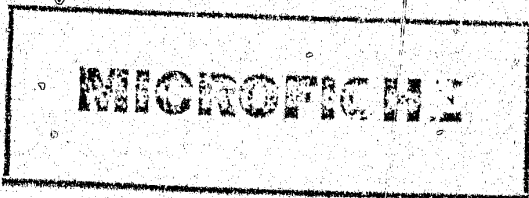


Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration  
Project on Criminal Justice  
Standards and Goals



# COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

## PLANNING FOR CRIME REDUCTION

40700

Approved by  
Utah Community Crime Prevention Task Force and  
Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration  
Room 304 State Office Building  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114



CALVIN L. RAMPTON  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF UTAH  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
SALT LAKE CITY

NCJRS

APR 25 1977

Dear Citizens:

## ACQUISITIONS

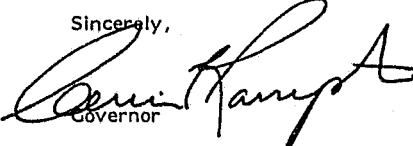
This pamphlet is one of a series of reports of the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration. The Council's five Task Forces: Police, Corrections, Judicial Systems, Community Crime Prevention, and Information Systems, were appointed on October 16, 1973 to formulate standards and goals for crime reduction and prevention at the state and local levels. Membership in the Task Forces was drawn from state and local government, industry, citizen groups, and the criminal justice profession.

The recommendations and standards contained in these reports are based largely on the work of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals established on October 20, 1971 by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Task Forces have sought to expand their work and build upon it to develop a unique methodology to reduce crime in Utah.

With the completion of the Council's work and the submission of its reports, it is hoped that the standards and recommendations will influence the shape of our state's criminal justice system for many years to come. Although these standards are not mandatory upon anyone, they are recommendations for reshaping the criminal justice system.

I would like to extend sincere gratitude to the Task Force members, staff, and advisors who contributed something unknown before--a comprehensive, inter-related, long-range set of operating standards and recommendations for all aspects of criminal justice in Utah.

Sincerely,

  
Governor

# **PLANNING FOR CRIME REDUCTION**

This report was published by the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration with the aid of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Funds.

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## **What is the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration (UCCJA)?**

In 1968 the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act was passed resulting in the creation of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the U.S. Department of Justice. The act required the establishment of a planning mechanism for block grants for the reduction of crime and delinquency.

This precipitated the establishment of the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Council (ULEPC). The council was created by Executive Order of Governor Calvin Rampton in 1968. On October 1, 1975, the council was expanded in size and redesignated the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration (UCCJA).

The principle behind the council is based on the premise that comprehensive planning, focused on state and local evaluation of law enforcement and criminal-justice problems, can result in preventing and controlling crime, increasing public safety, and effectively using federal and local funds.

The 27-member council directs the planning and funding activities of the LEAA program in Utah. Members are appointed by the governor to represent all interests and geographical areas of the state. The four major duties of the council are:

1. To develop a comprehensive, long-range plan for strengthening and improving law enforcement and the administration of justice...
2. To coordinate programs and projects for state and local governments for improvement in law enforcement.
3. To apply for and accept grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration...and other government or private agencies, and to approve expenditure...of such funds...consistent with...the statewide comprehensive plan.
4. To establish goals and standards for Utah's criminal-justice system, and to relate these standards to a timetable for implementation.

**COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION  
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## INTRODUCTION

Since the research on this pamphlet was conducted in 1973-74, the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Agency (ULEPA) has changed its name to the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration (UCCJA).

Council membership has been expanded to 27 members and its functions enlarged. For additional information on UCCJA see the short explanation at the end of this pamphlet.



## 8.1 CRIME-ORIENTED PLANNING

### STANDARD

Every criminal justice planning agency and coordinating council should:

1. Analyze the crime problems in its jurisdiction.
2. Identify specific crimes deserving priority attention.
3. Establish quantifiable and time-phased goals for the reduction of priority crimes.
4. Evaluate and select alternative strategies and programs for reducing priority crimes.
5. Allocate its own funds and staff resources in accordance with the crime goals, strategies, and programs chosen.
6. Maintain close working relationships with criminal justice and other public agencies to implement crime reduction goals and objectives.
7. Assume responsibility for the effective evaluation of its planning and funding decisions, and the use of evaluation results to refine goals, strategies, and programs. (It should be noted that the Task Force felt items 6 and 7 should be emphasized.)

