

STANDARDS AND GOALS COMPARISON PROJECT

FINAL REPORT

VOLUME I

Prepared for the Ohio Criminal Justice Supervisory Commission and
The Department of Economic and Community Development,
The Administration of Justice Division

THE
OHIO
STATE
UNIVERSITY



— PROGRAM FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY —

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STANDARDS AND GOALS
COMPARISON PROJECT

→ Final Report, V 1

VOLUME I

Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks are due to the many individuals involved in the work of this project: to Charles K. Eden and Jennifer Malone who shared responsibility for the work of the staff and the preparation of the final report; to the law students and graduate students whose research work laid the foundation for the report; and to the capable secretarial staff whose long hours spent in helping to produce the report in its set time frame were appreciated by all.

The project wishes to acknowledge the advice and assistance of Dr. Jack Foster and his sub-committee on Standards and Goals, Mr. Joseph White, and particularly Mrs. Margaret Teaford who served as liaison and gave many hours of her time in coordination, assistance in locating data and in review of the final draft.

While it is not possible to name all the other people involved in the project in its many steps and phases, they know who they are and we certainly appreciate their efforts. Their willingness to work long hours contributed to an atmosphere of cooperation without which this extensive project could not have been completed in the six months of the contract, nor could we have assisted the Administration of Justice Division in their missions and goals. We thank them all.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Format of the Project

Scope -----	1
Reason -----	3
Methods -----	4

Overview -----	5
----------------	---

Summaries

Criminal Justice System -----	7
Community Crime Prevention -----	13
Police -----	21
Courts -----	31
Corrections -----	37

Displays of interrelated statements -----	49
---	----

Glossary -----	61
----------------	----

indexes

Criminal Justice System -----	67
Community Crime Prevention -----	73
Police -----	79
Courts -----	87
Corrections -----	93
Juvenile Delinquency -----	101

FORMAT OF THE PROJECT

SCOPE

The Standards and Goals Comparison Project Final Report consists of two volumes. Volume I serves as an introduction to the Standards and Goals of the National Advisory Commission (NAC).

An overview statement highlights the major themes of the Commission reports. This serves as an introduction to summaries of each report. The summaries go through the reports chapter by chapter and capture the "flavor" of the standards and goals recommended by the Commission.

This is a good place to mention the difference between "Standards" and "Recommendations," which are both included in the NAC reports. Standards are proposed when the Commission has felt its position can be formulated and stated in measurable terms and when the topics covered relate to issues that affect the criminal justice agencies themselves.

Recommendations are made when the topics are of a more general nature and are directed towards state legislatures or agencies and other targets, such as the public, which are not a part of the formal criminal justice system. Despite this distinction, we have used the terms interchangeably in our overview and summaries in Volume I.

A set of displays ("dot charts") of interrelated statements cross-reference the standards in one report with those from each of the other reports. In addition, a set of indexes allows quick reference to the positions of other organizations on the subject matter covered in each standard. These are seen as conceptual endorsements and objections. Please note that almost no organizations have had time since the publication of the NAC reports to issue endorsements and objections, so we have looked for earlier statements and related these to the NAC standards. Sometimes what we have listed as a conceptual endorsement may be an organizational statement that is generally similar to the overall topic of the standard, but does not discuss the topic in detail. Special considerations are shown on the indexes which describe additional relevant information if such was found. Finally, the glossary explains the abbreviations used on the indexes.

The contents of the indexes are drawn from each of the reference papers in Volume II. The indexes thus serve as thumb-nail sketch of the contents of those papers. The reader wanting only a general indication of the degree of acceptance of a particular standard or group of standards can get this information quickly from the indexes, and the reader who wants more detailed information will naturally want to refer to portions of Volume II.

Volume II consists of six separate booklets in which each of the National Advisory Commission standards are compared with the standards of other national agencies, organizations, commissions, and associations. There are booklets for each topic addressed by the National Advisory Commission: Criminal Justice System; Community Crime Prevention; Police;

Courts; and Corrections. In addition, a booklet on Juvenile Delinquency has been compiled from the National Advisory Commission reports.

Each of the Volume II booklets like Volume I, contains displays ("dot charts") of interrelated standards. Each booklet also contains a bibliography of all sources cited within that booklet.



REASON

This project was undertaken to provide information to aid those wishing to evaluate the National Advisory Commission reports and plan for the future.

Volume I is designed to give an overview of the National Advisory Commission Standards and Goals to individuals who are not familiar with them, to assist potential grant applicants who need to address the concept of standards in their pre-applications, and to give other readers an index and introduction to the second volume.

Volume II provides an in-depth view of the standards. The six booklets in the second volume are directed toward the Ohio Criminal Justice Supervisory Commission, its staff in the Administration of Justice Division, the Regional Planning Unit supervisory boards and their staffs, State agencies, and other criminal justice agencies in Ohio. The reference papers in Volume II will give readers comparative material on each Standard, and the bibliographies refer the readers wishing to do further research to an extensive selection of materials.

METHODS

In putting together the papers in Volume II, we conducted a thorough search of the literature on those subjects covered in each report of the National Advisory Commission (NAC) so as to locate related statements of other national standard-setting organizations and groups. We have tried to include the views of all relevant recognized groups which addressed a given topic. If, unfortunately, a subject had not yet been addressed by an organization from which a position was expected, this was noted.

As noted in our Scope, in nearly all cases the views of the organizations cited are not responses to NAC positions. Because the Commission reports were released only last fall, most organizations have not had time to develop an official reaction and commentary. We expect some organizations to respond in the near future, such as the American Correctional Association and the Division of Corrections of the State of Florida.¹

Throughout this project and in our volumes, we have tried to remain as objective as possible in referring to all organizations which suggest standards and goals in the various areas of criminal justice.

¹For an update on these positions, contact The Administration of Justice Division, 8 E. Long Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

OVERVIEW

There are several basic themes that can be traced throughout the NAC reports. By being aware of these before you read the following report summaries you will be able to follow these common threads.

One of the Commission's major interests is diversion. In each report you will find diversion discussed both directly and indirectly. Diversion can take place at many different points in the criminal justice process and for many different reasons. The Commission emphasizes the fact that diversion programs must be developed and administered through a cooperative effort involving all the components of the criminal justice system and the community.

The community, and community participation in the criminal justice system, is another basic concern of the Commission. Throughout the reports the Commission stresses the importance of community support of the criminal justice system and the need for citizens to be actively involved in controlling and preventing crime. The Commission mentions in each report, in many different chapters, the responsibility each criminal justice agency has for encouraging citizen contact and community support and involvement in the agency's work.

The Commission points out that an apathetic climate stemming from lack of confidence in public agencies and officials is a social situation in which crime will develop and be tolerated. To combat public distrust and alienation, all criminal justice agencies, and the government at its various levels, must establish open and positive relations with the public.

Rather than publish a separate volume on juvenile delinquency, the Commission has addressed the problems of handling juveniles throughout its reports. The Commission's basic goal is to divert juveniles from the justice process whenever possible, an effort that requires cooperation of a variety of agencies and organizations. The major chapters relating to juveniles have been compiled into a separate booklet in our second volume.

Finally, the overall approach of the Commission is summed up in the title of one of the reports--Criminal Justice System. Although the Commission did publish a separate report for each major criminal justice component, it continuously stresses the point that all the agencies are inter-connected; they are elements of a system. What one agency does affects what the others do, and to improve and change the system all its elements must work together.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

SUMMARY

Chapter 1 - PLANNING FOR CRIME REDUCTION

Chapter 1 details five standards for effective criminal justice planning. The underlying theme of the standards is that planning should emphasize the ultimate goal of crime reduction rather than merely focusing on the workings of the system itself. The standards call for statewide planning agencies, coordination of planning capabilities, participation of divergent interest groups, programmed budgeting, and making funding contingent upon compliance with minimum standards. All of these recommendations emphasize designing objectives and selecting ways to achieve them. Generally the standards in Chapter 1 are not controversial. Most organizations agree that comprehensive, coordinated criminal justice planning is needed. There is some difference of opinion about what level of government should have the major responsibility for planning and also about how many standards should be imposed on a sub-grantee, but overall there is agreement on the need for system-wide planning.

Chapter 2 - REQUIREMENTS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION

Chapter 2 contains no standards or recommendations. It is an introduction that summarizes the requirements for criminal justice information. It discusses data needed both for straight information purposes and for management purposes by the various criminal justice agencies.

Chapter 3 - JURISDICTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Chapter 3 gives the broad outline for a criminal justice information system. It says the basic foundation of a criminal justice information system should be planned, organized, and maintained by the state. The system should consider the needs of all criminal justice agencies (courts, police, corrections) and be organized effectively for all. Once operating, the state should guarantee the technical efficiency of the system and the accuracy of the data it contains.

The state system should include several specific functions. It should make available, especially to police, almost instant access to "wanted" files and to gun and auto registration files. All agencies should have access to "criminal case histories" contained in a computerized central file of all persons who enter the criminal justice system. The police should begin the file and it should be expanded as a person moves to other agencies. The data should be available to the criminal justice agencies of other states and to federal agencies when there is legitimate need.

The criminal case histories should be developed so that a broad, new research and statistics capacity will be possible. This would be

a system called "Offender-Based Transaction Statistics" that would eventually extend or replace the Uniform Crime Reports. It would also make crime-oriented research much easier to accomplish. The Commission suggests that a regional system should be developed if a state does not take the lead. There are certain functions, however, which are suited to a regional or state system and, in these cases, agencies should develop their own systems. Patrol distribution in Cincinnati, and court calendar management in Cleveland are examples of this.

Chapter 4 - POLICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Chapters 4-6 for the most part discuss ways for criminal justice agencies to use computers. Where possible and useful, these computer activities should coordinate with the state information system. Chapter 4 briefly describes a police information system and the type of data that it should process and analyze. Some ways to use the system are suggested, such as in crime pattern analysis and manpower allocation. The response time for information retrieval should be between a minimum of 2 minutes and a maximum of 8 hours depending on the situation.

The last part of the chapter is oriented towards criminal statistics and research. The Commission suggests that each police agency should participate in the Uniform Crime Reports and it lists the basic data needed for a comprehensive statistical research program. The Commission talks about the importance of accurate data and discusses some ways to insure this. It also recommends using geographical coding to organize crime incidence data in a medium sized or large city.

Chapter 5 - COURT INFORMATION SYSTEMS

All major groups evaluating the criminal court systems agree that delay and congestion in the courts present major problems in the effective administration of criminal justice. Chapter 5 proposes using computer-based court information systems or systematized manual control programs to solve these problems. The systems proposed would not only aid in calendar management and caseload administration; they would also generate most of the data needed for national criminal justice information systems. Most organizations agree that judges, court administrators, and prosecutors would all benefit greatly from the information systems suggested in this chapter.

Chapter 6 - CORRECTIONS INFORMATION SYSTEMS

This Chapter discusses computer information systems for corrections. It emphasizes providing complete and detailed criminal case histories on each offender, updating an offender's file regularly with his correctional history and, finally, conducting program analysis, based on large numbers of case histories to find out what really does "rehabilitate" offenders. The system should be uniform, statewide, and flexible to permit expansion.

Chapter 7 - OPERATIONS

Chapter 7 deals with the technical aspects of setting up the state information system suggested in Chapter 3. There should be a single data file for all criminal justice agencies, developed so that criminal case histories and research functions are easily available. The system should not include informal "intelligence" information. The system should have its own separate computer capacity and should only be integrated into other systems that meet the specified standards. This system should be electronically available at least ninety percent of every twenty-four hour period.

One Standard (7.5) is rather vague and certainly controversial. The first point relates to Standard 4.7, calling for an information audit to insure accurate data. The second point calls for a "purge" of criminal case histories after a specified length of time if a person has not had any further contact with the criminal justice system. By "purge" the Commission means placing records in a special, limited-access category. This is a new idea. Some other groups believe a "purge" should be an outright destruction of records; others don't think there should be any restriction on a person's record. Because of concern over privacy and security, discussed at length in the next Chapter, this "purge" issue is a very important one.

Chapter 8 - PRIVACY AND SECURITY

Chapter 8 deals with privacy and security. The Commission recognizes the serious conflict between the need for fast, complete, accurate access to data, and the need to protect an individual's right of privacy, and it proposes thorough regulations for controlling access to the information contained in a Criminal Justice information system. The Commission feels that without a security and privacy system, such as outlined in this chapter, there is substantial risk that collecting and disseminating information in a national information network could violate the individual's right to privacy. At the state level the Commission suggests there should be a security and privacy council with the authority to adopt and administer security and privacy standards. The Council idea has been heartily endorsed by groups reporting on systems security.

The information put into the system should be limited to absolutely essential data. An item of data should be collected and stored only if potential benefits from its use outweigh the potential injury to privacy. The state council should adopt regulations to strictly limit access to the system to agencies which can demonstrate a need and a right to know the data. The Commission recommends that data should be divided into categories reflecting its degree of sensitivity and that there should be provisions for security within each category. In addition, each system should have internal procedures to prevent accidental loss of data and, most important, to prevent unauthorized access to information. The most controversial proposals in this chapter are those relating to the individual's right of access to his own files. In the past some national groups have flatly rejected the existence of any such right, while the

trend recently has been towards greater accessibility. The Commission believes an individual should have the right to receive criminal justice information relating to him except that in intelligence files.

Chapter 9 - TECHNICAL SYSTEM DESIGN

Chapter 9 is highly technical. It suggests that development of a unified state system will require using standardized computer terminology and programming language. An adequate number of information terminals should be available in all areas using the system.

Chapter 10 - STRATEGY FOR IMPLEMENTING STANDARDS

Chapter 10 outlines some steps for implementing the system. First, a legal base should be created. Criminal justice user groups should be developed to learn the information needs of the agencies and help oversee system development. The state should develop a central plan for the system. Every agency should have some access to an information system even if this is arranged through the use of consolidated or purchased services.

The Commission recommends that federal Safe Streets Act money should go only to agencies attempting to match the Standards in this report.

Chapter 11 - EVALUATION STRATEGY

Chapter 11 suggests that the information system should be evaluated before, during and after implementation to insure high-quality performance and to minimize the cost.

Chapter 12 - DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION OF EDUCATION CURRICULA AND TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL

Chapter 12 shifts from concern with the criminal justice information system to developing education and training programs for the criminal justice system. The Commission says the jobs in criminal justice agencies should be analyzed, and suitable education and training programs developed. Criminal justice agencies and training and education agencies should work cooperatively to develop programs at various levels and to implement and evaluate them.

Chapter 13 - CRIMINAL CODE REVISION

The Standards in Chapter 13 say that criminal laws should be updated and revised constantly to match society's needs and expectations. Criminal codes are often not effective because they have been put together in a piecemeal fashion. They have been enacted by successive legislatures, fixing punishment for new crimes and adjusting penalties for existing

offenses through separate sentencing provisions for each offense.

The Commission recommends a comprehensive revision of substantive criminal codes and procedural rules if a state has not made a revision within the past decade. The revisions should simplify and impose controls on the sentencing process and also deal with corrections. The Commission makes several suggestions regarding education on the new code, and says that Code revision should be a continuing process and all new legislation should be correlated to the new criminal code.

The need for up-to-date criminal laws is accepted unanimously. However, there is controversy over what particular conduct should be decriminalized and what discretion should be given to law enforcement officials. The Commission stays away from making highly political recommendations and instead focuses on the practical aspects of law revision.

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

SUMMARY

Chapter 1 - CITIZEN ACTION

Chapter 1 does not contain any standards or recommendations but it does present several examples of citizen anti-crime programs and encourages citizens to become involved in crime prevention. In fact the Commission says citizens must become involved in crime prevention; police and other specialists cannot control crime without help from the community. The chapter outlines various kinds of crime prevention activities which range from focusing on basic social problems—unemployment, poor education, etc., to becoming involved with some part of the criminal justice system—police, courts, or corrections.

The Commission suggests how to get citizen efforts organized, and how to keep them going, including such things as how to recruit volunteers, how to train them, what to do about financing, and how to evaluate the effect of an organization's work.

Chapter 2 - CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT AND GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS IN THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES

Lack of access to the government and its services frustrates citizens and causes them to lose respect for the law. In Chapter 2 the Commission recommends several ways to stimulate greater citizen involvement in local government and to cause local governments to become more responsive to citizens' needs. City officials should provide more municipal services to the neighborhoods that need them in order to improve unhealthy and unsafe situations. Municipal service centers should be located in the neighborhoods where they will be more easily available to citizens.

If the public is to effectively support and participate in its government, citizens must have access to government information. Therefore, city councils should enact public "right-to-know laws" which define the categories of information available to citizens and require the regular publication of this information. City governments should also permit radio and television stations to broadcast official meetings and agency hearings of significant issues. In order to receive public input, government officials should regularly hold public hearings in local neighborhoods and on radio and television programs, which allow citizens to ask questions and make suggestions.

Citizens can participate in their community government in a formal way if city governments will establish two levels of local government. The first level should include the entire municipality, while the second level should allow each neighborhood in the city to form a neighborhood government. To insure efficient and effective response to citizen complaints, every city government should establish a central office of complaint and information, staffed with well-trained personnel. These

recommendations of the Commission concerning citizen governmental involvement are very much in line with the positions of other national organizations.

Chapter 3 - YOUTH SERVICES BUREAUS A MODEL FOR THE DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The Commission believes that youth service bureaus are some of the most successful social service delivery agencies, and sees them as a basic unit of the social service delivery system.

The standards of this chapter form a foundation for the development of an effective social service delivery system. A youth service bureau in this sense is seen as a sample of a social service agency. The most important thing the youth service bureau does is to pool community resources into an integrated, coordinated system so that the variety of needs a person has can be dealt with through one agency.

Specifically the standards deal with what the goals of a youth service bureau should be, who should operate it, and how. The Commission says ongoing public funding should be provided to youth service bureaus, and recommends related legislation.

Chapter 4 - PROGRAMS FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION

The recommendations made in this chapter pertain to three general drug-related activities: diversion, comprehensive treatment systems, and prevention.

The Commission strongly supports integrating the health care delivery system with the criminal justice process to deal with drug abuse. It recommends voluntary court referral of addicts, believing it is in the best interest of society and of the individuals involved to treat drug problems outside of the traditional criminal justice system.

The Commission stresses the need for a comprehensive treatment system that offers a variety of types of treatment. An individual's needs should be determined and a suitable treatment selected. Possible treatment programs include methadone maintenance, narcotic antagonist programs, therapeutic communities, residential facilities and many other programs.

The Commission urges greater efforts in 1) research of new treatment techniques, 2) prevention of drug abuse through community education, 3) training of professions/paraprofessionals to properly deal with the use of non-medical drugs, and 4) coordination of local, state and federal efforts to combat the growth of drug abuse in the community.

