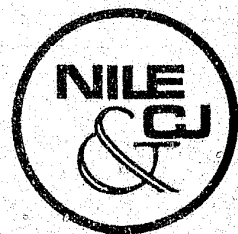


PROGRAM PLAN FOR 1975

26858

RESOURCES



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PROGRAM PLAN FOR 1975

**National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice**

Gerald M. Caplan, Director



RICHARD W. VELDE, ADMINISTRATOR
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**Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531**

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FOREWORD

In this Program Plan, we outline the scope of the National Institute research activities in 1975. Particular emphasis in the current year is being given to programs to promote better treatment of the average citizen—the consumer of criminal justice services. Another priority is evaluation, designed to measure the effectiveness of a wide range of criminal justice programs.

The goal of Institute-sponsored research continues to be the discovery of new and improved methods for reducing crime and making our criminal justice system more effective and fair. We hope that this plan acts as an invitation to criminal justice practitioners and researchers to join with us in common purpose.

Gerald M. Caplan, *Director*

INTRODUCTION

To encourage research and development to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice, to disseminate the results of such efforts to state and local governments, and to assist in the development and support of programs for the training of law enforcement and criminal justice personnel.

—Safe Streets Act of 1968

With this mandate, the Congress established the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice as the research center of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The Institute performs three basic roles:

Research. The Institute designs and sponsors research programs on the extent, causes and effects of crime and the operations of the criminal justice system. It also develops improved technology for criminal justice agencies and recommends action programs based on its research findings.

Evaluation. The Institute assesses action programs in the field to determine what works—and, equally important, what does not work—at what cost and under what conditions. To this end, the Institute evaluates its own research products, studies the effectiveness of existing criminal justice programs, reviews the evaluation efforts of state planning agencies, and stimulates advances in evaluation tools and methodologies.

Technology Transfer. To promote new approaches to solving criminal justice problems, the Institute disseminates its research, development and evaluation findings and encourages adoption of new techniques by local agencies. Two important technology transfer tools developed by the Institute are the Exemplary Projects—outstanding criminal justice programs which have demonstrated success—and the Prescriptive Package series—step-by-step guides for implementing innovative programs which are distributed to interested criminal justice agencies.

FUNDING AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES

The Institute's FY 1975 budget totals approximately \$42 million. Funds are awarded through both grants and contracts.

The competitive procurement or contractual system is used primarily for large projects where no single institution or individual has extraordinary capabilities.

The Institute also supports a major grant program and solicits concept papers to address the specific areas of interest in each office. These are described in the following pages. Persons seeking funding should submit to the appropriate office a five-page concept paper describing the problem to be addressed, the objectives of the study and the proposed methodology. Cost estimates and an indication of the applicant's qualifications to perform the work proposed should be appended.

Addresses for Assistant Directors of each of the three Institute's offices are provided at the end of each section.

