

NATIONAL INSTITUTE HOST PROGRAM

FINAL REPORT

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By

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Public Technology, Inc.

ACQUISITIONS

March 1979

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE HOST PROGRAM
PUBLIC TECHNOLOGY, INC.

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Part I:

Excerpts of Assessment Report (3/79)

Executive Summary

The primary purpose of this report is to assess the technology transfer and related benefits which have occurred as a result of the Host site visits. To assess how well the Host Program has succeeded in promoting the sharing of advanced criminal justice practices, Phase I and initial Phase II visitors to 8 of the 11 Host sites were surveyed.* This report presents the results of that survey. The Host Program and its development are also described.

Sixty-nine visitors were surveyed; fifty-four of those who responded are included in this analysis.** They are:

- o 12 visitors to New York City Police Department's Street Crime Unit
- o 9 visitors to the Des Moines (IA) Rape Care Center
- o 4 visitors to the Bronx (NY) Major Offense Bureau
- o 15 visitors to either the King County (Seattle, WA) or San Diego (CA) Fraud Units
- o 5 visitors to Community-Based Corrections in Polk County (Des Moines, IO)
- o 5 visitors to the California Youth Authority's Ward Grievance Procedure
- o 4 visitors to the Neighborhood Youth Resources Center project in Philadelphia, PA.

Based on their responses, 45 visitors (83%) adopted the Host project observed (or its techniques) for use within their own jurisdictions. Findings include:

- o 22 visitors' agencies adopted the Host project***
- o 23 visitors' agencies adopted project components and techniques

*The remaining three Host sites had four or fewer visitors during the time period covered (February 1977 through April 1978).

**Two responses were eliminated, one due to minimal information and the other due to late arrival.

***This includes three visitors from state agencies who shared information with agencies throughout their states -- one visitor each to the Des Moines Rape Care Center, the Bronx Major Offense Bureau and the San Diego Fraud Unit.

- o 37 visitors reported related benefits from either their Host site visits or their continued contact with Public Technology, Inc. (PTI) staff*
- o 2 visitors reported potential benefits (their agencies may adopt the Host project in the future)
- o 1 visitor did not report any direct benefits from his visit

Twenty-six visitors (57%) of the 45 who adapted Host projects or techniques report beneficial results based on these adoptions, including improving program effectiveness, cost savings, and increased community acceptance. Host visits were especially important to those in initial implementing phases. Many cited the value of having a model after which to pattern their projects, explaining that through their training sessions problems were anticipated and therefore avoided and start-up costs were reduced.

Forty-two visitors (79%) shared their Host site experiences with other officials, in addition to those directly involved in their own operations, and thirty-three (62%) informed others about the Host Program. In several instances, this resulted in another official visiting a Host site.

Spin-off effects from Host site visits have been exceptionally high; such effects will be increased even more through the Host Program Report, now published by PTI, which summarizes Host Program accomplishments and features recent visitors, and through other dissemination efforts.

Overall, the Host Program has been extremely effective in transferring advanced criminal justice practices. The recommendations contained in this report refine and should increase the effectiveness of its operation.

*These include exchanging ideas and experiences, developing relationships with outside agencies, and observing other aspects of the Host agency's operations. The Host Program workshops held for previous visitors and information disseminated to previous visitors by Jack Herzig have been especially beneficial in this regard,

Recommendations based on survey results are:

- o Officials in the process of establishing similar projects (or from new projects) should be given first chance to make Host site visits*.
- o More definitive selection criteria should be developed for visitors to the Community-Based Corrections (CBC) and Neighborhood Youth Resources Center (NYRC) projects. These multi-faceted projects are exceptionally difficult to replicate and many visitors can only be expected to adapt certain components or techniques. For the CBC, the pre-trial services aspects should be emphasized due to the expected cost savings.
- o Two visitors from a jurisdiction should observe the Ward Grievance Procedure of the California Youth Authority -- a policy-maker and an operations person. If the decision to go ahead is not firm, the policy-maker should visit first, then the operations person.
- o Consideration should be given to accepting fraud units as Host sites that have not been designated as exemplary by LEAA. (With the addition of the Connecticut state-wide unit, three now serve as Host sites.) The need to exchange successful practices in fraud investigation and prosecution is great. Economic crime is a severe and costly national problem, and efforts to coordinate the prosecution of white collar offenders have been minimal, even within most metropolitan jurisdictions. Such projects as the Metropolitan Consumer Fraud Office in Denver, Colorado, which coordinates fraud prosecution in that area, should be considered as a Host site.**

The results contained in this report are based on Phase I and initial Phase II visitors. Since that time, the processes of visitor selection and Host site preparation have been refined, and Host Program dissemination efforts have been added. The results from visits since that time period can be expected to be even more favorable.