Chapter 5 - PROGRAMS FOR EMPLOYMENT

The basic idea of Chapter 5 is to prevent crime by attacking

unemployment and the social discontent and alienation it creates. The Commission emphasizes providing increased employment opportunities in the public and private sector and eliminating arbitrary personnel selection criteria which create a large group of chronically unemployed persons.

The Commission recommends increasing the "employability" of youths by eliminating barriers to their employment. These barriers, which may be the result of legislative regulations or may be established by employers and unions as screening devices, may often have little relevance to job competency or individual ability. The Commission also suggests that new job and membership opportunities be created by private employers and unions as well as by the public sector, and that potential employers establish programs to deal with the special problems young people may bring to their jobs.

Several of this chapter's recommendations are aimed at improving the economic and environmental conditions of ex-offenders, present and former drug addicts, and others who may be chronically unemployed. New job opportunities should be created, and the job-market expanded, by both public and private action, in order to accommodate those who often have difficulty finding jobs. Pretrial intervention programs and drug treatment and rehabilitation programs are seen as an important part of an overall attempt to increase job opportunities for the target groups. The Commission suggests that there should be restrictions on the availability and use of criminal and drug-use records. Also, personnel selection criteria and legislation which make a criminal record or a history of drug use an automatic bar to employment should be eliminated whenever possible.

The Commission urges that economic policy be based on a philosophy of maintaining high employment rates and avoiding actions which have a negative effect on low-income individuals. It urges special efforts to improve economic conditions in low income areas.

The Commission calls for an anti-discrimination business policy in the public and private sector and urges public and private efforts to stimulate the growth of minority businesses.

To break down racial patterns in housing, the Commission recommends scattering low income housing throughout an area instead of constructing it on a concentrated site. The Commission also endorses rent subsidy programs, enforcement of fair housing laws, and improvement of public transportation.

Chapter 6 - PROGRAMS FOR EDUCATION

In Chapter 6 the Commission assumes that the educational system in our county may contribute to a child's failure and thus contribute to increased crime. Thus the Commission makes some recommendations for improving our schools, especially primary schools, and the services the schools offer. The Commission focuses on city schools in particular.

Because so much of a child's learning takes place before he reaches

school age, the Commission stresses the importance of improving the early learning environment and experiences in the home and neighborhood. Parents can be trained to teach their preschool children at home. Also schools and parents can work together to develop better ways to educate children, both at home and in the classroom.

The Commission believes schools should be good examples of just, democratic organization and operation. Students will cooperate more readily if they are treated fairly and if they understand rules and regulations. They also will learn how to be effective citizens if they are allowed to share some of the responsibility for making and enforcing the rules of the school.

The Commission recommends that literacy be guaranteed to every student in elementary school and says special programs should be developed to meet this goal. Also, special services are needed in the area of language skills; bilingual instruction should be provided for children who use English as a second language.

The Commission recommends that the educational value of experiences outside the school should be recognized, and suggests that what a child learns in school be tied to practical situations outside the school. Schools should expose students to all types of occupations and careers and help them prepare for work as well as advanced education after graduation. The Commission also recognizes the need for developing alternate educational experiences for those who don't succeed in the current system and drop out of school.

The Commission believes school facilities should be made available for community programs on a year-round basis and the community should use the schools as centers for human resource programs.

Finally, the Commission recommends more realistic policies for teacher training, retention and accountability.

Chapter 7 - PROGRAMS FOR RECREATION

Chapter 7 contains one extensive recommendation on the use of recreation as a deterrent to delinquency. The Commission believes recreation can play an important role in crime prevention and stresses the need to develop recreation programs that reach problem youths. Traditionally delinquent or delinquency-prone youths have been excluded from recreation programs, and yet they are the ones who most need this activity. Programs should be made available to the poor and to inner-city youths as well as those with school and family problems, and specially trained personnel should be employed to operate these delinquency prevention recreation programs.

Chapter 8 - PROGRAMS FOR RELIGION

The Commission believes that the religious community can play an important role in the reduction and prevention of crime. It makes

several suggestions about how this can be done. Churches can support and encourage community participation in criminal justice volunteer programs. Religious leaders can educate their congregations about the crime problem and can stimulate communication on criminal justice. Also, church facilities can be made available for community programs, especially for children and youth.

Chapter 9 - PROGRAMS FOR REDUCTION OF CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY

Chapter 9 makes several suggestions for controlling and designing the physical environment to reduce the opportunity for crime. Recommended are designing buildings to be less susceptible to criminal activity, and including security requirements in building codes. The Commission also recommends street lighting programs in high crime areas, anti-shoplifting programs, and automobile anti-theft prevention programs and legislation.

The Commission also encourages cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the community in implementing crime control and prevention activities.

Chapter 10 - CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Chapters 10-13 deal with corruption in government and the need for the public to have confidence in its institutions and officials.

Chapter 10 maintains that conflicts of interest and the appearance of conflicts of interest on the part of public officials and public employees should be eliminated. The standards in this chapter call for adoption of a Code of Ethics, establishment of an Ethics Board, and disclosure of financial interests by public officials. The Commission suggests what the basic provisions of an Ethics Code should be and urges each state to adopt an Ethics Code to deal with official misconduct and to establish guidelines to direct the conduct of public officials and employees. An Ethics Board should be created, composed of members chosen from the public at large. The chief function of the Ethics Board should be to administer and interpret the Ethics Code, investigate complaints of violation of the Code, initiate complaints against officials on its own behalf, and offer advisory opinions when requested to do so.

The Commission recommends adoption by states of legislation requiring disclosure of financial interests by public officials. Annual disclosure of most relevant sources of income, and disclosure of the nature and amount of certain debts are suggested. Also recommended is legislation making certain conflicts of interest and abuses of public office criminal violations.

The General Assembly of the State of Ohio, in enacting amended substitute House Bill No. 55, adopted many of the recommendations outlined in this chapter. The effective date of this legislation was December 19, 1973, with certain provisions becoming effective January 1, 1974.

Chapter 11 - REGULATION OF POLITICAL FINANCES

Corrupt political financing causes citizens to become cynical about the political process of self-government. Chapter 11 suggests several solutions to the problem of corrupt political financing. The Commission's most significant and widely supported recommendation is that every candidate and political organization be legally required to disclose contribution receipts and expenditures before and after elections. All disclosures should be made to a bipartisan election finance committee that is protected from political pressures. The Commission also recommends that reasonable limitations be imposed on the sums that can be spent by candidates and organizations to achieve their political goals. Wealthy individuals and groups should be prevented from making excessively large campaign contributions which give an unfair advantage to one candidate. While the idea of limiting political contributions has much support from national organizations, some organizations believe that such limitations cannot realistically be enforced.

Campaign contributors often seek political favors from candidates elected to office. In order to reduce the unfair influence of these contributors, the Commission recommends that government contractors and all corporations and labor unions be prohibited from making political contributions. The position of national organizations is mixed with respect to these recommendations. Those that disagree argue that it is unfair to prevent some groups and individuals from participating in the political process, while allowing others to do so.

Chapter 12 - GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Chapter 12 consists of one extensive standard for establishing a State Procurement Office. The Commission believes this is necessary to prevent corruption and abuse of the purchasing function. The standard outlines the responsibilities of a State Procurement Office, suggests how it should be organized and staffed, recommends ethical guidelines for the organization of the office, and discusses how records should be kept and made available to public review.

Chapter 13 - ZONING, LICENSING, AND TAX ASSESSMENT

Chapter 13 focuses on poor management practices in three areas of government: zoning, taxing, and assessment. It suggests strict management and performance procedures in these activities. The Commission says the public should be informed about how decisions are made in these areas of activity, and the public should have the right to review the decisions which are made.

Chapter 14 - COMBATING OFFICIAL CORRUPTION AND ORGANIZED CRIME

Chapter 14 recommends several tools which state and local governments can use to assess and solve their local political corruption and organized crime problems. To protect local prosecutors from political

corruption, states should hire qualified, full-time prosecutors and provide them with sufficient salaries. Local prosecutors should be prohibited from participating in partisan political activities and should be required to publish regular reports on their use of financial resources. Any state severely troubled by political corruption and organized crime should establish an office having the authority to investigate and prosecute those participating in such illegal activities. This state government office should also help local governments eliminate corruption and make recommendations to state officials and legislators concerning these matters. To be effective, the office dealing with corruption should be given statewide jurisdiction, power to compel testimony for prosecution purposes, and adequate staff and budget. The Commission's recommendations for combating official corruption and organized crime are strongly supported by other national organizations.

POLICE

SUMMARY

Chapter 1 - THE POLICE ROLE

This introductory chapter recommends that police examine and define their role, and with public understanding and support, fulfill their role. The chief executive should set specific objectives and priorities for his department. He should also issue written acknowledgment of the limits of police authority and the range of discretion exercised by police agencies and individual officers. These written acknowledgments should be given to all department members and to the public. The standards discuss the importance of communicating with the public and stress the fact that police should be accountable to the public and should be open both to public praise as well as complaints.

Police services should be designed to meet the needs and expectations of the public and should be reviewed to be sure these needs are being met. Each officer needs to understand his role and to be aware of the culture of the community in which he works. Again the public needs to have this same understanding of the role of the police officer, and the police agency should develop programs to educate the public about the police officer's role. Various types of educational programs are recommended. The chief executive should also establish a formal working relationship with the news media.

Chapter 2 - ROLE IMPLEMENTATION

This chapter calls for the police agency to develop goals and objectives to guide the agency's functions. The Commission gives basic points to consider in setting those goals and stresses the need to have input from all members of the department as well as from outside agencies and from the public. To insure that the goals and objectives are being put into action the Commission recommends both line and staff inspections.

Chapter 3 - DEVELOPING COMMUNITY RESOURCES

The police alone cannot solve the problem of crime; citizens must be involved in controlling crime. The police should make an effort to get citizens to cooperate and assist in reducing and preventing crime.

Members of the community should be involved in police programs aimed at identifying crime problems and developing programs to deal with those problems. The Commission recommends that the police encourage citizen cooperation by establishing geographic policing programs and information programs which educate citizens about how to prevent crimes and encourage them to provide the police with information leading to the arrest and conviction of criminals.

Chapter 4 - CRIMINAL JUSTICE RELATIONS

The basic concern of this chapter is the relationship between the police and the other components of the criminal justice system. The Commission recognizes that all the components of the system have to cooperate and work together to make the whole system work effectively. The standards suggest that first, to learn how the criminal justice system works as a whole, police should participate in a metropolitan criminal justice coordinating council, such as Ohio's Regional Planning Units. The police should also support training programs that involve members of all different criminal justice agencies.

Chapter 4 stresses the importance of cooperation between the police and the courts. The Commission recommends that the courts reduce the turn-around time for getting a search warrant. It also recommends telephonic search warrants. The police and courts also need to cooperate to divert individuals from the criminal justice system whenever appropriate. The police should also cooperate in programs that permit citation and release on one's own recognizance. The Courts report discusses diversion in Chapter 2, while in Corrections it is discussed in Chapter 3, and in Chapters 3 and 4 of Community Crime Prevention. In all cases the need for "total system planning" is stressed. All agencies of the criminal justice system must work together to plan and implement diversion programs.

Another type of cooperation urged is between the police and prosecutors. The Commission says they should work together to follow up on the disposition of criminal cases initiated by the police agency.

This chapter recommends legislation to provide for civil commitment and diversion of drug addicts and chronic alcoholics. The legislation should also provide funding for treatment centers for these people.

Chapter 5 - PLANNING AND ORGANIZING

This chapter discusses the administrative aspects of the police function. The heart of an administrative unit are its planning, implementation, and evaluation functions. This chapter deals with the development of a police planning capacity. It talks about institutional planning and also about police-community physical planning as a means of crime prevention.

The chief executive should be responsible for financial management. He should establish police and procedures so that budgeting is a basic part of the agency's planning process. The Commission makes various suggestions for implementing a budgeting system. Knowing the effectiveness of programs and activities is very important in the planning-implementation process.

As in any public service, the effectiveness of the police agency's activities is difficult to measure. Consequently, a national study is recommended to formulate some means for measuring programmed police effectiveness.

Chapter 6 -- TEAM POLICING

The Commission sees team policing as a way of decreasing the isolation of the community from the police agency. It recommends that a police agency evaluate the various types of team policing systems to determine whether some form of team policing might help the agency use its resources more effectively. The Commission suggests some criteria for evaluating team policing and recommends testing a team policing system before implementing it.

If an agency is implementing team policing, it should use participatory planning and decision-making, preparatory and in-service training for the participants, and should encourage community involvement in the program. Community involvement is stressed as a significant feature in the successful implementation of a team-policing effort.

Chapter 7 - UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES

According to Chapter 7, the purpose of police action during an unusual occurrence should be the protection of the community. Local governments and police agencies should prepare flexible plans for the control of unusual occurrences.

In order to adequately control unusual occurrences, it is recommended that:

- a) the municipal chief executive be responsible for developing plans for the coordination of all control agencies involved in a disturbance,
- b) the police chief executive develop plans for the use of all available police resources, including forces available through mutual aid pacts,
- c) the police chief executive should be responsible for and have command of all police agencies operating within his jurisdiction,
- d) the police agency should develop a control structure that provides all necessary command and support functions during a disturbance,
- e) the police agency should coordinate plans with other involved agencies for the proper and speedy processing of mass arrestees,
- f) the police chief executive should insure that all personnel likely to be involved in control activities are properly trained,
- g) all state and local governments should revise existing laws to insure that during a disturbance all control agencies have adequate powers to deal with the situation and that individuals are guaranteed their constitutional rights.

Chapter 8 - PATROL

The Commission views patrol as the primary police function. This chapter suggests that the purposes of patrol should be to prevent criminal activity and to provide police services to the community.

The police chief executive should define the role of the patrol officer and emphasize his importance through written policy. He should insure patrol efficiency by defining the objectives and priorities of patrol services.

Since patrol is the most important police function, every agency should adopt policies that will attract and retain qualified personnel in the patrol force. Such policies should also enhance the status of the patrol officer by providing recognition both from the agency and from the community.

Each agency should insure efficiency of its operation by developing a system for deployment of patrol officers where and when they are most needed.

Chapter 9 - OPERATIONS SPECIALIZATION

The Commission points out that there are three basic ways for a police chief to deal with the increasing crime rate and the pressure this puts on his department. He can upgrade the whole department, he can arrange for outside services in times of need, or he can adopt specialization. This chapter deals with eleven specific recommendations for specialization. While recognizing the vital and continuing need for the patrolman-generalist in police operations, in this chapter the Commission stresses the importance of specializing various aspects of police work when greater effectiveness and efficiency could be achieved. The standards set forth are consistently endorsed by the other national standard-setting organizations.

Operations specialists are sworn officers with specific knowledge and skills. They are involved in direct enforcement activities, and use their specialties when needed. This might be on a full-time or a part-time basis, depending upon the size of the department and its particular needs.

The areas of specialization highlighted in this chapter are: juvenile operations, traffic operations, criminal investigation, special crime tactical forces, vice operations, narcotic and drug investigations, and intelligence operations. Suggestions are made for how to select specialists, what training they should be given, and how they should be used in the agency's operations.

The standards in Chapter 9 emphasize the need for regular record-keeping to provide data on which to base decisions to use specialized operations. Also there need to be firm policy guidelines for implementation of specialized operations by police personnel.

Chapter 10 - MANPOWER ALTERNATIVES

Chapter 10 calls for greater utilization of civilian personnel both as employees of the local police departments and also as reserve police officers who can be mobilized in times of catastrophe or civil disorder. Throughout the chapter the recommendations stress the importance of adequate training for civilian personnel and call for firm police guidelines for civilian performance and evaluation. All agencies are urged by the Commission to examine their internal operations and decide how civilian or non-sworn personnel can be used in place of regular sworn personnel. The Commission believes that sworn personnel can be more effective in combatting crime if they are free from having to perform routine tasks. Civilian personnel can be hired to handle these routine duties and they are less expensive to recruit, train and employ. Civilians also frequently have special skills needed in police work.

Reserve officers can increase police-community cooperation and provide valuable volunteer services, particularly in times of emergency.

Chapter 11 - PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE

The standards in Chapter 11 discuss fully utilizing community and government resources to give professional assistance to the police agency. The agency should try to identify the types of specialized knowledge and skills it might need, and locate sources for obtaining these, so that when help is needed the agency will know where to go to get it.

The need for greater management consultation and technical assistance is identified and corrective measures are recommended. Also, it is strongly recommended that every agency have legal assistance including an in-house legal adviser when needed.

Chapter 12 - SUPPORT SERVICES

Support services, including evidence gathering and analysis, adequate property systems, and a detention system, are the theme of Chapter 12. It is recommended that wherever possible services of this type should be provided on a regional basis. The standards stress the importance of adequate support services for the proper delivery of police services.

Chapter 13 - RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION

Since the police function is so highly labor intensive, it is extremely important that police personnel be highly qualified. Thus the Commission recommends that police agencies aggressively recruit qualified applicants. Special recruitment efforts should be directed towards college graduates, minority groups, and women. The standards suggest things that should be done when recruiting and point out that the special qualities and skills a person can offer should be considered and perhaps traded-off for some of the traditional requirements that

have been used by the agency. For example, the ability to speak a foreign language might be very helpful in a particular community, whereas the applicant's weight and height might not be so important.

The standards recommend legislation to set minimum selection standards for police officers and recommend that police agencies have a formal process for selecting qualified applicants.

Chapter 14 - CLASSIFICATION AND PAY

Chapter 14 talks about two basic aspects of personnel administration-salary administration and the job classification structure. The Commission says that to attract and keep the most qualified employees, the police must compete with industry and business. This means paying comparable salaries and providing opportunities for advancement. Entry level pay should be raised to attract a larger number of candidates to police agencies, most of which are understaffed. Salary should be based on the merit system and civil service requirements that conflict with the merit system should be abolished.

The Commission feels that police agencies should have a few broad job classifications with several pay grades in each. The main classifications recommended are: patrolman, investigator, supervisor, manager, and command staff. Providing a range of salary levels within a rank will make it possible to promote an officer while still allowing him to stay within his rank.

Chapter 15 - EDUCATION

The Commission believes that the police need to upgrade the educational level of their officers. The standards in this chapter recommend gradual increases in the amount of education required so that by 1982 all officers would be required to have four years of college education. The Commission suggests how police agencies can establish educational incentives for their officers and talks about the need for cooperation between the police and colleges to make attending class easier and more meaningful for officers.

Chapter 16 - TRAINING

The importance of police services demands that all officers receive adequate training prior to and during employment. The Commission recommends that states make minimum basic training mandatory and provide funds to implement training programs. A state police training commission should oversee the implementation of training legislation.

Training programs should meet community needs and develop basic police skills. Preparatory training should be given every officer prior to initial assignment, prior to assignment to any specialized function, and prior to promotion. All training should provide realistic preparation for intended assignments.

