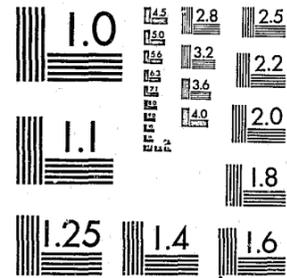


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LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION FUNDING IN PENNSYLVANIA

A TEN YEAR REPORT

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Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108
May, 1979

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION FUNDING IN PENNSYLVANIA

A TEN YEAR REPORT

**A Report by the
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency**

May, 1979

**Thomas J. Brennan
Executive Director
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency**

**U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice**

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Table of Contents

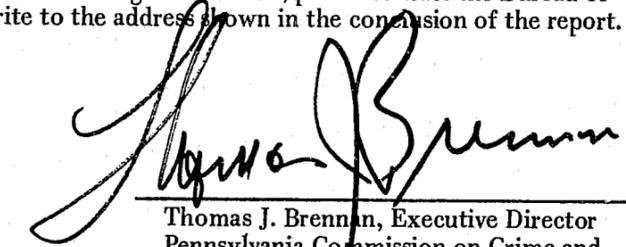
Preface iii
Organization iv
Introduction v
A Ten Year Report 1
Management and Planning 2
Training of Criminal Justice Personnel 3
Police 4
Courts 5
Corrections 6
Technical Assistance 7
Juvenile Justice 8
Organized Crime and Corruption 9
Citizen Involvement 9
Assistance to the State Legislature 10
Pennsylvania Crime Watch 11
Conclusion 13

Preface

This report presents an overview of the impact which Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funding of criminal justice improvements has had in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania over the past decade. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth has recognized the importance of this program by establishing the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency to replace the former Governor's Justice Commission as the State's Criminal Justice Planning Agency. The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency will strive to continue the advancements in criminal and juvenile justice initiated by the former Governor's Justice Commission.

This report was prepared by the Commission's Bureau of Program Services from information developed by the Commission's Bureau of Planning as a result of a careful examination of various subgrant awards, monitoring and evaluation materials and a series of past progress reports which have been periodically filed with the Federal government. The report has been compiled to present to the public a general overview of the planning and funding accomplishments of the Commission under its statewide administration of the Federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.

If there are any questions regarding the following information, please contact the Bureau of Program Services at (717) 787-1718 or write to the address shown in the conclusion of the report.



Thomas J. Brennan, Executive Director
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and
Delinquency

Organization

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency in Pennsylvania is authorized by State Act 1978-274 to plan for and administer Federal LEAA funds to units of state and local government. The Commission is composed of 23 members. The Governor appoints 15 members, two of whom are ex-officio, with the balance serving at the pleasure of the General Assembly or by virtue of the provisions of Federal law.

The Commission meets regularly in public meeting to approve plans, discuss major policy issues, and decide on awards of Federal funds to components of the State's justice system. The Commission is considered as the State's criminal justice planning agency and, as such, is assigned key responsibility for promoting reforms at all levels of the State's criminal and juvenile justice systems.

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency's organizational structure reflects its varied responsibilities for performing criminal justice planning, providing criminal justice technical assistance, and administering Federal anti-crime funds to units of local government and private agencies across the State. These functions are carried out through four major Bureaus within the Commission.

The *Bureau of Planning* is chiefly responsible for administering the Commission's planning process and developing the agency's annual criminal and juvenile justice plans for the State. The Bureau includes the following Divisions: Plan Development which prepares plans, Criminal Justice Statistics which performs statistical analysis, and Evaluation and Monitoring which evaluates programs in support of ongoing planning efforts.

The *Bureau of Regional Operations* manages the technical assistance delivery system of the agency through six regional offices and coordinates the Commission's statewide Crime Watch Program.

The *Bureau of Program Services* researches and develops all Commission policies, publishes Commission business, and serves as the agency liaison to the State Legislature and Congress on legislative issues.

The *Bureau of Administration and Finance* manages all agency fiscal operations, administers all Federal subgrant funds awarded, and performs all administrative services for the Commission. The Bureau includes Divisions for Fiscal Management, Grants Management, and Administrative Services.

