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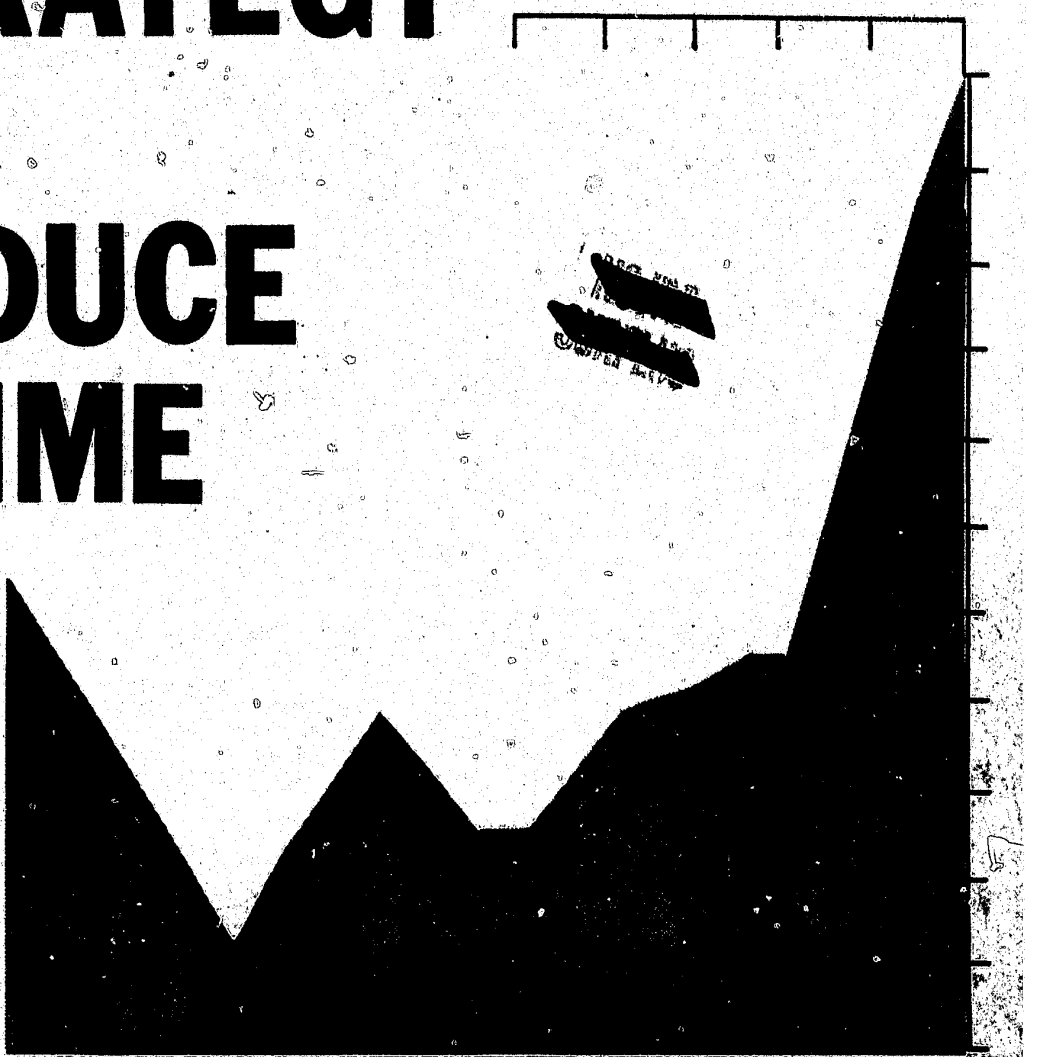
LOUISIANA'S STRATEGY TO REDUCE CRIME



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NA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE
STANDARDS AND GOALS

LOUISIANA
COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

CRIMINAL JUSTICE
STANDARDS and GOALS

LOUISIANA'S STRATEGY
to
REDUCE CRIME

VOLUME I

State of Louisiana

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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Sheriff of Ouachita Parish
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District Attorney, 24th District
Vice Chairman

Wingate M. White
Executive Director

October 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Bailey Grant, Chairman, and Members of the Commission

FROM: WINGATE M. WHITE, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Louisiana Criminal Justice System Standards and Goals, 1975

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I present to you the final document of Louisiana Criminal Justice Systems Standards and Goals, 1975.

This six-volume publication is representative of the untiring effort put forth by you, the State Planning Agency Staff and the Standards and Goals Project Staff. I believe that the nature of the material herein is reflective of the energy expended by you and our staff and should serve as a tribute to these efforts. The Commission is deeply grateful for the assistance and advice of consultants, advisors, and collaborating agencies whose efforts are also reflected in these Standards and Goals volumes.

WMW:ch

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PREFACE

Through the joint concentrated efforts of numerous law enforcement and criminal justice personnel and agencies, the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement has developed and adopted statewide criminal justice standards and goals. With the utilization of federal discretionary grant funding, the Commission set out with the ideals of reducing Louisiana's crime and improving the components of the criminal justice system. Employing numerous resources concerning criminal justice standards and goals, those standards and goals most applicable to the Louisiana Criminal Justice System were selected, studied, and in some cases, adopted.

This volume of the Louisiana Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Publication provides a description of the formulation process of standards and goals. In addition, the utilization of standards and goals in planning for the expenditure of criminal justice funds is discussed. For reference purposes, a short title listing of standards, an enumeration of the goals, and a chart interrelating standards and goals are included.

THE FORMULATION OF LOUISIANA'S STANDARDS AND GOALS

Louisiana, like most of its sister states, is experiencing a rapid increase in its crime rate. No one needs to prove this to our citizens — they can see it for themselves, in the deserted streets of our cities at night, in the fear that it is causing people to purchase security equipment and firearms, and on radio and television shows.

The crime statistics themselves are staggering. In 1974, according to the Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System, almost 185,000 index crimes (property and violent crimes) were reported in Louisiana. This means that, in 1974, approximately one out of twenty Louisianians was the victim of a crime. These crimes occurred at a rate of one every 2.9 minutes. Of the reported index crimes, over 25,000 were violent in nature. Those fear-inducing crimes affected approximately one out of every 150 persons and occurred at a rate of one every 21 minutes. There is also reason to believe that these figures do not present the entire crime problem since many offenses, both property and violent crimes, go unreported. For example, some studies have indicated that as many as nine out of ten rapes are never reported. The most frightening aspect of crime statistics, however, is the rate of increase. The first quarter statistics for 1975 indicate that crime in Louisiana has increased almost 10% over the same period in 1974.

Combatting this increase in the crime rate are over 900 state and local agencies in Louisiana that comprise what is loosely termed the "Criminal Justice System." The term is inappropriate for two reasons: the juvenile justice process is not, strictly speaking, part of the criminal justice system; secondly, the system is fragmented by functional and geographical variation.

Functionally, the system is divided into basically three components: police; courts; and corrections. Each component has an assigned task that is narrowly defined by law. The job of law enforcement is to enforce the laws and arrest lawbreakers; that of the courts is to determine guilt or innocence; that of corrections is to rehabilitate offenders and to keep them separated from society.

Very often, the relationships between components of the system are characterized by cooperation and coordination. Occasionally, the temptation to shift the blame becomes too great and the public is at a loss to fix responsibility. Law enforcement blames the district attorneys for not prosecuting all alleged offenders. The district attorneys blame law enforcement for mishandling the evidence. Both blame the judges for being too lenient and the defense lawyers for freeing persons on what law enforcement and prosecutors call "technicalities," but defense attorneys call "rights enumerated under the Constitution of the United States." Finally, everyone blames the correctional authorities for "putting the criminals back on the street before the victim gets home from the hospital."