It is recommended that training in interpersonal communications be given to help officers develop skills for effectively dealing with other members of the criminal justice system and with the public. Training programs should be continually reviewed to insure the quality both of the content and of the instructors.

States should establish criminal justice training centers including police training academies which provide instruction for all members of the criminal justice system, and encourage cooperation between the police and other members of the system.

Chapter 17 - DEVELOPMENT, PROMOTION, AND ADVANCEMENT

This chapter deals primarily with promotion. The standards advocate promotion only when an applicant has already demonstrated that he has the ability and the inclination to perform the duties of the higher level position. The standards encourage a variety of testing and screening procedures in addition to evaluation by the police officer's supervisors. Comprehensive and individualized education programs should be developed and participation in these should be encouraged. Programs involving personnel rotation should be developed to widen the officer's work experience. The standards also encourage officer internship with other police and governmental agencies. There should be periodic evaluation of all police personnel to determine whether an officer has the potential to accept and function at a higher level of responsibility. Use of bonus points for heroism and seniority is not favored. The standards also disapprove of psychological testing as an evaluation tool. The police chief executive should have administrative control of the promotion system to insure promotion on the basis of merit. The standards also encourage maintaining and using comprehensive personnel records. These records should be protected against unauthorized access.

Chapter 18 - EMPLOYEE RELATIONS

This chapter involves employee relations with the police administration and with the public. The standards discuss the police executive's responsibility for establishing and maintaining good employee relations. The main point is that if the police executive endorses justified employee demands and even anticipates these demands, the agency will be a more cohesive unit and thus more effective. The police executive should acknowledge the police employee's right to join employee organizations. The standards call for these organizations to maintain strict fiscal accountability and adhere to rules insuring internal democracy.

By 1975 all police employees should be allowed to collectively negotiate terms and conditions of employment. However, this right does not include work stoppages. The standards say that the police executive should be prepared to neutralize work stoppages and initiate disciplinary procedures against participants.

Chapter 19 - INTERNAL DISCIPLINE

Chapter 19 involves discovery and control of police misconduct. The standards indicate that rules for conduct should be put in written form and police officers made familiar with them. The procedure for administering these rules should also be put into written form and released to the public. Procedures should be implemented which help individuals both inside and outside the agency to register complaints. Persons who file complaints should be advised of their final disposition. A special independent investigative unit should follow up on all complaints utilizing the best and most thorough investigative tools and procedures. The police chief executive should be responsible for the adjudication phase of internal discipline complaints, subject only to appeal through the courts or civil service bodies. An administrative fact-finding trial board should make the initial determination and make recommendations to the chief executive who is ultimately responsible.

Chapter 20 - HEALTH CARE, PHYSICAL FITNESS, RETIREMENT, AND EMPLOYEE SERVICES

This chapter emphasizes the importance of various employment benefits and work conditions. The areas of greatest concern are physical and mental well-being on the job, retirement programs, and fringe benefit packages.

The Commission recommends screening applicants for physical and psychological fitness and also suggests periodic re-examination. The Commission also recommends that agencies establish fitness standards for all officers based on job responsibilities.

It is important for a police agency to provide adequate fringe benefits so that the agency is competitive with industry and other major employers. Health insurance is particularly important. A statewide police retirement system is recommended.

Chapter 21 - PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

In this chapter the Commission talks about providing uniforms, firearms, and auxiliary equipment. Specifications for these items are recommended in order to insure departmental uniformity in their use. Review of the practicality of the police uniform is encouraged and police departments are urged to modify uniform standards when desirable.

Chapter 22 - TRANSPORTATION

This chapter addresses the use, acquisition and maintenance of police vehicles and recommends implementation of a departmental safety program designed to prevent accidents involving such vehicles. Emphasis is on the importance of police mobility in crime prevention. The cost effectiveness of transportation equipment is stressed and recommended

as a major consideration in acquisition and maintenance.

Chapter 23 - COMMUNICATIONS

Communications systems used to report crimes, dispatch and coordinate police units, and the optimal use of these systems are covered in this chapter. The Commission points out that lack of coordination between field supervisors and dispatcher impedes the apprehension process and it recommends steps to improve command and control operations. Radio frequency congestion is listed as another problem area in police communications. Guidelines are proposed to alleviate this problem and to aid the police agency in obtaining the most efficient use of its assigned frequency.

Chapter 24 - INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Chapter 24 recommends establishing improved police information systems. Police reporting must be simple and efficient yet complete and thorough. For example, field reporting can be simplified by use of forms with fill-in boxes. Furthermore, states should require that they receive certain specified information.

Each police agency should establish a central records file and contribute information to a state information system. Each agency should also have the ability to retrieve information from its own and from the state's system.

The interagency exchange of information should be facilitated by providing each agency with access to law enforcement telecommunication networks.

COURTS

SUMMARY

Efficient operation of criminal courts is the main focus of the report on Courts. By using modern methods of operation and adopting strict scheduling procedures, and by employing qualified personnel, the courts will be able to assure more just treatment of the accused, with increased benefits to society.

Chapter 1 - SCREENING

Screening encompasses both the arrest and diversion phases of the criminal justice system. The approach recommended would remove persons from the criminal system when the likelihood of conviction seems remote or when conviction would be of minimal benefit to society. The adoption of specific criteria to be applied by those empowered to perform screening, along with procedures for the application of such standards are suggested. It is suggested that the primary benefit of screening is a more effective allocation of resources.

Chapter 2 - DIVERSION

Diversion, (also covered in Police, Community Crime Prevention, and Corrections) refers to the suspension of formal proceedings prior to conviction. The concept of diversion assumes that the accused will enter a rehabilitative program or similar activity. The process uses the threat of possible conviction to encourage cooperation, but avoids criminal stigmatization of individuals who deserve other treatment. Implementation of diversion requires the various elements of the criminal justice system to cooperate and adopt appropriate policies.

Chapter 3 - THE NEGOTIATED PLEA

The Commission recommends abolition of all plea bargaining by 1978. It believes that no matter how plea negotiation is conducted, if effective, it results in a coerced waiver of the defendant's basic Constitutional rights. The Commission also opposes the secrecy prevalent in plea bargaining sessions. For the interim, the Commission makes a number of proposals for improving the plea negotiation procedure, based largely on increasing the visibility of the activities, limiting prosecutorial increments and assuring judicial involvement, but only after the plea has been made. The American Bar Association opposes the complete abolition of plea negotiation, as do other groups.

Chapter 4 - THE LITIGATED CASE

Despite the prevalence of guilty pleas, the vital significance of the trial is supported by the Commission. Of primary concern are the delays prevalent in criminal proceedings. The recommendations establish

procedures and time tables to insure a rapid, but not rushed, trial of the charges against the accused.

Chapter 5 - SENTENCING

The Commission recognizes the importance of sentencing, both as a deterrent to the individual and as a reinforcement of society's accepted norms. The recommendations in this chapter include elimination of jury sentencing, with the trial judge being required to set both minimum and maximum sentence. It was noted that continuing jurisdiction of the court over the offender would not be inconsistent with the standard.

Chapter 6 - REVIEW OF THE TRIAL COURT PROCEEDINGS

Due to the stigma of a criminal conviction, both the defendant and society are seen as having an interest in securing at least one review of all convictions. The proposals in Chapter 6 are novel and to some extent controversial. Foremost is the establishment of a court which would automatically review all criminal convictions. This court would have procedural flexibility to obtain new evidence and order a new trial even if the evidence supported the verdict and no legal errors were made, provided it felt the totality of the circumstances demanded it. Review of the decisions of this court would be extremely limited.

Chapter 7 - THE JUDICIARY

The quality of the judges is of primary importance to the courts. The Commission feels the popular election of judges is undesirable because this does not stimulate the ablest persons to seek office and because this tends towards decision-making on the basis of popularity rather than ability.

It is recommended that the governor appoint judges, acting upon recommendations of a non-partisan state nominating committee which would examine the merits of potential jurists. Four-year terms for trial judges and six-year terms for appellate judges are suggested, in addition to increased compensation modeled on the federal program, and a continuing education program for judges.

Chapter 8 - THE LOWER COURTS

Chapter 8 points out that because they are at the bottom of the judicial ladder, lower state courts face severe difficulties. The unification of all courts within a state into one system is recommended, with centralized financing and control involved in the proposal. Further, it is recommended that administrative proceedings be instituted for certain offenses instead of court trials. Primary focus is on traffic violations.

Chapter 9 - COURT ADMINISTRATION

In Chapter 9 the Commission recommends that professional court administrators be employed to relieve judges of many administrative duties and smooth out court operations. The recommendations of the Commission concern the appointment of a state court administrator to aid in the operation of all state courts, with the creation of similar positions at the trial court or regional level. The standards suggest selecting a presiding judge for every court who would have the authority to establish local policies and procedures. The Commission also stresses the importance of case-flow management and the coordination of all state courts through a state counsel.

Chapter 10 - COURT-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

There are several key problem areas in court-community relations at which the standards in this chapter are aimed: court facilities, information services, public education about the court system, and use of witnesses.

To insure public confidence in the court system, the Commission recommends that court facilities should be designed for efficient operation with support provided for the judges, the prosecutor, and the defense. The facilities for witnesses and jurors are of equal importance. Public information centers should be established. The witnesses and jurors should be specially informed about their roles, be adequately compensated, and be utilized to the minimum extent possible to reduce the burden on these persons.

The Commission recommends developing a public education program with provisions for interaction between court personnel and the public to foster good relations between the court and the community.

Chapter 11 - COMPUTERS AND THE COURTS

Chapter 11 calls for the use of computers to enable courts to improve administrative procedures, particularly in case-flow management. Also, computers would provide the detailed information on defendants that judges need in setting bail or passing sentence. A further possible use for computers is in the area of legal research; the report suggests this use be evaluated in relation to local needs.

Chapter 12 - THE PROSECUTION

The basic position underlying the standards in this chapter is that the prosecutor's office should be on the same professional level as a private law firm of comparable size. This necessitates providing sufficient funding to allow hiring a full-time legal staff with a competent support staff and adequate equipment. It is also important to fund training programs and continuing education programs for prosecutors and their assistants. Other areas discussed in this are review of prosecutorial

practices and procedures, increasing the prosecutor's role in criminal investigations, and developing a cooperative, effective working relationship between the prosecutor and the police.

Chapter 13 - THE DEFENSE

The standards in Chapter 13 focus on providing defense services at public expense. The Commission feels it is important to build the public confidence in the adequacy of public representation. It would be a great help to improve public defender offices by making funds available to hire experienced, well-qualified lawyers and competent support staff, and for adequate facilities. Public representation should be available to all defendants unable to afford private counsel. Therefore, the Commission recommends the creation of a full-time defender system financed by the state. The standards discuss initial contact between the public defender and the client, and state that the client should pay whatever portion of the fee he can afford.

The Commission also supports the use of assigned counsel and states that cases should be divided between the public defender office and assigned counsel.

Other standards in the chapter detail how the public defender office should be organized and operated.

Chapter 14 - JUVENILES

The Commission pointed out that the topics covered in this chapter are selective, and the standards deal only with the delinquency-related functions of a family court. The Commission noted that the Institute of Judicial Administration is planning to publish a set of Juvenile Justice Standards and it preferred to leave broad statements in the juvenile justice system for that organization.

The Commission recommends creation of a family court instead of having a juvenile court. The family court would handle not only juvenile matters, but all the family-type problems requiring legal action. All personnel in the family court should be specially trained for their jobs. The family court should have the power to refer certain criminal matters to the regular criminal court. It is also recommended that adjudicatory hearings be separate from dispositional hearings. The jurisdiction of the family court would involve areas now handled by the delinquency jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Chapter 15 - MASS DISORDERS

In Chapter 15 the Commission points out that mass disorders have created chaotic situations in cities which were not prepared for them. To meet mass disorder situations, the Commission recommends that court representatives be included in all mass disorder response planning activities. The courts, the prosecution, and the defense should then

develop their responses, coordinating their plans with the master community plan and the plans of the other two units.

CORRECTIONS

SUMMARY

Chapter 1 - CORRECTIONS AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Chapter 1 contains no standards or recommendations, but serves as an introduction to the Corrections report and explains the Commission's basic position.

Recognizing the tremendous pressure for change in the correctional system, the Commission believes that significant reforms in correctional methods must be made. The Commission calls for a shift to community-based corrections and away from the use of institutions except in the most severe cases. In conjunction with community-based corrections, the Commission places great emphasis on diversion, probation and parole.

The conditions in large institutions are frequently very bad. Furthermore, prisons seem to have had little success in reducing crime; recidivism rates are high. While prisons temporarily protect the community by keeping offenders locked up, they don't help prepare the offender to return to the community. In fact, they may make that return more difficult.

The Commission believes that the correctional system must find better ways to fulfill its roles in reducing criminal behavior, and directs its report towards helping in that process.

Chapter 2 - RIGHTS OF OFFENDERS

The question of which political and civil rights the offender retains upon incarceration has long been at issue and, recognizing this, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals devotes an entire section of its Corrections volume to recommending the rights which it feels should be guaranteed offenders.

Chapter 2 emphasizes the importance of the role of the judiciary in regulating and protecting prisoners' rights. The Commission believes that offenders must be guaranteed access to the courts, legal materials, and legal services, and that each correctional agency should develop and implement policies and procedures which will enable inmates to exercise their rights in these areas. The following provisions should be made by the correctional system:

1. adequate remedies to permit prompt resolution of suits, claims, and petitions;
2. exhaustion of administrative remedies should not be required when this unduly delays consideration of an offender's complaint;
3. pre-release access to the courts;
4. transportation to court proceedings.

Chapter 2 seeks also to assure humane treatment for each inmate. Thus protection from personal abuse by staff and by other prisoners is

recognized as an important right. Similarly, healthful surroundings in which to live and proper medical care should be provided.

In summarizing those rights which should be guaranteed to offenders during confinement, Chapter 2 recognizes certain rights which traditionally have ceased at the prison door. Foremost among these is the right of an offender to be free from unreasonable searches of cell and personal effects, and to receive equal treatment regardless of race, creed or ethnic origin.

For smooth operations and due process protections, rules of conduct should be printed and distributed; disciplinary procedures should be outlined, codified and followed; grievance procedures should be initiated to allow inmates to voice complaints; and, procedures for non-disciplinary changes of status should be formulated and observed.

Finally, Chapter 2 summarizes those first amendment rights which should be provided, including freedom of expression and association, e.g., access to the public, and freedom of religion and religious expression.

Chapter 3 - DIVERSION FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS

Diversion from the criminal justice system is becoming recognized as useful, beneficial, and successful. The National Advisory Commission feels that diversion programs should be developed and implemented whenever appropriate in the criminal justice process.

Briefly, the Commission recommends that planning for and identification of diversion services should follow "total system planning." Also, diversion programs should operate under a written set of guidelines, established to insure periodic review of policies and decisions. Guidelines should specify the diversion program's objectives, types of cases to which it is applicable, means of evaluation, written bases for deciding to use diversion, and also draw up a list of possible diversions.

In determining which offenders should be diverted to non-criminal programs, consideration should be given to such things as:

1. the unintended harm which might be caused by prosecution;
2. the availability of appropriate treatment programs within the criminal justice system;
3. the possibility that arrest may have been a sufficient deterrent;
4. the possibility that society's and the offender's needs would be better served by deterrence;
5. whether the offender does not present danger to others and approves of the alternative and whether the offender can be reasonably assumed to be guilty.

Chapter 4 - PRETRIAL RELEASE AND DETENTION

Chapter 4 recommends a radical restructuring of pretrial procedures, focusing on alternatives to arrest, and alternatives to pretrial detention.

Arrest should be the exception rather than the rule, especially where misdemeanors and minor felonies are involved. Local jurisdictions are encouraged to identify minor offenses where the officer must issue a citation, instead of arresting an individual. The burden of proof to show why an arrest was made rather than a citation issued should lie with the police officer. Summons should be issued instead of an arrest warrant where a suspect is not in police custody.

Several alternatives to pretrial detention are suggested. The Commission says pretrial detention should be the exception rather than the rule. Only those accused of serious crimes or those whose chances for appearance at trial are minimal should be detained. Release can be on the accused's own recognizance, or on that of a qualified person or organization, or to a probation officer. The role of the bail bondsman should be abolished and any bail should be paid to the court in the form of an unsecured appearance bond. The accused's background and ties to the community should be the criteria used in determining his type of release.

Persons incompetent to stand trial should be diverted from the criminal justice system to proper therapeutic institutions.

Pretrial detainees should be segregated from convicted individuals, accorded as many civil rights as security can reasonably allow, and be given educational and recreational opportunities.

The Commission suggests ways in which trials can be expedited and sets time limits in which various stages of the trial process should be completed.

Chapter 5 - SENTENCING

The major thrust of the chapter on sentencing is to place greater emphasis on the role of the sentencing court. The Standards direct attention towards achieving effective sentencing and equality in sentencing for all offenders—a goal which has rarely been met under present sentencing procedures.

The Standards would give sole and continuing jurisdiction over sentencing to the trial courts. Coupled with proposed legislative guidelines for length of sentences and criteria for classification of habitual and dangerous offenders, this court power would do much to prevent undue influence on ultimate sentences by prosecutors and strictly legislated penalties.

Chapter 5 deals with three aspects of the sentencing process. Legislation is called for which would set the goals of the sentencing process. In addition, the standards propose legislative authorization of a range of available sentencing alternatives, as opposed to inflexible definite penalties for each offense. The legislature should also be responsible for spelling out the general criteria to be used in determining sentences.

To insure the efficient and equal sentencing by the courts within

the community to become informed about and involved in volunteer work in correctional institutions.

The Commission believes that community participation in correctional institutions can play a vital role in making the institutional environment more "normal" and in helping inmates to keep up contact with the community. The Commission urges that from the time a prisoner enters a correctional facility, his rehabilitation program be geared toward returning him to the community in graduated stages.

Chapter 8 - JUVENILE INTAKE AND DETENTION

Chapter 8 focuses on the early points of contact a juvenile has with the justice process, and discusses procedures that move a juvenile away from official processing in the system—police discretion, intake screening, and informal disposition. The Standards also deal with procedures related to official processing—filing a petition, and release or detention.

The Commission notes that the juvenile justice process involves police, the courts, the probation office, social service agencies, schools, the parents, and the child. Although the court has final authority in the process, all those mentioned above are involved in the decision-making process. This is recognized throughout the standards.

In discussing the role of police and intake services, the Standards stress the benefits and desirability of diversion. The idea is to screen the juvenile offender out of the criminal justice system and use other community resources rather than the courts to deal with his problem.

A very careful distinction is made between detention centers, which are for juvenile offenders, and shelter care facilities which are for those children who need protection, either from their parents or themselves. Recommendations are made for physical planning and for staffing of intake centers and detention centers. The Commission emphasizes the importance of having small centers located in a residential area in the community, near court and community resources.