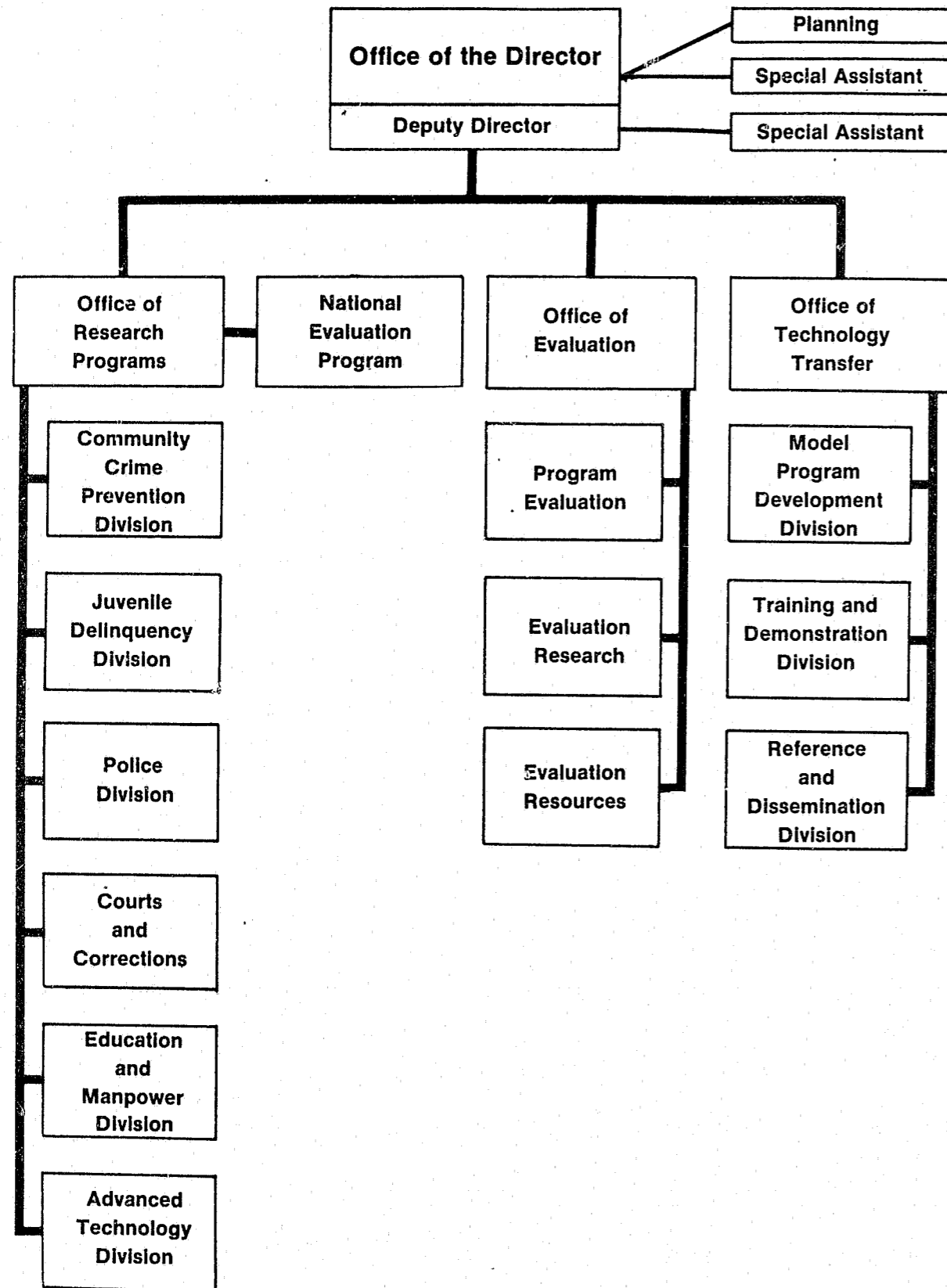
PROGRAM PLAN FOR 1975

In developing its 1975 Program Plan, the National Institute sought to accomplish three goals:

- Implementation of a Management-by-Objectives (MBO) system;
- Involvement of all levels of Institute management and staff—as well as outside experts—in the planning process; and
- Institutionalization of planning as a year-round process with both short and long-range components.

These efforts resulted in a detailed workplan identifying program objectives, products, schedules, and fiscal resources. This document summarizes that plan and its implementation by the following Institute Offices and their Divisions, whose organizational structure is shown by the chart on the following page.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE



OFFICE OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS

The bulk of Institute-supported research is administered through the Office of Research Programs and its Divisions: Community Crime Prevention, Juvenile Delinquency, Police, Courts and Corrections, Advanced Technology, and Education and Manpower.

