

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COMMISSION

PLAN TO REDUCE CRIME
1979



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1979

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ACQUISITIONS

PLAN TO REDUCE CRIME

IDAHO

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

October 1, 1978

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Potential Program Participants

FROM: Lieutenant Governor William Murphy

SUBJECT: 1979 Comprehensive Plan for Crime Reduction

As Chairman of both the Idaho Law Enforcement Planning Commission and the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council, it is my pleasure to present to you our 1979 Comprehensive Plan for Crime Reduction. This Plan reflects the diligent efforts of dedicated representatives from both the private and public sectors who have devised a working plan for the reduction of crime and delinquency throughout the State. I am grateful to those individuals and commend them for contributing to the Plan's viability.

I encourage you to carefully review this Plan and actively promote its implementation. Projects offered in the Plan can and should benefit Idaho's Criminal Justice System in confronting major crime problems it is presently facing. With your assistance in project promotion and/or development, our citizens can look forward to a safe, secure environment through the operation of a strong, effective Criminal Justice System in the years ahead.


WILLIAM J. MURPHY
Lieutenant Governor

WM

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FOREWORD

Ten years ago, the Idaho Law Enforcement Planning Commission (LEPC) was created by State Statute to develop a Comprehensive Plan to reduce crime and delinquency. To meet this mandate, this Commission annually reviews the State's crime picture and looks at those problems which are facing Idaho's Criminal Justice System in dealing with crime and the processing of the major criminal offender. Various programs which could impact upon the problems identified are then selected for inclusion in the Plan.

Through federal funding made available under the Crime Control and Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Acts, grants are offered to criminal justice agencies and private, non-profit organizations to implement projects within those program areas selected. Applications for these funds are made by the agencies, and awards are given to those applicants whose project proposals appear to have the greatest possibility of impacting upon the problem areas.

This document outlines the problems identified and programs which will be considered for funding by the Law Enforcement Planning Commission within the coming year. The programs have been carefully selected for consideration because of their strong potential for reducing crime within the State. New program proposals are identified, as well as programs involving continuations for projects which were previously funded by the LEPC. Instructions for making application are included in the last section of this manual.

Potential applicants should use this manual in determining the types of projects LEPC will consider for funding this coming year. Each program provides a description of qualifying applicants, the dollar amount allocation for that program and, in most instances, the types of data which should be included in the application itself. In addition, most programs include a description of the information the subgrantee will be required to maintain, should an award be granted. Applications for projects not offered in the Plan will be rejected.

Priority Crimes and Problem Areas

PRIORITY CRIMES AND PROBLEM AREAS

LEPC's Plan for 1979 is two-fold. First, programs have been designed which should impact upon the priority crimes of burglary, robbery, and rape. In addition, mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act are addressed. Of primary consideration in this area is removal of status offenders from detention and complete separation of juveniles from adults in detention facilities.

This section provides a brief summary of the priority crimes targeted for this year. A summary of the problems identified for impact is also included.

Priority Crimes

Burglary

The number of reported burglaries in Idaho, after showing a decrease in 1976, increased to 9,004 in 1977. While the number of reported burglaries did increase, it is noteworthy that both the frequency and rate of burglaries did not climb as high as past trends would have predicted. The number of reported burglaries was 6.6% lower than estimated, and the rate was almost 10% lower than projected estimates. The 1977 burglary rate for Idaho was 1,050.6, which is still lower than the State high of 1,066.0 in 1975. (Refer to Charts I & II.)

Robbery

In 1975 the number of reported robberies in Idaho was 344. This number dropped to 332 in 1976 and increased to 339 in 1977. Based on past trends since 1967, 373 robberies were projected for 1977, so the actual number reported (339) was 9% less than the estimated number. The robbery rates per 100,000 population in 1976 and 1977 were both lower than the 1975 rate of 42.0. The 1976 rate was 39.9 and the 1977 rate was 39.6. This decrease in rate was 12% less than estimated. (See Charts III and IV.)

Rape

A total of 166 forcible rapes were reported in Idaho during 1977, a 7.1% increase over the 155 reported in 1976. The 166 reported rapes were six more than the 1977 projected estimate. The number of reported rapes per 100,000 population has increased every year since 1973 reaching 19.4 per 100,000 population in 1977. (Refer to Chart V.)

CHART I

BURGLARY FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968-1977 AND 1978 ESTIMATE

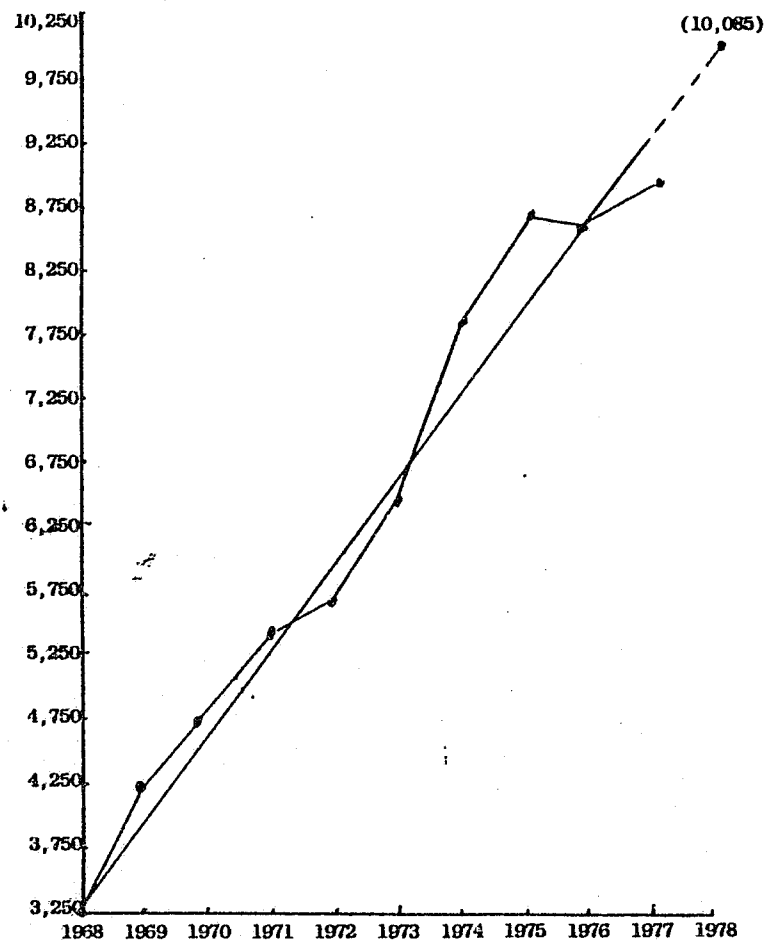


CHART II

IDAHO BURGLARY RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
1968-1977 AND 1978 ESTIMATE

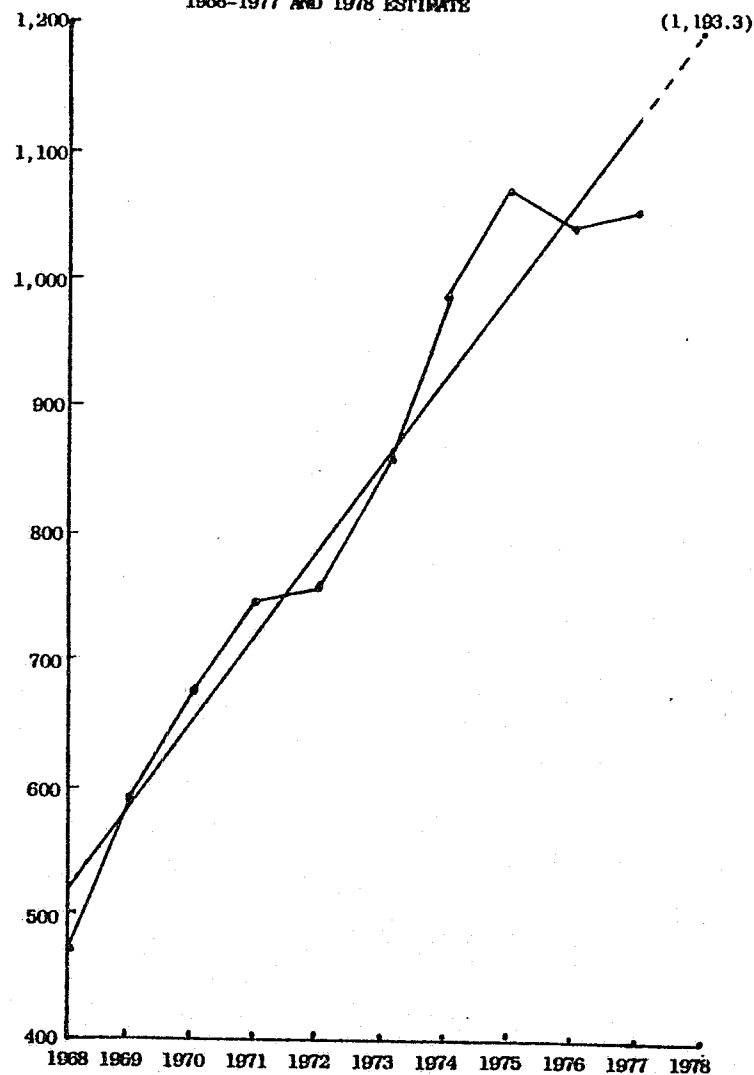


CHART III

ROBBERY FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968-1977 AND 1978 ESTIMATE

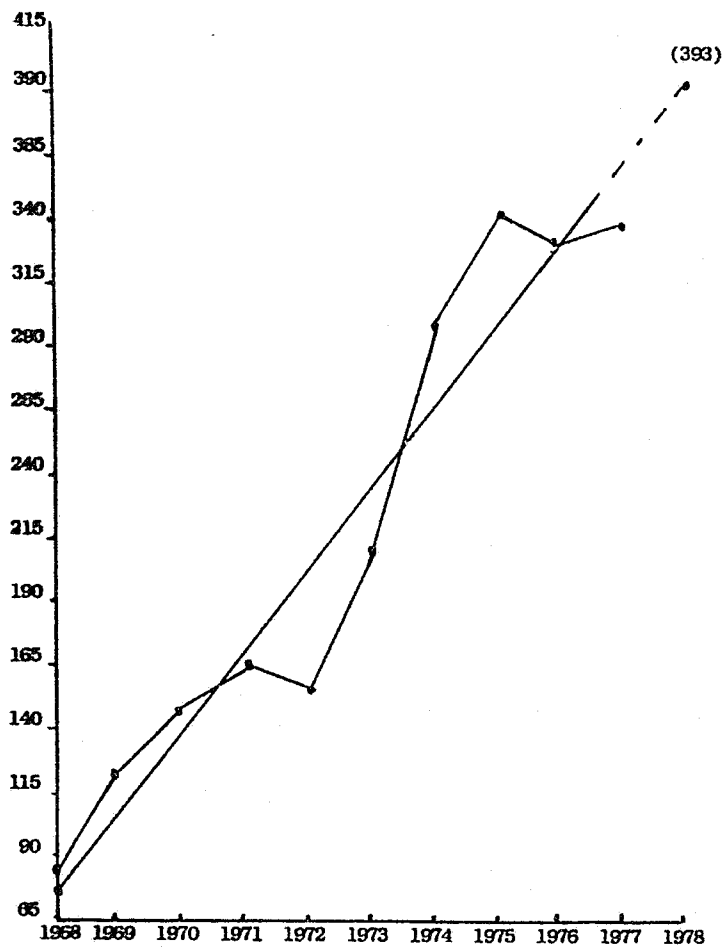


CHART IV

IDAHO ROBBERY RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
1968-1977 AND 1978 ESTIMATE

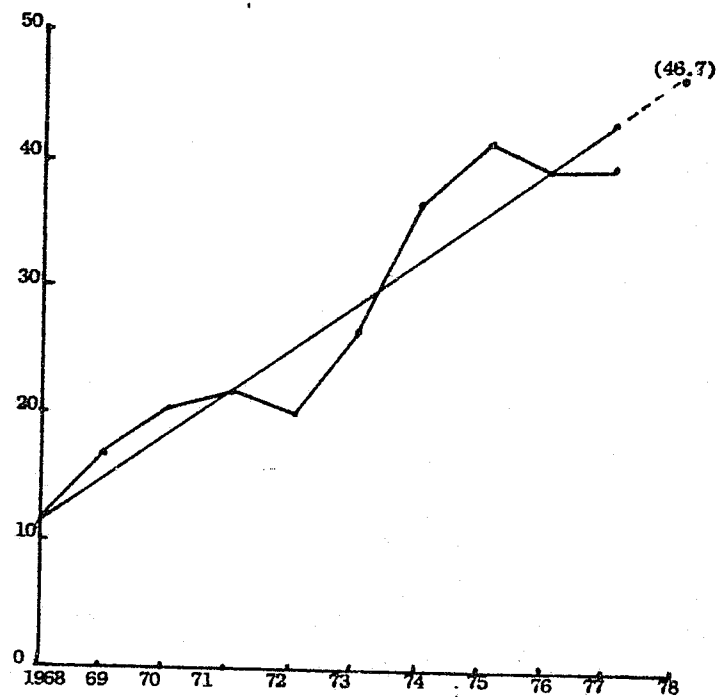
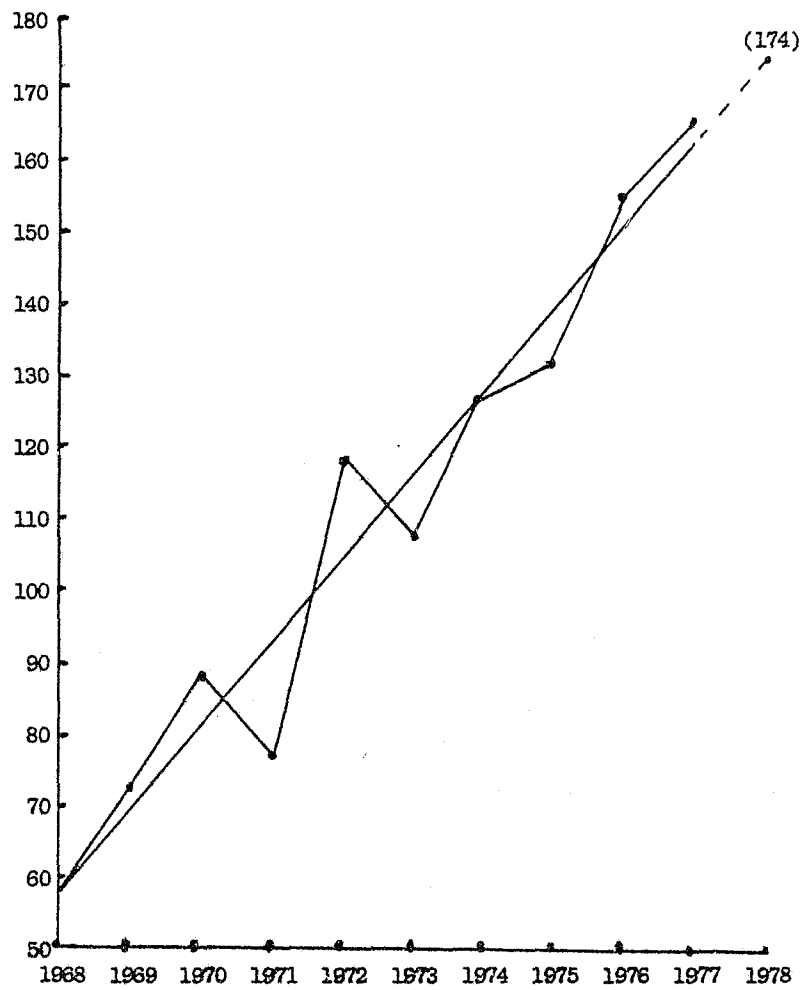


CHART V

RAPE FREQUENCIES IN IDAHO
1968-1977 AND 1978 ESTIMATE



Problem Analysis

Burglary, Robbery, and Rape

PROBLEM: Residential burglary targets are too easily penetrated.

In comparing the percentage of residential vs. non-residential burglaries, in Idaho, the residential burglaries have increased from 52.5% in 1974 to 59.8% in 1976. However, during 1976, the number of non-residential burglaries decreased while the residential burglaries increased.

One apparent cause could be the opportunity for burglaries to be committed where no force is required to enter a structure or residence. Statewide, the percentage of unlawful entries requiring no force increased from 32.0% in 1974, to 36.1% in 1976. From data collected and analyzed as a result of special studies conducted at Lewiston, Coeur d'Alene, Nampa, and Caldwell, it was determined that of the burglary entries requiring no force, residential locations outnumbered non-residential locations by two to one. This finding was particularly noteworthy since the data concerned four separate locations and different calendar years. It was also found that doors and windows were in the most frequent points of entry for both residential and non-residential burglaries.

Further evidence of the problem of no-force entries was demonstrated in the 1976 Nampa burglary study through non-force entries of residences as compared to 3% of non-residential losses in the same category.

It was also determined from studies conducted by SAC that more non-residential burglaries than residential burglaries were cleared in Lewiston, Coeur d'Alene, and Nampa. This is consistent with 1975 national burglary clearance data.

It is projected that a significant reduction in the opportunity to commit burglaries in residences where no force is required would result in a net decrease in the total number of burglaries committed.

PROBLEM: Cash, televisions, radios, and stereos are popular burglary targets because they are untraceable, easily disposed of and/or can be converted to personal use.

By combining the burglary studies of Lewiston, 1974, Nampa, Coeur d'Alene and Caldwell, 1975, and Nampa and Caldwell, 1976, over 1,550 burglaries were analyzed to determine popular property targets of burglars. Cash was found to be the item most frequently taken in both residential and non-residential burglaries, with 371 (23.8%) reported instances of missing cash. The second most frequent targets were stereos, phonographs, radios and accessories, followed by televisions.

The analysis of 1976 Nampa burglaries revealed that phonographs/stereos/radios/tapes/televisions accounted for 18% of the residential property targets, but 32% of the reported residential dollar losses. The study of the Caldwell residential burglaries reported 18% of the property targets in 1975 were phonographs/radios/televisions, with those targets decreasing to 13% in 1976. The Coeur d'Alene study reported 14% of the residential targets were televisions/radios/phonographs or stereos.

Many items (televisions, stereos, radios) have serial numbers, but victims have not recorded them. Special note of missing serial numbers was recorded in one study conducted by SAC; 50% of items stolen commonly known to have serial numbers were not recorded by victims (51.9% in commercial burglaries, 48.9% in residential burglaries).

The 1976 Idaho UCR shows a loss from all crimes of \$746,352.49 in currency, notes, etc., and \$1,332,402.01 in televisions, radios, cameras, etc.; however, only two of the other offenses, robbery and grand larceny, might have had any significant contribution to losses in these categories. Recovery rates for the two categories were 14.6% and 14.5% respectively. Only two types of property have lower recovery rates -- office equipment and livestock.

It is significant that the recovery rates of the two categories mentioned previously (currency, notes, etc., and televisions, radios, cameras, etc.) are similar. Currency is virtually untraceable and is, therefore, not easily recovered unless found on the apprehended offender; televisions, radios, cameras, stereos, etc., have great recovery potential if properly marked. Cash is often converted to the burglar's personal use, but many stolen articles are very often sold to others.

PROBLEM: A small probability exists that adult burglars will be apprehended and convicted.

It is estimated that in 1976, 17,016* actual burglaries occurred in Idaho; of these, only 10.3% (1,745) were cleared. This means that 89.7% of the persons who committed burglaries in 1976 received no negative sanction from the Criminal Justice System for the act of burglary. Of the 1,821 persons arrested for burglary in 1976, 754 (41.4%) were adults and 1,067 (58.6%) were juveniles. Therefore, the probability of an adult being arrested for burglary is 10.7%, or one of every nine burglaries committed by adults.

