

ALCOHOL AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
L.E.A.A. EFFORTS
1968 - 1972

Helen Erskine
Research Operations Division
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

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Society at present pays a heavy price for the wide-spread availability of alcohol. The social costs of long-term heavy use are much higher than any other drug "problem" we have.

National Commission on
Marihuana and Drug Abuse
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ALCOHOL AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:
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Introduction

Alcohol figures prominently in crime. Roughly one half of the 5 1/2 million-yearly arrests in the United States are related to the excessive or indiscreet use of alcohol. Public drunkenness accounts for two million arrests. Intoxicated drivers account for over three hundred thousand and at least twenty-four percent of all violent crimes (about fifty-four thousand cases) are alcohol-related. At least half of all homicides and one quarter of all suicides are related to alcohol and account for over eleven thousand deaths yearly.

The inception of the Law Enforcement Administration in 1968 coincided with a new approach to the problem of public drunkenness. It was generally agreed that alcoholism should be considered an illness not a crime and the States began changing their laws accordingly. However, to date only twelve states have repealed the legal sanctions against alcoholism. While other legislatures are considering the matter, this still leaves (at least officially) a large portion of the problem in the domain of the criminal justice system.

The present paper reviews the way in which the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has handled the problem from the standpoint of patterns and levels of funding. The reader should bear in mind that funding for programs dealing with the public inebriate and the drinking driver has also been available from the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism of the National Institutes of Mental Health and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Office of Alcohol Countermeasures) of the Department of Transportation.

The Office of Alcohol Countermeasures is funding 35 community action programs involving the drinking driver. These projects are funded for a three year period and nine of them began in fiscal year 1970. Total funding to date amounts to eighty million dollars. An additional five million dollars has been spent on Research, Training and Education.

The National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism supports four programs for the public inebriate. Their support for programs in this area began in fiscal year 1971. These programs are located in

Baltimore, Milwaukee, Seattle and Philadelphia with total funding to date of \$1,966,693. Four further programs have been approved by the NIAAA advisory board but are not yet funded. It is anticipated that these programs will be funded at the level of \$794,000, \$575,000, \$600,000 and \$551,000 respectively for a total of \$2,520,000. This would make the total NIAAA contribution to programs for the public inebriate \$4,486,693.

Data for the present report was obtained from the Grants Management Information Service (G.M.I.S.) and covers the period from 1968 through March 31, 1972. Thus, information for fiscal year 1972 is incomplete and no fiscal year 1973 funding has been included.

G.M.I.S. is presently updating its data base and more current appraisals should be possible in the future. However, from the information available it is possible to determine the focus of the LEAA effort in the area of the alcohol problem.

Status of State Statutes Regarding Alcoholism

Before considering the LEAA effort with regard to the alcohol problem, it might be helpful to consider the status of the state laws governing alcoholism. The status of each state at present is not entirely clear but some comments can be made.

Twelve States have passed legislation to repeal, wholly or in part, the legal sanctions against alcoholism. The District of Columbia and Maryland were the first to repeal their laws (1968). These twelve States are:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. California | 7. Maryland |
| 2. District of Columbia | 8. Massachusetts |
| 3. Florida | 9. Minnesota |
| 4. Georgia | 10. North Carolina |
| 5. Hawaii | 11. North Dakota |
| 6. Kansas | 12. Washington |

Several other states have formulated bills which are now being considered by their state legislatures. These states are as follows:

1. Colorado
2. Connecticut
3. Illinois
4. Indiana
5. Maine
6. Nebraska
7. Nevada
8. New Hampshire
9. New Jersey
10. New York
11. Oregon
12. South Carolina
13. South Dakota
14. Texas
15. Virginia

The status of the remaining states is not presently known. However, the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism is currently conducting a survey of the exact status of the statutes in each state.

Both in the states which have repealed their statutes and in those which are actively considering doing so, some problems still exist with regard to the legality of compulsory civil commitment in lieu of incarceration.

The Overall LEAA Effort

The alcohol problem has many diverse aspects and the criminal justice system must be concerned with many of them. It is not only a question of the public inebriate, the drinking driver and the alcoholic felon. Liquor law violations, the involvement of Organized Crime, and the changing of statutes, for example, must also be considered.

Another problem arises in that alcohol problems are frequently considered in conjunction with other problems. For instance, drug and alcohol treatment facilities may be combined; an ambulance, purchased primarily to pick up alcoholics may also be used for other purposes; studies of alternatives to incarceration may only incidentally consider the alcoholic among several other categories of offenders. Thus, the expenditures noted here are not always solely devoted to the alcohol problem. Again the computer does not differentiate between a major and a passing interest in the problem. However, the impression is that the central focus in the majority of the projects is on some aspect of the alcohol problem. An itemized list of the projects funded is included in the Appendix.

While LEAA in Washington is concerned with the excessive and indiscreet use of alcohol, the problem has not as yet been reflected in its priorities. The past year has shown increasing involvement.