National Evaluation Program

The Office of Research Programs also implements the National Evaluation Program, a series of phased evaluation studies in various areas of criminal justice activity. Each study concentrates on a specific topic area, consisting of on-going projects with similar objectives and strategies. In a "Phase I" evaluation, basic information related to the topic area is collected and assessed, and a design for further in-depth study developed. Where appropriate, this design will be implemented as an intensive "Phase II" evaluation study.

The initial list of selected candidate topic areas appears below. In making these selections, various criteria were used including size of LEAA commitment to projects in the topic area, interest of state and local administrators, feasibility of applying evaluation techniques, likelihood of available data on which to base conclusions, and potential for identifying further research needs. Among the topic areas selected are:

- Property Identification Projects
- Youth Service Bureaus
- Detention of Juveniles
- Residential Programs for Juveniles
- Non-Residential Programs for Juveniles
- Alternatives to Juvenile Justice System Processing
- Delinquency Prevention Programs
- Pre-Trial Screening
- Pre-Trial Release
- Court Information Systems
- Court Administration and Unification
- Alternatives to Conventional Adjudication
- Expansion of Court Personnel and Services
- Post-Adjudication Alternatives to Jail
- Indigent Defense Programs
- Intensive Special Probation
- Furloughs for Prisoners
- Correctional Programs for Women Offenders

- Inmate Aftercare Programs
- Neighborhood Team Policing
- Specialized Police Patrol Operations
- Preventive Patrol
- Police Crime Analysis Projects
- Police Communications, Command, and Control
- Early-Warning Robbery Reduction Projects
- Crime Scene Investigations
- Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime
- Crime Prevention Through Citizen Action

It is anticipated that additional topic areas will be selected on a continuing basis to reflect the most current needs and interests of the potential users of the results.

The National Institute will award Phase I Evaluation grants to qualified individuals and organizations with experience in evaluation. A short paper describing in more detail the tasks required in a Phase I Evaluation is available on request. A qualification statement should accompany such requests. Please address inquiries to:

**National Evaluation Program
Office of Research Programs
National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531**

Research Priorities for 1975

This year the Institute's Office of Research Programs will concentrate a large portion of its uncommitted research funds on a relatively small number of highly-focused priorities:

- Citizen support for and cooperation with the criminal justice system by treating citizens as consumers of criminal justice services.
- Improved community crime prevention systems and programs.
- Development and evaluation of alternatives to incarceration for both juvenile and adult offenders.
- Improved juvenile justice programs and support for research on the causes and methods of preventing juvenile delinquency.

- Improved criminal justice equipment standardization efforts.

Plans and specific programs and objectives in each of these areas include:

Citizens as Consumers of Criminal Justice Services

Research and development will focus on the response of the criminal justice system to citizens as victims, witnesses, and jurors. Recent studies have indicated that 50 percent or more of the crimes committed are not reported to the police. In one jurisdiction, as many as a third of the cases prosecuted may be dropped because witnesses fail to appear or do not wish to cooperate with the criminal justice system. This priority effort will assess citizen reactions to current criminal justice policies, practices, and procedures. The goal is to identify programs which will enable the criminal justice system to be more responsive to citizens whose cooperation is essential to law enforcement and the administration of justice.

Citizen Crime Prevention

Working in concert, the Institute's Community Crime Prevention and Advanced Technology Divisions will develop guidelines and model programs to enhance the physical, social and psychological security of citizens in a variety of environments. Special emphasis will be placed on developing and testing model programs in school, mass transportation, residential, and commercial environments; and evaluating alternative alarm and security systems.

Among the on-going projects supporting this priority are:

- A robbery deterrence program in small convenience stores.
- Development and testing of model programs in two residential neighborhoods to promote citizen involvement in reducing the incidence and fear of crime.
- "Design directives" for physical environments that encourage citizen interaction and surveillance.
- Evaluation of cargo security systems.

Alternatives to Incarceration

The objective of this priority is to assess the effectiveness of various alternatives to incarceration for adult and juvenile offenders. Part of this effort in-

volves the continuation of a four-year project conducted by the Harvard Law School to evaluate the effects of a Massachusetts program which closed most of the large juvenile institutions in the State. This study is determining which treatment programs tend to be most effective in changing the attitudes and behavior of delinquent youths.