A further analysis based on six 19765 burglary studies shows that 71% of adults arrested will be prosecuted. Thus, the chances of an adult being prosecuted for a burglary are 7.6%, or one of 13. Convictions were obtained for 57% of those arrested which would mean for all estimated adult burglaries committed only 6.1%, or one of 16, resulted in a conviction. Of those arrested and convicted, 36.8% were incarcerated or imprisoned. At this rate, only 4%, or one of every 25 burglaries committed by adults, results in a conviction and the loss of freedom through confinement.

*using Victimization Survey estimates

PROBLEM: *Of all the adult burglary arrests in the SAC six-area study, 40.6% were eventually dismissed or not prosecuted. This may be stated in terms of three separate problem areas.*

- 1. Lack of information about dismissals categorized by the prosecution only as "In the Interest of Justice" makes it impossible to determine whether such dismissals are caused by arrest agency error, prosecutorial error, legal technicality, or circumstances beyond control of the Criminal Justice System. This situation prevents clear identification of the number of other dismissal categories.*

In the SAC six-area burglary study, 7% of all arrests ended in dismissal "In the Interest of Justice," and it was not known how many of these individuals were otherwise prosecuted, how many exited the system through an arrest based on insufficient information, how many were released through technical errors, etc.

Dismissals in the "Interest of Justice" comprised 18.5% of all dismissals, which would make a significant difference in the size of other categories should it be discovered that they were closely related or identical. Entry of specific reasons for these dismissals should cause no significant increase in workload for prosecutors. In two cases in Ada County for instance, the prosecutor noted that such a dismissal was made to grant immunity to defendants in exchange for their testimony in another case. This information was helpful in identifying the effectiveness of the system and should be of interest to agencies throughout the system.

NILECJ's May 1977 RESEARCH document on "Indicators of Justice," page 11, states " . . . if frequency of rejections 'In the Interest of Justice' rises dramatically, it may signal the presence of abuse of discretion, since this broad undifferentiated reason may be used as camouflage." That article further states that, "additional insights regarding the possible cause of discretion to reject and the quality of cases submitted by the police can be gained from an examination of the reasons for unconditional rejections, if the reasons are accurately recorded." Ada County has made obvious strides in specific and accurate recording of case rejections since early 1975, but this practice must become consistent Statewide to facilitate objective persual of the Criminal Justice System.

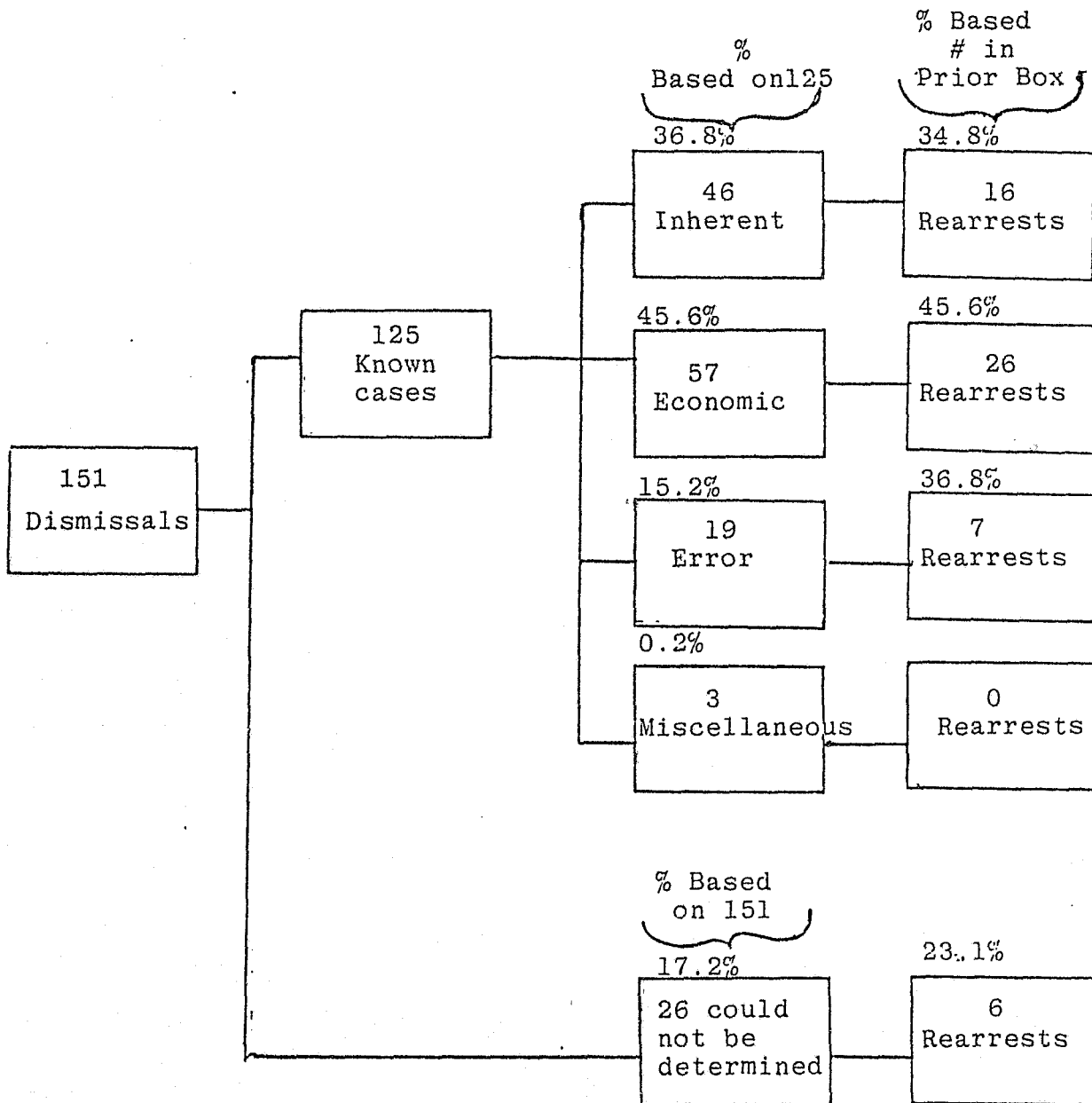
A follow-up study of combined 1975 adult robbery and burglary arrests was conducted manually in order to more clearly identify dismissal causes. It was found that dismissals fell into three main subcategories: Inherent (to the system), Economic, and error.

In an analysis of re-arrest rates, it was found that dismissals carried a 37.1% re-arrest rate. This compares to a 23.4% re-arrest rate for all non-dismissal cases. In individual subcategories, inherent dismissals had a 34.8% re-arrest rate, economic dismissals a 45.6% re-arrest rate, and error dismissals, a 36.8% re-arrest rate.

EXPLANATION:

The following flow chart illustrates the number of dismissals falling into each subcategory and the percentage of individuals in each category having felony re-arrest(s) subsequent to the dismissal.

In evaluating re-arrest rates, compare percentages to a 23.4% re-arrest for non-dismissal cases and a 27.9% re-arrest rate overall.



2. *In numerous cases, police officers were making burglary arrests which, because of insufficient evidence, the State could not prosecute.*

In 23 cases, or 6.2% of arrests, the State declined to even file charges based on the evidence available. In 13 cases, or 3.5% of arrests, the court found the evidence provided no probable cause for binding the defendant over, and in 22 cases, or 5.9% of arrests, the prosecutor moved for dismissal on the grounds that there was insufficient evidence to proceed. These figures include four cases in which it was determined that the defendant had actually committed rape (3 cases) or grand larceny (1 case), but had been arrested for burglary. The facts of the case could not obviously support an arrest for burglary. These figures do not include cases in which evidence was "lost" following initiation of prosecution. (There were 11 cases -- 3% of arrests -- wherein witnesses, or victims, were unavailable, and the case was therefore dismissed for insufficient evidence.)

It is not known how many "Interest of Justice" dismissals entailed insufficient or "lost" evidence.

If the 15.6% figures held Statewide, then 118 of the 754 adult burglary arrests in 1976 were dismissed or not filed due to weak cases.

3. *Three percent of the adult burglary arrests ended in dismissal by the court because of technical violations of procedure by the prosecutor.*

Based on the SAC six-area study, in five cases the prosecutor was not prepared to proceed at the time set for hearing; in three cases, dismissal resulted when the prosecutor failed to file charges within statutory time limits; and in two cases preliminary hearings were not held within the time limit. One additional case was dismissed because the State's evidence lacked proper identification. Although these cases constitute a very small proportion of arrests studied, it was verified that several cases involved individuals who qualified as habitual or career criminals. In most cases, attempts can be made by the prosecution to refile the charges, but it has been documented that "speedy trial" laws may prevent any further prosecution of the case.

In conference with Ada County Prosecuting Attorney, David Leroy, it was learned that the three violation dismissals in that County were the direct result of clerical errors at a time when a new clerical staff member was introduced. Conversations with Ada County deputy prosecutors revealed that clerical staff was frequently hard pressed to handle paperwork within a 40-hour work week, and it is suspected that any changes in clerical and secretarial staff would further inhibit efficient handling of paperwork.

The 3% dismissal figure in this study implies that, Statewide, 22 adult burglary arrests were dismissed due to prosecutorial error.

PROBLEM: Only one in ten juvenile burglars in Idaho is being apprehended and one in 16 is being adjudicated delinquent.

The UCR reveals that 58.6% of all 1976 burglary arrests were persons under 18 years of age. The victimization section estimates 17,016 actual burglaries in Idaho during 1976. If the assumption is made that the arrest data indicates the proportion of burglaries involving juveniles, then 9,971, (58.6% of 17,016) burglary offenses in the State involved juveniles. According to the UCR, 1,067 juveniles were arrested for burglary during 1976; therefore, the probability of a juvenile being arrested for burglary is $1,067/9,971 = 0.107$ of 1 out of 10.

The Ada County Juvenile Study found that approximately 60% of the juveniles arrested for burglary were within the purview of the YRA or placed on informal probation (consent decree). That is, they received some form of punitive disposition after reaching juvenile court. Two similar studies in other areas (Nampa City and Blaine County) indicated the 60% figure in Ada County was higher than the figure in Nampa, but lower than the figure in Blaine County. Thus, the 60% figure appears to be fairly representative.

Applying the 60% figure to the 1,067 juvenile burglary arrests in the State yields 640 juveniles receiving a punitive disposition. Based on the estimate of 9,971 burglaries involving juveniles, the probability of a punitive disposition is $640/9,971 = 0.064$. Thus, 64 of every 1,000 juveniles involved in burglaries, or 1 in 16, are receiving adjudicated punishment.

PROBLEM: Commercial establishments need to make cash less accessible to robbers, particularly during hours when robberies are most frequent.

Statewide figures indicate that \$746,352.49 in currency, notes, etc., was stolen in Idaho in 1976, with \$109,166.11 (14.6%) recovered. While this figure includes currency, notes, etc., lost to victims of other crimes, the only other offense that might be expected to have an impact on this category is burglary.

Robbery victims identified in SAC studies reported the loss of cash more often than any other item: Cash was taken in 71 (93.4%) of the 76 robberies analyzed in the 1974 Ada County Robbery Study and 13 (68.4%) of the 19 reported robberies in Nampa, 1975.

In 1976, approximately 50% of robberies in Idaho were against non-residential establishments. Primary targets of non-residences were convenience markets, gas stations, and other businesses which remained open in the evening. (SAC studies have shown that the most frequent time of robbery occurrence was between 8:00 p.m., and 2:00 a.m.) Robbers are particularly drawn to these types of businesses because of the opportunities of choosing a time when no witnesses are on the premises. More obstacles need to be encountered by potential robbers to make robberies less attractive to them.

PROBLEM: The prosecution of nearly 25% of adult robbery arrests was lost because of evidence deficiencies.

In the SAC six-area study, 24.1% of adult robbery arrests produced too little information with which to prosecute. The Ada County figure was higher at 34.5%. Of the 83 adult robbery arrests in the six-area study, eight were not filed: 11 were dismissed on "Insufficient Evidence;" and one was dismissed on "No Probable Cause." Twenty-nine of the 83 arrests studied were in Ada County, but the County did not file on two and eight were dismissed on insufficient evidence. (It might be surmised that Ada County arresting officers were making more arrests that could not be prosecuted than arresting officers for the study area were on the average.) However, it should be considered possible that the Ada County Prosecuting Attorney's Office is simply screening weak cases more closely than other counties in the study area, thus producing a higher rate of rejected cases.

PROBLEM: There is an excessive proportion of 16-and 17-year-old males entering the Juvenile Justice System as compared to other juvenile age groups.

Of the 31,263 males arrested in Idaho in 1976, 16-and 17-year-olds represented almost 16.5% of all males arrested, with 2,439 and 2,732 arrests respectively, which were the highest numbers of any age group. (These same two age groups also had the highest number of male arrests in 1975.) Seventeen-year-old males accounted for more robbery arrests than any other age group, and 16-and 17-year-old males had more arrests for burglary. The 16-year-old males also had the highest number of arrests for larceny.

The study of petitions filed on male juveniles in the Ada County Juvenile Court in 1975 also illustrates the frequent involvement of male juveniles, aged 16 and 17. Of the 1,163 petitions for which juveniles' ages were known (12 were unknown), 612 (52.6%) of the petitions were filed on 16-and 17-year-old male juveniles. Petitions dismissed on all male juveniles totaled 414, and 256 (61.8%) of those dismissed were on the 16-and 17-year olds.

During 1975, 74 juveniles, aged 16-and 17-year-olds were petitioned into the Ada County Juvenile Court for burglaries. This age group accounted for 90 burglary petitions, 45% of the 200 burglary petitions filed in Ada County in that year.

PROBLEM: Youth who have already come into contact with the Juvenile Justice System prior to the commission of burglary continue to commit burglary and other serious offenses at an alarmingly high rate. Thus, the System appears to be ineffective in its ability to stop the identified juvenile offender from repeating his/her crime.

The Ada County Juvenile Court systems rate model study showed that of the 200 juvenile petitions filed in 1975, 21% of the juveniles were on probation at the time the burglary offense was committed. Each case was also examined to determine how many youths had committed a recorded offense within the previous year. Records of the 200 burglary cases showed that 47% (94) had committed at least one prior criminal offense within the year period and, when status and criminal offenses are combined, 52% (104) of the cases had at least one prior recorded offense, while 48% (96) had no prior record within the previous year. These percentages of prior contact with the justice system are especially alarming considering that not all criminal acts committed result in apprehension, arrest and petitions being filed.

A follow-up analysis was made of the 74 youths who were 16-17 years old when petitioned into court for a burglary offense during 1975 to determine how many of these youths reappeared in the Ada County Adult Court System. The time frame for the study was a 17-month period from January 1976-May 1977. Initially, these 74 juveniles (73 males, and one female) contributed to 90 burglary petitions, or 45% of the total burglary petitions filed in Ada County during 1975. For these same youths, 23 males (21.1%) reappeared in Adult Court and contributed to the filing of 51 criminal complaints in the above 17-month time period.

Thus, the System is failing to stop the identified juvenile offender from repeating criminal behavior.

PROBLEM: Documented effectiveness is lacking for traditional juvenile sentencing alternatives (Health and Welfare, Detention, Probation) in deterring 16-17-year-olds from entering the Criminal Justice System as adults.

In a study of burglary petitions against seventy-four 16-17-year-olds in Ada County, it was revealed that a large number of juveniles reappeared in the adult system in 1976-77 and were responsible for numerous adult criminal complaints. In all, 23 juveniles (31.1% of those studied) entered the adult system on 51 criminal complaints. Of the juveniles placed with the Department of Health and Welfare as a result of juvenile burglary petitions, 58.3% reappeared in the adult system on 45.1% of the 51 adult complaints; 47.6% of the juveniles given probation and detention entered the adult system on 33.3% of these complaints; 37.5% of the juveniles given detention appeared in the adult system on only 7.8% of the complaints; 20% of the juveniles placed on probation entered the adult system on 2% of the complaints, and 11.8% of the adult complaints studied. Only two disposition categories, "informal probation" and "other" produced no later adult criminal complaints.

PROBLEM: It is currently impossible to follow the juveniles who have entered the Criminal Justice System in Idaho and to trace their eventual success or failure.

Juveniles have accounted for over 57% of the Part I arrests in Idaho during 1976, over 43% of the burglary clearances and nearly 26% of the robbery clearances. Yet, little is known about the system performance measurements that are critical to planners and administrators.

Currently in Idaho, responsible sectors of the System have juvenile reporting capabilities addressing their area of focus, but an overall system performance analysis is diluted because of non-existent or fragmented data concerning the dynamics of the System.

The UCR system in Idaho collects data from reporting agencies on juvenile arrests by age, sex, and percentage of Part I crimes committed by juveniles; however, a number of juvenile contacts are made by agencies other than law enforcement agencies.

The Supreme Court, in its Annual Court Report, records the number of petitions filed and disposed of by county and judicial district, but information concerning dispositions by type of offense is currently not available.

The Department of Health and Welfare does maintain statistics on type of offense, client characteristics, period of placement and reasons for termination.

However, data relating to recidivism or revocation rates are not maintained. In addition, the data collected by Health and Welfare applies only to juveniles released to their custody after adjudication.

Information needed for performance measurements includes recidivism rate, revocations, diversionary measures, detention and socio-economic data, by type of offense, age, sex and race. Currently this information is retrievable only through timely manual records searches.

One such search was conducted by SAC personnel who obtained assistance from staff of the OBTSS; they also utilized the Data Processing Center at the Department of Law Enforcement and the Computer Center of the State Auditor's Office in order to expedite analysis of the vast quantity of data that had been gathered.

Meetings were held in all three LEPC Regions this year to acquire input into problem areas unique to the counties within the Regions. Region I did not address the issue concerning lack of juvenile information. Region II prepared a rank order to nine areas of juvenile and general concern. Thirty-one persons ranked a juvenile offender tracking system sixth, which took priority over the need for tracking capabilities directed toward adult offenders. Region III obtained verbal input and, with those who commented, concurred that Statewide information concerning processing of juveniles and adults is not readily available. As one person commented, "In order to completely acquire accurate data, there needs to be a State-wide consistent, orderly process."

Since Idaho is continuing its efforts to comply with requirements as set forth in the Juvenile Justice Act of 1974, data quantification becomes imperative to decision makers. At this time, compliance requirements necessitate extraction of records from all of Idaho's 44 counties regarding monitoring of juvenile detentions on an annual basis. Consequently, policy makers, administrators and planners are hampered because of a lack of timely and readily retrievable data in a consistent and accurate manner.

PROBLEM: Primary target areas for robbery appear to be convenience markets and public streets

According to UCR data, 28.3% (94) of the 1976 reported robberies occurred on highways (streets, alleys, etc.); 20.8% (69) occurred in commercial houses; and 16% occurred in chain stores. Since there appears to be some definitional confusion in robbery reporting between the two categories, chain store and commercial house, it is probably more accurate to state that almost 37% of Idaho robberies occurred in chain stores and commercial houses.

When comparing 1975 and 1976 statistics, highway robberies increased in frequency almost 12%; however, the total value of property loss decreased by 27%. The average property value-loss-per-incident for robberies occurring on highways was \$158.98. The number of commercial house robberies decreased 23% in 1976 over 1975 figures, but the total value of property loss increased 244%, or from \$35,158.36 to \$120,888.75. The average property value-loss-per-1976-commercial-house-incident was \$1,752.01. For chain stores, the frequency of robberies decreased 10% in 1976, but the total property value-loss-per-incident increased 20% over the 1975 figures. The average property value-loss-per-1976-chain-store-robbery was \$225.62.

