary records have been converted, providing for more rapid retrieval and more complete disposition information to all segments of the criminal justice system. Continued system development and conversion of computerized criminal history records and initial development of an offender based transaction statistics system was accomplished.

Continuation and expansion of the Utah Criminal Justice Information System computerized teleprocessing network project to provide law enforcement agencies the ability to tie in with the Utah data files and NCIC files was also accomplished in 1974. Expansion of the terminal network to three additional sites increased from eight to eleven the number of multiple agency locations involved in the network configuration.

The SARS system was expanded to include an additional 40 police agencies throughout the state. The development of the software necessary to generate statistical data on the state level was also accomplished.

The Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency fully implemented a comprehensive data center. The creation of a comprehensive data center is currently providing criminal justice agencies the resource to analyze and disseminate criminal justice statistical data.

A document storage and retrieval system with an immediate access capability to information maintained within the system is currently operational in the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office.

Evaluation

Developing information systems capable of providing automated and manual data collection, statistical analysis, rapid access to report and summary information and management information will substantially enhance the efforts of the law enforcement segment of the criminal justice system.

By expanding the computerized terminal network, state file information will become more accessible to all agencies in the system. Establishing the Comprehensive Data Center to acquire, analyze, and disseminate criminal justice data will provide planners, administrators, and legislators with statistical and crime data from all segments of the criminal justice system.

Implication

The Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system supplies operational information by making individual criminal histories and status of criminal offenders available to

authorized agencies. The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) system will provide the statistical information necessary for criminal justice planning and research at all levels of government. These two systems will be compatible in that data that will support the Computerized Criminal History and Offender-Based Transaction Statistics systems will be obtained from a common data base. The common data base will contain all data elements pertaining to the identification, arrest, and disposition of arrestees in the system. The existing hardware and communications capabilities utilized in the criminal history conversion will support the operational activities necessary to facilitate data collection.

The Utah Criminal Justice Information System computerized teleprocessing network project has had considerable impact on law enforcement information systems on both local and state levels. This goal has been accomplished through decreasing the time to access files and reducing the error factor of manual systems. The network significantly expands the availability of the data files, which provides the field units with greater support, thereby providing improved law enforcement service to the people of Utah.

The creation of a comprehensive data center has provided criminal justice user agencies with a resource that conducts special type research and provides for the analysis and dissemination of criminal justice information that is generated by the Utah Criminal Justice Information System. All agencies in the criminal justice system are served by the center.

Court Information System

Objective

The objective of this program area was to begin implementation of systems, both automated and manual, which would provide for unified, updated court and prosecutorial data collection systems. Accomplishments sought were the development of a court disposition reporting system to support the OBTS/CCH effort and implementation of model prosecution, court clerk, and justice of the peace records system in several agencies.

Accomplishments

In 1973, a court/prosecution requirements study was completed in the Salt Lake County Clerk's Office providing for: (1) the development and demonstration of a court/prosecution disposition reporting system; (2) the determination of court and prosecution information requirements statewide, using the Salt Lake County Clerk's Office as the base agency; (3) the design of a model single prosecution records system; and (4) the design of a model justice of the peace court records system.

In 1974, development was begun on the automated Salt Lake County people processing system which will provide for the on-line tracking of offenders. Additional courts and prosecutors will be provided with management information. The implementation of model court clerk and prosecutor records systems was initiated during 1974. Delays in the OBTS/CCH system resulted in the late implementation of this project. Salt Lake County's offender tracking system is currently under development as are model records systems in prosecution, clerk, and justice of the peace agencies.

Problems

The development of court information systems during 1974 was retarded due to delays in the Computerized Criminal History/Offender Based Transaction Statistics project. All activity in the courts area started in the last quarter of the year.

Evaluation

The impact of this program area will become evident with the implementation of a case retrieval and tracking system that will upgrade management information and data collection and assist in processing offenders through the system.

Implications

Activities will continue as planned.

Corrections Information System

Objective

The primary objective of this program area was to provide correctional agencies with updated administrative and program data. Activities would include the continued development and expansion of the CRIME system to include complete disposition information to central UCJIS data bank and the expansion of PRISM, providing for additional program evaluation capabilities as well as complete disposition reporting to support the OBTS/CCH system.

Accomplishments

The continuation of the PRISM project, funded in 1973 for \$21,782, facilitates the gathering and analyzing of data related to inmate behavioral characteristics and evaluating rehabilitation programs. It provides administrative data to prison management personnel and history data related to inmates to other segments of the criminal justice system.

The Prison Information System for Management (PRISM) is currently generating data that allows for more effective utilization of resources and rehabilitation programs at the Utah State Prison.

The Adult Probation and Parole Management Information System was funded in 1974 for \$47,921. This project provides information related to rehabilitation program evaluation and assists management in resource allocation and deployment. Additionally, information generated by the system assists in the development of new probation and parole programs. The AP&P/MIS project continues to collect and compile data and produce reports on clients within the Adult Probation and Parole, the prison, halfway houses, and the Board of Pardons system. The data generates management information system reports and projects designed to aid the decision-making processes with all data directed toward the development of a transactional, person-oriented information system. This project, currently in its second year of funding, is continuing to provide a management and research capability within the State Division of Corrections.

Problems

Due to budget problems within the Division of Corrections, the PRISM expansion was not funded this year.

Evaluation

Impact in this area will direct itself toward management and statistical data, which will assist in program evaluation and more efficient utilization of resources and rehabilitative programs.

Implications

Gathering and analyzing data related to behavioral characteristics, evaluating success and failure of rehabilitative programs, and providing administrative management data will yield the statistical tools for future correctional modules of the Utah Criminal Justice Information System (UCJIS).

Juvenile Information System

Objective

The objective of the Juvenile Information System was to provide for the development of operational and management systems in the juvenile justice system. Expansion of management information capabilities in the major detention centers and refinement of

the behavioral predictor devices and program evaluation components of the juvenile court management information system were anticipated.

Accomplishment

In 1974, the PROFILE/JIS (Processing Records On-Line for Instant Listing and Evaluation/Juvenile Information System) project was funded to the Utah State Juvenile Court Administrative Office. This project is currently in the fourth year of funding, and approximately 100,000 juvenile histories have been converted to on-line status. The PROFILE/JIS system supports on-going on-line management information as well as system maintenance and additional management reports in both court and detention modules. The project also provides continued development of the prediction/program evaluation module including on-going research and analysis.

The PROFILE/JIS project is the main segment of the Juvenile Information System, which services the detention centers, the State Industrial School, and the Juvenile Court and Juvenile probation offices. In the final phase of development the project will provide computerized juvenile histories, which will be available on an immediate access basis, and juvenile information will include court scheduling and continuous development of the prediction/program evaluation module, including on-going research and analysis.

In 1974, the implementation of the Juvenile Information Network was completed and development of detention center management information was started. This JIS system is now capable of computer tracking a juvenile from the initial entry into the detention centers. All information is stored on a centralized file which includes data on all juveniles processed statewide.

Evaluation

Impact in this program area will be centered around development of a more highly specialized on-line and management information, as well as updating of supportive manual operations.

Implications

As a result of the success of the PROFILE pilot in the Second District Juvenile Court, remote terminals have been installed in the various court locations throughout Utah. Centralizing history data files and expanding and refining management information systems provides the backbone of the Juvenile Information System, which will benefit not only the Juvenile Court but detention centers statewide and the State Industrial School.

COMMUNICATIONS

The communications progress report is a comprehensive summary including 1974 and prior accomplishments pertaining to the statewide communications system.

In the late 1960's, the Utah Highway Patrol determined that their existing communications capabilities were completely outdated and lacked the propagation patterns necessary to provide for a total coverage system.

To correct these deficiencies, the patrol began an intensive review of current and proposed communications systems throughout the western United States. This review included recommendations from local and state police agencies and from the State Office of Emergency Preparedness.

As a result of this review, it became apparent that any new system must meet the following criteria:

- a. The system must be capable of providing a police coordination channel on a statewide basis, which could be utilized by all levels of law enforcement for coordination of emergency operations, criminal apprehension, general enforcement during a natural or man-made disaster, or other law enforcement projects that require multiple-agency support.
- b. The system should provide adequate frequencies which would allow for future expansion of city, county, and state police communications systems.
- c. The system should be designed to provide for intercommunications with other law enforcement activities, such as Fish and Game conservation officers, park rangers and civil defense operations.
- d. The system's expansion capabilities should be designed to include the following functions:
 - 1. U.H.F. control links capable of handling present and future state, county, federal, and city requirements for V.H.F. control links. All U.H.F. control links were to include interconnection of point-to-point auto-ring down services. This would provide "Hot-Line" functions for all the dispatch points within the system.
 - 2. Buildings and towers should be capable of expansion for present and future needs.
 - 3. All new dispatch centers and transmitter sites constructed after 1968 were to include emergency power.
 - 4. The state began at once to acquire land parcels on a statewide basis, which would be required for proposed communications sites.
- e. The system should be capable of interconnection with neighboring states' law enforcement and local government communications systems.

f. The system should be capable of interconnection with the state computer, by utilizing either a leased or purchased terminal.

g. The system should be capable of direct access to the following law enforcement systems.

1. N.C.I.C.
2. Local criminal history files, on an approved "need-to-know" basis.
3. Local drivers license files.
4. Local motor vehicle files.
5. Active criminal files (case files).
6. Active manpower utilization and selective enforcement files (management systems).
7. Active traffic accident record files.

To accomplish these goals, the Utah Highway Patrol (in cooperation with other state and local government agencies) began to plan and construct a statewide communications system.

Prior to 1974, communications projects were funded as part of the equipment program area. The COMMUNICATIONS program area was begun to establish a comprehensive, coordinated statewide police communications system servicing all Utah police agencies.

Objectives

Objectives for 1974 that contribute to achieving a comprehensive, coordinated communications system by 1980 are:

- a. To establish common statewide police and radio frequencies for use by all state and local law enforcement agencies during periods requiring interagency coordination.
- b. To complete implementation of the county law enforcement recommendations of the Utah Telecommunications Committee.
- c. To complete conversion from low-band radio frequencies to high-band police radio frequencies.

Accomplishments

Ten subgrants were funded in 1970 for eight projects; these are listed in Figure 12. In addition to highway patrol communications, the communications systems of seven local law enforcement agencies were improved.

Figure 12: Subgrants in COMMUNICATIONS Program Area for 1974

	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrant/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Grant Period</u>
1.	1-73-A-1-3	Logan City Corp. Communications Equipment	8,649	4-15-73/4-14-74
2.	4-73-D-2-2	Summit County Summit Co. Comm. Center	16,500	5-1-73/4-30-74
3.	1-73-A-1-9	Logan City Corp. Communications Equipment	3,892	6-15-73/6-14-74
4.	73-DF-08-0019(D)	Dept. of Public Safety Statewide Communications System Development (cont'd)	18,140	10-1-73/5-31-74
5.	12-72-A-1-2	Murray City Corp. Police Radio High Band Conversion	5,053	1-1-74/6-30-74
6.	6-74-C-1-2	City of St. George St. George/Washington 24-Hour Dispatch	11,581	4-1-74/3-31-75
7.	6-74-C-1-1	Beaver County Commission Burglary Alert-Communication Center	2,700	5-15-74/11-14-74
8.	2-74-C-1-1	Morgan County Communications Equipment	616	5-1-74/1-31-75
9.	4-73-D-2-3	Summit County Dispatch Center Project	15,300	5-1-74/4-30-75
10.	5-74-C-1-1	Wayne County Communications Project	1,890	6-16-74/12-15-74
Total Project Costs, Statewide Communications System			\$291,230.30	
Total Cost Participated in by LEPA			\$230,193.33	
Total		10 Subgrants	\$ 84,321	
FY 1974 Total		4 Subgrants	16,787	
Total 1969-1974		170 Subgrants	\$ 230,193	

As of December, 1974 the Utah Highway Patrol has participated in the following communications projects, which benefit not only the Patrol, but all the other law enforcement agencies operational on their system.