In carrying out its statewide planning and funding efforts, the Commission relies on a network of regional and statewide advisory committees. The eight Regional Advisory Committees, the Commission's Juvenile Advisory Committee, and the State Supreme Court's Judicial Planning Committee all meet regularly to review plans and projects to be considered by the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

Introduction

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (formerly the Governor's Justice Commission) has just completed its tenth year of providing criminal justice planning services and awarding Federal anti-crime funds toward the improvement of Pennsylvania's criminal justice system. For the past decade the Commission has delivered these funds and services to State and local governments and private agencies under the authority of the Federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. These Acts have provided for the establishment of the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), the Federal administrative agency through which the Commission receives its Federal funds for justice improvements.

When the LEAA was created in 1968, it began operation without a clear mission or goal, and the absence of a clearly defined agency charge still serves as a topic for debate by both LEAA supporters and opponents. Some argue that LEAA was assigned the unrealistic mandate to reduce crime, nationwide. Others submit that LEAA was designed as a grand experimenter to devise ways in which the nation's sub-par criminal justice system could be made more efficient in preventing crime and servicing those caught up in the justice process. Still others contend the program was created in the special revenue sharing mode to boost local level operating budgets so that more criminal justice personnel and equipment could be added to crack down on crime in the streets.

In spite of this ongoing debate, Pennsylvania decided early on that, regardless of the uncertainty surrounding LEAA's purpose, one intention of the Congress was very clear -- states should concern themselves first with comprehensive criminal justice planning and, secondly, with the award of Federal funds. The Commission recognized ten years ago that before crime can be reduced, components of the system improved, and Federal dollars awarded the necessary plans must first be drawn.

To initiate this approach, steps were taken in 1968 to set up a statewide network of regional advisory committees and a headquarters office each equipped with planning components. From this structure, the State's whole crime picture could be assessed, priorities could be established, and plans built before the Commission would undertake the award of the first Federal dollar. From this system and the ten annual State Comprehensive Plans for the Improvement of Criminal Justice that have resulted, the Commission has received a total of \$271 million in Federal LEAA funds since 1968. It is the purpose of this special Ten Year Report to present an account of and highlight some of the various types of program improvements and other contributions that have been inspired from this planning and through the award of these Federal monies.

Although the ten-year sum of \$271 million in Federal funds seems enormous, it is quickly reduced to perspective when compared to the annual overall cost of more than \$800 million for criminal justice services in the Commonwealth. LEAA funds received in 1976 represent only five percent of the State's total \$834 million expenditure on criminal justice that same year. Alone, the Philadelphia Police Department's 1976 operating budget of more than \$170 million was four times the total LEAA funds received in the State in that year.

Nevertheless, the question remains -- What has the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency accomplished through its award of \$271 million through 5,000 subgrants affecting local government, State agencies, colleges and universities, and private, non-profit agencies throughout Pennsylvania from 1968 through last year? For starters, the Commission has introduced and systematically maintained a planned strategy for criminal and juvenile justice system change that has had the full participation of representative decision-makers from all levels of the justice system and the general public. The Commission has helped to make the criminal justice system more efficient and effective, and it has helped begin a new, and in some cases, dramatically different way for administering the justice process. It has encouraged a dialogue within and among criminal justice components; it has fostered an awareness that changes in operation in one component of the criminal justice system may have serious implications for other components. In some select areas, the Commission has contributed toward the reduction of certain crimes. Importantly, it has, through a process of many successes and a few failures, accumulated considerable knowledge upon which future plans for criminal justice improvement can be based.

A Ten Year Report

The Commission believes that its apportionment of LEAA funds in Pennsylvania has been allotted wisely and has yielded productive long-term results. This is evidenced by the fact that the cost of many of the projects initiated with funds from the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency has been assumed by local or State government or other award recipients. Approximately 77 percent of the Commission's 1974 and 1975 awards and 85 percent of its 1976 awards have been assumed by these entities.

Since it would be impractical to categorize or summarize the Commission's 5,000 awards, the information presented in the following text highlights major Commission accomplishments and indicates some of the types of projects and programs that have been funded. The Commission has also made other major contributions which may not be readily apparent from the specific criminal justice improvements which follow. Included among these major contributions are:

- The establishment or expansion of treatment programs to alleviate the problems of drug and alcohol abuse; and
- The increased coordination and communication and the fostering of working relationships among the various components of Pennsylvania's fragmented criminal justice system.