The system is also divided geographically into cities, parishes, and judicial districts, with an often confusing overlapping of responsibility. A serious crime committed on the Louisiana State University Campus in Baton Rouge, for example, could be investigated by the University's Campus Police, the Baton Rouge City Police, the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Department, and, in some instances, the State Police. On the other hand, if the docket of the Orleans Criminal District Court is overcrowded, the situation cannot be alleviated by help obtained from the 24th Judicial District Court in Jefferson

Parish. In fact, progress in balancing parish jail populations through the concept of multi-parish prisons has only occurred within recent years.

The fact that the system is fragmented has several advantages. The system is designed with the limitation of power in mind, since the concept of a unified, but overly powerful and overly bureaucratic justice system is contrary to principles embodied in both our state and national constitutions. In addition, the concept of local police power, with the authority to enforce ordinances that the people in a particular jurisdiction think best for their city or for their parish, is deeply engrained. But when the fragmentation is such that services to the public are affected and the crime rates double and even triple in a ten year period, then something must be done to make the "system" function more effectively.

In 1967, Congress recognized the need for action and passed the "Omnibus Crime and Safe Streets Act." The dual purposes of the act were to "Reduce Crime" and "Improve the System." The preamble to the act places the responsibility for preventing crime with the local authorities. To this end, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was established within the United States Justice Department. Basically, this agency was mandated to provide three types of assistance to state and local criminal justice agencies. The first type of assistance is in block grant form. Every state, based on its population and crime rate, receives a block grant from which they must fund projects within the state that contribute to the reduction of crime or the improvement of the system. Louisiana receives approximately eight million dollars per year in this block grant money. Any agency receiving a grant of these funds must allocate a certain percentage of "match," usually 10%, to insure local participation in the project. Since the purpose of the assistance is to bring about improvements, there is a three year limit on funding to insure the constant availability of funds for innovative projects and to encourage only those projects which are likely to be continued with local monies after the grant period expires.

To insure that there is planning for the expenditure of these funds and that all of the guidelines are followed, LEAA is directed to grant the second type of assistance, planning money. This money is used to establish agencies in each state to plan for the proper distribution of the assistance funds and to administer the money granted to the various agencies. According to the act, each agency is to have an advisory council, appointed by the governor of the state, to oversee its operation. This agency is known as the State Planning Agency (SPA). In Louisiana, the term "Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice" applies to both the planning agency and its advisory council.

At present, there are over 60 Commission Members who are appointed by the Governor and represent various components of the criminal justice system. Membership includes the Attorney General, the Superintendent of Public Safety, the Director of the State Police, the Judicial Administrator of the Supreme Court, the Director of the Department of Corrections, the Adjutant of the Louisiana National Guard and the Former Director of the Louisiana Youth Commission. On the local level, judges, district attorneys, sheriffs, police chiefs, mayors, defense attorneys, and private citizens are all represented. It is the only official body in the state with members representing the entire spectrum of criminal and juvenile justice activities. The Commission normally meets once a month to conduct its business, which includes planning the distribution of LEAA funds to state and local criminal justice agencies and governmental units.

The State Planning Agency operates as a regular state agency and has three main functions: planning; grant administration; and, auditing. The main office is in Baton Rouge with district planning offices in nine

locations throughout the state. The district officers develop plans for fund distribution and administrate grants in their respective areas. Each district office has an advisory council composed mainly of local criminal and juvenile justice officials.

The third type of assistance that LEAA is authorized to administer is in the form of "discretionary grants." These grants come directly from the national level and are used to give impetus to projects that LEAA administrators believe to be innovative and effective in controlling the problem of crime.

The Omnibus Crime and Safe Streets Act, while originating at the federal level, has nevertheless established a system that can be used for an interdisciplinary approach to the problem of crime in Louisiana. While the LEAA administrative process was developing, there were many complaints that LEAA was operating as a "supermarket for the police," mainly providing equipment, sometimes of questionable value, to law enforcement agencies. Many of these complaints were deserved. Criminal justice planning data was usually not available. Many local officials were distrustful of the obligations involved in the acceptance of federal money. The criminal justice system has become more complex and sophisticated. With the aid of federal funds, a new facet of statistical reporting was created. Under the authority of the Attorney General, the Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System became operational in 1972.

In 1971, a step toward long-range planning was taken when the Administrator of LEAA, at that time Jerris Leonard, appointed a National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Unlike many Commissions before, the NAC, as it was called, tried to develop a clear set of priorities, goals, and standards to direct a national strategy to reduce crime, rather than simply studying the causes of crime. Their work, comprising six volumes, was presented at a National Conference on Criminal Justice held in Washington, D.C. in January, 1973. Later in 1973, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 was amended by Congress to include a requirement that all states include "standards, priorities, and goals" in their 1976 comprehensive law enforcement plans.

The Advisory Commission's work has caused controversy throughout the country. The Commission's recommendations included the following: the elimination of importation, manufacture, sale, and private possession of handguns by January 1, 1983; the abolition of the practice of plea bargaining; and, the phasing out of all major juvenile offender institutions. From the outset, however, the work of the Advisory Commission has been treated only as a set of recommendations. LEAA has encouraged the use of many individualized approaches for dealing with the adoption of Standards and Goals. As has been stated in many publications, it is only the process which is endorsed, not the particular result.

In Louisiana, it was decided that the Commission, with its diverse membership, would be the ideal group to prepare criminal justice standards and goals for Louisiana. Accordingly, the Commission was divided into the following five committees: Community Crime Prevention; Juvenile Delinquency; Law Enforcement; Courts; and, Adult Corrections. These committees were assigned the tasks of gathering opinions from the public, drafting Standards and Goals for Louisiana, and presenting them to the full Commission for adoption. A discretionary grant, originally for $81,000, but later increased to over $200,000, was applied for and received. The first meeting of the committees was held in May, 1974, at which time the committees evaluated the tasks that lay before them.

In many ways, the job of the Community Crime Prevention Committee was the most difficult. A few specific topics, such as drug abuse prevention and security measures, had been assigned the committee. However, they soon found themselves involved in such controversial topics as governmental ethics, child abuse, and the general discussions on the causes of crime. Since many of the topics discussed were not

the responsibility of criminal or juvenile justice areas, it was decided that the committee would hold itself open to all subjects logically related to crime prevention, but would write standards only for agencies that function within the traditional criminal justice system. They would, however, make recommendations for other agencies.

The Juvenile Delinquency Committee was also faced with a difficult task. The system of juvenile justice in Louisiana is probably changing more rapidly than in most states. The 1974 Legislature enacted legislation preventing the incarceration of status offenders, which was implemented by January 1, 1976. This legislative session also provided for the establishment of the Division of Youth Services. The courts have been steadily moving to guarantee juveniles the same rights as adults in criminal proceedings, as well as more rights in their dealings with their schools.

In the law enforcement area, most of the recommended standards dealt with law enforcement procedures. The most important issues, and the ones best understood by the public, were educational standards, training for law enforcement officers, and the consolidation of law enforcement agencies.

Most of the problems in the court area, at first, seemed to be technical in nature. The issues that emerged, however, seemed to focus on the amount of discretion exercised in the court systems — the discretion of prosecutors in pressing charges and the discretion of judges in handing down sentences. The most heated discussions in the initial meetings centered around the National Advisory Commission's recommendation to abolish "plea bargaining."

The most controversial area was undoubtedly adult corrections. During the course of the development of standards and goals, the Department of Corrections came under a court order mandating drastic improvement of all phases of prison life at the main institution for men at Angola. The parish prison in New Orleans has been under an order for some time and a new prison is being constructed there. Among the topics in the corrections area to be faced were the nature of corrections, rights of offenders, and the decentralization of the main state institution for men at Angola.

In the Corrections substantive area, the term "objective" was substituted for "standard" due to the fact that the Corrections Committee believed that "standard" connotes a presently existing performance criteria and that such a delineation might induce further judicial pressure.

At the initial meeting, plans were made for each committee to hold a series of public hearings throughout the state. Seven locations were chosen and the committees agreed to hold the substantive area hearings during the same week in each location in order to facilitate publicity and staff travel.