1. Construction of a new access road and relocation of another access road to Monroe Mountain, to enable construction of a new transmitter site. The total cost to all participating agencies for this project was \$50,346.
2. Construction of over 17 miles of new power line to new communication sites, at a cost of \$87,280.
3. Construction and acquisition of communications support equipment, including towers and generators at a cost of \$25,385.
4. Acquisition or construction of eight new transmitter sites at a cost of \$63,519.
5. Acquisition of six U.H.F. control links (11 terminals) at a cost of \$156,293.

The total investment in this portion of the system is in excess of \$384,823.

In addition to the above items, the Highway Patrol has purchased 28 base stations, six inband repeaters, nine control consoles, three 450 MHz control links (6 terminals), one 20 channel tape recorder, one 960 MHz control link (2 terminals), 3 snow machines, 10 maintenance vehicles, 324 mobile radios, and miscellaneous maintenance and communications equipment. The Patrol has invested over \$439,419 in this equipment, all of which is being utilized on a statewide basis in support of its communications network.

The Highway Patrol has also installed over 2,000 mobiles and 150 base stations across the state. Almost all agencies are now operational on high-band frequencies. The coverage of this new system is three times the capabilities of the old one.

Problems

No significant problems exist at this time.

Evaluation

The State of Utah communications network allows the Utah Highway Patrol to provide dispatching services to over 900 law enforcement agents in the State of Utah; including over 400 who are members of city and county law enforcement agencies. This figure only includes mobiles operated daily on the Patrol system, and does not include an additional 600 or more police vehicles that utilize the State's police coordinating channel on an as-needed basis.

During the calendar year 1974, the Highway Patrol dispatch centers across the State handled roughly 1,107,384 calls. Of these calls, 484,680 (over 43%) were for local city and county law enforcement agencies; 524,244 (about 47%) were for the Utah Highway Patrol, and the balance was for other state agencies.

During the same calendar year, the Highway Patrol dispatchers received approximately 601,404 telephone calls, 323,676 (53%) were directly related to patrol business, and 195,624 (32%) were directed at city and county law enforcement agencies. The balance of the calls received was for other state agencies.

To provide statewide dispatching services, the patrol employed 43 full-time dispatchers with an annual personnel budget of \$556,146. To support the patrol's communications system in 1974, a full-time radio maintenance staff of 10 men was employed at an annual cost of \$165,603 plus operational and equipment expenses. These men are used to maintain the patrol's radios, as well as those of many cities and counties throughout the State.

The establishment of four new communication centers and the expansion of three existing centers has greatly improved local communication capabilities.

Implications

In reviewing the attached documentation, it can be readily seen that the communication service currently provided by the Utah Highway Patrol is directed at all levels of law enforcement throughout the State. The continuation of these programs and those now being planned will require the support of all participating agencies.

FACILITIES

This program area has changed from Construction in 1973 to Facilities in 1974, and remains a program area for 1975. Traditionally, it has been one of the most difficult areas to evaluate because projects take a long time to be completed and because the impact of a building on the system is not readily measurable.

Objective

The purpose of this program area in 1974 (as it has generally been in the past) was to establish a statewide network of regional service centers and to improve the physical capabilities of local police, courts, and jail facilities. Long and short-range objectives were set. The specific objectives to be achieved during 1974 were:

1. To provide funds for physical plant improvement and replacement in regional service center sites based upon the existing Utah Law Enforcement Planning Council construction policy adopted in 1972. The policy adopted by ULEPC (in 1972 and conceptualized in the 1972 Plan) is that funds are provided for regional service centers and for one holding facility in each county.

2. To continue to assist in the upgrading of one holding facility in each county through 1978 or until each county has a jail which is not a fire hazard or a health problem and is not physically unfit for human habitation. Upgrading includes the providing of 24-hour coverage and program development on a select basis.

3. To assess the status of existing police and court physical plants by December, 1974.

Long range objectives were:

4. To review and adopt a statewide regional service center plan by September, 1975.

5. To establish minimum guidelines and standards for services, operations, and physical facilities for jails in Utah by 1975.

6. To construct one regional service center in Utah by the end of 1976.

7. To establish minimum standards for police and court physical plants by 1976.

An Interim objective was:

8. To upgrade existing facilities during the interim period while assessment of the present system is being completed. However, a minimum effort for facilities improvement will be made.

Accomplishments

Subgrants are listed in Figure 13 with amount and grant periods.

Six subgrants were funded to improve the capabilities of three correctional facilities: Utah and Tooele counties and the Ute Indian Tribe. Both the Tooele County and the Ute Indian projects were new building constructions with facilities for police, courts, and corrections. The Utah County project was a modification project, expanding training and recreational capabilities.

Two other subgrants were approved: one to renovate the Kane County Courthouse and one to expand the Box Elder County Sheriff's Office.

Problems

Because regional service centers are expensive and require extensive departmental reorganization agencies are reluctant to invest in them.

Figure 13: Subgrants in FACILITIES Program Area for 1974

	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Grant Period</u>
1.	73-DF-08-0001	Ute Indian Tribe Corrections Center	150,000	10-1-72/3-31-74
2.	7-72-A-1-5	Ute Indian Tribe Justice Facilities Equipment	10,918	2-1-74/6-30-74
3.	74-ED-08-0003	Ute Indian Equipment Corrections Center Overrun	20,000	2-15-74/8-14-74
4.	74-ED-08-0007	Ute Tribal Justice Facility	81,000	7-1-74/6-30-75
5.	12-72-A-2-1	Tooele County/Courthouse & Public Safety Complex	68,000	12-1-72/2-28-74
6.	6-72-A-1-8	Kane County/Renovation of Courthouse	2,064	1-1-74/3-31-74
7.	1-74-C-2-1	Box Elder County Sheriff Facilities Construction	42,269	3-1-74/2-28-75
8.	4-74-C-2-1	Utah County/Jail Modifications for Short-Term Corrections Program	10,004	9-1-74/2-28-75
Total				
FY 1974 Total			8 Subgrants	\$384,255
Total 1969-1974			4 Subgrants	153,273
			17 Subgrants	839,703

Evaluation

Of the three short-term objectives, two were not achieved and one was achieved. No regional service center facilities were expanded or built. Police and court facilities were not assessed. Three correctional facilities were improved.

Of the four long-range objectives, one was significantly affected in 1974. A statewide survey of jails was completed and the development of minimum guidelines and standards for services was begun. The interim objective was affected by a grant for court renovation and by one for sheriff office improvement.

Implications

In 1975, no block action money has been allocated for projects in this area. Approximately \$300,000 in discretionary funds will be sought. The eight objectives in this area need to be modified. Objectives for 1975 and 1976 should include the re-examination of the regional service center policy to find if such an idea is feasible; and minimum standards for jails, police, and courts should be established before any further funding takes place. If these two objectives were to be achieved first, future construction funding would be much more meaningful.

UPGRADING PERSONNEL

This program area has been part of the statewide plan since 1972. The goals of UPGRADING PERSONNEL are to advance the levels of job-related skills of personnel in all police, judicial, and correctional agencies in Utah and to ensure that criminal justice personnel are adequately trained.

Objective

Police in-service training would provide for the non-degree vocational training of police personnel. The intent was to provide on-the-job training, related to actual occupational needs, at regularly scheduled times. The training needs of recruits, field personnel, supervisory, and administrative personnel would be differentiated. Five projects were anticipated. Objectives were:

- a. To provide a minimum of 320 hours basic training for all police recruits before completion of the first 18 months of service.
- b. To provide a minimum of 40 hours in-service training for 1,900 state, county, local, and university police personnel each year.
- c. To provide specialized training for police personnel related to specialized job assignments.

- d. To provide management-development training for police supervisory officers and administrators.

Judicial training would be conducted on two levels--state and regional. It would also be conducted through both in-state and out-of-state programs. Specific objectives were:

- a. To provide 80 hours of basic training for new prosecutors, supreme, district, juvenile, and city court judges, and public defenders within the first year of service.
- b. To provide prosecutors and public defenders with a minimum of 40 hours of job-related training each year after the first year of service.
- c. To provide a minimum of 16 hours of job-related training to justices of the peace annually.
- d. To provide 20 hours of in-service training to supreme, district, juvenile, and city court judges each year after the first year of service.
- e. To provide annually a minimum of 20 hours job-related training to all other court personnel.

For Corrections:

The long-range goal of this program area is to have every correctional officer adequately trained for his position. The immediate objective for 1974 was to have each officer receive a minimum level of basic training. The Utah Law Enforcement Planning Council's task force on upgrading personnel approved these objectives for 1974:

- a. To provide all guards with 80 hours of basic training within the first year of service. Preferably, the basic training should be conducted prior to being assigned to a work station.
- b. To provide 20 hours of in-service training for guards and jailers per year.
- c. To provide mid-management training for corrections personnel, administrative training for supervisory- and administrative-level personnel, and upper-level management training for members of the Board of Corrections.

Accomplishments

As outlined in Figure 14, 33 subgrants were funded. Twelve subgrants were for police training, thirteen for judicial training, and eight for correctional training.

In police training, the Peace Officer Standards & Training basic training program was

expanded to include 40 additional hours of juvenile-related training. POST in-service training was continued with 40 hours of training being offered in each multi-county district of the state. Two education-pay incentive programs were continued. For specialized training, three polygraph projects, one pursuit training, and one V.I.P. protection project were funded. A statewide police selection and recruitment program was established.

Justices of the peace, city court, and district court judges received training through subgrants in this program area. The Office of Court Administrator implemented a program for providing training to new judges and additional training for in-service magistrates.

Although not shown in Figure 14, the Statewide Association of Prosecutors has provided two statewide and four regional training programs to all of Utah's county prosecutors. Specialized training was also provided out-of-state for many county prosecutors and their staffs.

Correctional training was offered to jailers, correctional officers and administrators, adult probation and parole staff, and juvenile detention center staff. Most of this training has become part of on-going training programs.

Problems

Training recipients in all three areas are predominately from Utah metropolitan areas. More training is needed by rural police officers, judges, and jailers.

In all cases the need and request for training has exceeded the amount of money available. Much of the training is still being provided out-of-state. In-state training can be provided to more persons at less cost than out-of-state training.

Evaluation

Police now receive 320 hours of pre-service training and 40 hours of in-service training. Judges and magistrates are offered at least 16 hours of training annually. Prosecutors receive training through two statewide seminars, four regional seminars, and out-of-state training. Correctional, probation, and parole officers receive annual training in excess of 25 hours. Jailers are offered training through in-residence and correspondence schools.

Training objectives are being met or beginning to be met.

Implications

UPGRADING PERSONNEL will continue as a program area. Emphasis will be placed on providing training in-state and in the less metropolitan areas of the state.