An Interagency Conference on Alcohol Abuse was held February 22-23, 1972, at the University of Maryland. The conference was sponsored by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism of the National Institutes of Medical Health; the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (Department of Transportation) and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. This cooperative effort manifested our common concern to deal jointly with this problem which seriously challenges our public health system and traffic safety conditions as well as our criminal justice system. It marked a step in a nationwide effort to develop coordinated approaches to alcohol related problems at all levels of government. Representatives of the Regional offices of all three agencies were present. The proceedings of the conference are now being disseminated at the local level and are available through the Government Printing Office.

An in-house publication "Alcohol and the Criminal Justice System: Challenge and Response" was also prepared early in 1972 and is now in its third printing. It presents a state-of-the-art survey of the alcohol problem from the criminal justice point of view.

The Technology Transfer Division of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is also preparing a "Handbook on Diversion of Public Inebriate Offenders from the Criminal Justice System." The purpose of this handbook is to obtain maximum utilization of the knowledge and experience already gained in implementing diversionary programs for the public inebriate.

Some of the earliest efforts in the establishment of detoxification centers were funded by the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., St. Louis, and the Bowery in New York. However, these were funded by the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance (OLEA) the predecessor of the present Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Other projects, notably in Florida, Michigan, and Ohio have since been funded by Washington, the latter two in conjunction with drug programs.

Expenditures directly related to the alcohol problem have increased as LEAA has grown:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	
1968	\$ 19,010
1969	376,103
1970	2,220,134
1971	5,477,592
1972 (Incomplete)	<u>1,658,091</u>
Total	\$9,750,929

Whether or not fiscal year 1972 funding has exceeded that of 1971 is a matter for conjecture. The data are not presently available. It seems possible that with increased funding by N.I.A.A.A. our effort might be somewhat curtailed. However, heavy funding by N.H.T.S.A. began in 1970 for the problem of the drinking driver with apparently little appreciable effect on our spending in this area.

III

The Focus of the Overall LEAA Effort

For the purpose of analysis, expenditures have been broken-down into the areas of expenditure for Education, Research, Courts, Law Enforcement Programs and Rehabilitation. Education has been interpreted as projects directed at the public or where large groups of people are concerned; projects involving the training or education of police officers have been included under Law Enforcement Programs. Expenditures for the Drinking and Driving problem are also included under Law Enforcement Programs. The overall effort breaks down as follows:

	<u>Funding level</u>
Education	\$ 164,448
Research	372,751
Courts	1,255,936
Law Enforcement Programs	1,485,554
Rehabilitation	<u>6,472,240</u>
Total	\$9,750,929

It will be noted that approximately 66 percent of the total expenditure (\$6,472,240) has gone for programs for the public inebriate. Our expenditure to date exceeds that of the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in this area. Whether or not this will continue to be the case is conjectural. However, it is difficult to visualize total elimination of police involvement in this area in the immediate future even in states where alcohol abuse has been decriminalized. Careful consideration should probably be given to exactly what the Department of Justice's role should be here.

The second largest expenditure (\$1,485,554) went for police programs of which roughly half were concerned with the drinking and driving problem. Much of this was for equipment such as the purchase of breathalyzers, portable video tape systems and training for policemen.

The third largest expenditure (\$1,255,936) was in the Courts area. This might have been anticipated with at least twenty seven states involved in repealing the legal sanctions against alcoholism.

It might be noted in passing that very little was spent on public education or on research.

The break-down by fiscal year appears in Table 1.

Thus, we see a pattern of increasing funding in every area over time. Whether or not this adequately takes care of the problem is not known.

	Fiscal Year					Total
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 (Incomplete)	
Education	--	\$ 950	\$ 16,762	\$ 143,668	\$ 3,068	\$ 164,448
Research	--	--	7,500	365,251	--	372,751
Courts	--	30,000	284,223	466,713	475,000	1,255,936
Law Enforcement	\$ 576	133,764	300,457	857,242	193,515	1,485,554
Rehabilitation	18,434	211,389	1,611,191	3,644,718	986,508	6,472,240
Total	\$ 19,010	\$ 376,103	\$2,220,133	\$5,477,592	\$1,658,091	\$9,750,929

Table 1
LEAA EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOL PROGRAMS
BY FISCAL YEAR

The Regional Breakdown

In the following pages is presented a breakdown of the data by region. It would be well for the reader to keep in mind that there are regional, religious, ethnic and economic differences in drinking patterns. It is generally assumed that the poor drink more than the rich. However, only 54 percent of the people with incomes of \$3,000 or less drink as compared to 87 percent of those with yearly incomes of \$10,000 or more. People in urban areas drink more than those in rural areas. Baptists have one of the lowest drinking rates (48 percent) and Jews and Catholics the highest (90 percent). The proportionate ratio of white to black is 1.6 to one. The southern and mountain states have the lowest rates (33 to 55 percent) while the northeastern states have the highest (88 percent).

One might assume that expenditures in those states with the highest liquor consumption might exceed those of the states where less liquor is consumed. However, as the reader will see in Table 2 this is not the case.