The Standards and Goals Program was officially inaugurated at a conference held on June 28-29, 1974, in Baton Rouge. Chief Justice Joe Sanders of the Louisiana Supreme Court gave the keynote address. Experts in the various components of the system from throughout the country and LEAA officials were present to provide the commission members a wider perspective regarding the process in which they were involved.

Following the conference, the committees entered the public hearing phase of the Standards and Goals program. Each month, from August, 1974, through February, 1975, hearings were held in a different location. The Standards and Goals staff mailed out hundreds of invitations prior to each set of hearings. In addition, staff and committee members visited the locations prior to the hearings and appeared on radio and television talk shows to publicize the hearings. The local district staff encouraged people to attend the hearings.

From the beginning, it became obvious that these hearings were to have a character of their own. Most persons who attended the hearings did not arrive with

prepared statements, but rather with thought-provoking questions. The committee members who attended spent a great deal of time answering questions about various phases of the justice process. Copies of various standards were distributed and these attracted considerable comment. Similarly, financial burden on the taxpayers to implement some of the recommended standards did not go unnoticed.

The hearings were held at night to make it possible for those who worked during the day to attend. This caused some problems in the larger urban areas, where, ironically, the fear of crime prevented some people from attending public hearings on the subject. Attendance at the hearings varied, with some turn outs of over 100 persons and some less than 25. Approximately 2,000 persons attended the hearings, some more than once.

The hearings were a valuable resource to the committees. Some issues, such as Crisis Centers for rape victims and child abuse, which were not among the standards recommended by the Advisory Commission, were the products of these public hearings. Committee members learned that not only was the public concerned, but also that many people supported innovative programs such as diversion, half-way houses, and decentralization of the State Prison at Angola. The concept of women law enforcement officers operating as line officers received little or no opposition. In the court area, the public questioned the practice of plea bargaining, but, in most cases, were more receptive to the practice of plea negotiation when they learned how the district attorneys on the committee utilized it. While most audiences questioned the disparity of sentences, they also agreed with the court committee that each case is different and that judges must be allowed discretion.

In February, 1975, the final hearings were held and the committees began drafting sessions. From that time until June, committees held meetings at regular intervals. Utilizing the public response at the hearings, standards recommended by the National Advisory Commission and other groups, such as the American Bar Association, and their own experience as criminal justice practitioners, the individual committees drafted standards for the Louisiana Criminal Justice System. In these meetings, the discussions were often spirited, as conflicting philosophies and views clashed.

Four of the committees' reports were received and adopted by the Commission on June 11 and 12, 1975. In addition, a systems report, prepared by the staff, with the assistance of the Louisiana Criminal Justice Information System, was presented first to the Committee of Chairmen for approval then to the full Commission for adoption. The corrections report, after further revisions, was finally adopted by the Commission on July 25, 1975.

At the same time the Commission approved and adopted criminal justice standards, it also adopted state goals and priorities. (The state goals and priorities are incorporated within the framework of the forecast of results and accomplishments section of the Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan.)

The process by which state goals were determined relies heavily on the Problems and Needs submitted by criminal justice agencies in the State. After the problems and needs were formulated, the information provided regarding deficiencies and problems in the criminal justice system and specific crime problems was analyzed intensively for the purpose of determining statewide multi-year goals and, finally, priorities. Measurable goals for each substantive area, plus crime and delinquency, were drawn from the problems and needs on the basis of several important factors. Feasibility, with respect to existing and possible manpower and funding resources, was a highly regarded factor in the formulation of the long-range goals. Crime goals were set only after much attention was given to the characteristics of the target crimes and their concentration patterns across the state, as indicated by the statewide problems and needs. Other factors considered by the SPA in the preparation of the goals include socio-economic

conditions in the state, changes in public attitude, public acceptance of the activities of the Louisiana Criminal Justice System and the task it strives to perform, and possible new methods for the measurement of progress in the attainment of goals. Finally, whether a goal is challenging enough to evoke substantial interest was also an essential factor considered. Goals thus established reflect the character of the approach to Louisiana's comprehensive planning effort for the criminal justice system and provide a ready basis for measuring progress toward their attainment.

The setting of priorities followed the formulation of the statewide goals. Priority setting in this sense may be defined as the subjective assessment of the relative importance which the achievement of specific objectives would bear in relation to the total of the desired accomplishments. The criteria for their selection may vary somewhat; however, they do necessarily retain in common the concept of identifying the degrees of importance exhibited by various proposals for attaining goals within each substantive area. In general, the same criteria for establishing goals was employed. Feasibility and acceptance of particular goals were primary considerations. Rather than consolidating all of the goals into a single list of priorities, prioritorization of goals within a single substantive area was decided to be more effective in improving the Louisiana Criminal Justice System. The staff- recommended goals and priorities were presented to the full Commission for debate and amendment June 11 and 12, 1975 and were subsequently approved and adopted.

As can be seen, what follows in this book and in the companion books on each criminal justice component, is the product of the labors of many people. It will be a valuable tool in upgrading law enforcement and criminal justice in Louisiana. Perhaps more important than the product, however, is the process by which standards and goals were determined. In addition, it is not intended to be the final step. As goals are attained and standards accomplished, sights will be set even higher. It may be realized that in some cases, the Commission was over optimistic and set impossible goals. Re-evaluating and revising the goals will be a continuous process. What is offered here is the first product, and evidence that the first step in the ultimate improvement of the criminal justice system has been taken.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

Within the criminal justice planning process, goals serve both to describe where we desire to go and when we desire to arrive. As such, they function to provide a realistic yet challenging and measurable objective for concentrating and focusing programmatic efforts of the criminal justice system. Without goals, the way we shouldproceed cannot be rationally determined.

Governing the formation of goals is the mission of the criminal justice system and the related concepts of problems and needs. The first of these, the mission of the criminal justice system, prescribes its overriding purpose, to reduce crime and delinquency and to improve the quality of justice in America. Given such a mission, system members begin to evolve basic perceptions regarding which activities support or hinder its accomplishment. Those activities or conditions which impede the mission are rightfully interpreted as "problems" and the resultant solution or corrective action is understood to be a "need."

Planning goals, in turn, evolve from a commitment to the mission of the criminal justice system as well as the notion that the most appropriate strategy for directing the activities of the system, given its mission, would be to resolve the problems which impede its successful and timely and efficient attainment. From problems and needs, individual goals are derived indicative of the action which must be taken if a certain level of improvement within a prescribed amount of time can be realized. Goal-setting, then, is not a static process since successive levels of improvement may be discerned and set forth as original goals are attained or as new information regarding the nature and extent of the problems and needs thwarting the success of the mission become available.

Standards likewise serve a directive or management role within the criminal justice planning process. Best understood as "performance criteria" or "levels of performance" which critical analysis reveals and informed judgement believes to be essential to more efficient functioning, standards provide yet another indication of specific direction necessary for improvement. Different from goals, however, standards do not impart the need for positive action within a prescribed time period. While goals within the planning process must govern programmatic activities by definition, standards are more likely to be interpreted as "mileposts" serving to advise agencies of the criminal justice system as to their whereabouts in relation to a more desirable place or condition. Standards may, however, form the basis for goals, programs, or even individual project objectives in comprehensive planning. In addition, standards exhibit utility in helping to define and analyze the extent of problems and needs.

Insofar as priorities are concerned within the process of comprehensive planning in Fiscal Year 1976, Louisiana has established priorities among all goals which were adopted. Since goals which were adopted only encompassed the most critical and significant problem areas identified by the Commission, the initial phase of discerning areas of priority or importance was accomplished at this point in the planning process. Subsequently, priorities among the goals were identified to provide further and more specific delineation of the variation in importance which the achievement of specific goals would bear in relation to Louisiana's ability to successfully attain the mission of the criminal justice system.