### UTAH STATUS AND COMMENTS

During 1973, the Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration (UCCJA) incidence and contributing factors of crime in each Utah county. The identified crimes were then prioritized by the regional planning councils on the basis of several factors, such as:

- a. The relative numerical significance compared to other crimes.
- b. How significance is measured by public fear and concern.

- c. How susceptible to control is the offense.
- d. To what extent is the offense concentrated geographically.

The top crimes prioritized by the regional councils were burglary and grand larceny. The UCCJA approved crime reduction goals for burglary and grand larceny of 12% by December 31, 1976 and 6% by December 31, 1974.

The strategies (program area) for reducing burglary are: (1) Target Hardening, (2) Increasing the Risk, and (3) Reducing Juvenile Related Burglaries. For grand larcenies, they are: (1) Target Hardening, and (2) Increasing the Risk.

To help reduce reported burglaries and larcenies in local communities, technical assistance has been provided by the UCCJA staff, along with \$800,000 allocated by LEAA for this specific purpose.

The Utah State Planning Agency (SPA) has worked closely with the regions in the development of the crime reduction goals and objectives. The regional and state staffs are encouraging applicants to incorporate specific crime reduction objectives into their grants.

UCCJA has been involved in the process of evaluation for approximately three years. The Review and Analysis procedure provides for at least one evaluation in the funding lifetime of the project. The evaluation report on each project includes consideration of fiscal data, performance of proposed activities, and the impact of stated goals and objectives. Future funding decisions are to be based upon a project's ability to meet the goals and objectives of the program area it falls into (i.e., any project developing or implementing an information system will have to meet the broader goals and objectives of the information systems program area). The success of the program areas in meeting their goals and objectives will then be measured against the goals of the agency. Those projects that do not meet the stated goals and objectives will be refined and, if necessary, the planning process will be changed to reflect the results of the evaluation.

## METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

The operating agencies involved in crime-oriented planning are predominately police agencies. As more is learned about

crime-oriented planning, operating agencies of a different nature will hopefully become involved in this planning concept. This can be accomplished through the persuasion of regional and state law enforcement planning agency funding decisions.

## **8.2 IMPROVING THE LINKAGE BETWEEN PLANNING AND BUDGETING**

### **STANDARD**

State and local governments should develop mechanisms for introducing the analyses and recommendations of criminal justice planning agencies into their budgetary processes. These mechanisms may include formal integration of planning and budgeting efforts through program budgeting systems, the institution of planning and budgeting staff coordination procedures, and the development of detailed master plans for specific areas of criminal justice operations.

1. By 1978 state criminal justice planning agencies should develop a general system of multi-year planning that takes into account all funds directed to crime control activities within the state. This would include all sources of federal funds; state, general, and capital funds; and state subsidy funds to local government. Where available, the relevant state program budgeting format should be employed. Substate criminal justice planning agencies and councils should establish congruent and supportive systems of multi-year planning to those established by the state.

2. Planning and budgeting units should immediately adopt additional coordinating mechanisms such as joint staff teams on special problems and planning staff participation budget hearings.

3. Detailed "master plans" should be developed where appropriate for those specific areas of criminal justice operations that require forecasts of long-term problems and needs. Assuming continuous evaluation and update, such plans should serve as a basis for annual budgeting and appropriations decisions. Although either operating agencies or criminal justice planning agencies may provide and direct staff effort, both should be directly involved in the development of master plans.

## UTAH STATUS AND COMMENTS

The Utah SPA submits its comprehensive plan to the state legislature for fiscal and content reviews. Through the office of the Legislative Analyst the UCCJA budget is examined and any contradictory appropriations reported to the legislature.

Since UCCJA is under the Department of Public Safety, it has adopted a program budget which allocates money by pre-identified objectives rather than by items of expense.

