

PROGRESS REPORT 1978

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Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration

1978 PROGRESS REPORT

UTAH COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

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INTRODUCTION

Program Evaluations

This year's report focuses on the program areas of Crime Prevention, Public Defense, Law Enforcement Information Systems, and Juvenile Prevention and Diversion. These four areas are being evaluated by the Planning and Evaluation section.

Last year we evaluated five different programs. We attempt to evaluate each program every two years.

Purpose

This report has several purposes. The first is to outline the results of the evaluation of each project in it's respective program area. The second is to assess the impact that each project has had in meeting the program objectives. A third purpose is to measure, overall, how well the program objectives have been met. The fourth is to analyze how UCCJA money allocated to each respective program was spent. A fifth purpose is to serve as a reference document for planners and project directors who wish to implement or improve particular projects. The sixth purpose is to present the local level and district planners' assessment of their project accomplishments.

Contents are:

Evaluations of the Crime Prevention, Defense, Law Enforcement Information Systems, and Prevention and Diversion programs.

District progress reports from Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 12 have been received.

Comments Welcomed

Please tell us what you think about this report. Comments, questions, criticisms, and suggestions are welcomed.

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PROGRAM SUMMARIES

Crime Prevention

Juvenile Prevention and Diversion

Law Enforcement Information Systems

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM EVALUATION

Traditionally, crime prevention activities have been defined as those activities aimed at reducing the opportunity to commit crime. "Crime prevention programs" are NOT programs designed to prevent crime. Rather crime prevention activities focus on educating police officers, businessmen and citizens on methods to secure their property and/or ways to avoid possible crimes. While crime prevention is definitely not a new idea, renewed emphasis has been placed on it as other types of programs have failed.

Activities

The UCCJA 1977 Annual Action Plan allocated \$174,000 or 10 percent of the total program budget to the crime prevention program area. However, roughly \$245,000 was spent during 1977 on nine grants in "the crime prevention" program area. However, these projects do not include all the grants performing crime prevention activities. Last year UCCJA funded ten "police" grants (investigators) and at least seven "juvenile prevention and diversion" grants (youth bureaus) which performed crime prevention activities. Also, LEAA money and UCCJA Money has been given to the Utah Hands-Up Project, a volunteer crime prevention effort initially sponsored by the Utah Federation of Women's Clubs. Therefore in 1977, 27 LEAA funded projects were involved in crime prevention activities within the state. These projects included three statewide efforts, three district efforts and 21 efforts within individual cities and law enforcement agencies.

The statewide and district projects provided media campaigns, training seminars, and educational materials which assisted every law enforcement agency's crime prevention activities. Besides this help, UCCJA grants directly assisted crime prevention efforts in 21 law enforcement agencies. Approximately 43 percent (16) of the major law enforcement agencies (11 or more full-time officers) had grants which performed some crime prevention activities.

Objectives

The 1977 Community Crime Prevention objectives are:

1. To upgrade citizen security consciousness and increase citizen awareness of crime through general citizen campaigns, special citizen education, property identification programs, and neighborhood watch programs.

2. To involve law enforcement agencies in crime prevention programs through designating crime prevention officers, training these officers and providing them with crime prevention materials.

3. To involve organized citizens and youth groups in crime prevention activities.

All program objectives are being met. Media campaigns, Operation Identification and Neighborhood Watch Programs are being conducted. There are 94 "designated" crime prevention officers and over 250 officers and administrators have received crime prevention training and materials. Organized citizen groups have worked through the Utah Hands-Up Project and through their local police departments.

Conclusions

1. The Utah Statewide Crime Prevention Program has coordinated a successful crime prevention effort by providing those services best performed at the state level and by encouraging the development of local programs. UCCJA has enhanced their efforts by funding police investigators and youth bureau officers who also perform crime prevention duties.

2. UCCJA is extensively involved in crime prevention activities.

3. The crime prevention program has had a major impact on Utah police agencies.

4. The statewide crime prevention grant gives this program area a cohesiveness of purpose and a definite direction which most UCCJA funding categories lack.

5. Initially the program area was limited to increasing citizen security measures. However, the program has now expanded to include educational programs and a wife abuse shelter.

6. More structured prevention programs which target a specific population and specific crimes need to be developed.

7. A single officer assigned as an investigator and a crime prevention officer does not work well.

Recommendations

1. Crime prevention planner should review objectives and prioritize activities.

2. The 1979 state plan should include an objective to test and develop crime prevention strategies which are successful in measurably reducing crime.

3. Planners and grant management personnel need to coordinate more on the classification and monitoring of projects.

A guideline on classifying projects with crime prevention activities should be developed. Also, all quarterly narratives of projects with crime prevention activities should be routed to the crime prevention planner.

4. All grant applications should specify the related state and district plan objectives.

5. Single investigator/crime prevention officer grants should not be funded, unless some other officer in the department is also assigned to crime prevention.

SUMMARY

The 1977 Annual Action Program allocated almost \$1,682,000 to 14 different program areas. The juvenile justice system received approximately 31 percent of these monies. Most of which, (20 percent of the total) went directly to prevention and diversion. Actual monies spent in the area of prevention and diversion amounted to \$490,300. This figure includes all projects that had operated during some part of 1977. UCCJA funded a total of 19 projects in 1977, 16 youth bureaus, two youth service bureaus and one project that can be best described as a diversionary planning effort. Refer to Figure I for list of projects.

Three program objectives were developed to meet the program area goal. The goal is to divert juvenile status* offenders from Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions and to reduce the number of crimes committed by juveniles. The objectives listed are as follows:

- I. Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies.
- II. Developing and supporting youth service bureaus.
- III. Developing alternatives to Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions.

All three objectives have been met in the program area of prevention and diversion. However, Objective I has been met most frequently as 16 of the 19 projects have been youth bureaus. Objectives II and III were met by the establishment of the two youth service bureaus, one in District III, the other in Uintah Basin.

The goal of the program area is a three-fold goal; to divert status offenders from Juvenile Court, to divert status offenders from juvenile institutions, and to reduce the number of crimes committed by juveniles. Four of the 16 youth bureaus funded illustrate a reduction in juvenile crime. The development of the youth service bureaus has contributed to the diversion of status offenders from Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions, by generating alternatives to Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions. When examining data provided to us by Juvenile Court, we find that of the 16 police departments that UCCJA provided youth officers to in 1977, nine departments experienced a reduction in status offense referrals, six experienced an increase in status offense referrals and one department experienced no change at all. There was a total decrease of 83 status offenses from 1976 to 1977 when we examine each of the 16 department's total offenses. Refer to Figure III.

We must keep in mind that this figure of status offenses includes ungovernables and runaways. Due to the new legislation regarding runaways and ungovernables, there has been a decrease in referrals to Juvenile Court. When examining the breakdown of ungovernables and runaways, other status offenses and criminal offenses from 1976 to 1977 by district, we find a decrease in runaway and ungovernable referrals, an increase in other status offense referrals and an increase in criminal offense referrals. Refer to Figure IV. It is therefore recommended that projects other than youth bureaus be funded to decrease status offense referrals to Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions.

*Status Offense: Offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult such as runaway, ungovernable, possession of tobacco, possession of alcohol, curfew, truancy, and minor in tavern.

SUMMARY

The Law Enforcement Information Systems (LEIS) program area expended \$1,640,110 on nine individual projects during fiscal year 1977. Of the nine (LEIS) grants, two were discretionary. The grants ranged from small, single agency projects to complex and expensive network systems.

In order that a meaningful judgment be made regarding impact and efficiency in the program area of Law Enforcement Information Systems, an accurate measuring device must be used. The Police Information Systems Standards and Goals and the correlating Utah State Plan objectives were used as the standard of measurement. Each individual grant was scored as to it's level of fulfilling the goals and objectives and the correlating state plan objective. Out of the eight goals and objectives only one, #5.8 Geocoding, was not addressed by a state plan objective. As to the fulfillment of each state plan objective by individual grants, there is not one grant that does not meet or partially fill a plan objective. There are 15 plan objectives and only one was not met.

The program area of Law Enforcement Information Systems is diverse in the scope of it's individual projects. This fact hinders drawing strong conclusions and implications. However, the following points clearly surfaced. In this program area few individual project evaluations were done. This made a comprehensive program evaluation arduous. I therefore make the recommendation that each individual grant in a given program area receive some kind of evaluation if a program evaluation is to be conducted. A second point to be made is the importance of upgrading the Narrative Progress Reports. I recommend all project directors be thoroughly trained in completing accurately the 304 progress narratives so they have a thorough knowledge of the purpose and importance. The state planning staff should make a close in-depth review of each progress narrative in his or her area. If the progress reports are not to the satisfaction of the planner or evaluator, a stop order may be placed on any given grant. My final recommendation is care be taken in maintaining an equal balance in the LEIS program area between small, single agency grants and the complex statewide network type projects. It is the balance between the individualized grants and the complex state system grants that has led to the ultimate success of the Law Enforcement Information System program.

PROGRAM EVALUATIONS

CRIME PREVENTION

JUVENILE PREVENTION & DIVERSION

LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM EVALUATION

Introduction

Traditionally the purpose of the Community Crime Prevention Program has been to reduce the number of crimes, specifically burglary and theft, attributed to citizen neglect. "Crime prevention" grants do NOT include all grants designed to prevent crime. Other program areas attempt to prevent crime through other means including rehabilitation, incarceration and diversion. In contrast crime prevention program activities focus on educating police officers and citizens on methods to secure their property, homes, and businesses.

The Community Crime Prevention Program area first appeared in the 1976 Plan. Prior to that time most crime prevention activities fell under the "Target Hardening" plan category. The 1977 Annual Action Plan allocated \$174,000 or 10 percent of UCCJA's action budget to the crime prevention program. However, this program area does not include all the grants with crime prevention activities. The "police" and the "juvenile prevention and diversion" program areas also fund projects which contain crime prevention objectives and activities.

This report attempts to determine what impact UCCJA money had in accomplishing the objectives of the crime prevention program. Therefore, all crime prevention grants and any other grant which performed crime prevention activities during 1977 were reviewed and their impact of the state plan objectives assessed.

1977 Annual Action Objectives

The 1977 UCCJA Plan contained four objectives for the crime prevention program area. These objectives are:

1. To upgrade citizen security consciousness through:
 - a. The use of general citizen campaigns.
 - b. Special citizen education and training.
 - c. Property identification.
 - d. Neighborhood and block security programs.
2. To involve each law enforcement agency in Utah in a state crime prevention program through:
 - a. The selection of a voluntary project officer.
 - b. Training these project officers in crime prevention seminars.
 - c. Provide each law enforcement agency with crime prevention educational materials.

3. To increase citizen awareness of the problems of crime in a community.
4. To involve organized citizens and youth groups in crime prevention activities.

Accomplishments

Nine UCCJA "crime prevention" projects operated during 1977. (See Figure I) However two of the projects, the District Four Crime Bulletin and the Ogden Community Relations Specialist, do not fit into the program area. The crime bulletin grant did not contribute to any crime prevention objectives and would have been more appropriate in the police area. While the community relations specialist increased citizen awareness of crime (Objective 3), the project would have been more appropriate in the courts area since the primary function of the project is to provide the courts with a bilingual interpreter.

Two grants, the Utah Anti-Shoplifting Campaign and the Utah Crime Prevention Program, were statewide efforts. While the primary emphasis of the state crime prevention program is residential burglary it has provided a comprehensive program including vandalism, auto theft, ski theft, rape and robbery. Both statewide projects conducted extensive media campaigns and then augmented the effort with training seminars and school lectures. However, the anti-shoplifting project was a centralized effort aimed directly at merchants and school-age children. Local police departments, particularly the youth bureau officers, were involved in the school presentations but otherwise the project was operated out of the Utah Attorney General's Office and the Utah Retail Merchants Association. In contrast, the Utah Statewide Crime Prevention program is more decentralized. It provides training, resource materials and coordination to individual law enforcement agencies in order to assist them in conducting their own crime prevention efforts.

The two district crime prevention grants compliment the state project by providing training and by distributing resource materials and information to law enforcement agencies within the district. Particularly in populous areas the district approach facilitates greater utilization of films, provides more training opportunities for the region and allows the statewide program to concentrate its efforts on other areas of the state. The two district projects have also provided the sponsoring agencies with the personnel to develop their own program. The Rocky Mountain Institute Scholarship grant, also a district grant, provided additional crime prevention training. However, the institute was more general than the training provided by the state program which does not include juvenile delinquency prevention topics.

FIGURE I
CRIME PREVENTION PROJECTS
OPERATING DURING 1977

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Date</u>
S-77-I-1-2 S-76-I-1-2	Statewide Crime Prevention Program	\$126,400 115,159	7/1/76-4/14/78
1-77-I-1-1 1-76-I-1-2	District I Crime Prevention (Grantee Brigham & Logan P.D.)	14,037 11,948	9/1/76-11/30/78
2-77-I-1-2 2-76-I-1-2 2-75-A-2-5	District II Crime Prevention (Grantee Roy Police Department)	29,000 31,256 32,087	12/1/75-11/30/78
S-76-I-1-1 S-75-A-2-1	Utah Anti-Shoplifting Campaign	61,000 45,000	4/1/75-7/15/77
12-76-I-1-1	Sandy Crime Prevention Neighborhood Watch Program (one time)	11,184	11/1/76-10/31/77
3-77-I-1-2	Pleasant Grove Residential Crime Prevention	1,800	8/1/77-7/31/78
3-76-I-1-1	Rocky Mountain Institute Scholarship (one time)	818	5/1/77-10/30/77
4-77-I-1-1	District Four Crime Bulletin	2,655	10/1/77-9/30/78
2-77-I-1-1 2-76-I-1-3 2-75-A-2-4	Ogden Community Relations Specialist	15,210 9,185 8,100	10/1/75-11/30/78

SOURCE: UCCJA, April 1978

The two remaining grants were funded to municipalities to assist departments in developing their own crime prevention programs. The Sandy grant basically funded a crime prevention officer while the Pleasant Grove grant paid for crime prevention films and a lock installation kit. The Sandy grant augmented the state effort by enabling a department to take advantage of the resources available through the state programs. The Pleasant Grove grant made materials more accessible to the crime prevention officer than if he had to borrow them from the statewide program.

All but two of the crime prevention projects are still being Federally funded. The Sandy City grant was picked-up after one year. The Utah Anti-Shoplifting grant ended after two years. However, the Utah Retail Merchant Association still utilizes the audio visual material produced by the project. For example at Christmas time many of the radio and television spots were played.

These nine projects are not the only ones that impact on crime prevention objectives. The "police" program area also funds grants with specific crime prevention objectives and activities. During 1977 ten police projects conducted crime prevention activities (see Figure II). Many of these projects combine investigation and crime prevention activities. Generally if a grant has more of an enforcement emphasis than a prevention emphasis, the grant has been placed in the police program area. The "juvenile prevention and diversion" program area also funds youth bureau grants which contain crime prevention activities and objectives. Of the 16 youth bureau grants funded in 1977 at least seven were actively involved in crime prevention projects. (See Figure III) Several of these grants had specific crime prevention objectives. One project, the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Youth Unit, has organized community councils and assigned one man to work full-time with these councils to coordinate their crime prevention activities. However, most youth bureau grants limit their crime prevention activities to the schools.

During 1977 UCCJA funded nine "crime prevention" grants ten "police" grants (investigators and at least seven "juvenile prevention and diversion" grants (youth bureaus) which performed crime prevention activities. Also, LEAA money funnelled through the St. Louis Women's Crusade Against Crime and UCCJA money funnelled through the Statewide Crime Prevention program has been given to the Utah Hands-Up Project, a volunteer crime prevention effort initially sponsored by the Utah Federation of Women's Clubs. As a result, 27 LEAA funded projects were involved in crime prevention activities in Utah last year. These projects included three statewide efforts, three district efforts and 21 efforts within individual cities and law enforcement agencies.

FIGURE II

POLICE PROJECTS WITH CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES
OPERATING DURING 1977

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Date</u>
2-77-A-1-2	Riverdale Special Investigator	\$19,301	7/1/76-6/30/78
2-76-A-1-5		9,906	
2-76-A-1-6	North Salt Lake Special Investigator	11,647	11/1/76-10/31/77
6-76-A-1-1	Duchesne City Burglary/Larceny Officer	4,500	4/1/77-3/31/78
2-77-A-1-3	Ogden Truancy Prevention Program	77,514	11/1/77-10/31/78
2-76-A-1-8*	South Ogden Felony Response Unit	20,000	3/1/76-6/30/78
2-76-A-1-3		20,000	
S-77-A-1-3	University of Utah Unlawful	18,729	8/1/76-7/31/78
S-76-A-1-2	Manufacture and Control Unit	25,230	
2-76-A-1-7	Clearfield Crime Prevention and Investigation Unit	17,430	11/1/76-6/30/77
12-76-A-1-4	Midvale Burglary Prevention and Education	4,500	10/1/76-9/30/77
3-76-A-1-4*	Utah County Sheriff's Community Oriented Program Effort (COPE)	15,000	6/1/76-5/31/77
3-76-A-1-3*	Provo Tactical Squad	20,177	6/1/76-5/31/77

*Grant originally funded before crime prevention program existed.

SOURCE: UCCJA , April 1978

FIGURE III

PREVENTION AND DIVERSION PROJECTS WITH SUBSTANTIAL CRIME PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Date</u>
5-76-D-1-1	Parowan Juvenile Crime Specialist	\$ 4,950	6/1/77-5/31/78
12-77-D-1-1	Salt Lake County Sheriff's Youth Unit	115,000	8/1/77-7/31/78
4-77-D-1-1	Sevier County Youth Specialist	21,130	10/1/77-9/30/78
12-77-D-1-2	Tooele Juvenile Resource Officer	15,025	11/1/77-10/31/78
5-77-D-1-1	St. George Youth Bureau	20,000	10/1/77-9/30/78
2-76-D-1-5	Sunset City Youth Bureau	11,180	11/1/76-6/30/77
1-76-D-1-1	Logan City Youth Bureau	9,000	4/1/76-3/31/77

SOURCE: UCCJA, April 1978

Accomplishment of Objectives

All four program objectives are being met. Media campaigns, operation identification and neighborhood watch programs are being conducted. Ninety-four law enforcement agencies have designated and trained officers as crime prevention specialists. Citizen awareness has increased and organized groups are being involved in the program.