Management and Planning

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency has led the way for the establishment of criminal justice planning capabilities throughout the Commonwealth. Among the Commission's specific accomplishments in this area are establishment of the following:

- The State Planning Agency, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, to conduct statewide planning for the criminal justice system. (Commission staff played a key role in developing the legislation, Act 1978-274, which established the Commission and its advisory committees.)
- Eight regional advisory committees and five criminal justice planning units in large cities and counties to plan at the local level and provide information for the State plan.
- An ongoing evaluation capability at the state and regional levels to determine project and program effectiveness and to identify new and better approaches to crime and justice system improvement.
- A State Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) which provides objective, interpretive analysis of criminal justice problems.
- Research and development units in: six police departments; county agencies such as the Family Court and Adult Probation Departments; and State agencies such as the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole and the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts.

The Commission also played a key role in the development of the following plans and reports which have provided a focus for criminal justice improvements and provided officials with information on which to base their decisions:

- An annual State comprehensive plan to improve criminal and juvenile justice.
- A State comprehensive plan for the improvement of police communication.
- A master plan for Criminal Justice Information Systems.
- A comprehensive plan for the provision of technical assistance to operating criminal justice system agencies throughout the State.
- An annual Management and Administrative Report and a comprehensive statewide document on criminal justice management and administrative statistics.
- Reports establishing 150 criminal justice standards and goals.

Training of Criminal Justice Personnel

The Commission recognized quite early in its planning the need for better training for criminal justice personnel. Accordingly, the Commission has provided funding to establish new training programs and to enable personnel to take advantage of existing training opportunities. Criminal justice personnel trained as a result of Commission funding include the following:

| Criminal Justice Personnel Trained | Number Trained | Types of Training |
|--|----------------|---|
| Local police | 15,000 | Basic training including the 480-hour Basic Municipal Police Officers' Training Course, and specialized training, including general crime investigation, criminal identification, polygraph operation, crime scene photography, medico-legal issues, law enforcement planning, police intelligence gathering, drug abuse, police executive and supervisory methods, management techniques, crime prevention, crisis intervention, human relations, accident investigation, and crime-specific investigative techniques. |
| Judges | 510 | Judicial orientation, criminal law issues, substantive and procedural law, and criminal law. |
| Public defense attorneys | 218 | Criminal law, civil law, statistical reporting and records management. |
| Prosecuting attorneys | 349 | Criminal law, civil law, statistical reporting and records management. |
| District justices | 1,759 | Criminal law, civil law, statistical reporting, and records management. |
| Trial court administrators | 100 | Substantive and procedural law. |
| Police, district attorney, and coroner personnel | 122 | Court management, homicide investigation, and executive development. |
| State and county corrections officers | 7,000 | Basic and advanced training through the Bureau of Correction's Academy. |
| Metropolitan prison personnel | 1,612 | Regional program for basic and advanced training. |
| Local public safety communication center dispatchers | 1,100 | Lifeline Dispatcher Training (through Technical Assistance services) |
| Juvenile probation officers | 400 | Counseling and casework. |
| Trial court judges | 38 | Visitation to six penal institutions. |

In addition to the above-mentioned training, the Commission has provided funds for the following programs to upgrade criminal justice personnel:

- Establishment of 11 educational and training institutes providing criminal justice courses.
- Development of 12 police training programs on civil disorders and riot control.
- Establishment of four regional police libraries.
- Provided information for the development of legislation establishing the Municipal Police Training and Education Commission.
- The development of several internship programs employing 74 interns in district attorneys', public defenders', and prosecutors' offices.
- The Pennsylvania Public Defenders and District Attorneys Associations and the Court Administrators of Pennsylvania's development of newsletters to disseminate information on current trends and problems within the judicial system.
- The elevation of 10 of the 67 district attorneys and 353 of the 533 assistant district attorneys to full-time employment status.
- The elevation of six of the 67 chief public defenders and 219 of the 385 assistant public defenders to full-time employment status.
- The conduct of symposiums with 210 attendees including county wardens.