Two studies, one of 1974 Ada County robberies, and another of 1975 Nampa City robberies, revealed that 39.5% of the Ada County robberies, and 31.6% of the Nampa City robberies occurred at convenience stores. Another 21% of the Ada County robberies and 26% of the Nampa City robberies occurred on public streets. Thus, the two locations of convenience markets and public streets alone accounted for 60.5% of the 1974 Ada County robberies and almost 58% of the 1975 Nampa City robberies.

It was also noted that of the 28 robberies that occurred in Boise during 1974, 21, or 75%, occurred between the hours of 8 p.m. and 2 a.m. Another important observation noted was that seventy percent of the street robberies in Boise during 1974 occurred in the downtown area.

PROBLEM: The Criminal Justice System is not able to deter juveniles from becoming robbers.

In 1976, 332 robberies were reported within Idaho. Of the 191 arrests made, juveniles accounted for 29.8% (57 arrests). There were 151 robbery cases cleared with 39 cases (25.8%) involving only persons under 18 years. The 13-17-year-old males accounted for 30.6% of all 1976 male arrests for robbery, and the 17-year-old males alone accounted for 14.5% of all male robbery arrests. In both 1975 and 1976, the 17-year-old male age group had the highest frequency of arrests by age for robbery.

PROBLEM. The Criminal Justice System is not able to deter juveniles from becoming burglars.

In 1976, there were 8,613 burglaries reported in Idaho with juveniles accounting for 1,067 (58.6%) of the total 1976 (1,821) burglary arrests. Forty-three percent of the burglary clearances involved only persons under 18 years of age.

An analysis of burglary arrests by sex and age revealed that 93.2% of all juvenile arrests for burglary were male, and only 6.8% were female. The 13-17 year-old males accounted for 50% of all juvenile and adult males arrested for burglary. A further breakout of arrests by age and sex in 1976 shows that the 16- and 17-year-old males accounted for a disproportionate share (41.7%) of all juveniles arrested for burglary. When arrests by age and sex for 1976 are plotted (see Graph N, page 78), the frequency of male burglary arrests increases for each age up to age 17 where it peaks at 258 arrests; thereafter, the number of arrests by age decreases. This same trend is evident for male arrests in 1975 (see Graph O, page 79), except the number of male arrests peaks out at 228 for the 16-year-olds.

Compiled information, Statewide, is not available on how many new youths enter the System for the commission of burglary. However, in the Ada County Juvenile Study records showed that 48% of the juveniles arrested for burglary had not been in contact with the Criminal Justice System for at least one year. In a Seattle study, 42% of juveniles contacted for burglary were new offenders. These two studies support the problem statement that the Criminal Justice System is failing to deter juveniles from becoming burglary offenders for the first time.

Regional input regarding deterrence and prevention of juvenile crime was expressed in the following summary statements.

Region I

"Effective strategies should be developed to assist communities in efforts to develop, improve and coordinate JD prevention programs."

Region II

" . . . being able to deal with the juvenile on a problem recognition ability and preventative basis, rather than on an after-the-fact basis, would have more potential for the reduction of crime than any other activity that the community at large could engage in."

PROBLEM: The current prison population at the Idaho Correctional Complex exceeds its designed capacity.

In an advance report prepared by the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, it was stated that, "A record number of prisoners were held on December 31, 1976, in State and Federal correctional institutions or housed in local jails in lieu of State facilities as a direct result of overcrowding."

As of December 31, 1976, Idaho had an increase in prison population of 115 (20%) over December 31, 1975. This 20% increase is compared to the U. S. State institution increase of 11% during the same time period.

In 1975, those offenders convicted and sentenced to prison for burglary and robbery offenses made up 38.4% of the Institution's prison population. In 1976, burglars and robbers made up 37.3% of the prison population.

Previous years' ratios of burglary and robbery offenders as a percentage of prison population were not available; however, in talking with administrative personnel the previous percentages were believed to be fairly consistent.

The existing Institution (Main Complex, Cottonwood, Security and Medical Unit and the four Farm Dorm units) had a prison population of 758 people as of June 17, 1977. The Institution's holding capacity within its current construction limitations is 712, or 6.5% under its current population.

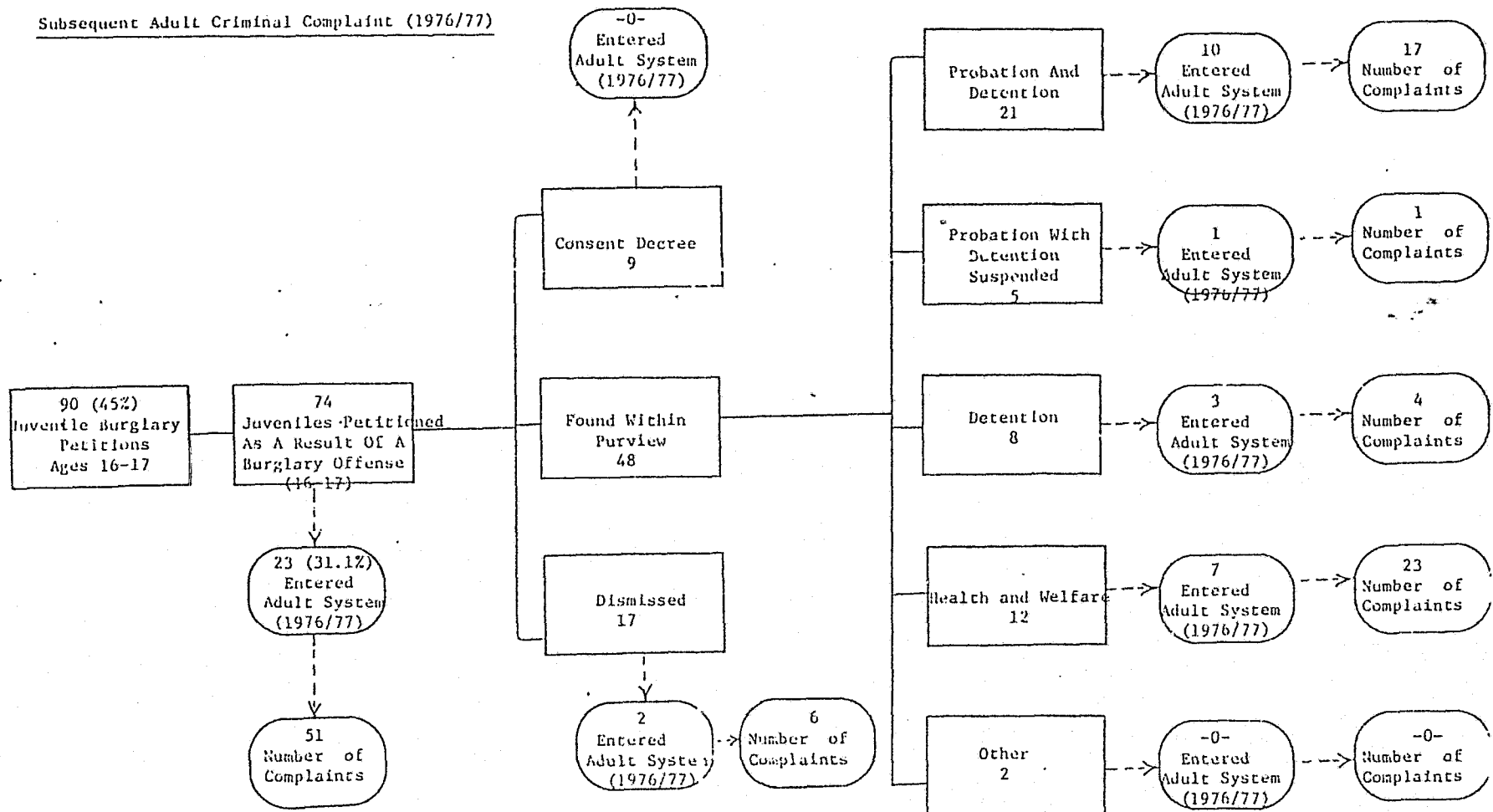
Projected construction is anticipated to be started in FY-78 and completed in FY-80. At the end of the construction period, the Institution will be able to house 1,234 prisoners. However, in FY-81, the projected average daily population will be 1,376, 146 (11.5%) above the capacity of the Institution.

If no further construction or property acquisitions occur by FY-89, the average daily population (projected) will be 2,791 at that time, 1,557 (126%) over capacity.

All projections are based on linear projections of "received" to "release" ratios. This, in turn, is based on (1) parole policy and (2) indeterminate sentencing.

Should intervening variables, such as determinate sentencing crime-oriented approach of LEPC to burglary and robbery offenses continue to be expanded, the institutional population could be greatly affected.

Juveniles Petitioned As A Result Of A
Burglary Offense (ages 16,17) 1975 And
Subsequent Adult Criminal Complaint (1976/77)



PROBLEM: The Idaho Criminal Justice System is ineffective in preventing the identified offender from committing burglary or other subsequent offenses.

In the SAC 1975 Six-Area Burglary study, it was ascertained that 27% of those adults studied had previously been arrested for burglary, and 42% had previously been arrested on felony charges. The dispositions of these prior arrests failed to prevent the offender from re-entering the System in 1975 on burglary charges.

PROBLEM: Rape victims were unwilling to pursue prosecution of identified offenders in 47% of the cases cleared in Ada, Bannock, and Kootenai Counties in 1976.

Rape victims themselves were responsible for the lack of prosecution of 22 defendants in 21 of the total 45 cases cleared. Twenty-eight cases were cleared by arrest; of the 28, 10 cases (involving 11 defendants) were dismissed either by law enforcement personnel (6 cases) or by prosecutors (4 cases) when victims withdrew cooperation from the case. The remainder of the 45 cases (17) were cleared by exception by law enforcement personnel; 11 of the 17 exceptional clearances occurred because victims informed police that they would not assist in any prosecutorial effort even though an offender had been identified.

Explanations for the lack of cooperation were not always clearly specified in the records. However, known reasons varied from victims who felt partially responsible for the ensuing circumstances to victims who didn't want their families to find out.

Of the 107 offenders involved in the 84 reported rapes analyzed in these three counties, 18 were convicted. Increasing the willingness of victims to cooperate with criminal justice personnel should result in more offenders being prosecuted and also effect a rise in conviction rates.

Status Offenders

*PROBLEM: A large number of petitioned female resident runaways and most petitioned beyond-control youth are being detained upon apprehension.**

An analysis of data resulting from the 1975 Ada County Detention Study revealed that of the 186 cases petitioned on charges of runaway from the area, female petitions accounted for 73.7%.

A total of 148 cases involved detention upon apprehension prior to petition filing, with 114 cases involving females. Eighty-three percent of the females were placed in detention at this time, whereas 69% of the males petitioned were placed in detention.

As part of the LEPC monitor report of detention facilities operating throughout the State, it was determined that Ada County was far above all other counties in detaining beyond-control youth. Almost 70% of the youth detained in this charge were from Ada County.

An analysis of 1975 data from the Ada County Detention study revealed that 91.4% of the males, and 86.6% of the females, petitioned on beyond-control charges were detained upon apprehension. Almost 40% of the males and 42.3% of the females remained in detention after detention hearing prior to adjudication.

It is the feeling that the primary contributing factor to this situation stems from problems within the home. In a Statewide survey of juvenile magistrates and caseworkers, 19 of 21 magistrates, and 34 of 29 caseworkers, identified home problems as the primary contributing factor. Under some circumstances, system personnel are under the impression that returning the youngster home would not be in his best interest. It has also been pointed out that in some cases either the parents or the child refuse to reside with one another. Therefore, the youth is placed in detention until appropriate placement decisions can be made by the court.

*PROBLEM: Almost all petitioned non-resident runaways are being detained upon apprehension and the majority are remaining in detention after detention hearing.**

In Ada County, 28.5% of the youth petitioned on runaway charges were runaway to the area in 1975. Of this number, all males, and 94.3% of the females, were placed in detention at the time of apprehension, and over 60% were detained after detention hearing, prior to transfer (boys: 64.1% and girls: 68.6%).

*Statewide statistics are not available with regard to pre/post adjudication detention.

Only two shelter care facilities are available in the area for housing youth in need of residential placement. The facility for females has a holding capacity of seven, whereas the male facility can house twelve youngsters at any one time. These facilities are used also as halfway homes for youngsters returning from the Youth Services Center, and for youth in need of residential placement under the Child Protective Act.

When detention facilities were monitored by LEPC staff in 1976, law enforcement officials were asked what constraints they had on placing status offenders in facilities other than detention. Thirty-five of the 44 agency officials responded that no alternative facilities were available for placement. Only four agencies responded there were no constraints to alternative placement. Three agencies immediately referred status offenders to Health and Welfare; therefore, they were not concerned with the possible lack of facilities. One agency responded that lack of facilities plus lack of finances made alternate placement impossible and only one agency did not respond.

PROBLEM: Data is limited concerning the processing of status offenders through the system.

Statewide information needed for quality planning for the removal of status offenders from detention is sketchy. Information pertaining to status offenders detained must be obtained through review and manual tabulation of information from, for example, jail dockets or files. In most instances, it cannot be determined whether or not the youth is serving a detention sentence or whether he is being detained prior to disposition. Recidivism rates cannot be determined.

It is also unknown how frequently youth are placed in detention and processed on a status offense charge, rather than for a more serious offense. However, as a result of the juvenile detention survey conducted this year, it was learned that most juvenile magistrates were of the belief that very little "mislabeling" occurs. But, approximately half of the caseworkers contacted felt a great deal of mislabeling occurs.

PROBLEM: A majority of petitioned resident runaways and approximately one-third of the beyond control youth are re-entering the System.

Runaway. In Ada County, during the first six months of the year, 38 female and 22 male runaways were processed by the System. Of the females, 52.6% re-entered the System within six months after initial entry, and 54.5% of the males re-entered. Initial dispositions for those cases are presented in the table on the following page.

A total of 16 males and 13 females were detained to the County for runaway during the first six months of 1975. All cases were dismissed except for one male who was placed on probation. He and one female re-entered the Ada County System within six months after initial contact.

TABLE 1
ADA COUNTY JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS
INITIAL RUNAWAY "FROM" AND RE-ENTRY
January-July, 1975

	Female	Number Re-entering	Male	Number Re-entering	Total	Re-entry
Dismissal	14	5	7	3	21	8
Health & Welfare	11	6	4	4	15	10
Group Home	1	1	-	-	1	1
Probation	8	7	4	3	12	10
Consent Decree	4	1	4	1	8	2
Jail	-	-	2	1	2	1
To relatives	-	-	1	-	1	0
Total	38	20	22	12	60	32
		(52.6%)		(54.5%)		(53.3%)

Beyond Control. Thirty-five females and forty males were detained in Ada County on charges of beyond control during the first six months of 1975. Almost 43% of the females and 25% of the males returned on additional violations within six months. Of the 24 cases initially dismissed, 11 juveniles returned. Of those 15 placed on probation, six returned. The following table provides a summary of case dispositions and re-entry.

TABLE 2
ADA COUNTY JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS
BEYOND CONTROL AND RE-ENTRY
January-July, 1975

	Female	Number Re-entering	Male	Number Re-entering	Total	Re-entry
Dismissal	21	7	13	4	34	11
Health & Welfare	4	3	7	1	11	4
Jail	1	1	-	-	1	1
Probation	6	3	9	3	15	6
Consent Decree	1	1	10	1	11	2
To relatives	1	-	1	1	2	1
Other	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total	35	15	40	10	75	25
		(42.8%)		(25%)		(33.3%)

Action Plan

LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COMMISSION

ACTION PLAN

FY-79

General Overview

LEPC's Action Plan for FY-79 will continue to focus on the reduction of burglary, robbery, and rape throughout the State. Primary efforts to meet this end will involve the implementation of projects with high impact potential for meeting the overall goals of the Plan, together with continued research and evaluation of both criminal justice programming as well as overall performance measurement.

LEPC's top priority for FY-79, again, is in the area of preventative programming. It is expected that all major population areas throughout the State will have crime prevention bureaus implemented by 1980 as a result of LEPC efforts. In addition, it is LEPC's plan to implement at least one youth accountability program modeled after the Seattle program. This program has demonstrated success in reducing burglaries significantly through the application of deterrence activities.

Efforts to improve apprehension and conviction rates through improved law enforcement and prosecutorial efforts will also be continued this year. Analysis of the applicability of the PROMIS Program to the State should be completed by FY-79. Several projects should also be in the implementation stages, and beginning to produce management information which can be used in enhancing system performance. In addition, LEPC intends to offer a program new to the State in the area of victim services. It is expected that this program, when operational, will show a marked increase in clearances as well as conviction rates. Program impact will be closely evaluated in both of these areas for use in future programming decisions.

Utilization of sophisticated electronic surveillance and apprehension equipment by law enforcement agencies will also be encouraged and evaluated this year. In 1979, it is planned that several agencies will be participating in an evaluation involving a comparison of the use of this equipment for increasing both clearances as well as convictions, vs. the application of more traditional law enforcement efforts.

Focused efforts on the habitual offender will be another key activity area for LEPC this year. Replication of the Ada County Major Crime and Repeat Offender Project in other high-caseload prosecutor offices will be highly encouraged. Evaluation of this project has illustrated strong success potential in producing high conviction rates and incarceration sentences for the career criminal. It is expected that Idaho will have at least two additional projects operating under this program in FY-79.

In an effort to aid the courts in dealing with expanding caseloads resulting from increased criminal case processing, computerized information and records systems will be encouraged by LEPC for implementation. It is expected

that one to two districts will have implemented by the end of the year information systems which should not only save time in case processing, but should also reduce possibility of system error which could lead to case dismissal.

Efforts to reduce recidivism by maintaining quality sentencing decisions will be directed toward increasing information available to judiciary when making sentencing decisions. Studies involving the analysis of sentencing decisions as they pertain to recidivism will be promoted throughout the State.

Work programming for offenders will be strongly stressed this year both as a possible means of reducing recidivism, as well as a way to reduce costs of correctional services. In addition to youth accountability projects mentioned previously, LEPC will promote expansion of prison industries programming at the State Correctional Institution, and job training at the North Idaho Correctional Institution. Continuation of work release programs will also be offered within Idaho's highest crime area.

In the area of training, LEPC will continue to emphasize the need for in-depth training efforts for personnel within all areas of the Criminal Justice System. Funding will be offered to both the Department of Law Enforcement and the Department of Corrections in an effort to move toward the institutionalization of on-going, in-house training activities within these agencies. LEPC also anticipates that several schools will be offered throughout the State in 1979 within the various areas of criminal justice which will increase skills necessary to impact upon the target crime areas.

Consideration of the overflow problem facing the Department of Corrections will be addressed again this year. Emphasis will be placed upon increasing the personal safety of personnel working in this extreme situation and upon increasing the security of the institution in an effort to reduce potential for escapes.

LEPC's primary efforts under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act will be directed toward the removal of the status offenders from incarceration, the complete separation of juveniles from adults in detention facilities, and primary prevention efforts. The JJDP programs offered in FY-79, together with discretionary programming for foster care services should produce significant results in these areas in 1979 and 1980.