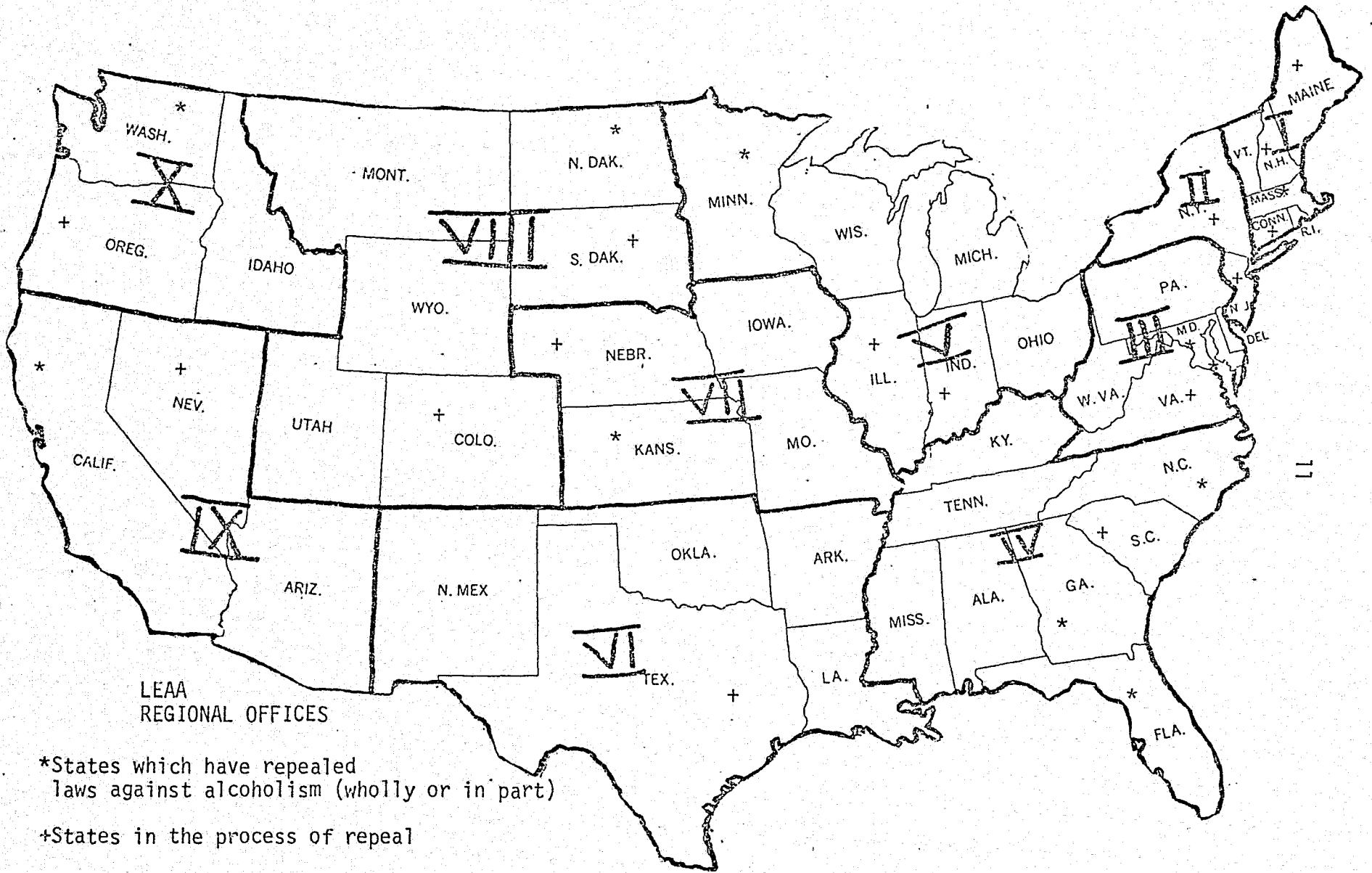
A map of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administrations Regions has been included to assist the reader in following the discussion. Although not shown on the map, Alaska is included with Region X with headquarters in Seattle. Guam, Hawaii and Samoa are included with Region IX (headquarters in San Francisco) and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are included with Region II with headquarters in New York.

The status of each state's statutes on alcoholism has also been included as far as it is presently known in order to give some additional information with regard to each states concern over the problem.

REGION	EDUCATION	RESEARCH	COURTS	POLICE	REHABILITATION	TOTAL
Chicago V	\$ 53,441	\$ 12,213	\$ 544,950	\$ 226,648	\$1,830,562	\$2,667,814
Atlanta IV	8,958	166,436	293,000	213,487	896,472	1,581,380
Dallas VI	650	--	--	297,136	1,155,276	1,454,062
Kansas City VII	3,068	--	127,706	518,004	189,365	838,143
Seattle X	1,111	--	3,510	1,148	769,455	775,224
Boston I	15,152	--	--	119,044	625,019	759,215
San Francisco XI	65,172	--	30,000	45,685	523,689	664,546
Philadelphia III	--	194,102	256,770	34,978	164,879	650,729
Denver VIII	16,869	--	--	19,555	263,754	300,178
New York II	--	--	--	576	52,769	53,345
Total	\$ 164,448	\$372,751	\$1,255,936	\$1,485,554	\$6,472,240	\$9,750,929

Table 2

LEAA EXPENDITURES FOR ALCOHOL PROGRAMS BY REGION



LEAA
REGIONAL OFFICES

*States which have repealed laws against alcoholism (wholly or in part)

+States in the process of repeal

It will be noted that expenditures on the alcohol problem were highest in Region V (Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio) and lowest in Region II (New York, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands). In view of the fact that the heaviest consumption of liquor occurs in the northeastern states this finding is, initially, somewhat surprising.