Police

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency played a large role in funding various broad-based improvements in police services and programs including the following:

| Services Established or Upgraded | Municipalities or Police Departments Served |
|--|--|
| Development of police communications networks in 41 of the State's 67 counties. | 443 independent police departments served. |
| Establishment of 33 multi-jurisdictional investigative and juvenile units. | 200 municipalities served. |
| Establishment of automated police records systems. | 80 municipalities. |
| Consolidated or expanded 24-hour police services. | 35 municipalities and surrounding areas. |
| Establishment or expansion of crime-specific units, high crime area strike forces, and tactical patrols. | 68 such units established involving 88 police departments. |

| Other Improvements Implemented | Benefits |
|--|---|
| Implementation of the Commonwealth Law Enforcement Assistance Network (CLEAN), a computerized management information system with over 300 remote terminals maintained by State and local police. | Provides immediate access to data from the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, National Crime Information Center, and the National Law Enforcement Network. |
| Implementation of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. | Enables State Police to analyze reports from 898 police departments and permits single agency reporting to F.B.I. |
| Establishment of a warrant control unit involving the Philadelphia Police Department and the Court of Common Pleas. | Increased the number of warrants served by 10 percent and saved \$25.00 in costs per warrant served. |

In addition to the above-mentioned improvements, the Commission has also provided funding for the following:

- Establishment of joint crime laboratories in three counties to provide evidence analysis for more than 85 police departments and expansion of the Pennsylvania State Police Crime Laboratory System.
- Provision of communication and information systems equipment, office equipment or surveillance and investigative equipment for 63 police departments, and defensive/protective police equipment for 20 local police departments and the State Police.
- Expansion of police operations in 58 municipalities through the hiring of additional personnel.

Courts

In the courts area, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency provided funds for:

- The establishment of the Wayne County Special Prosecutor's Office to investigate patient abuse at Farview State Hospital.
- The establishment of legal inmate assistance programs through which more than 530 clients received legal representation from law school students. Paralegal and inmate assistance programs have reduced case backlogs in some public defenders' offices by almost 20 percent, and saved substantial tax dollars.
- The statewide Prosecution Research Center's study of the effectiveness of manual prosecutor management information systems in ten of the State's 67 counties.
- The upgrading of court records and management information systems in 17 counties. The results include a 15 percent reduction in time from arrest to Grand Jury; elimination of court backlog; and regulation of court backlog and court calendar to comply with the 180-day rule.

Corrections

The Commission has played an important part in upgrading corrections in the Commonwealth through support of programs such as the following:

| Programs Established | Individuals Served |
|--|---|
| Accelerated rehabilitation disposition (ARD) programs in five counties. | Since 1976, these programs have diverted more than 1,000 non-violent, first-time offenders from the criminal justice system with a recidivism rate of only three percent. |
| Pre-trial screening and counseling programs. | These programs have diverted 12,000 from the court's caseload. |
| Eight counseling and court advocate projects. | Since 1976, these programs have diverted approximately 4,000 alcohol and drug abuse offenders from the criminal justice system, with a recidivism rate of 20 percent. |
| Twelve work release programs. | Participation of 908 inmates. |
| Fourteen rehabilitation programs. | Programs (such as drug and alcohol, casework and counseling, education, family social services) have served 16,840 offenders since 1975. |
| Five intake, diagnostic and classification programs. | Screened and placed some 23,432 offenders into specialized prison programs since 1974. |
| Vocational training and job placement in several counties. | Serving 782 individuals and providing counseling and support programs to 554 individuals. |
| Seventeen community service centers established by the Bureau of Correction. | An alternative to incarceration through provision of vocational, educational and group counseling to some 439 male and female offenders. The project achieved an 80 percent success rate. |

In addition, Commission funding has assisted in the following correctional improvements:

- The hiring of additional probation officers in 20 counties. County probation departments have also established outreach centers, intensive supervision units, and planning/research capabilities.
- The major reorganization of the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole which established new regional and district offices, community outreach centers, and intensive supervision units. The Board also established a citizen volunteer program, a research and planning capability, and an in-service training program.

Technical Assistance

In 1976, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency embarked on a major new criminal justice technical assistance service. To date, funds have been directed toward the development of the first comprehensive statewide technical assistance service for units of local government and criminal justice agencies. This technical assistance effort has provided local units of government and criminal justice agencies a resource to assist in problem solving and operations improvement and has thus far yielded the following major results:

| Technical Assistance Recipient | Technical Assistance Involvement or Resulting Program Improvement |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 37 counties | To facilitate county jail improvements. |
| 7 counties | Developed adult community-based programs for drug and alcohol offenders. |
| 67 counties | Developed county Juvenile Delinquency Plans. |
| 30 counties | Developed Juvenile Detention Plans. |
| 13 counties | Expanded youth service programs. |
| 37 counties | Developed records and communications systems, countywide crime prevention programs, regional detention facilities for juveniles, and have undertaken feasibility studies for police consolidation. |
| 36 police departments | Developed operations manuals for recordkeeping and equipment procurement procedures. |
| 501 police departments | Improved police operations and have engaged in feasibility studies for police consolidation or cooperative resource agreements between neighboring municipalities. |
| 1,213 police departments | Assistance for integration into county telecommunications plans. |
| 1,203 police departments | Assistance in developing and conducting crime prevention programs in their jurisdictions. |

