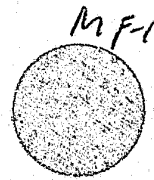
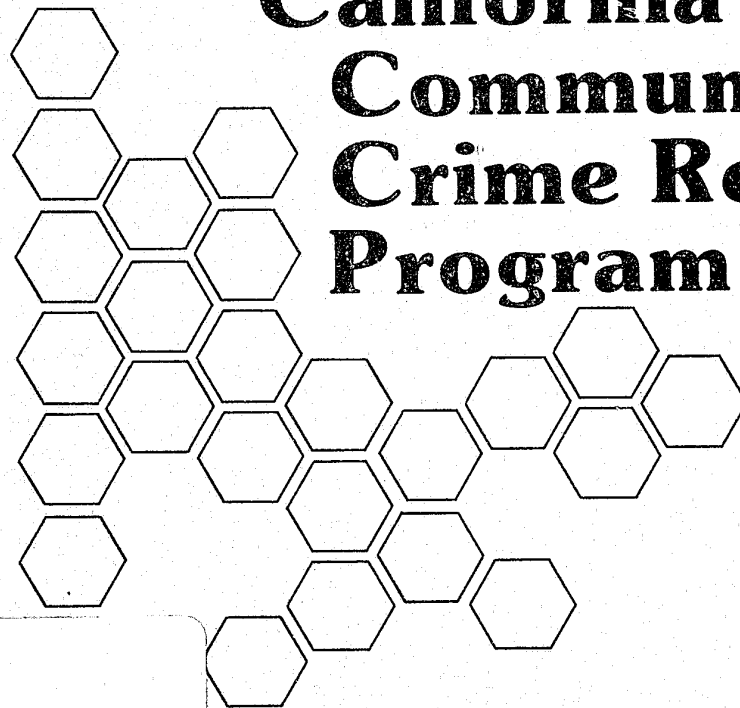


STATE OF CALIFORNIA
EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor



OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

California Community Crime Resistance Program



program guidelines

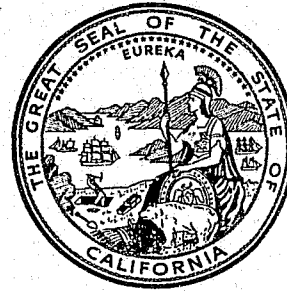
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November, 1981
(Supersedes 4/79
and Rev. 3/80)

State of California

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.

Governor



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
9719 LINCOLN VILLAGE DRIVE, SUITE 600
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December 9, 1981

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ADDENDUM TO CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY
CRIME RESISTANCE
PROGRAM GUIDELINES, DATED
NOVEMBER, 1981

These Guidelines set forth the terms and conditions upon which the Office of Criminal Justice Planning is prepared to offer grants of funds pursuant to statutory authority. The Guidelines do not constitute rules, regulations, orders or standards of general application, because such rules, regulations, orders or standards would be beyond the Office of Criminal Justice Planning's authority.

U.S. Department of Justice
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FOREWORD

This document sets forth the Program and Administrative Guidelines for the California Community Crime Resistance Program, as authorized by Chapter 578 of 1978 Statutes.

The Community Crime Resistance Program demonstrates the continuing commitment of the Legislature and the Governor to assist local communities deal more effectively with the crime problem. The program is intended to further encourage and strengthen the participation of community and neighborhood groups and law enforcement in partnership efforts to resist and prevent crime. In Fiscal Year 1981/82, the Governor asked for, and the Legislature approved, \$1,250,000 in State General Funds to continue and expand the Community Crime Resistance Program.

There are many individuals who have shared responsibility for the development of the Program. In addition to Assemblyman Mel Levine, who authored the legislation (AB 2971) and the many members of the Legislature who have supported this program, members of the California Crime Resistance Task Force and the Technical Advisory Group deserve particular recognition. These members have provided valuable assistance to help OCJP in developing this local assistance program. (Rosters of the Crime Resistance Task Force and Technical Advisory Group members are included as Appendix D.) Recognition must also be given to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), more specifically Mr. Cornelius Cooper, former Assistant Administrator in charge of the LEAA's Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs, and Mr. Ronald Trethric, from that same office, for their help and cooperation with OCJP to support the development and implementation of comprehensive crime prevention programs in the cities of Los Angeles and Oakland. Elements of the Community Crime Resistance Program were drawn from LEAA's successful Community Anti-Crime and Comprehensive Urban Crime Prevention Programs.

An evaluation report highlighting the success of the first year of program operations of California's initial eight Community Crime Resistance Projects is available by contacting OCJP's Evaluation Unit at (916) 366-5337.

Questions dealing with the Community Crime Resistance Program should be directed to Nathan Manske, Deputy Director of Planning and Operations, OCJP at (916) 366-5304.

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

DOUGLAS R. CUNNINGHAM
Executive Director

Telephone: (916) 366-5304

DRC:ls

COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE

PROGRAM GUIDELINES

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- A. Listing of crime rates for California Law Enforcement Agencies as reported to the State Bureau of Criminal Statistics.
- B. Goals and Objectives of CCCJ Priority Programs numbers 1 and 2
- C. Copy of Assembly Bill 2971 -- Chapter 578 of 1978 Statutes
- D. Rosters of the Crime Resistance Task Force and Technical Advisory Group Members
- E. Program Implementation Timetable

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME
RESISTANCE PROGRAM

The California Community Crime Resistance Program Guidelines were initially prepared in March of 1979, in accordance with Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578 of 1978 Statutes; Levine). These were used in July, 1980 to select eight local crime prevention projects for funding. The Guidelines were amended in November, 1981 by OCJP and the Crime Resistance Task Force to include the 1981/82 budget language and the revised funding guidelines. The amendments are contained herein as the revised version of the Program Guidelines.

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

A. INTRODUCTION

The opportunities to easily commit crimes, especially crimes of theft and burglary, without detection, are plentiful. In researching current crime trends in California, the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ) determined in 1978 that burglary was the most serious crime in California in terms of frequency, dollar loss and expenditure of criminal justice resources. It also determined that robbery is a serious problem in terms of its rate of increase and potential for physical violence.

In recent years, law enforcement has embarked on widespread campaigns to educate citizens and create awareness of the need to reduce the opportunity for the commission of crimes by implementing basic prevention measures. Law enforcement alone cannot cope adequately with the crime problem. The resistance to crime and juvenile delinquency requires the cooperation of both community and law enforcement officials, and successful crime resistance programs involving the participation of citizen volunteers and community leaders need to be identified and given recognition.

The California Council on Criminal Justice, as a result of its inter-governmental planning process used in developing the 1978/80-LEAA approved multi-year state plan, identified 16 priority programs for the criminal justice system in the State of California. The process used to develop these programs involved the Council's four program committees, the Judicial Planning Committee (JPC), Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Advisory Group, Corrections Planning Committee, and State Agency Planning Committee, Local and Regional Planning Units, State Agency Planning Committee, and other interested organizations such as the California District Attorneys' Association, California Public Defenders Association, California Peace Officers' Association and interested community-based organizations, were also involved in the program development process.

Two of these priority programs, numbers 1 and 2 specifically, deal with the problem of reducing the crime and victimization rates for all major felonies, especially burglary:

1. *Reduce major crime through community involvement programs.*
2. *Reduce robbery, burglary and related crimes by reducing the opportunity to dispose of stolen property, better coordinating the detection, apprehension and trial of offenders, and implementing public prevention and community resistance programs.*

(A description of these programs with supporting goals and objectives are included in Appendix B.)