Chapter 9 - LOCAL ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Chapter 9 deals with local adult institutions, which include municipal and county jails, lock-ups, and workhouses. This chapter does not discuss correctional facilities for convicted felons which are presently run by the state.

After discussing total system planning, the chapter takes up a theme running throughout the Corrections standards—state control. One standard recommends that the state operate and control all local facilities and another recommends that states inspect local facilities until such control can be achieved. This will be a controversial position.

the legislated guidelines, sentencing institutes and councils are called for to keep judges up-to-date on new provisions and techniques in sentencing. Procedures for dealing with statutory criteria are given and the factors which would determine the court's decisions in various aspects of sentencing are detailed. The Standards call for continuing jurisdiction by the sentencing court to maintain effective watch over the incarceration of the offender. The courts would be empowered to alter the terms or conditions of any sentence to insure appropriate treatment, both from the individual's and society's viewpoint.

In sum, Chapter 5 would tighten the sentencing structure and substantially increase the effective and appropriate sentencing of offenders through detailed and comprehensive criteria and procedures.

(See Courts, Chapter 5, "The Courts Role in Sentencing," which calls for an end to jury sentencing.)

Chapter 6 - CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS

The Commission believes that a good classification system should answer three questions: 1) Why did the offender break the law? 2) What can be done to prevent him from breaking the law again? 3) If he needs help, where can it best be obtained? The Commission says that we should recognize that we do not have the knowledge to answer the first question, and are not prepared to cope with the second. Therefore, the only honest approach in corrections is to classify offenders according to risk and use this information to structure an efficient correctional management process.

The classification scheme should reflect the correctional system's basic objective of successful reintegration of the inmate into the community. In addition, the individual dignity of the inmate should be preserved by providing for his own involvement in determining the nature and direction of his treatment program and providing ways for appealing decisions that affect him.

The Commission also recommends discontinuing reception-diagnostic centers and establishing community classification teams. The community classification team could encourage diversion of selected offenders from the criminal justice system, minimize institutionalizing convicted or adjudicated offenders, and process select offenders into community-based programs. The teams could also foster community involvement in the correctional system and initiate communications about using community-based programs.

Chapter 7 - CORRECTIONS AND THE COMMUNITY

Chapter 7 discusses interaction between the corrections facility and the community. The Commission recommends that the correctional system try to develop good working relationships with various community service agencies, especially those involved with employment, education, and social welfare. It also calls upon prison officials to encourage

As with the intake of juvenile offenders, it is recommended that adults also be diverted from the criminal justice system whenever possible. Recommendations are given for the initial intake of arrestees for pretrial detention, as well as intake procedures for convicted offenders (who may spend less time in the local jail than those being held awaiting trial).

Recommendations are made for personnel practices, advocating higher pay, a higher level of education, merit selection and all around improvements in work atmosphere.

Standards are included for institutional policies regarding visits; access to medical, dental, and psychiatric care; counseling; education and vocational training; and recreation. Also recommended is a jail release program which will allow the offender to be gradually introduced back into the community.

The chapter ends with recommendations for evaluating what is happening in local facilities.

Chapter 10 - PROBATION

The Commission points out that probation may be the most successful alternative to institutionalization. In this chapter the Commission suggests what must be done to structure a solid framework for the effective use of probation. Goals and objectives of probation must be determined, and an organization developed to meet these goals. Probation must be adequately funded, staffed and equipped which in turn means probation's position in the framework of the criminal justice system must be strengthened. Community-based corrections must be accepted as a significant form of correctional processing, and funded and staffed accordingly if probation is to become a viable alternative to traditional forms of incarceration.

Chapter 11 - MAJOR INSTITUTIONS

This chapter deals with state-operated institutions of maximum, medium and minimum security. The Commission asserts that adult institutions are the last promising component of the corrections system. As brought out in several of the preceding chapters, the Commission endorses the development and use of community-based corrections. Therefore, it recommends that no more major institutions be built until diversion and transfers are achieved and the future needs for major institutions can be determined. This will be a controversial position.

In addition, a total review of the purposes and goals of major institutions needs to be made. Currently there are conflicting views and confusion over what an institution should try to do for an offender. The Commission says a master plan must be developed which views the correctional system as a whole instead of in the traditional fragmented way.

The Commission discourages the use of state institutionalization

for juveniles and youths, again stressing the use of diversion or community-based programs. However, recognizing that shifting to primary use of these alternatives will take time, and that institutions will still be needed for some time, the Commission makes several recommendations for their operation and overall improvement.

Specifically the standards in this chapter discuss several areas in institutions that need attention. Determination must be made regarding what type of offenders need to be housed, what types of rehabilitation programs are needed, what security level must be maintained, the number of offenders in institutions, and whether the community has facilities or programs to handle some of the special types of offenders. Institutionalized offenders should be provided vocational and educational programs that will aid in their integration into society, in addition to religious, recreational, and counseling programs.

Close analysis of the individual offender is called for to see that he is placed in an institution and program which suit his problems. Offenders of special concern are drug addicts, sex offenders, juveniles, women, and long-term offenders.

Chapter 12 - PAROLE

In 1970, of the approximately 83,000 felons who were released from institutions, 72 percent were released on parole. In comparison to earlier years, an increasing proportion of offenders convicted of felonies are released on some type of parole. On the contrary, most misdemeanants who usually housed in local jails and workhouses, serve their full terms and are not released on parole. The thrust of Chapter 12 is to develop and expand parole both for the felon and the misdemeanant.

Parole jurisdiction has traditionally been exercised by a state parole board, usually appointed by the governor. The Standards recommend that such boards, while maintaining autonomy in decision-making, should be administratively part of a statewide correctional system. Board members should be full-time, void of conflict of interest, compensated so as not to require a second source of income, qualified educationally, and experienced in comprehending legal issues and statistical information. Staff members working for the board, especially hearing examiners, should also be full-time.

Parole should be granted at the first opportunity unless there are specific reasons for disapproval of parole. Such reasons should be specified. Procedures for the parole hearing should be made clear to insure proper and fair treatment to all persons. Decisions should be made promptly, and if a decision against parole is made, the offender should be told why, and instructed how to improve in order to obtain a favorable decision in the future.

Revocation proceedings should allow for careful fact-finding, while allowing the offender to stay in the community. Return to the institution should be the last resort. Recent Supreme Court decisions concerning revocation hearings indicate that each correctional system should make

its policies and procedures clearly known and be in compliance with due process rights.

Services and facilities in the community should be coordinated with those in the institutions to provide the parolee with an opportunity to make the transition from institution to community with as few problems as possible. Rules and conditions of parole should be at a minimum and subject to modification by the parole officer when the parolee demonstrates ability to successfully re-integrate into the community.

Chapter 13 - ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Chapter 13 recommends the development of professional correctional management to instill a spirit of professionalism among all correctional employees. Development of supervisory personnel from among the ranks of employees is also recommended. This can be accomplished by delegating responsibility and encouraging initiative among employees and by establishing training programs. Correctional administrators are encouraged to develop a plan for relating effectively and negotiating with both employees and prisoners. The Commission recommends a strict ban on work stoppages and advises administrators to develop procedures for operating the institution in case of such an occurrence.

Chapter 14 - MANPOWER FOR CORRECTIONS

In Chapter 14 the Commission's primary concern is with the manpower needs of correctional institutions. The Commission recommends the elimination of political patronage in staff selection, and such personnel practices as:

- a. unreasonable age, sex, and physical restrictions,
- b. exclusion of minority groups, ex-offenders, and volunteers, and
- c. unnecessarily long requirements for experience in correctional work.

Also, an effort must be made to retain qualified personnel within the correctional system. The Commission calls for the development and implementation of the following policies:

- a. salaries competitive with other parts of the criminal justice system as well as with the private sector of the economy,
- b. opportunities for staff advancement within the system,
- c. elimination of excessive and unnecessary paper work and rigidly structured and bureaucratic chains of command,
- d. recognition for jobs well done,
- e. workload distribution and schedules based on flexible staffing arrangements, and
- f. a pension system.

The Commission also recommends the adoption of a participatory management system. In such a system everyone - managers, staff and

offenders-shares in the identification of problems, finding mutually agreeable solutions, establishing goals and objectives, defining new roles for participants, and evaluating the effectiveness of the system.

The Commission further recommends that correctional systems develop operational plans of redistribution of manpower resources to community based programs. Specifically, they suggest:

- a. development of a statewide correctional manpower profile,
- b. procedures for the placement of personnel displaced by institutional closures,
- c. procedures for updating program effectiveness and necessary role changes for correctional staff working in community based programs, and
- d. procedures for integration with informal and private correctional organizations found within the community.

Final standards in the chapter recommend development of up-to-date criminal justice education programs and work-study internship programs in the correctional field.

Chapter 15 - RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, INFORMATION, AND STATISTICS

The Commission is of the opinion that each State or States in a cooperative effort should develop and maintain a correctional information system. This system should collect, store, analyze, and display information for planning, operational control, offender tracking, and program review for all State and county correctional programs and agencies. The State Department of Corrections should be responsible for maintaining the security and privacy of records and information within its data base and should allow data processing of its records only under its guidance and administrative authority.

The Commission recommends that the correctional system should initiate appropriate training for all personnel to be employed in the information area. Also recommended for all but the largest components is a small information and statistics section capable of producing periodic reports analyzing and interpreting policy and decision making.

The Correctional information systems data base should be designed to satisfy requirements for:

- a. an information-statistic function of offender accounting, administrative decision-making, and ongoing research,
- b. easy compilation of an annual statistical report,
- c. data required at decision points,
- d. meeting the needs of other criminal justice information systems for correctional data,
- e. accommodating expansion of the data base, and
- f. rapid response to ad hoc inquiries.

The performance of the information system should be evaluated on two levels:

- a. overall performance or system review as measured by recidivism, and
- b. program reviews that emphasize measurement of achievement of short-range goals.

The Commission in the conclusion of this chapter proposes that federal agencies active in correctional research immediately coordinate a national research strategy plan encompassing the following programs:

- a. national corrections statistics,
- b. maintenance of program standards,
- c. study of trend in correctional program change, and
- d. facilitation of innovation.

Chapter 16 - THE STATUTORY FRAMEWORK OF CORRECTIONS

Corrections, indeed the whole criminal justice process, rests on a foundation of law. Yet corrections legislation cannot do the whole job. It is the personnel involved who must carry out the programs. Requirements for personnel can be set by legislation, or standards can be adopted by correctional departments for recruiting and training correctional personnel on the highest professional level.

Basically correctional systems standards can be implemented through three different channels: executive, administrative, or legislative action.

The executive is limited by present law, the state constitution, and political pressure. Also such action is subject to change with each administration and provides little foundation for lasting reforms.

Administrative action is also very limited because of bureaucratic apathy and red tape, plus a disinclination to change the status quo. The Commission does discuss the problems involved in getting administrative officials to reform their own system, but it also stresses the need for legislation to set standards so that members of the system can understand "the rules of the game," and to establish guidelines which will act as a check on administrative or executive actions.

Legislation is also needed to overcome administrative reluctance to design experimental programs that could bring criticism or alter the existing situation. Community release programs, for example, should be legislatively authorized so that such programs will be used to their maximum effective capacity. Interstate compacts and uniform law require legislative action. New fields of correction, largely unexplored such as sentencing alternatives and community corrections, require an entirely new field of law allowing flexibility while retaining guidance.

Legislation is needed to set procedures for pardon so that offenders are aware of the qualifications required for such action.

Finally, some areas of law must be revised or repealed. The collateral consequences of criminal conviction require repeal of many of the

"civil death" statutes. Also many laws designed to prevent the unfair competition of prison labor now interfere with offender rehabilitation through employment; these should be repealed.

Legislation is a necessary part of any correctional reform. Proper legislation will properly allocate and regulate government power.

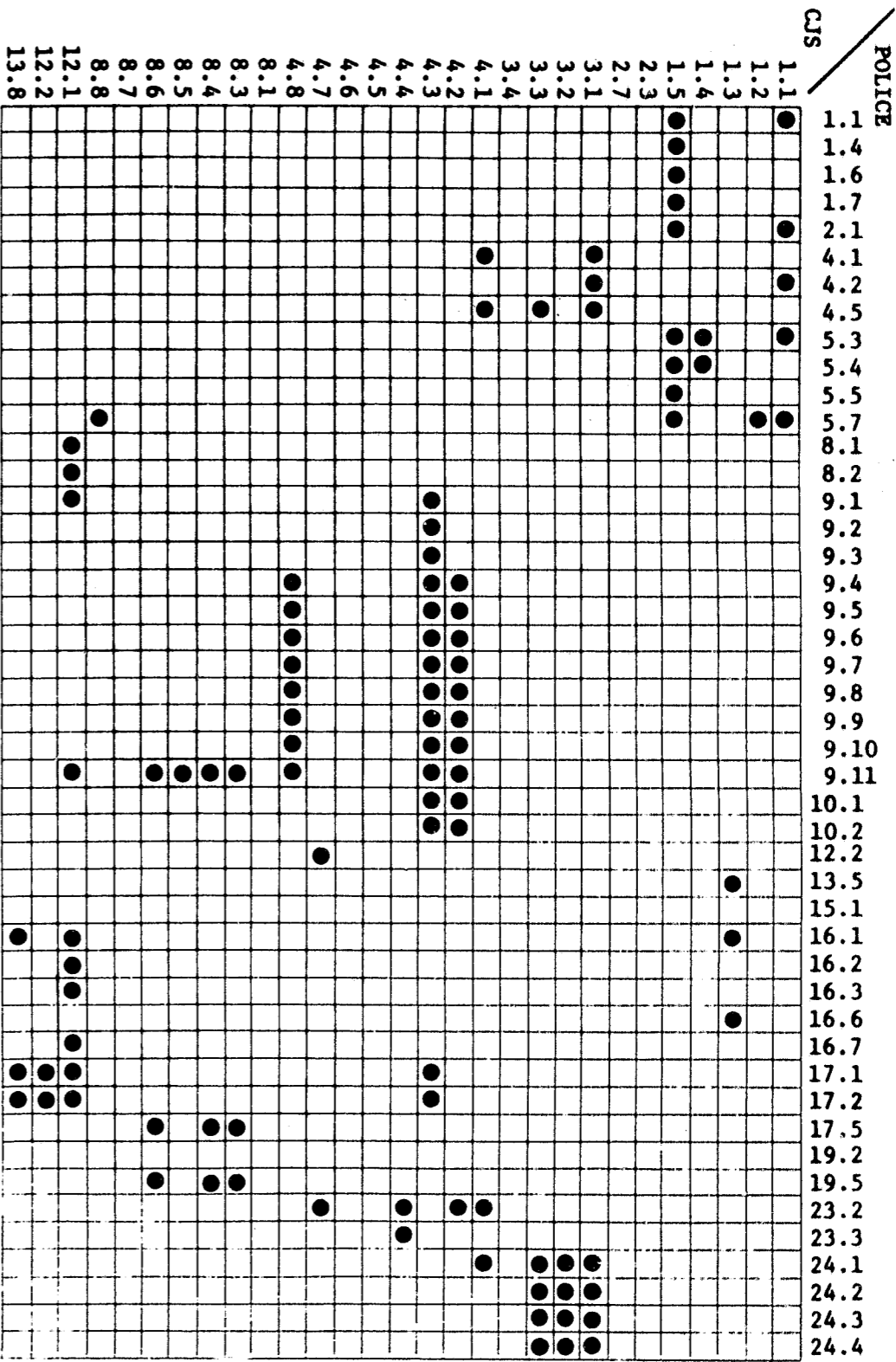
INTERRELATED STANDARDS

Criminal Justice System -- Community Crime Prevention

CJS	CCP														
	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.11	8.5	9.5	10.4	14.1	14.2
1.1	●					●	●			●	●				
1.3		●													
1.5		●	●	●							●				
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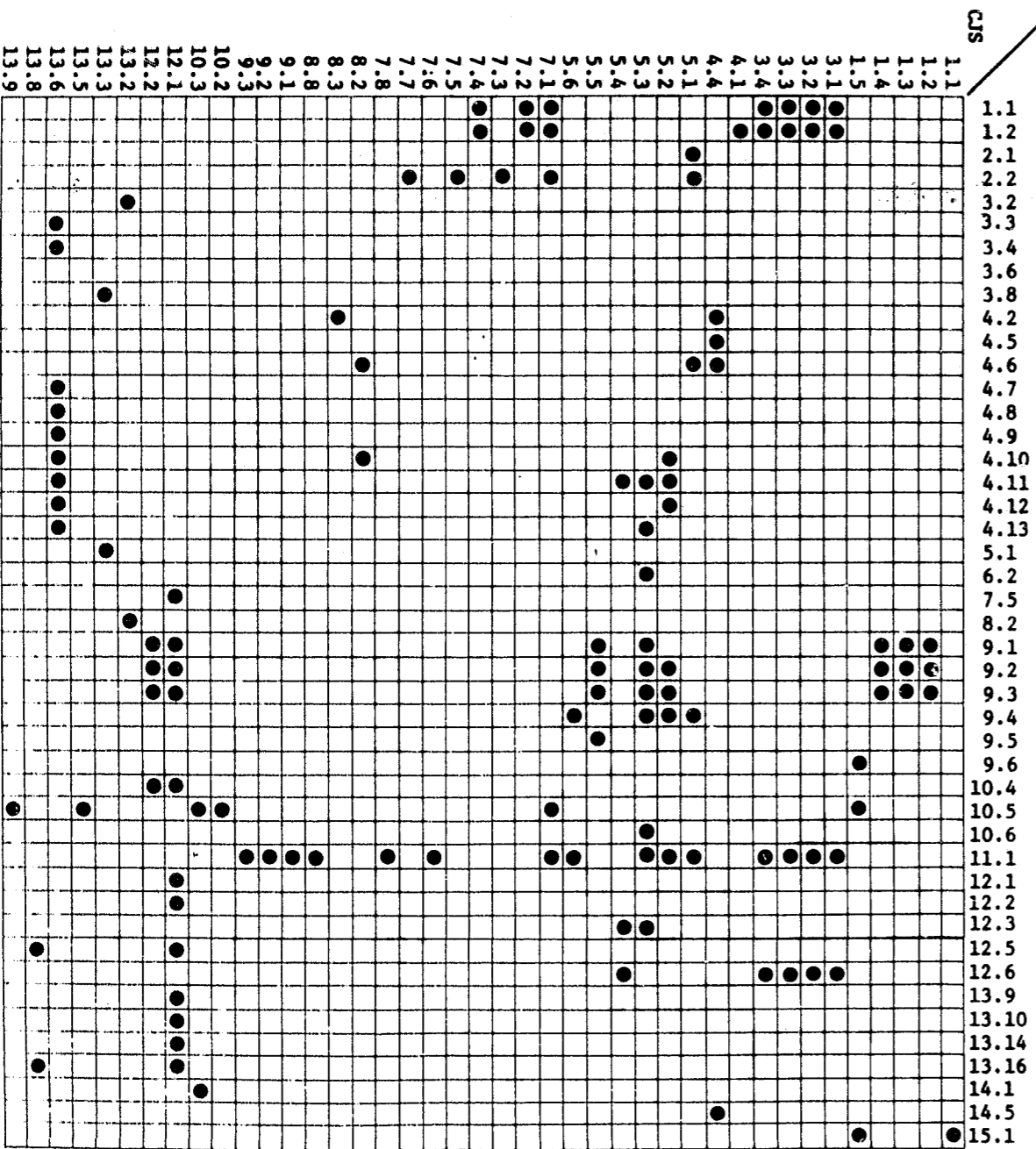
INTERRELATED STANDARDS