However, a glance at the map will show that the eastern seaboard is not unconcerned with the problem. Most of the Atlantic states have repealed or are in the process of repealing the sanctions against alcoholism. It must be remembered, too, that Region II was not in existence before 1971 and as part of Region I expenditures had to be spread more thinly over a larger area. This probably accounts to some extent for the low level of expenditure in Region I also. Another factor might be that the drug problem has had to take precedence over the alcohol problem. However, a more basic reason may lie in the attitude toward the alcoholic. New York City seems to be an exception to the general pattern, with only 3 percent of arrests charged to intoxication (as compared to the roughly 50 percent national rate). This reflects a philosophy that seems to have prevailed in New York for some years that arrests and jail should not be used to combat what is essentially a public health problem. Differences in attitudes can make great differences in arrest rates. For instance prior to 1968, St. Louis arrested only one-tenth of the public inebriates that were arrested in the District of Columbia, a city of comparable size but with a much stronger motivation, as the nations capital, to keep the streets free of inebriates. However, whatever the reasons for New York's low rates of spending in the past, they are planning relatively large expenditures for the alcohol problem in fiscal year 1973.

Analysis of LEAA's Efforts

The prevalence, the persistency and the complexity of alcohol problems together with their interrelatedness with other areas of endeavor such as traffic and public health, combine to increase the difficulties in delineating exactly what the role of criminal justice agencies should be. However, one thing seems certain and that is that alcohol represents a very major problem to the system - more major than would seem to be reflected in the less than one percent of the total LEAA funds allocated to it.

The disproportionate funding for detoxification centers can probably be justified until such time as the public health system is organized to take over the problem of public drunkenness. However, since six and one half million dollars is no small sum, we probably should begin to consider some kind of evaluation of these programs in terms of cost-effectiveness. It may be that the criminal justice system should concern itself only with shelter for the public inebriate and disengage itself from attempts at "rehabilitation" which of necessity must be inadequate given the chronic nature of the condition. However, one hesitates to suggest any decrease in the total aid offered in view of the size of the problem.

In going through these budgetary items one is struck by the absence of any relating to the alcoholic felon. Yet we know that more than half of homicides and aggravated assaults are alcohol-related. It is possible that by taking care of the public inebriate and the drinking driver, homicides and assaults will decrease since both the public inebriate and the drunk driver tend to have criminal records. However, it would seem that given the seriousness of alcohol-related felonies, they should receive more attention than they has been getting. While it is encouraging to note that many of the rehabilitation programs funded are in the area of community-based corrections, there is an absence of prison programs for those offenders who probably have the more serious alcohol problems from the criminal justice viewpoint. One should also be aware that while several agencies are involved in the problems of the public inebriate and the drinking driver, the criminal justice system is solely responsible for the area of alcohol-related felonies.

The lack of emphasis on research in the area of alcohol problems should also be noted despite the fact that there are many problems in need of investigation.

Recommendations

It is encouraging that we have spent as much as ten million dollars on the problem of alcohol-related crime and that the national criminal justice involvement with the various aspects of alcohol abuse appears to be increasing. However, it is doubted that our commitment is commensurate with the magnitude of the problem and the seriousness it presents to the criminal justice system.

The impression is that the states are more involved than we have been in Washington and that we could do much more than we have been doing in terms of research, evaluation, coordination and dissemination of information to the states.

Our Impact Cities present a ready-made avenue for collecting information and evaluating some of the existing issues. Six of the eight Impact Cities are in states which have repealed or are in the process of repealing the legal sanctions against public drunkenness. A seventh Impact City (St. Louis) has a long history of involvement with the problem and some of the country's leading experts are present in its universities. Maryland, having repealed its laws against alcoholism in 1968 has five years of experience under the new system. Baltimore would make an excellent center to study the impact of the change in the law. We need to know how well the new approach is working. What are the difficulties presented by voluntary vs compulsory commitment to programs? Has the new regime made any difference in the number of alcohol-related crimes? What is the police attitude to the public health approach to the problem? Are alcoholics being left on the street or convicted on other crimes such as vagrancy or disorderly conduct?

Since we are spending six and one half million on rehabilitation programs, what evidence do we have that the alcoholic is indeed being rehabilitated? Is he better or worse off than he was before the repeal of the sanctions? Do we now have adequate facilities and if not what are the budgetary requirements for adequate care? To what extent is the "drunk tank" of the local jail still being used? To what extent are plans being made for public health facilities to take over the problem? Closer liaison with the National Institute for Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism would seem to be indicated in the area of public drunkenness in order to co-ordinate our efforts.