The development of these priorities was generated by a great deal of interest among law enforcement agencies and community leaders in increasing the quality and quantity of community involvement/crime prevention programs.

In response to the emphasis on the need for crime resistance and prevention generated by the California Council on Criminal Justice and other law enforcement and community groups, the California Crime Resistance Task Force was created in an Executive Order signed by Governor Edmund G. Brown in August of 1977. Subsequently, as part of the 1978 legislative session, the Task Force gained statutory status with the passage by the Legislature and signing by the Governor of Assembly Bill 2971 (Chapter 578 of 1978 Statutes; Levine). Initial financial support for the Task Force came from LEAA block funds with the approval of CCCJ and administered by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

The Crime Resistance Task Force was initially comprised of eight members, two representatives from the cities of: Santa Ana, Pasadena, Concord, and Stockton. These four cities were selected because they had on-going crime prevention programs which involve law enforcement and citizen teamwork. The two members from each city are the Chief of Police and a citizen representative. In accordance with the Statute, the membership was increased to include elected city and county officials and additional law enforcement and citizen representatives. To build on the most current "state-of-the art" crime resistance techniques, a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) was formed to design and propose workplans for achieving the goals and objectives of the Task Force. The TAG is comprised of representatives of law enforcement organizations including the Commission on Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST), California Peace Officers Association (CPOA),

California Crime Prevention Officers Association (CCPOA) and the California Attorney General's Office. The group also has business, media and citizen representatives who have demonstrated interest in crime resistance and prevention. See Appendix D for the Task Force and TAG rosters.

The major goal of the Task Force is to generate and encourage awareness throughout California of the need for citizen involvement in supporting local law enforcement efforts to prevent and reduce crime.

The objectives of the Task Force are:

- o to identify successful crime resistance programs throughout the state involving community law enforcement partnership, and to disseminate demonstrated techniques and organizational methods;
- o to educate citizens in specific measures they can take to prevent crimes from occurring;
- o to arrange for technical assistance support for community groups and law enforcement agencies interested in developing community crime resistance programs;
- o to promote standardized practices in crime prevention programs in those areas which would benefit local law enforcement operations;

- o to establish a centralized, state-wide crime resistance/prevention information resource center;
- o to develop a catalog of existing crime prevention programs state-wide;
- o to stimulate a state-wide attitude of continuing citizen volunteer involvement in crime resistance efforts; and
- o to implement the Community Crime Resistance Program.

Four primary activities are being carried out to accomplish Task Force objectives:

1. Operation of a Crime Resistance Information Center which maintains a file of existing crime prevention/resistance programs in California.
2. Provision of Technical Assistance, as requested, to agencies for implementing crime prevention programs.
3. Operation of a public awareness campaign involving all phases of the media in a state-wide effort to increase public awareness of and involvement in community crime prevention programs.
4. Funding of eight programs in cities and counties.

In summary, the Task Force program emphasizes the need for a general state-wide commitment to community and law enforcement involvement programs which deal with crime and related problems.

B. BACKGROUND

As already noted, another related response to the CCCJ priority programs dealing with the reduction of crime through community involvement, was the passage and signing of Assembly Bill 2971 (Levine) in September of 1978. This legislation encourages and supports community crime resistance efforts, recognized the Crime Resistance Task Force's promising future by giving it statutory status, and sets forth criteria to implement crime resistance/prevention programs should funds become available. A copy of the Statute is contained in Appendix C.

This measure was originally written to appropriate \$2 million of State general funds for implementation of the program on a state-wide basis. Because of the property tax limitation initiative (Proposition 13) which was passed at approximately the same time Assembly Bill 2971 was going through the legislative process, all general funds were removed from the bill in order to make more funds available to local government in the wake of the initiative's passage. The Legislature did, however, encourage the California Council on Criminal Justice to make Federal funds under its control available to support this program.

Through the State's budget process, in Fiscal Years 1979/80, OCJP was successful in obtaining \$750,000 in Federal funds and \$750,000 in State general funds to implement the Community Crime Resistance Program in

California. Using the State share of the funds, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, with the assistance of the Task Force, selected eight projects to receive two years of program funding. These projects, which began in the fall of 1980, are being implemented by the following localities/agencies:

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| o Daly City Anti-Crime League | o Ontario Police Department |
| o Fairfield Department of Public Safety | o San Jose Police Department |
| o Laguna Beach Police Department | o Santa Maria Police Department |
| o Manhattan Beach Police Department | o Sonoma County Sheriff's Office |

Using the Federal portion of the funds, the Task Force decided to encourage other activities, such as a state-wide technical assistance program for local government and community organizations and a public-awareness campaign that would benefit the State as a whole.

In Fiscal Year 1981/82, the Governor asked for and the Legislature approved an appropriation of \$1,250,000 in State general funds to expand the Community Crime Resistance Program as designed by the Crime Resistance Task Force.

II. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

A. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The California Crime Resistance Program was developed to recognize successful crime resistance/prevention programs, disseminate successful techniques and information and to encourage local agencies to involve citizen volunteers in efforts to combat crime and related problems. The program is

designed to encourage communities¹ to implement a crime prevention program using volunteers or paraprofessionals assisting local law enforcement agencies in implementing and conducting community crime resistance programs.

The community involvement concept introduces another approach in dealing with neighborhood crime problems. Application of the concept results in increased neighborhood cohesiveness and awareness, improved police/citizen relationships, an increased reporting of incidents, better understanding of the criminal justice system, an increased chance of returning stolen property to its rightful owner, and in increased community mobilization to deal with crime problems.

Projects supported under the California Community Crime Resistance Program will develop or expand their community involvement program to include activities which will provide education, training and increased awareness to community residents on the various security devices, security practices, "bunco" schemes, property identification, self-protection tactics and other individualized crime resistance approaches which will hopefully help reduce their chances of becoming a victim.

The program emphasizes community efforts, and therefore is designed to also support projects involving neighborhood, resident-sponsored anti-crime programs, such as "Neighborhood Watch", "Home Alert", and "Block Watch", which are built explicitly on community organization models.

¹According to the Statute, "communities" means cities, counties or combinations thereof.

Other examples of collective efforts in the area of crime prevention include "environmental design" such as strategic street lighting, park landscaping, and commercial and residential developing as well as neighborhood revitalization, and crime prevention in the schools.

Citizen involvement in efforts to reduce the opportunity for commission of crimes such as property thefts, robberies, sexual assaults, drug offenses, and crimes against children and the elderly can mean a significant lowering in their rate of occurrence.

B. PROGRAM GOAL AND OBJECTIVES (Based on Chapter 578 of 1978 Statutes, Penal Code Section 13840)

The goal of this program is to increase cooperation between the community and their local law enforcement agency in resisting crime and creating neighborhood cohesiveness through organization and operational methods that have been demonstrated to be effective in this state as well as in many others.

The objectives of this effort are:

1. To recognize successful crime prevention/resistance programs;
2. To disseminate successful techniques and information to other communities;
3. To encourage local agencies to involve citizen volunteers in efforts to combat crime and related problems, thus creating law enforcement-citizen partnership;

4. To develop citizen involvement in crime resistance programs;
5. To educate the citizens of the need for community involvement with law enforcement in an effort to reduce crime; and
6. To educate and create awareness of various techniques available which will reduce the citizen's possibility of being victimized.