FY-79 Plan Program Outline

	<u>Federal Amount</u>	
	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>
<u>I. Prevention</u>		
A-1 Crime Prevention Programs	\$ 98,405	\$ 30,372
A-2 Increased Patrol	30,520	
	<hr/> 128,925	<hr/> 30,372
<u>II. Apprehension</u>		
B-1 Investigative Training	5,000	
B-4 Add'l General Purpose & Investigative Law Enforcement Personnel	40,300	
B-5 Tactical Units	31,886	
B-6 Crime Analysis	43,855	
B-8 Law Enforcement Training	65,000	
B-9 Electronic Apprehension & Audio Equip.		19,000
B-10 Communications Equipment	-0-	
B-11 Victim Services		20,000
	<hr/> 186,041	<hr/> 39,000
<u>III. Conviction</u>		
C-3 Prosecutor Manpower	10,920	
C-4 Major Crime & Repeat Offender Unit		56,000
C-5 Paralegal Program (Public Defender)	17,605	
C-6 Prosecutor Training	44,605	
	<hr/> 73,130	<hr/> 56,000
<u>IV. Sentencing</u>		
D-1 Court Sentencing Resources	24,000	18,000
D-3 Court Information & Record Systems		20,000
	<hr/> 24,000	<hr/> 38,000
<u>V. Corrections</u>		
E-1 Additional Corrections Personnel	30,500	
E-4 Work Release	16,804	
E-5 Correctional Personnel Training Academy		71,727
E-6 Security Protection		21,000
E-7 Law Library		6,000
E-8 Work Programming for Inmates		114,273
	<hr/> 54,304	<hr/> 213,000

		<u>Federal Amount</u>	
		<u>Continuation</u>	<u>New</u>
VI. <u>Juvenile Justice</u>		<u>Projects</u>	<u>Projects</u>
F-1	Juvenile Crime Prevention Program	\$ 86,500	\$ 22,228
F-2	Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders	52,500	
F-3	Diagnostic Service for Youthful Offenders	50,000	
F-4	Juvenile Information/Record System	-0-	
		189,000	22,228
VII. <u>Delinquency Prevention, Intervention & Diversion</u>			
G-1	Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender	55,500	40,000
G-2	Separation of Juveniles from Adults In Jail		10,000
G-3	Primary Prevention	87,000	
G-4	Early Intervention & Treatment for Troubled Youth/Status Offenders	12,000	18,100
G-5	Development of Youth Alternatives	8,500	
		163,000	68,100
VIII. <u>Special Resource Allocation</u>			
H-1	Basic & Specialized Criminal Justice Training & Provision of Technical Assistance	100,000	
H-2	Equipping of Court Facilities	-0-	
		100,000	

TOTAL BUDGET

PART C	\$ 1,026,000
PART E	128,000
JJDP	231,100
	<u>1,385,100</u>

FY-79 Plan Programs

I. PREVENTION

Program A-1: Crime Prevention Programs

Objective: To substantially reduce the loss from robbery and burglary crimes by actively involving the citizenry in programs to increase recovery of stolen property, and by increasing crime reporting and apprehension of criminals.

General Implementation Strategy:

An analysis of Idaho's 1976 reported burglaries shows that 59.8% were residential. The percentage of unlawful entries requiring no force was 36.1%. Further study of Idaho's reported burglaries in six areas within the State showed that the most frequent items burglarized were cash, televisions, radios, and stereos. If something could be done to encourage citizens to secure their residences and mark their TV's, radios, and stereos, it is believed that Idaho would experience a decrease in burglaries.

Community crime prevention efforts within the State and throughout the nation have indicated success in reducing burglary rates. In Pocatello, where a Crime Prevention Bureau was implemented in 1974, burglaries reported decreased 16% in 1975, 15.9% in 1976, and 5% in 1977.

It is felt that the greatest impact for crime prevention with citizen involvement could be experienced in Idaho through coordination and development of prevention activities within local law enforcement agencies. As such, prevention personnel would have access to information concerning locations and frequencies of crimes reported, victim characteristics, and offender techniques. This information would be invaluable in determining planned prevention activities and prioritization contacts. In addition, law enforcement agencies could serve as the central coordinating force for those community prevention efforts initiated by private groups and organizations within the area, thereby alleviating any difficulties which might be encountered in duplicative or misdirected efforts. Finally, activities in crime prevention on the part of law enforcement personnel could easily lead to enhancing the image of law enforcement through increased exposure.

To insure greatest potential for impact in the most cost-beneficial manner, second-year continuation funding is being offered to the five law enforcement agencies who previously implemented crime prevention programs with LEPC funding. Funding can be utilized for the provision of both line and support personnel, benefits, travel, equipment, and needed supplies.

A 50% match will be required for personnel salaries, with a 10% match requirement for other project costs.

In addition, LEPC will offer funding for new crime prevention projects in city and/or county agencies where they do not presently exist. Also funding will be made available to cities or counties who have previously implemented crime prevention programs and wish to expand for combined city/county efforts. Joint city/county crime prevention efforts are highly encouraged. A 25% match will be required for these new projects for all costs involved. Funding will be provided for personnel, benefits, travel, equipment and needed supplies.

Crime analysis should be an integral part of all crime prevention projects. Technical assistance from in-State personnel to develop and improve prevention bureaus will be provided, free of charge, at the request of agencies receiving grant awards. In addition, project personnel will be given the opportunity to visit Seattle's program to learn about their techniques and activities.

Grantees are expected to include, as an activity in their crime prevention program, processes which will impact on the crimes of rape and those directed at the elderly citizen. Becoming a victim of crime is of great concern to the elderly citizen. For some older persons, the anxiety regarding crime is so great that it could seriously change and deprive their lives. In the Idaho Office on Aging Survey of the elderly persons who had been victims of a crime, 53% were victims of theft and 32% victims of vandalism.

Minimum Data Requirements for Applicants:

- Three-year offense record for the prior periods of individual crimes addressed compared with Statewide figures and one other similar jurisdiction.
- The offense record compared with the arrest record for the subject crimes for the three-year period.
- The clearance rates for the subject crimes for the three-year period.
- The property loss and property recovery records for the subject crimes.
- Planned activities detailed with time schedule.
- Persons (or positions) responsible for project management, data gathering, and completing reports.

Minimum Reporting Requirements:

- Reports detailing the project prevention activities by month.
- The number of offenses reported, arrests made, clearances, and property loss/recovery records of the subject crimes on a monthly basis during the project operations.
- Progress reports are to be made on a quarterly basis.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
Part C	\$ 98,405	\$ 30,372	\$ 128,777
Local Support	82,750	10,124	92,874
Total	\$181,155	\$ 40,496	\$ 221,651

Program A-2:

Increased Patrol

Objective: To provide extra patrol coverage in order to reduce opportunities to commit crime through increased target hardening.

General Implementation Strategy:

In an effort to reduce opportunities for commission of crime, LEPC will offer continuation funding to four city and county law enforcement agencies throughout the State to increase patrol activities within these respective areas. The local match for personnel costs must be 50% on second-year projects, and 75% on third-year projects, and 10% on other expenses. Funding for new projects in this program is not being offered this year.

Minimum Data Requirements for Applicants:

- Number of reported offenses for burglary and robbery, by month, for prior three-year period.
- The number of arrests for burglary and robbery, by month, for the prior three-year period.
- The number of man-hours of visible patrol, by month, for the prior one-year period.

- The number of clearances for burglary and robbery for the prior three-year period.
- The names (or positions) of the persons responsible for project management, data gathering, and completing reports.

Minimum Reporting Requirements:

- The number of reported offenses for burglary and robbery, by month, for the reporting period.
- The number of arrests for burglary and robbery, by month, for the reporting period.
- The number of man-hours of visible patrol, by month, for the reporting period.

Budget:

	Continuation Projects	New Projects	Total
Part C	\$ 30,520	\$ -0-	\$ 30,520
Local Support	45,750	-0-	45,750
Total	\$ 76,270	\$ -0-	\$ 76,270

II. APPREHENSION

Program B-1: Investigative Training

Objectives: Increase significantly the percent of primary burglary, robbery, and rape reports that include usable physical evidence.

 Increase significantly the percent of primary burglary, robbery, and rape reports that list witnesses.

 Increase significantly the percent of primary burglary, robbery, and rape reports that name and describe suspects.

General Implementation Strategy:

The FY-78 Plan introduced this program as a viable alternative to goal accomplishment. It will again be offered for funding, but at a reduced federal level this year. As such, specialized schools in physical evidence collection from crime scenes would again be provided by the POST Academy. Under this program, patrol investigators and general law enforcement personnel will be encouraged to attend these sessions in an effort to increase the effectiveness of crime-scene investigations. Qualified experts in the field of crime scene investigations from within and outside the State will be made available to POST to assist in the development of training sessions encompassing the latest advancements in this field. Costs incurred in development and presentation of these schools will be reimbursed and liquor funds would be considered for match. Approximate cost of this program would be \$5,000 in federal support and \$600 for liquor fund match. Agencies are expected to support the program by providing costs incurred by employees attending.

Costs:

Part C	\$5,000
Liquor	600
	<hr/>
Total	\$5,600

Program B-4: Additional General Purpose and Investigative Law Enforcement Personnel

Objective: To increase the property recovery rate and increase the number of arrests for all Part I crimes.

General Implementation Strategy:

Under this program, LEPC will offer continuation funding for additional law enforcement manpower in five agencies Statewide, resulting in additional law enforcement coverage. This should result in increased arrest and clearance rates for all Part I crimes. Fifty percent match on second-year, and 75% on third-year salaries with 10% match on other expenses is required. No funding for new projects within this program is being dedicated at this time. Should funds remaining in other programs become available, applications submitted under this program may be given consideration. A 25% match will be required for all costs in any new projects considered.

Minimum Reporting Requirements for Applicants:

- Reports detailing the project activities by month.
- The number of Part I offenses compared with the number of arrests for the subject crimes on a monthly basis for the reporting period.
- The amount of property loss and property recovery, by month, for the reporting period.

Minimum Data Requirements

- Total Part I offenses reported compared with the number of arrests for the subject crimes for the three-year period.
- Property loss and property recovery records for the three-year period.
- Planning activities detailed with time schedule.
- Persons (or positions) to be responsible for project management, data gathering, and making reports.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
Part C	\$ 40,300	\$ -0-	\$ 40,300
Local Support	48,217	-0-	48,217
Total	<u>\$ 88,517</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 88,517</u>

Program B-5:

Tactical Units

Objective:

To increase the potential for apprehension through specialized burglary/robbery details.

General Implementation Strategy:

In 1976, two burglary/robbery tactical units were implemented, one in Pocatello, and the other in Idaho Falls. Each project cost approximately \$50,000. The Idaho Falls project was designed to increase potential for apprehension of burglars and robbers through use of investigative personnel in making preliminary investigations of reported offenses. Personnel on the project were also responsible for making security checks and for interviewing suspicious persons observed while patrolling. Pocatello utilized patrol officers for undercover surveillance and stake-out. One person in the unit also served part time in the Crime Prevention Bureau conducting security checks of victimized establishments and residents.

A preliminary evaluation of the two projects revealed that burglary/robbery clearance rates were not significantly increased. However, Pocatello experienced a significant reduction in burglaries.

Continuation funding will be provided to these two agencies which have already initiated Tactical Unit programs. The projects in Idaho Falls and Pocatello will provide for specialized law enforcement activities in the specific areas of burglary/robbery. A 75% match on salaries and a 10% match on other expenses will be required of the applicants. Funding for new projects under this program will not be offered this year.

Minimum Data Requirements for Applicants:

- Three-year offense records for burglaries and robberies categorized as to commercial, residential, and others.
- Total offenses reported compared with the numbers arrested for the subject crimes for the three-year period.
- Clearance rates for the subject crimes for the three-year period.
- Property loss and property recovery records for the subject crimes for the three-year period.
- Planned activities detailed with time schedule.
- Expected achievement level in the reduction or containment of the subject crimes within a certain time period.
- Persons (or positions) to be responsible for project management, data gathering, and making reports.

Minimum Reporting Requirements:

- Reports detailing the project activities by month.
- The number of commercial and residential burglaries reported by month.
- The number of clearances.
- The number of robberies, by month for the reporting period.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
Part C	\$ 31,886	\$ -0-	\$ 31,886
Local Support	95,650	-0-	95,650
Total	<u>\$127,536</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$127,536</u>

Program B-6: Crime Analysis

Objective: To effectively deploy high-crime frequency law enforcement personnel in order to harden targets and increase risk of apprehension.

General Implementation Strategy:

Information concerning locations and frequencies of crimes reported, victim characteristics, and offender techniques has proved to be an invaluable management tool for law enforcement agencies. Essentially, crime analysis involved analyzing existing police reports on incoming crimes to establish time and areas of occurrence, method of entry, day of week, nature of crime, and victim characteristics. This information can be utilized to more effectively deploy patrol personnel and to supply pertinent data to investigative personnel concerning offender activities and possible suspects. Crime analysis can also identify areas where prevention programming should be focused. For example the Pocatello Police Department is using crime analysis to identify areas or establishments where security checks are needed to establish block watch programs and to inform potential victims of actions which can be taken to reduce risks.

The Region II Law Enforcement Planning Commission and the Ada County/Boise City Law Enforcement agencies have crime analysis projects operating which have previously been funded by LEPC. Continuation funding will be offered to these entities for a twelve-month period.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
Part C	\$ 43,855	\$ -0-	\$ 43,855
Liquor	4,900	-0-	4,900
Total	\$ 48,755	\$ -0-	\$ 48,755

Program B-8: Law Enforcement Training

Objective: To provide State law enforcement personnel with skills necessary to adequately perform assigned duties.

General Implementation Strategy:

Funding under this program would be offered to the Department of Law Enforcement to continue their comprehensive departmental training program which was implemented under the FY-78 Plan. With LEPC continuation support in-house orientation and specialized training will provide on an on-going basis to personnel within all divisions. A 50% match will be required of the Department for personnel costs with a 10% match for other expenses.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
Part C	\$ 65,000	\$ -0-	\$ 65,000
Local Support	40,000	-0-	40,000
Total	\$105,000	\$ -0-	\$105,000

Program B-9: Electronic Apprehension and Audio
Equipment

Objective: To increase the clearance rate of property crimes by reducing officer detection delays of criminal activities.

General Implementation Strategy:

Crime analysis has revealed that a small probability exists that adult

burglars will be apprehended and convicted. By using victimization survey information, it is estimated that 17,016 actual burglaries occurred in Idaho in 1976. Of those, only 10.3% (1,745) were cleared. This means that 89.7% of the burglaries committed in 1976 involved persons who did not come before the Criminal Justice System for the act of burglary. If more effort could be channeled toward the apprehension of persons committing burglaries, particularly the multiple offenders, it is felt that this crime could be reduced in the State.

Studies have indicated that clearances will more likely result during or immediately after a crime is committed. If projects could be implemented which would aid law enforcement in responding quickly to the crime scenes and prepare them to carry on effective investigation activities in an efficient manner, then increased clearances should result. The provision of electronic surveillance audio/visual equipment is considered as a means of increasing on-site apprehensions in addition to releasing sworn officers from other duties presently performed such as monitoring jails, sally ports, and corridors. Such equipment could assist officers in responding quickly to crime scenes by increasing alert time and freeing personnel to respond. It would also save time through "instantaneous" reporting, rather than having to wait for a victim or witness to call. The use of such equipment has demonstrated success in several areas throughout the nation.

Funding will be offered this year to city and county law enforcement agencies throughout the State for the provision of electronic surveillance and audio equipment projects which are designed to speed the time between commitment of the crime and officer awareness of the act. Such projects should be designed to increase burglary and robbery clearance rates above present levels. Agencies may make application for funding at a 75% federal level, with a 25% match requirement for all costs. All applications must establish a need for such projects through statistics regarding crime rates, clearance rates, number of officers per thousand population, population growth, expanded areas, unusual industrial development, etc.

Minimum Data Requirements for Applicants:

- The number of offenses for the prior three-year period for the subject crimes.
- The number of arrests for the prior three-year period for the subject crimes.
- The number of clearances for the prior three-year period for the subject crimes.
- The property loss and property recovery records for the subject crimes for the prior three-year period.
- Planned activities detailed with time schedule.

- Expected achievement level in the reduction or containment of the subject crimes.
- The name of persons (or positions) that will be responsible for project management, data gathering, and making reports.

Minimum Reporting Requirements:

- The number of offenses reported, arrests made, clearances, and property loss/recovery records of the subject crimes on a monthly basis during the project operation.
- The number of reports received while crime is in progress compared with prior year(s).
- The number of arrivals at crime scene in time to witness crime in progress or suspect fleeing the scene.

Budget:

	<u>New Projects</u>
Part C	\$ 19,000
Local Support	6,333
Total	<u>\$ 25,333</u>

Program B-10

Communications Equipment

LEPC has, in the past, awarded grants for the provision of communications equipment projects in an effort to increase apprehension through provision of necessary equipment. No separate funding for this program is allocated for this year, but communications equipment may be included as a budget item for applications submitted in other program areas within the Plan, when appropriate. However, should funds in other programs remain during the application award period, communications equipment applications submitted may be given consideration, but only as a low priority. A 25% local match would be required for all project costs within this program.

Budget:

No funding

Program B-11:

Victim Services

Objective: To increase clearance and conviction rates by improving crime reporting and citizen cooperation in the investigation prosecution of burglary, robbery, and rape.

General Implementation Strategy:

A sample area study of Idaho's 1975 burglary and robbery arrests revealed that 33.2% ended in dismissal. Of those having cases dismissed, 36.4% returned to the system via subsequent felony arrests. Forty-one and five tenths percent (41.5%) of the subsequent offenses charged were for burglary or robbery. Witness problems accounted for over 19% of all known dismissal cases. Prosecutors felt that some witness problems were unavoidable, as when a witness was found to be unreliable. However, other dismissals due to witness problems, such as those witnesses who could not be located, generated a 75% recidivism rate.

In the area of rape, it was determined through a study of cases reported in Ada, Bannock, and Kootenai Counties, that rape victims were unwilling to pursue prosecution of identified offenders in 47% of the cases cleared. Rape victims themselves were responsible for the lack of prosecution of 22 defendants in 21 of the total 45 cases cleared. Of the 107 offenders involved in the 84 reported rapes analyzed in those three counties, 18 were convicted.

Traditionally, police services have been concerned with the discovery and apprehension of criminals and have placed little emphasis on the plight of the victim. In most cases, officers are of some assistance to a victim at the time of initial contact. However, the approach is often expedient rather than empathic, professional but impersonal.

Victims, from the initial report of the incident, through subsequent suspension or adjudication of the case, often experience confusion, frustration and substantial anger at the system. This reaction and sense of helplessness, and somewhat machine-like treatment of the victim, can result in a reluctance or even refusal of many citizens to report a crime or cooperate in an investigation or prosecution.

Out of concern for the somewhat insensitive treatment of many victims of crimes, and a recognition of the key role played by the police in determining the victim's image of the criminal justice system, this program will be designed to:

Provide follow-up information to victims about their case and about the operation of the police department and criminal justice system related to their case.

Assist victims to get back their stolen property as soon as it is recovered.

Obtain feedback from victims regarding the way their case was handled by the police.

Provide victims and other citizens in need of non-police, non-emergency assistance with complete, accurate information and appropriate referrals.

Assist violent crime victims to obtain needed services and aid.

Provide patrol officers and communications technicians with training regarding victim needs to focus their concern for victims and standardize their approach to victims.

One police department that has implemented such a program has this to report:

"After two years of experience with the victim services program, we have found the results to be so impressive, both in terms of citizen satisfaction and internal procedural improvement, that we are planning to enlarge and institutionalize the program. In its third year of operation, the program objectives previously instituted will continue and, in addition, there are plans to develop special programs to assist the elderly crime victim and to provide specialized training to police officers and supervisors regarding the needs and concerns of the violent crime victim.

"Both the public service and crime control roles of the police department are enhanced when victims are treated with understanding and consideration for their needs. Given sensitive treatment, victims are more willing and able to report crime, cooperate and contribute to a smooth investigation, and are better able to recover from the trauma of the incident and return to their everyday lives."