Objective One: To upgrade citizen security consciousness through:

- a. The use of general citizen campaigns.
- b. Special citizen education and training.
- c. Property identification.
- d. Neighborhood and block security programs.

This objective is in the process of being met. In November 1976 a crime prevention survey was completed by Wasatch Opinion Research Corporation for the statewide crime prevention program. The purpose of the study was to measure public awareness of and attitudes toward crime prevention programs. A follow-up survey is planned for 1979 to determine changes in awareness and attitudes. Meanwhile, a number of efforts are being made to increase crime awareness and to increase security consciousness.

General Citizen Campaign: The statewide crime prevention program and the anti-shoplifting grant have conducted major media campaigns to achieve this objective. Also the Sandy program has conducted a "mini campaign" on a local radio station. The anti-shoplifting grant, the statewide program and the two district programs have provided law enforcement agencies with the films and brochures so departments can conduct a lecture campaign within their jurisdiction. The Pleasant Grove grant provided films to enhance that department's lecture program.

Special Citizen Training: Special citizen training was provided to 1500 merchants and to 92,450 school children by the anti-shoplifting program. The Rocky Mountain Institute Scholarship Fund trained three educators and the Hands-Up Workshop trained another 200 people. Therefore, 1,703 adults and 42,450 juveniles received some crime prevention training.

Property Identification: Property marking programs have been encouraged through the statewide, district, Sandy and Pleasant Grove grants. The statewide program and the District II program purchased and distributed engravers to participating law enforcement agencies. Both Sandy and Pleasant Grove report that their programs have increased usage of property markers.

Neighborhood Watch: While crime prevention grants have been successful in organizing formal neighborhood watch groups, most projects have incorporated the neighborhood watch concepts into their lecture presentations.

Objective Two: To involve each law enforcement agency in Utah in a state crime prevention program through:

- a. The selection of a voluntary project officer.
- b. Training these project officers in crime prevention seminars.
- c. Provide each law enforcement agency with crime prevention educational materials.

This objective has been met. There are 94 "designated" crime prevention officers. This figure includes chiefs and sheriffs who have designated themselves responsible for crime prevention. The statewide program has trained 166 officers in four basic crime prevention courses (from 8-40 hours in length), 57 officers in an advanced 40-hour workshop and 55 administrators and policy makers in a special 16-hour workshop. In addition, upon returning from the training sessions, many officers have instructed other officers or reserves on crime prevention techniques. The statewide program also sends materials, newsletters and workshop invitations to 167 agencies including town marshals.

Objective Three: To increase citizen awareness of the problems of crime in a community. This objective is similar to Objective 1. It is also being met through the same activities outlined in Objective 1.

Objective Four: To involve organized citizens and youth groups in crime prevention activities. This objective is being met through the Hands-Up project. Individual police departments have also worked with organized groups on crime prevention activities. For instance, the Pleasant Grove Police Department had worked very closely with the local Kiwanis chapter in developing a crime prevention program.

Conclusions

1. Crime prevention must be implemented on the local level. However, many activities such as training, media campaigns, information exchange and publishing resource material are more economical and efficient if conducted at the state level. A successful crime prevention effort needs to develop and closely coordinate both statewide and local programs. The Utah Statewide Crime Prevention Program has served this purpose by providing those services best performed at the state level and by encouraging the development of local programs. UCCJA has enhanced their efforts by funding police investigators and youth bureau officers who also perform crime prevention duties.

2. LEAA/UCCJA involvement in crime prevention activities in Utah is extensive. Many of the crime prevention, police and juvenile grants have contributed to the development of crime prevention activities on the local level and to the overall accomplishment of crime prevention objectives. In 1977, 27 LEAA funded projects were involved in crime prevention activities within the state. These projects included three statewide efforts, three district efforts and 21 efforts within individual cities and law enforcement agencies.

3. The crime prevention program has had a major impact on Utah police agencies. The statewide and district projects have provided media campaigns, training seminars, and educational materials which have assisted every law enforcement agency's crime prevention activities. Besides this help, UCCJA grants directly assisted crime prevention efforts in 21 law enforcement agencies. Approximately 43 percent (16) of the major law enforcement agencies (11 or more full-time officers) had grants which performed some crime prevention activities during 1977. Five smaller law enforcement agencies also had grants which performed crime prevention activities.

4. The statewide crime prevention grant gives this program area a cohesiveness of purpose and a definite direction which most UCCJA funding categories lack. Because the program planner is also the director of the statewide crime prevention project, she is influential in developing non-grant related activities and in coordinating grant programs with non-grant related efforts.

5. Initially the crime prevention program area was limited to increasing citizen security measures. Specific activities included Operation Identification, security surveys and Neighborhood Watch. 1977 plan objectives reflect this emphasis. However, 1978 objectives reflect the increasing scope of the area. These new objectives included "improving police/community relations", "providing victim services" and "assessing the needs of the elderly". New activities include several educational programs and a wife abuse shelter.

6. On the national level and in Utah, crime prevention efforts have been extensively evaluated. One basic finding is in order to reduce crime, prevention programs need to target a specific population and specific crimes and then direct their efforts in these areas. To do this, programs need to do crime analysis, to make personal contacts with citizens, and to develop volunteer support. Prevention programs can succeed in increasing citizen awareness and in improving police-community relations without succeeding in measurably reducing crime. These public awareness/community relations campaigns are easier, less time-consuming and more immediately rewarding than the rigid well-structured crime prevention programs necessary to reduce crime. For many jurisdictions the structured approach is not feasible. However, more structured programs need to be developed.

7. A single officer assigned as an investigator and a crime prevention officer does not work well. In three of the four evaluations on this type of grant, it has shown that the responsibilities of an investigator and a crime prevention officer are too much for one person. As a result, crime prevention activities are usually slighted in favor of the more immediate demands of investigation.

Recommendations

1. The crime prevention planner should review her plan in order to consolidate, clarify and update her objectives. Also, the planner needs to prioritize her various activities and determine what direction the program will take in the future.

2. The 1979 state plan should include an objective to test and develop crime prevention strategies which are successful in measurably reducing crime. There is a need to develop local pilot projects which test various crime prevention approaches.

3. Planners and grant management need to coordinate more on the classification and monitoring of projects. A guideline should be developed on classifying projects with crime prevention activities. This guideline should be included in 1979 Annual Action Plan. Also all quarterly narratives of projects with crime prevention activities should be routed to the crime prevention planner.

4. All grant applications should specify the related state and district plan objectives. The state plan objectives should then be included as project objectives. State plan objectives should be specific and measurable enough so this can be easily done.

5. Single investigator/crime prevention officer grants should not be funded, unless some other officer in the department is also assigned to crime prevention. Even then such grants should be discouraged.

SUMMARIES

Attached are the summaries of grants in the crime prevention program area.

STATEWIDE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM, S-77-I-1-2 and S-76-I-1-2

The purpose of the Utah Statewide Crime Prevention Program is to decrease crime by reducing the opportunities to commit crimes. This can be accomplished by increasing public awareness and by training citizens in crime prevention measures. Therefore, an extensive crime prevention campaign has been developed. The project staff coordinates the effort which utilizes local law enforcement agencies and community organizations as the front-line contacts with the public.

This project has provided brochures, films (on a loan basis) an inventory of crime prevention materials, and a newsletter to law enforcement agencies throughout the state. The staff has personally contacted all law enforcement agencies (with three men or more) to elicit support for and to explain the program. In the area of training, two basic crime prevention workshops have been conducted, with more than 80 officers receiving this training. As a result, 63 law enforcement agencies are conducting crime prevention activities, ranging from Operation ID to bicycle registration, in their jurisdictions. Although many law enforcement agencies are involved in crime prevention on a limited basis, the presence of one such activity is the first step toward a comprehensive crime prevention program.

The project has also organized the Utah Crime Prevention Officers Association and it has worked closely with Utah Hands-Up, a volunteer crime prevention effort initially sponsored by the Utah Federation of Women's Clubs.

In fact, the project has contracted with "Hands-Up" to provide office space and equipment, to prepare fiscal reports and handle the payroll for "Hands-Up" employees, and to coordinate "Hands-Up" activities that relate to the statewide community crime prevention effort.

The project also has a contract with the Human Ensemble Repertory Theatre and the Utah State Board of Education to perform puppet shows in the elementary schools as part of an anti-vandalism campaign.

This project contributes to all four crime prevention objectives in the 1977 plan. It has been directly responsible for training officers and providing them literature (Objective 2) and for increasing citizen awareness through their mass media efforts (Objectives 1 and 3). Through efforts with "Hands-Up" the statewide project has been able to involve organized citizen groups in crime prevention (Objective 4)

Statewide Crime Prevention Program (continued)

and to train citizens on security measures (Objective 1b). By working with the state's law enforcement agencies the project has encouraged selection of crime prevention officers (Objective 2a) and development of property identification and neighborhood watch programs (Objectives 1c and 1d).

The District I Crime Prevnetion project is a regional crime prevention effort of law enforcement agencies in Box Elder, Cache and Rich counties. Of the 21 agencies in the district, nine are participating in the project. However, these agencies cover 90 percent of the district's population. The project was modeled after the District II program.

During its first year the project employed a half-time crime prevention officer and was housed within the Brigham City Police Department. Project activities included extensive training of four district crime prevention officers at the National Crime Prevention Institute at the University of Louisville, basic training of all Brigham City police officers, establishing a film library, publishing a newsletter, surveying financial institutions, working with bank officers and families on how to handle extortion situations, conducting seminars with local merchants, conducting residential security surveys, and distributing property engravers. However, most of the project's activities were felt only in the Brigham City area.

Grant objectives to reduce crime and enroll a large percentage of homes in various crime prevention programs were unrealistic. Also, district training objectives were not met.

The first year grant ended on August 31, 1977. Because Brigham City had problems obtaining match for the grant the project was transferred to the Logan City Police Department. After some delay, the project began operating for a second year in December 1977. Besides the part-time officer a half-time secretary has now been hired to work on the grant. Project activities have included basic training of Logan police officers, conducting security surveys, an presenting crime prevention lectures. A special effort has been made to present crime prevention classes at Utah State University.

The project continues to suffer problems. No district crime prevention training has been offered. Also the current program is based primarily on requests for lectures and security surveys. There is no on-going neighborhood watch program. Extensive grant changes are being planned.

This grant contributed to the 1977 plan by increasing the security consciousness of Brigham City and Logan City citizens through a general lecture campaign (objective 1a), by training selected crime prevention officers (objective 2b), by providing crime prevention materials to participating agencies (objective 3c) and by increasing citizen awareness of crime (objective 3).

DISTRICT II CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT, 2-75-A-2-5, 2-76-I-1-2
and 2-77-I-1-2

The District II Crime Prevention Project is a regional crime prevention effort of law enforcement agencies in Weber, Davis, and Morgan counties. Of the 28 agencies in the district, 24 are participating in the project. These jurisdictions comprise about 97 percent of the district's population and about 99 percent of the district's crime. Each participating agency has designated one of their officers as a crime prevention specialist. The project provides these officers with the training and materials needed to conduct a successful crime prevention program.

The project employs a full-time secretary and a Roy police officer to coordinate district crime prevention activities and to implement the crime prevention program within Roy City. The project director, who is not reimbursed by the grant, also devotes a quarter of his time to the grant.

Each participating department decides which programs it will implement. Most departments have concentrated their efforts on one or more specific programs. The most popular program is Operation Identification followed by the security survey and lecture programs. Extent of activity also varies with 58 percent of the agencies spending five hours or less a week on crime prevention. However, departments have increased their crime prevention activities over last year.

District objectives to enroll 10 percent of their homes in Operation Identification and the security survey program are not being met. As of June 30, 1977 approximately two percent of the homes in the district are participating in these programs. However, these objectives are being partially met in Roy City. As of September 30, 1977, approximately six percent of the homes in Roy had enrolled in these programs. Another objective was to initiate a bicycle registration system in Roy and to license 3,000 bicycles. This objective has been met. The objective to initiate a property marking program of radios and tape decks has been partially met by Operation Identification, but a special effort in this area has not yet been undertaken. The objective to establish "as many neighborhood watch programs as possible" can not be assessed since the objective is not quantifiable and agencies differ in their definitions of the program.

One of the biggest strengths of this project is that it provides readily available materials and films. Another advantage of the program is it increases inter-agency cooperation

District II Crime Prevention Project (continued)

and communication. Most crime prevention officers feel the program has increased reporting of suspicious activities. However, it is difficult to determine an impact on crime.

The District II Crime Prevention Project has significantly contributed to three of the four community crime prevention objectives. These objectives are 1) to upgrade citizen security consciousness through designated crime prevention programs; 2) to involve each law enforcement agency in a state crime prevention program by providing training and materials; and 3) to involve organized citizens and youth groups in crime prevention activities.

UTAH ANTI-SHOPLIFTING CAMPAIGN, S-76-I-1-1 and S-75-A-2-1

The Utah Anti-Shoplifting project was initially launched in connection with the 1975 Utah Anti-Shoplifting Law to educate the public, especially juveniles, on the seriousness and consequences of shoplifting.

The first year the project was primarily based upon an advertising campaign which combined public service announcements and anti-shoplifting lectures at schools throughout the state. In the second year the project continued heavy use of the mass media and initiated statewide seminars for merchants on shoplifting and other forms of loss.

The mass media campaign reached and was remembered by the majority of teenagers in Utah. The number of teens who regarded shoplifting as a serious offense rose to a peak of about 80 percent at the height of the mass media campaign with about 60 percent still regarding it as a serious offense after the conclusion of the campaign. This high residual effect indicates the campaign's tremendous impact.

The seminars were attended by approximately 500 merchants. There was no survey of seminar participants but a survey of merchants in general revealed that 80 percent of the merchants were aware of the 1975 anti-shoplifting law. However, only 28 percent of the respondents had attempted to use the law and all of the people had only used the in-store apprehension or search portions of the law. None had used the law to sue shoplifters for damages.

In fact, over half the merchants surveyed did not call the police or called the police but did not prosecute shoplifters. While 36 percent of the merchants who did not regularly prosecute shoplifters noticed an increase in shoplifting, only 18 percent of the merchants who regularly prosecuted noticed such an increase.

The project's greatest success was increasing the awareness of the public, especially juveniles, on the seriousness and possible consequences of shoplifting. Shoplifting referrals to Juvenile Court also decreased more than 35 percent between 1974 and 1976. However, it can not be inferred that the program caused the reduction since criminal referrals generally decreased six percent during this time. Its weakness was encouraging more merchants to prosecute shoplifters once apprehended.

This project contributed to the 1977 plan by increasing citizen awareness of one specific crime problem (Objective 3) and by involving youth groups such as DECA and business organizations such as the Utah Retail Merchants Association in crime prevention activities.

UTAH ANTI-SHOPLIFTING CAMPAIGN, S-76-I-1-1 and S-75-A-2-1

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The seminars were attended by approximately 500 merchants. There was no survey of seminar participants but a survey of merchants in general revealed that 16 percent of the merchants were aware of the shoplifting law and some of its provisions. However, only 28 percent of the respondents had attempted to use the law.

In fact, over half the merchants surveyed did not call the police or called the police but did not prosecute shoplifters. While 36 percent of the merchants who did not regularly prosecute shoplifters noticed an increase in shoplifting, only 18 percent of the merchants who regularly prosecuted noticed such an increase.

The project's greatest success was increasing the awareness of the public, especially juveniles, on the seriousness and possible consequences of shoplifting. Its weakness was encouraging more merchants to prosecute shoplifters once apprehended.

This project contributed to the 1977 plan by increasing citizen awareness of one specific crime problem (Objective 3) and by involving youth groups such as DECA and business organizations such as the Utah Retail Merchants Association in crime prevention activities.

SANDY CRIME PREVENTION - NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM, 12-76-F-1-1

This project equipped, trained and funded the salary of a full-time crime prevention officer for Sandy City. Project activities include training regular and reserve officers, conducting radio spots, distributing engravers for Operation Identification through local banks, conducting business and residential security surveys, holding neighborhood watch/crime awareness meetings, assisting in babysitter training sessions, and making security recommendations to new businesses through the planning department.

Grant objectives to reduce crime and enroll a large percentage of the homes in various crime prevention programs were unrealistic. The project had planned to conduct 2,000 security surveys and to contact 2,000 homes through a Neighborhood Watch program. Instead, the program conducted 32 security surveys and contacted 177 people during 16 neighborhood watch/crime prevention meetings. Nevertheless, the project has increased the number of suspicious person reports, increased engraver usage, improved community awareness and actively involved Sandy police officers in a crime prevention effort.

This project operated for a year and was then assumed by Sandy City. The grant contributed to the 1977 plan by increasing security consciousness of Sandy citizens through a variety of methods (objective 1a-d), by designating and training a crime prevention officer (objective 2a, 2b) and by increasing citizen awareness of crime (objective 3).

PLEASANT GROVE RESIDENTIAL CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM, 3-77-I-1-2

This grant purchased films and lock installation kits as part of the Pleasant Grove Police Department's crime prevention project. Prior to this grant, Pleasant Grove had no organized crime prevention program. Now the department devotes 16 hours a week to crime prevention activities. Several people in the department are involved in the effort. However, one person assigned as the crime prevention officer devotes approximately 30 percent of his time to this effort.

Project activities have included distributing pamphlets through the city newsletter, presenting lectures to church, student and civic groups, distributing property engravers and working with the Kiwanis Club in sponsoring a crime prevention essay contest.