C. PROGRAM COMPONENTS

The Statute describes certain program elements which must be included in all projects; these are further described below. However, applicants are also encouraged to include innovative approaches along with those elements required, in dealing with the crime problem in the designated target area.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

The following components must be included in all projects considered for funding under this program. (Penal Code Section 13844(a), (b).)

1. Use of Volunteers

Projects receiving Community Crime Resistance Program funds are required to have an action orientation, involving volunteers or paraprofessionals in the role of assisting their local law enforcement agency in implementing anti-crime projects.

2. Crime Prevention Activities

Local projects supported under the California Community Crime Resistance Program shall include at least three of the following activities:

- a. Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly, to include but not be limited to, education, training and victim/witness assistance programs.
- b. Efforts to promote neighborhood involvement, such as, but not limited to block clubs and other community-based resident-sponsored anti-crime programs.
- c. Home and business security inspections.
- d. Efforts to deal with domestic violence.
- e. Prevention of sexual assaults.
- f. Programs which make available to community residents and businesses information on locking devices, building security and related crime resistance approaches.
- g. Training for peace officers in community orientation and crime prevention consistent with Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) requirements.

Applicants are encouraged to design, develop or expand their crime prevention efforts by implementing programs tailored to their individual community needs. Examples of innovative approaches, which may be incorporated with required program components, include such activities as:

- o Youth involvement in community crime prevention
 - in the schools

- sport-figure trading cards with crime prevention message distributed to youth
- ride along concept
- o Environmental Design
 - neighborhood revitalization
 - planning in community development
 - security and building code revisions
- o Public awareness through use of the media
 - coordinate resources with Crime Resistance Task Force campaign logo, slogan, media materials, and activities
 - coordinate resources with other existing crime prevention campaigns

III. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

The program development effort was initiated by translating the statutory and administrative requirements into these guidelines as provided for in the enabling legislation. The Task Force and OCJP jointly participated in this task which included development of eligibility criteria and funding options.

As specified in the legislation, criteria for selection of communities to receive crime resistance program funding is to be developed by OCJP in conjunction with the California Crime Resistance Task Force.

Task Force membership, as described in the Statute, includes two elected city officials, two elected county officials, six community members, and six law enforcement officials who are designated by the Governor in

recognition of successful endeavors in the area of crime prevention and resistance.

The Task Force is also charged with assisting the Governor and the CCCJ in furthering citizen involvement in local law enforcement and crime resistance efforts.

As part of its involvement in the program development effort, the Task Force is to:

- o Assist OCJP in developing and revising program guidelines which establish selection criteria and procedures for selecting projects to be funded.
- o Assist OCJP in the proposal review and screening process.
- o Make funding recommendations to OCJP.
- o Advise OCJP, as necessary, in the development of an evaluation plan so that program results can be set forth in the annual, legally required, report to the Legislature.
- o Help to disseminate the results of successful projects and other various crime prevention techniques and information through its technical assistance procedures.

Upon revising the program guidelines, which establish eligibility and selection criteria and funding procedures, the Office of Criminal Justice

Planning will incorporate appropriate guideline elements into a Request-For-Proposal (RFP). The RFP's will then be distributed to the local law enforcement agencies, League of California Cities, County Supervisors Association of California, and other interested organizations to identify communities interested in participating in the program. Eligible communities wishing to participate in this program may respond to the RFP by submitting a concept paper to OCJP. Concept papers will be reviewed by OCJP and the Task Force and recommendations for funding will be made.

IV. BASIC ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The basic eligibility criteria described below is intended to serve two purposes:

- o To define for potential applicants what the minimum requirements and commitments for participating in the programs are;
- o To serve as a basic screening device allowing the limited amount of funds to be directed toward those applicants with the highest potential for establishing a successful and effective project.

A. STATUTORY (Chapter 578; Section 13483(b))

Applicants must be a local unit of government; either:

- o City
- o County
- o Combinations of cities and/or county governments

Applicants may designate a city or county department, such as the law enforcement agency, as the implementing party or may subcontract with a non-profit, incorporated, community-based organization to implement

the program. A local criminal justice planning district may also be designated as the implementing organization by its governmental sponsors, providing it is organized under a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) authorizing such activity. While non-profit community-based organizations are not eligible for direct funding, they may receive a subcontract from a local unit of government, or a combination thereof. The unit of government must agree to provide the required match as described in these Guidelines and the Request-For-Proposal (RFP).

B. BUDGET ACT INTENT

The following budget language, as enacted in Control Section 16.00 of the Budget Act of 1981, is incorporated as part of these program guidelines:

Item 810-001--Office of Criminal Justice Planning--Local Assistance

1. "It is the intent of the Legislature that the Office of Criminal Justice Planning (a) identify the appropriate indicators of criminal activity and utilize them for purposes of awarding grants for new or additional funding under the Community Crime Resistance Program by giving the highest priority to applications from local agencies reflecting the greatest need and (b) give priority to local agencies that propose to subcontract with private community agencies for the actual operation of the program."
2. "The Legislature finds that (a) limited State funds would most effectively be expended by funding, whenever possible, a Career Criminal Apprehension Program and Community Crime Resistance

Program in the same local agency, (b) such local agencies receiving grants for both programs shall target the expenditure of funds for the Crime Resistance Program into those specific geographic locations identified as high crime areas by the Apprehension Program and are receiving increased law enforcement deployment or resources, and (c) public policy encourages the local agency to subcontract with private community agencies for operation of the Crime Resistance Program whenever possible."

Based on the advice of the Crime Resistance Task Force, the Office of Criminal Justice Planning has identified the "appropriate indicators of criminal activity" to be the seven major offenses, as reported to the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS). According to BCS, the seven major offenses are: willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft--\$200 and over, and motor vehicle theft. "Greatest need" is determined for each city or county by the crime rate which is set by calculating the reported number of the seven major offenses per 100,000 population, using 1980 data. See Appendix A for the listing of crime rates for law enforcement agencies as reported to BCS.

In keeping with the budget language, OCJP will give priority to applicants with high crime rates. OCJP also strongly encourages applicants to subcontract with community-based organizations to implement all or a portion of the program. All applicants, specifically those who are also applying for Career Criminal Apprehension Program (C-CAP) grants

are encouraged to focus their efforts in high-crime areas as identified by crime analysis, with particular attention to the seven major offenses. Those applicants who receive both program (C-CAP and CCR) grants will be required to target expenditures of funds for the California Crime Resistance Program into those high crime areas identified by C-CAP.

C. NON-STATUTORY

The following criteria will also be applied to avoid duplication of funding for crime prevention efforts:

1. Applicants must not be receiving funds through LEAA's Comprehensive Urban Crime Prevention Program for activities in the target area proposed for Community Crime Resistance program funds.
2. Applicant and/or the implementing organization or agency must not be an OCJP subgrantee receiving funds to implement a community crime prevention program in the target area. This includes those projects funded under the OCJP Community Crime Resistance Program initiated in 1980.
3. The "implementing" community organization must not be receiving funds through LEAA's Community Anti-Crime Program.
4. Applicants having an active program that is generally consistent with the Statute, and which is funded by other (non-LEAA/OCJP) sources, would be eligible only to the extent that the LEAA and statutory non-supplantation requirements are complied with.²

²Funds disbursed under this program shall not supplant local funds that would, in the absence of the Community Crime Resistance Program, be made available to support crime resistance programs in local law enforcement agencies (Chapter 578, P.C. Section 13843(d)).