Juvenile Justice

The Commission has played an important role in the Commonwealth's juvenile justice system and the way juveniles are handled in the State. The Commission has assisted in developing and implementing Act 148 (encourages community-based alternative programs for juveniles through incentives and reimbursement) and Act 41 (provides for decriminalization of status offenses and the phased removal of juveniles from county jails for adults). The Commission has also supported community-based programs providing alternatives to incarceration or re-entry programs for juvenile offenders, including group and foster homes, shelter care, counseling and casework programs, vocational training, job placement programs, alternative school programs providing for specialized educational needs, and home detention.

In addition, the Commission has provided for the establishment and expansion of a variety of programs for juveniles in the community as well as those incarcerated, including:

| Type of Program or Service Established or Provided | Number of Programs | Number of Youths Served |
|--|--------------------|--|
| Big Brother and Sister Programs | 16 | 1,501 (Potential Delinquents) |
| Recreation Programs | 14 | 2,732 |
| Employment Training and Counseling | 24 | 4,577 |
| Youth Service Bureaus | 7 | 1,457 (Pre-delinquent juvenile justice system referrals) |
| Intensive Supervision Projects | 9 | 3,303 (Juvenile probationers) |
| Diagnostic and evaluation centers | 3 | 634 |
| Volunteers-In-Probation | 24 | 1,542 |
| Community-supported counseling programs | 4 | 2,385 |
| Educational and vocational training | 4 | 915 (Incarcerated juveniles) |
| Counseling and Treatment | 9 | 946 |
| Juvenile Detention Facilities | 3 | 2,500 (per year) |
| Increase staffing of county juvenile probation offices | 35 counties | (Kept caseloads to manageable levels) |

Organized Crime and Corruption

Beginning in 1970, the Commission recognized the problem of organized crime in Pennsylvania and devoted a substantial amount of funds to investigate organized crime and official corruption. The major thrust of the Commission, portrayed below, involves the establishment of specialized units to investigate and prosecute individuals involved in such activities:

| Units Established | Main Thrust |
|---|---|
| Organized crime intelligence and control unit in the Pennsylvania Crime Commission. | Investigated charges of official corruption in 25 of the State's 67 counties. |
| Philadelphia Special Prosecutor's Office | Obtained over 260 indictments and 20 convictions for official corruption. |
| Regional narcotics task force | Made more than 210 charges for drug trafficking and obtained 33 convictions. |
| Financial Investigation Squad in the State Office of Drug Law Enforcement | Uncovered more than \$13.2 million in unreported income related to drug trafficking within the State (against which \$370,000 in taxes and penalties have been assessed). |

In addition to establishing specialized units, Commission funds supported other activities including:

- Expansion of the Pennsylvania Department of Justice's Bureau of Investigations through the hiring of additional staff, and expansion of the organized crime control capabilities of two metropolitan area police departments.
- Development of a statewide intelligence information system on drug traffic, illegal drug distribution patterns, and the tracking of drug sales and distribution in pharmacies throughout the State.

Citizen Involvement

Always careful to solicit citizen involvement in practically every aspect of the program, the Commission has utilized its resources to support:

- A Criminal Justice Consortium to present educational seminars for 12 municipalities.
- A Justice Education and Community Action Program through the Pennsylvania Department of Education for a statewide in-service program for elementary and secondary school teachers.
- A Citizen Education and Action Program to conduct 23 educational sessions on criminal justice issues.
- A statewide Standards and Goals Implementation program to educate Pennsylvania citizens on the problems of women offenders.