During seven months the crime prevention officer used a film in all but one of his 32 lectures. However, the project has used films from neighboring departments and from the statewide program as well as those the project received through the grant. The department has used other film sources while the project waited to receive its own films. Also, the other sources expanded the variety of films available to pick from. During the 5 1/2 months that the project has had two of its own films, each film has been shown an average of twice a month. The lock installation kit was received recently and has been used three times. Pleasant Grove Police Department has been the only agency to utilize the films and the lock installation kit although the material is available to any law enforcement agency.

This project contributes to the 1977 plan by upgrading the security consciousness of Pleasant Grove citizens through pamphlets, lectures and Operation Identification (objective 1a, 1b, and 1c). The project also provides one department with crime prevention films (objective 2c) increased citizen awareness of crime (objective 3) and involved organized citizens (Kiwanis) in crime prevention activities.

This project established a scholarship fund to pay for registration fees and per diem for participants of the Rocky Mountain Institute of Criminal and Social Justice. This is an annual three-day workshop sponsored by Brigham Young University. The theme of the 1977 institute was "Practical Crime Prevention: Programs You Can Implement in Your Home, School, and Community". The scholarship fund was established to encourage criminal justice personnel, educators, and concerned private officials to attend this workshop.

It had been hoped that at least 90 criminal justice personnel and 50 educators and other public and private officials would utilize the scholarship fund to attend the workshop. However, only 16 police officers, three Adult Probation and Parole agencies and three educators utilized the scholarship fund. A questionnaire on the conference was mailed to the 22 participants and 12 responses were received. Twenty-five percent of the respondents (three) felt the conference was "fair", 58 percent (seven) felt it was "good", and 17 percent (2) felt it was "very good". According to the survey no new community crime prevention programs were started as a result of the conference. However, 50 percent of the respondents (six) had implemented ideas suggested by the conference. Also, 7 of the ten respondents who had crime prevention responsibilities in their employment felt the conference had assisted them.

This project directly contributed to the citizen and public officer training objectives (1b, 2b) and indirectly increased citizen awareness.

DISTRICT FOUR CRIME BULLETIN, 4-77-I-1-1

This project funds the necessary supplies, equipment and personnel to produce a weekly crime bulletin in District Four. This district consists of six counties--Millard, Juab, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute and Wayne. The bulletin contains information on lost and stolen property, missing and wanted persons, suspected criminal activity and methods, training courses, and other information to coordinate law enforcement efforts.

The bulletin is prepared by Richfield Police Department from the information provided it by district law enforcement agencies. The bulletin is then circulated to the 16 law enforcement agencies in the district and to Cedar City and Price, the major agencies in Utah County, and to the Bureau of Criminal Identification.

This project does not contribute to any of the crime prevention objectives in either the 1977 or 1978 plan. This project would be more appropriate in the Police program area.

OGDEN COMMUNITY RELATIONS SPECIALIST, 2-77-I-1-1

The Chicano Community Relations Specialist project was initiated to improve police-Chicano relations, and to improve bilingual court communications. The community relations specialist, Mr. Lupe Mora, spends at least 50 percent of his time performing bilingual services, 25 percent on community services (includes ride-a-longs and newsletter) and 25 percent of his time doing clerical duties. Mr. Mora has been very effective as a bilingual translator for the criminal justice system. However, Mr. Mora's availability to the courts hampered the time he could spend in the community. As a result, the project was able to accomplish it's objective of providing bilingual communication services to the criminal justice system, but was only partially successful in accomplishing its objectives of improving police-Chicano relations. A Chicano and police survey were conducted by the Community Relations Specialist to measure the attitudes of the Ogden City Police Department and the Chicano Community towards one another. The Chicano survey revealed that respondents who knew of the community relations specialist's existence rated police-Chicano relations higher than those respondents who didn't know of the position. However, the police attitude survey revealed an extremely negative perception of police-Chicano relations.

The third year grant hires a full-time secretary and purchases a beeper so that Mr. Mora can spend more time in the community. The secretary will assume the clerical duties and will contact Mr. Mora with the beeper when he is needed in court.

This project contributed to the 1977 Crime Prevention Plan by increasing citizen awareness of crime (Objective 3). The project also contributed to the 1978 plan by improving police/ community relations (Objective 6). Nevertheless, this project would be more appropriate in the Courts program area.

JUVENILE PREVENTION & DIVERSION

JUVENILE PREVENTION AND DIVERSION

Introduction

The 1977 Annual Action Program allocated almost \$1,682,000 to 14 different program areas. The juvenile justice system received approximately 31 percent of these monies. Most of which, (20 percent of the total) went directly to prevention and diversion. Actual monies spent in the area of prevention and diversion amounted to \$490,300. This figure includes all projects that had operated during some part of 1977. (Therefore some 1976 underrun money is included in this figure.) The 1977 program objective for prevention and diversion are based on five problems in this area. Projects were awarded to solve these problems:

1. The total number of referrals to Juvenile Court has been increasing since 1969.
2. Although the proportion of status offense referrals as compared with criminal offense referrals to the Juvenile Court is going down, the number of status offense referrals continues to rise.
3. Minorities are disproportionately represented in the referrals to Juvenile Court.
4. The number of juveniles held in juvenile institutions for non-criminal offenses and problems is too high.
5. Programs that divert youthful status offenders from Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions have proven to be very effective in the jurisdictions where they have been established. However, many areas of Utah do not enjoy the benefits of such programs.

Three program objectives were developed to meet one goal. The goal of this program area is to divert juvenile status* offenders from Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions and to reduce the number of crimes committed by juveniles. This has been accomplished by the following objectives:

- I. Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies.
- II. Developing and supporting youth service bureaus.
- III. Developing alternatives to Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions.

In understanding Objectives I and 2, one must differentiate between a youth bureau and a youth service bureau. A youth bureau is a specialized division of a police or sheriff's

department, composed of one or more full-time juvenile officers, which handles all youth related offenses for the department. A youth service bureau is an agency not administratively related to any criminal justice agency whose goal is to divert children and youth from the justice system. The juvenile justice system throughout the state is overloaded. Once the status offenders could be diverted from the courts and juvenile justice agencies, they could have more time to handle the more serious crimes.

This evaluation will measure; the individual success of each project awarded under this program area, the impact that each project has had in meeting the program objectives, and overall how well the program objectives as well as the program goal have been met.

In order to evaluate this program area, all projects operating during part of 1977 were reviewed. Nineteen projects have been reviewed, operating between 4/1/76 and 10/31/78. Refer to Figure I for a listing of the projects operating during 1977, their costs, and their project periods.

*Status Offense: Offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult such as runaway, ungovernable, possession of tobacco, possession of alcohol, curfew, truancy, and minor in tavern.

FIGURE I

JUVENILE PREVENTION AND DIVERSION

PROJECTS OPERATING IN 1977

<u>Grant No.</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Date</u>
5-76-D-1-1	*Juvenile Crime Specialist	\$ 4,950	6/1/77-5/31/78
6-76-D-1-2	*Roosevelt City Juvenile Officer	13,914	2/1/77-1/31/78
S-76-G-2-4	District III Youth Services Program	52,456	4/1/77-3/31/78
SL-76-G-2-3	Uintah Basin Youth Services Program	27,831	11/1/76-10/31/77
12-77-D-1-1	*Sheriff's Youth Unit	115,000	8/1/77-7/31/78
6-76-D-1-3	*Uintah County Juvenile Officer	11,768	2/1/77-1/31/78
3-76-D-1-2	North Utah County Youth Bureau	25,500	9/1/76-8/31/77
4-77-D-1-1	Sevier County Youth Specialist	21,130	10/1/77-9/30/78
5-77-D-1-1	St. George Youth Bureau	20,000	10/1/77-9/30/78
12-77-D-1-2	Juvenile Resource Officer - Tooele	15,025	11/1/77-10/31/78
3-76-D-1-3	Crime Reduction by Inter-disciplinary Tactics (CRIT)	15,000	10/1/76-9/30/77
1-77-D-1-1	Box Elder County Sheriff's Youth Bureau	17,919	11/1/77-10/31/78
1-76-D-1-1	Logan City Youth Bureau	9,000	4/1/76-3/31/77
2-77-D-1-1	Kaysville Youth Bureau	17,000	10/1/77-9/30/78
2-77-D-1-2	*Pleasant View Youth Bureau	11,200	8/1/77-7/31/78
2-77-D-1-3	South Ogden City Youth Bureau	18,672	9/1/77-8/31/78
2-76-D-1-4	*Layton City Youth Bureau	16,970	12/1/76-11/30/77
2-76-D-1-5	*Sunset City Youth Bureau	11,180	11/1/76-6/30/77
2-76-D-1-3	Bountiful Police Youth Bureau	17,820	7/1/76-6/30/77

Source: UCCJA, April 1978.

Accomplishment of Objectives

All three objectives have been met in the program area of prevention and diversion. However, Objective I has been met most frequently as 16 of the 19 projects have been youth bureaus. Objective II was met by the establishment of the project, crime reduction by interdisciplinary tactics (CRIT) as well as the youth service bureaus. Objective III was met by the establishment of the youth service programs in District III and Uintah Basin.

Objective I: Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies. This objective has been met by the establishment of 16 youth bureaus. All projects with the exception of #3, #4, and #11 have met this objective.

Objective II: Developing and supporting youth service bureaus. This objective has been met by the establishment of the District III Youth Services Program and the Uintah Basin Youth Services Program (projects #3 and #4). Project #11, CRIT was initiated in attempts to eventually meet this objective. However, CRIT failed in it's early stages.

Objective III: Developing alternatives to Juvenile Court and Juvenile Institutions. This objective has been met by projects #3 and #4, the youth service bureaus. In each of these projects, alternatives have been generated to both Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions. Alternatives include; emergency foster care, voluntary foster care, resolution with child in home with extended counseling, resolution with child in home with minimal counseling, child placed with relatives and child transferred out-of-state or country with minimal involvement.

Implications

The goal of the program area is a three-fold goal; to divert status offenders from Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions and to reduce the number of crimes committed by juveniles. There is evidence within each project that all three elements are being met. However, if we examine each element more carefully, we can begin to see to what degree the goal has been met.

Data from four of the youth bureaus illustrates a reduction in juvenile crime. There is evidence of diversion from both Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions in eight projects. The new legislation passed dealing with runaways and ungovernables should show a markable decrease in status offenses referred to Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions. In project #3, District III Youth Services, there was a 69 percent reduction in referrals (of ungovernables and runaways) to Juvenile Court from 1976-1977 and a 91 percent reduction in referrals (of runaways and ungovernables) to juvenile institutions.

When examining the data provided to us by the Juvenile Court, no conclusive statements can really be made. Of the 16 police departments that UCCJA provided youth officers to in 1977, nine departments experienced a reduction in status offense referrals, six experienced an increase in status offense referrals and one department experienced no change at all. There was a total decrease of 83 status offenses from 1976 to 1977, when we examine each of the 16 department's total offenses. Refer to Figure III.

According to Mike Philips, Juvenile Court Specialist, 70 percent of juvenile offenses are criminal, and 30 percent status. Of that 30 percent (status offenses) 10 percent are runaways and ungovernables. Due to the new legislation dealing with runaways and ungovernables, the number of these offenses referred to Juvenile Court has decreased. It is difficult, then to access whether or not the decrease in status offenses referred to Juvenile Court in nine of the departments can be attributed to the placement of juvenile officers in each of these departments, or just because of the law requiring runaways and ungovernables to be placed with the Division of Family Services rather than Juvenile Court. To illustrate this point, Mr. Philips has prepared a chart comparing a breakdown of ungovernables and runaways, other status offenses, and criminal offenses from 1976 to 1977 by district. Refer to Figure IV. From this chart, we find a decrease in runaway and ungovernable referrals, an increase in other status offense referrals and an increase in criminal offense referrals.

Yet, with the new legislation pertaining to runaways and ungovernables, six of the departments that UCCJA furnished a

juvenile officer to, there was an increase in status offense referrals. Is it possible, that by placing a juvenile officer in a community where no prior juvenile work had been previously accomplished, more juveniles are now apprehended, therefore, more referrals are made to Juvenile Court? If this question can be answered positively, then we must re-evaluate our goal. If our goal is to divert juvenile status offenders from court, and we fund youth bureaus to accomplish this goal, and as a result of these youth bureaus, more juveniles are apprehended and referred to juvenile court, we find ourselves in a vicious circle. Either the goal must be re-accessed, or we must create diversionary projects rather than enforcement.

FIGURE III

STATUS OFFENSE REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT
BY POLICE DEPARTMENT
A COMPARISON; 1976-1977

<u>Department</u>	<u>No. of Status Offense Referrals 1976</u>	<u>No. of Status Offense Referrals 1977</u>
Parowan	0	0
Roosevelt	48	44
Sheriff's Youth (SLC)	543	447
Uintah County	11	35
Orem	229	270
Sevier County	1	5
St. George	35	22
Tooele City	42	36
Box Elder	34	30
Logan	34	39
Kaysville	24	7
Pleasant View	2	7
North Ogden	3	9
Harrisville	1	2
South Ogden	33	21
Layton	59	42
Sunset	18	8
Bountiful	50	60
TOTAL	1,167	1,084

FIGURE IV

DELINQUENCY REFERRAL COMPARISON - UTAH JUVENILE COURT
1976 vs. 1977 Estimates as of October 31, 1977

	Calendar 1976			Calendar 1977*		
	Ungovernable/ Runaway	Other Status	Criminal	Ungovernable/ Runaway	Other Status	Criminal
FIRST DISTRICT						
Logan	24	66	289	25	59	320
Brigham	76	145	427	52	74	324
Ogden	362	253	1,955	295	210	1,882
Farmington	229	407	1,476	164	427	1,599
Sub-Total	<u>691</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>4,147</u>	<u>536</u>	<u>770</u>	<u>4,125</u>
SECOND DISTRICT						
Salt Lake	956	1,509	6,198	574	1,619	6,586
Tooele	22	78	281	12	138	248
Sub-Total	<u>978</u>	<u>1,587</u>	<u>6,479</u>	<u>586</u>	<u>1,757</u>	<u>6,834</u>
THIRD DISTRICT						
Provo	533	1,225	2,300	329	1,170	2,483
Vernal	47	108	290	46	232	347
Sub-Total	<u>580</u>	<u>1,333</u>	<u>2,590</u>	<u>375</u>	<u>1,402</u>	<u>2,830</u>
FOURTH DISTRICT						
Cedar	27	182	345	16	128	418
Richfield	24	72	192	7	134	260
Sub-Total	<u>51</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>678</u>
FIFTH DISTRICT						
Price	59	157	262	23	160	281
Moab	21	78	185	23	64	224
Sub-Total	<u>80</u>	<u>235</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>505</u>
STATE TOTAL	2,380	4,280	14,200	1,566	4,415	14,972

*Estimated--based on actual data through October 31, 1977. (Last two months projected.)

YOUTH BUREAUS IN UTAH BY DISTRICT

<u>District I</u>	<u>Officer Status</u>	<u>Funding</u>
1. Cache County	Part Time	County Monies
2. Brigham City	Full Time	UCCJA
3. Logan	Full Time	UCCJA
4. Box Elder	Full Time	UCCJA
<u>District II</u>		
5. Bountiful City	Full Time	UCCJA
6. Clearfield City	Full Time	UCCJA
7. Layton City	Full Time	UCCJA
8. Kaysville City	Full Time	UCCJA
9. Sunset City	Full Time	UCCJA
10. Harrisville, North Ogden, Pleasant View	Full Time	UCCJA
11. Ogden	Full Time	UCCJA
12. Roy	Full Time	UCCJA
13. South Ogden	Full Time	UCCJA
14. Washington Terrace	Full Time	UCCJA
<u>District III</u>		
15. Orem	Full Time	UCCJA
16. Pleasant Grove	Part Time	Alpine School District
17. Provo	Full Time	UCCJA
18. Spanish Fork	Full Time	UCCJA
19. Springville	Part Time	City Monies
20. Heber City	Full Time	UCCJA

District IV

21. Richfield	Full Time	UCCJA
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District V

22. St. George	Full Time	UCCJA
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23. Parowan	Full Time	UCCJA
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District VI

24. Uintah County	Full Time	UCCJA
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25. Roosevelt	Full Time	UCCJA
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26. Vernal	Full Time	UCCJA
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27. Fort Duchesne	Full Time	Ute Indians
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District VII

None

District XII

28. Salt Lake County	Full Time	UCCJA
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29. Sandy City	Full Time	UCCJA
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30. Riverton	Full Time	UCCJA
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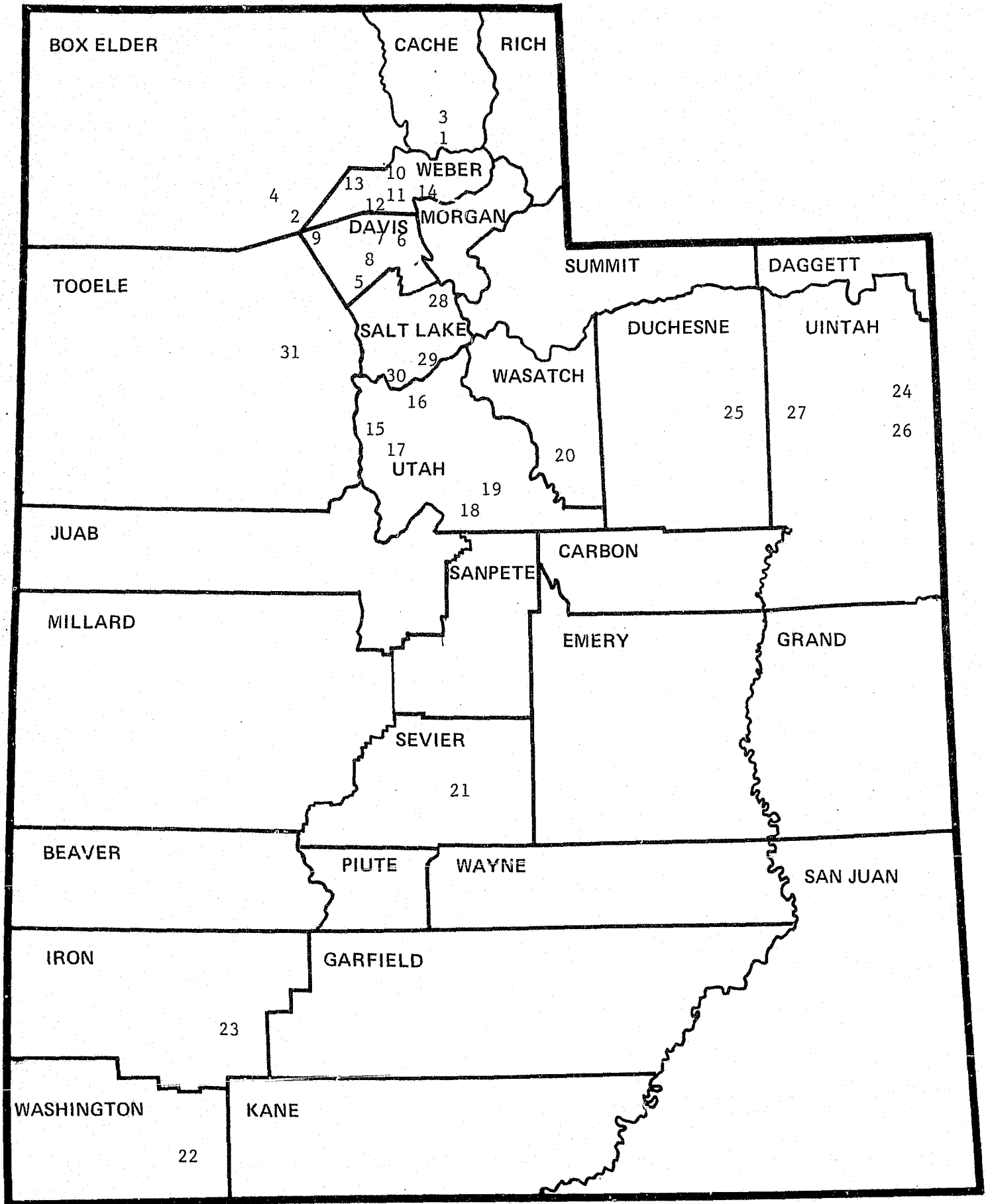
31. Tooele City	Full Time	UCCJA
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Eighty-seven percent of the agencies with juvenile offenders have received UCCJA funds at some point of operation. Sixteen (or 52%) of the 31 agencies w/juvenile officers received UCCJA funds in 1977. Refer to Figure I for list of agencies. Four agencies have initiated juvenile operations without UCCJA funds.