Since the Office of Alcohol Countermeasures is heavily funding programs involving the drinking driver it would seem unnecessary for us to be deeply involved with this problem. However, since our agencies are involved in the purchase of equipment in this area closer liaison than now exists might be beneficial.

Alcohol-related felonies present a more difficult problem in terms of what might be accomplished. Traditionally we have assumed that nothing can be done about assaultive violence of this kind. However, Morton Bard's Family Crises Studies have shown that the management of such situations can be improved. Research and development in the last year on quickly-sobering medications also offers some kind of hope for the drinker who becomes belligerent as well as for the drinking driver. There is a paucity of information on the characteristics of the alcoholic felon. This gap needs to be filled.

Research is also needed in the following areas:

1. Studies of the impact of legal controls on drinking behavior.
2. Surveys of the attitudes of policemen, parole officers, and judges toward the alcohol-related offender to determine training needs and informational needs in disposition of cases.
3. The development of better statistical measures for more accurately reporting alcohol-related arrests and alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents.
4. Investigation of the feasibility of keeping an Alcohol-Incident record that could be used as a case-finding aid in studies of alcoholic criminal careers and as an aid to parole and probation officers.
5. Prison surveys to determine the extent and nature of service for the alcohol-related offender toward improving rehabilitation methods and treatment within the correctional system.
6. Intensive physiological, psychological, and sociological, as well as longitudinal, studies of juvenile delinquents who drink excessively. Such studies would provide a better understanding of the possible causes and course of alcoholic criminal careers as well as providing a basis on which to build better rehabilitation measures.

In conclusion, ten million dollars represents less than one percent of the total LEAA budget (one and one-half billion) over the same time period. This would seem to be a very small amount for a factor that is involved in roughly half of all arrests and which is considered the number one drug problem in America.

APPENDIX

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RESEARCH

	<u>Fiscal Yr.</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
1.	70	4	Columbus	Organized Crime Survey	\$ 7,500
2.	71	4	Palatka	Study of Alcohol-related offenses	8,936
3.	71	3	Philadelphia	Study of Delinquency and Criminality (Disposition)	194,102
4.	71	4	Memphis	Commission on Drug Abuse and Alcoholism	150,000
5.	71	5	Gary	Mid America Regional Criminal Justice Conference	12,213
				Total	<hr/> \$372,751

EDUCATION

	<u>Fiscal Yr.</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
1.	69	6	Santa Fe	Alcohol Studies Grant	\$ 650
2.	69	8	Helena	Public Education	300
3.	70	5	Sturgeon Bay	Sight Sound Film Series	216
4.	70	10	Seattle	Alcohol Info. School	1,111
5.	70	5	Columbus	Rutgers Summer School of Alcohol Studies	5,000
6.	70	5	Columbus	Public Education	1,450
7.	70	4	Jacksonville	Early Intervention for Education	8,985
8.	71	5	Richmond	Alcohol Education-Rehab. Project	46,775
9.	71	9	San Jose	Alcoholism Prevention and Education	65,172
10.	71	8	Cheyenne	Alcohol Ed. Program	300
11.	71	1	Providence	Alcoholism Counselor	15,152
12.	71	8	Helena	Comm. Ed. on Alcohol and Drug Dependence	16,269
13.	72	7	Winnebago	Training for Indian Alcohol Counselor	3,068
Total					\$164,448

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COURTS

	<u>Fiscal Yr.</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
1.	69	9	Berkeley	California College of Trial Judges	\$ 30,000
2.	70	7	Topeka	Court Related Alcoholic Service	15,683
3.	70	4	Lauderdale	Court Counselor Program	18,000
4.	70	5	Chicago	Organized Crime. State Wide Prosecutored Unit	250,540
5.	71	5	Bemidji	Implementation of Repeal of Public Drunken Law	22,205
6.	71	3	Towson	Judicial Workshop	4,327
7.	71	7	Jefferson City	Magistrate & Circuit Court Misdemeanor Project	112,023
8.	71	4	Daytona Beach	Alcoholic Court Oriented Program	50,000
9.	71	10	Seattle	Problem Drinker - How Can Courts Intervene?	3,510
10.	71	3	Philadelphia	Probation Dept. Intake Unit	252,443
11.	71	5	Mankato	Implementation of Repeal of Public Drunkenness Law	22,205
12.	72	5	Chicago	Special Prosecution Unit	250,000
13.	72	4	Miami	Remedies for Gaps in Cr. Justice	225,000
Total					\$1,255,936