For adult offenders, several efforts currently are planned. Among them are:

- Development of model parole alternatives for implementation and testing in 1976.
- An exploratory study of the availability and utilization of community resources to support community-based alternatives to incarceration. This will include an examination of methods for mobilizing public support for and involvement in community-based programs.
- An exploratory analysis of the history of alternatives to incarceration. This effort is intended to provide direction for correctional policy formulation and future research.

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention¹

This priority will focus primarily on two areas of youth experience: education and employment. In late 1975 or early 1976, experimentally-controlled research efforts will be initiated to identify those types of programs which appear to hold the most promise for preventing delinquency.

Specific projects planned for 1975 include:

- Development of experimental Youth Resources Centers designed to reduce delinquency.
- Assessment of the relationship between unemployment and juvenile delinquency.
- Development and implementation of delinquency prevention programs, with emphasis on the creation of special education programs.

Equipment Standardization

Modern equipment and technology can help to solve many law enforcement and criminal justice problems. Although law enforcement agencies throughout the country purchase approximately \$2

¹These programs may be revised or otherwise affected due to changes in organization and emphasis caused by implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, P.L. 93-415.

billion worth of equipment each year, most of these agencies are relatively small and not equipped to test or measure the effectiveness of new equipment prior to purchase. These agencies generally have not established required standards of performance for various items such as radios, surveillance aids, weapons, vehicles and other types of equipment purchased at the state and local level. Under this priority, establishment of law enforcement equipment standards and guidelines will be emphasized. A laboratory accreditation program also will be initiated to validate testing facilities for use by local agencies. Specific projects to be undertaken this year include:

- *Standards.* The standard designed to provide more secure doors and windows will be evaluated at several test sites. If successful, the standards may be adopted by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) which would require that all FHA insured dwellings conform to the standards. At least 24 additional documents — including standards, guidelines and reports — covering a variety of topics will be released.
- *Health and Safety of Personnel.* Continuing the effort begun when the standard for Hearing Protectors was issued a second standard will be released, which resulted from a technological breakthrough in measuring attenuated impulsive noise. A guideline for personnel selection also will be issued, and an intensive study of lead poisoning related to firing ranges will be conducted.

While considerable emphasis will be placed on these priorities, the seven divisions of the Office of Research Programs also will continue to support and monitor on-going programs and initiate new efforts responsive to other short and long-term needs in crime prevention, law enforcement and administration of justice. Tentative plans for each division include:

Community Crime Prevention Division

This division's program focuses on four areas:

1. Reducing opportunities for crime and establishing secure environments.
2. Encouraging community initiatives against crime.
3. Promoting citizen participation in the criminal justice process.

4. Assisting citizens as victims of crime and clients of the criminal justice system.

While the bulk of its efforts will be concentrated on these four priorities, several other programs will be initiated, designed to develop more effective policies and procedures for dealing with specific crimes:

- *White Collar Crime.* This program will study different types of white collar crime and methods for improving criminal justice strategies for dealing with these forms of criminal activity. Public actions and response to white collar crime also will be examined, as well as the personal and social consequences of these crimes.
- *Patterns of Robbery.* This program will analyze robbery patterns and trends and factors related to its prevention and control. Efforts will be made to develop more effective means of deterring this crime and reducing its impact.
- *Terrorist Activities.* This program will identify conditions which encourage terrorist activities and develop more effective methods for dealing with terrorist tactics. Factors influencing the effectiveness of criminal justice actions and response to terrorism will be given special consideration.
- *Gambling Study.* This program will examine the effects of various types of legalized gambling on citizen attitudes and behavior, on police morale and operations, and on the relationship between the community and the criminal justice system.