Of the 31 agencies, 90% employ a full-time officer and 10% employ a part-time officer. Two of the agencies employing full-time officers have since re-prioritized their needs and have recently adopted part-time officers. For an overview of youth bureau placement by geographic location, refer to Figure II. Each number on the Utah map corresponds with the complete list of youth bureaus in Utah by district. Circled numbers represent those youth bureaus funded in 1977.

FIGURE II

YOUTH BUREAUS BY GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION



Source: UCCJA, April 1978

JUVENILE PREVENTION & DIVERSION

PROJECT SUMMARIES

PROJECT 1: JUVENILE CRIME SPECIALIST, 5-76-D-1-1

The juvenile crime specialist was funded to hire a juvenile officer in Parowan to identify the reasons for juvenile crime, work with juveniles to alleviate identified problems, and work for juveniles in abiding the community to understand and alleviate problems which negatively impact juveniles. The service area of the Parowan Police Department includes approximately 900 juveniles including those attending Iron County School in Parowan from surrounding communities of Summit, Paragonah, Brianhead, and surrounding unincorporated areas of Iron County. With the addition of the juvenile officer, the Parowan Police Department is a 3 1/2 man department.

This project was a 'one time' project. It operated from June 1, 1977 to May 31, 1978. The Juvenile Crime Specialist was evaluated in March of 1978 and it was recommended that small cities only need part-time juvenile officers. A full-time juvenile officer was not needed in Parowan. The Parowan Police Department will maintain a half-time juvenile officer after grant funds run out. This project meets Objective I in the Plan, "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement Agencies".

PROJECT 2: ROOSEVELT CITY JUVENILE OFFICER, 6-76-D-1-2

The Roosevelt City Juvenile Officer project began operating September 1, 1975 and completed its second year of funding January 31, 1978. The grant funded a full-time youth officer, Sgt. Steven Davis, and a car.

Sgt. Davis followed-up on all juvenile arrests and then screened them to the appropriate referral agencies. The youth officer also taught in the schools and met informally with students and was involved in youth recreational activities. During the 1976-77 school year, Sgt. Davis taught 98 classes to a total of 2,218 people.

Sgt. Davis spent 50 percent of his time on school-related activities including investigation and follow-up activities within the school. About 25 percent of his time was spent on investigation/follow-up activities (unrelated to school) and another 75 percent of his time was spent on report writing and other miscellaneous duties.

All objectives were accomplished and all problems identified in the first year evaluation have been resolved. The project has helped to reduce the percentage of juveniles committing target crimes from 69 percent in 1975 to 54 percent in 1977. The project has also increased the use of alternative referral sources and has reduced the number of first-time status referrals to Juvenile Court by at least 86 percent.

This project has met the program goal; "To divert juvenile status offenders from Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions and to reduce the number of crimes committed by juveniles", as well as Objective I; "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 3: DISTRICT III YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM, S-76-G-2-4

One inherent problem in the Juvenile Justice System is the processing of status* offenders through the system. In past years runaway and ungovernable offenders (status offenders) have been treated as criminal offenders. This project takes on yet another approach to the juvenile runaway and ungovernable. The objectives of the District III Youth Services Program are to provide alternatives to the Juvenile Justice System in Utah, Wasatch, and Summit counties. It provides counseling, crisis intervention and referral services to the runaway and ungovernable youth. Prior to this program many of these youth would inappropriately enter the Juvenile Justice System, or spend time in detention awaiting adjudication.

As a result of the new law, the Juvenile Court does not have jurisdictions over out-of-control children or runaways no matter how aggravated, endangering, or serious unless first, the case is referred to the Division of Family Services and secondly, the Division of Family Services has made earnest and persistent efforts to correct the problem (Section 55-10-77.5, 1977 amendment). By law, runaways and ungovernables go to D.F.S. rather than detention or Juvenile Court. Thus, there has been a significant reduction of the number of youth referred to the (69 percent reduction) Juvenile Court and detention (91 percent reduction).

This project has satisfied part of the program goal; "To divert status offenders from Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions". It has also satisfied Objective II, "Developing and supporting youth service bureaus", as well as Objective III, "Developing alternatives to Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions".

PROJECT 4: UINTAH BASIN YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM, SL-76-G-2-3

Funds were granted in the winter of 1977 to the Division of Family Services for the purpose of establishing a program that would provide services for runaway and ungovernable youth in the Uintah Basin. These services were to be provided to a youth as an alternative to Juvenile Court. The program was to work in such a way that runaway and ungovernable youth would be referred to DFS for services rather than being introduced into the juvenile justice system. DFS felt that one youth services worker would be needed in the Vernal area and another in the Roosevelt and Duchesne area. These offices were established by the spring and summer of 1977 and are now operating.

The Division of Family Services developed two youth services offices (one in Vernal and one in Roosevelt) to fulfill the objectives of this grant.

The DFS workers in the Vernal area felt that their efforts are having a positive impact. They point to the number of youth who are living at home striving to work out their problems who would normally be living in detention, shelter care, or emergency foster care facilities.

The youth services worker in the Roosevelt and Duchesne area began in April 1977. He works very closely with police in Roosevelt and Duchesne and has had close ties with the schools in both of these communities. The result has been a well-run coordinated program. In October, he was working with an active caseload of 25 youth. His referrals have been coming from both Roosevelt and Duchesne police and schools.

The largest problems of this program in its first year have been the amount of time it took to get it started and the staff turnover in the Vernal office. These problems have now been alleviated. The first year of this program appears to have been a time of checking one another out between the participants of the program. All parties involved in this program now realize that DFS is the agency that is to work with runaway and ungovernable youth. This is especially apparent since the passage of Utah House Bill 340 which places the responsibility for dealing with runaway and ungovernable youth with DFS.

This project has satisfied Objective II, "Developing and supporting youth service bureaus", as well as Objective III in the program area: "Developing alternatives to Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions".

PROJECT 5: SHERIFF'S SPECIALIZED YOUTH UNIT, 12-76-D-1-1

The Salt Lake County Sheriff's Specialized Youth Unit began operating in the Granite and Jordan school district. in November 1975. The project has assigned a resource officer to each of the 11 high schools. This officer is also responsible for the junior highs and elementary schools which feed into his high school. As a result, an officer may work with as many as 11 different schools.

This project has improved student attitudes toward law enforcement. A recent survey revealed that students' instructed by the resource officer had a more positive attitude toward law enforcement than students who had not been instructed. The project has also reduced major youth confrontations by 45 percent. This has been accomplished by having youth unit officers coordinate their efforts with officers in other jurisdictions. Juvenile follow-up has also increased. In 1976 the Sheriff's Youth Division increased follow-up by 40 percent. The project has also increased school-related reported offenses by 531 percent.

The project has impacted on Juvenile Court, the sheriff's office and the schools. In the Juvenile Court area the project has helped to decrease status offense referrals from the sheriff's office by 26 percent while status offense referrals from all other Salt Lake County law enforcement agencies increased six percent. In the sheriff's office the project has greatly increased the emphasis in youth problems and in crime prevention. The project has affected the schools by improving student attitudes and by improving relations between the school administrators and the sheriff's office.

This project has satisfied part of the program area goal; "To divert status offenders from Juvenile Court", as well as Objective I; "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 6: UINTAH COUNTY JUVENILE OFFICER, 6-76-D-1-3

The project period is February 1, 1977 to January 31, 1978. Deputy Reynolds was chosen for the juvenile officer position and sent to the POST Basic Training Academy in January 1977. He was officially assigned to the project when it began on February 1, 1977; but he did not begin working as the juvenile officer until after he graduated from POST Basic Training on March 7, 1977.

Deputy Reynolds is on call all the time for any juvenile related case which needs his attention. On alternate weeks he works 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. from Wednesday to Sunday then 5:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. from Tuesday to Saturday the following week. He estimated that 1/3 to 1/2 of his time is spent following-up and investigating cases-most of the day shifts and the early evening hours of the night shifts. Approximately three days a month are spent on patrol activities. Most of the time he has spent in the schools has been on cases. He has also been in the schools at their request to give presentations and to explain his program to them. Some time has been spent with the Division of Family Services and Youth Services workers to plan and coordinate activities.

The juvenile officer has handled transporting of all juveniles within or outside of Uintah County. He works with four elementary schools, one junior high and one high school. He has met with administrators of both Vernal Junior High and Uintah High Schools to establish a working relationship with the administrators and develop a policy concerning the handling of juvenile problems that occur on or near the school grounds during school hours. The juvenile officer has made repeated visits to both Uintah High School and Vernal Junior High to make contact with juveniles concerning a variety of cases.

Deputy Reynolds works closely with the Vernal Juvenile Officer. They coordinate their visits to the schools and share information about cases and individuals. The major area they have cooperated on is the drug activities in towns. There has also been a reduction in felony offenses committed by juveniles since the grant was funded.

This project has satisfied Objective I in the program area; "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 7: NORTH UTAH COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU, 3-76-D-1-2

The project period on this grant is September 1, 1976 to August 31, 1977. This is the third year this project has received funds. Orem City plans on continuing the project after UCCJA funds are exhausted, but it may change some.

The North Utah County Youth Bureau consists of three juvenile officers and is administered by Orem City Police Department, also serving Pleasant Grove, American Fork, and Alpine School Districts. Pleasant Grove decided to use one of their own officers to handle their juvenile problems early in this grant period and assigned a detective to work in the schools.

Approximately 50 percent of the juveniles referred to Juvenile Court have been processed by the youth bureau. Of all the juveniles handled by the youth bureau, 21 percent have been referred to Juvenile Court, 60 percent have been referred to Detention, 35 percent have been referred to the Youth Justice Council, and 38 percent have been referred to their parents. A uniform record-keeping system regarding juveniles contacted by the police departments has been developed. However, only Orem and Alpine School District have been using it.

Project personnel feel that their efforts to develop rapport with the youth are beginning to show as the youth are coming to the officers for help. Another measure of success is the requests Orem Police Department are receiving from other police departments for help in setting up their own youth bureaus.

This project has satisfied Objective I in the program area; "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 8: SEVIER COUNTY YOUTH SPECIALIST, 4-77-D-1-1

The Sevier County Youth Specialist program began in Sevier County approximately November 1, 1977 after receiving the final approval from the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration.

Larry J. Coon, Sevier County youth specialist, and Sheriff Rex L. Huntsman, project director, met with the Sevier School Board, Sevier district superintendent and assistant superintendent, also the principals of the various schools in the district to make them aware the project had been approved and that Deputy Coon would be available for use in the schools at their invitation.

Deputy Coon, since the program was initiated, has made four presentations in grades kindergarten thru third grade, twelve presentations in fourth grade thru twelveth. He has also met with four civic groups and five school faculties. He has been invited into religious groups for presentations on self protection and public awareness to crime. It is believed that the program is being warmly received.

Deputy Coon has attended the POST specialized school on juvenile justice. He has also had the inservice training and observation with the juvenile officers in the Salt Lake Sheriff's Office, Salt Lake City.

The project is designed to reduce juvenile delinquency as measured by referrals to Juvenile Court and juvenile arrests and to improve relations between juveniles and local law enforcement agencies. It has satisfied Objective I in the program area: "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 9: ST. GEORGE YOUTH BUREAU, 5-77-D-1-1

The Juvenile Division of the St. George Police Department was formed on October 1977. One officer being appointed as a juvenile detective. During the first two months a separate record-keeping system was developed. A weekly report on juvenile officers activities is submitted to the head of the department and weekly staff meetings discuss juvenile related problems. This weekly report contains statistical data providing information in two parts. Part I: Gives breakdown of crimes reported by offense; Part II: Contains information with regard to officers contact with the public schools, PTA, etc.

Since the beginning of the grant up to January 1, 1978 the division has handled 59 reported crimes.

The juvenile officer has acquainted himself with the two local high school faculties and most students. He also has visited and talked with two local elementary schools. The two high schools are in the process of electing a crime advisory council that will meet with the juvenile officer on a weekly basis. The elementary schools have been visited and introduced to the "Officer-Bill Program", which is aimed at this age group.

Each week the juvenile officer meets with faculty members from both high schools to discuss school crime problems and exchange information in order to try to alleviate problems before they arise. The high school principals provide weekly truancy reports. The juvenile officer has a room available at both schools where students can receive confidential counsel on problems and each Monday the officer spends two hours in his counseling program.

The juvenile officer has given two, 2-hour classes, questions and answers on criminal and traffic problems and has also taken part in a 4-H program, speaking to 300+ youth on law and order. He attends special events and games, dances, etc., and is also involved in off-duty juvenile recreational sports, organizing a youth soccer program, involving approximately 40 children, 3rd to 12th grade. At present, there is a bicycle identification program underway at the Dixie Junior High.

The juvenile officer has met with the juvenile judicial body of the Fourth District and has been made an official bailiff of the court. The juvenile officer contacts the probation service each week for exchange of information and has liaison with all the detention staff.

Project 9 (continued)

The Division of Family Services hold monthly meetings to which the juvenile officer is invited and discussions take place on status offense crimes. A special DFS referral form was drawn up as a result of one of these meetings.

This project has satisfied Objective I in the program area; "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 10: TOOELE CITY JUVENILE RESOURCE OFFICER, 12-77-D-1-2

On November 1, 1977, this project established a new position within the Tooele City Police Department, the position of a Juvenile Resource Officer. The officer functions in the area of juvenile delinquency prevention by working with all of the youth within the Tooele City schools. The program uses classroom instruction and informal counseling to show the youth the value of observance of the law. The major objective of the Juvenile Resource Office project is to accomplish a reduction in the incidence of juvenile crime within the community.

There are nine specific objectives for the program. They include; 1) a decrease of major crime incidents by five percent, 2) a crime prevention presentation, 3) a shoplifting film and lecture to the elementary and junior high schools, 4) an elective class at the high school, 5) the establishment of a ride-a-long program, 6) the provision of two hours of counseling a day at the junior high and high school, 7) the development of a package program of lectures and classes given, 8) the establishment of a more efficient and accurate records system on juvenile crime data, and 9) the distribution and analysis of a student attitude survey.

This project has satisfied Objective I in the program area; "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 11: CRIME REDUCTION BY INTERSDISCIPLINARY TACTICS,
3-76-D-1-3

Crime Reduction by Interdisciplinary Tactics (CRIT) was a grant to the Mountainland Association of Governments "to develop a comprehensive youth services sytem plan for the Mountainland region". It was funded October 1, 1976 and ended in August, 1977.

An existing systems (youth services) document was completed including several appendices which show the types of statistical data collected and organizational charts of all the individual agencies. The existing systems document was only part of the comprehensive plan that was supposed to be completed. No other documents were received. This can be attributed to the personnel problems and poor management early in the grant period.

This project, as a three-year plan, was an attempt to satisfy the program area Objectives I and II; "Developing and supporting youth service bureaus", and "Developing alternatives to the Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions". The project failed in it's early stages, thus, not satisfying either objective.

PROJECT 12: BOX ELDER YOUTH BUREAU, 1-77-D-1-1

The Box Elder Youth Bureau was established on November 1, 1977. As of December 31, 1977 the office equipment had been received, old juvenile cases reviewed and current cases updated and filed. The officer had established a liaison position in the junior and senior high schools in the county, as well as church groups and the district Juvenile Court.

In relation to public education programs, the officer has prepared drug presentations for both school and church groups.