Figure 14: Subgrants in UPGRADING PERSONNEL Program Area for 1974

Police Training				
	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Grant Period</u>
1.	S-73-B-1-1	Dept. of Public Safety Utah Peace Officer Basic Training	9,621	7-1-73/6-30-74
2.	5-73-B-1-1	Sevier County Backster School of Lie Detection and Portable Polygraph Acquisition	3,268	9-1-73/2-28-74
3.	12-73-B-1-2	Salt Lake County Commission Education Incentive Pay Contribution	13,492	9-1-73/8-31-74
4.	S-73-B-1-2	Dept. of Public Safety Specialized Police Training in Pursuit, Approach and Apprehension	10,911	9-1-73/8-31-74
5.	12-73-B-1-3	City of Midvale Midvale Police Department Education Pay Incentive	1,800	11-1-73/1-31-75
6.	S-74-B-1-1	Dept. of Public Safety Utah Police Juvenile Training & In-Service Training	84,997	1-1-74/12-31-74
7.	6-74-B-1-1	Iron County Commission Polygraph Examiner Training	3,703	4-1-74/11-30-74
8.	2-74-B-1-1	Bountiful City Corp. Polygraph School Training	1,688	6-15-74/12-14-74
9.	S-73-B-1-5	Utah Peace Officer Basic Training, University of Utah	2,500	7-1-74/12-31-74
10.	S-73-B-1-4	School for Personal Pro- tection of VIP's	860	9-1-74/10-31-74
11.	S-74-B-1-3	Dept. of Public Safety Spec. Police Training in Pursuit, Approach & Apprehension	10,376	9-1-74/8-31-75

12.	75-DF-08-0003(A)	Utah Intergovernmental An Interjurisdictional Entry-Level Police Selection Program, Utah	23,000	10-1-74/9-30-75
	Total		12 Subgrants	\$166,216
	FY 1974 Total		5 Subgrants	123,764
	Total 1969-1974		55 Subgrants	566,592

Judicial Training

13.	12-73-B-2-2	Third District Court Judicial Training	3,769	6-15-73/8-13-74
14.	6-73-B-2-2	Iron County Law Enforcement Refer- ence Materials	751	10-1-73/10-31-74
15.	7-72-B-3-2	Uintah Basin Assoc. Justice of the Peace Seminars	963	12-15-73/5-14-74
16.	S-73-B-2-7	Board of Juvenile Court Institute for Juvenile Justice Management	1,302	1-1-74/3-31-74
17.	S-72-B-3-18	State Court Adm. Office Judicial Education for Special Courts	6,744	2-15-74/3-31-74
18.	S-74-B-2-2	Office of Court Admin. Tri-State Jud. Conference	4,640	4-1-74/5-31-74
19.	2-74-B-2-1	Ogden City Corp. Two Week Course (Spec. Courts)	427	6-1-74/11-30-74
20.	S-74-B-2-3	Board of Juvenile Court Judges, National Council of Juvenile Court Judges	1,981	7-1-74/9-30-74
21.	S-74-B-2-4	Board of Juvenile Court Institute for Juvenile Justice Management	1,995	7-1-74/9-30-74
22.	S-74-B-2-6	Office of The Court Administrator, Con- tinuing Judicial Education Program	40,707	7-14-74/7-14-75

23.	2-73-B-2-3	Ogden City Corp. NCJS Specialty (Evidence) Course	478	8-15-74/12-31-74
24.	2-73-B-2-2	Clearfield City Corp. NCJS Specialty Course (Evidence)	478	8-15-74/12-31-74
25.	2-73-B-2-1	Roy City Corp. NCJS Specialty Course (Evidence)	478	8-15-74/12-31-74

Total	13 Subgrants	\$ 64,713
Total FY 1974 Total	5 Subgrants	49,750
Total 1969-1974	59 Subgrants	123,246

Corrections Training

26.	S-73-B-3-2	Dept. of Social Services Utah State Prison Correc- tional Academy	6,050	5-1-73/4-30-74
27.	S-73-B-3-4	Dept. of Social Services Correctional Counselor Human Effectiveness Train- ing Project	3,600	8-15-73/8-14-74
28.	S-73-B-3-5	Dept. of Social Services Adult Probation & Parole Section Report Writing Training Project	1,817	8-15-73/8-14-74
29.	S-72-B-4-10	Dept. of Public Safety Utah Jailer Basic Training	14,890	1-1-74/6-30-74
30.	S-74-B-3-1	Dept. of Social Services Training Office Curriculum Development Workshop	641	5-1-74/11-30-74
31.	S-74-B-3-2	Dept. of Social Services Div. of Corrections Staff Training	12,158	7-1-74/7-30-75
32.	S-74-B-3-3	Dept. of Social Services Advance Correctional Techniques Course	560	7-1-74/9-30-74

33 12-73-B-3-1 Salt Lake County 1,124 9-1-74/6-30-75
 Juvenile Detention
 Center Staff Training

Total	8 Subgrants	\$ 40,840
FY 1974 Total	3 Subgrants	13,359
Total 1969-1974	153 Subgrants	117,314

LABORATORIES

Laboratories is a new program area begun in 1974 to aid police departments in developing or having access to competent criminalistic services.

Objectives

The goal of LABORATORIES is the statewide establishment of a comprehensive program for the efficient identification, collection, and preservation of physical evidence; for the speedy and accurate analysis of physical evidence for its proper presentation in criminal court proceedings.

Four main objectives specify what is to be accomplished:

1. To identify and assess by December 1, 1974, all existing technical aids, facilities, and programs for evidence collection and analysis that are available to criminal justice agencies in Utah.
2. To develop within every police agency the ability to insure efficient collection of crime scene evidence by 1977. This efficiency of evidence collection will be determined by (a) the admission of all collected physical evidence in criminal court proceedings, and (b) the identification and subsequent collection of all attendant physical evidence relevant to a given criminal act.
3. To develop by 1980, within Utah, speedy and accurate criminalistic laboratory services that are available to all Utah police agencies for the analysis of all forms of physical evidence. Services would include:
 - a) The provision of analysis for high volume, routine cases involving substances such as narcotics, alcohol, and urine within 24 hours of delivery to the laboratory.
 - b) The provision of immediate analysis of certain types of physical evidence, such as narcotics, where the detention or release of subject depends upon the analysis.
 - c) The provision of routine analysis and processing of most physical evidence within seven days of its delivery.
4. To decrease the number and amount of time required by court appearances of laboratory personnel. Specifically:
 - a) To decrease the rate of criminal court proceedings requiring the presence of a technician for court testimony by 50 percent by 1980.
 - b) To decrease the average time per court appearance by 50 percent by 1980.

Accomplishments

In 1974, nine subgrants were funded, as listed in Figure 15. Eight improve the investigation capabilities of local police departments. One continued a statewide criminalistics laboratory. This laboratory provided services to over 50 police departments on more than 600 individual analyses in 1974.

Program Report

A summary report prepared in September, 1974 indicated that from January 1, 1971 through August 31, 1974, ULEPA has aided 31 law enforcement agencies throughout Utah in purchasing crime scene investigation equipment. The major emphasis has been on establishing "crime labs" in police departments and sheriff's offices. The extent of these crime labs is dependent on the crime rate in the geographic area and the types of crimes most frequently committed.

In 1972, the ULEPC task force responsible for criminalistic and forensic services established recommendations for crime labs. The recommendations stated that all law enforcement agencies or departments should have the in-house capability of investigation and evidence collection. This would include, at a minimum level, fingerprint taking and analysis, photographic capability, drug analysis, and general crime scene evidence gathering and recording ability. The task force made no recommendation as to a maximum of capability except that of documented need based upon past crime category rates and realistic usage ability. In other words, it would not be realistic for even large police departments to have ion-selective electrodes and potentiometers, electrophoresis chambers, gas chromatographic analyzers, and spectrophotometric units. Ultra-sophisticated equipment such as this is best placed in several key geographic locations throughout Utah that have the facilities and expertise for operation and are accessible by all law enforcement agencies.

Since the task force made its recommendation, ULEPA has established full-capability crime labs in nine departments, and aided an additional four departments to expand their capability to that of a total crime lab. A full-capability crime lab is defined as one that has photographic taking and in-house darkroom film and print processing; fingerprint taking, evaluation, and recording; mug shot taking; processing and recording, narcotic drug detection and evaluation; blood analysis; ballistics analysis; explosives analysis; handwriting analysis; storage and filing systems; and general chemical analysis. Obviously, the extent of equipment in each of these areas can differ, e.g., the photographic capability can range from one 35 mm. 120/220 mm. 4 x 5 copy camera, a wide range of interchangeable lenses, automatic color enlargers, and a regular "commercial type" of darkroom. The cost is also proportionate. The minimum cost of a basic photographic capability is about \$1,900 and the other end of the scale is almost unlimited (for example, a 40 x 60 color automatic print processor costs \$105,000). ULEPA has found that to establish a minimum basic crime lab in a law enforcement agency, it costs \$2,732; and a good general purpose lab runs \$13,500.

Figure 15: Subgrants in LABORATORIES Program Area in 1974

	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Grant Period</u>
1.	1-73-A-1-1	Logan City/Acquisition of Investigative Equipment	\$ 825	2-1-73/1-31-74
2.	2-73-A-1-5	Washington Terrace Acquisition of Crime Scene Investigative Equipment	1,800	2-1-73/1-31-74
3.	2-73-A-1-3	Harrisville/Acquisition of Criminal Justice Investigative Equipment	369	2-1-73/1-31-74
4.	4-73-A-1-3	Heber City/Police Photo Lab	1,826	4-1-73/3-31-74
5.	73-DF-08-0019(C)	Logan/Establishment of Technical Services Division in Logan Police Department	12,750	6-1-73/11-14-74
6.	4-73-A-1-7	Springville City/Police Photo Lab	1,176	7-1-73/6-30-74
7.	S-74-D-1-1	Weber State College Criminalistics Lab	10,090	6-1-74/12-31-74
8.	2-74-D-1-1	Layton City/ Field, Lab, and Darkroom Investigative Capabilities	6,970	6-1-74/3-31-75
9.	75-DF-08-0003(F)	Brigham City/Physical Evidence Collection	24,257	11-1-74/10-31-75
		Total	9 Subgrants	\$ 60,063
		FY 74 Total	3 Subgrants	41,317
		Total 1969-1974	32 Subgrants	101,894

A review of the agencies receiving funds from ULEPA reveals that 24 departments have acquired photo-taking equipment, 12 acquired darkroom equipment, 11 received a complete photographic capability component, 13 departments received fingerprint equipment, 6 received book analysis equipment, 12 received narcotic drug analysis equipment, 3 purchased ballistics analysis equipment, 3 acquired explosives analysis equipment, 2 purchased handwriting evaluation equipment, 5 purchased general chemical analysis equipment, 2 received mobile crime lab units, and 15 acquired evidence storage and crime lab data indexing and filing systems.

Within these general categories, ULEPA funds have purchased 27 35mm. cameras, 6 120/220 mm. cameras, 8 "fingerprint cameras," 4 126 mm Instamatic" cameras, 4 Polaroid cameras, 35 extra camera lenses, 9 print enlargers, 25 "fingerprint kits," and 22 "drug analysis kits." ULEPA funds have also purchased 216 photographic filters, 1,220 roles of film, 16,980 sheets of photographic paper, and one each calorimeter, gas chromatographic analyzer, liquid chromatographic, electrophoresis chamber, potentiometer, hydrometer, centrifuge, spectrometer, spectrophotometer.

Total ULEPA funds expended for all items (excluding personnel, training, and physical plant construction) total \$77,637 with matching funds totaling \$10,196 for a grand total of \$87,833. This figure also excludes any equipment or supplies the various departments purchased additional to ULEPA grants.

Problems

Improving laboratory services is severely hampered by a lack of knowledge as to what services are now offered in all agencies, what services are needed, and what the best approach to upgrading laboratories can be. A plan, for improvement (based on consolidation or regionalization--whichever is decided on) is sorely needed.

Evaluation

Of the four objectives, only one was affected--#3. Eight laboratories were created or expanded and one statewide lab was continued. Since no statewide assessment was conducted, it can not be determined if the situation is better or not.

Implications

In January, 1975, the state council refunded the Weber State College criminalistics project and directed the staff to conduct an assessment of laboratory facilities. This assessment needs to be completed before further funding of statewide services.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION

The ability to effectively plan and to measure accomplishments are essential to an agency for managing operations and delivering services. Criminal justice agencies in Utah are becoming aware of the need to base decisions on information and professional judgment, rather than on judgment alone. The development of information collection systems and the desire to anticipate problems and allocate resources through long- and short-range planning have contributed to this planning awareness among criminal justice personnel.

This program area was begun in 1974 to offer assistance to agencies to establish or expand planning and evaluation functions. At that time only four agencies (of 418) had separate planning and evaluation units. These agencies were responsible for distributing 30% of the State's criminal justice expenditures. However, three of these units, in addition to planning and/or evaluation, performed other functions such as grant preparation, training, or public information dissemination, etc. Because of the immediate nature of these activities as opposed to the future-impact nature of planning and evaluation, the other activities always displaced planning and evaluation. (It is relatively easy to postpone deciding what an agency will be doing in two years, but writing a grant in order to get funds for the next month can't be postponed.)

Basic assumptions made as to how this program can improve criminal justice system operations were:

1. Planning is best done at the service delivery level.
2. Planning and evaluation sections should not have other responsibilities because other responsibilities receive priority and planning and evaluations are neglected.

In summary, this program area was developed in response to the problem of lack of adequate data analyses and subsequent planning, resource allocation, and evaluation. (An important point to remember is that this program area deals with the use of information rather than the collection of information.)