Criminal Justice System -- Police

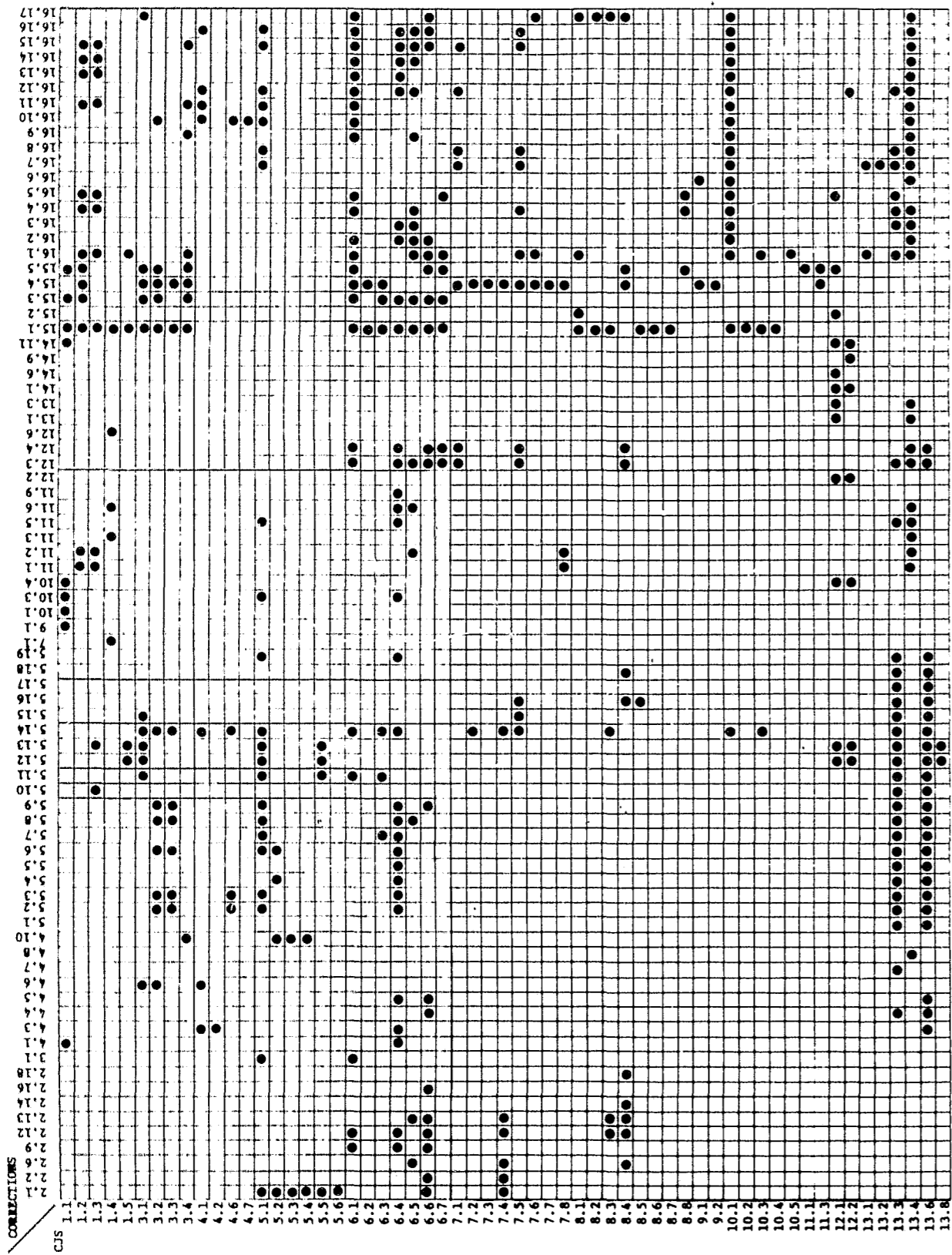


INTERRELATED STANDARDS

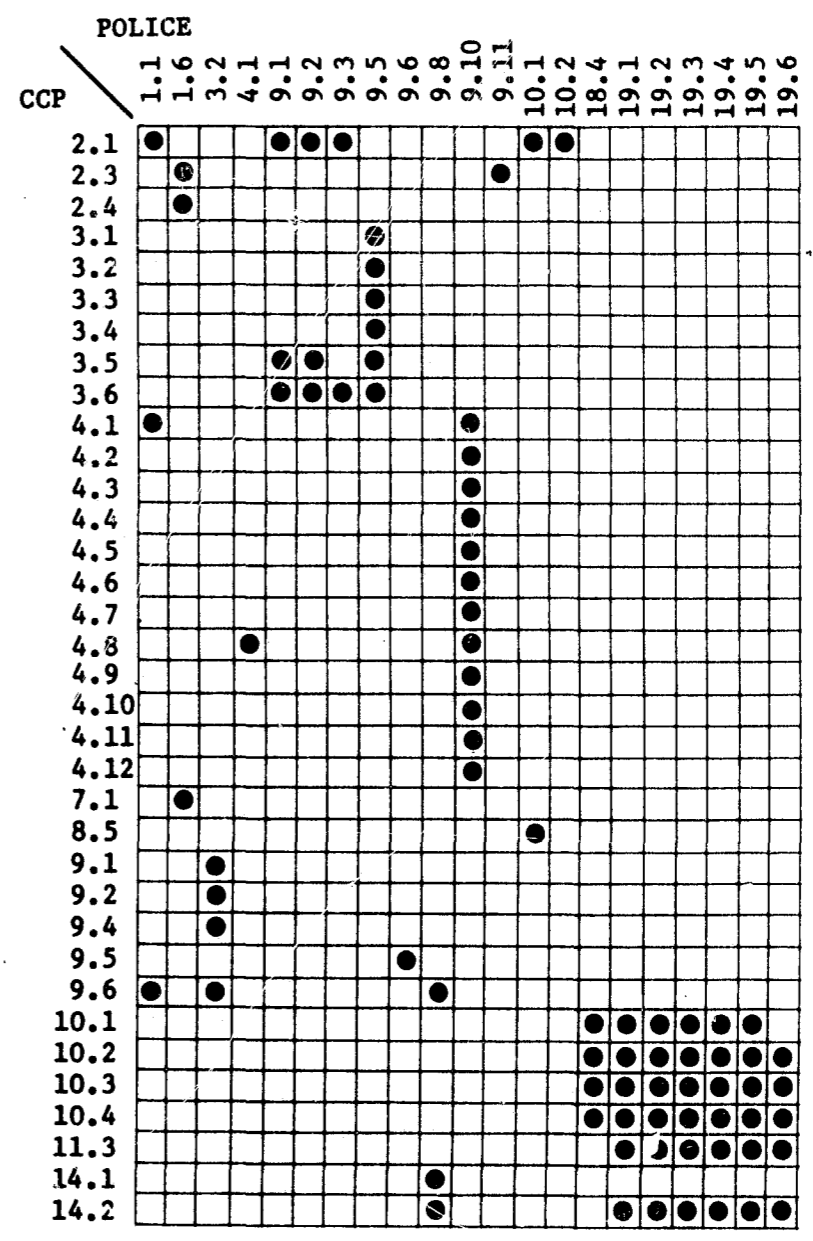
Criminal Justice System -- Courts



INTERRELATED STANDARDS
Criminal Justice System -- Corrections

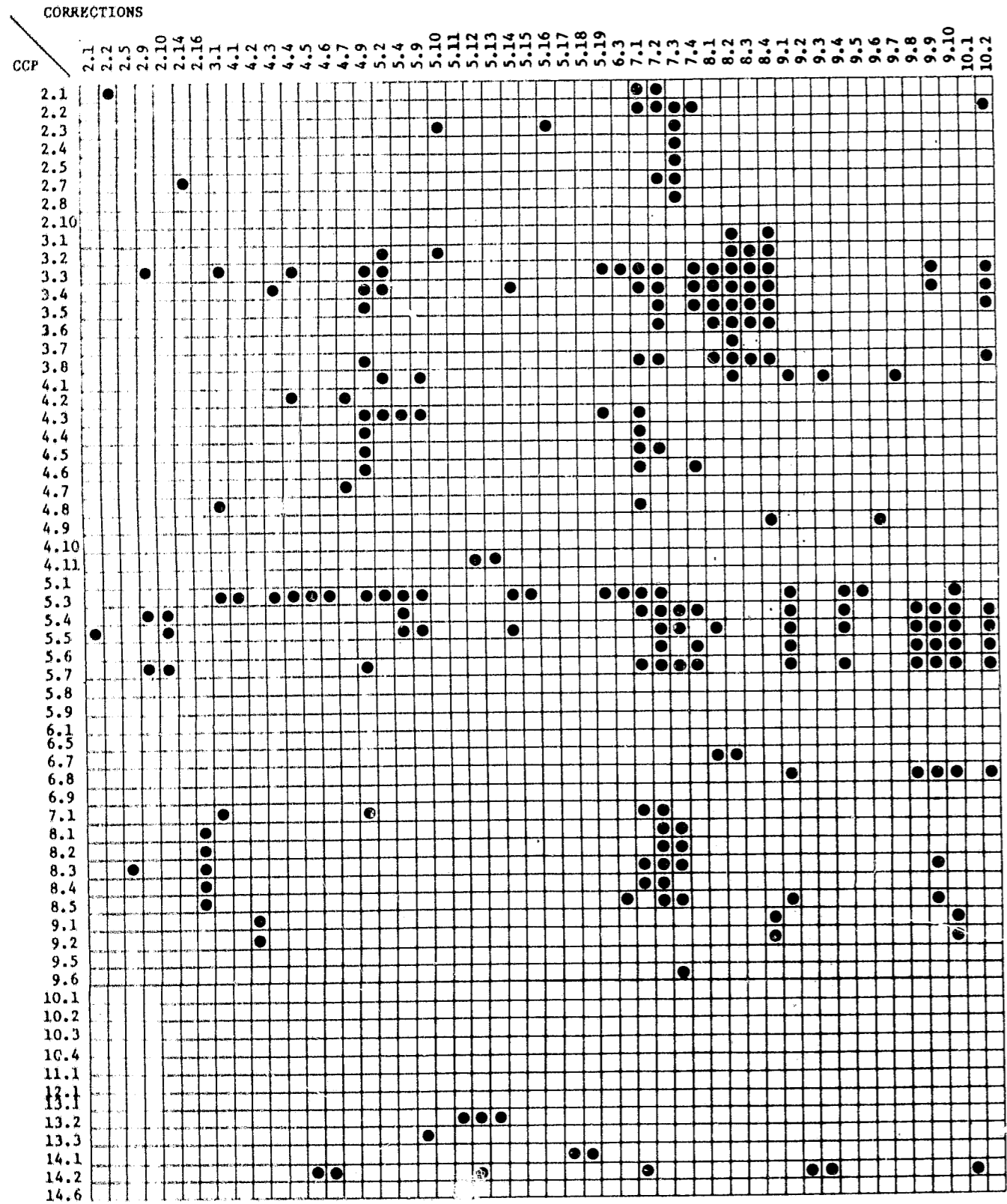


INTERRELATED STANDARDS
Community Crime Prevention -- Police



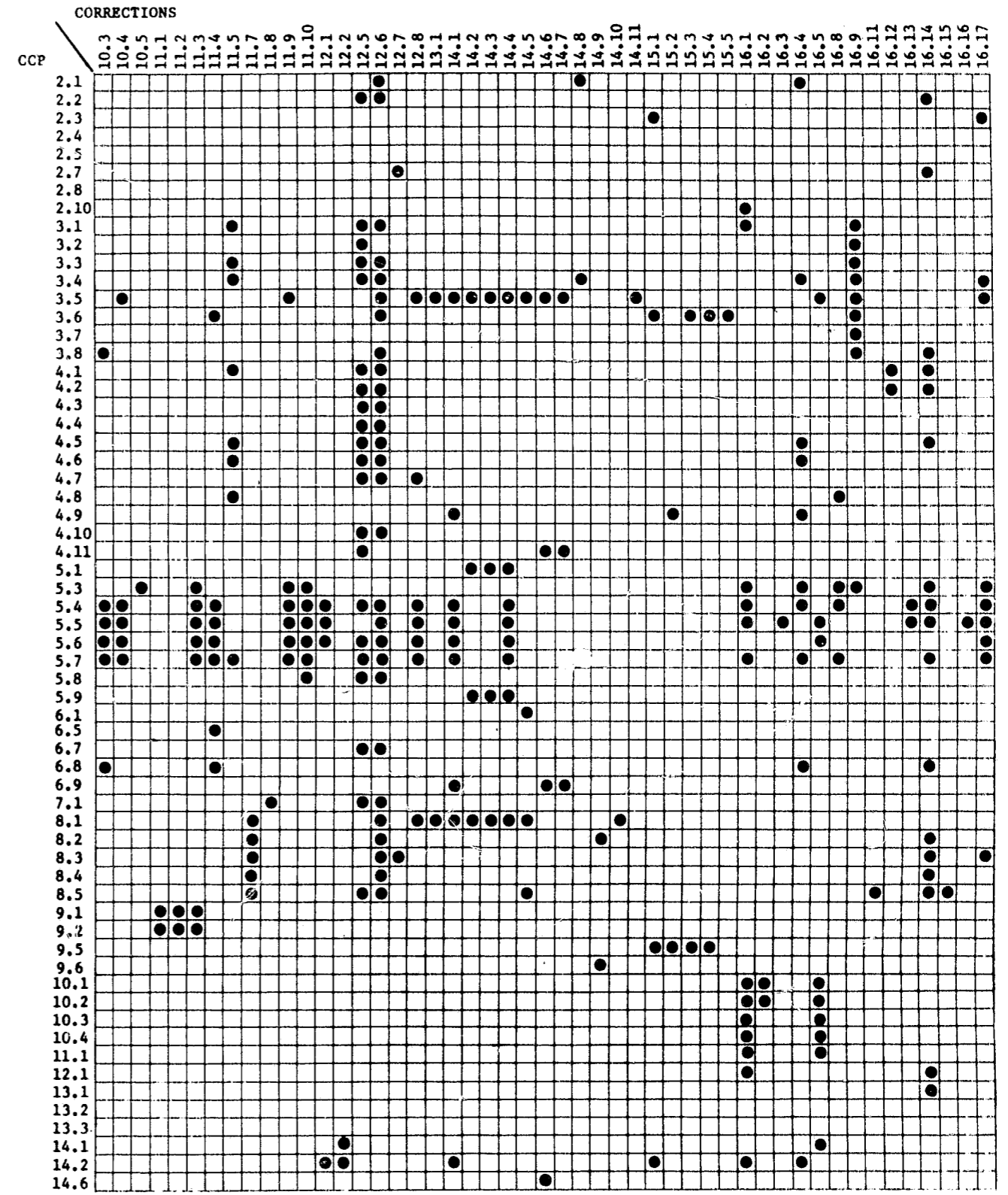
INTERRELATED STANDARDS

Community Crime Prevention -- Corrections



INTERRELATED STANDARDS

Community Crime Prevention -- Corrections



GLOSSARY

The following information is listed for your convenience.

AAJC	American Association of Junior Colleges
AALL	American Association of Law Libraries
ABA	American Bar Association
ABF	American Bar Foundation
ACAJ	Advisory Council of Appellate Justice
ACC	American Congress of Corrections
ACIR	Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations
ACLU	American Civil Liberties Union
ACTL	American College of Trial Lawyers
ACVE	Advisory Council on Vocational Education
AFL-CIO	American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations
AFSC	American Friend's Service Committee
AIA	American Institute of Architects
AID	Agency of International Development, United States Department of State
ALI	American Law Institute
AJD	Administration of Justice Division, Ohio Department of Community and Economic Development
AJS	American Judicature Society
AOUSC	Administrative Office of the United States Courts, The Supreme Court
APA	American Psychiatric Association
ASCA	Association of State Correctional Administrators
ASHA	American Society of Health Administrators
ASPA	American Society for Public Administration
ATLA	American Trial Lawyers Association

CC Common Cause

CCSA Council for Christian Social Action

CCUS Chamber of Commerce of the United States

CED Committee for Economic Development

CIINUD Commission of Inquiry Into Non-Medical Use of Drugs

CLMNCL Conference on Legal Manpower Needs of Criminal Law

CODASYL Conference of Data System Languages

CRRP Courthouse Redesign and Renovation Program

CSG Council of State Governments

CSP Committee on Security and Privacy

CTFC Citizens Task Force on Corrections

CTFMHR Citizens Task Force on Mental Health and Mental Retardation

DHEW Department of Health Education and Welfare

DHUD Department of Housing and Urban Development

DOJ Department of Justice

FCC Federal Communications Commission

GAS General Assembly of the States

GLI Georgetown Law Institute

GMAPCJ Governors Mutual Assistance Program for Criminal Justice

HCGO House Committee on Government Operations, U.S. Congress

HCLP Harvard Conference on Law and Poverty

IACP International Association of Chiefs of Police

ICM Institute for Court Management

ICMA International City Management Association

IJA Institute of Judicial Administration

IPMA International Personnel Management Association

JCCMAT Joint Commission on Correctional Manpower and Training

JCCPLCS Judicial Conference on Critical Problems of the Lower Court System

JJ Judges Journal

LCCRUL Lawyer's Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law

LEAA Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice

NAAG National Association of Attorneys General

NAC National Association of Counties

NACCD National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders

NAMH National Association of Mental Health

NAS National Academy of Sciences

NATCA National Association of Trial Court Administrators

NCBCJ National Conference on Bail and Criminal Justice

NCCD National Council on Crime and Delinquency

NCCPV National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence

NCCUSL National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws

NCDA National College of District Attorneys

NCEC National Committee for an Effective Congress

NCEY National Committee on the Employment of Youth

NCIC National Crime Information Center

NCJ CJ National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, National Council on Crime and Delinquency