The impact of this program in the Box Elder County area can not be measured at this early date, however, it is anticipated that great effort will be put forth in meeting the objectives of the program and improving communications, education and relations between the police and the youth as well as decreasing juvenile related crimes, and juvenile record systems.

This project has satisfied Objective I in the program area: "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 13: LOGAN CITY YOUTH BUREAU, 1-76-D-1-1

The Logan City Youth Bureau was established on April 1, 1974 to reduce juvenile crime in Logan City. During the three year funding period, the Logan City Youth Bureau reduced the number of juveniles arrested for shoplifting by 57 percent and Mayor Anderson proclaimed March as "Anti-Shoplifting Month" in the city of Logan. During this time a contest is sponsored by the Y.B. Advisory Committee and posters/slogans and judged for prizes. Assemblies are held to award these prizes to winners, and a traveling trophy is also awarded at this time.

There was a 28 percent reduction in court referrals; 25 percent decrease in criminal referrals to Juvenile Court; however, the projected increase in the number of juveniles referred back to parents by 10 percent, at the end of the grant period, had not yet been met; the projected three percent reduction of juveniles placed in detention was surpassed with a 14 percent reduction.

The youth bureau has had a great impact on the reduction of juvenile related crimes in the Logan area. It has seen outstanding success in improved relations and activities involving the police department and youth as well as the police department and community. Its efforts have been very satisfying and is continuing toward accomplishments in reduction and prevention of juvenile related crimes. Logan City has picked up the program.

This project has satisfied both the program goal: "To divert status offenders from Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions and to reduce the number of crimes committed by juveniles", and Objective I, "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 14: KAYSVILLE YOUTH BUREAU, 2-77-D-1-1

The Kaysville Youth Bureau is in its first year and commenced October 1, 1977. It was created due to increasing juvenile related Part I crimes and a need for an officer to specialize in the area of juvenile related problems. Kaysville has a population of 8,000 residents; 4,000 students attend one of the five schools in the area and juvenile related problems in 1976 could not be handled effectively.

The youth bureau has made a good initial start. As of December 31, 1977 they have been able to devote full-time to the investigation and handling of youth related crimes. Referrals to agencies other than Juvenile Courts by the bureau have been consistent and the establishment and maintenance of separate juvenile records has been initiated.

Future objectives involve the reduction of juvenile related crimes by five percent; an increase in detention and apprehension; wider recognition and knowledge of agencies available to help juvenile offenders and the establishment of closer communication and rapport between youth and police.

It is felt the youth bureau will have a significant impact on reduction and prevention of juvenile related crimes in the Kaysville area.

This project has satisfied Objective I in the program area; "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 15: PLEASANT VIEW YOUTH BUREAU, 2-77-D-1-2

Pleasant View Youth Bureau was established on July 1, 1976. The first year of this project was very successful in the reduction and prevention of juvenile related crimes, and in the creation of harmonious relationships between police, school, parents and the community.

As of December 1, 1977 the youth bureau officer has been involved in the planning of crowd control for high school activities and in assistance to the administration in activities of the police at school functions.

Runaway offenses are no longer being sent to Juvenile Court but instead to the Division of Family Services, and these offenses are not being included in the number of cleared cases as all of the juveniles involved returned on their own without officers having to do anything but follow-up reports.

Objective fulfillment includes: Decrease in number of felony crimes during 1977-78 school year. 1976 - 14, 1977 - 8; Misdemeanor crimes 1976 - 22, 1977 - 9. Decrease in number of juvenile offenders dropped from 64 to 49 during the last quarter. Decrease in the number of status offenders was not met due to the large amount of runaways during the months of November and December - there was an increase from 17 to 21. The recidivism stayed the same during this quarter as last year at this time, 13 juveniles were involved in repeat offenses.

Future objectives are to continue media of communication and understanding between the law enforcement and youth by working through the schools, civic organizations, churches, P.T.A's and Juvenile Court; continue the development and use of programs to educate the youth on crime related activities - five drug programs and bicycle programs have already been presented; increase the solution number of juvenile related offenses during the 1977-78 school year, thus far 20 cases have been cleared by arrest or exception as compared to 18 this same time last year.

This project has satisfied part of the program goal; "To reduce the number of crimes committed by juveniles", and Objective I, "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

The South Ogden Youth Bureau was established on September 1, 1977. As of December 31, 1977 the youth bureau has equipped, manned and set up a record system which was accomplished in the first two months. Juvenile records are now separate from adult records and the breakdown of juvenile statistics are being maintained.

They have set up an alternative referral program which works with first time status or small crime offenders. The juvenile reports weekly for a set number of weeks and if the probation period is completed satisfactorily, the case will be closed. If he fails, a referral to Juvenile Court is filed. Seventeen juveniles have thus far been involved with a completion rate of nine; seven satisfactorily and two with referrals.

Increased detection in all major categories has been accomplished and the bureau is achieving a response from the community.

Increases have involved the following: Apprehension - 10% in vandalism; 1975 - 0, 1976 - 2, 1977 - 7; Arrests of alcohol violators 10%; 1975 - 1, 1976 - 4, 1977 - 6; Arrests for house burglaries - 10%; 1975 - 1, 1976 - 2, 1977 - 3; Arrests for auto burglaries - 1975 - 0, 1976 - 4, 1977 - 1; Arrests for narcotics was not met; 1975 - 1, 1976 - 1, 1977 - 0; Arrests for auto thefts - not met; 1975 - 2, 1976 - 5, 1977 - 0.

The procedure initiated for handling runaways and ungovernables concurred with state legislation stating that they would be referred to Division of Family Services to be handled in accordance with the past record of the juvenile involved. This procedure has been working and will be adjusted where and if necessary to offer most effective and satisfactory means of handling this type of juvenile problem.

The program shows signs of success and citizens are becoming aware there is a department within the police department aimed at solving juvenile problems in the community by education, prevention and apprehension.

This project has satisfied part of the program area goal; "To divert juvenile status offenders from Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions"; as well as Objective I; "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 17: LAYTON YOUTH BUREAU, 2-77-D-1-4

The Layton Youth Bureau project was initiated on December 1, 1974. As of November 30, 1977 and the end of third year funding, the most noticeable areas showing a decrease in crime was reflected in robbery - 0; burglary - 2 compared to an average of 8; larcenies; auto theft - 1 compared to average of 3; forgery - none; destruction of property was decreased approximately 50%. There was a tremendous decrease in the number of runaways -15 compared to average of 31; other status offense - 5 compared to 12 average; miscellaneous offenses - 18 compared to 1976 - 42, 1975 - 35, 1974 - 38. The decrease of status offenders was accomplished by close personal contact with the juveniles, counseling and gaining a better understanding of the role the police play upon their lives.

There was a 100% clearance rate in 1977, and the youth bureau has continued to review each juvenile report and make referrals that are in the best interest of the juvenile. Less referrals to court and more to service agencies which provide a better way of solving individual problems.

It is felt that the goals for the youth bureau have been met and a great effort has been put forth that has yielded satisfying results. Layton City picked up the bureau at the end of the third funding year.

This project has satisfied the program goal; "To divert status offenders from Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions and to reduce the number of crimes committed by juveniles"; as well as Objective I; "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 18: SUNSET CITY YOUTH BUREAU, 2-76-D-1-5

The Sunset City Youth Bureau was developed on June 1, 1974 to decrease juvenile crime in Sunset City. During the course of its three year funding by LEAA; Sunset youth bureau had an increase in clearance rates above the projected three percent in larceny, burglary, vandalism, and assault. They also surpassed the projected three percent in increased apprehension.

An increase instead of decrease in the above stated crimes was felt to be the result of the crime prevention program which produced a community awareness that resulted in more crimes being reported, which actually aids the police department in detecting crime areas and effecting better deployment of patrol officers within the city.

They also accomplished their objective of less referrals to Juvenile Court.

The impact of this project as felt by the chief and school officials has been in the departments ability to handle cases as they come up and not just when time is available. Crime has not actually decreased in the city, however the departments capability in dealing with the problem of juvenile-related crime has increased.

Sunset City Corporation picked up the grant at the end of its LEAA funding.

Project operation has satisfied part of the program goal; "To divert status offenders from Juvenile Court and juvenile institutions"; and Objective I; "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

PROJECT 19: BOUNTIFUL CITY YOUTH BUREAU, 2-76-D-1-3

The Bountiful City Youth Bureau was established on June 1, 1974. During the three year LEAA funding period, Bountiful youth bureau maintained relations between police and youth in general, and established reciprocal police-youth education programs to acquaint and better understand law enforcement and community youth programs.

The upgrading and improvement of recordkeeping system to make pertinent data readily available and establish running account of data to help the department better understand the level of service it is providing for the citizens was accomplished.

The objectives for reduction in reported burglaries, car strips and car prowls were not fully met, however, it is felt that a concerted effort was put forth to reduce these crimes. The overall impact has been improved, relationships with the youth through the bureau by means of education and involvement activities.

The youth bureau has been picked up by Bountiful City which indicates the feeling of success by the community and is continuing its effort toward reduction and prevention of juvenile related crimes.

Project operation has satisfied Objective I in the program area; "Developing youth bureaus in law enforcement agencies".

LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Introduction

A major obstacle to improving the criminal justice system has been the lack of information regarding the present operation. Much of the information available is often neither timely nor in a useful form for decision making.

All criminal justice agencies with operational responsibilities, planning or policy responsibilities require substantial data to function properly as a part of the overall criminal justice system.

An information system should not only function as rapid, accurate information storage retrieval and transmission systems allowing dissemination of the factual content concerning offense and offender. It should also inform user agencies regarding what actually happened. The better an information system, the better coordinated the police effort becomes, the shorter the time between arrest and trials, more detailed and complete information to courts and prosecutors and the more effective are correctional operations.

The intent of this report is to detail the expenditure of Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration dollars in the Law Enforcement Information Systems program area. To accomplish this, the Law Enforcement Information Systems program and relate it to the Police Information Systems Standards and Goals and each corresponding Utah State Plan Objectives (for purpose of this paper, the multi-year plan objectives were used).

There are three sections to this document. The first section contains conclusions and recommendations. The second section lists the Police Information Systems Standards and Goals and each correlating 1977 Plan Objective. Note the bold type number on the top of each page of Section II. This number has a corresponding bold-type number in Section III. The third section addresses each of the nine individual grants in the program area and scores its project performance. Each grant is rated from 1 to 5 (low to high) on its fulfillment of each applicable Standard and Objective. The bold-type numbers on left of each page refer back to the corresponding number in Section II indicating the specific Standard and Objective addressed.

In order that a meaningful judgment can be made regarding impact and efficiency in the program area of Law Enforcement Information Systems, (LEIS), an accurate measuring device must be used. The Police Information Systems Standards and Goals and the 1977 Utah State Plan objectives (multi-year information systems) are to be the standard of measurement. How the individual projects fulfill the goals and objectives and the impact of the entire program will be based on these two measurements.

The Standards and Goals as adopted in 1975 define and discuss the information system requirements for police agencies and other organizations which provide full-time law enforcement services to the community. These standards address the proper function of a police information system including; crime analysis capability, manpower resource allocation, minimum/maximum response times, minimum requirements of data elements, auditing and geocoding.

The objectives in the 1977 Comprehensive State Plan of UCCJA precisely states by program area, the current interest objectives and funding priorities. The plan outlines the processes for achieving the goals. The LEIS objectives are a result of previously identified problems.

Table I

Law Enforcement Information Systems

3-77-F-1-2	Morgan County Record System/Retrieval
2-77-F-1-1	Northern Utah Crime Data Center
3-77-F-1-2	Orem Electronic Data Processing System
3-77-F-1-1	Provo Police Microfilm
1-76-F-1-1	Box Elder Record Storage/Retrieval System
5-76-E-1-1	Utah Criminal Justice Information System
77-SS-08-0001	Statistical Analysis Center
77-DF-08-0011	Uniform Crime Reporting
77-DF-08-0010	Offender Based Transaction Statistical
77-ED-08-0001	Computerized Criminal Histories (OBTS/CCH)

SECTION I

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The program area of Law Enforcement Information Systems is diverse in the scope of it's individual projects. There have been multi-million dollar projects such as UCJIS, lasting seven years, and on the other end of the spectrum, grants such as Orem Electronic Data Processing System Study, a one-time project with relatively few dollars involved. This fact creates hazards in attempting to draw strong conclusions and implications regarding it's overall impact on the criminal justice system. One point does come through loud and clear. All the projects in the Law Enforcement Information Systems program have been tied into the plan with meticulous care. There is not one grant that does not meet or partially fill a plan objective. There are 15 state plan objectives and only one has not been met. The development of a state misdemeanor warrant/want system has not been completed although progress has been made and will continue to be developed. Some of the objectives in the plan have not necessarily required any dollars to meet, such as objective 15 which reads: To assist in the preparation of legislation responsive to ongoing support of operational criminal justice information systems having statewide impact. To support legislation necessary to facilitate systems development and implementation (i.e., criminal history privacy and security).

1977 was the final or only funding year for many of the projects. The UCJIS network system grant period has ended but will continue since all agencies involved in this grant have picked up funding of all the computer terminals. Projects such as Orem Data Processing Study and the Provo Microfilm were one-time only projects requiring no further funding.

An issue to be raised here is how are UCCJA dollars most effectively spent in the program? Do the large, complex, and expensive projects such as OBTS/CCH benefit the criminal justice system more than the smaller, more simplistic grants such as Box Elder and Morgan County Storage/Retrieval projects. The answer lay in the balance between individual agency upgrading projects and complex, far-reaching network type grants. In the overall upgrading of Law Enforcement Information Systems it can be concluded that individual agency projects, i.e., Record Storage and Retrieval, do a great deal in furthering the professionalism, effectiveness, and accuracy of the quality of law enforcement. However, it must be noted that without the large network system projects, Utah would not have the sophisticated computerized system it enjoys. Although the OBTS component of that project is not fully integrated, it's contribution has been immense.

In evaluating the Law Enforcement Information Systems program three major points have been brought to light. The first is

only two of the grants in the program area have been evaluated. This makes an overall evaluation most difficult. I recommend that before a program area is evaluated, each individual grant has had some kind of project evaluation. The second point relates the quality of the progress narrative reports. The program evaluation has had to rely heavily on these reports, which as it turns out, has been unfortunate. The information contained in these reports is sketchy, at best, and does not give a clear, concise picture of the progress of the grant. My second recommendation is for this agency to require a high quality progress report.

I therefore make the recommendation that each individual grant in a given program area receive some kind of evaluation if a program evaluation is to be conducted. A second point to be made is the importance of upgrading the Narrative Progress Reports. I recommend all project directors be thoroughly trained in completing accurately the 304 progress narratives so they have a thorough knowledge of the purpose and importance. The state planning staff should make a close in-depth review of each progress narrative in his or her area. If the progress reports are not to the satisfaction of the planner or evaluator, a stop order may be placed on any given grant. My final recommendation is care be taken in maintaining an equal balance in the LEIS program area between small, single agency grants and the complex statewide network type projects. It is the balance between the individualized grants and the complex state system grants that has led to the ultimate success of the Law Enforcement Information System program.

The overall accomplishments of the Law Enforcement Information System programs have done an excellent job to further their primary goal, which is to provide all criminal justice agencies timely, meaningful and accurate information which will assist those in reducing the social costs of crime, where the concept of social cost encompasses direct economic impact of crime upon its victims and the general citizenry.

SECTION II

UTAH COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION
CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS

and

1977 UTAH STATE PLAN OBJECTIVES

*Standards and Goals pamphlet available at Utah Council on
Criminal Justice Administration, 255 South Third East, Salt
Lake City, UT 84111

STANDARD AND GOALS

STANDARD 5.1: POLICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Standard

Every police agency should have a well-defined information system. Proper functions of such a system include:

1. Dispatch information, including the generation of data describing the dispatch operation and data useful in the dispatching process;
2. Event information, including the generation and analysis of data on incidents and crimes;
3. Case information, including data needed during followup until police disposition of the case is completed;
4. Reporting and access to other systems which provide required data for operational or statistical purposes; and
5. Patrol or investigative support data not provided by external systems, such as misdemeanor want/warrant data, traffic and citation reporting, and local property data.

CORRELATING STATE PLAN OBJECTIVE

1. To complete the implementation of uniform record systems in small and medium sized law enforcement agencies.
3. To expand document storage and retrieval capabilities in selected law enforcement agencies.
4. To expand data file and remote terminal capability in the computerized teleprocessing (UCJIS) network system.
6. To develop a state misdemeanor warrant/want system.
7. To continue development (to include expansion and refinement) of the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system. (Indirect)
8. To continue implementation of the Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) system.
9. To provide statistical analysis and interpretation of data generated by automated and manual information systems.
11. To provide and/or coordinate technical assistance in the development of Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS) modules and other information system applications.
12. To generate statistical reports on crime and the processing of offenders in support of planning operational agencies.

STANDARD AND GOALS

STANDARD 5.2: CRIME ANALYSIS CAPABILITY

Standard

Every police department should improve its crime analysis capability by utilizing information provided by its information system within the department. Crime analysis may include the utilization of the following:

1. Methods of operation of individual criminals;
2. Pattern recognition;
3. Field interrogation and arrest data;
4. Crime report data;
5. Incident report information;
6. Dispatch information; and
7. Traffic reports, both accidents and citations.

These elements must be carefully screened for information that should be routinely recorded for crime analysis.

CORRELATING STATE PLAN OBJECTIVES

1. To complete the implementation of uniform record systems in small and medium sized law enforcement agencies.

2. To implement a Uniform Crime Report (UCR) processing and assembly unit in the Utah Bureau of Identification (UBI).

3. To expand document storage retrieval capabilities in selected law enforcement agencies.

11. To provide and/or coordinate technical assistance in the development of Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS) modules and other information system applications.

12. To generate statistical reports on crime and the processing of offenders in support of planning and operational agencies.