Juvenile Delinquency Division²

During the 1960's the arrest rate for juveniles increased six times faster than that for adults. By 1970, juveniles under the age of 18 accounted for more than half of all arrests for burglary. In 1974, the Institute expanded its delinquency prevention and control efforts by establishing a Juvenile Delinquency Division. Under its aegis, ongoing efforts were coordinated and new projects initiated to study the nature and causes

²These programs may be revised or affected due to changes in organization and emphasis caused by implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, P.L. 93-415.

of delinquency and the administration of juvenile justice.

In 1975, in addition to delinquency prevention research, several other areas will be explored:

- **Delinquent Behavior.** Current plans include an analysis of existing data to explore the relationships between types of delinquent behavior and personal, social and community characteristics.
- **Diversion.** Efforts will be undertaken to assess and evaluate different approaches for diverting youngsters at each point in the juvenile justice system.

Police Division

From its inception, the Institute has emphasized programs to improve police efficiency. Substantial resources have been expended on developing criteria for evaluating officer selection and performance, and on improved equipment, facilities, and telecommunications systems.

With the consolidation in 1972 of all equipment-related research within the Advanced Technology Division, the Police Division has devoted a larger share of its resources to performance and management studies. Future research will continue to concentrate on police administration and operations, with special emphasis on patrol.

New efforts in 1975 include:

- **Police Patrol.** The Institute will continue its efforts to interest police departments in implementing and evaluating different patrol and personnel allocation strategies.
- **Official Corruption.** The Institute will fund studies to assess the extent of corruption not only within law enforcement but also other public agencies and to review the efficacy of current corruption control methods.
- **Police Discretion.** The Institute will support the exercise of police discretion particularly in regard to the decision to arrest and the selection of investigative techniques. One study will develop improved rules governing discretionary situations and another will examine the value systems affecting police operational decisions.

Courts and Corrections Division

Courts. Previous Institute research has addressed problems of efficiency in the court system. Major efforts include development of screening devices to eliminate and divert unsuitable cases, streamlining pretrial procedures, improvement of court reporting systems, and evaluation of alternatives to conventional adjudicative processes. New programs will focus on improvement of lower court management.

Among the projects planned for 1975 are:

- **Lower Court Management.** Current practices and problems of the lower courts will be studied and guidelines for applying modern court management techniques to the special problems of courts of limited jurisdiction will be developed.
- **Plea Bargaining.** Support will be provided for research to assess the role of plea bargaining and its effect on various components of the criminal justice system. Specific issues will include: (1) Which, if any plea negotiation practices tend to encourage over-charging; (2) At what point in the pretrial process is plea negotiation most useful as a tool for reducing court workload; (3) What effect does sentence bargaining have upon the pre-sentence investigation and report procedures; (4) How does the pattern of plea bargaining affect the manner in which the judge, prosecutor, and defense counsel function; and (5) What mechanisms are available for maximizing the advantages and minimizing the disadvantages of the various patterns of plea bargaining.
- **Omnibus Hearing.** Plans include an assessment of the effectiveness of the omnibus hearing as a technique for reducing pretrial delay, promoting the more efficient use of criminal justice resources, and encouraging full disclosure by the parties.
- **Alternative Resolution Mechanisms.** This project will analyze dispute resolution techniques commonly found in U.S. civil law and European civil and criminal law in light of their practical application to criminal justice problems.

Corrections. Past Institute efforts focused on offender classification, drug treatment, changes in corrections policies as a result of court decisions,

and a reconceptualization of correctional policy and practice.