NCLP National Conference on Law and Poverty

NCLSW National Conference of Lawyers and Social Workers

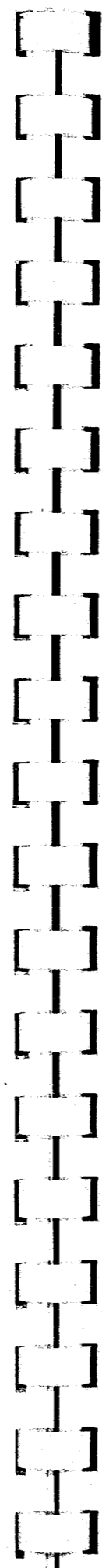
NCMDA National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse

NCP National Conference on Parole

NCPM National Center for Prosecution Management

NCRFCL National Commission on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws

NCSC National Center for State Courts
 NCSCJPA National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators
 NCSJ National College of State Judiciary
 NCSTJ National College of State Trial Judges
 NCSW National Conference on Social Welfare
 NCUP National Conference on Urban Problems
 NDAA National District Attorney's Association
 NEA National Education Association
 NGC National Governor's Conference
 NILECJ National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
 NIMH National Institute of Mental Health
 NIMLO National Institute of Municipal Law Officers
 NLADA National Legal Aid and Defender Association
 NLC National League of Cities
 NLCUJCM National League of Cities and United States Conference of Mayors
 NML National Municipal League
 NPPA National Probation and Parole Association
 NRMA National Retail Merchants Association
 NSIA National Sheriff's Association
 NYCLU New York Civil Liberties Union
 OCC Ohio Crime Commission
 OCTFC Ohio Citizens Task Force on Corrections
 OEO Office of Economic Opportunity
 PACMBE President's Advisory Council on Minority Business Enterprise
 PAS Public Administration Service
 PCCDC President's Commission on Crime in the District of Columbia
 PCLEAJ President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice



PCTS President's Commission for Traffic Safety
 PF Police Foundation
 PTFMC President's Task Force on Model Cities
 SEARCH System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories
 SAODAP Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Prevention
 SUAC State's Urban Action Center
 SWEDL South Western Educational Development Laboratory
 TCF Twentieth Century Fund
 TFUE Task Force on Urban Education
 UC Urban Coalition
 UDAC United Drug Abuse Councils
 ULC Uniform Law Commissioners
 UMC United Methodist Church
 UN United Nations
 UNCPCTO United Nations Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders
 USBP United States Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice
 USCB United States Children's Bureau
 USCC United States Catholic Conference
 USSCDC United States Senate Committee on the District of Columbia
 WHCY White House Conference on Youth

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

CHAPTER/STANDARD	TITLE	CONCEPTUAL ENDORSEMENTS	CONCEPTUAL OBJECTIONS	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
<u>Chapter 1 Planning for Crime Reduction</u>				
Standard 1.1	Crime-Oriented Planning	ACIR, CED, CCUS COSG, ICMA, NCCD NCSCJPA		
S. 1.2	Improving the Linkage Between Planning and Budgeting	COSG, ICMA		Need for planners to link planning & budgeting functions
S. 1.3	Setting Minimum Statewide Standards for Recipients of Grants and Subgrants	ASD, CED, NCSCJPA, PCLEAJ		
S. 1.4	Developing Planning Capabilities	ACIR, CED, COSG, ICMA NCCPV, NCSCJPA, NLC		
S. 1.5	Participation in the Planning Process	ACIR, CED, ICMA, NLC- USCM, PCLEAJ, USCC		
R. 1.1	Federal Criminal Justice Planning		No Comments	
<u>Chapter 2 Requirements for Criminal Justice Information</u>				
<u>Chapter 3 Jurisdictional Responsibility</u>				
S. 3.1	Coordination of Information Systems Development	ABA, NCCD, NGC, PCLEAJ		
S. 3.2	State Role in Criminal Justice Information and Statistics	ACIR, NCCD, NGC		
S. 3.3	Local Criminal Justice Information Systems			Ohio's statewide system under development
S. 3.4	Criminal Justice Component Information Systems	ABA, ACA, PCLEAJ		
<u>Chapter 4 Police Information Systems</u>				
S. 4.1	Police Information Systems	ABA, ICMA, PCLEAJ		
S. 4.2	Crime Analysis Capability	ABA, ICMA, NGC, PCLEAJ		
S. 4.3	Manpower Resource Allocation and Control	ABA, ICMA, PCLEAJ		
S. 4.4	Police Information System Response Time	ICMA, PCLEAJ		
S. 4.5	UCR Participation	NCCD, PCLEAJ		
S. 4.6	Expanded Crime Data			The Ohio Criminal Justice Information System is to be operative by 1975.

S.	4.7	Quality Control of Crime Data	PCLEAJ
S.	4.8	Geocoding	

Developed by Washington, DC, Metropolitan Police Department.

Chapter 5 Court Information Systems

S.	5.1	Decisionmaking in Individual Cases	ABA, ALI, PCLEAJ
S.	5.2	Calendar Management in the Courts	ABA, PCLEAJ
S.	5.3	Court Management Data	NCCPV, PCLEAJ
S.	5.4	Case Management for Prosecutors	ABA, NDAA
S.	5.5	Research and Evaluation in the Courts	ABA, PCLEAJ
S.	5.6	Case Counting	ABA, NCCPV

Chapter 6 Corrections Information Systems

S.	6.1	Development of a Corrections Information System	ACA, ACIR, ALI PCLEAJ, NGC
S.	6.2	Uniform Classification of Data	ACA, ACIR, ALI CED, NCCD, NGC
S.	6.3	Expansion of Corrections Data Base	CODASYL, PCLEAJ
S.	6.4	Offender Statistical Data	ACA, ACIR, ALI NCCD
S.	6.5	Corrections Population and Movement	ACA, ACIR, NCCD
S.	6.6	Corrections Experience Data	ACA, ALI, NCCD PCLEAJ
S.	6.7	Evaluating the Performance of the System	ALI, NCCD, NGC

Chapter 7 Operations

S.	7.1	Data Elements for Offender-Based Transaction Statistics and Computerized Criminal History Records	NAS, NCCUSL
S.	7.2	Criminal Justice Agency Collection of OBTS-CCH Data	SEARCH
S.	7.3	OBTS-CCH File Creation	NCCD, PCLEAJ SEARCH
S.	7.4	Triggering of Data Collection	PCLEAJ, SEARCH
S.	7.5	Completeness and Accuracy of Offender Data	SEARCH

S.	7.6	Separation of Computerized Files	NAS, PCLEAJ, SEARCH
S.	7.7	Establishment of Computer Interfaces for Criminal Justice Information Systems	NAS, SEARCH
S.	7.8	The Availability of Criminal Justice Information Systems	

Ohio will provide 600 terminals throughout the State

Chapter 8 Privacy and Security

S.	8.1	Security and Privacy Administration	HCGO
S.	8.2	Scope of Files	
S.	8.3	Access and Dissemination	NCIC
S.	8.4	Information Review	NCIC, HCGO
S.	8.5	Data Sensitivity Classification	HCGO, SEARCH
S.	8.6	System Security	SEARCH
S.	8.7	Personnel Clearances	NAS, PCLEAJ
S.	8.8	Information for Research	SEARCH

Well defined restraints to access of files needs to be stipulated.

ACLU to publish recommended Omnibus Privacy Bill

FBI claims person has no inherent right to view record

ABA to publish recommended guidelines

IJA claims researchers have "right" to private information

Chapter 9 Technical System Design

S.	9.1	Standardized Terminology	ABA, PCLEAJ SEARCH
S.	9.2	Programming Languages	ABF, PCLEAJ, SEARCH
S.	9.3	Teleprocessing	PCLEAJ

U.S. National Bureau of Standards responsibility

NAS objects to teleprocessing standards before local agencies assess their own needs.

Chapter 10 Strategy for Implementing Standards

S.	10.1	Legislative Actions	NAS, SEARCH
S.	10.2	The Establishment of Criminal Justice User Groups	NCCD, SEARCH

- S. 10.3 System Planning
- S. 10.4 Consolidation and Surrogate Service
- S. 10.5 Systems Analysis and Design No comments.

Chapter 11 Evaluation Strategy

- S. 11.1 Preimplementation Monitoring COSG, ICMA, PCLEAJ
- S. 11.2 Implementation Monitoring COSG, ICMA, PCLEAJ
- S. 11.3 Impact Evaluation COSG, ICMA, NCCD PCLEAJ

Chapter 12 Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of of Education Curricula and Training Programs for Criminal Justice Personnel

- S. 12.1 Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of Criminal Justice Education and Training Programs ACA, PCLEAJ
- S. 12.2 Criminal Justice System Curriculum AAJC, ACA

Chapter 13 Criminal Code Revision

- S. 13.1 Criminal Code Revision ALI, CED
- S. 13.2 Completeness of Code Revision ALI, NCCD
- S. 13.3 Penalty Structures ABA, ACA, ALI NCCD
- S. 13.4 Corrections Law Revision ACIR, ALI, NCCD NSA
- S. 13.5 Organization for Revision ABA, NIMLO
- S. 13.6 Procedural Law Revision ABA, ACLU, ALI NDAA
- S. 13.7 Code Commentaries ABA, NCCD
- S. 13.8 Education on the New Code ABA, ALI

Ohio is developing CCH and OBTS.

AJD has identified consolidated services as a goal of the infromational system.

Wide divergence of viewpoints.

Ohio's Revised Criminal Code effective 1/1/74.

ORC organized as suggested here.

ORC is in accord

Ohio's Rules of Criminal Procedure revised to be effective 7/1/73.

Comments to the ORC has been made by the Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Extensive training has been sponsored by the Ohio Peace Officers Training Council

- S. 13.9 Continuing Law Revision CSG

The Ohio Legislative Service Commission is charged with continuous revising.

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

Chapter 2 Citizen Involvement and Government Responsiveness in the Delivery of Services

Recommendation	2.1	Resource Allocation	NCUP, PACMBE, PTFMC
R.	2.2	Decentralization Mechanisms	ACIR, NCUP, PACMBE
R.	2.3	Public Right-to-Know Laws	ACIR, ACLU, AFL-CIO, NCUB, NML
R.	2.4	Informing the Public	AFL-CIO, NACCD
R.	2.5	Public Hearings	ACIR, OEO, PTFMC
R.	2.6	Neighborhood Governments	ACIR, CED, NCUP, PTFMC
R.	2.7	Central Office of Complaint	ACIR, DHUD, NCUP
R.	2.8	Action Line	FCC, NML

Chapter 3 Youth Services Bureaus - A Model for the Delivery of Social Services

Standard	3.1	Purpose, Goals, and Objectives	NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	3.2	Decision Structure	NCCD
S.	3.3	Target Group	DHEW, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	3.4	Functions	DHEW, PCLEAJ
S.	3.5	Staffing	DHEW, NCCD
S.	3.6	Evaluation of Effectiveness	NCCD
S.	3.7	Funding	NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	3.8	Legislation	No comments

Youth Service Bureau could be an important contribution to diversion.

Importance of staffing is stressed.

Chapter 4 Programs for Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention

R.	4.1	Multimodality Treatment Systems	SAODAP, PCLEAJ, WHCY
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R.	4.2	Crisis Intervention and Emergency Treatment	APA, NAMH, NCMDA, UDAC
R.	4.3	Methadone Maintenance Treatment Programs	CIINUD, NCMDA, SAODAP WHCY
R.	4.4	Narcotic Antagonist Treatment Programs	NCMDA, NIMH, SAODAP UDAC
R.	4.5	Therapeutic Community Pro- grams	CIINUD, NCMDA, UDAC
R.	4.6	Residential Programs	OCTFMHR NCMDA, UDAC
R.	4.7	Variations in Treatment Approach	APA, NAMH, NCSW, PCLEAJ, UDAC
R.	4.8	Voluntary Court Referral of Addicts	ACLU, NCMDA, SAODAP, UDAC
R.	4.9	Training of Treatment Personnel	NCMDA, PCLEAJ, SAODAP
R.	4.10	Drug Abuse Prevention Programing	NCMDA, NEA, SAODAP, WHCY
R.	4.11	State and Local Drug Abuse Treatment and Pre- vention Coordinating Agencies	NCMDA, PCLEAJ, WHCY
R.	4.12	State and Local Rela- tionships to and Coopera- tion with Federal Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Activities	CTFMHR, NCMDA, NIMH, UDAC

National support for un-
qualified use of metha-
done is withheld.

Two organizations report
drug education not over-
whelmingly successful.

Chapter 5 Programs for Employment

R.	5.1	Expansion of Job Oppor- tunities for Youth	AFL-CIO, NACCD, PCLEAJ, WHCY
R.	5.2	After-School and Summer Employment	AFL-CIO, CCUS, CSG, NACCD, NCCD, NCEY, PCLEAJ
R.	5.3	Pretrial Intervention Programs	ABA, ACC, NDAA, PCLEAJ
R.	5.4	Job Opportunities for Offenders and Ex-offenders	JCCMAT, PCLEAJ
R.	5.5	Removing Employment Barriers	ABA, GLI, PCLEAJ
R.	5.6	Public Employment Pro- grams	AFL-CIO, NACCD, PCLEAJ, WHCY
R.	5.7	Employment Opportunities for Former Drug Users	ALI, NACCD, NCMDA, PCLEAJ

R.	5.8	Employment Policy	AFL-CIO, CCUS, NACCD, PCLEAJ
R.	5.9	Antidiscrimination Business Policy	AFL-CIO, CCUS, NACCD
R.	5.10	Assisting Minority Businesses	CCUS, NACCD, PCLEAJ, UC
R.	5.11	Housing and Transporta- tion Services	AFL-CIO, NACCD, NCUP, NLC

Chapter 6 Programs for Education

R.	6.1	The Home as a Learning Environment	NACCD, TFUE, PCLEAJ
R.	6.2	The School as a Model of Justice	NYCLU, PCLEAJ
R.	6.3	Literacy	AID, CED
R.	6.4	Improving Language Skills	NCSW, NEA, TFVE
R.	6.5	Reality-Based Curricula	ACVE, CED, PCLEAJ
R.	6.6	Supportive Services	NEA, PCLEAJ, TFUE
R.	6.7	Alternative Educational Experiences	CED, PCLEAJ, TFUE
R.	6.8	Use of School Facilities for Community Programs	PCLEAJ, NACCD, TFUE
R.	6.9	Teacher Training, Certi- fication, and Account- ability	NEA, SWEDL

Chapter 7 Programs for Recreation

R.	7.1	Use of Recreation to Prevent Delinquency	PCLEAJ, WHCY
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Chapter 8 Programs for Religion

R.	8.1	Supporting and Promoting Community Involvement	UMC, USCC
R.	8.2	Informed Constituencies	CCSA, UMC, USCC
R.	8.3	Creating a Climate of Trust	UMC, USCC
R.	8.4	Use of Church Facilities for Community Activities	No comments
R.	8.5	Supporting Criminal Justice Reform	NCCD, USCC

Chapter 9 Programs for Reduction of Criminal Opportunity

R.	9.1	Use of Building Design to reduce Crime	NCCPV
R.	9.2	Security Requirements for Building Codes	No comments
R.	9.3	Street Lighting Programs for High Crime Areas	CCUS, PCLEAJ
R.	9.4	Shoplifting Prevention Programs	CCUS, NRMA, PCLEAJ
R.	9.5	Auto Theft Prevention Programs and Legislation	PCLEAJ
R.	9.6	Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement Agencies	NACCD, NCCPV, NGC

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice anticipates awarding a two year contract for the design of four crime free environments.

Dade County Florida has instituted a new code of the type herein recommended.

Standardization of automobile documentation considered.

Ohio House Bill No. 55 provided Code of Ethics.

Chapter 10 Conflicts of Interest

R.	10.1	Ethics Board	CC, ICMA
R.	10.2	Ethics Board	CC, ICMA
R.	10.3	Disclosure of Financial Interests by Public Officials	CC, ICMA, NML
S.	10.4	Criminal Penalties	CC, ICMA

Chapter 11 Regulation of Political Finances

S.	11.1	Disclosing the Role of Money in Politics	AFL-CIO, NCEC, TCF
R.	11.2	Limiting Political Spending	AFL-CIO, NCEC, TCF
S.	11.3	Curtailing Conflicts of Interest in Campaign Finance	AFL-CIO, NCEC, TCF
S.	11.4	Prohibiting Corporate and Labor Contributions	ACLU, AFL-CIO, TCF

Chapter 12 Government Procurement of Goods and Services

S.	12.1	Establishing a State Procurement Office	
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Special Considerations
No direct endorsements
CC, ICMA, NML, ACIR
noted.

Chapter 13 Zoning, Licensing, and Tax Assessment

S.	13.1	Establishing Equitable Public Decision Criteria in Zoning, Licensing, and Tax	ACIR, ICMA, NCUP
S.	13.2	Establishing Equitable Public Decision Procedures	ACIR, ICMA, NCUP
S.	13.3	Providing for Public Review of Government Decisions	ICMA, NCUP

Chapter 14 Combating Official Corruption and Organized Crime

S.	14.1	Maintaining Integrity in the Local Prosecutor's Office	ABA, CCUS, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	14.2	Statewide Capability to Prosecute Corruption	DOJ, NCCD, PCLEAJ

U.S. Senator McClellan argues for continued independence of grand juries.

POLICE

CHAPTER/STANDARD	TITLE	CONCEPTUAL ENDORSEMENTS	CONCEPTUAL OBJECTIONS	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
<u>Chapter 1</u>		<u>The Police Role</u>		
Standard 1.1	The Police Function	ABA, ACIR, ICMA, NCCD		
S. 1.2	Limits of Authority	ABA, NACCD, PCLEAJ		
S. 1.3	Police Discretion	ACIR, ICMA, NACCD, PCLEAJ		
S. 1.4	Communicating with the Public	ABA, ACIR, PCLEAJ		
S. 1.5	Police Understanding of Their Role	ABA, ICMA, NACCD		
S. 1.6	Public Understanding of The Police Role	ABA, ICMA, PCLEAJ		
S. 1.7	News Media Relations	ABA, ICMA, NACCD, PCLEAJ		
<u>Chapter 2</u>		<u>Role Implementation</u>		
S. 2.1	Development of Goals and Objectives	ABA, ACIR, ICMA, NACCD		
S. 2.2	Establishment of Policy	ABA, ACIR, ICMA, PCLEAJ		
S. 2.3	Inspections	ABA, ICMA, PCLEAJ		
<u>Chapter 3</u>		<u>Developing Community Resources</u>		
S. 3.1	Crime Problem Identification and Resource Development	NACCD, NCCD, PCLEAJ		
S. 3.2	Crime Prevention	ABA, NACCD, NCCD, PCLEAJ		
<u>Chapter 4</u>		<u>Criminal Justice Relations</u>		
S. 4.1	Cooperation and Coordination	ABA, ACIR, CED		

1) Ohio meets interval between arrest and trial, 2) Regional Planning Units in Ohio a national model, 3) Inter-functional training given by Ohio Police Officer Training Council.