The 1973-74 Utah State Department of Public Safety Budget Request was the first program budget request submitted to the Utah Legislature. This pilot project sponsored by Utah's Legislative Analyst and the State Planning Coordinator is concerned with two major programs: (1) Highway Safety, and (2) Statewide Law Enforcement. The sub-programs which fall under the two primary programs may involve activities which are placed in more than one division within the department. Of the four sub-programs under Statewide Law Enforcement (criminal investigation and apprehension, liquor and drug control, special peacekeeping, and criminal justice system planning and administration), the last sub-program incorporates the program areas of UCCJA. The objective of the criminal justice planning and administration sub-program is to provide a comprehensive and responsive statewide criminal justice system.

UCCJA's multi-year budget projections are developed by program area (crime planning, information systems, communications, facilities, upgrading personnel, laboratories, planning, legislation, rehabilitation, and transitional) rather than by specific objectives. Even though program budgeting within UCCJA is not the projection of cost/benefit that it could be, detailed master plans have been developed in two of the agency's program areas. "The Plan for Development of the Utah Criminal Justice Information System/Comprehensive Data System," and the "Utah Telecommunications Planning Study, 1970", both contribute to intelligent funding decisions.

One of the most controversial issues in this standard is the concept of comprehensive criminal justice planning. Focusing on the coordination of all federal, state, and local tax funds, this concept insures that the cost-effectiveness of all criminal justice programs will be evaluated.

Title 63, Chapter 25, Utah Code Annotated establishes the Council on Criminal Justice Administration which replaces ULEPA. The purpose of this state council is to observe criminal law; promote more effective law enforcement, prosecution, trial, probation, incarceration, parole, and treatment of offenders; and to coordinate agencies involved in the total process. Although the statute potentially provides for a comprehensive criminal justice planning body, the council is not a productive, functioning body, since members serve without pay and lack staff support.

The Office of the State Planning Coordinator has responsibility for coordinating the long-range plans of the several agencies of Utah state government so as to avoid conflict and potential conflict. This is done primarily through the administration of the A-95 process. Another objective of the process is to relate grant-assisted, local projects to broader area-wide needs and to state plans. The A-95 program has served effectively as a review process, but is not a planning procedure.

UCCJA could be ideally suited to carry out the function of comprehensive criminal justice planning. However, it primarily serves as a grants-management agency for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The Utah SPA, as most all SPA's throughout the United State, does not serve as a planning and coordinating body for state and local criminal justice agencies. The annual total expenditures of the Utah criminal justice system, computed by adding respective 1972 calendar year and 1973 fiscal year budgets, exceeds \$40,000,000. (This figure includes state, county, municipal, and non-public budgets.) UCCJA's planning and action allocation for FY 1973 was \$3,183,000 equaling only 8% of the total state criminal justice budget.

UCCJA's planning efforts are aimed at the coordination of state and local entities, such as police agencies, courts, prosecutor offices, county attorney offices, juvenile court, county sheriff offices, Department of Public Safety, Division of Corrections, Adult Probation and Parole, Model Cities, CAP, and many more. However, the multi-year section of the agency plan only accounts for LEAA block grant funds. Long-term problems and needs of the criminal justice system are discussed in the multi-year plan; however, the plans exclude resource constraints and usually prove to be irrelevant; someone else makes the real decisions.

## METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

The state criminal justice planning agency should become a permanent part of state government through legislation. It should be funded by the state, with adequate participation of local governments and the integration of planning efforts by state and local operating agencies.

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency has issued a policy statement suggesting the establishment of the following functions within the State Planning Agency:

1. Comprehensive planning for effective use of federal funds and all funds appropriated by the state for state and local criminal justice programs.
2. Program coordination to eliminate duplication of services and to insure coverage and quality.
3. Fiscal control through approval of federal funds for state or local programs and state funds for local and state agencies, to insure compatibility with the Comprehensive State Plan.
4. Evaluation of programs and monitoring of services, to insure high quality and the effective use of funds.
5. Coordination of criminal justice planning with health, housing, social, education, and economic planning.
6. Technical assistance as needed for regional and local planning agencies, to help them plan, monitor, and evaluate programs and services in their jurisdictions.

The major difficulty in implementing such a comprehensive criminal justice planning agency would probably be in gaining the participation of local governments. As responsibilities are restricted to planning for federal and state funds for criminal justice programs, the problem should not prove unmanageable.