STANDARDS AND GOALSSTANDARD 5.3: MANPOWER RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND CONTROLStandard

Every large and medium sized law enforcement agency in the State of Utah should develop a manpower resource allocation and control system that will support major efforts to:

1. Identify through empirical means the need for manpower within the department;
2. Provide planning for maximum utilization of available resources;
3. Provide information for the allocation and instruction of patrol officers and specialist officers; and
4. Provide for the evaluation of the adopted plan.

CORRELATING STATE PLAN OBJECTIVES

1. To complete the implementation of uniform record systems in small and medium sized law enforcement agencies.

10. To generate management and administrative statistical information relevant to the expenditures of criminal justice resources within the state.

11. To provide and/or coordinate technical assistance in the development of Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS) modules and other information system applications.

STANDARD AND GOALSSTANDARD 5.4: POLICE INFORMATION SYSTEM
RESPONSE TIMEStandard

Information should be provided to users in sufficient time to affect the outcome of of their decisions. The maximum allowable delay for information delivery, measured from initiation of the request to the delivery of a response, varies according to user type.

1. For users engaged in unpredictable field activity of high potential danger (e.g., vehicle stop) the maximum delay should be 120 seconds.
2. For users engaged in field activity without direct exposure to high potential danger (e.g., checking parked vehicles) the maximum delay should be 5 minutes.
3. For users engaged in investigatory activity without personal contact (e.g., developing suspect lists), the maximum delay should be 24 hours.
4. For users engaged in postapprehension identification and criminal history determinations, the maximum delay should be 4 hours.

CORRELATING STATE PLAN OBJECTIVE

2. To implement a Uniform Crime Report (UCR) processing and assembly unit in the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification (UBI).
3. To expand document storage and retrieval capabilities in selected law enforcement agencies.
4. To expand data file and remote terminal capability in the computerized teleprocessing (UCJIS) network system.
6. To develop a state misdemeanor warrant/want system.
7. To continue development (to include expansion and refinement) of the Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system.
8. To continue implementation of the Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) system.

STANDARDS AND GOALS

STANDARD 5.5: UCR PARTICIPATION

Standard

Every police agency should as a minimum, participate fully in the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

CORRELATING STATE PLAN OBJECTIVE

To implement a Uniform Crime Report (UCR) processing and assembly unit in the Utah Bureau of Identification (UBI).

STANDARD AND GOALS

STANDARD 5.6: EXPANDED CRIME DATA

Standard

For use at the local level, or for State and regional planning and evaluation, data collected concerning an incident regarded as a crime should include as a minimum:

1. Incident definition, including criminal statute violated and data elements necessary to generate Uniform Crime Report offense classifications;
2. Time, including time of day, day of week, month, and year;
3. Location, including coded geographical location and type of location;
4. Incident characteristics, including type of weapon used, method of entry (if applicable) and degree of intimidation or force used;
5. Incident consequences, including type and value of property stolen, destroyed or recovered, and personal injury suffered;
6. Offender characteristics (each offender), including relationship to victim, age, sex, residency, prior criminal record, criminal justice status (on parole, etc.), employment and educational status, apparent intent, and alcohol/narcotics usage history.
7. Type of arrest (on view, etc.); and
8. Witnesses and evidence.

CORRELATING STATE PLAN OBJECTIVE

1. To complete the implementation of uniform record systems in small and medium sized law enforcement agencies.
2. To implement a Uniform Crime Report (UCR) processing and assembly unit in the Utah Bureau of Identification (UBI).
4. To expand data file and remote terminal capability in the computerized teleprocessing (UCJIS) network system.
6. To develop a state misdemeanor warrant/want system.
8. To continue implementation of the Offender Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) system.
9. To provide statistical analysis and interpretation of data generated by automated and manual information systems.
11. To provide and/or coordinate technical assistance in the development of Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS) modules and other information system applications.

STANDARD AND GOALS

STANDARD 5.7: QUALITY CONTROL OF CRIME DATA

Standard

Every police agency should make provisions for an independent audit of incident and arrest reporting. The audit should verify that:

1. Crime reports are being generated when appropriate;
2. Incidents are being properly classified; and
3. Reports are being properly prepared and submitted.

To establish an "audit trail" and to provide the basic documentation needed by management, the following key characteristics or records should be adopted:

1. The police response made to every call for police service should be regarded, regardless of whether a unit is dispatched. Dispatch records should be numbered and that number also be shown on the dispatch record.
2. All dispatches should be recorded, indicating time of dispatch and arrival on scene.
3. Dispatch records should show the field unit disposition of the event, and should be numbered in such a way as to link dispatches to arrest reports or other event disposition reports.
4. All self-initiated calls should be recorded in the same manner as citizen calls for service.

CORRELATING STATE PLAN OBJECTIVE

1. To complete the implementation of uniform record systems in small sized law enforcement agencies.
2. To implement a Uniform Crime Report (UCR) processing and assembly unit in the Utah Bureau of Identification (UBI).
9. To provide statistical analysis and interpretation of data generated by automated and manual information systems.
10. To generate management and administrative statistical information relevant to the expenditures of criminal justice resources within the state.
11. To provide and/or coordinate technical assistance in the development of Comprehensive Data Systems (CDS) modules and other information system applications.
12. To generate statistical reports on crime and the processing of offenders in support of planning and operational agencies.

STANDARD AND GOALSCORRELATING STATE PLAN OBJECTIVE

STANDARD 5.8: GEOCODING

Standard

Where practical, law enforcement agencies should establish a geographical coding system that allows addresses to be located on a coordinate system as a basis for collecting crime incident statistics by grid. A grid should represent the smallest statistically significant sample of population in metropolitan areas as well as reflect geographical area and physical barriers. Grid number identification systems should be compatible to other agencies using such systems in the State to insure system data element compatibility.

Not applicable

SECTION III

INDIVIDUAL PROJECT PERFORMANCE

MORGAN COUNTY SHERIFF RECORD STORAGE/RETRIEVAL SYSTEM

FUNDING PERIOD: August 1977 - July 1978

ALLOCATION: \$6,497

DESCRIPTION: This project was designed to develop a record system both uniform and efficient. This goal will be accomplished with the establishment of a record and storage retrieval system using SARS as a model. Ready access to files will be utilized by the Morgan County Sheriff as well as a City Marshal.

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A full-time secretary was hired whose responsibility was for maintaining the record system. The record system best suited for their need was determined (SARS adaptation). This program was designed and developed. First a review of current form was conducted then they were revised and new formats adopted.

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This record system satisfies operational agency needs, internal management functions, and State Uniform Crime Reporting standards. A policy and procedures manual is being developed which will satisfy in-house, field and administrative requirements for recordkeeping in Morgan County Sheriff's Office and Morgan City Police Department.

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Within the sheriff's office and police department the record system has enabled the departments to make better management decisions. They now have data to determine what types of crime are being committed and thus employ best manpower usage. A pin map showing type and location of cities police related problems has helped the better deployment of their manpower.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

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The case reports are put on tape then transcribed by the secretary using uniform incident offense report forms.

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The department is developing single report system, same report is for all incidents and a master file of all cases. The department is developing a category filing system and cross-reference file. This will aid in tracking cases by categories.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

FUNDING PERIOD: June 1977 to May 1978

ALLOCATION: \$47,061

DESCRIPTION: The primary objective of this proposal will be to establish a Northern Utah Crime Data Center whose goals will be as follows and will utilize the services of three (3) full-time personnel to:

1. Implement in select law enforcement agencies in Northern Utah a records system to satisfy operational agency needs, internal management functions, and State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) requirements.
2. Assist functional records systems with providing management and statistical data internally controlled and generated.
3. Provide uniform, accurate data to agency administrators assisting them in making management decisions in determining agency performance.
4. Prepare statistical reports on crime and criminal justice processes.

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The Utah Northern Crime Data Center (NUCDC) finalized and distributed their "Model Police Records System Handbook" and "Suggested Standards for Police Record Systems in Northern Utah". The NUCDC completed implementation of Model Record System for Morgan County/City and Box Elder Storage and Retrieval. Rich County Sheriff was visited and recommendations were made to implement procedural changes to facilitate accurate retrieval. NUCDC is continuing efforts to assist the Clearfield police in computerizing their record system. Also, Kaysville, Layton, Clinton, and North Salt Lake Police Departments are presently being contacted concerning police record systems. Continued coordination is maintained with Clearfield in an effort to develop a model computerized records system.

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NUCDC has completed an agency profile survey throughout District I and II which will provide NUCDC the necessary information for making statistical evaluations by jurisdiction. Coordinated efforts for collection of crime data for 1977 with each agency in District I and II have been started. Coordinated efforts are being continued until all crime data has been gathered, analyzed and distributed.

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Finalized and distributed "Model Police Records System Handbook" and "Suggested Standards for Police Record System".

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Standard does not apply to this project.

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NUCDC has finished comparative analysis for Part I crimes by district and county for 1975 through 1976; this information is on file at NUCDC for use in crime data analysis and comparison to 1977 crime data. In addition, this information will be used for providing baseline information for future statistical reports. NUCDC personnel completed 1976 Crime Data, Part I offenses, 1975 Juvenile Contact Survey, 1976 Jail Survey, and 1976 Detention Survey.

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NUCDC prepared an analysis of Part I crimes for the period 1975 through 1976. In addition, NUCDC prepared an agency profile update, this information is on file at NUCDC for distribution for crime trend analysis and criminal justice planning purposes.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

FUNDING PERIOD: October 1977 to April 1978

ALLOCATION: \$10,800

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this grant is to identify and implement the best cost effective program of recordkeeping, management control, and dispatching capabilities for our department. The project director and those involved with him are prepared and qualified to study and implement this program.

*An evaluation of the present Orem City Police Department's present record system disclosed the following inadequacies:

- a. A considerable amount of work was being duplicated.
- b. Present record system failed to supply adequate information for proper management control.
- c. The police department was saving many records that were insignificant for normal police needs.
- d. Record storage space had reached maximum.
- e. The department was not consistent in the methods of gathering information.

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In an effort to correct these inadequacies, this project was geared to three areas of concern: recordkeeping, management control and improving the dispatch system. Improvement in the dispatch area is being accomplished by increasing response time effectiveness, police officer safety, police officer effectiveness and dispatch effectiveness. In order to determine how to best accomplish the objectives set, on-site visits to other agencies (in-state and out) with efficient record systems have been made. A study of each system and its applicability to Orem was conducted and recommendations made. A program is now being written in order that these recommendations can be implemented. Recommendations as to basic types of computer hardware needed have also been made. The final bids are now being reviewed and a final recommendation is pending.

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*This grant impacts directly on Standards 5.1, 5.2, 5.6, and 5.7.

FUNDING PERIOD: February 1977 to January 1978

ALLOCATION: \$16,498

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this project is to provide point-of-access to all records: increase police efficiency by reducing the time required to reference records: provide complete security to incident reports, officer reports, gun registration and criminal files: reduce valuable space required to store all records: and provide computer compatibility as more sophistication is needed in the future.

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Approximately 108,000 pieces of information have been microfilmed and retrieval time for incident reports, arrest reports, property reports, accident reports, call cards, gun registrations, animal control reports, criminal files, follow-up reports, officer reports, statements, daily logs, arrest and booking sheets, business license reports, applicant information reports, pawn slips, field interrogation cards, speed letters, court disposition sheets, and alcoholic influence reports have been reduced from an average of 8 minutes to 5 minutes when the master index is completed time will be 2 or 3 minutes. With the conclusion of this project iw will have cut down on time by approximately 50%, so that we could only have to go to the master file, look up the reel and image number, snap the cartridge in, punch out the number and in a matter of seconds have the docu

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will have also eliminated those searches which sometimes go as long as two to six hours in the case of lost or misfiled documents.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

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This project has increased the efficiency of the records section and has speeded up the entire processing of records. Records are no longer lost or misfiled and valuable storage space has been saved and all records of the police department have been centrally located and not scattered in other storage areas, which creates a security problem. It has aided members of the department and others by making their records available in a matter of seconds. This sytem has also been used by City Courts, City Attorney, personnel office, City Recorder and Auditor.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

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FUNDING PERIOD: July 1976 to June 1977

ALLOCATION: \$413,200

DESCRIPTION: The purpose of this project is due to the critical need of BESO to establish and participate in a records storage/retrieval system. The equipment and supplies illustrated will facilitate and accomplish the changeover from previous recordkeeping methods to a recommended system as a result from an agency audit. Acquisition of these supplies and equipment will accomplish (1) centralization of incarcerated individuals records, (2) promote an improved manner of case file review and reporting and (3) increase the effectiveness of statistical data resulting from case files, (4) allow for an audit trail from arrest to final court disposition.

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Box Elder Sheriff's Office needed to formalize, standardize and project anticipated requirements of its record storage/retrieval system. This was achieved by reviewing the existing system to determine forms usage, input/output, etc. The new system design included single source entry to meet all reporting requirements (FBI, UBI) the Records and Storage Retrieval System satisfied Box Elder Sheriff's Office needs and state reporting requirements.

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The policy and procedures manual is in it's final stage. This manual determines and prescribes the proper use of forms for all needs in-house, field and administrative requirements. Procedure techniques were established whereby initial case assignment, potential/actual arrest and final case disposition activities culminate in completed case files.

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Caseload assignments improved by daily reviews with staff personnel on types of crime, location and surveillance techniques to invoke. Administrative practices/responses to reported crimes, and the necessary preparation required to reduce their incidence has been amended. (#6 Narrative)

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Standard does not apply to this project.

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Monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports reflecting types of crime, incidence, rates, male and female/adult and juvenile participation and other relevant data. Procedures have been developed whereby this data can be collected and presented in both statistical and graphic format.

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Establishment and implementation of the Records and Storage Retrieval System is satisfying BESO's internal and state requirements. Files are readily accessible allowing the sheriff to utilize data content for administrative decision making policies. Procedures have been developed whereby data is being collected and presented in statistical and graphic form. Policy and procedure manual is in its final stage. Procedures have been developed whereby the initial case assignments culminate in completed case files. With the development of improved statistics collection, the administration can now utilize the data to its fullest, allowing evaluation of work performance, assignments, and effectiveness of efforts.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

UTAH CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM NETWORK

FUNDING PERIOD: July 1976 to June 30, 1977 ALLOCATION: \$174,964

DESCRIPTION: The UCJIS Network was begun in December 1971. The purpose of this project was to provide Utah Law Enforcement agencies a multiple-agency terminal network system that allowed access to national, state, and local files on a 24-hour seven-day-per-week basis. This access is accomplished through the use of remote computer terminals installed in strategic geographic locations throughout the State. Law enforcement agencies within a particular area access the network through the agency operating the terminal in that area. The agency operating the terminal provides 24-hour multiple agency dispatching service. This project will continue to finance the present terminal sites and possibly provide for the installation of additional sites. This effort complies with the overall UCJIS development plan.

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This grant has enabled the state files to become more accessible to all agencies in the criminal justice system. Data retrieval time has been reduced significantly making all law enforcement agencies more responsive. Federal files are now available to all law enforcement agencies on an immediate basis through the use of their terminal equipment via the state's computer to NCIC. The calculated time difference between the way data is handled now and the new teleprocessing system is three minutes compared to ten seconds. Error rates will be decreased because of less human handling. Because of the new systems planned (Offender Based Tracking System), all elements of valuable information to assist in proper execution of field activities will be available.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

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The UCJIS project reduced access time to local, state, and national data files for additional law enforcement agencies within the State from the current 3 to 5 minutes to less than 10 seconds. The terminal response times have been constantly monitored along with system availability and operator training needs.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

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Hardware and software capabilities were expanded in order to meet projected UCJIS Network requirements. The level of service and support increased as a result of the availability of additional data files to network users.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

FUNDING PERIOD: September 1977 to August 1978 ALLOCATION: \$69,991

DESCRIPTION: The Utah Statistical Analysis Center was established September 15, 1973 for the purpose of generating, analyzing, and disseminating criminal justice statistical data. The data center provides expertise and manpower resources to conduct research for all agencies in the criminal justice system, including legislative bodies, the Governor's Office, and criminal justice planners and administrators. The agency is located directly under the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration, which ensures systemwide objectivity in designing studies and analyzing data. The SAC collects, analyzes, and disseminates criminal justice data for use by criminal justice system planners, administrators, and legislators. The SAC also provides technical assistance on statistical methodology and techniques to criminal justice agencies and planners.

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The Statistical Analysis Center provides statistical assistance to all users of the Utah Criminal Justice Information Systems. This is accomplished by providing the users with the following services: a) experimental design; b) development of survey instruments; c) collection of data; d) analysis of data; and e) preparation of statistical reports on crime, processing of offenders, and criminal justice processes. Specific assistance has been given to the Planning and Evaluation Section on the following evaluations: Ogden Chicano Ombudsman, Roy Burglary Theft Unit. In addition, the SAC provides and coordinates technical assistance to criminal justice agencies on statistical techniques and methodology. Most of these requests are informal and often generated in-house.

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Assists the State Planning Agency by providing analysis of data necessary to fulfill comprehensive planning requirements. They provided assistance to the SPA Police Planner on a police manpower study. Analysis of a youth bureau survey is continuing.

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The Statistical Analysis Center provides management and administrative statistics relevant to expenditures of criminal justice resources within the state. The annual statistics are prepared annually in a report submitted to the State Planning Agency and other appropriate agencies. A workshop was conducted to formulate the data requirements and collection procedures for the Management and Administrative Statistics Report (MAS). The MAS report was the first successful attempt to collect, interpret, and publish statewide information on crimes, clearances, manpower, salaries, expenditures, jails, court dispositions, caseloads, and population estimates. Also, a survey was conducted by SAC to determine the effectiveness of UCCJA and a monitoring report has just been completed on the Northern Utah Crime Data Center.

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The SAC responds to inquiries for statistical information from the executive branch, legislative bodies, local government, and individual criminal justice agencies. The SAC specifically provided crime data for the Governor on the type and amount of crime which occurred in the vicinity of the old St. Mark's Hospital area, the proposed site of a prison diagnostic unit. They also conducted a study of the cost and effectiveness of the extradition process in Utah.