5. Applicants who designate a non-profit community-based organization as the implementing body must stipulate that a cooperative agreement with, and evidence of support of, the responsible local law enforcement agency can be established.

V. FUNDING GUIDELINES

The funding limitations are based upon the amount of State funds appropriated in the 1981/82 Budget Act to implement the Community Crime Resistance Program.

A. GRANT DURATION

Participating agencies or organizations will be initially funded for a 12-month grant contract. Projects which show satisfactory progress may be eligible for an additional 12-month period of funding depending of course upon the availability of grant funds.

OCJP will seek, as part of the annual budget process, to obtain continued funding for the Crime Resistance Program. While project grant periods are limited to two 12-month grant periods, this initiative will not preclude necessary no-cost grant extensions approved by OCJP.

B. GRANT SIZE LIMITATION

Section 13843(c) of Chapter 578 provides that no single award of funds shall exceed \$125,000 for a 12-month grant period. Applicants will compete for the appropriate amount of funding described below and in the RFP.

In the 1981/82 State Budget Act, \$1.25 million in State funds were appropriated to OCJP for support of the Community Crime Resistance

Program to fund local crime prevention projects. Also, \$121,376 in prior years' State funds will be added to the \$1.25 million, bringing the total State funds available to \$1,371,376. This amount will be split between two program funding categories:

Category I -- Program Grants

Category II -- Seed-Money Grants

The category descriptions, along with the amount of funds that applicants may apply for, are outlined below. OCJP anticipates funding 30-35 new projects.

CATEGORY I -- "PROGRAM" GRANTS

(\$1,000,000 has been set aside for this category.)

Programs funded under this category must demonstrate a need to implement a community crime prevention program which could require additional personnel, operating costs and a minimum amount of equipment to carry out the objectives and activities of the grant. All personnel costs must be fully justified. This category is broken down into the following population and funding amounts:

<u>Population of Service Area</u>	<u>Maximum amount of State funds eligible for 12 months</u>
0 - 50,000	\$ 30,000
50,000 - 150,000	\$ 50,000
Over 150,000	\$125,000

CATEGORY II -- "SEED-MONEY" GRANTS

(\$371,376 has been set aside for this category.)

Programs funded under this category would use these funds for only

operating costs and a minimum amount of equipment to carry out the objectives and activities of the project. This category of funding will also be used to assist agencies/organizations with a commitment that the program will continue without State funds. Personnel costs would not be allowed under this category. It is envisioned that these grants will be awarded for one year only. Applicants should not plan for subsequent years of funding. This category is broken down into the following population groups and funding amounts:

<u>Population of Service Area</u>	<u>Maximum amount of State funds eligible for 12 months</u>
0 - 50,000	\$15,000
50,000 - 150,000	\$20,000
Over 150,000	\$30,000

C. MATCH REQUIREMENT

It is the policy of the Crime Resistance Task Force to encourage local units of government to assume the cost of and to continue successful crime prevention programs after a reasonable period of State financial support. To carry out this policy, all "Program" grant recipients will be required to provide a hard "cash" match contribution of 10 percent for the first year grant and 50 percent for the second year. Further, in the initial application, applicants must state their intent to provide the required matching contributions and to assume the cost of the crime prevention program, if it is successful at the conclusion of State grant funding. Private donations and contributions may be used as matching funds if these funds are received and disbursed by the local unit of government.

"Seed-money" grant applicants are exempt from general match requirements.

D. OTHER CONDITIONS

- o Applicants who apply for either "Seed-money" grants or "Program" grants will be allowed to charge indirect costs (overhead) at a rate not to exceed 10%, to be determined by OCJP.
- o Funds disbursed under this program shall not supplant local funds that would, in the absence of the program, be made available to support community crime resistance efforts.

VI. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

The Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning is authorized to allocate and award funds to communities developing citizen involvement and crime resistance programs in compliance with the policies and criteria developed by OCJP and the California Crime Resistance Task Force. In implementing this program, OCJP and the Task Force have developed a selection process detailing the procedures to be used in choosing which projects shall receive funding. The initial screening process is intended to limit the number of proposals to a manageable number. Each applicant receiving an award will be required to participate in a evaluation plan and report its progress to OCJP on a quarterly basis.

The legislation mandates that commencing November 1, 1979, the Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall prepare a

report to the Legislature describing in detail the operation of the program and results obtained from the California Community Crime Resistance Program.

It is required that successful proponents, whether a law enforcement agency or a community-based organization, cooperate in the accomplishment of the project objectives. The Office of Criminal Justice Planning, with the help of the Crime Resistance Task Force and TAG members, will provide technical assistance as needed to new project staff. Media and printed crime prevention materials developed for the Task Force's public awareness campaign will be made available to the extent possible.

Projects should be operational within six months of such fund award notification. A preliminary schedule of program development activities is included as Appendix E.

VII. SELECTION PROCESS

In implementing this program, OCJP and the Task Force has developed a process by which projects will be selected for funding. A sequential process, leading to the final selection of grant recipients is outlined below:

A. REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS (RFP)

OCJP will incorporate these program guidelines, as approved by the Task Force, into an RFP, along with other LEAA and OCJP administrative requirements. That set of documents will be distributed to organizations such as local units of government, law enforcement agencies, and other interested organizations.

B. INITIAL SCREENING PROCEDURE

Concept papers submitted in response to the RFP will be initially screened by OCJP. This initial screening will serve as a means for establishing eligibility, interest, and the apparent ability of communities to successfully plan and conduct a project meeting the requirements of the Statutes. OCJP will conduct the initial screening using the criteria summarized below.

1. Basic Eligibility Criteria

- a. Applications submitted in response to the RFP and these guidelines will be ranked in priority order, for funding consideration. This ranking will be based upon 1980 crime rate (offenses per 100,000 population) for the seven major offenses as reported to BCS (see Appendix A).
- b. Applicant is a local government or combination of local government agencies.
- c. Applicant (Program grants only) agrees to provide the local match requirement of 10% of the total project costs for the first year. For those programs expecting to apply for second year funding, applicants must signal their intent to provide 50% of the total project costs for the second year. All applicants must prepare a cost assumption plan including its intent to assume the program's cost and detailing how it intends to continue the project once State funding ceases.

d. Applicant is not presently receiving funds from other LEAA/OCJP sources for similar programs in the same target area (see "eligibility criteria", pages 12-14).

e. Applicant certifies compliance with the program requirements as set forth in Penal Code Chapter 578, Section 13844.

f. Applicant agrees to participate in the evaluation effort.

2. Other Considerations

a. Has applicant documented the anticipated impact of the crime resistance program on the community?

b. Has the applicant documented organizational and community commitment and motivation as evidenced in other programs of similar nature?

c. Does the applicant propose to sub-contract with a community-based organization to implement all, or a portion of the Program?

d. If the program is to be implemented by a community-based organization, is there documented evidence of endorsement by the local law enforcement agency to work in conjunction with that community organization in crime resistance efforts in the target area?

C. FINAL ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES

This final step will take into account the Budget Act Intent (See Section IV-B, page 13 of these Guidelines), the following criteria, plus others which may be jointly developed by OCJP and the Task Force.

1. The extent to which the program proposes to deal with the problems of high crime areas.

2. The estimated number of citizens, 55 years of age or older, residing in the community and the ratio of such citizens to the total population of the community.