### **8.3 SETTING MINIMUM STATEWIDE STANDARDS FOR RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS AND SUBGRANTS**

#### **STANDARD**

**The Utah Criminal Justice Planning Agency should establish**

minimum standards for making grants and subgrants from all funds under its control to criminal justice and related public and private agencies. Grants and subgrants to specific agencies should be contingent upon the agency's adoption of established minimum standards.

1. Standard-setting efforts should be limited to those human resources, physical resources, and management and operations requirements that are clearly essential to the achievement of the goals of the criminal justice system.

2. Where existing state bodies have established standards, such standards should be considered controlling, and state planning agencies should use them as minimum standards for funding.

3. Standards should be adopted by ULEPA only after a thorough effort has been made to notify all interested and affected parties and to solicit their opinions.

4. State criminal justice planning agencies in their standard-setting efforts should refer to and consider major national studies on standards, such as the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, and the standards of major professional associations.

5. Continuous evaluation of the usefulness of adopted standards in meeting established goals should be a responsibility of the Utah Law Enforcement Planning Council and its staff.

#### UTAH STATUS AND COMMENTS

At this time, inflexible requirements are not a problem with UCCJA. The Council has adopted many voluntary standards in its 1974 Plan. In the area of upgrading personnel, the standards adopted are primarily of a mandatory nature, which are implemented not only for the transfer of funds but throughout the state's operating agencies.

The police training standards have been adopted by Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), and the judicial training standards by the Judicial Council. However, in the corrections area, only one training standard has been officially adopted by the Division of Corrections. The remainder are simply voluntary standards adopted by the UCCJA for the transfer of federal funds.

To meet the need for a continuous law enforcement training program beyond the basic training course, each peace officer is required to complete forty hours of in-service training each year. This requirement was established by the POST Council and is administered by POST. In-service training has been broadly defined as training that furnishes an officer current information concerning police problems, functions, operations, and advanced techniques. Additional police training standards accepted by the UCCJA include:

1. To encourage adoption of the requirement that every sworn police officer satisfactorily complete a minimum of 320 hours of basic police training before the first year of service.
2. To provide forty hours of juvenile-related training for each police officer before the first year of service.

The Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration and the Judicial Council have adopted standards in the area of judicial training. The standards are:

1. To provide eighty hours of basic level training for new prosecutors, judges, and public defenders within the first year of service.
2. To provide prosecutors and public defenders with a minimum of forty hours of job-related training each year after the first year of service.
3. To provide a minimum of 16 hours of job-related training annually to justices of the peace.
4. To provide twenty hours of in-service training to Supreme, district, juvenile and city judges.
5. To provide twenty hours minimum job-related training to all court-related personnel annually.

The UCCJA adopted standards also cover the area of upgrading correctional personnel:

1. All correctional officers and jailers shall have eighty hours basic training within the first year of service, preferably prior to being assigned to a work station. (This is a mandatory standard adopted by the Division of Corrections.)



2. To provide probation, parole, and court-related correctional personnel with twenty hours in-service training per year.

3. To provide twenty hours per year of training to supervisory and midmanagement corrections personnel.

4. To provide twenty hours of in-service training per year to specialist treatment personnel employed in corrections.

The UCCJA has also accepted voluntary standards for the transfer of LEAA funds in the areas of laboratories, communications, facilities, planning and evaluation, and rehabilitation. These standards can be found in the 1974 plan published by ULEPA under the "Multi-Year" section.

In October 1972, the publication entitled **Minimum Standards for the Detention of Children** was revised by the State Division of Family Services as a result of an appointed State Detention Advisory Committee. These Standards are used to facilitate detention care throughout Utah. However, UCCJA has never had to implement these standards through funding decisions, since the Department of Social Services has historically been involved with projects of this nature.

During the fall of 1973, the UCCJA took on the responsibility for the establishment of five task forces (Police, Judicial Systems, Corrections, Community Crime Prevention, and Information Systems) to analyze the reports of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and other associations such as the American Bar Association.

The goal of the Task Forces is to apply the national standards in its own way and in the context of its own needs. Each Task Force is composed of criminal justice professionals, citizens, and policy makers. In addition to the participation of Task Force members in the adoption of standards, all interested and affected parties will be involved in the standards effort through public hearings, regional councils, and public information.