Objectives

The goal of PLANNING AND EVALUATION is to develop and improve the planning and evaluation capabilities of state and local criminal justice agencies in order that resources may be more effectively utilized. Objectives are:

1. To develop by December 31, 1976 separate planning and evaluation sections in 10 state and local criminal justice agencies with 20 or more staff.
2. To provide by December 31, 1976 planning and evaluation assistance to the remaining state and local criminal justice agencies with 20 or more staff.

3. To provide by December 31, 1976 planning and evaluation assistance to all criminal justice agencies with fewer than 20 staff.

By January 1, 1977, 5 of the 15 larger police agencies, 3 of the 4 state correctional agencies, and 2 of the 5 large judicial and prosecutor organizations will have separate planning and evaluation sections. All other agencies would have access to training and assistance in planning and evaluation. Research will have been conducted to determine the most economical and feasible method of providing planning and evaluation assistance to smaller agencies.

Specifically for 1974 the following activities were to be undertaken:

1. Establish a data base and planning unit that will allow prosecutors to determine training needs and goals and objectives.
2. Establish a planning unit in the Office of Court Administrator to allow planning to eliminate case backlog, to develop alternatives to incarceration, and to set goals and objectives.
3. Expand juvenile courts capability to analyze information generated by JIS, to continue collection of relevant data, and to evaluate results of previously established efforts.
4. Increase planning capability of one state correctional agency.
5. Increase planning capability of one large police department.

These activities would involve at least five subgrants, and \$62,000 was allocated to achieve these purposes.

Accomplishments

Five projects (listed in Figure 16) contributed to the accomplishment of the program area. An evaluation unit was established in the State Department of Social Services to begin assessing the operations of correctional programs. In District 12, the most populated district (44.1% of state on July 1, 1974), the district planning staff significantly expanded its evaluation capability. The Juvenile Court Research Analyst was continued, offering research and management information analysis on a state-wide basis.

Figure 16: Subgrants in PLANNING AND EVALUATION Program Area for 1974

	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Grant Period</u>
1.	S-73-E-1-1	Board of Juvenile Court Court Judges/Research Analyst	\$ 21,008	4-1-73/3-31-74
2.	S-74-E-1-1	Board of Juvenile Court Judges/Research Project	60,090	4-1-74/3-31-75
3.	73-ED-08-0001 (C)	Dept. of Social Services Evaluation	21,901	7-1-73/11-30-74
4.	75-DF-08-0003 (D)	Utah League of Cities and Towns/Assistance to Regional Law Enforcement Planning Program	14,280	9-1-74/8-31-75
5.	75-DF-08-0004	District XII/Evaluation	49,500	9-1-74/2-29-76
6.	75-DF-08-0003 (E)	Dept. of Social Services Group Home Coordinator	24,336	11-1-74/10-31-75
		Total		
		FY 1974 Total	6 Subgrants	\$191,115
		Total 1969-1974	4 Subgrants	118,206
			6 Subgrants	\$191,115

The impact from the other two subgrants has not yet been realized. One project will coordinate a plan for youth group home development. The other will assist district planning offices in implementing applicable standards and goals, and expand planning and evaluation abilities at the local level.

The evaluation subgrant to the Department of Social Services had several major accomplishments. Personnel hired and activities begun under this subgrant have become permanent parts of the Social Service's Office of Evaluation and Quality Control. Evaluation of correctional programs will continue with the financial support of the Department of Social Services. In 1974, through this project, four studies--two interim reports, a cost-effectiveness report, and one final report were made of the Women's Correctional Center and the Diagnostic Services Project. These studies addressed cost factors, recidivism rates, education, employment, and other pertinent factors. The project had notable achievement of its objectives. A major result of this project is an excellent on-going data base that, if retained, can provide necessary feedback to decision makers as to program efficiency.

In Salt Lake and Tooele counties (District 12), evaluations have been conducted primarily in the police area but will be expanded to correctional and judicial projects in 1975. In 1974, 14 evaluations were completed by district staff.

The Juvenile Court Research Analyst project has been on-going since 1972 and provides a research and data base capability for planning. The analyst generates monthly operating statistics for each district detailing number and types of cases, time periods, offender profiles, etc; provides an error listing for PROFILE to allow for monthly updates; and develops research designs for evaluation of activities. The Salt Lake Detention Center and the neighborhood probation unit system are currently under review. Changes that have occurred in juvenile court operations based on the analyst's reports include modification of commitments to the State Industrial School and probation orders, and development of a severity scale to allow more services to be delivered to youth who need the services most and can benefit from them. One important aspect of the research analyst operations has been the statewide data conferences. One has been held and more are anticipated. The analyst meets with all court personnel and some auxiliary agencies and describes what information is available, what his capabilities are, and asks for input from users.

Problems

Planning and evaluation activities are often subordinated to other more immediate needs. Several of these projects spent more time on research, grant writing, and other activities than on planning and evaluation. While these other activities are necessary, emphasis (at least 50% of the effort) should be on planning.

Although state agencies are beginning to see the need for and develop planning and evaluation units, local agencies have not chosen to expend resources in these areas.

Evaluation

The program has had several successes but until planning and evaluation capabilities become priorities on both the state and local levels, success will be limited. The success of the state programs for long-range planning could not be determined because projects had been operating for only a short time.

Implications

Serious consideration must be given to continuing this program area in such a manner as to encourage local units of government to participate.

LEGISLATION

Originally this program area was begun to include law reform and judicial system projects. In late 1974, the program area of JUDICIAL SYSTEMS was implemented. Progress in that program is described in that section. The results of LEGISLATION projects are outlined in this section.

Objectives

The goal of this support system is to develop a more efficient justice system through legislation and law reform. Multi-year objectives for achieving this goal are:

1. To yearly review and analyze existing and proposed legislation on all governmental levels for the congruent establishment of clear and current criminal laws, criminal definitions, and adjudication processes.
2. To develop inter-agency expertise to promulgate needed legislation to facilitate implementation of other program area objectives, such as:
3. To provide financial and technical assistance to systems-improvement programs that potentially require extensive legal and legislative action or law revision prior to actual program implementation.

Accomplishments

Three projects were funded in this program area. They were:

	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Grant Period</u>
1.	73-DF-08-0032	Ute Indian Tribe Developing & Upgrading the Tribal Criminal Code	14,650	8-1-73/12-29-74
2.	S-73-C-1-3	Utah State Bar/Utah State Penal Code Revision	5,000	2-1-74/10-31-74

2 5-73-C-1-2 Utah League of Cities & Towns 12,000 3-1-74/2-28-75
 Model Municipal Criminal Ordinances

Total	3 Subgrants	\$ 31,650
FY 1969-1974	15 Subgrants	\$248,650

All projects have been completed. The Utah Indian Code has been adopted; the Penal Code Revision has taken place for both the substantive and procedural sections; and the final approval has to be made by the state legislature. Model municipal codes are developed and are beginning to be adopted by Utah cities and towns.

Problems, Evaluation, and Implications

Good, concise laws help improve the system. Through this area local and state procedural and substantive codes and ordinances are being improved.

REHABILITATION

Since 1970 REHABILITATION has been a program area in the state.

The program expects reductions in recidivism (commission of new offenses), parole violations, status offense referrals to juvenile court, and commitments to the state industrial school.

This program area encompasses three major units: Community-Based Adult, Institutions Adult, and Community-Based Youth.

Community-Based Adult Program

Objective

The objective of this program area is to reduce recidivism among adult offenders by providing alternatives to incarceration and by improving the reintegration-into-society process of persons under sentence to state and county correctional systems. Program objectives are

1. To reduce the recidivism rate of parolees by 10 percentage points by 1977. Twenty three percent of the people placed on parole in 1970 were convicted of a new felony within two years. Of those released on parole in 1975, it is expected that 13 percent will be re-convicted of a new felony by 1977.

2. To reduce recidivism of felony probationers by 2 percentage points by 1975. Of those placed on probation for a felony in 1970, 5% were convicted of a new felony, and 4% were convicted of a new misdemeanor within two years.
3. To reduce recidivism of misdemeanor probationers by 2 percentage points by 1975. Of those placed on probation for a misdemeanor in 1971, 2% were convicted of a new felony and 8% were convicted of a new misdemeanor within the next year.

Projects were anticipated for halfway houses, misdemeanor probation services, expanded probation and parole services, and a special community-based women's correctional program. Three to five subgrants were expected.

Accomplishments

For 1974, five subgrants were funded. In 1974, six subgrants were operating (see Figure 17). Projects included: community correction centers in Ogden and Salt Lake, expansion of misdemeanor and felony probation services, women's correctional center, the Adult Probation & Parole Diagnostic Resources Project, the Salt Lake County Community Corrections Project, and a special Spanish-Speaking rehabilitation project.

Achievements of the Women's Correctional Center include 67% of the women involved in education programs, 49% participate in work release, 100% of the women released had jobs or an employable skill. Recidivism rates have been very low; one of 22 graduates has returned (by March, 1975).

The 90-day diagnostic evaluation service was offered to all district probation and parole offices and to all seven district courts. In 1974 the project handled over 250 referrals. One significant impact of the project was an apparent reduction of 14.2% in the rate of commitments to the prison.

The Mexican-American Corrections Support Program was begun in response to the high portion of Spanish-speaking persons involved in the Utah rehabilitation system. During the first year of the project, 103 Spanish-speaking clients (persons on parole or probation) received jobs and job training, education, referral to and services from other agencies, and direct counseling and support. A lower recidivism rate was achieved with clients in this program (23%) when compared with Spanish-speaking people not in the program (30%). In addition, 55% of the clients met with the counselors more than three times per month, only 5% of Spanish-speaking clients not in the program met with counselors more than three times per month.

Misdemeanor probation services were expanded into areas of southern Utah and continued in northern Utah as part of one grant.

Figure 17 Subgrants in REHABILITATION - Adult Community-Based Program Area for 1974

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Grant Period</u>
1. 72-10-08-0000	Division of Corrections Expanding Misdemeanor	\$ 47,043	12-1-72/4-10-74
2. 5-71-G-1-1	Dept. of Social Services Adult Halfway House	66,280	4-1-73/3-31-74
3. 5-71-G-2-5	Dept. of Social Services Correction & Rehabilitation Project	36,000	6-1-73/5-31-74
4. 5-71-G-1-3	Dept. of Social Services Salt Lake Probation Halfway House	99,852	7-1-73/6-30-74
5. 73-10-08-0001(P)	Utah Dept. of Social Services Adult Probation & Parole Section Diagnostic Resource Project	91,571	7-1-73/9-30-74
6. 71-11-08-0001(A)	Dept. of Social Services Women's Corrections Center	120,032	7-1-73/11-30-74
7. 7-2-ED-08-0013	Dept. of Social Services Mexican-American Community Corrections Support	67,521	8-1-73/9-30-74
8. 5-71-G-1-4	Utah Dept. of Social Services Establishment of a Diagnostic and Planning Unit	38,852	8-14-73/9-30-74
9. 5-71-G-1-5	Utah Dept. of Social Services Improvement of Adult Probation and Parole Services	16,804	9-1-73/8-31-74
10. 73-10-08-0001(D)	Dept. of Social Services Increasing Effectiveness of Misdemeanor Services	10,448	4-11-74/6-30-74
11. 5-74-G-1-1	Dept. of Social Services Salt Lake Probation Halfway House	125,000	7-1-74/6-30-75

12. S-74-G-1-2	Dept. of Social Services Expansion of Community- Based Correction Services in Davis County	49,000	7-1-74/6-30-75
13. 74-TA-08-0001	Salt Lake County Board of Commissioners Salt Lake Area Community Corrections Project (Des Moines Project - also 74-ED-08-0010 and 12-74-H-1-4)	219,401	7-1-74/6-30-76
14. S-74-G-1-3	Dept. of Social Services Improvement of Adult Probation and Parole Services	18,781	9-1-74/8-31-75
15. S-74-G-1-4	Dept. of Social Services Mexican-American Community Corrections Support Program (SOCIO)	70,000	10-1-74/9-30-75
Total		15 Subgrants	\$1,076,585
FY 74 Total		5 Subgrants	482,182
Total 69-74		25 Subgrants	1,512,432

Problems

Objectives of several projects did not relate to the program area objectives. Project implementations took a great amount of time. Not all projects were successful in achieving their objectives. The result of these problems is a limited achievement of the program objectives.