S.	4.2	Police Operational Effectiveness Within the Criminal Justice System	ABA, ATLA, ACIR, CCUS, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	4.3	Diversion	ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	4.4	Citation and Release on Own Recognizance	ATLA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	4.5	Criminal Case Followup	ABA, ACIR, CED, PCLEAJ
R.	4.1	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Centers	ABA, SPACDAP, UDAC, WHCY
R.	4.2	Telephonic Search Warrants	ABA, NCCD
R.	4.3	Court Supervised Electronic Surveillance	ABA, NAAG, PCLEAJ SUAC

Arizona and California employ this technique.
 SUAC feels no "emergency" situation warrants evesdropping

Chapter 5 Planning and Organizing

S.	5.1	Responsibility for Police Service	ABA, ACIR, CED
S.	5.2	Combined Police Services	ACIR, CED, NCCD
S.	5.3	Commitment to Planning	ABA, CED, PCLEAJ
S.	5.4	Agency and Jurisdictional Planning	ABA, ICMA
S.	5.5	Police-Community Physical Planning	CCUS, NCCPV, PCLEAJ
S.	5.6	Responsibility for Fiscal Management	CED, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.7	Fiscal Management Procedures	CED, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.8	Funding	ABA, ICMA, PCLEAJ
R.	5.1	Interrelationship of Public and Private Police Agencies	ACIR
R.	5.2	National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Advisory Committee	---
R.	5.3	Measures of Effectiveness	---

National research study needed.

Advisory Commission to National Institute Urged.

National study recommended.

Chapter 6 Team Policing

S.	6.1	Selecting a Team Policing Plan	CED, NCCD, PCLEAJ PF
S.	6.2	Implementation of Team Policing	CED, NCCD, PCLEAJ

Chapter 7 Unusual Occurrences

S.	7.1	Command and Control Planning	NACCD, PCLEAJ
S.	7.2	Executive Responsibility	ABA, NACCD
S.	7.3	Organizing for Control	NACCD, PCLEAJ
S.	7.4	Organizing for Control	ABA, NACCD, PCLEAJ
S.	7.5	Legal Considerations	ABA, ACIR, NACCD
S.	7.6	Training for Unusual Occurrences	NACCD, PCLEAJ

ORC Section 292.45 provides for effective suppression of civil disorders.

Post-disorder analysis should be made.

Chapter 8 Patrol

S.	8.1	Establishing the Role of the Patrol Officer	ABA, CCUS, NCCD
S.	8.2	Enhancing the Role of the Patrol Officer	ABA, ICMA, LCCRUL
S.	8.3	Deployment of Patrol Officers	PCLEAJ

Chapter 9 Operations Specialization

S.	9.1	Specialized Assignment	ABA, CED, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	9.2	Selection for Specialized Assignment	ABA, CCUS, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	9.3	Annual Review of Agency Specialization	ABA, PCLEAJ
S.	9.4	State Specialists	---
S.	9.5	Juvenile Operations	ABA, ACIR, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	9.6	Traffic Operations	ABA, CED, IACP, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	9.7	Criminal Investigation	ABA, CED, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	9.8	Special Crime Tactical Forces	ACIR, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	9.9	Vice Operations	ABA, CED, ICMA
S.	9.10	Narcotic and Drug Investigations	ABA, CED, ICMA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	9.11	Intelligence Operations	ABA, ACIR, CED, ICMA, NCCD

Ohio in accord.

IACP IACP favor sworn officers directing traffic.

Chapter 10		Manpower Alternatives	
S.	10.1	Assignment of Civilian Police Personnel	ABA, CCUS, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	10.2	Selection and Assignment of Reserve Police Officers	ABA
Chapter 11		Professional Assistance	
S.	11.1	Use of Professional Expertise	ABA, ACIR, CCUS, CED, ICMA
S.	11.2	Legal Assistance	ABA, ACIR, CED, PCLEAJ
S.	11.3	Management Consultation and Technical Assistance	CED, PCLEAJ
Chapter 12		Support Services	
S.	12.1	The Evidence Technician	ABA, ACIR, CED, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	12.2	The Crime Laboratory	ACIR, CED, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	12.3	The Property System	ABA, CED, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	12.4	The Detention System	ACIR, CED, ICMA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
R.	12.1	Certification of Crime Laboratories	ICMA, PCLEAJ
Chapter 13		Recruitment and Selection	
S.	13.1	General Police Recruiting	ABA, CCUS, PCLEAJ
S.	13.2	College Recruiting	ABA, CED, PCLEAJ
S.	13.3	Minority Recruiting	CED, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	13.4	State Mandated Minimum Standards for the Selection of Police Officers	ACIR, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	13.5	The Selection Process	ABA, ICMA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	13.6	Employment of Women	CED, PCLEAJ
R.	13.1	Job-Related Ability and Personality Inventory Tests for Police	ABA, PCLEAJ
R.	13.2	Development and Validation of a Selection Scoring System	ABA, ICMA

Chicago and Detroit Police Departments have conducted early evaluations.

Chapter 14		Classification and Pay	
Standard	14.1	Police Salaries	ICMA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	14.2	Position Classification Plan	ACIR, ICMA, PCLEAJ
Chapter 15		Education	
S.	15.1	Educational Standards for the Selection of Police Personnel	ABA, CED, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	15.2	Educational Incentives for Police Officers	ACIR, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	15.3	College Credit for the Completion of Police Training Programs	AAJG, CED, NCCD, PCLEAJ
R.	15.1	Identification of Police Educational Needs	ABA, ICMA, PCLEAJ
Chapter 16		Training	
S.	16.1	State Legislation and Fiscal Assistance for Police Training	ACIR, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	16.2	Program Development	--
S.	16.3	Preparatory Training	
S.	16.4	Interpersonal Communications Training	ABA, CED, NCCD
S.	16.5	Inservice Training	IACP, PCLEAJ
S.	16.6	Instruction Quality Control	ABA, ICMP, PCLEAJ
S.	16.7	Police Training Academies and Criminal Justice Training Centers	--

Nine of 44 Ohio police departments provide educational assistance benefits

None of the groups surveyed supported direct cross granting of course credit between college and police department training programs.

Ohio is continually developing varied training programs.

Dayton Police Academy praised by Nat'l. Adv. Commission on Standards & Goals in CJ.

Dayton Police Academy praised by Nat'l. Adv. Commission on Standards & Goals in CJ.

Chapter 17 **Development, Promotion, and Advancement**

S.	17.1	Personnel Development for Promotion and Advancement	ABA, ACIR, CED, ICMA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	17.2	Formal Personnel Development Activities	ABA, PCLEAJ
S.	17.3	Personnel Evaluation for Promotion and Advancement	ABA, PCLEAJ
S.	17.4	Administration of Promotion and Advancement	ABA, ACIR, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	17.5	Personnel Records	ABA, CCUS, ICMA, PCLEAJ

Chapter 18 **Employee Relations**

S.	18.1	The Police Executive and Employee Relations	ABA, ICMA
S.	18.2	Police Employee Organizations	ABA, ACIR
S.	18.3	Collective Negotiation Process	ABA, ACIR, ICMA
S.	18.4	Work Stoppages and Job Actions	ABA, ICMA

Chapter 19 **Internal Discipline**

S.	19.1	Foundation for Internal Discipline	ABA, ICMA, NAACD, PCLEAJ
S.	19.2	Complaint Reception Procedures	ABA, ICMA, NACCD, PCLEAJ
S.	19.3	Investigative Responsibility	ICMA, NACCD, PCLEAJ
S.	19.4	Investigation Procedures	ABA, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	19.5	Adjudication of Complaints	ABA, ICMA, NACCD, PCLEAJ
S.	19.6	Positive Prevention of Police Misconduct	ABA, ICMA, PCLEAJ
R.	19.1	Study in Police Corruption	--

NACCD NACCD extends beyond this Standard's range.

National study suggested

Chapter 20 **Health Care, Physical Fitness, Retirement, and Employee Services**

S.	20.1	Entry-Level Physical and Psychological Examinations	ACIR, CED, NCCD, PCLEAJ
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S.	20.2	Continuing Physical Fitness	ABA, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	20.3	Employee Services	ACIR, ICMA, NCCD
S.	20.4	Health Insurance	CED, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	20.5	State Retirement Plan	ABA, ACIR, CED, NCCD, PCLEAJ
R.	20.1	Police Officer Benefits for Duty-Connected Injury, Disease, and Death	---

Chapter 21 **Personal Equipment**

S.	21.1	Police Uniforms	ABA, ICMA
S.	21.2	Firearms and Auxiliary Equipment	ACIR, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	21.3	Agency Provision of Uniforms and Equipment	ABA, ICMA

Blazers and jump suits being tested.

Heavy budgetary burden to smaller agencies.

Chapter 22 **Transportation**

S.	22.1	Transportation Equipment Utility	ACIR, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	22.2	Transportation Equipment Acquisition and Maintenance	ACIR, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	22.3	Fleet Safety	ICMA
R.	22.1	Transportation Testing	--

Thirty-two percent of police injuries caused by motor vehicle accidents.

Chapter 23 **Communications**

S.	23.1	Police Use of the Telephone System	IACP, PCLEAJ
S.	23.2	Command and Control Operations	ACIR, ICMA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	23.3	Radio Communications	ACIR, ICMA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
R.	23.1	Digital Communications System	--
R.	23.2	Standardized Radio Equipment	--
R.	23.3	Frequency Congestion	--

Recommendation to LEAA and no state action inferred.

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Chapter 24		Information Systems	
S.	24.1	Police Reporting	ICMA, NAS, PCLEAJ
S.	24.2	Basic Police Records	ACIR, ICMA, PCLEAJ
S.	24.3	Data Retrieval	ICMA, PCLEAJ, SEARCH
S.	24.4	Police Telecommunications	ICMA, PCLEAJ

		COURTS		
CHAPTER/STANDARD	TITLE	CONCEPTUAL ENDORSEMENTS	CONCEPTUAL OBJECTIONS	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
<u>Chapter 1</u>		<u>Screening</u>		
Standard 1.1	Criteria for Screening	ABA, PCLEAJ, NCPM		
S. 1.2	Procedure for Screening	NCCD, NCPM		
<u>Chapter 2</u>		<u>Diversion</u>		
S. 2.1	General Criteria for Diversion	ATAI, NCCD, NDAA, NIMH		
S. 2.2	Procedure for Diversion Programs	ABA, NCCD, NDAA		
<u>Chapter 3</u>		<u>The Negotiated Plea</u>		
S. 3.1	Abolition of Plea Negotiation		ABA, PCCDC	One of the most controversial and not supported by any organization
S. 3.2	Record of Plea and Agreement	ABA, PCLEAJ		Ohio in accord
S. 3.3	Uniform Plea Negotiation Policies and Practices	ABA, ALI, PCLEAJ		
S. 3.4	Time Limit on Plea Negotiations	No Comments		
S. 3.5	Representation by Counsel During Plea Negotiations	ABA, ALI, PCLEAJ		Accomplished in Ohio
S. 3.6	Prohibited Prosecutorial Inducements to Enter a Plea of Guilty	ABA, ALI, PCLEAJ		
S. 3.7	Acceptability of a Negotiated Guilty Plea	ABA, ALI, PCLEAJ		
S. 3.8	Effect of the the Method of Disposition on Sentencing	ABA, NCCD, PCCDC		
<u>Chapter 4</u>		<u>The Litigated Case</u>		
S. 4.1	Time Frame for Prompt Processing of Criminal Cases	ABA, ALI, PCLEAJ		Ohio Supreme Court makes Rules of Superintendency See 4.6, 4.7
S. 4.2	Citation and Summons in Lieu of Arrest	ALI, NCCD, PCLEAJ		
S. 4.3	Procedure in Misdemeanor Prosecutions	ABA, PCLEAJ		Ohio has provided for "optional procedures in minor misdemeanor cases"
S. 4.4	Limitations of Grand Jury Functions	ABA	ACIR, NCSJ	Two organizations object to limiting the Grand Jury.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

S.	4.5	Presentation Before Judicial Officer Following Arrest	ABA, ALI, NCCD PCLEAJ
S.	4.6	Pretrial Release	ABA, ACI, ATLA PCLEAJ
S.	4.7	Nonappearance After Pretrial Release	No direct comments.
S.	4.8	Preliminary Hearing and Arraignment	ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	4.9	Pretrial Discovery	ABA, ABF, PCLEAJ
S.	4.10	Pretrial Motions and Conference	ABA, ABF, PCLEAJ
S.	4.11	Priority Case Scheduling	ABA, PCLEAJ
S.	4.12	Continuances	ABA, PCLEAJ
S.	4.13	Jury Selection	ABA, ALI, AJS
S.	4.14	Jury Size and Composition	ABA
S.	4.15	Trial of Criminal Cases	
R.	4.1	Study of the Exclusionary Rule	No comments.
R.	4.2	Use of Videotaped Trials in Criminal Cases	No comments.

Recommends eliminating private bail bond agencies.

ORC 2937.99 addresses this issue.

Mapp v. Ohio a landmark case in 1961.

Pilot projects of national preeminence underway in central and north-western Ohio.

OCTFC concludes indeterminate sentencing a failure.

California & Michigan utilizes professional staff.

Similar to the English system of justice.

Ohio has adopted res judicata.

S.	6.7	Further Review in State or Federal Court: Prior Factual Determinations	No comments.	Federal habeas corpus applies here
S.	6.8	Further Review in State of Federal Court: Claim not asserted Previously	No comments.	
S.	6.9	Stating Reasons for Decisions and Limiting Publication of Opinions	ACAJ	
R.	6.1	Transcript Preparation	ABA, NESD, PCLEAJ	Appropriate legislation is necessary
R.	6.2	Problems Outside the Courts	No Comments.	Franklin County Court of Common Pleas chosen as site of pilot project.
R.	6.3	Advisory Council for Appellate Justice	No comments.	
Chapter 7		The Judiciary		
S.	7.1	Judicial Selection	ACIR, AJS PCLEAJ	Over 1/2 of states employ judicial merit selection system.
S.	7.2	Judicial Tenure	ABA, PCLEAJ	
S.	7.3	Judicial Compensation		Ohio has achieved this Standard
S.	7.4	Judicial Discipline and Removal	ABA, ACIR, AJS PCLEAJ	
S.	7.5	Judicial Education	ABA, IJA, NCCD PCLEAJ	Ohio has been developing a continuing education program since 1963.
Chapter 8		The Lower Courts		
S.	8.1	Unification of the State Court System	NCCD, NGC PCLEAJ	
S.	8.2	Administrative Disposition of Certain Matters Now Treated as Criminal Offenses	ACTL, JCCPLCS NGC	
Chapter 9		Court Administration		
S.	9.1	State Court Administrator	ABA, ACIR PCLEAJ	ORC 2503.281 assigns responsibilities to Ohio Supreme Court
S.	9.2	Presiding Judge and Administrative Policy of the Court	ABA, ACIR IJA, PCLEAJ	ORC & Rules of Superintendence address this Standard

S.	9.3	Local and Regional Trial Court Administrators	ABA, ACIR NATCA	Survey sponsored by the NATCA in 1966 objects
S.	9.4	Caseflow Management	ABA, ACIR IJA, PCLEAJ	ORC & Rules of Superintence address this Standard
S.	9.5	Coordinating Councils	ABA, IJA	
S.	9.6	Public Input into Court Administration	ABA	

Chapter 10 Court-Community Relations

S.	10.1	Courthouse Physical Facilities	AJS, IJA, PCLEAJ	
S.	10.2	Court Information and Service	PCLEAJ	
S.	10.3	Court Public Information and Education Programs	ABA, NCSJ	
S.	10.4	Representativeness of Court Personnel	ABA	
S.	10.5	Participation in Criminal Justice Planning	ABA, NACCD	See 15.1 & 15.2
S.	10.6	Production of Witnesses	ACIR, PCLEAJ	See 10.7 & 11.1
S.	10.7	Compensation of Witnesses	ABA, PCLEAJ	Legislative action needed.

Chapter 11 Computers and the Courts

S.	11.1	Court Administration	ABA, PCLEAJ	
S.	11.2	Automated Legal Research	ABA, CSG, NIMLO	
R.	11.1	Instruction in Automated Legal Research Systems	ABA	Ohio preeminent due to efforts of the Ohio Bar Association.

Chapter 12 The Prosecution

S.	12.1	Professional Standards for the Chief Prosecuting Officer	ABA, ACIR NDAA, PCLEAJ	
S.	12.2	Professional Standards for Assistant Prosecutors	ABA, NDAA PCLEAJ	
S.	12.3	Supporting Staff and Facilities	ABA, ACIR, PCLEAJ	Ohio Crime Commission recommends prosecutor budgets to be submitted to County Commissioner
S.	12.4	Statewide Organization of Prosecutors	ACIR, NDAA PCLEAJ	

S.	12.5	Education of Professional Personnel	ABA, NDAA PCLEAJ	During 1973, 22% of Ohio's new county prosecutor's attend program by National College of District Attorneys.
S.	12.6	Filing Procedures and Statistical Systems	NCPM, NDAA PCLEAJ	
S.	12.7	Development and Review of Office Policies	ABA, NDAA	NILECJ conducts demonstration project in L.A. California
S.	12.8	The Prosecutor's Investigative Role	ABA, ACIR, NDAA	
S.	12.9	Prosecutor Relationships with the Public and with Other Agencies of the Criminal Justice System	ABA, NDAA PCLEAJ	

Chapter 13 The Defense

S.	13.1	Availability of Publicly Financed Representation in Criminal Cases	ABA, ACIR, NLADA, ULC	
S.	13.2	Payment for Public Representation	ABA, ACIR NLADA, ULC	
S.	13.3	Initial Contact with Client	ABA, CUMNCL	
S.	13.4	Public Representation of Convicted Offenders	ABA, NLADA ULC	
S.	13.5	Method of Delivering Defense Services	ABA, ACIR, PCLEAJ	* *AJD favors Public Defender Office. House Bill 107 departs from this Standard.
S.	13.6	Financing of Defense Services	ABA, ACIR CLMNCL, NLADA	
S.	13.7	Defender to be Full Time and Adequately Compensated	ABA, CLMNCL NLADA, PCLEAJ	
S.	13.8	Selection of Public Defenders	No comments.	House Bill 107 provides for Ohio Public Defender Commission.
S.	13.9	Performance of Public Defender Function	No comments.	To be implemented by House Bill 107.
S.	13.10	Selection and Retention of Attorney Staff Members	ABA	
S.	13.11	Salaries for Defender Attorneys	No comments.	Salary not established by H.B. 107. Counties free to enact separate standards.
S.	13.12	Workload of Public Defenders	No comments.	