Under this program funding will be offered to city and/or county law enforcement agencies for victim services projects. It is recommended that any agency with a crime prevention bureau consider including this type of project as part of the bureau. Application may be made for any costs which would be incurred as part of the project; i.e., personnel, training, equipment, etc. In addition, interested agencies may request from LEPC, provision of technical assistance, at no charge, to visit agencies where victim services are presently operating prior to application submission. Requests should be made to the State LEPC Office. A 25% local match will be required for all costs included within the application.

Minimum Data Requirements for Applicants:

- The total number of cases of each of the subject crimes during the last 12-month period.
- The number of cases of each of the subject crimes during the past 12 months that could have utilized victim services had they been available.
- The number of cases of each of the subject crimes in which substantial victim services are expected to be provided in the project year.
- A list of the services to be provided, who will provide them, and the manner and means of their provision.
- The total number of guilty pleas in each of the subject crime cases during the last 12-month period.
- The total number of court appearances involving the subject crimes that were cancelled due to witness no-show.
- Planned activities detailed with a time schedule.
- The name of persons (or positions) responsible for project management, data collection, and making reports.

Minimum Reporting Requirements:

- The total number of cases of each of the subject crimes by month during the reporting period.
- The total number of cases of each of the subject crimes in which substantial victim services are provided.
- A quantified list of the services provided by subject crime.
- Victim data including age and socioeconomic status.
- The number of guilty pleas in each of the subject crime cases.

Budget:

	<u>New Projects</u>
Part C	\$ 20,000
Local Support	6,670
	<hr/>
Total	\$ 26,670

III. CONVICTION

Program C-3:

Prosecutor Manpower

Objectives:

To initiate charges for prosecution in all misdemeanor offenses and to assist in the prosecution of felonies.

To effectuate improved law enforcement functions through on-going training and increased legal aid on a continuing basis.

To reduce the occurrence of plea bargaining to increase quality screening and improve case preparation by thoroughly investigating all serious crimes with particular emphasis on post-arrest investigations.

General Implementation Strategy:

With this program, LEPC will fund three projects for third-year operation. These projects are designed to increase the effectiveness of the judicial process in Minidoka, Bannock and Kootenai Counties. The personnel required under this program includes one deputy prosecutor, one legal intern, and a property crime investigator. It is anticipated that these three projects will continue for a twelve-month period and will qualify for 25% federal funding with a 75% match for personnel as third-year projects. No funding for new projects under this program is being dedicated at this time. Should funds remaining in other programs become available, applications submitted may be given consideration. A 25% match for all project costs will be required for these projects.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
Part C	\$ 10,920	\$ -0-	\$ 10,920
Local Support	35,250	-0-	35,250
Total	\$ 46,170	\$ -0-	\$ 46,170

Program C-4:

Major Crime and Repeat Offender Unit

Objectives:

To focus more vigorous attention upon major crime and career criminals by continued emphasis upon required prosecutorial functions including: follow-up investigations and improved case preparation.

To apply experienced prosecutorial talent to the complex and serious aspects of major crimes with a particular emphasis upon those involving property.

To increase by 10% over 1976 figures the number of convictions of crimes against persons involving property.

General Implementation Strategy:

This program is designed to expand the optimum prosecution effort and to help the community discourage criminal behavior by increasing risks. The program increases the risk of conviction and the risk of incarceration. An LEPC study on recidivism, found that approximately 25% of Probation and Parole caseloads are made up of repeat criminals who are sociopathic and for whom there is no known treatment. The only known method of preventing these career criminals from continuing to victimize the public is incarceration.

Furthermore, the recidivism study found that 41 recidivists had 57 subsequent arrests on 92 felony charges. Obviously a program that would have prevented these 41 recidivists and their subsequent 92 felony charges would have high potential for impact on crime. Another LEPC study estimates the probability of an adult burglar being convicted is once for every sixteen committed burglaries. Again a program that would increase risk of conviction would have high potential for impact on crime.

Under this program, an investigator within the Unit intensifies his efforts against criminal prosecution. With the cooperation of existing law enforcement agencies, investigations are translated into actual criminal case filings. The Unit is designed to expand the optimum prosecution effort and to help the community discourage criminal behavior by increasing risks, and reducing crime opportunities for those who are so inclined. Because of this Unit, the prosecutor is able to prepare cases for trial by the time of the preliminary hearing, thereby strengthening the Unit's position for continuing a "no-deal" policy. All new cases assigned to the Unit receive immediate and intensive care.

LEPC staff has conducted an evaluation of this project as operated within Ada County, which indicates that 86% of the defendants charged with burglary or robbery were convicted. The average lapsed time from arraignment to case disposition was decreased approximately 30%, and 72% of the sentences on project-year cases involved penitentiary time. The evaluation indicated that

the cost-benefits derived from this project were well worth the monies invested. It also showed that it had contributed to the reduction of serious offenses within the community, and that any prosecuting attorney's office which has a large case flow could benefit from this program.

Funding will be offered this year for replication of the project within prosecuting attorneys offices around the State, but only to those counties having adequate facilities, personnel, and high case flow. Proper preparation for implementing this program is highly encouraged. Contacts should be made with the Ada County Prosecuting Attorney's Office for lending assistance in preparation for this project. Costs incurred in making these contacts may be reimbursed through LEPC's Technical Assistance Program. Requests for such should be made directly through the State LEPC Office.

Minimum Data Requirements for Applicants:

- The number of felony filings by year for the three-year period prior to project year.
- The number of cases during the previous two years that fit the "Major Crime-Repeat Offender" profile including:
- The disposition of each of the profile cases.
- The number of convictions at original charge, lesser charge.
- The average time from arraignment to case disposition.
- The average sentence imposed on the profile cases.
- Planned activities detailed with time schedule.
- Expected achievement level as to number of cases processed, conviction rate, sentences imposed.
- Persons (or positions) to be responsible for project management, data gathering, and reports.

Budget:

	Continuation Projects	New Projects	Total
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ 56,000	\$ 56,000
Local Support	-0-	18,670	18,670
Total	\$ -0-	\$ 74,670	\$ 74,670

Program C-5: Paralegal Program (Public Defender)

Objective: To adequately staff the public defender's office in order to provide effective counsel to the accused, as well as maintain the efficient administration of justice.

General Implementation Strategy:

The Public Defender System of Ada County is a Constitutionally-required defense counsel for indigents and has been chosen as the most efficient and least-costly form of defense for the criminal defendant. The Public Defender's Office handles all YRA, CPA, mental proceedings and approximately 80-85% of all criminal cases filed within Ada County. Public defenders require time, as with any other agency, to participate in training, react to assignment procedures, obtain special skills and provide support services required by the courts.

This will be the third-year funding of the program for Ada County under a contract entered into with the firm of Charles F. McDevitt. Continuation funding for paralegal assistance will be offered to the Public Defender's Office for the third and final year, contingent upon demonstrated acceptability of the project over the past year. A 75% local match will be required for personnel costs, with a 10% match requirement for all other costs.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
Part C	\$ 17,605	\$ -0-	\$ 17,605
Local Support	52,816	-0-	52,816
Total	<u>\$ 70,421</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 70,421</u>

Program C-6: Prosecutor Training

Objective: To increase the knowledge and expertise of prosecutors Statewide in order to increase conviction rates of major criminal offenders.

General Implementation Strategy:

In the past, most training for prosecutors has been offered outside the State. The results of such training affect limited members of the prosecuting ranks. A training coordinator can bring training into the State on a

Statewide or regional basis, thus extending the training benefits to a greater number of persons. If a unique training course exists outside the State, the Training Coordinator for the Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys' Association can attend and then disseminate the results to prosecutors throughout the State.

Continuation funding for this program will be offered for the third year, contingent upon demonstrated acceptability of the program over the past year. The applicant may qualify for twelve months funding under this program. The Prosecutors' Association will provide 10% match, with 90% funding being provided through federal funds. In addition to this, all training programs for prosecuting attorneys will be directed to the Project Director for funding. A portion of this amount should be set aside for any out-of-State training programs that may be applied for by prosecuting attorneys throughout the State. It is recognized that the basic training and the fundamentals of the profession are essential in order to perform the complex responsibilities incumbent upon the prosecuting attorney.

Budget:

Federal match	\$44,605
Local Support	4,956
	<hr/>
Total	\$49,561

IV. SENTENCING

Program D-1: Court Sentencing Resources

Objective: To reduce recidivism by maintaining the quality of sentencing decisions.

General Implementation Strategy:

LEPC's research and planning have identified the effects of recidivism in criteria offenses, particularly for the crimes of burglary and robbery. An LEPC study of cases processed by the Ada County Juvenile Court showed a 52% rate of burglary cases where the defendant had at least one prior recorded offense. Adult recidivism rates are equally alarming. There is a need to maintain the quality of judicial sentencing decisions in order to have a maximum impact on recidivism rates. Sentencing decisions should be based on the maximum available legal research and the most current criminal law case decisions. While public-financed appeals by indigent defendants are almost guaranteed, courts must avoid lengthy appeal processes and reversals of criminal convictions based on routine trial court errors.

The Law Enforcement Planning Commission will offer funding for programs designed to reduce recidivism by maintaining the quality of court sentencing decisions. Such programs should include but not be limited to projects to create professional judicial research positions in the district courts and efforts to expand and improve county legal resources available to county prosecutors and judicial officers. Funds also should be available for court studies designed to identify trends in criminal case sentencing and to apply proven sentencing techniques to criminal cases. A 25% local match will be required for all project costs involved.

The Idaho judiciary has identified the establishment of district court law clerks as a priority resource goal for state and federal funding. Law clerks perform all facets of legal research including review and study of statutes, court decisions, documents, opinions, briefs, memorandums, and tentative opinions, with appropriate annotations for submission to a district judge. They must have the ability to analyze complex legal questions and produce concise written summaries and recommendations. Law clerks have been used on an experimental basis in four judicial districts and seem to have increased effectiveness for participating judges. Judges have indicated that the impact to date has been a reduction in days required between arraignment and disposition in misdemeanor and felony cases, the reduction of appeals, a higher quality of judicial decision making, and a speeding up of the judicial process. Under this program, continuation funding will be offered to four counties, contingent upon project performance acceptability. A 50% local match will be required for second-year personnel costs with a 75% match requirement for those applicants seeking third-year continuation funding.

A Statewide study now in progress jointly by LEPC and the Administrative Office of the Courts has identified inadequate county law libraries as a key weakness in the Criminal Justice System. The Statewide study will recommend improvements in county law library resources and identify priority geographical areas for improvement.

These programs are referred to in the FY-79 Plan for Idaho Courts in Statewide Goals 7 and 13.

Minimum Data Requirements for Applicants:

- The number of cases of the subject crimes processed during the base year prior to project implementation.
- The average elapsed time from arraignment to disposition for each of the subject crimes during the base year.
- The number of appeals and delays in the subject crime cases during the base year due to trial court errors.
- The types and length of sentences imposed for the subject crime cases during the base year.
- Planned activities detailed with a time schedule.
- The names of persons (or positions) responsible for project management, data gathering, and making reports.

Minimum Reporting Requirements:

- The total number of each of the subject crime cases processed during the reporting period.
- The averaged elapsed time from arraignment to disposition for the subject crime cases during the period.
- The number of appeals and delays in the subject crime cases during the period.
- The type and length of sentences imposed during the reporting period.
- The type and length of sentences imposed during the reporting period.
- Detailed project activities during the reporting period.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
Part C	\$ 24,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 42,000
Local Support	<u>54,195</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>60,195</u>
Total	\$ 78,195	\$ 24,000	\$102,195

Program D-3:

Court Information and Record Systems

Objective:

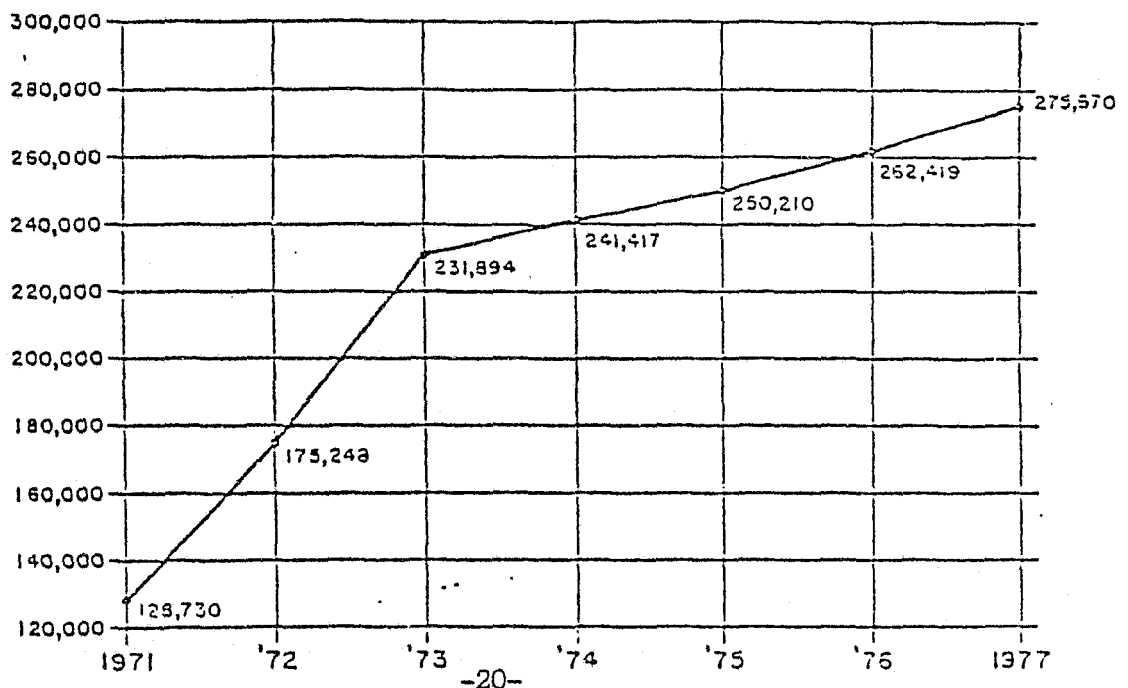
To accelerate the processing and disposition of criminal cases.

General Implementation Strategy:

In criminal sentencing, swift and sure punishment is the key. While debate rages among scholars and practitioners over the relative merits of fixed sentencing versus indeterminate sentencing, most agree that one of the critical factors in sentencing is that sanctions be arrived at as quickly as possible following commission of a crime. The sooner a defendant is apprehended, convicted and sentenced, the more likely that the criminal laws and judicial process will have a reductive impact on criminal action and recidivism.

The problem facing Idaho's criminal justice system is that rapid state growth and increasing court caseloads are impeding the speedy processing of criminal cases. Idaho is one of the fastest growing states in the nation, with a 20% growth rate since 1971. Along with general population increases, the number of attorneys practicing law in Idaho has almost doubled since 1972. These and other factors have led to sharp increases in trial court caseloads throughout the state.

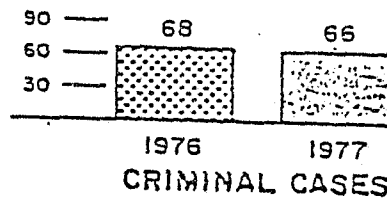
NEW CASES FILED IN TRIAL COURTS



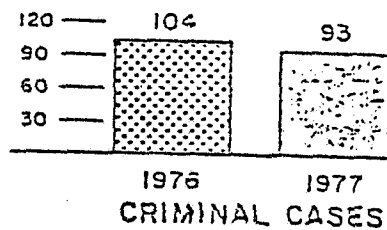
The Idaho courts have set a Statewide goal of processing all misdemeanor cases within 60 days from the first appearance of the defendant, and the disposing of all felony cases in the district court within 90 days from when the case is bound over. Since 1976, Statewide efforts at reducing criminal case processing times appear to be having some effect.

AVERAGE DAYS TO DISPOSITION

MAGISTRATE
DIVISION



DISTRICT
COURT



Time includes filing thru final
disposition and sentencing.

While the Idaho judiciary is working effectively to reduce criminal case processing times, there is a need to make further efforts to reduce case processing times, placing additional emphasis on monitoring of criminal case processing, improved criminal trial scheduling, and providing courts with needed equipment to conduct criminal trials.

LEPC will accept applications on a Statewide basis for projects which are designed to accelerate the processing and disposition of criminal cases. Such projects should include, but not be limited to, programs to develop computerized criminal case monitoring systems and automated trial scheduling, as well as installation of technologically advanced electronic equipment to produce criminal case trial records. Such projects should be designed to allow a transfer of program developments to other trial court locations.

Computers have proven to be highly effective in the management process when properly programmed. The speed of retrieval, the storage capacities, the reduced need for excessive personnel are all viable alternatives to our present system. The effect on the system would be to speed it up, and yet maintain a trace process for discovering weaknesses within the present system that could then be shored up. The benefits derived from the improved management of the courts would filter through the entire Criminal Justice System, and would result in reduced dismissals as a cost-benefit savings. the least that could be expected from a cost-benefit point of view is that the project would pay for itself; however, other states that are using similar programs advocate much higher savings at varying degrees. Technical assistance would be provided for studying other state management programs.

These alternatives are referred to in the Fiscal Year 1979 Plan for Idaho Courts, in Statewide Goals 2, 17 and 18. Applications submitted will require a 25% local match on all costs.

Budget:

	<u>New Projects</u>
Part C	\$ 20,000
Local Support	<u>6,700</u>
Total	\$ 26,700

Additionally, many of Idaho's counties have not had adequate court facilities and equipment to meet increased demands placed on the district courts by an increase in criminal caseloads. In some counties vintage electronic recording equipment is producing inadequate records of criminal trials, causing delays in production of criminal case transcripts and criminal appeals.

V. CORRECTIONS

Program E-1: Additional Corrections Personnel

Objective: To address the existing and projected population overflow being experienced by the Department of Corrections.

General Implementation Strategy:

Many State probation/parole officers are feeling the weight of the above-described problem. Under this program, the Department of Corrections may make application for continued support to the Field Services and the North Idaho Correctional Institution Divisions. These areas will be funded on a 50/50 ratio for the second year and 25/75 for the third, with 10% match for equipment.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>
Part E	\$ 29,273
Part C	8,227
Local Support	37,500
Total	<u>\$ 75,000</u>

Program E-4: Work Release

Objectives: To provide gainful employment to selected inmates while serving time on misdemeanor charges.

To reduce incarceration costs for persons convicted of misdemeanors through development of community-based programs for post-conviction offender referral.

General Implementation Strategy:

Funding will be offered to Ada County and the El-Ada Community Action agency for the continuation work programs for convicted misdemeanor offenders. The Ada County work-release program is averaging 20 participants who pay Ada County \$8.00 daily for room and board each day they work. For one quarter, \$8,900 was collected from participants for room and board. At this rate, the program could generate \$35,000 for one year. El-Ada anticipates that its program, which utilizes

convicted misdemeanor offenders for volunteer social services, will save the local taxpayer an estimated \$6,471 in incarceration costs and will provide for approximately \$20,904 in local volunteer social service manpower.

Application may be made for these projects for second-year funding. A 50% local match will be required for all personnel costs, with a 10% match requirement for all other costs. Prior to grant approval, applicants must be able to demonstrate satisfactory project performance for the first year of operation.

Jail Work Release Program

Minimum Data Requirement for Applicants:

- Total number of man-days of prisoner confinement during the year prior to project implementation.
- Total number of man-days of prisoner confinement during the project year.
- Total number of man-days employed on work-release program during project year.
- Amount received from work-release participants by month for category (board and room, prisoners' debts, fines, attorney fees, etc.)
- The names (or positions) of those persons responsible for project management, data gathering, and report submission.

Data Reporting Requirements:

- Total man-days of prisoner confinement by month during the reporting period.
- Total man-days of employment on work-release by month during the reporting period.
- Number of participants during the period categorized by offense, age, and socio-economic level.
- Amounts received from work-release participants each month categorized for the reporting period.
- Number of participants committing new offenses while in program.
- Detailed activity report.