The Utah Criminal Justice Standards effort has been organized to include the continuous evaluation of the standards by the UCCJA.

## METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

This standard is being implemented by UCCJA.

### 8.4 DEVELOPING PLANNING CAPABILITIES

#### STANDARD

1. UCCJA should, by statute, establish permanent state criminal justice planning agencies.
2. Metropolitan cities and counties should be encouraged to consolidate criminal justice planning operations, and should not be penalized for doing so through restrictions of funds or loss of representation on state criminal justice policy boards.
3. Large and medium-sized operating agencies of law enforcement and criminal justice should establish separate planning sections. In smaller agencies, the performance of the planning function should be done either by the senior executive or by staff on a part-time basis.
4. The administration of grants should be subordinate to planning efforts at all levels, and should not be permitted to dominate agency operations.
5. Planners at all levels should be placed on the staff of the chief executive and should have open and free access to him.

#### UTAH STATUS AND COMMENTS

UCCJA is not a statutory agency; it was created by Executive Order on September 24, 1968. Bills have been introduced to the legislature providing for the establishment of a statutory agency. An act was written which would provide for the creation of a Council on Criminal Justice Administration and staff, their purpose and powers; however, the bill was not enacted. Although creation by Executive Order may have had its advantages (i.e., flexibility), it lacks permanent status and stability which the role of today's state planning agency requires.

The state is presently divided into eight planning regions, with a minimum of one half-time planner for each region. In regions with

150,000 or more there is at least one full-time planner. Region 12, composed of Salt Lake County with a population of 482,000 and Tooele County with a population of 22,000 has a planning staff of three full-time planners and other supporting staff. Regions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 receive multi-county law enforcement planning funds through the Associations of Governments. Regions 1, 2, and 12 receive funds directly, with Region 2 assuming planning responsibilities for Region 1. Although there are two regional councils in northern Utah (Regions 1 and 2), the planning operations are handled by one agency. It is hoped that through the administration of regional funds by the local association of governments program, planning and execution will be facilitated.

There are currently 24 criminal justice agencies within the state that have twenty or more full-time staff. Only five of the 24 have planning divisions. In smaller agencies, planning is being done on a limited basis by the chief executive through an analysis of data that is readily available. The objectives of UCCJA's planning and evaluation staff are:

1. To develop separate planning and evaluation sections in ten state and local criminal justice agencies with twenty or more staff by December 31, 1976.
2. To provide planning and evaluation assistance to the remaining state and local criminal justice agencies with twenty or more staff by December 31, 1976.
3. To provide planning and evaluation assistance to all criminal justice agencies with fewer than twenty staff by December 31, 1976.

UCCJA is gradually becoming more planning oriented and less grants-administration oriented through the implementation of the Standards & Goals project. However, this has created problems. In order to emphasize planning within the agency, it has become necessary to cut back on the staff time devoted to pre-project development and grants administration. Hopefully, the regions will be able to handle these functions. The past emphasis on grants administration and project development within UCCJA has enabled LEAA to distribute its funds.

With the shift toward greater planning responsibility by the SPA's, additional planning funds have not been made available.

Until LEAA changes its funding allocations to more favorably encourage planning by the states' planning projects, such as the Utah Standards, this shift will continue to have risks since increased staff is required without the availability of substantial increases in the budget.

The binding requirement for success of planning efforts is the support of the chief executive. Planners must enjoy the confidence of chief executives and have free access to them. Since UCCJA is located in the Department of Public Safety, planners within the agency are on the staff of the Commissioner of Public Safety, and do not have open access to the Governor. Regions 1, 2, and 12 are employed directly their regional councils, which are funded directly by UCCJA. It is anticipated that at some future time, the Wasatch Front Regional Council could handle law enforcement planning. This would combine Regions 2 and 12 under one planning unit. Region 1 would fall under the jurisdiction of the Bear River Association of Governments. Region 4 is under the Mountainland Association of Governments; Region 5, the Six County Organization; Region 6, the Five County Association; Region 7, the Uintah Basin Association of Governments; and Region 8, the Southeastern Utah Association of Governments.