With increasing awareness of the limitations of rehabilitation in traditional penal institutions have come attempts to develop alternatives for dealing with offenders — notably, the development of community-based correctional programs and improvement of probation and parole services. In addition to the priority program on alternatives to incarceration, to be undertaken jointly with the Juvenile Delinquency Division, the following research programs have been identified for 1975:

- **Non-traditional Rehabilitation.** This effort will produce a series of monographs for future action-oriented research to develop alternative methods for prevention, control and correction of deviant behavior. The monographs will explore methods for deterrence, punishment, restitution, and resocialization.
- **Reduction of Violence in Prisons.** With the growing use of alternatives to incarceration, prison populations will become increasingly composed of serious offenders. This situation creates the potential for a stressful, explosive environment conducive to violence, personal breakdowns among inmates, and staff morale problems. Research will focus on eliminating obstacles to inmate survival in long-term institutions and equipping correctional staffs to make full use of available correctional settings. A survey and analysis of homicides in prisons will yield information for establishing classification programs and specialized treatment for the violent offender.
- **Analysis of Correctional Employee Unions.** Growing public awareness of corrections — resulting from widespread criticism of the methods employed and the increasing outbreaks of violence within institutions — has generated an active organized labor movement among correctional employees. This research effort will explore the various emerging organizational models and will develop collective bargaining guidelines and manuals for administrators and employees.

Advanced Technology Division

The Advanced Technology Division cuts across traditional criminal justice lines, providing tech-

nology for police, courts, and correctional operations and substantial support for community crime prevention and citizen self-protection efforts. Projects to develop low-cost, reliable alarm systems for homes and small businesses, testing of a citizen's personal alarm system, cargo security, and an evaluation of 911 emergency systems will be continued in support of the crime prevention priority described earlier in the Plan.

In addition to several projects to improve investigative techniques and assist the forensic science profession, this Division also will continue work in several other areas. Examples include:

- **Body Armor.** In 1975, field testing will begin of garments made of a synthetic fiber able to withstand penetration of bullets up to .38 caliber. These garments, developed under previous Institute contracts, will be tested in selected police departments throughout the country.
- **Latent Prints.** Efforts to evaluate existing systems for latent fingerprint identification will continue to receive support.
- **Speaker Identification.** Pilot test and evaluation of the Semi-Automatic Speaker Identification System (SASIS) will be undertaken. This system is intended to minimize the subjective aspects of the current voice recognition technology.
- **Visual Communications.** Implementation of a dial-up television network in a metropolitan criminal justice system will be initiated. The objective of the program is to assess the cost and benefits of such systems particularly in connection with interfaces among police, courts and corrections operations.

Education and Manpower Division

This Division administers educational and training programs, including: a national survey of criminal justice manpower needs; the National Criminal Justice Education Consortium, a group of seven universities working to improve their criminal justice curricula; and support for interns and graduate students in the criminal justice field. The Division also directs the Visiting Fellowship Program, designed to provide senior-level practitioners and post-doctoral research-

ers with an opportunity to pursue special projects in criminal justice at the National Institute's offices in Washington, D.C.

Inquiries related to any of the Division's programs should be addressed to:

Assistant Director
Office of Research Programs
National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531

OFFICE OF EVALUATION

In 1974, in response to LEAA's increased emphasis on evaluation and the new Congressional mandate, "where possible, to evaluate (LEAA's) programs and projects," the Institute established an Office of Evaluation. An Evaluation Policy Task Force, created in November 1973, was charged with developing an evaluation program to generate information to meet the needs of all participants in the LEAA program. The Task Force submitted its report in March 1974. Working from its recommendations, the Institute developed a comprehensive evaluation program, consisting of four separate components. One — the National Evaluation Program, described earlier — is administered by the Office of Research Programs. The remaining components are carried out by the Office of Evaluation.

Evaluative Research

Evaluative Research is developing methods for assessing the effectiveness of criminal justice programs. Particular emphasis will be placed on developing the capacity to monitor criminal justice progress and problems on a system-wide basis. Specific projects planned for 1975 include:

- *Data Analysis Center.* The objective of this project is the development of a center to provide LEAA with the capability to analyze existing and future criminal justice data bases to answer specific research and evaluation questions.
- *Evaluation Research.* Support will be provided for the development and refinement of new evaluation methodologies and efforts to standardize existing methodology.