Magistrate Referral Program

Minimum Data Requirements for Applicants:

- Number of participants expected in the program.
- Estimated value of services to be performed.
- Detailed project activity schedule.
- The names (or positions) of those persons responsible for project management, data gathering, and report submission.

Data Reporting Requirements:

- Number of program participants during the period categorized by offense, age, and socio-economic level.
- Referral source for each participant.
- Number of hours of client participation.
- Number of participants recidivating during the period.
- Detailed activity report.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>
Part C	\$ 16,804
Local Support	16,804
Total	<u>\$33,608</u>

Program E-5:

Correctional Personnel Training Academy

Objectives:

To reduce turnover of correctional personnel through increased training incentives.

To increase the correctional expertise of personnel involved with custodial care Statewide.

To more adequately prepare correctional officers to deal with the social problems of inmates and to mentally handle serious, psychological pressures that are placed on them.

Funding will be provided for the provision of a structured educational program for the new correctional officer, as well as in-service training for senior officers and administrators. It should be established at the State Prison facility and could provide additional training for those in correctional and court services within the State, as well as probation and parole officers, and those sheriffs and sheriffs' deputies who are involved in custodial care of prisoners.

It is suggested that a consulting firm be acquired to assess the training needs for mandated programs and to develop the potential programs for future training. It would be the intent of this program to reduce reliance on consultants and develop a viable academy staff with proven expertise.

In addition, the correctional academy originally could assign one full-time instructor who would also function as a coordinator and would use Department of Corrections personnel as well as consultant trainees as part-time instructors. In order for the academy to develop dynamic capabilities, research and training would be needed.

It is believed that at this academy, at least for the basic correctional officer, a degree of esprit de corps could be developed thus reducing the turnover in employees, particularly during the first eighteen months of employment. Furthermore, it is envisioned that this academy, through existing staff or consultant instructors, could provide training to the sheriffs' departments in the State, giving them the professional expertise that is sorely needed in the custodial area. It is also felt that through an indepth training program, the correctional officers would be mentally prepared to handle the serious, psychological pressures that are placed upon them, and to be more prepared to handle the social problems of the inmates.

Application may be made by the Department of Corrections for 75% federal funding for all costs under this program. Costs may include personnel, necessary equipment, travel, consultant fees, technical assistance to develop and implement this program may be requested of the Law Enforcement Planning Commission at no charge.

Budget:

New
Projects

Part E	\$ 71,727
Local Support	<u>23,909</u>
Total	\$ 95,636

Program E-6: Security Protection

Objectives: To enhance the personal safety of correctional officers at the State Penitentiary.

To reduce the potential for prisoner escape.

General Implementation Strategy:

This program will provide funding for warning/alarm devices for individual officers who have direct contact with prisoners, and for a back-up security detection system designed to reduce potential for escape. An area of great concern among line officers at the State Prison is their personal safety. It is believed that this problem plays an important role in the high turnover in personnel. Personal safety would be enhanced with the use of a small warning/alarm device which is small enough to carry in an officer's shirt pocket. At the instance of an emergency, the officer would be able to tap this alarm and a signal would be sent to the control center. Additional officers could then be sent to the aid of the officer involved.

Security designs at the prison are for an infra-red escape beam system to supplement towers and conventional patrols. However, location of towers only allows for limited observation. The infra-red detection system is limited during times of dense fog. Manpower can only be used at certain periods of the day or night to provide actual patrol services. By attaching small movement detectors to the posts of the fence this secondary system will provide a backup to existing systems. This will improve detection programming.

Additional tower construction or manpower hiring would be at a far greater cost than this one time capital outlay expense. Unfortunately, when the Prison was designed, such backup security systems were not implemented.

Applications may be submitted in this program area by the Department of Corrections. A 25% match will be required for all project costs.

Budget:

	<u>New Projects</u>
Part E	\$ 21,000
Local Support	<u>7,000</u>
Total	\$ 28,000

Program E-7: Law Library

Objective: To insure provision of legal reference material to persons confined to correctional institutions.

General Implementation Strategy:

U.S. Supreme Court decisions and current correctional standards require that legal reference material be provided to persons confined to correctional institutions. Funding will be provided for these legal services. Applications may be made by the Department of Corrections for an inmate law library. Local match required is 25% for all project costs.

Budget:

	<u>New Projects</u>
Part E	\$ 6,000
Local Support	<u>2,000</u>
Total	\$ 8,000

Program E-8:

Work Programming for inmates

Objective: To prepare inmates for successful re-entry into society as productive citizens.

To reduce the operating cost of institutionalization by utilizing the productivity of the inmates.

General Implementation Strategy:

Under the program, funding will be offered to the Department of Corrections for the implementation and expansion of projects designed to reduce operating costs through utilization of inmate services, and to enhance the trade skill levels of offenders in order to facilitate re-entry into society. Application may be made for the expansion of the Idaho State Prison Industries Program in order to provide additional skill training and production in a variety of occupational areas. In addition, LEPC will consider funding a pilot program geared to the incarcerated offenders who are maximum or protective custody cases. This program should be designed to allow hard-to-manage offenders develop a work ethic while also providing a service to the State. It should be aimed at production-oriented programming and evaluation which attempts to determine the benefit of special programming for high risk offenders vs the traditional non-productive method of violation treatment.

Applications will also be accepted for the provision of a vocational alternative program for both male and female offenders at the North Idaho Correctional Institution. This program should be designed to encourage offenders to learn skills and trades that would assist them in re-entering society as useful citizens. It should also provide maximum utilization of offender time in an effort to reduce anxiety that is built up during periods of inactivity. Opportunities for offender training in the areas of office occupation and food service/food management could be expanded.

All applications submitted will require a 25% match for all project costs.

Minimum Data Requirements for Applicants:

- Planned activities detailed with a time schedule.
- The expected monetary contribution to operating expenses by project activities.
- Details of the proposed methods of determining the increase of occupational skill level of project participants. Specific

objectives for major work categories should be listed with a description of the methodology to be used in measuring the degree of accomplishment.

- A description of the methodology to be utilized in determining project effectiveness in relation to recidivism.

Minimum Reporting Requirements:

- Project activity for the reporting period.
- The number of inmate man-days employed in the project.
- The value of goods and/or services produced during the period.
- Summary information of objective accomplishments by major work categories.
- The number of inmates assigned to the project re-entering society during the period.
- The number obtaining jobs related to the skills acquired due to project activities.
- A written commentary of the project by the inmate.

Budget:

	<u>New Projects</u>
Part C	\$ 114,273
Local Support	<u>38,091</u>
Total	\$ 152,364

VI. JUVENILE JUSTICE

Program F-1: Juvenile Crime Prevention Program

- Objective:
- To reduce the numbers of reported residential burglaries by 15% and the reported larcenies by 20% in areas implementing projects.
 - To reduce the number of negative police juvenile contacts in those areas by 15%.
 - To reduce juvenile recidivism by 15%.
 - To reduce the number of under twelve youth committing delinquent acts by 15%.

General Implementation Strategy:

The juvenile crime prevention program distinguishes itself from similar past efforts in that it is not aimed at apprehension and detection. When a crime is committed and the investigation begins, in most cases law enforcement personnel do not know if they are looking for a person over eighteen or under eighteen. Therefore, to best utilize funds for pure juvenile activities the program related to juvenile crime is being limited to prevention.

Under this program continuation funding will be considered for juvenile officer projects in Priest River, Mountain Home, Post Falls, Shoshone County, Latah and Bonneville County. Funding will be made available for two new juvenile officer projects. All projects must meet the prevention/reduction related program objectives.

Youth accountability projects which provide work restitution as well as responsibility training will be considered for funding.

These projects should be closely coordinated with the Magistrates Division of the court. Projects should be closely modeled after the Seattle Community Accountability project.

In 1973, the City of Seattle used a portion of their LEAA funds to develop and test the community accountability concept as a new approach to reducing juvenile crime in Seattle. The intent was for the City to temporarily assume responsibility for correctional services to a selected segment of the identified juvenile offender population in an effort to demonstrate a more effective means of reducing continued criminal behavior (recidivism) for this group of youth, i.e., more effective than the existing county and State correctional efforts. It was also hoped that the existence of such a program in a youth's immediate neighborhood (with its well-publicized expectation for youth accountability) would have a greater deterrent effect for potential offenders in the area served than the existing system. The community-based accountability system was founded on the assumption that a high percentage of juvenile crime was attributable to the failure of the existing system to hold youth accountable for their offenses through the prompt and appropriate application of social sanctions on the local level.

Program referrals were made by the juvenile court system. The referred youth appeared before an Accountability Board that was made up of youth and adults from within the community. The youthful offenders appeared before the Accountability Board under two conditions. (1) the youth must have admitted to guilt; and (2) their parents must have consented to the Board's review of the case and subsequent action. Through the accountability process, an offender came before the Accountability Board and was assigned restitution in the form of the monetary payment or service directly to the victim of the offense, or community work such as clean-up activities. Once a youth agreed to fulfill a restitution assignment, he was offered various services at the CAP center, which included a restitution/employment component, an alternative school and individual and family counseling. The purpose of the Accountability Board was not to provide therapy, but to concentrate on the offense and its consequence. "Restitution sites"--places willing to provide restitution opportunities for the youth reviewed by the Board--were developed. This involved citizens in the management of the delinquency problem.

The Community Accountability Program in Seattle, Washington, has met with successes in the areas of reduced juvenile Part I crimes, reduced total juvenile contacts, and reduced recidivism rates during the four years it has been in operation. Evaluation results of the three areas where the program was implemented within the city showed that the total number of juveniles contacted within the CAP census tracts was down significantly within the one program area. In the other two CAP areas, juvenile contacts showed a promising, although not statistically significant, reduction as compared to the rest of the city. The reduction in police contacts appeared to be directly related to the length of time the individual project had been in operation.

The evaluation further indicated that CAP client recidivism rates were significantly lower compared with actuarial recidivism. It is when clients are separated into accountability board appearance groups vs. CAP service only groups, reduction is significant for the accountability board youth only. In other words, the provision of services alone did not have a significant impact on the reduction of recidivism. With regard to burglary, reported juvenile involvement was down significantly in comparison to the city of Seattle as a whole. It should also be noted that when the relative reduction in reported burglary is combined for the three CAP projects, a 16.7% increase was found for the combined census tracts served, as compared with a 40% increase for the rest of Seattle. This difference is statistically significant and it is, therefore, concluded that the Community Accountability Program represents an effective burglary reduction program.

Although the Seattle Community Accountability Program is comprehensive and, thus, quite costly, it is felt by LEPC that programs of like nature, but on a smaller scale, could be initiated in Idaho as long as important elements were considered.

Funding will be provided for professional staffing, as well as support

personnel, equipment, and supplies, mileage for travel, and office remodeling, contingent upon LEAA approval (if needed to obtain necessary space for program implementation), also contingent upon LEPC approval. A 25% match will be required for all project costs. Technical assistance in developing and initiating the Community Accountability Programs will be made available free of charge upon request to LEPC from all grant recipients.

Continuation funding for school resource officer projects in Ada County, Bonneville County, Payette and Boise will be considered. It is felt by the Juvenile Justice Advisory Council that SRO's are most valuable in the elementary schools because they can have a positive effect on the 12 and under age group through "education." That is, by utilizing classroom techniques, SRO's can teach the various aspects of the laws and law enforcement and the ramifications of law violations.

Funding will not be considered for any new SRO's until a statewide evaluation of present SRO projects can be conducted by LEPC staff which would indicate that these kinds of projects have a beneficial effect on youth.

Continuation funding for the juvenile substance abuse prevention project with the Department of Health and Welfare in their Region VII will also be considered.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
Part C	\$ 86,500	\$ 22,228	\$ 108,728
Local Support	<u>170,000</u>	<u>7,340</u>	<u>177,340</u>
Total	\$ 256,500	\$ 29,568	\$ 286,068

Program F-2: Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders

Objectives: To aid youthful offenders in achieving socially acceptable roles.

 To reduce overall juvenile recidivism in Idaho.

General Implementation Strategy:

Six delinquent youth treatment projects will be considered for continuation funding under this program. These include a vocational project at North Idaho Teen Lodge, the Lewiston Girls Center Inc., Remedial education at the North Idaho Childrens Home, educational services for drop-outs at Boise State University, volunteer services

for juveniles through Eastern IVIC, and a NYPUM project in the Kootenai Family YMCA. These projects must address the goals of this program.

Funding will also be considered for innovative projects addressing the specific goals of this program on their individual merit if any funds become available to this program. No new funding, however, is being specifically recommended because of the shortage of funds for new programs.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>
Part C	\$ 52,500	\$ -0-
Local Support	100,000	-0-
Total	\$152,500	\$ -0-

Program F-3: Diagnostic Services for Youthful Offenders

Objectives: To insure more appropriate disposition of juvenile cases.

To increase pre-disposition diagnostic services provided to juveniles.

General Implementation Strategy:

Under this program, continuation funding for the Department of Health and Welfare Diagnostic and Evaluation Center at Orofino will be considered. This center will provide juvenile magistrates with recommendations on disposition and treatment based on a maximum of 30 days of testing and evaluation of youngsters so that final disposition by the court of these cases should result in a more appropriate plan for treatment.

Minimum Data Requirements for Applicants:

- Number of YRA petitions filed during the past three years by county for the area of service.
- Number of youth eligible for service during the last one-year period prior to project implementation.
- Number of youth to be served during the project year.

- Outline of major project activities with time schedule.
- Number of juveniles committed to the Youth Services Center from the area of service during the three years prior to project implementation.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>
Part C	\$ 50,000	\$ -0-
Local Support	75,000	-0-
Total	<u>\$125,000</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>

Program F-4: Juvenile Information/Record System

- Objectives:
- To institute an on-line computerized information system to provide administrative and planning personnel with an adequate record system for management and planning purposes.
 - To provide automated processing of key juvenile system forms -- a juvenile's master record, petition, summons, docket/calendar, notice of hearing, services summary, etc.
 - To provide agency personnel with timely workload and statistical information necessary to control caseloads, adjust calendars, pinpoint problem areas, evaluate staff and improve the quality of management decisions.

General Implementation Strategy:

A pilot program was initiated under the FY-77 Plan in Ada County for juvenile data input and retrieval for use by all phases of the Juvenile Justice System. The main goal of the pilot program is to obtain relative data concerning juveniles as to the effects that law enforcement agencies, court sentencing, diversion programs, probation and all other phases of the Juvenile Justice System have on juvenile crime in Ada County, and to supply data to the different phases of the System so that they might make the appropriate decisions as to the methods to be used to confront the juvenile problems where help is needed the most. During FY-78, this program will be evaluated to determine possibility for expansion in FY-79 into one other large county. No funding is being assigned to this program. However, should funds become available through another program, one project will be considered.

Suggest Data Requirements for Applicants

- Number of reported offenses for larcenies and burglaries in the community for each year of the prior three-year period.
- Number of juveniles for these offenses.
- Number of YRA petitions filed for the three-year period.
- Number of recidivists in each period.
- Expected achievement levels from the project.

Reduction in juvenile burglary and larceny offenses.

Reduction in the juvenile recidivism rate.

Suggested Reporting Requirements

- Number of reported larcenies and burglaries for the reporting period.
- Arrests.
- Petitions filed.
- Referrals from the courts.
- Nature of the case (residential, commercial), offender characteristics, prior record, age, education.
- Program determination each case.
- Number completing program successfully.
- Number of failures during treatment program.
- Number of recidivists during project period.

Budget:

Part C	-0-
Local Support	-0-
Total	<u>-0-</u>

VII. DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, INTERVENTION AND DIVERSION

Program G-1: Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders

Objective: To enhance the counties' ability to provide
alternatives to detention for status offenders.

To reduce the number of status offenders detained
in secure facilities by 75% over 1976.

General Implementation Strategy

Continuation funding for four projects will be considered in this program. These include one long term residential facility for the NICH in Lewiston and one shorter term residential facility in Emmett. Both facilities serve girls. Also included is a project in the Fifth Judicial District which recruits volunteer foster homes for status offenders. Continuation support will also be considered for shelter facilities operating in those counties still detaining substantial numbers of status offenders providing their efforts can be geared toward helping Idaho meet the deinstitutionalization requirements of the JJDP Act and providing funds are available.

New funding will be considered upon application from counties to provide coordinators who will set up or augment volunteer foster homes or other alternatives for status offenders. Proposals must meet the program objectives and must be aimed at helping Idaho achieve compliance with JJDP Act requirements.

Also for funding consideration under this program are projects which would provide 24 hour intake and screening in three counties having significant numbers of status offenders being held in jail or detention 24 hours or longer. Consideration will be given to counties which are developing alternatives to detention but which lack the staff and/or training to make decisions on referrals.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
JJDP	\$ 55,500	\$ 40,000	\$ 95,500
Local Support	153,500	13,340	166,840
Total	\$ 209,000	\$ 53,340	\$ 262,340

Program G-2: Separation of Juveniles from Adults in Jail

Objective: To insure that juveniles who must be detained in jail are out of complete sight and sound of adult prisoners.

General Implementation Strategy:

Applications will be solicited from those counties presently not in compliance with new Idaho statutory standards and JJDP requirements which have significant juvenile populations. Three types of projects will be considered. These include jail remodeling, jail supervision on a 24-hour basis and various regional sharing ideas such as transporting juveniles to one location.

According to the numbers of juveniles detained in 1977 only nine of the facilities not in compliance are considered large enough to warrant large scale remodeling or other LEPC funds. These are Bonner County, Kootenai County, Nez Perce County, Canyon County, Twin Falls County, Eingham County, Blaine County, Madison County and Jerome County (Canyon County is included although in 1978 they have started a separate juvenile detention facility).

Budget:

	<u>New Projects</u>
JJDP	\$10,000
Local Support	<u>3,340</u>
Total	\$13,340

Program G-3: Primary Prevention

Objective: To identify and provide treatment for youth experiencing school adjustment and/or learning problems.

To develop mechanisms for identification of and intervention techniques for the behavior which precedes delinquency.

General Implementation Strategy:

Continuation funding will be considered for two projects currently operating in the public schools. These are a positive self image project in Twin Falls and a drop-out prevention project at Coeur d'Alene.

Funding for new projects which address these program goals will only be considered after an evaluation of the present programs can take place. Therefore, no new funding is being recommended at the present time. Program-related training and technical assistance will be available for present personnel and for potential applicants.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>
JJDP	\$ 87,000	-0-
Local Support	25,000	-0-
(Includes Liquor Funds)		
Total	\$ 112,000	-0-

Program G-4: Early Intervention and Treatment for Troubled
Youth/Status Offenders

Objective: To reduce status offender recidivism by 10%
in areas implementing projects.

To reduce juvenile status offender arrests by
25% in areas implementing projects.

To reduce status offender petitions filed by
50% in areas implementing projects.

To reduce status offender handling costs by
30% in areas implementing projects.

General Implementation Strategy:

Funding for the continuation of a youth crisis intervention project in Coeur d'Alene will be considered. The crisis intervention approach to youth and family problems attempts to resolve the problem before it becomes a Juvenile Justice System problem.

In addition funding will be considered for new crisis intervention projects in other areas of the State. Applications will be accepted from both public and private agencies which have experience in dealing with youth. These projects may also include services to status offenders who have been diverted from the JJS as well as intervention services to youth experiencing family difficulties.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>	<u>New Projects</u>	<u>Total</u>
JJDP	\$ 12,000	\$ 18,100	\$ 30,100
Local Support	15,000	6,000	21,000
Total	\$ 27,000	\$ 24,100	\$ 51,100

Program G-5: Development of Youth Alternatives

Objective: To utilize other youth for reinforcement of positive behavior.