Priorities are indicated by the relative order or sequence in which goals are listed by substantive area. Primary utility of the priority setting process lies in emphasis provided for the attainment of specific goals. Resource allocation and management, including staff effort, legislation, and technical assistance, as

well as project funding, are primarily governed by the priorities which have been identified. Thus to view the relationship of priorities to comprehensive planning, the individual activities envisioned with relation to each goal must be interpreted with regard to the relative emphasis or importance attributed to that goal and the time established for its attainment. Priorities guide the intensity or quality of effort launched on behalf of a particular goal. As such, they remain in constant use as a tool to interpret and manage the application of all resources available. Subsequent evaluations of program accomplishments must consider priorities impacted in order to retain a balanced perspective on progress made.

STANDARD AND GOAL IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

In order to insure that the standards and goals process will achieve its desired end, it is necessary for positive implementation activities to begin immediately. A discretionary grant has been awarded to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement to implement the standards and goals which were adopted by the Commission in June, 1975. The goal of the Standards and Goals Implementation Project is to encourage the criminal justice agencies in Louisiana to adopt the standards promulgated by the LCLE and to begin the effort to realize the goals set.

An examination of the task of implementation reveals that there are basically three different components necessary for an effective implementation program: legislation, publicity, and the upgrading of criminal justice agency procedures. These components will initiate the process of incorporating the standards into statewide criminal justice activities.

Once the implementation process has begun on a statewide basis, standards and goals will be utilized as a measurement of the progress of LEAA-funded projects in the reduction of crime and the improvement of the system in Louisiana. In addition, criminal justice agencies will gain important insight into the direction in which criminal justice advancements are progressing.

GOALS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY
GOAL NO. 1

A. From a predicted rate of 1647.4 reduce the rate of burglary 17% by 1980 to 1367.3 burglaries per 100,000 population.

B. By 1980, reduce the rate of theft 10% from the 1974 base year total of 2480.6 thefts per 100,000 population.

C. From a predicted rate of 257.6 reduce the rate of robbery 12% by 1980 to 226.7 robberies per 100,000 population.

GOAL NO. 2

A. By 1978, state and local white-collar crime units in Louisiana will double the number of cases initiated against persons involved in white-collar crime activities in the 1974 base year.

B. By 1980, reduce the rate of arrests for index crimes committed by juveniles in major urban areas 10% from the 1974 base year total of 685 arrests per 100,000 juvenile population.

C. By 1980, increase the rate of arrests made of narcotics manufacturers/distributors by 10% from the 1974 base year total of 165.3 arrests per 100,000 population.

GOAL NO. 3

A. From a predicted rate of 391.3 reduce the rate of aggravated assault 8% by 1980 to 360.0 aggravated assaults per 100,000 population.

B. From a predicted rate of 36.9 reduce the rate of rape 2.5% by 1980 to 35.9 rapes per 100,000 population.

C. From a predicted rate of 22.6 reduce the rate of homicide 5% by 1980 to 35.9 homicides per 100,000 population.

GOAL NO. 4

By 1978 state and local organized crime units in Louisiana will double the number of cases made against persons involved in organized crime activities in the 1974 base year.

GOAL NO. 5

By 1977, adequately equipped and trained specialized units in all major urban areas will be available to effectively deal with potential acts of riots and terrorism.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS GOAL NO. 1

By 1980, the State of Louisiana will have a complete criminal justice information system at the State level, supplemented and supported by local information systems. This system will be capable of: (a) tracking the individual offender through the various components of the state's criminal justice system including re-entry within a five year period by use of a statewide Offender Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH) System and the Correctional and Justice Unified Network (CAJUN); (b) analyzing statistical data at the state level for use by all criminal justice agencies; (c) providing necessary management and administrative information to state and local agencies and also of providing technical assistance to these agencies; (d) collecting all necessary data on crime and criminals from the various criminal justice agencies, through the Louisiana Uniform Crime Reports (LUCR); (e) providing judicial and prosecutorial information and statistics through the use of Statewide Judicial Information Systems (SJIS); (f) enabling high speed computer interfaces with regional state and national information systems through a statewide communications component.

GOAL NO. 2

(A) By 1980, a minimum of eighty hours of formalized basic training and orientation will be provided all criminal justice personnel, excluding clerical in Louisiana.

(B) By 1980, some form of in-service training will be provided to employees of the criminal justice system, excluding clerical, at intervals of no more than three years.

(C) By 1977, all criminal justice personnel in Louisiana who have the authority to carry a weapon will have received basic weapons training and will be retrained at an interval no longer than three years.

(D) By 1978, revise pay scales for all criminal justice personnel in Louisiana to attract better educated and more competent personnel.

(E) By December 31, 1978, all criminal justice agency recruits, to the greatest extent possible, in Louisiana will possess a high school degree or its equivalent, excluding employees of correctional institutions.

GOAL NO. 3

By 1980, there will be established in Louisiana a comprehensive communication network utilizing hardware purchased in bulk or at State contract prices, at regional or state level and hardware which conforms to uniform specifications insuring the acquisition of equipment capable of meeting the current and future demands in conforming with the present study underway.

GOAL NO. 4

By 1978, a Criminal Justice Institute will be established in the State of Louisiana for the purpose of conducting research in the field of criminal justice agencies.

GOAL NO. 5

By 1978, a list of all available sources of technical assistance at both the national and the state level will have been compiled and disseminated to state and local criminal justice agencies.

GOAL NO. 6

By 1978, the State of Louisiana will have developed the capability, at a state level, for the evaluation and monitoring of criminal justice agency activities.

GOAL NO. 7

By 1978, validated selection and recruitment policies and mechanisms will be completed and in use by Louisiana's various criminal justice agencies at the State and local level for continuing manpower development within these agencies.

GOAL NO. 8

By 1980, the Louisiana SPA and the various components of Louisiana's Criminal Justice System will be provided the capability to carry out comprehensive planning in the criminal justice area.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

GOAL NO. 1

By 1977, it should be required that all commissioned law enforcement personnel empowered to make arrests and carry firearms while performing their duties, should complete a Basic Training Course within the first twelve months of initial assignment.

GOAL NO. 1B

By 1977, it should be required that all criminal justice personnel authorized to carry weapons while in course of their duties shall complete a firearms use and training course in the proper handling of firearms. Beginning January 1, 1977, all new recruits should be required to demonstrate proficiency in the use of firearms prior to first duty assignment.

GOAL NO. 2

By 1977, eight (8) regional training academies to which all commissioned law enforcement officers will have access should be provided.

GOAL NO. 3

By 1977, 40 hours of compulsory, job-related in-service training will be provided annually through intra- agency programs, professional associations, law enforcement institutes, or other recognized criminal justice training programs.

GOAL NO. 4

By 1979, assistance should be encouraged and provided to all law enforcement agencies serving a population of greater than fifty thousand people (50,000) in developing and implementing a sound information system to generate management data and facilitate crime analysis statistical research and reporting.

GOAL NO. 5

By 1980, there should be provided a forensic crime-analysis laboratory with the necessary equipment and personnel to perform complete criminalistic and forensic science evidence analysis. Louisiana should also provide by 1980 one regional or satellite laboratory situated according to equitable agency use, within each law enforcement planning district. The Caddo-Bossier CJCC and the Northwest District, due to their close proximity, should use one regional or satellite laboratory.

GOAL NO. 6

By 1977, it should be required that all applicants for a "sworn" law enforcement position, possess a minimum educational level of a high school degree or its equivalent.

GOAL NO. 7A

By 1979, feasibility studies on the possible consolidation of police services in (1) major urban areas, and (2) rural areas where the majority of law enforcement services are provided by the Sheriff's Office should have been completed.

GOAL NO. 7B

By 1980, law enforcement agencies will be provided with the requisite manpower and equipment to accomplish the following:

(1) Provide specialized personnel and units to increase the capability to reduce the incidence of index crimes and increase index clearance rates by 5%;

(2) To upgrade the effectiveness of the overall law enforcement process to prevent and reduce criminal activities so that response time to emergency calls in urban areas will be three minutes in emergency situations and twenty minutes in routine matters; in rural areas response time to emergency and routine calls will be no more than 45 minutes.