## **METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION**

Legislation should be initiated and drafted by UCCJA to enact a statutory agency. Beyond this, the remaining staff recommendations can be accomplished through administrative policy within the regions and the SPA's.

### **8.5 PARTICIPATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS**

#### **STANDARD**

**Criminal justice planning agencies and coordinating councils should seek the participation of criminal justice operating agencies, governmental departments, and private citizens and groups in the planning process. Coordinating mechanisms include the following:**

- 1. Where supervisory boards are established for planning agencies, at least one-third of their membership should be from**

non-criminal justice agencies and private citizens. Meetings of boards should be publicized and open to the public.

2. Criminal justice planning agencies and councils should request direct written communication from operating agencies to assist them in defining the jurisdiction's needs, problems, and priorities.

UCCJA meetings should be publicized prior to the meetings with provisions made to accommodate people from the media.

3. The results of planning agency studies and activities should be communicated through the public dissemination of planning documents, newsletters, sponsorship of intergovernmental conferences, and formal and informal briefings.

The sponsorship of conferences providing for the promotion of cooperation within the criminal justice system should be continued.

4. Temporary exchanges of personnel between criminal justice planning agencies and councils and operating agencies, which help acquaint staff with agency needs and problems and help facilitate coordination. However, such exchanges would now be impractical and difficult to accomplish due to workload and available time. Therefore, undertaking such an exchange on a regular basis is not recommended until a capability is established which will permit it.

#### UTAH STATUS AND COMMENTS

Criminal justice planning should reach beyond traditional police, courts, and corrections processes. This means that persons other than criminal justice practitioners should participate on planning agency supervisory boards. The UCCJA is composed of 19 members, ten (53%) of whom represent non-criminal justice agencies and private citizens.

It is the policy of the agency to release the results of both the Executive Committee and the full council meetings. This information is reported in both the agency newsletter and in press releases to the media. The meetings are open to the public.

Regions 1, 2, 12, 4, and 5 have established formal methods of

obtaining feedback from operating agencies. Regions 1 and 2 (which are handled by one planning agency) employ two methods in gathering data on operating agencies' needs and problems. The first method is the mailing of a "letter of information" requesting necessary agency information. The director of Regions 1 and 2 also personally interviews all medium and large agencies, as well as the chief administrators of the respective counties and cities. Smaller agencies are contacted via telephone or written correspondence.

Region 12 equitably plans programs to reduce crime proportionately in each area of the region. The statewide 50% crime/50% population formula has been applied to each city and county within the region to serve as a planning guide for them. This process assists the regional program to reduce crime by:

- \* Allowing each city/county to establish their own priorities, to meet their own unique needs, consistent with regional overall goals and objectives.
- \* Each entity will participate in the Safe Streets Act program proportionate to their needs.
- \* Crime can actually be reduced and not just moved to other areas where enforcement levels are lower.

Region 4 issues an annual letter to every local government agency explaining the Safe Streets program. The chief executives are asked to encourage operating agencies within their jurisdiction to submit a listing of their problems and needs for the coming year to the Region 4 Law Enforcement Planning Agency.

Region 5 mails out an annual questionnaire on needs, problems, and training requirements to police agencies, judges, justices of the peace, county attorneys, and the juvenile probation and parole officers within the region.

The remaining regions have an informal method (primarily interviews) of obtaining information on the problems and needs of operating agencies within their region.

At the state level, contact with state operating agencies is usually done through a personal interview. Out of these meetings, staff planners develop agency needs, problems, and priorities. The results of planning efforts are communicated through the public

dissemination of 500 copies of the annual state plan. This plan is sent to all criminal justice agencies, public libraries, citizens, newspapers and related agencies. Innovative planning techniques are reported in the newsletter.

A series of regional workshops have been conducted throughout the state for the past three years. The goal of these workshops has been to improve communication between segments of the criminal justice system. The workshops, developed through the cooperative efforts of the regional law enforcement planning agencies and the University of Utah, presented an opportunity for open dialogues between individuals within the criminal justice system.

At the present time, no temporary exchanges of personnel between criminal justice planning agencies and councils—and operating agencies— exists on a regularized basis.

#### **METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION**

All standard criteria can be accomplished through policy decision within the state and regional law enforcement planning agencies.