 To develop and/or augment existing resources for juveniles.

 To provide community incentive to review and address the needs of youth.

General Implementation Strategy:

Continuation funding will be considered for a youth services coordinator for the city of Pocatello. This project provides for the coordination of all the services in the Pocatello area for dealing with delinquent youth. In addition the project is assisting in the development of new services for youth from existing community resources. One of these services is Kids in Discovery which will also be considered for continuation funding.

One alternative which could be considered under this program is a youth development project. The youth development approach utilizes members of a youngster's peer group in various ways to help him overcome the problems of anti-social behavior, school maladjustment and family difficulties. Both public and private agencies which have experience dealing with youth could implement this type of alternative.

No new funding is being recommended at the present time because of the shortage of funds for new programs.

Suggested Data Requirements for Applicants

- The number of status offender contacts in the target area for two years prior to the project year.

- The number of incidents of recidivism of the subject crime for a one-year period prior to the project year.
- The number of secure detentions of status offenders in the target area for a one-year period by status offense.
- The number of clients expected to receive services.
- The detailed account of proposed project activities with a time schedule.
- Names of persons (or positions) responsible for project management, data gathering, reports.

Suggested Reporting Requirements

- The number of status offender contacts during the project period.
- The number of incidents of recidivism for the subject crimes.
- The number of secure detentions.
- The number of clients served, characteristics of the clients and offenses, services provided.
- The number of stays in non-secure facilities provided by the project.
- A detailed account of project activities.

Budget:

	<u>Continuation Projects</u>
JJDP	\$ 8,500
Local Support	<u>21,500</u>
Total	\$ 30,000

VIII. SPECIAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Program H-1: Basic and Specialized Criminal Justice
Training and Provision of Technical
Assistance

Objectives: To provide funding for the implementation
of Idaho's Technical Assistance Plan.

To provide school expenses incurred for
law enforcement basic training to officers
entering the field of law enforcement.

To provide for the development of special
conferences and seminars related to problems
and goals identified within the Plan.

General Implementation Strategy:

In 1976, Idaho completed a study of technical assistance needs for the Criminal Justice System, established a listing of qualified personnel, both in-State and out-of-State, and made recommendations concerning implementation. Needs established ranged from assistance in basic operational procedures to assistance in complex program design. The study was completed with the underlying assumption that provisions of technical assistance should be a key service provided by LEPC to the criminal and juvenile justice agencies within the State.

In order to make available technical assistance services identified within the Plan, as well as to address other needs expressed by agency personnel, this program is designed to provide travel and per diem costs to personnel who provide technical assistance to agencies requesting such. Technical assistance available is set forth in the State's Technical Assistance Plan which can be obtained through the LEPC. Other technical assistance needs not identified will be considered. Agencies desiring technical assistance would contact the LEPC in order to obtain request forms. Requests would be met on a first-come, first-served basis.

It is recognized that basic training in the fundamentals of law enforcement are essential in order to perform the complex responsibilities of that profession. Therefore, the LEPC will offer all law enforcement agencies the opportunity to receive financial reimbursement for out-of-pocket costs for new officers attending the POST Basic Academy. Reimbursement will be considered on a 90% basis.

Specialized training to personnel in all components of the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Systems will be provided through this program. Attendance at out-of-State training conferences will be held to a minimum allowing for provision of larger group training in-State. Any specialized training reimbursement must be matched at 25%.

Budget:

Part C	\$100,000
Local Support	20,000
	<hr/>
Total	\$120,000

Program H-2:

Equipping of Court Facilities

Objective:

To accelerate the processing of criminal cases and improve the administration of justice.

General Implementation Strategy:

While many counties and cities have acted in recent years to expand or improve court facilities, there are still locations in the State where court operations are hindered due to inadequate facilities. Often the need for adequate space for district court supporting staff has been overlooked or is inadequate to meet expanding needs caused by growing caseloads and population increases. In some areas judges are without adequate office space to conduct their judicial duties. Some counties are limited in the number of judges which can be assigned to hear cases, simply due to lack of chamber space or too few courtrooms. The result is an increasingly modern and professional judiciary, which is hindered by antiquated and inadequate court facilities from performing to the required level of efficiency.

There is a need to improve Idaho's court facilities so that judicial operations can be conducted in a professional manner and a manner which will enhance the public's perception of the judicial process. Because of LEPC's present fund limitation, no separate funding for this program is allocated for this year. However, remodeling may be considered as a project cost within other program areas if necessary for the implementation of that project. This cost must not exceed \$15,000 in federal funding for any one project. Should funds in other program areas remain unspent during the application approval period, courts remodeling projects may be given consideration, but only as a low priority.

Budget:

No Funding

**Instructions
for
Applicants**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICANTS

How to Make Application

Criminal justice agencies and private, non-profit organizations wishing to make application for LEPC funds, should refer to the program areas within this Plan to determine the types of projects which will be considered for funding. When a program is found which would be of potential benefit to the agency, the application included in the back of this manual should be completed. Instructions for completing the application form should be closely followed. If the program selected sets forth minimum data requirements for application, every effort should be made to include this information in the application request. This information can then be used to measure the impact of the project once it becomes operational.

Within the project activities section, a detailed time schedule of proposed tasks should be included. Also, the individuals who will be responsible for insuring that tasks and activities are completed should be identified.

Applicants should be as specific as possible regarding what is expected to be accomplished as a result of the implementation of the project proposed. This information should be included under the goals and objectives section of the Plan. Overall expected impact of the project should be addressed as well as expected accomplishments which should lead to the overall impact. Applicants may find it necessary to request technical assistance in developing the project application. Requests for assistance should be directed to the State LEPC Office, Program Operations Unit, in Boise.

Where and When to Submit Applications

Applications being submitted from local agencies should be submitted to the appropriate regional LEPC Commissions (refer to map on the following page for appropriate regions). Deadline for submission to the regional offices is December 31.

State agency applications should be submitted directly to the State LEPC Office. Deadline for submission of these applications is January 31.

Match Requirements

As can be seen from the program descriptions, in most instances agencies will be required to provide matching funds for project costs. When applications are completed and submitted, it is not necessary that match be included in current budgets. In many instances, LEPC will approve grants prior to the coming year's budget submission deadline so that applicants will be able to request required match from their respective local or State funding sources. Subgrantees will be able to implement their projects if and when their budget is approved. In instances where match request is denied by the State or local funding source, the grant award will be returned to LEPC so that funds may be allocated to other applicants. A 25% match will be required of all new projects implemented under this Plan.

Boundary
Bonner
Kootenai
Benewah
Shoshone
Latah
Nez Perce
Clearwater
Lewis
Idaho

STATE OF IDAHO

LOCAL REGIONAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCIES

REGION I
LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING COMMISSION

write to:

LEPC, Region I
P. O. Box 518
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
Phone: 667-7022

Adams
Valley
Washington
Payette
Gem
Boise
Canyon
Ada
Elmore
Owyhee

REGION II
LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING COMMISSION

write to:

LEPC, Region II
109 North Kimball
Caldwell, Idaho 83605
Phone: 454-8981

Lemhi
Custer
Clark
Fremont
Butte
Jefferson
Madison
Teton
Camas
Blaine
Gooding
Lincoln
Bingham
Bonneville
Jerome
Minidoka
Power
Bannock
Caribou
Twin Falls
Cassia
Oneida
Franklin
Bear Lake

REGION III
LAW ENFORCEMENT
PLANNING COMMISSION

write to:

LEPC, Region III
217 Earl Building
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
Phone: 523-7094

Definition of Funding Sources

Within this Plan, applicants will see references to "Part C," "Part E," "JJDP," and "discretionary" funds. All refer to federal funding which is made available to this State through the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Program.

Part C and E funds are made available to this State through the Crime Control Act, and JJDP funds refer to money made available through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Discretionary funds are available to State and local units of government directly from LEAA. To obtain these funds, State and local units of government must submit applications directly to LEAA. However, information concerning the types of programs which will be considered for discretionary funding and procedures for making application can be obtained from the LEPC.

Application Review Procedure

Applications received will be carefully reviewed by staff to insure compliance with the planned programs. Local applications found in compliance will be reviewed by Regional Law Enforcement Planning Commissions and prioritized within the appropriate program areas. This same process will be completed by State staff with regard to State agency applications. Since funding is limited, it is possible that not all projects complying with the Plan will receive award. Awards will be made in priority order until funding is exhausted. Top priority projects in one Region will have to compete with top priority projects in other Regions.

Criteria for Rejection

In accordance with Policy 05-03 of the LEPC, applications submitted to LEPC must meet the requirements established by the appropriate federal and State authorities.

An application may be rejected for any of the following reasons:

1. The proposed project does not fit within an established program area in the applicable State Comprehensive Plan.
2. Sufficient funds do not exist in the appropriate program area.
3. The filing of the application with the LEPC State Office is not timely as designated by the State Commission.
4. Issues related to the application or project cannot be resolved within the 90 days following receipt of the application by the State LEPC Office.
5. The application is in contradiction to established policy.
6. The application is non-conforming as to content as required in the application and the application instructions.
7. The applicant has not supplied previously requested information needed to update and improve the Statewide Comprehensive Plan.
8. The applicant has failed to respond to audit and/or evaluation findings of LEPC funded projects.
9. Properly completed A-95 Review documents have not been provided.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

Length of Grant Period, Grant Extensions -- Continuation Funding

In accordance with LEPC Policy 5-12, grant awards shall be made for a maximum time period of one year. The awarding of a grant does not commit the Bureau of Law Enforcement Planning Commission to further funding in subsequent years.

A reasonable time extension to any grant may be granted for good cause upon request in writing by the authorized official responsible for the project (i.e., Mayor, County Commission Chairman, State Department Head, etc.).

Applications for continuation into second and subsequent years of projects previously approved shall have priority. They shall also compete on their relative merits with all other application submissions.

The maximum period of funding for any project shall be three years. An exception to this policy may be granted by the State Commission, and if necessary by LEAA, upon written request if adequate justification for continuation funding is provided by the grantee. Generally, it must be shown that a successful project that is contributing materially to the reduction of crime or the improvement of the criminal justice system would be adversely affected by the loss of grant funds. The grantee's efforts toward assumption of costs will be an important consideration in allowing an exception to this policy.

Criteria for Terminating an Existing Grant

In accordance with Policy 05-05 of the LEPC, the acceptance of a grant award by an authorized official creates a contractual relationship between the subgrantee and the LEPC. The applicant proposes to conduct a project in the manner stated in the application, LEPC acting on the promises contained therein issues a grant award accompanied by certain conditions.

When a project is operated in such a manner that there is non-fulfillment of the declarations contained in the application (or as amended by a grant adjustment) or where there is non-compliance with any of the conditions, adequate grounds exist for the termination of a grant by the LEPC.

The LEPC may terminate any grant award when the project has not been implemented within 120 days of the proposed starting date.

Review and Appeal Procedures for Denied Grant Applications and Terminated Grants

In accordance with LEPC Policy 5-11, applicants for action grants who have been denied all or part of the funds requested to conduct a project for which funds are available or subgrantees whose grant has been terminated before completion are entitled to adequate review by administrative remedies of the LEPC and provisions of the Idaho Administrative Procedure Act.

Notification of denial or notice of termination shall be made by registered mail, with return receipt requested. A Request for Hearing before the State Commission must be filed with the LEPC Bureau Chief within twenty (20) days after receipt of such notification, or notice of termination, stating specific reasons why the State Commission should schedule the Hearing.

The Chairman of the State Commission shall appoint a Committee, or Committees, to review each Request for Hearing. The Committee, or Committees, shall consider the reasons for denial or termination as stated in the letter of rejection or termination and the reasons for a Hearing, as contained in the Request for Hearing, submitted by the applicant or grantee.

The Committee, or Committees, shall grant hearings before the State Commission only where there is evidence that Commission policy has been violated in denying the application or in terminating the grant, or where sufficient new evidence is available to justify the granting of a hearing.

If the Committee(s) does not grant a Hearing before the State Commission, the applicant or subgrantee may request judicial review, as provided under the Administrative Procedures Act, Idaho Code, Sections 67-5209 through 67-5216. In cases where a Hearing is granted, the decision of the State Commission shall be final.

The Hearing shall be scheduled for the next regular State Commission meeting for which required prior Notification of Commission Matters shall be given, in accordance with current policy.

A person who has exhausted all administrative remedies available within the agency, and who is aggrieved by a final decision in a contested case, is entitled to judicial review as provided by the Administrative Procedures Act, Idaho Code, Sections 67-5209 through 67-5216.

Civil Rights Compliance

Applicants are required to comply with the Equal Employment Opportunity Guidelines issued by LEAA and appearing in the Federal Register, 28 C.F.R. 42.301 et seq., Sub-part E. These Guidelines provide recognition of the fact that "full and equal participation of women and minority individuals in employment opportunities in the Criminal Justice System is a necessary component of the Safe Street Act's program to reduce crime and delinquency in the United States."

In accordance with LEAA Guidelines development of an Equal Employment Opportunity Program is required of all applicants meeting the following criteria:

"Each recipient of LEAA assistance within the Criminal Justice System (project implementing agency not overall unit of government) which has 50 or more employees and which has received subgrants of \$25,000 or more since enactment of the Safe Streets Act in 1968 and which has a service population with a minority representation of three percent or more."

Where a recipient has 50 or more employees, and has received subgrants of \$25,000 or more, and has a service population with a minority representation of less than 3%, such recipient must develop an equal employment opportunity program relating to employment practices affecting women.

Applicants affected by these Guidelines will be required to formulate, implement and maintain a written Equal Employment Opportunity Program (Affirmative Action Plan) relating to employment practices affecting minority persons and women. "Minority persons" shall include persons who are Negro, Oriental, American-Indian, or Spanish-surnamed Americans. "Spanish-surnamed Americans" means those of Latin American, Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican or Spanish origin. In developing the Equal Employment Opportunity Program in accordance with LEAA Guidelines, the applicant must take into consideration the relevant labor market as a basis to provide for full and equal participation of women and minority individuals.

Equal Employment Opportunity Programs should include as a minimum:

1. An evaluation of the following factors cross classified by race, ethnicity and sex:
 - a. Analysis of present representation of women and minority persons in all job categories;
 - b. Analysis of all recruitment and employment selection procedures;
 - c. Analysis of seniority, promotion and transfer procedures;
 - d. Analysis of external factors such as available housing and transportation which may inhibit minority employment.
2. A written Program which includes:
 - a. A job classification table indicating numbers of employees, numbers of employees in each classification cross classified by race, ethnicity and sex including rates of pay.
 - b. Disciplinary actions by race, ethnicity and sex, including sanctions imposed;
 - c. Number of entrance applicants by race, ethnicity and sex and resulting new hires by race, ethnicity and sex;
 - d. Number of transfer or promotion applicants by race, ethnicity and sex and number promoted or transferred by race, ethnicity and sex;
 - e. Number of employees terminated by race, ethnicity and sex and identification of voluntary or involuntary terminations;
 - f. Available labor market characteristics;
 - g. Detailed narrative of existing employment policies, including:
 - (1) Necessary steps needed to be taken to assure full and equal employment opportunity.
 - (2) Recruitment program, if necessary.
 - h. Plan for dissemination of EEO program;
 - i. Designation of personnel for implementation and maintenance of the program.

Affected applicants must file a certificate with LEPC indicating the existence of such an EEO program. The written EEO program need not be filed with LEPC but must be made available for subsequent review and audit. The certification format is shown on the attachment.

Certification of Equal Employment Opportunity Program

I, _____ (Mayor,
Chief Executive, State Department Head) certify that the _____
_____ (criminal justice agency) has formulated an equal
employment opportunity program in accordance with 28 CFR 42.301, et seq.,
subpart E, and that it is on file in the office of _____
_____ (Name), _____ (Address);
_____ (Title) for review or audit by officials of the
cognizant State Planning Agency or the Law Enforcement Assistance Adminis-
tration, as required by relevant laws and regulations.

(signed)

(title)

IDAHO LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
STATEHOUSE
BOISE, IDAHO 83720

APPLICATION FOR GRANT

Local agencies must submit four copies of the completed application to the Regional Law Enforcement Planning Commission in their respective area. Information about the program and assistance in completing an application may be obtained by contacting:

REGION I

Edward W. Mayer, Director
P.O. Drawer 518
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814 Phone 667-7022

REGION II

W.C. Norberg, Jr., Director
109 N. Kimball Street
Caldwell, Idaho 83605 Phone 454-8981

REGION III

Frank Finlayson, Director
Earl Bldg., Room 214
Park Ave.
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401 Phone 523-7094

State agencies must submit three copies to the address shown below:

Idaho Law Enforcement Planning Commission
Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720 Phone 384-2364

On reverse side of application forms, are detailed instructions for completing an application for a grant award. The numbers and headings of the instructions correspond with those on the application forms. PLEASE READ AND FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

IDAHO LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COMMISSION

APPLICATION FOR GRANT

(For LEPC Use Only)

Application Number	Date Received
Region	Program
Grant Number	Date of Award
LEPC Contact Person	

PART A (Instructions on Reverse Side)

1. Applicant Agency: (Name, Address, Phone)	2. Type of Application: One Year Project () Multi-Year Project-1st year () Multi-Year Project-2nd year () Prior Grant No. _____ Multi-Year Project-3rd year () Prior Grant No. _____ Prior Grant No. _____
FEI No.	
3. Project Title:	

4. Project Duration: From: _____ Thru: _____	5. LEPC Plan Program	6. A-95 SAI No.
7. Project Summary:		

8. Budget (Nearest Dollar)		Source of Funds		
Cost Element	Amount		Amount	%
Personnel		Federal LEAA Funds		
Consultant/Contract		Applicant Agency Funds		
Travel		State Liquor Funds		
Other Costs		Other Funds		
Equipment				
TOTAL PROJECT		TOTAL PROJECT		100%

9. Source of Applicant Agency Funds:	
10. Project Director: (Name, Title, Address)	11. Financial Officer: (Name, Title, Address)
Phone: _____	Phone: _____

CAREFULLY READ AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

INSTRUCTION FOR PART A

All items in PART A and ATTACHMENTS 1 and 2 should be completed by the Project Director with the assistance of the Financial Officer when needed.

1. APPLICANT AGENCY. The State Agency, Local Governmental Agency or Non-Profit Agency requesting the grant award. List the street address, plus mailing address where different, and phone number.
FEI NUMBER. The Federal Employers Identification number is the number on the Federal Employers Tax Return (941E) of the applicant agency.
2. TYPE OF APPLICATION. (a) One Year Project is one that will begin and end within one year without expecting any future Federal support. (b) Multi-Year Project is one that is expected to be continued for a 2nd or 3rd year with Federal support. Check appropriate block. If this project is in it's second year list the 1st year grant number, if the project is in it's third year, list the 1st and 2nd year grant numbers.
3. PROJECT TITLE. The title of the project should be short and descriptive; i.e., Juvenile Officer, Crime Prevention Unit.
4. PROJECT DURATION. The expected beginning and ending dates of the project. (Must not be longer than 1 year.)
5. LEPC PLAN PROGRAM. Indicate year of the State Comprehensive Plan and the program area in the Plan which your project will impact. (i.e., 79-B 1)
6. A-95/SAI NUMBER. This State Identifier number is obtained by completing and mailing the attached A-95 form to the State Clearinghouse as per their instructions. Normally, 30 days is needed for the Clearinghouse to review and comment. These comments should be attached and submitted with the application.
7. PROJECT SUMMARY. First prepare Description of Project, form LEPC 101.3; then bring forward a very brief description of the purpose, activities, and the impact expected from this project. Please limit summary to 100 words or less.
8. BUDGET
COST ELEMENT. First prepare ATTACHMENT 2, Budget Detail; then bring forward the Cost Elements Totals to the respective lines.
SOURCE OF FUNDS. For all new projects matching funds must be at least 25% of total project costs, excluding "Other Funds" below - For 2nd year project matching funds must be at least 50% - For 3rd year projects matching funds must be at least 75%. Matching funds consist of Applicant Agency Funds and State Liquor Funds.
FEDERAL LEAA FUNDS. The amount of Federal funds requested from Law Enforcement Planning Commission.
APPLICANT AGENCY FUNDS. The amount of applicants funds to be applied to project.
STATE LIQUOR FUNDS. The amount of state funds which are available to Law Enforcement Planning Commission to be used to supplement applicants funds as match on special projects or as needed.
OTHER FUNDS. The amount of other funds, which are not legal match, but will become a part of total project expenditures. Examples of other funds: Other Federal Funds and Project Income.
TOTAL PROJECT for Source of Funds must equal TOTAL PROJECT for Cost Elements.
9. SOURCE OF APPLICANT AGENCY FUNDS. State how agency funds will be provided; i.e., State budgeted funds, County budgeted funds, or Local budgeted funds, donations, etc.
10. PROJECT DIRECTOR. List the name, title, street address, plus mailing where different, and phone number.
11. FINANCIAL OFFICER. List the name, title, street address, plus mailing where different, and phone number. (Should be someone other than the Project Director.