GOAL NO. 8

By 1980, technical assistance to 50 of the state's law enforcement agencies to conduct surveys for the improvement and modernization of agency organization, management, and operation, should be provided.

COURTS
GOAL NO. 1

By 1980, the period from arrest to the beginning of trial for those who are denied any form of pre-trial release should not exceed three months. For those who are released prior to trial, the period from arrest to the beginning of trial should not exceed:

a. Eight (8) months where the defendant is charged with a felony; or

b. Five (5) months where the defendant is charged with a misdemeanor.

GOAL NO. 2

By 1978, a uniform method for the delivery of indigent defense services with adequate compensation for defense attorneys will be in effect on both the trial and appellate level.

GOAL NO. 3

By 1980, screening and diversion programs will be in operation in every major urban area throughout the State.

GOAL NO. 4

By 1980, Release on Recognizance programs will be in operation in one-half of the Judicial Districts in the State, and by 1985, participation by private bail bond agencies in the pre-trial process will be eliminated.

CORRECTIONS
GOAL NO. 1

By 1985, decentralization will have been effectively completed, with the establishment of at least four smaller state correctional facilities, including one for psychiatric evaluation and treatment, located near major urban areas. Each facility will provide both institutional rehabilitative programs and access to community-based programs. This will insure the reduction of the population of Angola by at least 50%.

GOAL NO. 2

By 1982, regional multi-parish prisons, with appropriate rehabilitative programs operating within, will be established in each of the eight planning districts. Local jails will be utilized as detention facilities only.

GOAL NO. 3

By 1982, a network of community-based treatment facilities will be established in each metropolitan area with a population greater than 75,000. These facilities will serve both state regional institutions and multi-parish prisons.

GOAL NO. 4

By 1979, there will be one properly equipped trained, and supported probation and parole officer for every 50 clients.

GOAL NO. 5

By 1985, the recidivism rate of 50-plus% within the state system will be reduced to 35% or lower.

GOAL NO. 6

By 1978, recidivism rates from local and regional institutions will be available and standardized.

JUVENILE JUSTICE
GOAL NO. 1

By 1980, there will be a Code of Juvenile Procedure. The Code of Juvenile Procedure will establish the process of adjudicating a juvenile and thereby clarify and provide uniformity in handling juveniles as they move throughout the system.

GOAL NO. 2

By 1980, there will have been established a number of community-based, residential treatment facilities with limited capacity, to provide an additional 400 juvenile offenders with alternatives to incarceration in Louisiana's Training Institutes.

GOAL NO. 3

By 1980, all of Louisiana's Training Institutes will have implemented rehabilitative treatment programs for juveniles. In addition, all of the LTI's will establish special programs for 1) the treatment of juveniles with drug abuse problems; 2) mentally retarded offenders; 3) emotionally disturbed offenders; 4) volunteers; and 5) placement of juveniles leaving the institution.

GOAL NO. 4

By 1980, Louisiana will have 200 bed spaces available for the non-secure custody of juveniles who are runaways, truants, incorrigibles, or in general, children in need of supervision.

GOAL NO. 5

By 1980, there will be a regional system of detention facilities throughout the State with uniform criteria for procedures, personnel, and programs.

GOAL NO. 6

By 1980, one-half of Louisiana parishes (32) will have access to an agency that will provide at least referral and counseling services for juveniles.

GOAL NO. 7

By 1980, the number of properly trained juvenile probation officers performing field work will be increased by 50% from 132 to 198 and probation and parole services will be provided to 90% of all courts having juvenile jurisdiction in the State.

GOAL NO. 8

By 1980, there will be juvenile police officers, or regular officers trained in the juvenile area for all law enforcement agencies with over ten sworn officers.

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION
GOAL NO. 1

By 1978, Police-Community Relations Units will be established in metropolitan areas with a population of over 50,000.

GOAL NO. 2

By 1980, in metropolitan areas with a population of 50,000, programs which aid citizens who come in contact with the criminal justice system such as victims, witnesses, and jurors in understanding their rôle and the Criminal Justice System in general will be established.

GOAL NO. 3

By 1980, organized drug abuse education in all public schools will be established.

GOAL NO. 4

By 1980, Rape Counseling and Assistance Projects will be established in every urban area and any other area with an incidence of rape higher than twenty-five per 100,000 population over a two-year period.

STANDARDS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS STANDARDS

Chapter 1 - Planning for Crime Reductions

Standard 1.1 Crime-Oriented Planning
Standard 1.2 Improving the Linkage Between Planning and Budgeting
Standard 1.3 Setting Minimum Statewide Standards for Recipients of Grants & Subgrants
Standard 1.4 Developing Planning Capabilities
Standard 1.5 Participation in the Planning Process

Chapter 2 - Jurisdictional Responsibility

Standard 2.1 Coordination of Information Systems Development
Standard 2.2 State Role in Criminal Justice Information and Statistics
Standard 2.3 Local Criminal Justice Information Systems
Standard 2.4 Criminal Justice Component Systems

Chapter 3 - Police Information Systems

Standard 3.1 Police Information Systems
Standard 3.2 Crime Analysis Capability
Standard 3.3 Manpower Resource Allocation and Control
Standard 3.4 Police Information System Response Time
Standard 3.5 Data Reporting Participation
Standard 3.6 Quality Control of Crime Data
Standard 3.7 Geocoding

Chapter 4 - Court Information Systems

Standard 4.1 Decisionmaking in Individual Cases
Standard 4.2 Calendar Management in the Courts
Standard 4.3 Court Management Data
Standard 4.4 Case Management for Prosecutors
Standard 4.5 Research and Evaluation in the Courts
Standard 4.6 Case Counting

Chapter 5 - Corrections Information Systems

Standard 5.1 Development of a Corrections Information System
Standard 5.2 Uniform Classification of Data
Standard 5.3 Expansion of Corrections Data Base
Standard 5.4 Offender Statistical Data
Standard 5.5 Corrections Population and Movement
Standard 5.6 Corrections Experience Data
Standard 5.7 Evaluating the Performance of the System

Chapter 6 - Operations

Standard 6.1 Data Elements for Offender-Based Transaction Statistics and Computerized Criminal History Records
Standard 6.2 Criminal Justice Agency Collection of OBTS-CCH Data
Standard 6.3 OBTS-CCH File Creation
Standard 6.4 Triggering of Data Collection
Standard 6.5 Completeness and Accuracy of Defender Data
Standard 6.6 Separation of Computerized Files
Standard 6.7 Establishment of Computer Interfaces for Criminal Justice Information Systems
Standard 6.8 The Availability of Criminal Justice Information Systems

Chapter 7 - Security and Privacy

Standard 7.1 Security and Privacy Administration
Standard 7.2 Scope of Files
Standard 7.3 Access and Dissemination
Standard 7.4 Information Review
Standard 7.5 Data Sensitivity Classification
Standard 7.6 System Security
Standard 7.7 Personnel Clearances
Standard 7.8 Information for Research

Chapter 8 - Technical System Design

Standard 8.1 Standardized Terminology
Standard 8.2 Programming Languages
Standard 8.3 Teleprocessing

Chapter 9 - Strategy for Implementing Standards

Standard 9.1 Legislative Actions
Standard 9.2 Establishment of Criminal Justice User Groups
Standard 9.3 System Planning
Standard 9.4 Consolidation and Surrogate Service
Standard 9.5 Systems Analysis and Design

Chapter 10 - Evaluation Strategy

Standard 10.1 Preimplementation Monitoring
Standard 10.2 Implementation Monitoring
Standard 10.3 Impact Evaluation

Chapter 11 - Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of Education Curricula and Training Programs for Criminal Justice Personnel

Standard 11.1 Development Implementation and Evaluation of Criminal Justice Education and Training Programs
Standard 11.2 Criminal Justice System Curriculum