LAW ENFORCEMENT

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
1.	68	2	Watertown	Purchase of Breathalyzer	\$ 576
2.	69	8	New Castle	Equipment	1,988
3.	69	4	Edgefield	Equipment for Chemical Testing	752
4.	69	3	Springdale	Breathalyzer	125
5.	69	3	Tarentum	Breathalyzer	581
6.	69	3	Natrona	Training on Breathalyzer	125
7.	69	5	Marietta	In-House Training - Breathalyzer	6,320
8.	69	8	Williston	Drunkenness Prevention and Control	5,975
9.	69	4	Southport	Communications and Efficiency Project	2,073
10.	69	6	Bloomington	Breathalyzer Training	1,362
11.	69	4	Tallahassee	Inter-American and Carribean Intelligence Group	100,096
12.	69	8	Ogden	Video tape Recording System	4,250
13.	69	5	Newark	Equipment - Visual Evidence	1,788
14.	69	5	Bryan	Portable Video tape	1,372
15.	69	5	Bucyrus	Video tape	1,581
16.	69	5	Worthington	Video tape	1,788
17.	69	5	Warren	Portable Closed Circuit Video Tape	1,800
18.	70	5	Middleton	Juvenile Officer	5,948
19.	70	3	Benwood	Protective and Investigative Equipment	335
20.	70	3	Roanoke	Training and Ed. of Law Enforcement Officers	3,000

LAW ENFORCEMENT (cont'd)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
21.	70	6	San Antonio	Organized Crime Control Unit	\$ 69,411
22.	70	4	Memphis	Basic Investigator School	1,163
23.	70	4	Nashville	Training 4 Agents Alcohol Beverage Commission	1,108
24.	70	4	Trenton	Equipment - to take the guess work out of arrest for drunkenness	424
25.	70	4	Nashville	Training agents of Alcoholic Beverage Commission	713
26.	70	5	Columbus	Public Protection through Better Communications	18,301
27.	70	5	Ohio	Training for Liquor Control Agents	9,686
28.	70	4	Henderson	ABC Officer	4,042
29.	70	4	Fayetteville	Mobile Crime Laboratory	6,708
30.	70	4	Snow Hill	Upgrading Law Enforcement	11,480
31.	70	6	Maxwell	Updating Communications	560
32.	70	6	Los Cruces	Equipment Aquisition	47,280
33.	70	6	Tucumcari	Communications Equipment	1,853
34.	70	9	Reno	Equipment Aquisition (Drunk Driving)	685
35.	70	8	Kalispell	Equipment (breathalyzer)	958
36.	70	5	Bay City	Evidentury Video Tape	1,836
37.	70	6	New Orleans	Vice Control Workshop	412
38.	70	7	Council Bluff	Equipment, Transport	64,799

LAW ENFORCEMENT (cont'd)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
39.	70	6	Lewisville	Control of Illicit Alcohol	\$ 984
40.	70	10	Haines	Equipment-reporting	1,148
41.	70	4	Livingston	Police Organization (Equip.)	660
42.	70	5	Washburn	Equipment (Video tape)	812
43.	70	3	Roanoke	Juvenile Delinquency Pre-ventive Program	20,786
44.	70	8	Farmington	Video tape Rec. Sys. for suspected DD	4,505
45.	70	3	Ellwood City	Equipment to strengthen LE	2,486
46.	70	3	Tarentum	Course in chem. testing for Intoxication	125
47.	70	5	Coshocton	Video Tape Recording System	2,475
48.	70	5	Cincinnati	Equipment (Juv. DD)	1,383
49.	70	4	Lexington (City)	Video tape Rec. System	1,194
50.	70	4	Lexington (County)	Video tape Rec. System	2,004
51.	70	5	Saginaw	Video tape Rec. System	2,600
52.	70	8	Englewood	Video tape Rec. System	6,283
53.	70	4	Winfield	Equipment (Patrol Car)	2,310
54.	71	1	Maine	Indian Law Enforcement	14,400
55.	71	6	Baton Rouge	Organized Crime Investigation Unit	140,999
56.	71	4	Covington	Police Legal Advisor Police Department	15,000
57.	71	4	Lexington	Crime Prevention (Division for Alcohol and Family Problems)	18,200

LAW ENFORCEMENT (cont'd)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
58.	71	7	Topeka	Vice Narcotics and Organized Criminal Activities	\$ 9,000
59.	71	7	Dubuque	Training Police	12,000
60.	71	5	Indianapolis	Advanced Training for Police Personnel (send 1 officer to Rutgers)	610
61.	71	5	Rockford	Block Training	?
62.	71	-4-	Avon Park	Training of Criminal Justice Personnel	19,525
63.	71	9	Phoenix	Community Relations	45,000
64.	71	1	Hartford	State Toxicology Lab Facilities	104,644
65.	71	5	Antigo	Refunding of Youth Aid Div.	6,729
66.	71	5	Cudahy	Refunding Youth Aid Div.	12,152
67.	71	3	Norfolk	Training for Law Enforce- ment Officers	7,415
68.	71	4	Knoxville	Purchase of Ambulance	3,856
69.	71	4	Cleveland	Imp. of Law Enforcement Equipment	3,300
70.	71	4	Spartanburg	Training - Alcohol Studies	223
71.	71	4	Charleston	Training Alcohol Studies	338
72.	71	5	Columbus	Training for Liquor Control Agents	10,769
73.	71	5	Columbus	Training of Law Enforcement Officers	12,086
74.	71	6	N. Mexico	Communications Equipment	5,254
75.	71	7	Clayton	Police Court, School, Comm. Project (remedial Ed.)	195,364