PART B (To be completed by the Authorizing Official)

The undersigned agrees, on behalf of the applicant agency that:

- a. Any grant awarded pursuant to this application shall be subject to and will be administered in conformity with (i) General Conditions Applicable to Administration of Grants under the current Federal Acts. (ii) Conditions Applicable to the Fiscal Administration of Grants under the current Federal Acts, and (iii) Any Special Conditions contained in the grant award.
- b. Any grant awarded pursuant to this application may be terminated or fund payment discontinued by the Law Enforcement Planning Commission where it finds a substantial failure to comply with the provisions of current Federal Acts, including regulations promulgated thereunder, or any Grant Conditions referred to in (a) above; but only after notice and hearing and pursuant to all procedures set forth in the Federal Acts.

This application includes as a part thereof the following attachments:

Part A - Attachment 1: Description of Project

Part A - Attachment 2: Budget Detail

SUBMITTED BY: (Mayor, County Chairman, State Department Head, etc.).

Name _____ Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

PART C (To be completed by Regional Planning Commission)

PRIORITY ASSIGNED TO PROJECT: PLAN YEAR _____ PROGRAM AREA _____ PRIORITY _____

REVIEWED BY REGION: () RECOMMEND APPROVAL () RECOMMEND DISAPPROVAL

Name _____ Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

PART D (To be completed by State Planning Commission)

APPROVED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COMMISSION

Name _____ Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

PART A

Attachment 1

Description of Project (*Instructions on Reverse side*)

CAREFULLY READ AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A - ATTACHMENT 1

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT. This section is the most important part of the application, because it not only describes what will be done and who will do it, but justifies the need for the project. The information requested in sections (a to j) below must be described in detail on ATTACHMENT 1. Please follow the same order in describing the project.

- (a) THE PROBLEM: Describe as completely as possible what the present situation is that you are defining as a problem. Be sure to include measurable facts and figures which clearly describe the situation (e.g., the number of major crimes committed within the area; the number of recidivists arrested or institutionalized; the actual amount of time it takes to process an individual through a part of the System; the real costs involved in processing a person within an agency; specific figures showing administrative delays, etc.). Be sure to identify the frame of time and area where your facts and figures are taken from. Also, give information that shows how serious the problem is. Use the data requirements listed in the program area within the Plan as a basis for determining what information to include.
- Once you have described the problem, identify what may be causing it. Again, use actual facts and figures whenever possible (e.g., poor arrest rates; delay periods in scheduling court cases; the percentage of youth arrested on robbery charges who have a drug dependency; etc.).
- Finally, describe what you or other agencies are doing or have done to resolve these causes. Define how successful or unsuccessful these solutions have been.
- (b) GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: Define specifically in measurable terms, what impact you think your project will have on your stated problem and problem cause (s). Define how much change you feel will occur and when the changes should take place. Goals should relate to the facts and figures presented in your problem statement, while objectives should describe the changes you expect in those factors which you feel are causing the problem.
- (c) PROJECT ACTIVITIES: Give a clear, detailed statement of your step-by-step project activities, broken down into phases or tasks. Whenever possible, include a "work schedule chart" showing how much time it should take to complete each task. Also define who will be responsible for each task. Describe any equipment which might be purchased as part of the project, how it will be used, and what effect it will have on the project activities. Finally, describe any special assistance from outside agencies which will be required during the project, and how this assistance will be used. When consultants are employed, submit a copy of the contract with the application.
- (d) PROJECT MANAGEMENT: Describe the proposed duties and responsibilities of the Project Director (if appropriate). Indicate to whom the Director reports and the manner in which project accountability will be maintained.
- (e) PERSONNEL: If the project requires the employment of full or part time personnel, indicate the positions to be filled and the duties or responsibilities of each. Describe method used for recruiting additional personnel.
- (f) BRIEF PERSONNEL BIOGRAPHIES: Where pertinent, include a brief resume or biography for each person selected to work on the project.
- (g) PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: List all participating state or local jurisdictions, agencies, or organizations, and describe the responsibilities of each.
- (h) PROJECT EVALUATION: In this section, explain how you plan to determine how successful your project was in meeting your stated goals and objectives. Explain what criteria you will use to measure the impact of the project on the problem and problem causes. In addition, explain what records or data you will keep to determine this impact; what time period it will be kept; and who will keep it. Also identify who will be responsible for evaluating the project, and when the evaluation will be completed.
- (i) ALTERNATIVE METHODS: If applicable, list any alternative methods that could be used for solving the problem and/or causes, and the reason(s) for selecting the method proposed in this application.
- (j) ASSUMPTION OF COSTS: Describe how the applicant agency plans to eventually assume the total cost of the program, after a reasonable period of Federal assistance.

SEE ATTACHED LIST OF OTHER FEDERAL LAWS EFFECTING YOUR PROJECT.

PART A

Attachment 2

Budget Detail (Instructions on Reverse Side)PROJECT AMOUNT
(Nearest Dollar)

COST ELEMENT

A. PERSONNEL

<u>Position</u>	<u>Part Time</u> <u>Full Time</u>	<u>Monthly</u> <u>Salary</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Months</u>
-----------------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------------

Employee Benefits _____ %

Total Personnel

\$ _____

B. CONSULTANT/CONTRACT (List by individual or type)

Total Consultant/Contract

\$ _____

C. TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION, SUBSISTENCE (Itemize)

Total Travel

\$ _____

CAREFULLY READ AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

INSTRUCTION FOR PART A - ATTACHMENT 2

BUDGET DETAIL. Detailed estimated cost of the budget will be itemized and rounded to the nearest dollar. Additional information or narrative for a line item should be shown on Budget Explanation, form 101.6.

- A. PERSONNEL. List each position, indicating full or part time, monthly salary, and number of months. Indicate the amount of time a part time person will work on the project - time will be verified at time of audit. All employee benefits, such as FICA, health insurance and retirement, should be shown and included in total under personnel as a percentage of salaries. Only actual cost of employee benefits will be allowed upon audit.
- B. CONSULTANT/CONTRACT. List by name or type of consultant to be selected, and show the total estimated costs. A detailed cost estimate should be shown on Budget Explanation, form 101.6, including the scope of services to be performed, and the basis for calculating fees including the estimated number of man days required, rate, travel, overhead, profit charges, etc. A copy of the contract must be furnished Law Enforcement Planning Commission. Consultnat fees must not exceed \$135/day per person.
- C. TRAVEL. List travel costs by itemizing transportation (mileage, air travel, etc.), meals and lodging while in travel status, and other travel costs. Applicant must use the rates included in it's own travel policy, but not to exceed the rates for State of Idaho. If no formal travel policy exists the travel policy of the State of Idaho shall be applied. Copy of current State of Idaho travel policy available upon request. A detailed explanation should be shown stating the position of person traveling, destination and purpose of trip on Budget Explanation, form 101.6.

PART A

Attachment 2 (Continued)

Budget Detail (Instructions on Reverse Side)PROJECT AMOUNT
(Nearest Dollar)

COST ELEMENT

D. OTHER COSTS (Itemize)

Total Other Costs

\$ _____

E. EQUIPMENT (Itemize)

Total Equipment

\$ _____

TOTAL PROJECT

\$ _____

CAREFULLY READ AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A - ATTACHMENT 2 (Continued)

- D. OTHER COSTS. List all other items of cost not categorized giving breakdown of cost and how computed. Examples: office supplies, printing, copying, rent, utilities, telephone, postage, etc. Additional justification of how the line item relates to the project should be shown on Budget Explanation, form 101.6.
- E. EQUIPMENT. All equipment to be purchased for the project must be approved by Law Enforcement Planning Commission. Itemize each item of equipment, quantity, and estimated cost. Additional explanation of how it will be used, why it is needed, and what effect it will have on the project should be shown on Budget Explanation, form 101.6.

PART A

Attachment 2 (Continued)

Budget Explanation (*Instructions on Reverse Side*)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A - ATTACHMENT 2 (Continued)

BUDGET EXPLANATION. This area is to be used to show computation of, explanation of, and/or justification of any line item listed on Budget Detail (form 101.4 and form 101.5).

PLEASE READ INSTRUCTIONS ON BACK FIRST

(Form LEPC A-95 Rev. 9/78)

STATE OF IDAHO
FACS and A-95 PROJECT NOTIFICATION
and
REVIEW SYSTEM NOTICE

For Office Use Only S.A.I. No.

STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER

01	APPLICATION PROJECT TITLE	A-95 PROJECT Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	FEDERAL AGENCY PROJECT NUMBER N/A		
02	APPLICANT AGENCY	DIVISION			
03	APPLICANT ADDRESS (Street)	CITY	ZIP CODE		
04	CONTACT PERSON	AREA CODE	PHONE	EXT.	
05	PROJECT DESCRIPTION - NATURE, PURPOSE, IMPACT, NEED AND BENEFICIARIES				
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					
11	PROJECT LOCATION CITY	PROJECT LOCATION COUNTY	PROJECT PERIOD From _____ To _____		
12	IMPACT AREA (Municipality(s), County(s), Region(s), Statewide, etc. to be affected)				
13	TYPE OF ACTION				
	NEW GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	CONTINUATION GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	SUPPLEMENT GRANT <input type="checkbox"/>	INCREASE DOLLARS \$ / N/A \$	
	Will Funds Ever Be Subgranted Or Contracted Out? If Yes, To Whom? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			IF APPLICATION IS FOR FEDERAL FUNDS RECEIVED FROM/THROUGH A STATE AGENCY: State Agency _____ Original SAI No. _____ LEPC COMPREHENSIVE PLAN	
14	FUNDING				
	FEDERAL FUNDS		(C) STATE MATCH		
	(A) GRANT	(B) OTHER	CASH	INKIND	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
	TYPE OF OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS (B)		TYPE OF OTHER NON-FEDERAL FUNDS (E)		
15					
16	State & Local Matching Requirement for First Three Years				
	STATE 1 %	LOCAL 1 %	STATE -2 %	LOCAL -2 %	STATE -3 %
	What Will the Maximum % Ever to Be State Funded? From _____ % To _____ % mo/day/yr mo/day/yr				
17	FEDERAL PROGRAM TITLE Improving and Strengthening Criminal Justice			FEDERAL CATALOG NO. 16.502	
18	FEDERAL AGENCY NAME Department of Justice			FEDERAL SUB-AGENCY Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	
19	IS PROJECT PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		INDICATE THE TITLES OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANS WHICH ARE APPLICABLE: Idaho Comprehensive Plan Law Enforcement Planning Comm.		ESTIMATED DATE APPLICANT EXPECTS TO FILE FORMAL APPLICATION: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____
20	IS PROJECT NEAR WATERWAY? IF YES: <input type="checkbox"/> LAKE <input type="checkbox"/> RIVER <input type="checkbox"/> STREAM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER				
21	GIVE A JUDGEMENT AS TO THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT ANTICIPATED. INCLUDE ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS THAT CANNOT BE AVOIDED AND ANY ALTERNATIVES TO THE CHOSEN COURSE OF ACTION.				
22	AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE		TITLE		DATE

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF THE NOTICE OF INTENT FORM

Please type or print all entries. Give all details called for below and submit the completed form to the State Clearinghouse, Division of Budget & Policy Planning, Statehouse, Boise, Idaho 83720. Failure to complete all questions may result in delaying the assignment of a State Application Identifier number. If additional space for completion of answers is required, please attach a memorandum keyed to the appropriate question number.

DIVISION OF BUDGET & POLICY PLANNING STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

STATEHOUSE
BOISE, IDAHO 83720

Line 01:

STATE APPLICATION IDENTIFIER. Leave blank. The State Clearinghouse will assign a number.

Line 01:

FEDERAL AGENCY PROJECT NUMBER. Project number assigned by funding agency to the project.

Line 01:

A-95 PROJECT. Indicate whether or not the project is under A-95 jurisdiction.

Line 01:

PROJECT TITLE. A brief descriptive name of the project. Use location of the project in title when feasible.

Line 02:

APPLICANT AGENCY. The state agency, county, city, town or other unit of government authorized and making application for federal aid.

Line 03:

APPLICANT ADDRESS. Street, city and zip code.

Line 04:

CONTACT PERSON. The representative of the applicant who may be contacted if further information is necessary, and his telephone number.

Lines 05 - 10:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION. A brief narrative description of the nature, purpose, impact, need and beneficiaries of the project. Be as concise and specific as possible indicating the intended use of the grant.

Line 11:

PROJECT LOCATION. City: Name of the city in which the project is located. If project is statewide, indicate.

Line 11:

PROJECT LOCATION. County: Name of the county in which the project is located.

Line 11:

PROJECT PERIOD. Starting and ending date of the project

Line 12:

IMPACT AREA. List impact area(s) to be affected by the project.

Line 13:

TYPE OF ACTION.

A. NEW GRANT - An action considered by the funding agent to be an award of a new grant.

B. CONTINUATION GRANT - An action that constitutes a continuation action within a multi-year grant.

C. SUPPLEMENTAL GRANT - An action that increases the federal contribution in certain cases where the eligible applicant cannot supply the required matching share of the basic federal program.

D. INCREASE DURATION - An extension of the period of time the grant is available.

E. DECREASE DURATION - A reduction in the period of time the grant is available.

F. WILL FUNDS FROM THIS GRANT EVER BE SUBGRANTED OR CONTRACTED OUT? IF YES, TO WHOM? List the agencies who would receive the funds. If possible give totals.

G. IF APPLICATION IS FOR FEDERAL FUNDS RECEIVED FROM/THROUGH A STATE AGENCY: Please indicate from which State Agency and the original SAI No. assigned (obtain this number from the funding State Agency.)

Line 14:

FUNDING.

A. GRANT - The dollar amount of the basic federal grant applied for.

B. OTHER - The dollar amount if the application is for a federal loan, or when the application requests grant funds from a second federal agency (Explain which it is on Line 15.)

C. STATE -

1. CASH - The dollar amount of the state contribution.

2. INKIND - The dollar amount of soft match contribution.

D. LOCAL -

1. CASH - Dollar amount of other local government hard match contributions.

2. INKIND - Dollar amount of local government soft match contribution.

E. OTHER FUNDS - Enter the dollar amount of private, nonprofit, or other non-governmental contributions.

Line 15:

TYPE OF OTHER FEDERAL FUNDS (B). Explain what the other federal funds are. (Only if dollar amount appears in Line B.)

Line 15:

TYPE OF OTHER NON-FEDERAL FUNDS (E). Explain what other non-federal funds are. (Only if dollar amount appears in Line E.)

Line 16:

STATE & LOCAL MATCHING FOR FIRST THREE YEARS. State the percent of state and local matching amounts for each grant year. (Grant years may not coincide with a fiscal year. Use 12 month periods beginning with the anticipated starting date of the project year.)

Line 16:

WHAT WILL THE MAXIMUM % EVER TO BE STATE FUNDED? Indicate the maximum percentage ever to be state funded (match, etc.) and give the dates when this condition would begin and end

Line 17:

FEDERAL PROGRAM TITLE & FEDERAL CATALOG NUMBER. Enter program title and catalog number as listed in the OMB Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

Line 18:

FEDERAL AGENCY NAME AND FEDERAL SUB AGENCY. Enter the administering federal agency and sub-agency as listed in the OMB Catalog; i.e. Department or Agriculture, FHA.

Line 18:

IS THE PROJECT PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT? Does the project involve physical construction? If so, a draft EIS (Environmental Impact Statement) is required.

Line 19:

INDICATE THE TITLES OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLANS WHICH ARE APPLICABLE. List the titles of applicable state, regional, or local comprehensive plans.

Line 19:

ESTIMATED DATE APPLICANT EXPECTS TO FILE FORMAL APPLICATION. Date application is to be submitted to funding agency.

Line 20:

IS THE PROJECT NEAR WATERWAY? IF YES, Indicate if it is near a lake, river, stream, or other

Line 21:

GIVE A JUDGEMENT AS TO THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ANTICIPATED. INCLUDE ANY ADVERSE EFFECTS THAT CANNOT BE AVOIDED AND ANY ALTERNATIVES TO THE CHOSEN COURSE OF ACTION. This must be in the form of a draft environmental impact statement or negative declaration

Line 22:

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED INDIVIDUAL COMPLETING REQUEST, DATE COMPLETED, AND TITLE OF SAID OFFICIAL.

OTHER FEDERAL LAWS AFFECTING LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING COMMISSION
PROGRAMS

Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968,
and Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan
Development Act of 1966.

OMB Circular A-95. A-95 was developed to encourage added cooperation with state and local government programs in the evaluation and review of projects.

1. Part 1, Project Notification and Review System.
2. Part 2, Direct Federal Development. Not applicable to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Program.
3. Part 3, State Plans.
4. Part 4, Coordination of Planning in Multi-jurisdictional Areas.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 Section 102(2) (c) (p.l. 91-190) and Guidelines issued by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) require that prior to "major Federal actions" significantly affecting the quality of the human environment an assessment of environmental consequences shall be made in the form of a (draft) environmental statement, which shall be circulated for comment to Federal, State, and local agencies, as provided in CEQ Guidelines and then revised as needed. A final environmental statement must accompany the proposed action through Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's review and decision making processes. Failure to comply with environmental clearance procedures at the time a grant application is being processed exposes Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and Law Enforcement Planning Commission to litigation. Projects that might fall in this category are construction or remodeling; use of pesticides, microwave or radiation; etc.

Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. 1857 Et. Seq., as amended by P.L. 91-604;
and Executive Order 11602. In accord with the provisions of the Clean Air Act, grants, subgrants or contracts will not be made to parties convicted of any offense under the Clean Air Act.

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established national policy goals and procedures for protecting and preserving national historic sites. This Act provides that the head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally-assisted undertaking in any State shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in the National Register of Historic Places.

Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970, P.D. 91-646. The purpose of the act is to insure fair and equitable acquisition practices and uniform treatment of persons displaced by Federal and federally-assisted programs. State Planning Agencies have been delegated the authority and responsibility to implement the provisions of the Act.

Freedom of Information Requirements. All records, papers and other documents held by recipients of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds are required to be available to the administration on request. (5 U.S.C. 552)

Civil Rights Act of 1964. The assurance of compliance (appendix 1-1) with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Opportunity Regulations of the Department of Justice must be executed by the applicant agency as a condition for Federal Assistance.

Additional information and guidelines regarding these Federal Acts can be obtained from the State Law Enforcement Planning Commission.

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