Program Evaluation

There are several major programs funded under the Omnibus Crime Control Act and Safe Streets Act which deserve special evaluation. Such initiatives as the High Impact and Pilot Cities Programs and new programs being developed will require intensive evaluation efforts to determine their effectiveness and impact. Other particularly large or innovative projects funded at the national level should also be subjected to intensive evaluation. Plans for 1975 include:

- *Replication Evaluations.* Intensive evaluations will be conducted of model programs which are tested in a number of communities by the Institute's Office of Technology Transfer.
- *Evaluation of the LEAA Experience.* The Institute is planning a comprehensive assessment of the LEAA experience over the past six years which would include testing the effectiveness of the block grant approach to federal funding.
- *Impact Cities.* Continuation support will be provided for the evaluation of LEAA's High Impact Anti-crime program, a \$160 million, multi-year effort to reduce street crime and burglary in eight major cities.

Evaluation Resources

In addition to establishing a central clearinghouse for evaluation information, the Office of Evaluation will have responsibility for maintaining liaison with the evaluation units in each of the 50 states; for developing and maintaining a resource pool of qualified criminal justice evaluations completed and in progress; and for arranging and supporting training sessions for national, regional, and state evaluation personnel. This effort also will include an assessment of the evaluation needs of the states on a continuing basis and development of recommendations for LEAA action. Planned projects include:

- *Evaluation Clearinghouse.* A clearinghouse for all evaluation studies, reports, and other information including a list of potential evaluation resources will be instituted.
- *Evaluation Assistance and Training.* Workshops, conferences, and other evaluation training sessions, will be conducted to assist state and local agencies in enhancing their evaluation capability.

- *Model Evaluation Program.* This competitive program is intended to develop model evaluation systems which can be used at the state or regional level. The closing date for receipt of proposals was November 30, 1974.

Additional information on any of these Office of Evaluation Programs and services can be obtained from:

Assistant Director
Office of Evaluation
National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

This office promotes the widespread adoption of improved criminal justice practices. The technology transfer process is administered through three program divisions:

Model Program Development Division

The first step in the process is to identify and develop model programs that have demonstrated success or shown promise. Models are drawn from three sources: Exemplary Projects, Prescriptive Packages, and Research Applications.

Exemplary Projects focus national attention on outstanding criminal justice programs across the country which are suitable for transfer to other communities. To be considered exemplary, a project must have demonstrated consistent success for at least one year in reducing a specific crime or in achieving measurable improvement of a criminal justice service. Other criteria for selection involve cost effectiveness, availability of evaluation data, suitability for transfer and willingness of the sponsoring agency or community to provide information to other communities on the project.

Approximately 10 exemplary projects are selected each year following a rigorous screening process. Nominations are submitted by State Planning Agencies (SPAs), LEAA Regional Office (ROs) and other groups with an interest in criminal justice, provided they are endorsed by the appropriate SPA and RO. The candidate projects are then pre-screened by the Institute, and the most promising programs are submitted to a contractor for on-site validation. The valid-

ation reports are then submitted to an Advisory Board which makes the final determination on the programs' exemplary status. The Board is made up of representatives of the SPAs and LEAA Central and Regional Offices.

For those programs designated exemplary, the Institute develops a series of materials for widespread dissemination. This includes:

- A brochure highlighting the major project features.
- A manual with detailed information that guides the practitioner in establishing, operating, and evaluating a similar program.

For selected exemplary programs, audio-visuals and training materials are also developed to further stimulate adoption by interested communities.