Chapter 12 - Criminal Justice System and the Law

Recommendation 12.1 Louisiana Criminal Justice Institute

LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS

Chapter 1 The Law Enforcement Role

Standard 1.1 The Law Enforcement Function
Standard 1.2 Limits of Authority
Standard 1.3 Law Enforcement Discretion
Standard 1.4 Communicating With the Public
Standard 1.5 Law Enforcement's Understanding of Its Role
Standard 1.6 Public Understanding of the Law Enforcement Role
Recommendation 1.1 News Media Relations

Chapter 2 Role Implementation

Standard 2.1 Development of Goals and Objectives
Standard 2.2 Establishment of Policy
Standard 2.3 Inspections

Chapter 3 Developing Community Resources

Standard 3.1 Crime Prevention

Chapter 4 Criminal Justice Relations

Standard 4.1 Cooperation and Coordination
Standard 4.2 Law Enforcement Operational Effectiveness Within the Criminal Justice System
Standard 4.3 Diversion
Standard 4.4 Citation and Release on Own Recognizance
Standard 4.5 Criminal Case Followup

Chapter 5 Planning and Organizing

Standard 5.1 Responsibility for Law Enforcement Services
Standard 5.2 Combined Law Enforcement Services
Standard 5.3 Commitment to Planning
Standard 5.4 Agency and Jurisdictional Planning
Standard 5.5 Fiscal Management Procedures
Standard 5.6 Funding
Recommendation 5.1 Interrelationship of Public and Private Law Enforcement Agencies

Chapter 6 Team Policing

Standard 6.1 Selecting a Team Policing Plan

Chapter 7 Unusual Occurrences

Standard 7.1 Command and Control Planning
Standard 7.2 Executive Responsibility
Standard 7.3 Mass Processing of Arrestees
Standard 7.4 Legal Consideration
Standard 7.5 Training for Unusual Occurrences

Chapter 8 Patrol

Standard 8.1 Establishing the Role of the Patrol Officer
Standard 8.2 Enhancing the Role of the Patrol Officer
Standard 8.3 Deployment of Patrol Officers

Chapter 9 Operations Specialization

Standard 9.1 Specialized Assignment
Standard 9.2 Selection for Specialized Assignment
Standard 9.3 Annual Review of Agency Specialization
Standard 9.4 State Specialists
Standard 9.5 Juvenile Operations
Standard 9.6 Traffic Operations
Standard 9.7 Criminal Investigation
Standard 9.8 Special Crime Tactical Forces
Standard 9.9 Vice Operations
Standard 9.10 Narcotic and Drug Investigations
Standard 9.11 Intelligence Operations

Chapter 10 Manpower Alternatives

Standard 10.1 Assignment of Civilian Police Personnel
Standard 10.2 Reserve Officer Programs

Chapter 11 Professional Assistance

Standard 11.1 Use of Professional Expertise
Standard 11.2 Legal Assistance

Chapter 12 Support Services

Standard 12.1 The Evidence Technician
Standard 12.2 Certification of Crime Laboratories
Standard 12.3 The Crime Laboratory
Standard 12.4 The Property System

Chapter 13 Recruitment and Selection

Standard 13.1 General Law Enforcement Recruiting
Standard 13.2 College Recruiting
Standard 13.3 Minority Recruiting
Standard 13.4 State Mandated Minimum Standards for the Selection of Law Enforcement Officers
Standard 13.5 The Selection Process
Standard 13.6 The Employment of Women
Recommendation 13.1 Job Related Ability and Personality Inventory Tests for Law Enforcement Applicants
Recommendation 13.2 Development and Validation of a Selection Scoring System

Chapter 14 Police Compensation

Standard 14.1 Law Enforcement Salaries

Chapter 15 Education

Standard 15.1 Educational Goal for the Selection of Law Enforcement Personnel
Standard 15.2 Educational Incentives for Law Enforcement Officers
Standard 15.3 College Credit for the Completion of Law Enforcement Training Programs

Chapter 16 Training

Standard 16.1 State Legislation and Fiscal Assistance for Law Enforcement Training
Standard 16.2 Program Development
Standard 16.3 Preparatory Training
Standard 16.4 Interpersonal Communications Training
Standard 16.5 Inservice Training
Standard 16.6 Instruction Quality Control
Standard 16.7 Law Enforcement Training Academies and Criminal Justice Training Centers

Chapter 17 Personnel Development for Promotion and Advancement

Standard 17.1 Personnel Development for Promotion and Advancement
Standard 17.2 Formal Personnel Development Activities
Standard 17.3 Personnel Evaluation for Promotion and Advancement
Standard 17.4 Administration of Promotion and Advancement
Standard 17.5 Personnel Records

Chapter 18 Employee Relations

Standard 18.1 The Law Enforcement Executive and Employee Relations
Standard 18.2 Work Stoppages and Job Actions

Chapter 19 Internal Discipline

Standard 19.1 Foundation for Internal Discipline
Standard 19.2 Complaint Reception Procedures
Standard 19.3 Investigative Responsibility
Standard 19.4 Investigation Procedures
Standard 19.5 Adjudication of Complaints
Standard 19.6 Positive Prevention of Law Enforcement Misconduct

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

Standard 20.1 Health Insurance
Standard 20.2 State Retirement Plan
Recommendation 20.1 Law Enforcement Officer Benefits for Duty-Connected Injury, Disease, and Death
Recommendation 20.2 Continuing Physical Fitness

Chapter 21 Personal Equipment

Standard 21.1 Law Enforcement Uniforms
Standard 21.2 Firearms and Auxiliary Equipment
Standard 21.3 Agency Provision of Uniforms and Equipment

Chapter 22 Transportation

Standard 22.1 Transportation Equipment Utility
Standard 22.2 Transportation Equipment Acquisition and Maintenance
Standard 22.3 Fleet Safety
Recommendation 22.1 Transportation Testing

Chapter 23 Communications

Standard 23.1 Law Enforcement Use of the Telephone System
Standard 23.2 Command and Control Operations
Standard 23.3 Radio Communications
Recommendation 23.1 Digital Communications System
Recommendation 23.2 Standardized Radio Equipment
Recommendation 23.3 Frequency Congestion

Chapter 24 Information Systems

Standard 24.1 Law Enforcement Reporting
Standard 24.2 Basic Law Enforcement Records
Standard 24.3 Data Retrieval
Standard 24.4 Law Enforcement Telecommunications

COURTS STANDARDS

Chapter 1 — Screening

Standard 1.1 Criteria for Screening
Standard 1.2 Procedure for Screening

Chapter 2 — Diversion

Standard 2.1 General Criteria for Prosecutorial Pre-Trial Diversion
Standard 2.2 Procedure for Prosecutorial Pre-Trial Diversion

Chapter 3 — Case Termination By Plea

Standard 3.1 Case Termination By Plea
Standard 3.2 Voluntariness of the Tendered Plea

Chapter 4 — The Litigated Case

Standard 4.1 Time Frame for Prompt Processing of Criminal Cases
Standard 4.2 Citation and Summons in Lieu of Arrest
Standard 4.3 Procedure for Misdemeanor Prosecutions
Standard 4.4 Limitation of Grand Jury Functions
Standard 4.5 Presentation Before Judicial Officer Following Arrest
Standard 4.6 Pre-Trial Release
Standard 4.7 Non-Appearance After Pre-Trial Releaease
Standard 4.8 Preliminary Hearing
Standard 4.9 Pre-Trial Discovery
Standard 4.10 Pre-Trial Motions and Conference
Standard 4.11 Priority Case Scheduling
Standard 4.12 Continuances
Standard 4.13 Jury Selection
Standard 4.14 Jury Size
Standard 4.15 Trial of Criminal Cases
Recommendation 4.1 Study of the Exclusionary Rule

Chapter 5 — Sentencing

Standard 5.1 Court's Role in Sentencing
Standard 5.2 Statutory Structure
Standard 5.3 Sentencing to Minimum Terms
Standard 5.4 Probation
Standard 5.5 Fines
Standard 5.6 Multiple Offenses
Standard 5.7 Continuing Jurisdiction of Sentencing Courts
Standard 5.8 Sentence Equality
Standard 5.9 Sentencing Institutions
Standard 5.10 Pre-Sentence Report
Standard 5.11 Imposition of Sentence