Evaluation

The goal of this sub area of the Rehabilitation program area is to expand and develop community based treatment alternatives. This expansion and development has taken place but an impact on the program objectives of reducing recidivism has not occurred. Information presented in Figure 18 indicates that the portion of parolees and probationers committing new crimes has increased and that the recidivism reductions sought in this program are not being realized.

Implications

Significant modification of program objectives or of project activities is warranted.

Adult Institutions

Objective

Specifically, long range objectives are:

- 1 To increase the amount of time spent in prison of certain professional and semi-professional career offenders. These are people whose criminal behavior constitutes such a threat that prolonged segregation is required. A data base has not been developed to identify sentence time of people in this category.
- 2 To reduce by 5 percentage points by 1977 the percentage of people in prison who are returned on parole violation. On January 1, 1973, 33 percent of those at the prison had been returned on a parole violation.
- 3 To reduce by 3 percentage points by 1977 the percentage of persons returned to the prison in one year on a parole violation. Of all people committed to the prison in 1972, 21.3% were committed on parole violations.
- 4 To reduce the recidivism rate (return to jail on new charge) of persons released from a city or county jail. At the present time, there is no base data on recidivism for jails.

This program would focus on detoxification centers, intake and diagnostic units, and jails. Seven subgrants were anticipated.

Figure 18: Recidivism Rates

<u>Type of Offender</u>	<u>Type of New Offense of Case Disposition</u>	<u>Percentage</u>		<u>Desired Result 1977</u>
		<u>#1</u>	<u>#2</u>	
Parolees	Felony	23%	28%	13%
	Misdemeanor	7%	19%	-
	Successful completion	57%	37%	-
	Other	13%	16%	-
Felony Probations	Felony	5%	20%	3%
	Misdemeanor	4%	12%	4%
	Successful Completion	72%	62%	-
	Other	19%	6%	-
Misdemeanant Probationers	Felony	2%	2%	2%
	Misdemeanor	8%	15%	6%
	Successful Completion	81%	70%	-
	Other	9%	13%	-

Information is based on two studies: one conducted in 1973 by District XII, Law Enforcement Planning Agency and one conducted by the Comprehensive Data Center in 1975. Both studies used the same procedures for collection and analysis. Results are valid for comparison purposes.

- #1 Recidivism of persons placed on probation or parole in 1970; followed for two years for parole and felony probation, and one year for misdemeanant probation.
- #2 Recidivism of persons placed on probation or parole in 1972; followed for two years (or one for misdemeanants).

Accomplishments

Six projects were conducted, as identified in Figure 19. The Utah State Prison Diagnostic Unit was continued. This project provides complete diagnostic services and develops a treatment plan for all persons committed to the prison or sentenced for 90 day evaluation purposes.

In Salt Lake County, the Alcohol and Drug Detoxification Center was continued. The Weber County Jail began a high-school education completion program to inmates with services continued upon release. In San Juan County's jail, staffing is now provided on a 24-hour basis. An alcohol and drug rehabilitation program is operated by the Iron County Sheriff.

Problems

Many local jails need programs other than lock-up. Funding such programs as work release, recreation, vocational training, and detoxification is not a high priority among local administrators.

Evaluation

Diagnostic services at the prison and jail programs have been expanded. The number of new jail programs is small and little effect on jail recidivism can be expected. There does appear to be a slight decrease in the number of parole violators returned to the prison. On January 1, 1973, 33% of the prison population was comprised of persons returned on parole violations; on January 1, 1975, 30% were parole violators.

This result can, obviously, not be attributed to the institutional programs alone. In fact, a reduction in the amount of parole violators is influenced by so many factors outside of the prison it should not be considered as a measuring device for the success of an institutional program.

Implication

New objectives are needed for this program area.

Figure 19: Subgrants in REHABILITATION - Adult Institutions Program Area for 1974

		<u>Prison</u>		
	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Grant Period</u>
1.	S-74-G-1-5	Dept. of Social Services Utah State Prison Diagnostic Unit	\$ 39,224	10-1-74/6-30-75
		<u>Detoxification</u>		
2.	12-73-G-1-2	Salt Lake County Alcohol & Drug Detoxification Center	58,562	1-1-74/12-31-74
		<u>Jails</u>		
3.	2-73-G-1-1	Weber County School Dist. High School Completion Program	14,393	3-15-73/6-30-74
4.	8-74-G-3-1	San Juan County San Juan Jailer Project	10,906	6-1-74/5-31-75
5.	2-73-G-1-2	Weber County School Dist. High School Completion	10,000	7-1-74/1-31-75
6.	6-74-A-2-1	Iron County Sheriff's Off. Alcoholism & Drug Program	9,051	11-1-74/10-31-75
		Total	6 Subgrants	\$142,136
		FY 1974 Total	3 Subgrants	59,181
		Total 69-74	12 Subgrants	604,695

Community-Based Youth Programs

Objective

The primary objective is to provide community-based resources and diversionary processes to youth involved with the juvenile justice system who exhibit delinquent or pre delinquent behavior. Specifically:

- 1 To refer troubled youth to services and other resources available within the communities.
- 2 To provide alternatives to incarceration for youth involved with the juvenile-justice system.
- 3 To equip delinquent youths with the necessary tools to function meaningfully and constructively in their community environments.
- 4 To offer youths meaningful and socially acceptable alternatives to delinquency.
- 5 To offer a model of community-based programs to serve delinquent and pre-delinquent youth.
- 6 To reduce the flow of juveniles into the juvenile justice system.
- 7 To develop and improve community-based release and follow-up programs for juveniles released from the state's correctional institutions.
- 8 To establish, in collaboration with the Department of Social Services Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration, a statewide system of delinquency prevention and diversion programs directed at diverting status offenders from the juvenile justice system. This system will be completed by 1978
- 9 To reduce the percentage of status offenses referred to the Juvenile Court from the base figure established in 1972 of 37% of all delinquency offenses to 25% in 1978.
- 10 To reduce by 5 percentage points by the end of 1978 the rate of misdemeanor offenses referred to the Juvenile Court. In 1972, 45% of all delinquency referrals to the court were for misdemeanor offenses.

Projects would emphasize neighborhood probation units, youth service bureaus and group homes

Accomplishments

Three types of projects were funded (Figure 20): group homes, neighborhood probation units, and a youth service bureau.

Eleven neighborhood probation units are operating throughout the state. At these centers, youth and their parents receive court services in a community setting. Support was provided for two boys' group homes and one girls' group home. In Price, Utah the state's only youth service bureau was continued.

Problems

The responsibility of administering juvenile justice programs shifts among national agencies and among state agencies. Planning for improvements in such an atmosphere is extremely difficult.

The long-range impact sought by this program area, reduction and control of juvenile delinquency, is not going to be realized in a short time.

Evaluation and Implications

Significant efforts are being made to divert youth (chiefly status offenders) from the juvenile system. The reason behind this strategy is so that youth who commit more serious offenses can receive more services. Offering counseling and guidance services to youth in an informal atmosphere of a neighborhood unit or a youth service bureau can lead to better service delivery and possibly better reception of services. The stable family setting of a group home provides a youth with models for positive behavior. These projects are contributing to several of the objectives previously cited.

Objectives seeking reduction in types of juvenile offenses are being met. In 1972, 42% of the delinquency offenses referred to the Juvenile Court were for acts which are illegal for children only, in 1974 the portion was 34%. While the number of delinquency referrals has increased 32% since 1972, the number of status offenses has risen only 8%.

One of the many factors contributing to this decrease is the massive diversion program being conducted in Utah. The court doesn't want status referrals, police departments would rather refer most status cases to parents, and several youth service systems have been developed with the specific responsibility to handle status offenses.

Since new objectives for this program area are needed for reducing the occurrence of repeat offenses of a more severe nature. Group homes and neighborhood probation units do not serve the status-only offender. If these projects are to continue in this program area, new program area objectives are needed.

Figure 20: Subgrants in REHABILITATION - Community Pased Youth
Program Area for 1974

<u>Juvenile Court</u>			
<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Grant Period</u>
1.	S-73-G-22 Board of Juvenile Court Judges/Community Centers for Juvenile Probation	\$ 70,483	12-1-72/2-28-74
2.	S-73-G-2-1 Board of Juvenile Court Judges/Establishing Neighborhood Probation Units	31,946	1-1-73/3-31-74
3.	SL-73-G-2-3 Utah State Juvenile Court Region VI Probation Updated	9,216	7-1-73/6-30-74
4.	S-73-G-2-8 Board of Juvenile Court Judges/Community Probation Team Units	60,379	7-1-73/6-30-74
5.	S-73-G-2-9 Board of Juvenile Court Judges/Establishing Neighborhood Probation Unit-Team Approach	43,706	7-1-73/6-30-74
6.	S-74-G-2-1 Board of Juvenile Court Judges/Community Centers for Juvenile Court Services	68,506	3-1-74/2-28-75
7.	S-74-G-2-2 Board of Juvenile Court Judges/Establishing Neighborhood Probation Units-Team Approach	79,963	7-1-74/6-30-75
8.	S-74-G-2-3 Board of Juvenile Court Judges/Region VI Probation Aide	9,734	7-1-74/6-30-75
9.	S-74-G-2-4 Board of Juvenile Court Judges/Community Probation Team Unit	46,042	7-1-74/6-30-75
<u>Group Homes and Youth Bureaus</u>			
10.	1-73-G-2-1 Logan City Corp. Drop-In Youth Center	3,960	2-1-73/1-31-74

11.	S-73-G-2-4 Dept. of Social Services Demo Center for Group Care (Boys)	\$ 45,000	2-15-73/2-14-74
12.	S-73-G-2-3 Dept. of Social Services North Utah Girls' Group Home	16,352	3-1-73/5-31-74
13.	12-73-G-2-1 Tooele County Commission Pine Canyon Ranch for Boys	48,914	7-1-73/6-30-74
14.	8-73-G-2-1 Four Corners Comprehensive Mental Health Authority Youth Service Bureau	43,606	12-1-73/10-31-74
15.	12-74-G-2-1 Tooele County Commission Pine Canyon Ranch for Boys	30,000	7-1-74/6-30-75
		Total	15 subgrants
		FY 74 Total	5 Subgrants
		Total 1969-1974	38 Subgrants
		\$ 607,807	
		234,245	
		1,342,561	

TRANSITIONAL

Program areas established in 1974 were radically different than previous program areas. A program area was established to fund certain projects that desired continued funding but did not directly relate to the other programs. This program area would be open for only one year.

Objectives

The TRANSITIONAL program area will provide financial assistance to state and local criminal justice agencies for programs that (1) require limited funding for a short period of time, and (2) do not fit within the parameters of the other program areas but which aid in the overall improvement of the criminal justice system. Objectives are:

- 1. To provide limited funding to projects which do not fit within other program areas, but which generally aid in the overall improvement of the criminal justice system.
2. To phase out, in an orderly and prudent manner, previously-funded projects that no longer meet program area objectives.

Accomplishments

There were 34 projects funded (Figure 21); three purchased furniture for courtrooms, and one provided for a jail monitoring system. The rest of the subgrants were to police agencies. Previously, funds were provided for basic equipment such as crowd control, firearms, public address systems, warning lights, and radios. Other projects included three minority relations programs, additional manpower, a cadet program, and an athletic league.

Problems, Evaluation and Implications

No problems exist because the program area does not now exist. Most projects were for one-time expenditures. Other projects were either completed or modified to fit into the 1975 program areas.

JUDICIAL SYSTEMS

Objectives

The goal of this program area is to further develop service delivery within the judicial system of Utah and to develop continuity and equity within the judicial system, to include courts, prosecution, and defendant services.