- A Juvenile Justice Center education program consisting of seven workshops and five conferences attended by approximately 1,400 persons.
- Projects enlisting citizen cooperation in police crime prevention programs in eight municipalities encompassing 420,876 citizens.
- Community relations programs to build rapport between citizens and police in eight municipalities covering 737,600 citizens.
- Neighborhood crime awareness and prevention programs involving 13 block organizations.
- Numerous Volunteers-in-Probation programs to match adult and juvenile probationers with citizen volunteers.
- Ten rape crisis centers and councils in 13 counties, serving 2,182 rape victims and handling 17,499 hotline calls.
- A Statewide Outreach Services Program for Rape Victims for educating the public about the problems of victims and maintaining supportive services networks for victims.
- Programs serving more than 126 elderly crime victims in three counties.
- Domestic violence programs in four counties which have helped 1,242 battered spouses.
- Two parental stress centers, aiding in more than 150 child abuse cases.
- Two Victim Assistance Programs, assisting 2,150 witnesses.
- A Public Interest Law Center, handling more than 200 police abuse cases and answering more than 280 calls for information.

Assistance to the State Legislature

Through funding or staff assistance, the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency has:

- Supported projects contributing to the revision of the State's Criminal Code, which became effective in June, 1973.
- Supported projects to prepare proposals and related documentation for legislation on security and privacy of criminal information systems.
- Provided data on drug law violations and sentences to a Special Senate Committee investigating Pennsylvania drug laws.
- Conducted a study of the impact of proposed mandatory sentencing legislation on the costs of incarceration in state and county facilities, at the request of the House Judiciary Committee.

Pennsylvania Crime Watch

Pennsylvania Crime Watch, officially started in April 1978, is a statewide crime prevention program conducted as a part of the continuing technical assistance effort of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency. The program is administered through the Bureau of Regional Operations which maintains six field offices each employing three persons qualified to deliver technical assistance.

Pennsylvania Crime Watch is a program that promotes and supports the crime prevention efforts of local police departments. These services are available to all of the more than 1200 police departments in the State. As of this date, 155 departments are participating directly in the program. These departments have trained their crime prevention officers, committed a specific number of person hours to crime prevention, submitted a formal crime prevention plan, and are regularly reporting their activities to the Commission.

Pennsylvania Crime Watch is presently involved in three major areas:

- Training of Crime Prevention Officers
- Provision of equipment and materials
- Administration of a public service media awareness campaign

The Commission has trained 190 Crime Prevention Officers through four two-week courses conducted by the National Crime Prevention Institute of the University of Louisville. These sessions were held in the Commonwealth; two in the eastern part of the State and two in the west. These officers, in addition to the ones previously trained at Louisville, give the State a cadre of 216 well-trained Crime Prevention Officers. For those small police departments who cannot commit the needed manpower for the longer 80-hour course, the Commission's Technical Assistance Field Staff currently administers a short 22-hour course tailored to the small departments' needs.

In the past year, 189,000 twenty-page booklets on "How to Make Crime More Trouble Than It's Worth" have been distributed to the police and public. Over 822,000 brochures on the following topics have been supplied to local police departments:

Crime Against the Elderly
Operation Identification
Rural Crime
Commercial Security

In addition, 5,250 engraving tools and 235,000 Operation I.D. stickers have been provided to police agencies.

Six television spots and six radio tapes have been developed covering the topics of:

Apathy
Street Crime
Burglary
Rape
Operation I.D.
Rural Crime

Billboards have been developed and distributed to 17 outdoor advertising companies which resulted in 228 public service postings, and Crime Watch "slicks" and fillers have been provided to the news media.

Plans for the future call for continuation of the Crime Watch program. According to first year response to the new program, Pennsylvania's citizenry is genuinely interested in "Making Crime More Trouble Than It's Worth."