Chapter 6 — Review of the Trial Court Proceedings

Standard 6.1 Unified Review Proceeding
Standard 6.2 Disposition Time in Reviewing Court
Standard 6.3 Stating Reasons for Decisions and Limiting Publication of Opinions
Recommendation 6.1 Transcript Preparation
Recommendation 6.2 Problems Outside the Courts

Chapter 7 — The Judiciary

Standard 7.1 Judicial Selection
Standard 7.2 Judicial Tenure
Standard 7.3 Judicial Compensation
Standard 7.4 Judicial Discipline and Removal
Standard 7.5 Judicial Education

Chapter 8 — The Lower Court

Standard 8.1 Unification of the State Court System
Standard 8.2 Administrative Disposition of Certain Matters Now Treated as Criminal Offenses

Chapter 9 — Court Administration

Standard 9.1 State Court Administrator
Standard 9.2 Presiding Judge and Administrative Policy of the Trial Court
Standard 9.3 Local and Regional Trial Court Administrators
Standard 9.4 Caseflow Management
Standard 9.5 Coordinating Councils

Chapter 10 — Court-Community Relations

Standard 10.1 Court Physical Facilities
Standard 10.2 Court Information and Service Facilities
Standard 10.3 Court Public Information and Education Programs
Standard 10.4 Participation in Criminal Justice Planning
Standard 10.5 Production of Witnesses
Standard 10.6 Compensation of Witnesses

Chapter 11 — Computer and the Court

Standard 11.1 Court Administration

Chapter 12 — The Prosecution

Standard 12.1 Professional Standards for Assistant Prosecutors
Standard 12.2 Supporting Staff and Facilities
Standard 12.3 Statewide Organization of Prosecutors
Standard 12.4 Education of Professional Personnel
Standard 12.5 Filing Procedures and Statistical Systems
Standard 12.6 Development and Review of Office Policies
Standard 12.7 The Prosecutor's Investigative Role
Standard 12.8 Prosecutor Relationships with the Public and with Other Agencies of the Criminal Justice System

Chapter 13 — The Defense

Standard 13.1 Availability of Publicly Financed Representation in Criminal Cases
Standard 13.2 Payment for Public Representation
Standard 13.3 Initial Contact with Client
Standard 13.4 Method of Delivering Indigent Defense Services
Standard 13.5 Financing of Indigent Defense Services
Standard 13.6 Providing Indigents Assigned Counsel
Standard 13.7 Education of Personnel

Chapter 14 — Mass Disorders

Standard 14.1 Mass Disorders

ADULT CORRECTIONS STANDARDS

Chapter 1 Introduction to Louisiana Corrections

Chapter 2 Rights of Offenders

Objective 2.1 Access to Courts
Objective 2.2 Access to Legal Services
Objective 2.3 Access to Legal Materials
Objective 2.4 Protection Against Personal Abuse
Objective 2.5 Healthful Surroundings
Objective 2.6 Medical Care
Objective 2.7 Searches
Objective 2.8 Nondiscriminatory Treatment
Objective 2.9 Rehabilitation
Objective 2.10 Retention and Restoration of Rights
Objective 2.11 Rules of Conduct
Objective 2.12 Disciplinary Procedures
Objective 2.13 Procedures for Non-Disciplinary Changes of Status
Objective 2.14 Grievance Procedure
Objective 2.15 Free Expression and Association
Objective 2.16 Exercise of Religious Beliefs
Objective 2.17 Access to the Public — State Correctional Facilities
Objective 2.17a Access to the Public — Local Facilities

Chapter 3 Diversion from the Criminal Justice Process

Chapter 4 Classification of Offenders

Objective 4.1 Comprehensive Classification Systems
Objective 4.2 Classification and Inmate Management

Chapter 5 Corrections and the Community

Objective 5.1 Development Plan for Community-Based Alternatives to Confinement
Objective 5.2 Marshalling and Coordinating Community Resources
Objective 5.3 Corrections' Role in Citizen Involvement

Chapter 6 Local Adult Institutions

Objective 6.1 Total System Planning
Objective 6.2 State Inspection of Local Facilities
Objective 6.3 Adult Pre-Trial Intake Services
Objective 6.4 Pre-Trial Detention Admission Process
Objective 6.5 Staffing Patterns
Objective 6.6 Internal Policies
Objective 6.7 Local Correctional Facility Programming
Objective 6.8 Jail Release Programs
Objective 6.9 Local Facility Evaluation and Planning

Chapter 7 Probation

Objective 7.1 Organization of Adult Probation
Objective 7.2 Services to Adult Probationers
Objective 7.3 Misdemeanant Probation
Objective 7.4 Probation Manpower
Objective 7.5 Probation in Release on Recognizance Programs

Chapter 8 Major

Objective 8.1 Decentralization
Objective 8.2 Social Environment of Institutions
Objective 8.3 Education and Vocational Training
Objective 8.4 Special Offender Types
Objective 8.5 Women in Major Institutions
Objective 8.6 Religious Programs
Objective 8.7 Recreation Programs
Objective 8.8 Counseling Programs
Objective 8.9 Prison Labor and Industries

Chapter 9 Parole

Objective 9.1 Organization of Adult Pardoning, Authorities
Objective 9.2 Parole Authority Personnel
Objective 9.3 The Parole Grant Hearing
Objective 9.4 Revocation Hearings
Objective 9.5 Organization of Field Services
Objective 9.6 Community Services for Parolees
Objective 9.7 Measures of Control
Objective 9.8 Manpower for Parole

Chapter 10 Organization and Administration

Objective 10.1 Professional Correctional Management
Objective 10.2 Planning and Organization
Objective 10.3 Work Stoppages and Job Action

Chapter 11 Manpower for Corrections

Objective 11.1 Recruitment of Correctional Staff
Objective 11.2 Recruitment from Minority Groups
Objective 11.3 Employment of Women
Objective 11.4 Employment of Ex-Offenders
Objective 11.5 Utilization of Volunteers
Objective 11.6 Personnel Practices for Retaining Staff
Objective 11.7 Responsive Management
Objective 11.8 Coordinated State Plan for Criminal Justice Evaluation
Objective 11.9 Intern and Work-Study Programs
Objective 11.10 Staff Development

Chapter 12 Research and Development, Information and Statistics

Objective 12.1 State Correctional Information System
Objective 12.2 Staffing for Correctional Research and Information System
Objective 12.3 Design Characteristics of a Correctional Information System
Objective 12.4 Development of a Correctional Data Base
Objective 12.5 Evaluating the Performance of the Correctional System
Recommendation 12.1 A National Research Strategy Plan

Chapter 13 Corrections and the Law

JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS

Chapter 1 — Intake

Standard 1.1 Functions of Intake Officer

Chapter 2 — Detention

Standard 2.1 New Detention Facilities
Standard 2.2 Purpose of Detention
Recommendation 2.1 Standards and Licensing

Chapter 3 — Youth Service Bureaus

Standard 3.1 Purposes and Goals
Standard 3.2 Decision Structure
Standard 3.3 Target Group
Standard 3.4 Functions
Standard 3.5 Staffing
Standard 3.6 Funding and Legislation

Chapter 4 — Louisiana Training Institutes

Standard 4.1 Rehabilitative Nature of LTI's
Standard 4.2 The LTI's Role in the Juvenile's Reintegration into Society
Recommendation 4.1 Merit System

Chapter 5 — Emotionally Disturbed and Mentally Retarded Delinquents

Standard 5.1 Emotionally Disturbed and Mentally Retarded Delinquents

Chapter 6 — Schools and Education

Recommendation 6.1 The School as a Model of Justice
Recommendation 6.2 Career Preparation
Recommendation 6.3 Guidance and Counseling