S.	13.13	Community Relations	HCLP, IJA NLADA, NCLP
S.	13.14	Supporting Personnel and Facilities	No comments.
S.	13.15	Providing Assigned Counsel	No comments.
S.	13.16	Training and Education of Defenders	ABA, NCLD NLADA, ULC
Chapter 14 Juveniles			
S.	14.1	Court Jurisdiction Over Juveniles	ABA, NCCD NIMH, PCLEAJ
S.	14.2	Intake, Detention, and Shelter Care in Delinquency Cases	NCCD, NCJ CJ PCLEAJ, USCB
S.	14.3	Processing Certain Delinquency Cases as Adult Criminal Prosecutions	NCJ CJ, USCB
S.	14.4	Adjudicatory Hearing in Delinquency Cases	NCCD, NCJ CJ PCLEAJ, USCB
S.	14.5	Dispositional Hearings in Delinquency Cases	NCCD, NCJ CJ PCLEAJ
Chapter 15 Mass Disorders			
S.	15.1	The Court Component and Responsibility for its Development	NACCD, NCCPV NDAA, NIMLO
S.	15.2	Subject Matter of the Court Plan	NACCD, NDAA NIMLO, USBP
S.	15.3	Prosecution Services	NACCD, NDAA
S.	15.4	Defense Services	NACCD, NCCPV NDAA

AJD sponsoring 16 projects in Ohio

House Bill 107 would provide counsel.

Danger of imposing too high bail to act in role of law enforcement and not the judiciary.

Prosecutor plays key role during civil disorder.

Public defenders recommended to be used as go-between during civil disorder.

		CORRECTIONS		
CHAPTER/STANDARD	TITLE	CONCEPTUAL ENDORSEMENTS	CONCEPTUAL OBJECTIONS	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
Chapter 1		Corrections and the Criminal Justice System		
Chapter 2		Rights of Offenders		
Standard 2.1	Access to Courts	NCCD, PCLEAJ		
S. 2.2	Access to Legal Services	ABA, ACLU, ASCA		
S. 2.3	Access to Legal Materials	AALL, ABA, ACA		
S. 2.4	Protection Against Personal Abuse	ACLU, PCLEAJ		
S. 2.5	Healthful Surroundings	ACA, ACLU, ASCA		
S. 2.6	Medical Care	ACLU, ASCA, NCCD, PCLEAJ		
S. 2.7	Searches	ACA, ACLU		
S. 2.8	Nondiscriminatory Treatment	ACLU, ASCA, NCCD		
S. 2.9	Rehabilitation	ACLU, ALI, ASCA, PCLEAJ		
S. 2.10	Retention and Restoration of Rights	ABA, ALI, CSG, PCLEAJ		
S. 2.11	Rules of Conduct	ACLU, ASCA, NCCD		
S. 2.12	Disciplinary Procedures	ACA, ACLU, ASCA, PCLEAJ		
S. 2.13	Procedures for Nondisciplinary Changes of Status	ACA		
S. 2.14	Grievance Procedure	NCCD		
S. 2.15	Free Expression and Association	ABA, ACLU, PCLEAJ		
S. 2.16	Exercise of Religious Beliefs and Practices	ACA, ACLU		

Model Rules and Regulations on Prisoners' Rights and Responsibilities speaks to this topic.

S.	2.17	Access to the Public	ACLU, ASCA
S.	2.18	Remedies for Violation of an Offender's Rights	ACA, ACLU, ASCA, NCCD, PCLEAJ

Chapter 3
Diversions from the Criminal Justice Process

S.	3.1	Use of Diversion	ABF, PCLEAJ
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Chapter 4
Pretrial Release and Detention

S.	4.1	Comprehensive Pretrial Process Planning	ABA, ACA, PCLEAJ
S.	4.2	Construction Policy for Pretrial Detention Facilities	ACA, ALI, NSA
S.	4.3	Alternatives to Arrest	ABA, ALI, PCLEAJ
S.	4.4	Alternatives to Pretrial Detention	ABA, PCLEAJ
S.	4.5	Procedures Relating to Pretrial Release and Detention Decisions	ABA, ALI, PCLEAJ
S.	4.6	Organization of Pretrial Services	ABA, ACA, PCLEAJ
S.	4.7	Persons Incompetent to Stand Trial	ABA, ACA, PCLEAJ
S.	4.8	Rights of Pretrial Detainees	ACA, NSA, PCLEAJ
S.	4.9	Programs for Pretrial Detainees	ACA, NSA, PCLEAJ
S.	4.10	Expediting Criminal Trials	ABA, NCG, PCLEAJ

Chapter 5
Sentencing

S.	5.1	The Sentencing Agency	ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.2	Sentencing the Nondangerous Offender	ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.3	Sentencing to Extended Terms	ABA, ALI, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.4	Probation	ABA, ALI, PCLEAJ
S.	5.5	Fines	ABA, ALI, NCCD, PCLEAJ

Final Report of the Citizens' Task Force on Corrections has made earlier recommendations.

Ohio in accord.

The ORC adopts sections of this standard.

Ohio evaluating shock probation.

S.	5.6	Multiple Sentences	ABA, ALI, NCCD
S.	5.7	Effect of Guilty Plea in Sentencing	ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.8	Credit for Time Served	ABA, ALI
S.	5.9	Continuing Jurisdiction of Sentencing Court	ABA, NCCD
S.	5.10	Judicial Visits to Institutions	ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.11	Sentencing Equality	ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.12	Sentencing Institutions	ABA, CED, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.13	Sentencing Councils	ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.14	Requirements for Presentence Report and Content Specification	ABA, ACA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.15	Preparation of Presentence Report Prior to Adjudication	ABA, PCLEAJ
S.	5.16	Disclosure of Presentence Report	ABA, ALI, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	5.17	Sentencing Hearing - Rights of Defendant	ABA, PCLEAJ
S.	5.18	Sentencing Hearing - Role of Counsel	ABA, ALI, PCLEAJ
S.	5.19	Imposition of Sentence	ABA, ALI, NCCD, PCLEAJ

Chapter 6
Classification of Offenders

S.	6.1	Comprehensive Classification Systems	ACA
S.	6.2	Classification for Inmate Management	ACA, AFSC, OCTFC
S.	6.3	Community Classification Teams	ACA, CCUS, NCCD

New ORC meets most of these Standards.

Adult Parole Authority grants credit for time served as stated by this Standard.

ORC provides for modification of sentences.

Legislation may be needed

Sentencing Councils earlier suggested by Ohio Citizens' Task Force on Corrections.

Ohio Citizens' Task Force on Corrections earlier called for presentence reports.

Ohio Rule of Criminal Procedure 32.2 addresses to this topic.

ORC Title 2947.05 addresses this Standard.

Ohio Citizens' Task Force on Corrections has earlier made comprehensive suggestions.

The practice of classification may differ from theoretical purposes.

Chapter 7 Corrections and the Community

S.	7.1	Development Plan for Community-Based Alternatives to Confinement	ACA, CCUS, NGC, PCLEAJ
S.	7.2	Marshaling and Coordinating Community Resources	ACA, CCUS, NGC, PCLEAJ
S.	7.3	Corrections' Responsibility for Citizen Involvement	ACA, CCUS, PCLEAJ
S.	7.4	Inmate Involvement in Community Programs	ACA, CCUS, NCCD, PCLEAJ

Chapter 8 Juvenile Intake and Detention

S.	8.1	Role of Police in Intake and Detention	ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	8.2	Juvenile Intake Services	NCCD, USCB
S.	8.3	Juvenile Detention Center Planning	NCCD, USCB
S.	8.4	Juvenile Intake and Detention Personnel Planning	ABA, NCCD, USCB

Maryland has promulgated new concepts of handling juveniles into its Annotated Code.

"Shelter-care" suggested.

Basically a county function.

Chapter 9 Local Adult Institutions

S.	9.1	Total System Planning	ACA, ACIR, CCUS, PCLEAJ
S.	9.2	State Operation and Control of Local Institutions	ACA, PCLEAJ ACIR
S.	9.3	State Inspection of Local Institutions	ACA, ACIR
S.	9.4	Adult Intake Services	ABA, ACA, CCUS, PCLEAJ
S.	9.5	Pretrial Detention Admission Process	ACA, ACIR
S.	9.6	Staffing Patterns	ACA, ACIR, CCUS, NGC, NSA, PCLEAJ
S.	9.7	Internal Policies	ABA, ACA, ACIR, ASCA, NSA, UN
S.	9.8	Local Correctional Facility Programming	ACA, ACIR, NSA, PCLEAJ
S.	9.9	Jail Release Programs	ACA, ACIR, NSA, PCLEAJ
S.	9.10	Local Facility Evaluation and Planning	ACA, ACIR, PCLEAJ

ACIR advocates local operation and control.

Chapter 10 Probation

S.	10.1	Organization of Probation	ABA, ACA, NCCD, NPPA, PCLEAJ
S.	10.2	Services to Probationers	PCLEAJ
S.	10.3	Misdemeanant Probation	ACA, PCLEAJ
S.	10.4	Probation Manpower	ABA, PCLEAJ
S.	10.5	Probation in Release on Recognizance Programs	ABA, AOUSC, NCCD, PCLEAJ

Chapter 11 Major Institutions

S.	11.1	Planning New Correctional Institutions	ACA, JCCMT, PCLEAJ
S.	11.2	Modification of Existing Institutions	ACA, ALI,
S.	11.3	Social Environment of Institutions	ACA, NGC, PCLEAJ
S.	11.4	Education and Vocational Training	ACA, ACIR, NCCD, NGC, PCLEAJ
S.	11.5	Special Offender Types	ALI, ASCA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	11.6	Women in Major Institutions	ACA, JCCMT, PCLEAJ
S.	11.7	Religious Programs	PCLEAJ, UNCPCTO
S.	11.8	Recreation Programs	ACA, NSA
S.	11.9	Counseling Programs	ABA, ACA, PCLEAJ
S.	11.10	Prison Labor and Industries	ACA, ACIR, PCLEAJ

Equal Rights Amendment to have impact.

Chapter 12 Parole

S.	12.1	Organization of Paroling Authorities	ABA, ACA, JCCMT, PCLEAJ
S.	12.2	Parole Authority Personnel	ABA, ACA, JCCMT, PCLEAJ
S.	12.3	The Parole Grant Hearing	ACA, ALI, PCLEAJ
S.	12.4	Revocation Hearings	ABA, ACA, ALI, PCLEAJ
S.	12.5	Organization of Field Services	ACIR, ALI, JCCMT, PCLEAJ
S.	12.6	Community Services for Parolees	ACA, PCLEAJ

S 12.7 Measures of Control ALI, PCLEAJ

S. 12.8 Manpower for Parole ACA, ACIR, JCCMT
NGC, PCLEAJ

Chapter 13 Organization and Administration

S. 13.1 Professional Correctional Management ACA, JCCMT, PCLEAJ

S. 13.2 Planning and Organization ACA, CCUS, NGC, PCLEAJ

S. 13.3 Employee-Management Relations ACA, ACIR, JCCMT, PCLEAJ

S. 13.4 Work Stoppages and Job Actions ACA, ACIR, IPMA TCF

Chapter 14 Manpower for Corrections

S. 14.1 Recruitment of Correctional Staff ACA, GMAPCJ, PCLEAJ

S. 14.2 Recruitment from Minority Groups CCUS, NGC, JCCMT

S. 14.3 Employment of Women ACA, GMAPCJ, JCCMT

S. 14.4 Employment of Ex-Offenders CCUS, JCCMT, PCLEAJ

S. 14.5 Employment of Volunteers CCUS, JCCMT, PCLEAJ

S. 14.6 Personnel Practices for Retaining Staff ACA, JCCMT, PCLEAJ

S. 14.7 Participatory Management ACA, JCCMT, PCLEAJ

S. 14.8 Redistribution of Correctional Manpower Resources to Community-Based Programs ACIR, JCCMT, PCLEAJ

S. 14.9 Coordinated State Plan for Criminal Justice Education PCLEAJ

S. 14.10 Intern and Work-Study Programs DHEW, PCLEAJ

S. 14.11 Staff Development ACA, PCLEAJ, USBP

Rules of the U.S. Board of Parole serve as sample.

Chapter 15 Research and Development, Information, and Statistics

S. 15.1 State Correctional Information Systems ACA, ALI, PCLEAJ

S. 15.2 Staffing for Correctional Research and Information Systems CSG, PAS, NCCUSL, PCLEAJ

S. 15.3 Design Characteristics of a Correctional Information System CSG, PAS, PCLEAJ

S. 15.4 Development of a Correctional Information System ABF, PCLEAJ

S. 15.5 Evaluating the Performance of the Correctional System ACA, ALI, JCCMT, PCLEAJ

Recommendation A National Research Strategy Plan ACA, JCCMT, NCCD, NSF

Chapter 16 The Statutory Framework of Corrections

S. 16.1 Comprehensive Correctional Legislation ABA, ACIR, NCCD, PCLEAJ

S. 16.2 Administrative Justice ACA, ACIR, NCCD, PCLEAJ

S. 16.3 Code of Offenders' Rights ACLU, NCCD, PCLEAJ

S. 16.4 Unifying Correctional Programs ACA, ACIR, ALI, NCCD

S. 16.5 Recruiting and Retaining Professional Personnel ACA, JCCMT, PCLEAJ

S. 16.6 Regional Cooperation ASCA, CSG, GAS, NAAG

S. 16.7 Sentencing Legislation ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ

S. 16.8 Sentencing Alternatives ABA, ACA, PCLEAJ

S. 16.9 Detention and Disposition of Juveniles CSG, NCCD, PCLEAJ

S. 16.10 Presentence Reports ABA, ALI, NCCD, PCLEAJ

S. 16.11 Probation Legislation ABA, ACA, ALI, PCLEAJ

S. 16.12 Commitment Legislation ACA, ACIR, NCCD, PCLEAJ

S. 16.13 Prison Industries ACA, NCCD, PCLEAJ

S.	16.14	Community-Based Programs	ACA, ACIR, NAC, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	16.15	Parole Legislation	ACA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	16.16	Pardon Legislation	ACA, NCCD, PCLEAJ
S.	16.17	Collateral Consequences of a Criminal Conviction	ACA, NCCD, NCCUST

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

CHAPTER/STANDARD	TITLE	CONCEPTUAL ENDORSEMENTS	CONCEPTUAL SPECIAL OBJECTIONS CONSIDERATIONS	
<u>Community Crime Prevention</u>				
<u>Chapter 3 Youth Services Bureaus</u>				
Standard 3.1	Purpose, Goals, and Objectives	NCCD, PCLEAJ	Youth Service Bureau could be an important contri- bution to diversion	
S.	3.2	Decision Structure	NCCD	
S.	3.3	Target Group	DHEW, NCCD, PCLEAJ	
S.	3.4	Functions	DHEW, PCLEAJ	
S.	3.5	Staffing	DHEW, NCCD	Importance of staffing is stressed
S.	3.6	Evaluation of Effectiveness	NCCD	
S.	3.7	Funding	NCCD, PCLEAJ	
S.	3.8	Legislation	No organizational comments	
<u>Chapter 5 Programs for Employment</u>				
R.	5.1	Expansion of Job Opportunities for Youth	AFL-CIO, NACCD, PCLEAJ, WHCY	
R.	5.2	After-School and Summer Employment	AFL-CIO, CCUS, CSG, PCLEAJ, NACCD, NCEY	
<u>Chapter 6 Programs for Education</u>				
R.	6.1	The Home as a Learning Environment	NACCD, TFUE, PCLEAJ	
R.	6.2	The School as a Model of Justice	NYCLU, PCLEAJ	
R.	6.3	Literacy	AID, CED	
R.	6.4	Improving Language Skills	NCSW, NEA, TFUE	
R.	6.5	Reality Based Curricula	ACVE, CED, PCLEAJ	
R.	6.6	Supportive Services	NEA, PCLEAJ, TFUE	
R.	6.7	Alternative Educational Experiences	CED, PCLEAJ, TFUE	
R.	6.8	Use of School Facilities for Community Programs	PCLEAJ, NACCD, TFUE	

CHAPTER/STANDARD	TITLE	CONCEPTUAL ENDORSEMENTS	CONCEPTUAL SPECIAL OBJECTIONS	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
<u>Community Crime Prevention</u>				
<u>Chapter 7 Programs for Recreation</u>				
R. 7.1	Use of Recreation to Prevent Delinquency	PCLEAJ, WHCY		
<u>Police</u>				
<u>Chapter 4 Criminal Justice</u>				
S. 4.3	Diversion	ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ		
<u>Chapter 9 Operation Specialization</u>				
S. 9.5	Juvenile Operations	ABA, ACIR, ICMA, PCLEAJ		
<u>Courts</u>				
<u>Chapter 1 Screening</u>				
S. 1.1	Criteria for Screening	ABA, PCLEAJ, NCPM		
S. 1.2	Procedure for Screening	NCCD, NCPM		
<u>Chapter 2 Diversion</u>				
S. 2.1	General Criteria for Diversion	ATAL, NCCD, NDAA, NIMH		
S. 2.2	Procedure for Diversion Programs	ABA, NCCD, NDAA		
<u>Chapter 14 Juveniles</u>				
S. 14.1	Court Jurisdiction Over Juveniles	ABA, NCCD, NIMH, PCLEAJ		
S. 14.2	Intake, Detention, and Shelton Care in Delinquency cases	NCCD, NCJCJ, PCLEAJ, USCB		
S. 14.3	Processing Certain Delinquency Cases as Adult Criminal Prosecutions	NCJCJ, USCB		
S. 14.4	Adjudicatory Hearing in Delinquency Cases	NCCD, NCJCJ, PCLEAJ, USCB		
S. 14.5	Dispositional Hearings in Delinquency Cases	NCCD, NCJCJ, PCLEAJ		

CHAPTER/STANDARD	TITLE	CONCEPTUAL ENDORSEMENTS	CONCEPTUAL SPECIAL OBJECTIONS	SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS
<u>Corrections</u>				
<u>Chapter 3 Diversion from the Criminal Justice Process</u>				
S. 3.1	Use of Diversion	ABF, PCLEAJ		
<u>Chapter 8 Juvenile Intake and Detention</u>				
S. 8.1	Role of Police in Intake and Detention	ABA, NCCD, PCLEAJ		Maryland had promulgated new concepts of handling juveniles into its Annotated Code
S. 8.2	Juvenile Intake Services	NCCD, USCB		
S. 8.3	Juvenile Detention Center Planning	NCCD, USCB		"Shelter-care" suggested.
S. 8.4	Juvenile Intake and Detention Personnel Planning	ABA, NCCD, USCB		Basically a county function.
<u>Chapter 16 The Statutory Framework of Corrections</u>				
S. 16.9	Detention and Disposition of Juveniles	CSG, NCCD, PCLEAJ		

END

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