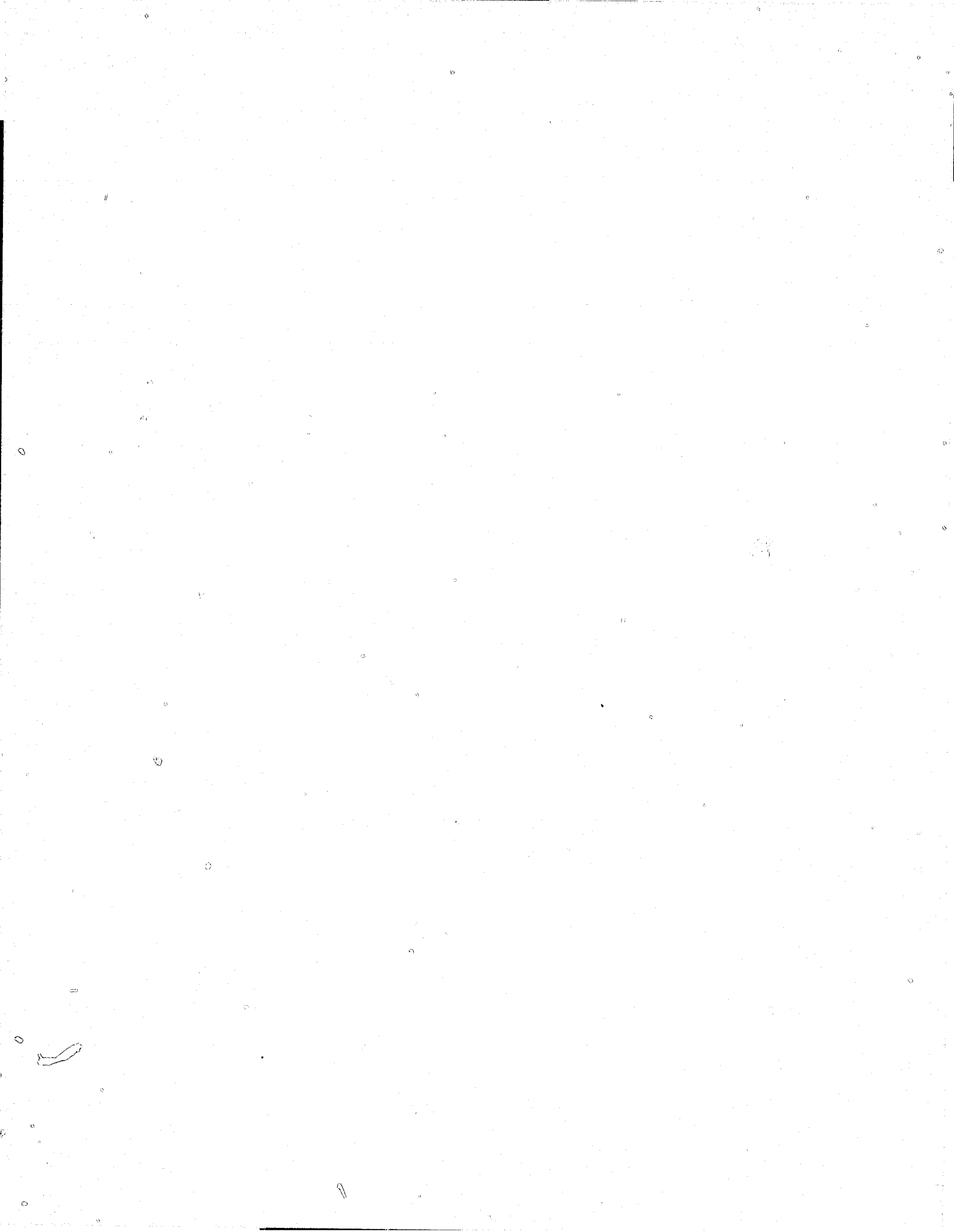
### **8.1 FEDERAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING**

#### **RECOMMENDATION**

Although this report has concentrated upon standards for state and local agencies, the Task Force recognizes that federal, state and local efforts are inextricably linked. The Task Force urges the Federal Government to apply, where appropriate, the principles contained in the standards previously discussed.

#### **METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION**

None.





**END**