LAW ENFORCEMENT (cont'd)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
76.	71	5	Madison	Shelter Care Facility for Boys	\$119,937
77.	71	8	Mitchell	Funds to attend Judicial Conference (Alcohol Safety)	25
78.	71	8	Kennebec	Funds to attend Judicial Conference (Alcohol Safety)	36
79.	71	8	Watertown	Funds to attend Judicial Conference (Alcohol Safety)	40
80.	71	4	Greenwood	Vol. Probation Assistant Counselor and Equipment	4,800
81.	71	4	Columbia	Narcotics & Drunk Driving Prosec. Institute	869
82.	71	4	Glendive	Sony Video Tape System	1,725
83.	71	7	St. Louis	Project Youth Opportunity	72,347
84.	71	5	Sandusky	Equipment Video Tape	3,525
85.	71	4	Birmingham	Expansion Police Comm. Relations	13,924
86.	71	5	Cairo	Equipment Video Tape	3,150
87.	72	6	Oklahoma	Forensic Lab Equipment	29,021
88.	72	7	Davenport	Develop Public Awareness Systems	9,494
89.	72	7	Lincoln	Police Helicopter Surveillance	35,000
90.	72	7	Jefferson City	Group Homes (Juvenile Drunk Driving)	120,000
Total					\$1,485,554

REHABILITATION

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
1.	68	10	Spokane	Outreach and Delinquency Prog. . .	\$ 17,880
2.	68	10	Yakima	Detox. and Referral Project	554
3.	69	3	Washington	Inmate Counselor	7,748
4.	69	4	New Bern	Rehab. Workshop	6,191
5.	69	4	Boone	Alcoholic Rehab. Project	19,981
6.	69	4	Bowling Green	Treatment Feasibility	3,300
7.	69	8	Grand Junction	Bridge House, Inc. (Training Rutgers)	600
8.	69	8	Colorado Springs	Rehab. of Alcoholics	3,180
9.	69	6	Houston	Opportunity House	99,815
10.	69	5	Chicago	Operation Outreach	70,574
11.	70	10	Bremerton	Alcoholic Rehab. Service	50,000
12.	70	1	Montpelier	Residential Treatment Center	31,086
13.	70	3	Scranton	Halfway House	9,543
14.	70	3	Media	Drug-Alcohol Abuse Coord. Program	16,385
15.	70	3	Stroudsburg	Prevention and Treatment of Chemical Abuse	22,163
16.	70	10	Grants Pass	Detoxification Program	10,200
17.	70	8	Belcourt	Drunkenness Prevention and Control	9,315
18.	70	8	Dickinson	Drunkenness Prevention and Control	8,172

REHABILITATION (cont'd)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
19.	70	8	New Rockford	Detoxification and Jail Improvement	\$ 5,000
20.	70	8	Fargo	New Life Center	27,694
21.	70	4	Gaston	Jail Detoxification Project	13,506
22.	70	4	Boone	Mental Health Alcoholism Project	132,213
23.	70	1	Concord	Halfway House	2,610
24.	70	7	Liberty	Sober House	50,000
25.	70	5	St. Paul	Receiving Center for Inebriates	159,161
26.	70	1	Worcester	Community Alcohol Detoxification Program	59,000
27.	70	1	Lowell	Detoxification Program	50,000
28.	70	6	New Orleans	Alcoholism Detox. Center	236,694
29.	70	5	South Bend	Alcohol Re-ed-Rehab. Project	104,052
30.	70	5	East Chicago	Alcoholism Treatment Program	86,350
31.	70	5	Indianapolis	Alcoholic Rehab. Program	71,200
32.	70	5	Richmond	Alcoholic Rehab. Program	18,000
33.	70	5	Michigan City	Alcoholism Treatment	9,850
34.	70	5	Rockford	Comprehensive Detoxification and Drug Abuse	75,000
35.	70	4	Sarasota	Addictions Treatment Center	16,012
36.	70	4	Miami	Alcohol Detox. Project	30,000
37.	70	8	Grand Junction	Baldge House Inn Project	10,000

REHABILITATION (cont'd)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
38.	70	8	Grand Junction	Bridge House, Inc.	\$ 10,000
39.	70	9	Salinas	Halfway House	6,500
40.	70	9	Salinas	Drunk Arrest Reduction	54,905
41.	70	8	Cheyenne	Halfway House for Alco's	26,580
42.	70	5	Dayton	Alcoholic and Drug Rehabilitation Program	200,000
43.	71	5	Grand Rapids	Halfway House	19,705
44.	71	1	Boston	Comm. Based Alcohol Detoxification Center	341,000
45.	71	7	Topeka	Treatment, Control Pre- vention of Alcoholism	45,365
46.	71	7	Des Moines	Community Corrections Project	64,000
47.	71	5	Indianapolis	Alcoholic Rehab. Program	95,240
48.	71	5	Galesburg	Comprehensive Alcohol and Drug Abuse Network	72,005
49.	71	10	Idaho Falls	Alcoholic Rehab. Assoc.	10,080
50.	71	4	St. Petersburg	Alpha Rehab. Center, Inc.	30,000
51.	71	4	Miami	To Reduce Recidivism of Chronic Drunkenness Offenders	28,175
52.	71	4	Lauderdale	Rehabilitation Project	25,000
53.	71	4	Sarasota	Addictions Treatment Center	50,990
54.	71	4	St. Petersburg	Establish and Maintain Halfway House	19,758
55.	71	4	Daytona Beach	Alcoholic Program	14,986
56.	71	4	Orlando	Alcohol Detoxification	35,700