UTAH UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING (DF)

FUNDING PERIOD: February 1977 to January 1978

ALLOCATION: \$16,498

DESCRIPTION: Utah Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. To establish a UCR unit within the state Bureau of Criminal Identification to collect uniform crime data from law enforcement agencies statewide. Uniform data on crime incidence, arrest, and related statistical and trend data will be utilized by law enforcement planners and administrators as well as for submission to the FBI for inclusion in the national UCR report.

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By establishing a UCR unit at the state level, the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) is responsible for collecting uniform crime data from state, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies. The state statute creating the Bureau clearly states a mandatory reporting requirement in that every law enforcement, correctional, and judicial entity in the state shall furnish the bureau upon request all arrest, identification, and disposition information. Proposed legislation currently before the 1977 legislative session will establish BCI as the authorized collection agency for UCR information. The UCR processing and assembly unit will provide (1) a single statewide Uniform Crime Report which will be forwarded to the FBI and utilized by law enforcement planners and administrators; and (2)

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statistical and management reports disseminated to agencies throughout the state.

By implementing this system, criminal justice planning agencies will have the necessary statistical data on crime and basic activities of the law enforcement agencies to intelligently analyze the crime problem and plan for and evaluate the criminal justice response. This program will allow Utah to execute and fulfill its responsibility of satisfying the current and future statistical data needs of criminal justice agencies.

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A manual system for central processing of offense data at the state level consistent with reporting standards established by the FBI and IACD has been designed and is being implemented. Procedures were designed for data input to UCR system. As of September, 1977, there was 56 percent participation in UCR, it has now risen to 65 percent (January 1978). The FBI has been working hard with BCI to develop a program which fulfills state reporting as well as FBI reporting requirements. The following activities and accomplishments have been completed to date.

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A UCR Checklist form was developed for agencies to verify statistics before submission of Return A and Supplements. This form given to all agencies.

A Flowchart was developed and instructions for overall UCR processing.

Utah Uniform Crime Bulletin developed. Two bulletins have been issued to date.

New internal procedures have been developed for processing and recording criminal data received from agencies.

1. Flowchart for state processing of forms
2. Uniform Crime Reporting Log
3. Error Correction Log
4. Individual Agency Card
5. State Ledger Book

Workshop Training Conferences for law enforcement agencies were held in Provo, Ogden, Salt Lake, Moab, St. George, Farmington, and Vernal. 85 agencies were represented and 161 personnel were in attendance.

Pilot programs after conferences of processing agency reports through this UCR section have been initiated.

Work is continuing on design of Utah UCR forms for future use.

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Field work is continuing with agencies relative to proper classification and scoring technique.

Short training workshop scheduled for new agency personnel. Location: Utah County Sheriff's Office - 5 agencies' personnel.

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FUNDING PERIOD: January 1977 to June 1978

ALLOCATION: \$308,601

DESCRIPTION: The Computerized Criminal History/Offender-Based Transaction Statistic System (CCH/OBTS) is designed to provide operational and statistical information to authorized user agencies. When fully operational, the system will utilize a common CCH/OBTS data base. The system is maintained and updated by the Utah Bureau of Identification. To continue development of an Offender Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History System in the Bureau of Criminal Identification. This system enables completing arrest data with judicial and correctional data and provides the statistical capability to track individual offenders through the entire criminal justice system and accumulate aggregate statistics on various processes.

All 29 counties have access to CCH summary file via video terminal and a computerized rap sheet. This current year's grant enabled six new counties to implement the Court Disposition Reporting System. The CCH System consists of four computerized on-line files accessible from remote UCJIS terminals. These files are used to maintain criminal history information in summary form and to provide quick cross-reference into the criminal history file when only the name of fingerprint classification is known.

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Standard does not apply to this project.

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3

1

2

3

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High^o

Standard does not apply to this project.

Low^o

4

1

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High^o

On September 30, 1977 the CCH file was changed from batch process to an on-line system. This greatly enhanced the efficiency and speed of inquiries. Various outlying areas of the state are no longer experiencing difficulty in accessing state and national level files. Current teleprocessing network users no longer experience difficulty in accessing information when, for such reasons, as computer down time, the system may be unavailable. Methods to ensure more immediate and efficient access and increased data file capability have been implemented.

Low^o

5

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3
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High^o

Standard does not apply to this project.

Low^o

6

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High^o

5,088 names of current offenders have been added to the files making the total of 68,337. 2,304 criterion offenses were computerized making a total of 50,664 criminal histories. 58,015 total sets of first time offender fingerprints are searchable. 20 CDR were received from the courts and added to CCH. Completed: CDR monitoring, report specifications for OBTS and OBTS criminal justice profile.

Low^o

7

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High^o

Standard does not apply to this project.

Low^o

8

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High^o

Standard does not apply to this project.

RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

The following recommendations are a restatement of those made previously in Section I.

1. Individual project evaluations should be completed in program areas to be evaluated.

2. The quality of all Narrative Progress Reports should be upgraded. To accomplish this the following should be implemented:

a. All Narrative Progress Reports should be scrutinized by the state planning staff.

b. Project directors should be trained in all aspects of the completion of the narrative reports so they have a thorough knowledge of the purpose and importance.

c. The option of placing Stop Orders on grants should be used by planners and/or evaluators when the progress reports are not acceptable and all other alternatives have been exhausted.

3. Care should be taken so a balance is maintained between complex, statewide network projects and small, single agency grants, where relatively few dollars are expended.

PROGRESS REPORTS

FOR

DISTRICTS 1,2,3

4,5,7,12

DISTRICT ONE

The following report contains a breif summary of the impact which action projects in progress during 1977 and 1978 had on their respective areas in District I.

Again, (refer to introduction paragraph, District II Summaries) credit must be given to Don Cavalli for helping to create and implement the following projects and to his staff for accepting the responsibility and successfully continuing the efforts in meeting planning goals and objectives.

- I Ongoing Project: Box Elder County Sheriff's Office Youth Bureau - 1-77-D-1-1
Grant Period: November 1, 1977 to October 31, 1978 - First Year

The impact of this program cannot be duly measured at this early date, however it is anticipated that great effort will be put forth in meeting the objectives of the program and improving communications, education, and relations between police and the youth as well as to decrease juvenile related crimes and improve juvenile record systems.

- II Ongoing Project: Logan City District Wide Crime Prevention - 1-76-I-1-2
Grant Period: December 1, 1977 to November 31, 1978 - Second year

The first year of this grant was implemented by Brigham City Police Department which began September 1, 1976 and ended August 31, 1977. There was some delay in transferring equipment to Logan and getting it started again.

This is a regional program which is a crime prevention effort of law enforcement agencies in Box Elder, Cache and Rich counties. Though it was not continued in Brigham, with effort and cooperation there is no reason why it cannot be successfully implemented by Logan City. The disposition and transfer of equipment and material has now been completed, and efforts begun to meet its goals and objectives.

- III Completed Project: Box Elder Co. Attorney Full-time Prosecutor-Police
 Legal Advisor - 1-76-H-1-2
Grant Periods: March 1, 1975 to February 28, 1976 - First Year
 March 1, 1976 to February 28, 1977 - Second Year
 March 1, 1977 to February 28, 1978 - Third Year

The program has just ended its third year and has been picked up by Box Elder County. It is felt that the objectives were met during its three year span and that it has been of great benifit to law enforcement in Box Elder County.

THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WERE COMPLETED DURING 1977 and HAVE SINCE BEEN PICKED UP BY THEIR RESPECTIVE CITIES.

- I Logan City Youth Bureau - 1-76-D-1-1
Grant Periods: April 1, 1974 to March 31, 1975 - First Year
 April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976 - Second Year
 April 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977 - Third Year
- II Logan Multi-County/City Response Unit - 1-77-A-2-1
Grant Periods: April 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974 - First Year
 April 1, 1974 to March 31 1975 - Second Year
 April 1, 1975 to March 31 1976 - Third Year
 April 1, 1977 to Dec 31, 1977 - Fourth Year (9 months)

DISTRICT II

The following report contains brief summaries of the impact which action projects in progress during 1977 and 1978 had on their respective areas in District TWO.

The success of goals and objectives set forth in each program has been a result of effective and efficient efforts by those involved in each project as well as the efforts in meeting the overall goals and objectives set forth in the District I & II Planning Grant. The staff has had to, not only, deal with everyday problem solving but also the sudden death of Don Cavalli who had been director for eight years, and the staff therefore must be commended for accepting the responsibility and successfully continuing the efforts in meeting goals and objectives which Mr. Cavalli dedicated eight years of his life doing. One of Don's most sincere remarks to those he worked with was "Keep Truckin" and "Thanks for Caring". I feel that he would appreciate that his staff has done and is continuing to do just that, "Truckin and Caring". And though the efforts of others are continuing toward success in District I & II it is only fitting to give Don full credit for helping to create and implement the following projects:

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

- I Ongoing Project: Northern Utah Crime Data Center - 2-77-F-1-1
Grant Period: June 1, 1977 to May 31, 1978 - First Year
Implementing Agency: District II Council on Criminal Justice Administration

Primary objectives of the NUCDC are to utilize the services of three full time and one part time person to: 1. Continue implementing and upgrading uniform police records systems and procedures in selected law enforcement agencies in Northern Utah, to satisfy operational agency needs, internal management functions and state uniform crime reporting per (UCR) requirements. 2. Assist functional records systems with providing management and statistical data internally controlled and generated. 3. Provide uniform accurate data to agency administrators assisting them in making management decisions in determining agency performance. 4. Prepare statistical reports in crime and criminal justice processes. 5. Assist the District Council and staff by providing analysis of data necessary for effective program planning and evaluation to fulfill comprehensive planning requirements.

We feel that the NUCDC has had a positive impact on the Criminal Justice system in Northern Utah to date and will continue to do so in the coming years, through helping agencies with effective, efficient, and current record keeping for accurate analysis which will ultimately assist them in creating programs for crime prevention, and programs which will help decrease Part I Crime and Increase clearance rates.

- II Ongoing Project: Morgan County Sheriff Record Storage Retrieval System - 2-77-I-1-
Grant Period: December 1, 1977 to November 30, 1978 - First Year

A secretary-clerk has been hired and is performing record keeping duties with the assistance of the NUCDC in setting up records for Morgan Sheriff and Morgan Police. She has attended a seminar at Ogden to acquaint her with Crime Data reporting methods. Case reports are recorded on tape by reporting officer and turned to the secretary for transcribing, form 101 is being utilized for Uniform Incident/Offense reporting.

Criteria is also being collected for the development of a policy and procedures manual to be accomplished by October 1978.

- III Project Implemented by District II Council on CJA through Wasatch Front North
Manpower: Grant period for this program is January 1, 1978 to September 30, 1978 and is training 19 crime data clerks to be placed in police agencies, free to the agency through the grant period, and by request of agencies in District

II. To date, 15 clerks have been trained in typing, record keeping, filing and are now in the process of being placed within requesting agencies. This District II Special Project is one more program created through planning in an effort to help agencies with their record keeping and in meeting their goal of for a ways and means of accurate crime analysis and assist in their efforts for programs to help decrease Part I crimes.

POLICE & PREVENTION

- IV Ongoing Project: North Salt Lake Special Investigator- 2-77-A-1-2
Grant Period: November 1, 1976 to October 31, 1977 - First Year
November 1, 1977 to October 31, 1978 - Second Year

Since the grant beginning there has been an increase in Part I Crime arrest and clearance rates in thefts and burglaries. During 1977 there was \$9,540 of property stolen of which \$3,027 was recovered. The second year grant provided a vehicle, tape recorder, and camera with strobe light which has been very helpful to the investigator in his investigations of reported crimes. The program is having a successful impact on Part I crimes.

- V Ongoing Project: Riverdale Police Dept. Special Investigator - 2-76-A-1-5
Grant Period: July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977 - First Year
July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978 - Second Year

During the current grant period, they have maintained Part I Crime reporting, and Clearance rates and in some crime area had an increase of reporting, arrests and clearance rates. They have also had an increase in the amount of recovered stolen property. This program is having a definite impact on Part I crimes and the special investigator is now being assisted by the crime prevention officer (authorized by the city council to devote 50% of his time to assist) in order to meet Objective #1 in the Special Investigator grant.

- VI Ongoing Project: Roy City District Wide Crime Prevention Center - 2-77-I-1-2
Grant Period: December 1, 1975 to November 30, 1976 - First Year
December 1, 1976 to November 30, 1977 - Second Year
December 1, 1977 to November 30, 1978 - Third Year

The program has successfully initiated a uniform region-wide property marking system, conducted uniform security checks in homes and businesses within the district, established neighborhood watch programs in conjunction with property marking and security surveys and initiated a bicycle registration system within Roy City. They are now in the process of compiling statistics for the entire District. They are now .3 months into their third year UCCJA funding after which time Roy City plans to pick up the program.

- VII Ongoing Project: South Ogden Felony Task Force - 2-76-A-1-3
Grant Periods: July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976 - First Year
July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977 - Second Year
July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978 - Third Year

This grant employees two detectives which have continued to attack the specific problems of burglary, robbery, theft, auto theft and other felonies. In reviewing the latest quarter statistics the program had the poorest results in the three years of the grant, however, with an overall picture this program has been successful in the maintaining of Part I crimes and should in all respects have continued success.

VIII Ongoing Project: Ogden City Community Relations Specialist - 2-77-I-1-1
Grant Periods: December 1, 1975 to November 30, 1976 - First Year
December 1, 1976 to November 30, 1977 - Second Year
December 1, 1977 to November 30, 1978 - Third Year

This program was implemented to improve police-Chicano community relations in the Ogden area and the service of bilingual court communications in the Ogden City Courts and the Weber County District courts. During the past three years the program has been successful in meeting its objectives through slide presentations, ride-along programs and being present during court proceedings which has lessened misunderstandings and speeded the judicial process. In all respects the efforts of the CRS have been and continue to be successful. Ogden City plans to pick up the program at the end of its UCCJA third year funding.

COURTS - PROSECUTION

IX Ongoing Project: Davis County Attorney/Investigator - 2-77-H-1-1
Grant Periods: April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976 - First Year
April 1, 1976 to March 31, 1977 - Second Year
April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978 - Third Year

Third year funding will come to an end for this program in less than a week from this report. During its term the program has seen an increase in conviction rates, an increase in District Court case reduction, a decrease in felony cases dismissed. It has been through the efforts of the investigator that continued success has been made in accomplishing the goals and objectives of this project.

CORRECTIONS - PREVENTION - JUVENILE

X Ongoing Project: Ogden City Truancy Prevention Program - 2-77-A-1-3
Grant Period November 1, 1977 to October 31, 1978 - First Year

This grant has been in progress for only 4 months and therefore an impact cannot be analyzed as yet. However, three personnel have been selected and assigned to various schools in the area, identification of problem students have been completed, files have been set up on each student which lists his truancy record and steps in correction being taken. This program has made a good initial beginning and expectations are high in achieving its objectives to reduce truancy in Ogden City school district, reduce juvenile arrests and reduce the number of students in danger of dropping out of the school system.

XI Ongoing Project: Kaysville Youth Bureau - 2-77-D-1-1
Grant Period: October 1, 1977 to September 31, 1978 - First Year

This program was initiated due to increasing juvenile related Part I crimes and a need for an officer to specialize in the area of juvenile related problems. The program has made a good start, full-time can now be devoted to the investigation and handling of youth related crimes, referrals to other than the Juvenile Courts has been consistent and separate records have been established. Future objectives are crime reduction, detection and apprehension increase, wider recognition and knowledge of agencies available to help as well as better police-youth communication.

It is felt the Youth Bureau will have a significant impact on the reduction and prevention of juvenile related crimes in the Kaysville area.

XII Ongoing Project: Pleasant View Youth Bureau - 2-76-D-1-2
Grant Periods: July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977 - First Year
July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978 - Second Year

Objectives fulfilled thus far have been a decrease in felony crimes, misdemeanor crimes, in number of juvenile offenders. Decrease in status offenders has not been met this past quarter due to a large number of runaways. Future objectives are to continue media of communication and understanding between the law enforcement and youth by working through the schools, civic organizations, churches, etc.. This program has had a large impact on juvenile related Part I crimes.

XIII Ongoing Project: South Ogden Youth Bureau - 2-77-D-1-3
Grant Periods: September 1, 1977 to August 31, 1978 - First Year

As of December 31, 1977 the Youth Bureau equipped, maned and set up a record system to separate adult records from juvenile records so that a breakdown of juvenile statistics could be maintained. The program has also set up an alternative referral program which is becoming very successful. The program shows signs of success and citizens are becoming aware there is a department within the police department aimed at solving juvenile problems in the community by education, prevention and apprehension.

THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS ENDED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1977 and HAVE SINCE BEEN PICKED UP BY THEIR RESPECTIVE CITIES:

- I Clearfield City Crime Specific Prevention and Investigation - 2-76-A-1-7
Grant Periods: March 1, 1974 to February 28, 1975 - First Year
March 1, 1975 to February 28, 1976 - Second Year
March 1, 1976 to February 28, 1977 - Third Year
- II Weber County Attorneys Office Administrator/Staff Investigator - 2-76-H-1-2
Grant Periods: July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975 - First Year
July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976 - Second Year
July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977 - Third Year
- III Ogden Felony Response Unit - 2-76-A-1-4
Grant Periods: March 1, 1974 to February 28, 1975 - First Year
March 1, 1975 to February 28, 1976 - Second Year
March 1, 1976 to February 28, 1977 - Third Year
- IV Layton Youth Bureau - 2-77-D-1-4
Grant Periods: December 1, 1974 to November 30, 1975
December 1, 1975 to November 30, 1976
December 1, 1976 to November 30, 1977
- V Sunset City Youth Bureau - 2-76-D-1-5
Grant Periods: June 1, 1974 to May 31 1975
June 1, 1975 to May 31 1976
June 1, 1976 to May 31 1977
- VI Bountiful City Youth Bureau - A-74-A-3-3
Grant Periods: June 1, 1974 to May 31 1975
June 1, 1975 to May 31 1976
June 1, 1976 to May 31 1977

DISTRICT THREE

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE
ADMINISTRATION

During the fiscal year 1978 the Mountainland Council on Criminal Justice (MCCJ) has accomplished the completion of projects commenced during previous years and has changed its emphasis to one of greatly increased active involvement in technical issues of contemporary law enforcement. The years just prior to 1978 required heavy focus on the research and development of standards and goals and thus precluded much direct participation in the daily requirements of the criminal justice system. Now, however, the Council and its staff have returned to the more popular posture of technical and financial support of local agencies and is currently engaged in a variety of activities meant to back up local police and justice programs. The emphasis of this support is on the meeting of standards developed previously by the advisory task forces and adopted by the Mountainland Executive Council, and it is designed to satisfy immediate and longrange needs of the community related to criminal justice.