Figure 21: Subgrants in TRANSITIONAL Program Area for 1974 Only

Table with 5 columns: Grant No., Subgrantee/Title, Amount, Grant Period. Rows include Judicial Projects (District Court/Sixth Judicial District Furniture, Brigham City Corp/Equipment for Areawide Courtroom Facilities, Office of the Court Adm./Fourth District Court Furniture and Equipment), Corrections Projects (Weber County/TV Monitoring System for Suicide Prevention), and Police Projects (Brigham City Corporation Crowd Control Equipment, Wellington City/Equipment For a New Police Car, Emery County/Purchase Firearms for Sheriff's Dept., San Juan County/Equipment for County Sheriff, Salt Lake City Corp/Public Safety Athletic Program, Bountiful City Community Relations Unit, Price City Equipment for Price City Police Department).

12.	8-73-A-1-7	Emery County Equipment Purchase	\$ 982	5-1-73/4-30-74
13.	8-73-A-1-8	Moab City Mobile Unit	445	5-7-73/5-6-74
14.	12-73-D-2-8	Salt Lake City Corp. Police Cadet Program	35,216	6-1-73/4-30-74
15.	8-73-D-2-1	San Juan County Task Force Indian Police	3,066	7-1-73/6-30-74
16.	4-73-A-1-8	Orem City Corp. Regional Firearms Standardization	6,393	7-15-73/1-14-74
17.	8-73-A-1-9	Moab City/ Police Dept. PA System Equipment	361	8-1-73/7-30-74
18.	6-73-A-1-6	City of Hurricane Shotgun Acquisition	1,552	8-1-73/12-31-74
19.	6-72-A-1-7	Washington County Comm. Equip. of Washington County Sheriff's Deputies	1,699	8-15-73/2-28-74
20.	7-73-A-1-4	Roosevelt City Corp. Weapons and Warning Systems	1,902	8-20-73/3-31-74
21.	7-73-A-1-3	Duchesne County Weapons & Warning Systems	1,697	8-20-73/5-20-74
22.	8-73-A-1-11	Price City Police PA System	162	8-20-73/8-19-74
23.	7-73-A-1-2	Uintah County Commission Weapons & Warning Systems	459	8-20-73/12-31-74
24.	7-73-A-1-1	Vernal City/Weapons and Warning Systems	1,094	9-15-73/3-31-74
25.	1-73-A-1-10	Logan City Corp./Acquisition of Basic Equipment	1,532	9-15-73/6-1-74
26.	4-73-A-1-5	Provo City Corp/Provo Regional Firing Range	6,750	9-15-73/10-31-74

27.	12-73-D-2-9	Salt Lake City Corp. Specialist Service & Equipment	46,125	10-16-73/12-30-74	
28.	2-73-H-1-6	Layton City Corp. Police Community Relations	16,885	12-1-73/11-30-74	
29.	7-73-D-2-2	Duchesne County/Minority Relations Enforcement Unit	5,445	1-1-74/12-31-74	
30.	12-73-H-1-4	Tooele County Commission & Tooele City Corp/Community Relations Director for The Criminal Justice System	17,519	1-1-74/12-31-74	
31.	5-74-H-1-1	Piute County/Sheriff Manpower Utilization	1,109	6-1-74/5-31-75	
32.	74-DF-08-0026	Confederated Tribes of the Goshute/Manpower & Equipment Improvement	19,296	7-1-74/6-30-75	
33.	8-74-H-1-1	East Carbon City/Law Enforcement Assistance Project	3,810	9-1-74/8-31-75	
34.	12-74-H-1-1	Town of Alta Alta/Cottonwood Law	2,000	3-1-74/2-28-75	
			Total	34 Subgrants	\$209,320
			FY 74 Total	7 Subgrants	26,717
			Total	34 Subgrants	\$209,320

Objectives for accomplishment in 1974 were:

1. To reduce case processing time to be more in accord with the recommended standards of 60 days for felony cases and 30 days for misdemeanor cases, to increase the effectiveness of case prosecution, and to increase the availability of public defender services.
2. To reduce case backlog.
3. To continue the improvement of management techniques for prosecution and defense operations.

Accomplishments

Thirty subgrants were funded for 21 projects in judicial, prosecution, defense, and other court related areas. Grants are listed in Figure 22.

A court administrator project was begun in the Salt Lake City Court system, and one was continued in the Ogden City Court. Grants of the Ogden City Court Services project include the reduction of a substantive backlog in cases. A project was continued that provides research clerks to district court judges to aid them in preparing cases and allowing for more bench time.

In the prosecution area the Statewide Association of Prosecutors was continued. Primary results of this project have been the training of local prosecutors through in-state and out-of-state sessions, provision for research and other assistance upon request, and assistance to prosecutors in improving office management procedures. Six subgrants increased attorney staff resources in Salt Lake, Iron, Carbon, Grand, and San Juan counties, and Tremonton City. In Weber County, the police legal advisor continues to provide legal opinions and other services to 12 police agencies. The state Attorney General's Economic Crime Unit was begun in March of 1974. Investigation and prosecution have been made into stock- and land-fraud cases, and silver speculation companies. The unit has recently begun conducting prevention seminars for businessmen and public citizens.

The misdemeanor legal defender project was continued in Salt Lake County. Pre-trial diversion services were offered to over 1,000 persons in Ogden City and Salt Lake City. This project has been assured by the Adult Probation & Parole Office. Prosecution and Defender Intern programs graduated some 50 students in 1974.

Problems

Problems are associated with implementing new procedures in establishing organizations. Resistance to change will always affect new programs; problems are not insurmountable, it just takes a long time.

Figure 22: Subgrants in JUDICIAL SYSTEMS Program Area for 1974

	<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Subgrantee/Title</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Grant Period</u>
1.	S-73-C-1-1	State Court Administrator Research Clerk for District Court	\$ 12,040	10-1-73/7-31-74
2.	7-73-A-1-6	Duchesne County/Legal System Development Through Video-Tape Education	1,498	1-1-74/4-30-74
3.	2-72-D-7-1	Ogden City Corp. Coordinator of Ogden City Court Services	9,135	1-1-74/6-30-74
4.	2-74-H-1-3	Ogden City Corp. Coordinator of Ogden City Court Services	14,742	7-1-74/6-30-75
5.	S-73-C-2-3	Board of Juvenile Court Judges Juvenile Court Law & Behavior Sciences Library	7,164	8-1-74/4-30-75
6.	75-DF-08-0001 (A)	Salt Lake City Corp. Salt Lake City Court Administrator	31,500	9-1-74/8-31-75
7.	S-74-H-1-4	Utah Judicial Council Research Clerks for District Courts	14,685	10-1-74/7-31-75
		<u>Prosecution Projects</u>		
8.	1-73-D-3-1	Tremonton City Corp. Tremonton's Criminal Prosecution	2,160	3-1-73/2-28-74
9.	73-DF-08-0019 (B)	Iron County Prosecutorial Assistant	14,500	6-1-73/7-31-74
10.	S-73-C-2-1	Utah Assoc. of Counties SWAP-Statewide Assoc. of Prosecutors	72,634	6-15-73/6-14-74
11.	2-73-D-3-6	Weber County Police Legal Advisor	14,742	7-1-73/6-30-74

12.	12-73-C-2-1	Salt Lake County Unified Prosecution Management	\$26,357	7-1-73/6-30-74
13.	8-73-D-3-1	Carbon County County Attorney Assistant	3,750	10-15-73/10-14-74
14.	8-73-D-3-2	Grand County County Attorney Assistant	3,600	1-1-74/11-15-74
15.	8-73-D-3-3	San Juan County Attorney County Attorney Assistant	3,600	1-1-74/12-31-74
16.	1-74-H-1-1	Tremonton City Corp. Tremonton City's Criminal Prosecutor	2,200	3-1-74/2-28-75
17.	74-DF-08-0015	Utah Attorney General Economic Crime Unit	99,783	5-1-74/4-30-75
18.	2-74-H-1-1	Weber County Commission Office Administrator	8,000	6-1-74/5-31-75
19.	S-74-E-2-1	Utah Assn of Counties Statewide Assn. of Prosecutors (SWAP)	94,975	6-15-74/6-14-75
20.	2-74-H-1-4	Weber County Police Legal Advisor	16,561	7-1-74/6-30-75
21.	12-74-H-1-3	Salt Lake County Attorney Unified Prosecution Manage- ment	27,002	7-1-74/6-30-75

Defender Projects

22.	12-73-D-3-1	Salt Lake Legal Defender Association/Misdemeanor Legal Defender	27,335	3-1-73/2-28-74
23.	12-74-H-1-2	Salt Lake Legal Defender Misdemeanor Legal Defender Project	30,000	3-1-74/2-28-75

Pre-Trial, Education, and Intern Projects

24.	12-73-D-3-2	Salt Lake City Corp. Pre-Trial Release Project	17,299	7-1-73/6-30-74
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25.	S-73-D-3-2	University of Utah Prosecutor-Intern Program	\$ 26,653	9-1-73/8-31-74
26.	S-73-C-2-2	Utah Bar Foundation Utah Legal Information Project (ULIP)	21,000	9-15-73/9-14-74
27.	2-72-F-1-5	Ogden City Corp. Pre-Trial Release Services	6,603	1-1-74/6-30-74
28.	S-73-D-3-3	College of Law, U. of Utah Defender-Intern Program	28,080	1-1-74/12-31-74
29.	12-74-H-1-4	Salt Lake County Pre-Trial Release Project	32,484	8-1-74/8-31-75
30.	75-DF-08-0003B	Utah State Bar Law Related Education Project	49,000	9-1-74/8-31-75

Total	30 Subgrants	\$719,082
FY 74 Total	12 Subgrants	\$420,932
Total 1969-1974	30 Subgrants	\$719,082

Evaluation

Previous annual plans have consistently remarked about the condition of Utah's judicial system. The many projects that were funded in 1974 have helped to increase professionalism among Utah judges and prosecutors, and have helped to establish more defense and misdemeanor services.

More improvements were made in the prosecutor area than in the other areas.

Assessing the impact of the projects on the program objectives is difficult because case processing time is not known for the entire state. However, through the Office of Court Administrator, this information is beginning to be collected. In terms of improving management techniques for judges, prosecutors, and defense personnel, efforts are being made but results are very long-range.

Implications

This program area will continue, but objectives will be more measurable and realistic.

DISTRICT PROGRESS

All projects and subgrants have been described in the previous sections. The impact of the various programs was outlined in a statement level. This section briefly indicates the results of law enforcement planning programs from the local level. Reports were submitted by district planners.

DISTRICT I: Box Elder, Cache and Rich Counties
DISTRICT II: Morgan, Weber, and Davis Counties

During 1974, the district councils focused in on three areas of major emphasis: (1) planning-grant management; (2) standards and goals, and (3) evaluation of police departments. However, for the sake of brevity, this report reflects only the highlights of the districts' 1974 activities and in no way should it be considered as a comprehensive appraisal of the districts' activities.

A comprehensive criminal justice system plan containing the following information was completed:

- Priorities for Calendar Year 1974
- Breakdown on Action Monies Received
- Multi-Year Regional Goals
- Planning Grant
- Summaries of Region One Counties and Municipalities
- Directories
- CJS Agency Comparative Data, Charts, and Diagrams

The councils' staff assisted in the conception, implementation, monitoring (fiscally and programming), and evaluation of approximately 12 grants in District I and 25 in District II.

The district planning grants were completed and delivered to the State. A contract between the two regional COGs and the two district councils was concluded and submitted to the state. Renewal of the contract for fiscal year 1976 has already been tentatively approved by all concerned parties.

We completed the following planning process:

- . Prepared a detailed budget for all continuation projects.
- . Prepared a summary, problem identification, and objective page for continuation projects.
- . Conducted cursory evaluations on continuation projects.
- . Solicited new requests for project funding.

Sent letters to every small town mayor and chief of police to suggest that the council's staff evaluate the needs of their departments. (Conducted the evaluations requested by each municipality).

Provided the council with the goals and objectives established by the council, the prioritized crime types, and the prioritized contributing factors. The members used this criterion to determine the priority level of each request.

Provided a frontal page to allow the council to indicate their vote and prioritize each project accordingly. A one-page document was provided to the council which indicated the results of the prioritization process.