REHABILITATION (cont'd)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
57.	71	4	Pensacola	Addiction Prevention and Treatment	\$ 29,924
58.	71	4	Crestview	Drug and Alcohol Abuse (Community based Correct- ions)	30,363
59.	71	1	New London	Alcohol Rehab. Program	33,330
60.	71	1	New Haven	Alcohol Rehab. Program	33,400
61.	71	1	Hartford	Diversion of Chronic Alcoholic Offender	33,112
62.	71	8	Denver	Model Antabuse Program	2,500
63.	71	8	Denver	Model Antabuse Program (cont.)	2,500
64.	71	9	Modesto	Stanislaus Co! Treatment Program	113,600
65.	71	9	Santa Barbara	Comprehensive Drug and Alcohol Program	50,000
66.	71	9	Visalia	Alcoholic Detox. and Rehab. Program	4,580
67.	71	9	Los Angeles	Specialized Services in Field of Alcohol	21,000
68.	71	9	Salinas	Drunk Arrest Reduction Effort	82,765
69.	71	9	Winslow	Alcoholic Abuse Recovery House	6,300
70.	71	10	Anchorage	Alcoholic Offender Rehab. Unit	50,000
71.	71	5	Chicago	Disposition of Alcohol Cases	107,067
72.	71	6	Houston	Opportunity House	662,255
73.	71	5	Sioux Falls	Program for Probation Counselor of Alcoholics	79,500

REHABILITATION(cont'd)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
74.	71	5	Dayton	Comprehensive Addiction Services	\$375,000
75.	71	5	Royal Oak	Alcohol Drug Abuse Treatment Center	101,046
76.	71	10	Seattle	Comprehensive Alcoholism Program	98,090
77.	71	10	Bremerton	Alco. Rehab. Project	33,030
78.	71	3--	Roanoke	--Halfway House for Women	28,000
79.	71	1	Morrisville	Youth Retreat	4,000
80.	71	1	Burlington	Residential Treatment Center	13,595
81.	71	8	Ogden	Behavioral Mod. of Alcoholic Offenders	46,011
82.	71	6	Austin	Alcoholism Services to Probationers	36,600
83.	71	4	Kingsport	Detoxification Clinic	90,000
84.	71	8	Sioux Falls	Equipment-Alco. Referral Center	2,131
85.	71	8	Lead	Equipment for Glory House	1,597
86.	71	3	Bradford	Alcoholism Crisis Prevention and After Care	81,040
87.	71	10	Klamath Falls	Detoxification Project	5,361
88.	71	10	Grants Pass	Detoxification Project	30,088
89.	71	10	Portland	Detoxification Center	177,300
90.	71	5	Springfield	Halfway House	56,713
91.	71	5	Toledo	Halfway House	36,000
92.	71	8	Bismarck	To hire alco. Counselor for Penitentiary	10,730

REHABILITATION (cont'd)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
93.	71	8	Minot	Drunkenness Prevention and Control	\$ 14,025
94.	71	8	Targo	New Life Center	46,057
95.	71	8	Dickinson	Expansion of Drunkenness Prevention and Control Pro- gram	26,287
96.	71	4	New Bern	Rehabilitation Workshop	15,005
97.	71	4	New Bern	Alcoholic Seminar Services	5,368
98.	71	6	Albuquerque	Rehabilitation Counselors	--
99.	71	2	Paterson	Alcoholism Program	52,769
100.	71	8	Billings	Big Sky Halfway House	11,375
101.	71	7	Kansas City	Sober House	30,000
102.	71	5	Red Wing	Diversion and Prevention Project	23,300
103.	72	9	Ventura	Alcoholism Intervention	65,550
104.	72	4	Mobile	Community Based Rehab. Unit	300,000
105.	72	5	Madison	Personnel for Drug and Alcohol Control Commission	20,479
106.	72	10	Yakima	Alcoholic Rehab. Project	57,892
107.	72	10	Seattle	Treatment of Indigent Alcoholic	125,000
108.	72	10	Bremerton	Alcoholic Rehab. Project	29,018
109.	72	10	Seattle	A Social Adjustment Project for Offenders	74,962
110.	72	1	Montpelier	Residential Treatment Center	23,886
111.	72	6	El Paso	Delinquency Outreach and Prevention	120,912

REHABILITATION (cont'd)

	<u>FY</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Funding</u>
112.	72	7	Kansas City	Sober House	-
113.	72	5	Bloomington	Reg. Alcohol Rehabilitation Center	\$ 50,320
114.	72	9	Salinas	Drunk Arrest Reduction Effort	82,489
115.	72	9	Tucson	Detoxification Clinic	36,000
				Total	<hr/> \$6,476,240

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