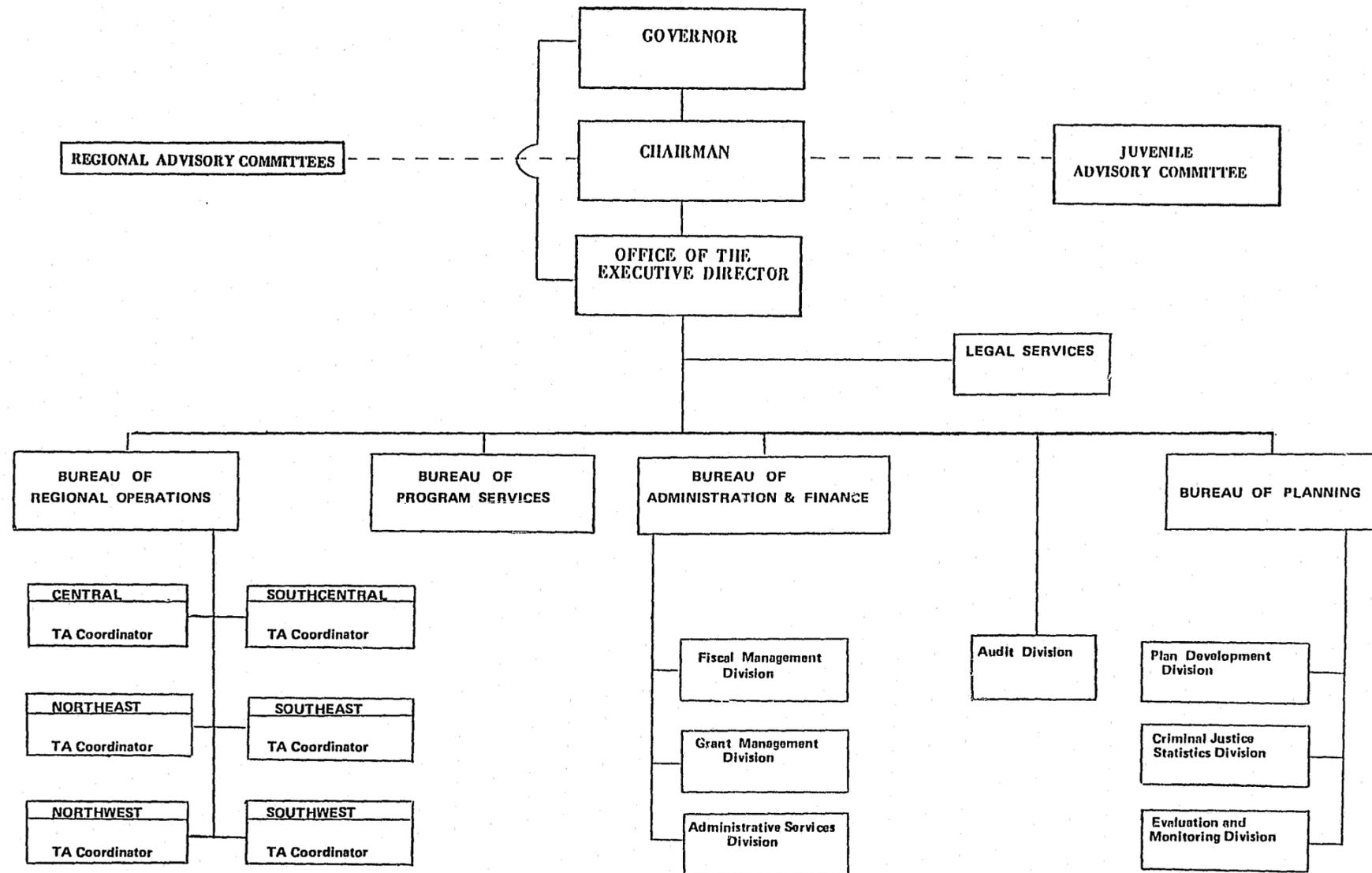
Conclusion

The preceding overview of the many accomplishments and contributions made to all parts of Pennsylvania's criminal justice system emphasizes the important role and impact that the LEAA program has had in Pennsylvania during the past ten years. During this period, the LEAA program has established itself as a full partner to local units of government, criminal justice agencies, and private agencies in their desire to improve the cost, quality, and effectiveness of criminal justice in the Commonwealth.

Questions or comments concerning the content of the Report should be addressed to:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency
P. O. Box 1167, Federal Square Station
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17108

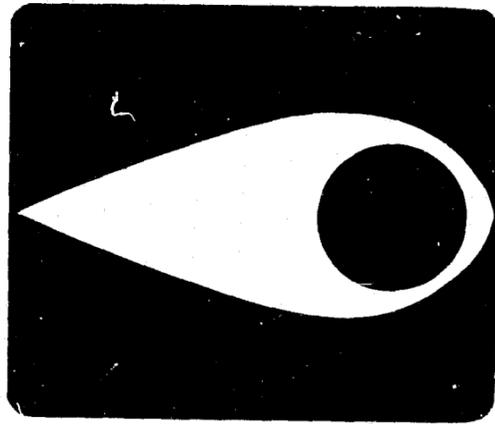
PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY



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CRIME

WATCH



Pennsylvania Commission
on
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A Program of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency,
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