3. The proposed emphasis on the use of volunteers or paraprofessionals.

4. The degree to which the applicant has proposed that funds will be augmented by, or consolidated with, other state, local or federal funds.

5. Evidence of integration of community anti-crime programs with other community improvement programs or agencies, such as housing, employment and planning departments.

6. Evidence of cooperation between the residents and businesses and their local law enforcement agency in dealing with the crime problem.

7. History and current status of efforts to promote neighborhood involvement or community-based, resident-sponsored anti-crime programs; such as neighborhood watch, home alert, block watch and others.

8. The methodology proposed to carry out the mandates of the Program and the project's objectives.

9. The degree to which the applicant, specifically those who also apply for Career Criminal Apprehension grants, has proposed that its efforts will be focused in high crime areas as identified by crime analysis.

10. What is applicant's probable chance of success and past track-record in institutionalizing successful projects?

11. What is the magnitude of the applicant's need for a community involvement crime resistance program in comparison with other applicants?

D. FINAL SELECTION

Final decisions for funding will be made by OCJP with the advice and assistance of the Task Force using all information resulting from the entire procedure and the criteria developed by OCJP and the Task Force.

E. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Projects selected for funding will be required to submit a formal grant application. Management and administrative requirements which sub-grantees must comply with are contained in the OCJP SUBGRANTEE'S HANDBOOK, which is incorporated into each grant contract by reference. This document is available for review at the Office of Criminal Justice Planning or at any local criminal justice planning office.

VIII. EVALUATION

The Statute requires that an annual report be provided to the Legislature describing program progress and achievements. It is also a requirement of

all funded projects that a final assessment or evaluation report be prepared which documents the accomplishments and impact of the project, and the degree to which the project objectives were met.

The projects which receive funding will most likely incorporate different program elements and proceed by varying methods at carrying out their proposed plan. As such, a single evaluation scheme may not be appropriate for every project funded under the Community Crime Resistance Program. Individual communities may benefit most through use of an evaluation design tailored specifically to their program needs.

The OCJP Evaluation Unit will be responsible for the overall program evaluation. Selected applicants must agree to participate in the state-wide effort. Each project will be required to collect various data as its related to the proposed objectives and methodology, and to submit such data to OCJP on a quarterly basis. This data along with other needed information will be included in the annual report to the Legislature. This report will document the status of each funded project and of the overall state-wide Program.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

LISTING OF CRIME RATES FOR 1980
FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES



While portions of this document are illegible, it was micro-filmed from the best copy available. It is being distributed because of the valuable information it contains.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531

1980 CRIME AND POPULATION DATA FOR CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES,
AS REPORTED TO THE STATE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL STATISTICS (BCS)
(Crime Rate - Seven Major Offenses Per 100,000 Population)

COUNTY /CITY	1980 POPULATION	1980 # CRIMES	1980 RATES	RANK
VERBONA	85	810	952941.18	1
INDUSTRIA ¹	660	1,224	185454.55	2
COLLA	400	151	37750.00	3
FRANKDALE	1,030	242	23495.15	4
ALPINE CO SD ²	1,100	162	14727.27	5
EMERYVILLE	3,640	525	13671.34	6
COMMERCE	10,400	1,292	12423.08	7
SAND CITY	160	21	11666.67	8
SANTA FE SPRINGS ¹	14,600	1,665	11404.11	9
PALM SPRINGS	32,200	3,136	9745.34	10
INDIO	21,150	2,036	9635.93	11
CUMPTON	80,900	7,551	9333.75	12
PODMONA	91,600	8,170	8919.21	13
SAN BERNARDINO CITY	117,100	10,117	8639.62	14
SIGNAL HILL	5,750	495	8606.70	15
CULVER CITY	36,200	3,279	8583.77	16
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE	20,600	1,766	8572.82	17
INGLEWOOD	94,300	7,903	8476.14	18
SAN PABLO	19,600	1,607	8196.98	19
FEVERLY HILLS	32,350	2,639	8157.65	20
RAKERSFIELD	104,600	8,490	8101.15	21
SACRAMENTO CITY	274,100	21,696	7915.36	22
OAKLAND	336,800	26,612	7912.81	23
GARDENA	44,550	3,452	7748.60	24
SAN JOAQUIN CO SD ²	111,900	8,562	7651.48	25
LOS ANGELES CITY	2,950,300	224,471	7598.11	26
MUNICLAIP	22,450	1,675	7461.02	27
HAWTHORNE	56,100	4,131	7363.64	28
PICHMUND	74,300	5,451	7336.47	29
STOCKTON	147,600	10,741	7290.65	30
SAUSALITO	7,000	506	7228.57	31
EL SEGUNDO	13,750	991	7207.27	32
FRESNO CITY	216,500	15,387	7107.16	33
PERRIS	6,675	472	7071.16	34
AYALON ¹	1,990	140	7035.18	35
HUNTINGTON PARK	45,150	3,152	6981.17	36
SAN FRANCISCO CITY	679,500	47,389	6974.10	37
SANTA MONICA	88,100	6,129	6956.67	38
LYNWOOD ¹	48,450	3,340	6893.70	39
STANTON	21,200	1,450	6839.62	40
SAN FERNANDO	17,600	1,202	6829.55	41
PARADUNT ¹	36,000	2,458	6827.78	42
CALEXICO	14,150	959	6777.39	43
CARMEL BY THE SEA	4,700	316	6765.96	44
LONG BEACH	360,700	24,191	6706.68	45
SAN MATEO CO SD ²	67,400	4,512	6694.36	46
SOUTH EL MONTE ¹	15,950	1,063	6664.58	47
NEEDLES	4,080	271	6642.16	48
HAWAIIAN GARDENS ¹	10,450	691	6612.44	49
COLFLA	990	65	6565.66	50

Note: Cities whose crime data is not reported separate from Sheriffs Departments' data may not be included in the listing, or are listed with a crime rate of "0".

Note: Seven Major Offenses include: Willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft of \$200 + more, and motor vehicle theft.

¹Contract cities

²Sheriffs Departments' data does not include data from contract cities

³Existing Community Crime Resistance (CCR) Projects

⁴Existing Career Criminal Apprehension Program (C-CAP) Projects

Data Sources:

Bureau of Criminal Statistics 1980 Crime Data
State Department of Finance 1980 Population Data

CRIME AND POPULATION DATA FOR 1980 FOR CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (cont'd)