Established an ad hoc committee having no vested interests in any project to prioritize the projects through the use of the above information. The entire council met in an eight-hour annual meeting to finalize their decisions.

The director expended a considerable amount of time working with executive elected officials and their financial officers, as well as incoming elected officials in discussing budget problems including questions of supplanting, etc. Some extremely critical problems developed in this area.

Notifications of Intent have been completed and disseminated to the appropriate county council of governments, regional council of governments, the State Planning Coordinator's Office, et al., for all anticipated 1975 grant applications.

Many hours have been spent dealing with criminal justice system administrators and executive elected officials over such issues as communications systems, technical service divisions (mobile crime labs with evidence gathering capability-dark rooms-evidence storage) projects, communication terminals, youth bureaus, etc.

On March 1, 1974 a symposium was held to kick off Northern Utah's (Districts I and II) standards and goals efforts. The symposium was both quantitatively and qualitatively highly successful with 110 in attendance including Governor Calvin L. Rampton and five state LEPC members who attended the national conference representing Utah's Criminal Justice System.

The council established four subcommittees to address standards and goals: (1) police, (2) judicial systems, (3) corrections, and (4) community crime prevention. All four subcommittees have met on a monthly/bi-monthly basis. All committees have adopted by-laws and all committee members have received black looseleafs containing the standards provided to all state standards and goals committees. Each committee functions quite differently; however, the same general format is being used.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

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The District I and District II Corrections Committees on standards and goals have addressed standards as handed down by ULEPA staff prior to action on the standards by the State Corrections Committee. Minutes have been kept and have been forwarded to ULEPA. Recently, a ballot was designed containing all of the standards that had been acted upon by the State Corrections Committee. Each member of the two committees was asked to vote one of three ways: (1) approve the standard as written; (2) the standard is not appropriate for District I; or (3) the committee should discuss the standard in more detail. The summary report will be subsequently submitted to the committee. The summary places all standards into three categories:

- (a) Standards that have been studied by the committee and acted upon;
- (b) Standards that have been acted upon by the state committee and subsequently approved by the district committee;
- (c) Standards appropriate for consideration by the committee that as yet have not been considered.

After the committees have acted upon all standards, special documents will be drafted and officially submitted to the Bear River Association of Governments and the Wasatch Front Regional Council after being approved by the district councils.

The foregoing process is being used by the District I Corrections, Police, Community Crime Prevention, and Courts Committees. It should be noted that all but two of the committees have expended more time on current issues than they have on standards and goals.

The District I Courts Committee on Standards and Goals has almost completed a very difficult process of developing a Public Defenders Association for the entire district. Numerous meetings have been held with county commissioners, county attorneys, judges, et al., in an effort to come up with a viable program. A considerable amount of time and effort has been expended in an effort to design and implement a Public Defenders Association in District I.

The District I Police Committee on Standards and Goals has undertaken the goal of drafting a cooperating working written agreement between every police agency in District I. The agreement will hopefully resolve all legal questions before they actually arise.

The District II Community Crime Prevention Committee has spent a great deal of time considering Weber County's Alcoholic Receiving Center proposal, Community Crime Prevention, Inc., the proposed Uniform Public Intoxication Act, etc. And the District II Courts Committee has spent numerous hours on the Public Defenders Association issue.

It should be noted that the chairman of each committee is also a voting member of his respective district council and is responsible for making an oral presentation at the monthly district council meetings.

A series of meetings were arranged among representatives from the states of Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho in an effort to conclude a Tri-State Compact/Intergovernmental Cooperative Agreement. The attorney generals' office/governors' offices of two states were represented in person, whereas Wyoming Attorney General's office was represented by a letter. The majority of the law enforcement agencies involved (ten) were represented. In all, the meetings were successful and it is anticipated that the agreement will be concluded in the very near future. (Compact was completed.)

In District I seven cursory evaluations of the following municipal law enforcement agencies were completed during the calendar year 1974--Brigham City, Millville, North Logan, Mantua, Willard, Perry, and Corinne. The evaluation teams were formed and carried out the on-site segment of the evaluations. The evaluations were then written by district council staff from write-ups provided by evaluation team members. Evaluation team members usually included a county prosecutor, a county investigator, a technical services technician, a municipal chief of police, a municipal law enforcement agency investigator, and the director acting as the facilitator.

In District II, 12 cursory evaluations of the following municipal law enforcement agencies were commenced and completed during the calendar year 1974--Woods Cross, Centerville, North Salt Lake, Clinton, Kaysville, Morgan, North Ogden, Riverdale, Uintah, Pleasant View, and Harrisville. The evaluation teams were formed and carried out the on-site segment of the evaluations. The evaluations were then written in their entirety by district council staff from write-ups provided by evaluation team members. Evaluation team members usually included a county prosecutor, a county investigator, a technical services technician, a municipal chief of police, a municipal law enforcement agency investigator and the director acting as the facilitator.

The district councils are especially proud of their evaluation endeavors. District I and District II were the first two districts in the state of Utah to attempt to evaluate police departments. Between them, they have completed 19 evaluations; and as a consequence, have stimulated a great deal of interest throughout the state, especially within the Utah Chiefs of Police Association (which is entering into its second evaluation); District XII (which has completed one) and the State Law Enforcement Planning Council's Standards and Goals Committee on Police (which just approved an evaluation standard).

Projects funded during 1974 by the District I Law Enforcement Planning Council include two police youth bureaus (Brigham City and Logan), a multi-county felony response unit (Cache and Rich Counties), courtroom facilities (Brigham City),

a city prosecutor (Tremonton), two expanded crime laboratories (Brigham City and Cache County), expansion of the Box Elder County Sheriff's office, and expanded adult and juvenile probation services.

The following projects were funded during 1974 by the District II Law Enforcement Planning Council (all of which have been lauded as having attained a high degree of success):

Communications projects in Davis and Morgan counties; Layton Pistol Range; police youth bureaus in Washington Terrace, Layton, Bountiful, and Sunset; special felony response tactical forces in South Ogden, Roy, Davis County, Clearfield, and Ogden; expansion of the Davis County and Layton City crime labs; Weber County Jail received additional monitors and a high school education completion program for inmates; adult probation services were increased in Davis County; and juvenile probation centers continued in Ogden, Layton, and Bountiful. The Ogden City Court continued to receive the service of the court services coordinator and several judges received special out-of-state training. The Weber County Attorney's Office had projects for a police legal advisor and for a staff administrator.

DISTRICT III: Summit, Wasatch and Utah Counties

The Community Oriented Program Effort has fielded a strike force combining officers of three major departments; namely, the Utah County Sheriff's Office, the Provo Police Department, and the Orem Police Department. While the project has had some difficulty getting off the ground in Orem, in Provo it has already shown some significant impact in a reduction of commercial burglary in the defined target areas. Furthermore, the Sheriff's component of the project has shown a great deal of benefit in assistance to small police agencies throughout Utah County in investigation of criminal offenses. The first year timetable of this project, of course, is still progressing and will not be able to assess the impact of the other phases until such time as we have a chance to evaluate them.

Wasatch County now has a task force of two officers assigned to the investigation of felonies and the tactical effort of reducing recreational burglary and other offenses. This project is still new and is progressing toward the impact of reductions of Part I offenses, the latter of which we hope to achieve toward the end of the first project year.

The Utah County Jail is currently implementing a project that we funded to establish a recreation area and a day release unit for jail inmates. The remodeling is still in progress, and, of course, until such time as this is completed we will not be able to show any impact of the project.

DISTRICT IV Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, and Wayne Counties

LEAA construction funds have made it possible to construct two regional adult detention centers. One is located in Richfield, serving Sevier, Piute and Wayne counties; the other is located in Nephi serving Juab, Millard and Sanpete counties. Not only do these regional jails hold prisoners in a modern, attractive place, but also they furnish office and administrative facilities for the respective county sheriffs' departments, city police departments and Utah Highway Patrol. These facilities are first of their kind in the Six County area and provide inmates a positive atmosphere for rehabilitation.

LEAA action funds have provided a 90% grant to Piute County Sheriff's Office for part-time secretarial assistance. This project has made it possible for the Piute County Sheriff's Office to have a telephone service for the residents and to have FBI reports, letters, and other reports accurately prepared. The project has freed Sheriff Simkins for more pressing law enforcement work.

LEAA funds have made it possible for the small police agencies in District IV to purchase basic equipment; such things as sirens, light bars, lights, hand guns, shot guns, evidence cameras, etc. For several years these agencies have been struggling to come up with enough money for this type of equipment. Since the equipment grants, police agencies have been able to do the basic work of patrolling, investigating and apprehension of offenders much better. The equipment has also contributed toward the professional atmosphere and public image of the police officers of rural Utah.

Just recently the Wayne County Sheriff purchased a base station for Wayne County. The station is the first for that county and has strengthened the sheriff's office significantly. The Wayne County Sheriff can now contract his deputies almost any place in the county; also, he can contact Richfield and Emery County. Prior to the LEAA grant he could not do this.

Through the efforts of the District IV Law Enforcement Council, a consolidation study for Nephi City and Juab County was initiated. The objective of the study is to determine whether or not such a consolidation is feasible and how and in what way time and money could be saved. Sanpete and Millard counties are watching the outcome of the study very closely; they are interested in investigating something similar in their counties. This project has the potential of significantly affecting the efficiency and effectiveness of the law enforcement services of the Six County District.

Action funds have supplemented the sheriffs' departments of Millard, Sanpete, Juab and Sevier counties (for 1 felony officer in 1974 of 90% and 80% for 1 felony officer in 1975). These four officers were hired and trained to concentrate their efforts on Part I crimes. These projects have allowed the sheriffs' departments to specialize in burglary, larceny and narcotics. Prior to the projects, the sheriffs had very little, if any time, or personnel for this type of law enforcement. Thus far, the projects have increased the apprehension rates of burglars and larcenists and have decreased the number of burglaries and larcenies reported for the Six County area.

As a result of the 100 % planning grants, the District IV Law Enforcement Council has prepared several annual action plans including a multi-year. These plans have prioritized the criminal problems and have assured that local police agencies used action funds on projects that are needed most. The plans have also helped local community leaders understand what future crime problems will be, where they will be, and how to prepare to solve them.

District IV Law Enforcement Council meets every other month. This meeting provides a forum for communication and coordination, especially among the police officers, the correction personnel, and the judges. These meetings have forced the sheriffs, city councilmen, mayors, commissioners, etc. to focus their attention on medium-and long-range law enforcement problems. The meetings have helped all criminal justice agencies involved to understand the interdependence of each other.

DISTRICT V Beaver, Garfield, Iron, Kane, and Washington Counties

In the past, whenever local law enforcement agencies had a pressing need for polygraph services, specialists from Salt Lake City or Las Vegas were asked to travel to the area. Frequently agencies did not ask for the services unless absolutely necessary, due to the delay and inconvenience. LEAA funding in 1974 provided for the cost of training a local law officer in polygraph operation as well as the cost of a polygraph machine. Criminal justice agencies throughout the Five County area will be provided with polygraph services without cost for a period of at least two years.

St. George and Washington County jointly implemented a system providing for twenty-four hour radio coverage to most law enforcement agencies throughout the county. The system was implemented primarily for the purpose of decreasing police response time to citizen requests. An LEAA grant provided the necessary funding to insure the availability of dispatchers on a twenty-four hour basis.

In the city of Beaver, the problem of commercial burglary was of local concern. In-order to increase the risk for burglars, LEAA funding was obtained for the purpose of purchasing a central board to monitor private business alarms. The project is presently in the process of implementation.

The problem of alcohol and drugs as a contributing factor to crimes committed within the Five-County area is well known to local law enforcement officers. In an effort to attack the problem in one area of the District, an LEAA project has been approved providing for an additional Iron County Sheriff's deputy, whose primary responsibilities will involve community education, investigative duties pertaining to alcohol and drug related crimes, and liaison with social service agencies.

The Kane County Courtroom constructed in 1921, has been in serious need of repair and renovation for some time. In a joint effort, Kane County funded building improvements and LEAA assisted in the purchase of courtroom furnishings.