Chapter 7 — Recreation

Recommendation 7.1 Role of Recreation

Chapter 8 — Legislation

Standard 8.1 Legislation

Chapter 9 — Research

Recommendation 9.1 Juvenile Justice Research

Chapter 10 — Community-Based Residential Treatment Facilities

Standard 10.1 Establishment of Community-Based Residential Treatment Facilities
Standard 10.2 Standards and Licensing

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION STANDARDS

Chapter 1 — Programs for Education

Statement of Principle
Standard 1.1 Programs for Reduction of Criminal Opportunity
Recommendation 1.1 Use of all Public Facilities for Community Programs
Recommendation 1.2 Teacher Training, Certification, and Accountability
Recommendation 1.3 Informing the Public
Recommendation 1.4 Public Hearings
Recommendation 1.5 Central Office of Complaint and Information
Recommendation 1.6 Action Line

Chapter 2 — Programs for Drug Abuse

Standard 2.1 Identification of Community Drug Problems
Standard 2.2 Multimodality Drug Treatment System
Standard 2.3 Diversion of Addicts
Standard 2.4 Training of Treatment Personnel
Standard 2.5 Drug Abuse Prevention Program
Standard 2.6 State and Local Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Coordinating Agencies

Chapter 3 — Programs for Employment

Recommendation 3.1 Pre-Trial Intervention Programs
Recommendation 3.2 Job Opportunities for Offenders and Ex-Offenders
Recommendation 3.3 Public Employment Programs and Employment Opportunities for Former Drug Users

Chapter 4 — Governmental Ethics

Standard 4.1 Ethics Code
Standard 4.2 Public Right-to-Know Laws

Chapter 5 — Rape Prevention

Standard 5.1 Rape Crisis Centers
Standard 5.2 Police Training
Recommendation 5.1 Rape Legislation

Chapter 6 — Consumer Protection

Standard 6.1 Consumer Protection
Standard 6.2 Local Consumer Fraud Units

Chapter 7 — Child Abuse

Standard 7.1 Child Protection

INTERRELATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM STANDARDS AND GOALS

CRIME & DELINQUENCY REDUCTION GOALS	Systems Standards	Law Enforcement Standards	Courts Standards	Adult Corrections Standards	Juvenile Justice Standards	Community Crime Prevention Standar
Goal 1	3.2,3.3, 3.7	3.1,9.1-9.3, 9.7,9.8	1.1,1.2,2.1, 4.8			1.1,4.1,5.1, Recs. 1.1-1.6
Goal 2	3.1-3.3, 3.7	9.1-9.5,9.7-9.11,18.2,19.1 19.2,19.4,19.5	1.1,1.2,2.1, 12.7	5.1,5.2	6.1,6.2,6.3	4.1,4.2,6.1,6.2
Goal 3	3.2,3.3, 3.7	3.1,9.1,9.2, 9.3,9.4,9.7, 9.8	1.1,1.2,2.1	5.1,5.2		1.1,5.1, Recs. 1.1-1.6
Goal 4	3.1,3.2, 3.7	3.1,9.1,9.9, 9.10				4.1,4.2
Goal 5		7.1-7.5,9.11	Chapter 14			
CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENT GOALS						
SYSTEMS GOALS						
Goal 1	3.2,3.3, 4.5,5.3, 7.2,7.3					

SYSTEMS GOALS (cont'd)	Systems Standards	Law Enforcement Standards	Courts Standards	Adult Corrections Standards	Juvenile Justice Standards	Comm. Crime Prev. Standards
Goal 2	12.1,12.2	13.4,14.1,15.1, 16.1,16.3,16.5, 16.7		13.1		
Goal 3	4.4	23.1,23.3,23.4				
Goal 4	3.4,5.5, 8.8, Rec. 12.1			12.1,12.3		
Goal 5		11.3				
Goal 6	5.5,6.7, 11.1-11.3	9.3, Rec.5.3	12.7			
Goal 7	4.3	13.1,13.3,13.5	7.1,12.2, 13.7	11.1,11.2		
Goal 8	1.1,1.2, 1.4,1.5	5.1-5.4	10.4	6.1		
LAW ENFORCEMENT GOALS						
Goal 1	12.1,12.2	13.4,14.1,15.1, 16.1,16.3,16.5, 16.7		13.1		

LAW ENFORCEMENT GOALS	Systems Standards	Law Enforcement Standards	Courts Standards	Adult Corrections Standards	Juvenile Justice Standards	Comm. Crime Prev. Standards
Goal 2	12.1,12.2	13.4,14.1,15.1, 16.1,16.3,16.5, 16.7		13.1		
Goal 3	12.1,12.2	13.4,14.1,15.1, 16.1,16.3,16.5, 16.7		13.1		
Goal 4	3.1-3.6	5.5,11.3				
Goal 5	3.2	9.7,12.1-12.4				
Goal 6	12.1,12.2	13.4,14.1,15.1, 16.1,16.3,16.5, 16.6		13.1		
Goal 7	3.1,3.2, 3.6	3.1,5.2,5.4, 8.1,8.2,9.1- 9.11	1.1,1.2, 2.1,4.6	5.1,5.2		
Goal 8		11.3				
COURTS GOALS						
Goal 1	4.2		4.1			
Goal 2	9.1,11.1		13.1-13.7	2.2		4.1

COURTS GOALS (cont'd)	Systems Standards	Law Enforcement Standards	Courts Standards	Adult Corrections Standards	Juvenile Justice Standards	Comm. Crime Prev. Standards
Goal 3	2.1-2.4, 3.1,4.1, 6.1,6.3, 6.5,6.8	1.3,1.6,2.1,2.2, 3.1,4.1,4.3-4.5, 8.1,9.5,9.10, 11.2	1.1,1.2,2.1, 2.2	3.1,5.1,6.1	Rec. 3.1,2.1,2.3,	
Goal 4	3.4,4.1, 7.2	4.1,4.2,4.5	4.6,4.7			3.1
ADULT CORRECTIONS GOALS						
Goal 1	5.1-5.7			6.6,6.9,8.1-8.4,8.9,9.5, 9.6		
Goal 2				2.9,6.1		
Goal 3				4.2,5.1,5.2, 6.1,8.1		2.1-2.6
Goal 4	Rec. 12.1			7.1-7.4,9.6-9.8		
Goal 5			1.1,1.2, 2.1	2.9,4.1,4.2,5.1, 5.2,5.3,6.1,6.3, 6.6-6.8,7.2,7.3, 8.1-8.9,9.3-9.7		2.1-2.6,3.1-3.3
Goal 6	5.1-5.7			12.1,12.3,12.4, 12.5		

JUVENILE JUSTICE GOALS	Systems Standards	Law Enforcement Standards	Courts Standards	Adult Corrections Standards	Juvenile Justice Standards	Comm. Crime Prev. Standards
Goal 1					8.1	
Goal 2	1.3	4.3,9.5			10.1,10.2	2.1,2.2,2.3, 2.4,7.1,Rec. 1.6
Goal 3		4.3			4.1,4.2,5.1	
Goal 4	1.3	4.3,9.5			10.1,10.2	2.1,2.2,2.3,2.4, 7.1
Goal 5	1.3				2.1,2.2,Rec.2.1	
Goal 6		4.3,9.5			3.1,3.2,3.3,3.4, 3.5,3.6	2.1,2.3,2.4
Goal 7		4.3,9.5			10.1	2.1-2.4,7.1,Rec.1.6
Goal 8		9.5				
COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION GOALS						
Goal 1		1.4,1.5,1.6, 19.2, Rec.1.1				
Goal 2		1.4-1.6,19.2, Rec. 1.1	10.2			

CCP GOALS (cont'd)	Systems Standards	Law Enforcement Standards	Courts Standards	Adult Corrections Standards	Juvenile Justice Standards	Comm. Crime Prev. Standards
Goal 3					Rec. 6.1,6.2, 6.3	1.1,Rec. 1.1-1.6
Goal 4						5.1,5.2,5.3

END