COUNTY /CITY	1980 POPULATION	1980 # CRIMES	1980 RATES	RANK
RAPSTOW	17,650	907	5138.81	101
ORANGE COVE	3,960	203	5126.26	102
SANTA ANA ¹	202,100	10,326	5109.35	103
BELLFLOWER ¹	53,300	2,711	5056.30	104
MUNROVIA	30,400	1,546	5065.53	105
DELANO	16,400	833	5079.27	106
SAN DIEGO	665,100	43,653	5069.12	107
OCEANSIDE ¹	75,600	3,831	5067.46	108
WEST COVINA ⁴	78,900	3,983	5048.16	109
EUREKA	24,250	1,224	5047.42	110
SANTA BARBARA CITY	74,500	3,760	5046.98	111
MUNTEREY	27,650	1,394	5041.59	112
ANAHAIM	220,200	11,062	5023.61	113
YUBA CITY	18,550	926	5002.70	114
GARDEN GROVE	122,900	6,132	4969.42	115
PLACERVILLE	6,700	333	4970.15	116
VISALIA	49,000	2,434	4967.35	117
LUS GATOS	26,500	1,315	4962.26	118
MANHATTAN BEACH ³	31,400	1,557	4958.60	119
BRISBANE	3,020	149	4933.77	120
LA PUENTE ¹	30,650	1,508	4888.17	121
CUTATI	3,420	167	4883.04	122
LOS ANGELES CO SD ²	1,006,300	48,932	4862.57	123
HERMOSA BEACH	18,050	876	4853.19	124
REDDING	41,450	2,011	4851.63	125
WILLITS	3,990	193	4837.09	126
SANGER	12,400	598	4822.58	127
SONORA	3,430	164	4781.34	128
BAHNING	13,700	652	4759.12	129
SOLANO CO SD ²	16,000	759	4743.75	130
KERMAN	4,010	190	4738.15	131
HANFORD	20,600	971	4713.59	132
POSEHEAD ¹	42,500	2,002	4710.59	133
WATSONVILLE	23,600	1,109	4694.50	134
CAPITOLA	9,050	423	4674.03	135
SACRAMENTO CO SD ^{2/4}	486,400	22,660	4658.72	136
BAUDWIN PARK	49,700	2,315	4657.95	137
ROSEVILLE	24,200	1,126	4652.89	138
COVINA	33,400	1,554	4652.69	139
IMPERIAL CO SD ²	26,500	1,232	4649.05	140
FAPHEXVILLE	5,350	248	4635.51	141
NEVADA CITY	2,420	112	4626.10	142
PEDUNDO BEACH ⁴	57,300	2,641	4609.08	143
CULTON	27,150	1,251	4607.73	144
GUADALUPE	7,610	166	4596.34	145
PICO RIVERA ¹	53,300	2,446	4589.12	146
CORCORAN	6,400	293	4578.13	147
PLYMOUTH	700	32	4571.43	148
PATTERSON	3,650	176	4571.43	149
LAKE CO SD ²	32,200	1,471	4566.32	150

¹Contract cities

²Sheriffs Departments' data does not include data from contract cities.

³Existing Community Crime Resistance (CCR) Projects

⁴Existing Career Criminal Apprehension Program (C-CAP) Projects

CRIME AND POPULATION DATA FOR 1980 FOR CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (cont'd)

COUNTY /CITY	1980 POPULATION	1980 # CRIMES	1980 RATES	RANK
LAKEPORT	3,670	106	4032.70	201
DRAKE CITY	91,200	3,664	4017.54	202
EURUP	7,450	296	3973.15	203
LAKEPORT	14,350	570	3972.13	204
FUPBANK	84,700	3,351	3956.32	205
LUS ALAMITOS	11,300	447	3955.75	206
SAN JOSE ³	630,900	24,695	3945.95	207
DOWNEY	82,600	3,242	3924.94	208
SAN ROSENVENTURA	73,600	2,653	3917.12	209
HUNTINGTON BEACH	170,100	6,635	3900.65	210
CLAVIS	32,550	1,267	3892.47	211
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO	49,750	1,936	3891.46	212
BUENA PARK	64,300	2,499	3886.47	213
SAN GABRIEL	29,950	1,163	3883.14	214
PCFARLAND	5,050	196	3881.19	215
FORT BRAGG	5,025	195	3880.60	216
KINGS CO SD ²	33,500	1,299	3877.61	217
SAN DIMAS ¹	23,500	911	3876.60	218
GILROY	21,400	829	3873.83	219
REDWOOD CITY	55,600	2,146	3859.71	220
TORRANCE	131,400	5,063	3853.12	221
MADERA CO SD ²	35,900	1,382	3849.58	222
HEALDSBURG	7,250	279	3848.28	223
SAN RAFAEL	44,800	1,719	3837.05	224
CALAVERAS CO SD ²	18,150	695	3829.20	225
CORTE MADERA	8,000	306	3825.00	226
LA HABRA	45,050	1,723	3824.64	227
NEWARK	32,100	1,225	3816.20	228
SALINAS	80,000	3,050	3812.50	229
GLENDALE	138,100	5,246	3798.70	230
PLACER CO SD ²	72,200	2,741	3796.40	231
MILLJAMS	1,660	63	3795.18	232
YUBA CO SD	38,350	1,453	3788.79	233
FREMONT	131,200	4,963	3782.77	234
AREA ¹	27,100	1,025	3782.29	235
COLUMA CO SD ²	7,125	268	3761.40	236
GROVER CITY	6,775	329	3749.29	237
SAN BRUNO	35,850	1,342	3743.38	238
NAPA CITY	50,600	1,900	3740.16	239
SEBASTOPOL	5,425	202	3723.50	240
LARKSPUR	11,150	413	3704.04	241
ROCKEY PARK	22,500	832	3697.74	242
CHINO	40,150	1,484	3696.14	243
GONZALES	2,870	106	3693.38	244
LA MESA	50,000	1,641	3682.00	245
MARTINEZ	22,550	830	3680.71	246
FRENTWOOD ¹	4,410	162	3673.47	247
LA MIRADA ¹	41,050	1,499	3651.64	248
CUALINGA	6,575	240	3650.19	249
RIO VISTA	3,070	112	3646.21	250

¹Contract cities²Sheriffs Departments' data does not include data from contract cities.³Existing Community Crime Resistance (CCR) Projects⁴Existing Career Criminal Apprehension Program (C-CAP) Projects

CRIME AND POPULATION DATA FOR 1980 FOR CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (cont'd)

COUNTY /CITY	1980 POPULATION	1980 # CRIMES	1980 RATES	RANK
LEMORE	8,650	281	3175.14	301
POLLING HILLS EST	9,450	300	3174.60	302
RUSS	2,680	85	3171.64	303
CALIFORNIA CITY	2,690	85	3159.65	304
YAKA	5,400	175	3135.59	305
CALIFORNIA	2,630	82	3117.67	306
STANISLAUS CO SD ²	93,600	2,924	3117.27	307
PANTECA	24,600	763	3101.63	308
RELMONT	24,850	766	3090.54	309
CLAREMONT	30,250	934	3087.80	310
TUOLUMNE CO SD ²	30,150	926	3077.94	311
ESCONDIDO	63,700	1,958	3073.74	312
GLENORA	36,500	1,177	3057.14	313
TULARE CITY ²	22,450	686	3055.68	314
DAVIS	36,450	1,112	3050.75	315
TISUPON	6,700	204	3044.76	316
EATEK	5,650	172	3044.25	317
TULARE CO SD	120,000	3,634	3026.33	318
SAN CARLOS	25,000	756	3024.00	319
SUNOMA CO SD ^{3/2}	132,600	4,005	3015.61	320
ALAMEDA CO SD ²	125,000	3,754	3003.20	321
VACAVILLE	42,400	1,273	3002.36	322
FAIRFIELD 4/3	56,600	1,749	2984.64	323
RIDGECREST	15,750	470	2984.13	324
HOLTVILLE	4,390	131	2984.05	325
LA HABRA HEIGHTS	4,660	145	2983.54	326
CUNTRA COSTA CO SD ^{2/4}	193,200	5,762	2982.40	327
SEAL BEACH	26,000	773	2973.08	328
ORANGE CO SD ²	264,200	7,854	2972.75	329
ARVIN	6,750	200	2962.96	330
SAN ANSELMO	11,950	354	2962.34	331
TRACY	18,050	533	2952.91	332
LIVINGSTON	5,250	155	2952.38	333
TRINITY CO SD ²	11,900	346	2907.56	334
OAKDALE	8,400	244	2904.76	335
CLOVERDALE	3,960	115	2904.04	336
MUNTEREY CO SD ²	64,400	2,446	2898.10	337
PIVERBANK	5,625	163	2897.76	338
LA PALMA	15,650	450	2875.40	339
SHAFTER	6,825	196	2871.79	340
FAIRFAX	7,425	213	2866.69	341
WALNUT CREEK	53,300	1,526	2863.04	342
SCOTT VALLEY	6,850	196	2861.31	343
LUS BANOS	10,450	294	2861.24	344
BIGGS	1,410	40	2836.88	345
LOS ALTOS	25,700	725	2821.01	346
REL MOPE CO SD ²	14,950	419	2802.64	347
LA VERNE	23,300	653	2802.54	348
SAN MARINO	13,300	372	2796.49	349
PEEDLEY	11,000	306	2781.62	350