Materials currently are available on Community-Based Corrections, Des Moines, Iowa; the Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS) U.S. Attorney Office, Washington, D.C.; Citizen Dispute Settlement Program, Columbus, Ohio; the Public Defender Service, Washington, D.C.; and the Juvenile Diversion Project, Sacramento, California. The following are in preparation: the Providence Education Center, St. Louis, Missouri; and the Neighborhood Youth Resources Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Prescriptive Packages provide criminal justice practitioners with background information and operational guidelines in selected program areas that will assist them in implementing or improving activities in these areas. Each package is a composite view of a particular criminal justice issue or program. Each is filled with solid information — including a survey of the latest operating methods and practices, background research, bibliographic material and a set of model guidelines and suggestions to help local officials improve or establish programs. They are a synthesis of the best methods and procedures now in operation throughout the country.

In 1975, the Office of Technology Transfer plans to generate seven Prescriptive Packages from the following list of program areas:

Citizens Initiative

- Volunteers and community involvement in corrections
- Volunteers in the juvenile justice system

- Victim witness service units and compensation programs

Juvenile Justice

- Effective handling of child abuse cases
- Training for juvenile probation officers
- Special school programs for delinquents

Courts

- Use of para-legal personnel in the criminal justice system
- Community involvement in court activities

Corrections

- Use of sub-contracts for treatment services
- Planning and administration of correctional institution education programs

Police

- Information systems (computer and manual)
- Training for small police departments
- Major offender units

Research Applications are selected from research in priority problem areas which resulted in an innovation that promises immediate and widespread impact on criminal justice operations. The innovation is then tested, and materials are prepared for distribution which show an operating agency the advantages of the innovation, how it should be implemented, what training is involved and some idea of the costs.

Training and Demonstration Division

The Training and Demonstration Division's programs focus on person-to-person contact as an effective technology transfer mechanism. Seminars for key criminal justice personnel and support for demonstrations of model programs in selected communities fall within the Division's responsibilities.

The demonstration program is designed to give national visibility to new projects or concepts which have proven successful and to provide the opportunity for in-depth evaluation of the program's effectiveness and transferability. One or two programs are selected annually, and each is demonstrated in approximately five communities. Institute funds support an 18-month demonstration, with local support required for continuing the project on a long-term basis. Medium-sized cities and/or counties are usually selected — large enough for full-scale implementation but not

so large to engulf the project. Each demonstration is extensively evaluated by an independent contractor funded by the Institute.

The Division currently is supporting two demonstration programs: Community-Based Corrections and Police Family Crisis Intervention Training. Each project is being demonstrated in six city/county sites.

The Division also sponsors a series of nationwide training seminars, conducted on a regional basis, on selected advanced criminal justice practices resulting from Exemplary Projects, Prescriptive Packages and outstanding research findings. Senior officials of state and local agencies participate in the seminars where basic implementation methodologies are presented. Extensive training packages are provided to aid attendees interested in implementing the program. Four or five different national training programs are conducted each year.

Currently, training is being provided to approximately 500 key officials in five program areas: juvenile diversion, citizen dispute settlement, police crime analysis units, community-based corrections and police-family crisis intervention.

Reference and Dissemination Division

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service, an international clearinghouse, is the Federal resource center for criminal justice researchers and practitioners. Through a wide range of document distribution and notification services, the Reference Service and Clearinghouse makes known to nearly 26,000 subscribers the latest research and operating experience bearing on the criminal justice system. With a computerized data base, it can provide quick response to individual queries on criminal justice topics. When available, individual copies of LEAA and selected outside publications are provided free to subscribers.

Selected foreign documents are provided in English translation as part of the clearinghouse.

For further information and details on how to register, write:

**The National Criminal Justice Reference Service
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531**

Within the Reference and Dissemination Division, the special information staff publicizes Institute programs and activities. Specially-targeted publications—ranging from a research letter for criminal justice journals, the research supplement to the LEAA newsletter, annual reports and brochures, to articles and press releases for the mass media — are designed to reach a variety of audiences, including the criminal justice community, the general public, and Federal, state and local agencies.

For additional information on the Office of Technology Transfer programs and services described above, contact:

**Assistant Director
Office of Technology Transfer
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C. 20531**

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