THE STANDARDS AND GOALS PLAN

By August of 1977 the standards and goals development process, which had been going on for more than two years was completed and the major report printed. This report, entitled Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in Mountainland, is a comprehensive review of the system and its problems, and sets standards for improvement and for reaching specific goals established by the task forces. It includes a major juvenile justice component which required the full-time effort of one staff person for nearly a year to meet the completion date of the rest of the document.

THE TECHNICAL SERVICES PLAN

Within the framework of the adopted standards and goals, a technical services plan was designed and implemented by October, 1977. The Central Utah Chiefs' Association performed the advisory capacity for this effort, and approved a staff commitment of 131 person-days of which 119 days were to be spent on direct services to police agencies throughout the three-county

region. These services were requested by police officials and include such issues as workload surveys, training plans, job specifications, and policy development. As of this date six of the fifteen proposed technical services projects have been completed.

THE LEAA-UCCJA FUNDING PLAN

By January of 1978 the action funds allocation for 1978 had been entirely committed to projects through the Mountainland approval process. The four projects that have received local clearance are the Provo Police Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program, Heber City's Youth Resources Officer, Orem's Civilian Personnel project designed to free sworn police officers from non-critical tasks, and a Comprehensive Crime Prevention program being implemented by the Park City Police Department. Three of these projects have already been approved for grant award by the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration, and, once the fourth is approved, a total of \$152,642 will have been awarded the four agencies. These projects also meet criteria of the previously adopted standards.

The 1977 allocation supported a variety of continuation projects in their final year and some one-time projects. These included the Fourth District Court Coordinator, investigation projects for Summit County, Park City and Lehi City, and a records microfilming project for Provo City, among others. The impact of these projects has been favorable in terms of improving the police services system in those departments directly affected.

DISTRICT IV

Criminal justice planning in District 4 experienced several improvements during the past twelve months. Planning efforts and cooperation among agencies increased in quality and quantity.

More individuals participated in the planning process this year. Members of the District 4 Law Enforcement Council and other participants in the criminal justice system had more active roles than in previous years. For example, the percentage of agencies keeping and reporting crime statistics increased, as did the number of agencies represented at various problem identification meetings.

Coordinating efforts also were improved, as evidenced by preparations for significant events in the District. Easter weekend at the sand dunes in Juab County has in recent years seen a rather chaotic response to law enforcement problems. This year excellent planning and coordination, spearheaded by the Juab County Sheriff, resulted in an orderly and efficient response to the demands of the holiday celebration.

Two similar occasions were the coal strike and a planned outdoor rock concert and festival. Both occasions saw excellent planning and cooperation among elements of the criminal justice system.

One event that we hope promoted and strengthened the above-mentioned cooperation was a law officer cooperation seminar held in September. Seventy-five participants from all elements of the criminal justice system met for a day in Richfield to discuss common problems and the need for cooperation. Judge Don V. Tibbs of the Sixth District Court was the moderator of the program which was sponsored by the District 4 Council.

The District sponsored and/or initiated several meaningful action projects. The District 4 Crime Bulletin was established as a weekly publication

distributed to law enforcement agencies in and out of the District. The Bulletin provides information on missing and wanted persons, stolen property and other aspects of criminal activity in the area.

The District 4 Mobile Crime lab will provide professionally and technically competent evidence collection in the area. The Sevier County Youth Specialist is establishing and strengthening understanding between juveniles and the police in order to reduce delinquency. The Piute County Sheriff's secretary project ended its fourth year and has been assumed entirely by the County. The District continued its financial support of and participation in the statewide crime prevention program.

The District is also participating in the discretionary project involving contract law enforcement. A contract has been formulated and implemented in Sevier County under which the Sevier County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement services to the city of Monroe. Two similar projects are in the initial stages. One involves a city providing services to a small, neighboring community. The other involves a rural county providing services to isolated areas of two adjacent counties.

Several capacity building training sessions were held by the District. One was the law officer cooperation seminar mentioned above. A follow-up session to this one will be held in June. Two other capacity building sessions have been held, one involving justices of the peace and the other focusing on crime prevention specialists.

The past twelve months have seen improvements in the criminal justice system in District 4. Future efforts in the District will be aimed at maintaining these improvements and at seeking more wide-spread participation in the criminal justice planning process.

DISTRICT V

Progress in law enforcement and criminal justice is one of those items that happens so slowly and painstakingly that it generally escapes the general onlooker's capability to sense its existence at all. For the most part, it could be likened to government change, except for the fact that criminal justice does not have the benefit of a dynamic and somewhat charismatic President and/or Congress to set the pace and change the focus. For the most part, criminal justice is like a shattered precious stone that has been smashed to pieces and stuck back together haphazardly with all-purpose school glue.

As one law enforcement agency head once put it, "Crime does pay; that's why there are so many people in the business!" No one person or agency seems to have a patented process on how to reduce crime for every jurisdiction. The traditional crime-solving process has traditionally been left in the hands of various local, state, and federal agencies. At the federal level the process appears to receive its greatest coordinative potential. The federal criminal justice system has one department administering both the justice and enforcement capabilities. However, on the other hand, very few, if any, state and local criminal justice systems are coordinated under one department head. Since local law enforcement agencies are left, for the most part, to deal daily with the major portion of crime and its perpetrators, little time is available for them to effect any comprehensive efforts. Although most local enforcement agencies do rub shoulders with others in the criminal justice system, their work programs and budgets do not allow for "coordination" and/or "planning" time. The justice system has become more a state capability than a local one. The same program and budget situation appears to be true for the daily justice practitioner as well. Administratively, however, there are a multitude of sins with respect to interagency "coordination" and "planning".

In District Five, we are not unlike any other area, in that we simply use all the resources readily available to try and initiate practical crime-solving efforts in our area. Some of the projects that have been initiated in the last year are the: St. George Youth Bureau, Garfield County Crime Clearance, Milford Emergency Dispatch System, Washington Crime Clearance, Beaver County Dispatch, and Washington Police Legal Advisor.

Most of the above projects are aimed at an improved local capacity to adequately handle problem crime areas. For the most part, this has been done through upgrading law enforcement personnel by improving their training. Lately too, it seems that some departments have been having a hard time with some of the basic

investigative needs. Therefore, projects have been initiated addressing the elevation (at least for the basic part) of such needs.

All of the projects initiated thus far, have been worthwhile from a local perspective. Their objectives have appropriately addressed local crime problems, and local law enforcement has benefited greatly. However, the Council feels that it is unfortunate that the real problem areas cannot be addressed. All agree that there is a past due need to coordinate local law enforcement and court efforts; as well as to incorporate some down-to-earth citizen values in the judicial and correctional aspects of criminal law. Mercy is a necessary part of criminal law, but in nowise should rob justice on either side of the law.

SOUTHEASTERN UTAH ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS

GARDELL SNOW
Chairman
WILLIAM K. DINEHART
Executive Director

P. O. Drawer A1 Price, Utah 84501 Telephone 637-5444

24 April 1978
DISTRICT VII

PROGRESS REPORT

for

UTAH COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

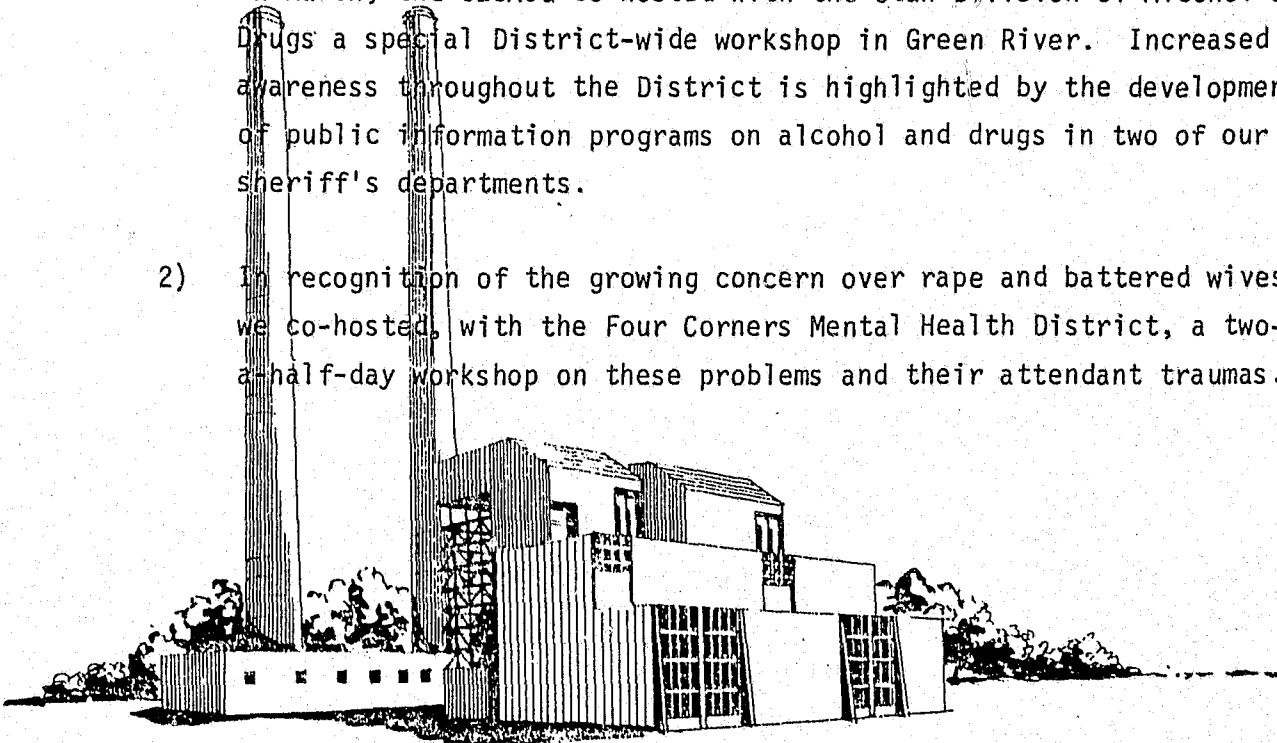
In Southeastern Utah, the past year has been marked by a continued growth. Emery County has been the leader (number one growth in the State). Grand County has been the slowest (although still above average).

Highlights of the past year have included:

- 1) This spring has seen the wind-down of the Southeastern Utah Association of Governments Narcotics Task Force (NTF). In addition to the obvious success of this effort, as shown in arrests, seized substances, and other statistical measures, the NTF has had long-term effects.

In March, the SEUAOG co-hosted with the Utah Division of Alcohol and Drugs a special District-wide workshop in Green River. Increased awareness throughout the District is highlighted by the development of public information programs on alcohol and drugs in two of our sheriff's departments.

- 2) In recognition of the growing concern over rape and battered wives, we co-hosted, with the Four Corners Mental Health District, a two-and-a-half-day workshop on these problems and their attendant traumas.



REGIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE

This workshop was attended by over 450 people, representing all facets of the criminal justice system and supporting social service functions of the District. This activity was so successful that a follow-on workshop for later in the summer of 1978 is contemplated.

- 3) The District's central reference library has continued to grow. Including over 1,000 documents and some 15 periodicals, the library covers the full gamut of criminal justice issues.

Each six months, an updated index to the library is provided to the criminal justice community of the District. As an added reference service, selected extracts of significant items found in publications are forwarded in photocopies to the various agencies of Southeastern Utah.

- 4) The Law Enforcement Advisory Council has continued to grow in sophistication. Whereas five years ago, it was mainly concerned with "dividing up the grant allocation for the District," it now deals with some issues.

Subjects addressed and positions taken during this last year range from support for the \$.02 gas tax to a critique of the State Attorney General's Office for encouraging trial by the press in Carbon County.

- 5) In the area of grants assistance, the District focus for this year was on communications. Two of the four sheriff's departments agreed to install BCI terminals. However, this has been somewhat frustrated by the new UCCJA policy discouraging equipment-related grants.

- 6) Another focus and subject of much discussion has been developing of stronger investigative skills and greater care in handling of evidence by law enforcement officers. To support this effort, the District has been assisting in grants application for a mobile District crime lab (Emery County will sponsor).

- 7) Lacking firm data supporting the concept of consolidation of small law enforcement agencies, a number of communities have continued to develop plans for their own departments.

The District has assisted Castle Dale in setting up its department and has provided technical assistance and data to several other communities.

- 8) A final area of focus has been on jails and detention. In addition to grants assistance to Carbon County in developing a new and sophisticated detention facility, the District has been providing technical support to the county attorney to develop a work release type (barracks) program. The pilot project is currently slated to be included in the Carbon County detention program.

DISTRICT XII

1978 REPORT OF REGION XII ACTIVITIES

The following describes activities indicative of the involvement of Region XII in grant processing and development, planning activities and miscellaneous management and administrative actions. The period covered is from the start of the federal fiscal year October 1, 1977 thru April 30, 1978.

GRANTS:

. Utah State Department of Social Services Legal Liaison Specialist.

Requested 1977 funding \$22,768. The grant was originally submitted and passed subject to an improved evaluation section in October, 1977. The resubmitted grant was approved by the Region XII Council in February, 1978.

. Third District Court Space Utilization Study

Originated with Third District Court Administrator, Tom Betts. The grant requested \$17,119 of 1977 and was approved by the Region XII Council in October, 1977. The study was done by Space Management Consultants. Results of the study have just been completed.

. Midvale Burglary and Theft Grant

Requested \$2,000 of 1978 Action funds for equipment to alert patrol cars of attempted burglaries. Passed the Region XII Council meeting October, 1977.

. Tooele County Mobile Crime Lab

Requesting \$7,000 of 1977 funds with a special request for \$2,000 additional 1978 monies. Original grant passed in October, 1977 and the special additional request passed the Region XII Council on December 9, 1977.

. Third District Court Trial Administrator.

The grant requested \$17,000 in 1977 Region XII funds, the balance from State Court Administrator funds and state/local match. Total grant \$41,094. The grant was approved by the Region XII Council on December 9, 1977.

. Opportunities Industrial Center Youth Crime Prevention Council.

This grant was passed by the Region XII Council with reservations and questions concerning the viability of the program after one year funding. Subsequent concern as to the legal structure and viable nature of the Opportunities Industrial Center resulted in the withdrawal of this grant.

. Youth Alternatives Through the Jackson Area Boys' Club - Salt Lake Boys' Club, Inc.

First year grant requesting \$27,950 in 1978 funds. Passed the Region XII Council December 9, 1977. Award made in March, 1978 and grant is progressing on schedule.

. Tooele County Jail Holding Facility.

Requested \$30,000 in 1978 funds and was passed subject to the concern of some council members that funds could not be used for construction projects.

. Marmalade Hills School - Juvenile Offenders Counseling Project

Original request for \$5,716 was passed by the Region XII Council in December, 1977 noting that CATY had expressed interest in picking up the counseling component of this grant. This grant was subsequently partially absorbed in the CATY grant and Region XII awarded \$2,730.

. Utah Legal Services - Juvenile Court Counsel

Grant was reviewed and approved for third year funding of \$24,000 by the Region XII Council January 13, 1978.

. Center for Preventive Services Outdoor Survival-Seminar Program

First year grant requesting \$43,200. Purpose to provide 50 recidivist juveniles, referred by the Juvenile Court, an outdoor program to teach positive values. Grant was passed by the Region XII Council February, 1978 with reservations. Portions of the grant have been reworked and are before the UCCJA.

. Riverton City Police Department Juvenile Specialist

First year grant requesting \$14,125 to provide Riverton City with a full time juvenile officer to help prevent juvenile delinquency through school involvement and improve the image of the police with juveniles. Passed the Region XII Council January, 1978.

. Housing Authority of the County of Salt Lake Recreational Therapy for High Risk Delinquents

First year grant to provide 150 juveniles and parents with prevention information and counseling in two low income housing projects. Request \$33,488 passed the Region XII Council January, 1978.

. Big Brothers of Greater Salt Lake

First year request \$29,634. Grant was rejected based on objectives listed. Grant is in the process of being reworked and reconsideration of objectives.

. Utah Hands Up Mock Trial Tape.

One time grant for \$9,600 in Region XII funds. Passed the Region XII Council February, 1978.

. Second District Juvenile Court Victim-Juvenile Court-Police Liaison Project

Requested \$35,000 second year funding to provide juvenile court with an expanded restitution program and police court liaison. Passed the Region XII Council March, 1978.

. Salt Lake County Jail Upgrading Audio Visual Security System

One time grant requesting \$9,630. Passed the Region XII Council unanimously April, 1978.

. Salt Lake County Upgrading of Jail Officer Training

First year request \$14,695. Passed the Region XII Council April, 1978.

Discretionary Grants reviewed and approved by the Region XII Council:

. Salt Lake County Community Crime Prevention, Inc.
\$ 103,269.

. Salt Lake Association of Community Councils - Salt Lake Anti Crime Coalition.
\$ 71,715.

Most of the above enumerated grants required technical assistance from the Region XII staff which took the form of on-site visits and analysis of agency problems. Region XII staff handled explanation of grants and agency needs at the various monthly subcommittee meetings.

END