¹Contract cities²Sheriffs Departments' data does not include data from contract cities.³Existing Community Crime Resistance (CCR) Projects⁴Existing Career Criminal Apprehension Program (C-CAP) Projects

CRIME AND POPULATION DATA FOR 1980 FOR CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (cont'd)

COUNTY /CITY	1980 POPULATION	1980 # CRIMES	1980 RATES	RANK
MT SHASTA	2,630	65	2296.82	401
PACIFICA	37,250	652	2287.25	402
TONE	2,230	51	2287.00	403
SIM VALLEY	76,500	1,732	2264.05	404
LA CANADA FLNT ¹	20,200	453	2262.57	405
DUNSMUIR	2,260	51	2236.64	406
MUNTE SEPENO	3,450	77	2231.88	407
MARINA	14,550	433	2214.63	408
CAMAPILLO	37,050	618	2207.83	409
WILLOWS	4,770	105	2201.26	410
ARROYO GRANDE	11,100	244	2196.20	411
FILLMORE	9,425	206	2185.68	412
ATHERTON	7,675	172	2164.13	413
WOODUC CO SD ²	5,550	121	2180.18	414
PLEASANTON	35,250	766	2176.72	415
VILLA PARK	7,150	155	2167.83	416
SAN BENITO CO SD ²	12,100	262	2165.29	417
CLAYTON	4,210	91	2161.52	418
MARIPOSA CO SD ²	10,950	232	2118.72	419
HERCULES	5,525	116	2099.55	420
RANCHO PAL VERS ¹	35,350	742	2099.01	421
PALOS VERDES ESTS	14,400	300	2083.33	422
WHEATLAND	1,450	30	2068.97	423
PIO DELL	2,700	54	2000.00	424
FOXLER	2,500	49	1960.00	425
ORLAND	3,940	77	1954.31	426
SISKIYOU CO SD ²	21,450	413	1925.41	427
YORBA LINDA ¹	28,000	532	1900.00	428
LINDSAY	6,925	124	1790.61	429
HUGHSON	2,940	52	1768.71	430
CALISTOGA	3,850	66	1766.23	431
HILLSBOROUGH	10,500	184	1752.38	432
RIPON	3,510	61	1737.89	433
HIDDEN HILLS ¹	1,740	30	1724.14	434
DEL REY OAKS	1,590	27	1698.11	435
GUSTINE	3,140	53	1687.90	436
LINCOLN	4,150	69	1662.65	437
POLLING HILLS ¹	2,050	34	1658.54	438
SIERRA MADRE	10,800	177	1638.89	439
ESCALON	3,070	50	1628.66	440
DINUBA	9,950	157	1577.89	441
LOS ALTOS HILLS	7,400	115	1554.05	442
FERRDALE	1,360	19	1397.06	443
ATASCADERO	15,850	221	1394.32	444
MURAGA	15,050	105	1295.68	445
ST HELENA	4,660	57	1172.64	446
WOODLAKE	5,225	55	1052.63	447
SUTTER CREEK	1,710	15	877.19	448
TEHACHAPI	4,060	30	735.29	449
PARADISE	22,350	155	693.51	450

APPENDIX B

SUPPORTING GOALS AND

OBJECTIVES FOR CCCJ

PRIORITY PROGRAMS

NUMBERS 1 AND 2

¹Contract cities²Sheriffs Departments' data does not include data from contract cities.³Existing Community Crime Resistance (CCR) Projects⁴Existing Career Criminal Apprehension Program (C-CAP) Projects

PROGRAM 1

Reduce major crime through community involvement programs.

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Crime and victimization rates for all major felonies have shown increases over the long-term. In order to reduce this rate of increase community involvement in crime prevention is essential.

RELATED INFORMATION:

- The seven major felonies are at record levels.
- There is a lack of community programs for the reduction and/or the prevention of crime.
- Citizen involvement in reporting crimes and in properly securing homes is unacceptably low in many jurisdictions. However, some jurisdictions have experienced some success in these areas.
- The public is not aware of the limitations of the criminal justice system in achieving a reduction in the opportunity to commit crime.
- There is a lack of awareness of the concepts of defensible space.
- Crime prevention is an attractive alternative when compared to the low clearance rates for most crimes, the length of time it takes to process a case through the criminal justice system, and the high cost of corrections.
- Volunteer citizen involvement can be implemented at a relatively low cost.
- Property crimes are of major concern since 85% of all major crimes are property related.

GOAL:

TO REDUCE THE MAJOR CRIME RATE THROUGH THE USE OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROGRAMS.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop community involvement programs designed to reduce the increase in the crime rate (e.g., Neighborhood Watch, block programs, Operation ID, Youth Cadet Patrol, self defense programs, and periodic crime prevention inspections).

PROGRAM 2

Reduce robbery, burglary and related crimes by reducing the opportunity to dispose of stolen property, better coordinating the detection, apprehending and trial of offenders, and implementing public prevention and community resistance programs.

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Burglary is the most serious crime in California in terms of frequency, dollar loss, and expenditure of the criminal justice system's resources. Robbery is a serious crime in terms of rate of increase and potential for physical violence.

RELATED INFORMATION:

- The incidence of crimes against property is at least 5 times greater than crimes against persons.
- The crime of burglary affects the largest number of citizens.
- Burglary is a crime of opportunity.
- Robbery is a violent crime.
- The clearance rates for the crimes of burglary and theft are low.
- Little stolen property is ever recovered.
- The lack of inter- and intra-jurisdictional cooperation, communication, and information exchange impedes the detection and apprehension of criminals.
- There is a lack of a crime analysis capacity in many jurisdictions.

GOAL:

TO REDUCE THE RATE OF OCCURANCE OF BURGLARY, THEFT, AND ROBBERY.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop burglary, theft and robbery prevention programs and/or burglary, theft and robbery prevention units.
2. Using the five-year baseline, 1972-77, demonstrate a decrease in the rate of crime(s) being targeted in those jurisdictions in which robbery, burglary and related crime reduction projects operate.
3. Develop programs to provide incentives for citizens to install appropriate security measures on homes and businesses.
4. To develop 3 to 5 year baseline data with which to demonstrate/compare project impact.

APPENDIX C

COPY OF ASSEMBLY BILL

2971 (LEVINE) -- CHAPTER

578 OF 1978 STATUTES

CHAPTER 578

An act to add and repeal Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13840) to Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code, relating to community crime resistance.