The Kane County jail booking area, Kane County Sheriff's Office, Kanab City Police Department, and the evidence room were for years contained in a single 8' by 10' room. During a recent murder trial, the sheriff carried important evidence in the trunk of his car for safe-keeping. In order to improve these conditions, an extension to the jail has been approved for LEAA funding and will provide for two offices, a booking room, evidence room, and kitchenette.

A major law enforcement problem throughout the Five County area is burglary. In an effort to reduce the number of burglaries occurring, law enforcement agencies within the district are cooperating on an LEAA project which will impact every residential home owner. Police officers will visit local residences and explain to the inhabitants how they can harden their homes against burglary, and assist them in permanently marking valuables that are easily stolen.

DISTRICT VI Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah Counties

A survey conducted in 1973 indicated that nearly 50 % of the District VI burglaries and thefts were being committed by juveniles. In order to decrease this problem and the corresponding problem of vandalism and destruction of property, a juvenile law enforcement officer was hired under an LEAA grant to assume the primary responsibility of juvenile law enforcement in the counties of Daggett, Duchesne, and Uintah.

Since his employment, he has improved relationships among local schools, Family Services, the Juvenile Court, county attorneys, and law enforcement. Also, they have seen a decrease in serious juvenile related crimes.

During the last three years, LEAA has helped finance a Minority Relations Officer who works in cooperation with the Ute Indian Tribe on cases where no officers were previously assigned, and race can easily become a problem. One measure of his impact is reflected in the fact that his budget is now financed on a 75% local, 25% LEAA match and will be entirely financed through local funds next year.

Working cooperatively with the local JPs and LEAA, District VI sponsored a Justice of the Peace Training Seminar that resulted in several benefits, including a clearer definition of jurisdictional boundaries, increased consistency in fines, improved judicial process, and improved record keeping.

Working cooperatively with SWAP, LEAA, and local counties; District VI is providing an opportunity for the Duchesne County Attorney to attend the "Career Prosecutor Course" sponsored by the University of Houston National College of District Attorneys.

District VI is currently involved in a Juvenile Detention Feasibility Study to identify appropriate alternatives to existing facilities. To complete the study they have relied on the technical skill of the ULEPA staff.

Utilizing LEAA funding, they have been able to secure badly needed equipment vital to the program formats of their law enforcement personnel. The equipment includes evidence gathering instruments, weapons, warning systems, and audio-visual units. Corresponding training in the use of the equipment has resulted in an upgrading of personnel.

In summary, LEAA funded programs have contributed to District Six's law enforcement efforts by helping to reduce serious juvenile related offenses, improving relations with the Ute Tribe, upgrading law enforcement and judicial personnel, and providing much needed equipment.

DISTRICT VII Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan Counties

The County Attorney Assistance Program sponsored by the Region VII Law Enforcement Advisory Council was very beneficial in providing assistance to the county attorneys in Grand, San Juan and Carbon counties. The elimination of the district attorneys in the state of Utah created a problem in handling the caseload in the county attorneys' offices within the district. Industrial expansion in some of the counties brought additional people into the area, some of which were the cause of additional problems to the police agencies and the county attorneys in each county.

San Juan County was able to provide jailers for their county jail at Monticello. This project brought their jail closer to meeting the standards required of jails in the state.

Carbon County's allocation of action money was originally planned to be used in funding a jailer project. The application was submitted to ULEPA and was denied. Sheriff Passic then authorized the use of a portion of these funds to East Carbon

City, a newly incorporated city in Carbon County. These funds were to be used to establish a police force for East Carbon City and purchase a car and equipment. A request for modification of the grant has been requested.

Grand County is using its portion of the action funds to enlarge the office of the sheriff. The application has been approved pending receipt of additional information requested by the ULEPA staff from Grand County and the architects on the project.

The Emery County allocation has been assigned to the proposed Narcotics Task Force which is being established for the four counties. The entire allocation to Region VII has been designated to the Narcotics Task Force project. In addition, \$9,000, which is a carryover which Emery County did not use for officer training, will be used for the Narcotics Task Force. Total estimated cost of the Task Force Project is \$50,000.

The Youth Services Bureau project has developed into a very worthwhile and effective program. It has been well received by the police agencies and the school authorities. It has proven effective and, hopefully, it will continue to be an active program.

Crime in these four counties is on the increase, as it is throughout the entire nation. The police agencies are all concerned over the increase and attribute a good portion of the problem to the increase in the use of drugs and the increased narcotics traffic in the area.

A special task force committee has been appointed by the Region VII Council to administer the activities of the task force. It is composed of two representatives from each county with a total of eight members. They have met on three different occasions to review the proposed budget and operating policies.

DISTRICT XII High Crime Area Incidence--Salt Lake and Tooele Counties

Impact for the year for the Unified Prosecution grant is felt in the area of: overall case time appears to be dropping; the effectiveness of screening seems to be increasing; attorneys are now notified of court appearances well in advance of trial; relations with police officers with the Salt Lake Police Department have improved; and the County Attorney's office has begun collection of data that will allow significant comparisons in the future.

The Misdemeanor Legal Defender project has had an impact in the following areas: legal defense for misdemeanants does not appear to unduly slow down the present court system, i.e. 78 demands for a trial by jury out of 485 cases represented does not seem excessive; and misdemeanants are receiving a high calibre of counsel.

In the crime prevention area, the United Crime Prevention grant began June 28, 1974. Though this grant has not measured up to its full potential, as evidenced by an excellent staff report by Ms. Leslie Goodloe, there have been some accomplishments: The creation of brochures for public distribution, the creation of some very professional television spots by Mr. Telly Savalas who donated his time to the effort, and a flexibility in approach which has led to a reassessment of grant objectives, methods for accomplishment of the grant, and new definition to the role of project director.

In the corrections area, the Pre-Trial Release Project has had some impact on the jail population.

In 1973 the O.R. Pre-Trial Release program averaged a 6% release of jail population. In 1974, to date, there were 15,024 bookings into the jail with an O.R. release of 2,207 or 14.7%. In other words, the program is 8.7% more effective in 1974 than in 1973.

Region XII observed, through evaluation, some positive impact from some of the 1974 police programs: the last funding year of the Murray Burglary grant resulted in a 30% decrease in grand larceny and a 10% decrease in burglaries; the Salt Lake City SPACE program apparently increased crime reporting in the target area (the entire city crime rate rose 7% during the 1st nine months of 1974 while the target area, with double manpower, went up 20%); Salt Lake County Sheriff's Department has increased the number of personnel with degrees from 8 to 27 in two years as a result of the Pay Incentive grant; and during the 1st ten months of 1974, the Salt Lake City Narcotic Unit seized \$222,000 in drugs and made 219 arrests for sales.

SUMMARY REPORT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

In the last two-year period, the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency has responded to or sought assistance through LEAA for 36 separate requests for technical assistance from state and/or local criminal justice agencies. With the aid of the assistance provided, the following accomplishments are noted:

1. Two of the larger county attorney offices in the state have improved their office management techniques, caseflow, and case handling procedures (Salt Lake and Davis Counties).
2. Narcotics: A region-wide narcotics task force has been conceptualized and is in the process of becoming a reality for one of the more rural regions in the state (District VII, Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan counties).
3. A criminal code has been written for the largest Indian tribe in the state (Ute Indian Tribe).
4. Correctional service delivery feasibility studies have been conducted for several counties in the state. The studies have included a long term determination of the needs, the priorities, and the objectives of the counties regarding the provision of correctional services (Salt Lake, Utah, and Washington counties).
5. A minimum security feasibility study was conducted for Salt Lake County. The study aided in the development of a broad-based corrections program which includes a minimum security program component.
6. A Utah State Women's Prison feasibility study was conducted with the result that the project was ultimately funded which serves to strengthen the community-based ties of incarcerated women at the prison.
7. Various training sessions for agencies such as the Juvenile Court, the Division of Corrections, POST and SWAP have been provided through technical assistance.
8. A seminar was conducted to promote the development of a statewide group home association in Utah, with the result that the Department of Social Services has now created within the Division of Family Services, and a position of a group home planner for the State of Utah. The planner now coordinates the delivery of group home services in the state.
9. Technical assistance was provided in the development of an organized economic crime unit for the State of Utah, with the result that a grant was funded to the Attorney General's office for the purpose of prosecuting major white-collar criminals in the state.

10. Assistance was provided in analyzing and helping to review and adopt a set of standards and goals for the criminal justice system in the State of Utah.
11. A management operations study was conducted for two major police departments in the State of Utah. The recommendation of the studies resulted in more effective management and organization for both the departments (Brigham City Police Department and Woods Cross Police Department).
12. A request to the Division of Corrections has resulted in the initial development stages for a comprehensive volunteer program for corrections at the Utah State Prison.
13. A request for assistance in developing a public defenders system in the State of Utah has resulted in the initial conceptualization of such a system for the state.

CONCLUSION

The goals of this program are to reduce crime and to improve the criminal-justice system. Objectives include reducing burglaries, increasing conviction rates, decreasing court processing time, reducing recidivism rates, deferring juveniles from the system, and other objectives as listed in this report.

Projects funded by ULEPA include the Statewide Association of Prosecutors, court administrator offices, youth bureaus, halfway house, information systems, and police tactical squads. Over 900 grants have been funded since the program began.

At the present time, a program to enact standards within criminal-justice agencies is in process. This program is based on standards established by the National Advisory Commission. The standards have been adopted or rejected by representative task forces according to the adaptability of these standards to Utah criminal-justice organizations. The standards set minimum levels of performance for these agencies and cover such worthwhile causes as improving jails, professionalizing prosecutors and policemen, establishing work and recreational programs for youth, and many other important aspects of the criminal-justice system. The adopted standards have been sent to the governor and are being implemented through administrative and/or legislative action and through the LEAA funding program.

ULEPA has undertaken an ambitious program to improve the criminal-justice system in Utah. A complete list of the results of the program has been attempted in this report. Results have been great in some areas and less than expected in other areas.

Police and sheriff manpower has been expanded and specialized. This specialized manpower has resulted in more arrests, and in a few areas, less reported crime. Juvenile status offenders are being diverted from court referrals in increasing numbers.

Police, prosecutor, defense, judicial, and correctional personnel are better trained.

Prosecutor staffs are being enlarged; several prosecutors have begun police-legal adviser programs. A couple have inaugurated officer-manager projects. The result has been that even with rapidly multiplying caseloads, statewide conviction rates are increasing. Just a little, but going up.

Defense organizations have been set up in three areas--providing legal services on both misdemeanor and felony cases, and a statewide defender program is beginning to unfold.

Judges have received better court facilities and assistance in the form of court

administrators on local and state levels. A network of statewide juvenile probation centers has been established along with eight police youth bureaus.

Misdemeanor probation services are now available to most courts in Utah. Felony probation services have been expanded. Three halfway houses for men are functioning, as well as a special women's correctional center. There are complete diagnostic services now available at the state prison.

One area not often addressed is Information Systems. An officer who has pulled a car over for a minor traffic violation can quickly look into state and national files before he walks up to the car. Many agencies who had little or no records systems now have standardized reporting systems with sophisticated equipment to make accurate reports. A juvenile court judge has access to a youthful offender's entire record of offenses, dispositions, and social history; now the best and most appropriate handling of the case can be made. Operational- and management-information systems are operating for the prison and the probation department. Penal codes have been revised. Planning capabilities have been increased. Group homes for youth have been created. Jails are being improved.

We'd like to say all of this has caused crime to go down, to lower recidivism rates, and in general increase public safety in Utah. But, we can't.

However, we can say that crime in Utah has gone up 23 percent in two years--less than national increases, that recidivism rates are lower than national figures, that cases are processed faster, and that most Utahns feel relatively safe and most Utahns report crimes when they happen (90 percent report crimes in Utah). We should also add that the public feels law enforcement is too weak, the courts are too lenient, and rehabilitation doesn't work very well.

This report sums up the successes and lists problems to be solved in the future. At the core of all the problems and solutions is the need for comprehensive planning throughout all levels of government in Utah. But progress will be slow; patience and persistence is essential.

As President Woodrow Wilson observed, "In government...the hardest of hard things to make is progress itself."

END