[Approved by Governor September 5, 1978. Filed with Secretary of State September 6, 1978.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2971, Levine. Crime resistance.

Under existing law the Office of Criminal Justice Planning and the California Council on Criminal Justice have various powers and duties relative generally to the improvement of criminal justice and to delinquency prevention including the dispersal of federal funds for approved programs.

This bill would further create a California Crime Resistance Task Force in the Office of Criminal Justice Planning to advise relative to crime resistance and prevention programs.

The California Council on Criminal Justice would be encouraged to make funds available from the local share of federal money under its control to carry out the bill's provisions.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13840) is added to Title 6 of Part 4 of the Penal Code, to read:

CHAPTER 5. CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM

13840. The Legislature hereby finds the resistance to crime and juvenile delinquency requires the cooperation of both community and law enforcement officials; and that successful crime resistance programs involving the participation of citizen volunteers and community leaders shall be identified and given recognition. In enacting this chapter, the Legislature intends to recognize successful crime resistance and prevention programs, disseminate successful techniques and information and to encourage local agencies to involve citizen volunteers in efforts to combat crime and related problems.

13841. As used in this chapter:

(a) "Community" means cities, counties, or combinations thereof.

(b) "Elderly or senior citizen" means individuals 55 years of age or older.

13842. (a) There is hereby established in the Office of Criminal

Justice Planning an advisory group entitled, "The California Crime Resistance Task Force." All funds appropriated to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning for the purposes of this chapter shall be administered and disbursed by the Executive Director of such office in consultation with the California Council on Criminal Justice, and shall to the greatest extent feasible be coordinated or consolidated with federal funds that may be made available for these purposes. Differences between applicants and the executive director on matters relating to the award or curtailment of funding decisions will be resolved by the California Council on Criminal Justice in accordance with its appeals procedure.

(b) The crime resistance task force, to consist of not more than 16 members, shall be composed of two elected city officials, two elected county officials, six community members, and six law enforcement officials designated by the Governor in recognition of successful endeavors in the area of crime prevention and other forms of crime resistance. When this chapter takes effect the existing members of the Crime Resistance Task Force shall continue as full members.

(c) Members of the task force shall assist the Governor and the California Council on Criminal Justice in furthering citizen involvement in local law enforcement and crime resistance efforts.

(d) The California Crime Resistance Task Force shall be chaired by the Governor or his designated representative.

(e) The Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning shall serve as secretary of the task force. He shall accept and administer on behalf of the task force any funds made available to the crime resistance program.

(f) Funds awarded under this program as local assistance grants shall not be subject to review as specified in Section 14780 of the Government Code.

13843. (a) Allocation and award of funds made available under this act shall be made upon application to the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. All applications shall be reviewed and evaluated by the crime resistance task force in accordance with its established criteria, policy, and procedures. Applications deemed appropriate for funding consideration and those deemed not appropriate for funding will be transmitted, with explanatory comments to the Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

(b) The Executive Director of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning is authorized to allocate and award funds to communities developing citizen involvement and crime resistance programs in compliance with the policies and criteria developed by the California Crime Resistance Task Force as set forth in Sections 13844 and 13845. Applications receiving funding under this section shall be selected from among those deemed appropriate for funding by the crime resistance task force. Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly as set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 13844 shall, in the aggregate, be included among program activities

in local assistance grants receiving not less than 50 percent of funds available under this chapter.

(c) No single award of funds under this chapter shall exceed a maximum of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) for a 12-month grant period. It is intended that at least eight local project awards will be supported with funds made available under this chapter.

(d) Funds disbursed under this chapter shall not supplant local funds that would, in the absence of the Community Crime Resistance Program, be made available to support crime resistance programs in local law enforcement agencies.

(e) Within 90 days following the effective date of this chapter and in consultation with the California Crime Resistance Task Force, the executive director shall prepare and issue written program and administrative guidelines and procedures for the California Community Crime Resistance Program, consistent with this chapter. In addition to all other formal requirements that may apply to the enactment of such guidelines and procedures, a complete and final draft of them shall be submitted no later than 60 days following the effective date of this chapter to the Chairpersons of the Criminal Justice Committee of the Assembly and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate of the California Legislature.

(f) Annually, commencing November 1, 1978, the executive director shall prepare a report to the Legislature describing in detail the operation of the program and results obtained from the California Community Crime Resistance Program.

13844. (a) Local projects supported under the California Community Crime Resistance Program shall include at least three (3) of the following activities:

(1) Comprehensive crime prevention programs for the elderly, to include but not limited to, education, training and victim and witness assistance programs.

(2) Efforts to promote neighborhood involvement, such as, but not limited to block clubs and other community based resident-sponsored anticrime programs.

(3) Home and business security inspections.

(4) Efforts to deal with domestic violence.

(5) Prevention of sexual assaults.

(6) Programs which make available to community residents and businesses information on locking devices, building security and related crime resistance approaches.

(7) Training for peace officers in community orientation and crime prevention.

(b) Those activities which shall be included in approved programs are:

(1) The use of volunteers or paraprofessions to assist local law enforcement agencies in implementing and conducting community crime resistance programs.

(2) The applicant's commitment to continue the citizen involvement program with local funds after they have been developed and implemented with state moneys.

13845. Criteria for selection of communities to receive funding shall include consideration of, but need not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) Compliance with paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 13844.

(2) The rate of reported crime, by type, including, but not limited to, the seven major offenses, in the community making the application.

(3) The number of elderly citizens residing in the community.

(4) The number and ratio of elderly crime victims compared to the total senior citizen population in that community.

(5) The display of efforts of cooperation between the community and their local law enforcement agency in dealing with the crime problem.

(6) Demonstrated effort on the part of the applicant to show how funds that may be awarded under this program may be coordinated or consolidated with other local, state or federal funds available for the activities set forth in Section 13844.

13846. (a) Evaluation and monitoring of all grants made under this section shall be the responsibility of the Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

(b) Information on successful programs shall be made available and relayed to other California communities through the California Crime Resistance Task Force technical assistance procedures.

SEC. 2. The California Council on Criminal Justice is encouraged to make funds available from the local share of federal money under its control to carry out this act.

SEC. 3. Section 1 of this act shall remain operative only until January 1, 1983, and on such date is repealed.

SEC. 4. The crime rate in California has substantially increased over a 10-year period. The rate of increase over the last five years has been 20 percent (20%); and over the last 10 years has been at a rate of 93 percent (93%). This represents an average increase of almost 10 percent (10%) per year. The types of crime resistance activities to be supported under this act have generally been demonstrated to have a substantial and rapid effect in reducing local crime incidence.

APPENDIX D

ROSTER OF THE CRIME
RESISTANCE TASK FORCE
AND TECHNICAL ADVISORY
GROUP MEMBERS

CALIFORNIA CRIME RESISTANCE TASK FORCE
ROSTER OF MEMBERS

Appendix D

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APPENDIX E

COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE
(Tentative)

COMMUNITY CRIME RESISTANCE PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE
(Tentative)

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>DATE</u>
• Prepare and distribute RFP's	December 9, 1982
Receive responses to RFP	January 8, 1982
Screen and rate proposals	January 11 - 22, 1982
Meeting of the Crime Resistance Task Force to discuss funding recommendations	January 28, 1982
Anticipated project start-up date	February 1, 1982

END