*This recommendation was previously made based on the review of visitors' initial reactions on the Visitor Report Form (returned soon after on-site training is completed). Officials establishing projects or from new projects are now given priority.

**Claire Villano who heads that office has inquired about becoming a Host, and Arthur Del Negro, the Executive Director of the Economic Crime Project at the National District Attorney's Association has recommended its selection. (Del Negro is assisting PTI staff to identify fraud unit observers who head new projects.)

PHASE II

Host Program Development and Activities

During Phase II of the National Institute's Host Program (April 1978 through June 1979), 82 criminal justice officials were given the opportunity to participate in the Host Program by observing one of the Host sites. Major activities during phase II of the Host Program are described below.

Host Site Selection

During Phase II, Host sites continued to be drawn from LEAA's Exemplary Projects. Three additional sites were selected, using the same criteria as during Phase I (see page 7 above), during Phase II. The three new Host sites are listed in Table 4, with the date of selection, the date of the first Host visitors, and the number of Phase II visitors through March 1979. The LEAA Exemplary projects that have not yet been selected as Host sites are given in Table 5.

TABLE 4
HOST PROGRAM SITES ADDED DURING PHASE II
(AND INITIAL VISITORS)

Host Site	Date Selected As Host Site	Length Of Host Visit	Date Of First Host Visitors	Number Of Host Visitors
(1) Project New Pride Denver, Colorado	Summer '78	1 week	10/78	6
(2) Economic Crime Unit Chief State's Attorney's Office Hamton, Connecticut	Fall '78	4 days	3/79	0
(3) Pre-Release Center Montgomery County Department of Corrections Rockville, Maryland	Winter '79	3 days*	3/79	4

* Includes two evening sessions.

TABLE 5
LEAA EXEMPLARY PROJECTS NOT SELECTED AS HOST SITES*

AREAS	EXEMPLARY PROJECTS
Law Enforcement	Central Police Dispatch Muskegon County, Michigan Hidden Cameras Project Seattle, Washington Mental Health/Retardation Services Montgomery County, Pennsylvania
Court Processing	PROMIS (Prosecutor's Management Information System)** District of Columbia "Night Prosecutor" Columbus, Ohio Creighton Legal Information Center Omaha, Nebraska One Day/One Trial, Jury Management System*** Wayne County, Michigan Public Defender Washington, D.C.
Corrections	Volunteer Probation Counselor Program Lincoln, Nebraska Parole Officer Aide: Adult Authority Columbus, Ohio,
Juvenile Justice	Community Based Adolescent Diversion, Campaign Urbana, Illinois 601 Juvenile Diversion Project Sacramento, California Providence Education Center St. Louis, Missouri Community Arbitration Project Anne Arundel, Maryland
Rape	Rape Care Center*** Baton Rouge, LA

* As of February 1979
** Other organizations are involved in the dissemination of project.
*** Still under consideration as Host site.

Host Visitor Selection and Recruitment

Visitors to the Host Program sites during Phase II were selected according to the same criteria as during Phase I (see page 2 above). During Phase II, however, additional efforts have been made to make the Host Program more widely known and to broaden the base from which to recruit visitors. PTI staff has placed articles in various journals and newsletters, attended national conferences, and made contacts with and through professional associations. PTI staff is now keeping a record of all inquiries about the Host Program, which have increased dramatically in recent months.*

The National Institute Host Program Report, which will be published quarterly by PTI staff, summarizes recent accomplishments and developments of the Host Program. Recent visitors to Host projects with some of their comments, developments at Host sites, and successful adaptations of Host projects by visitor's agencies are featured. The Report introduces the program to local criminal justice and public agency officials and shares recent program activities with Host sites, Host visitors, and other officials. The Report reinforces and spreads the transfer of advanced criminal justice practices. It involves visitors after the completion of their formal obligations and encourages the continued sharing of benefits.

Host Visitor Arrangements

During Phase II of the Host Program, the methods for scheduling and arranging the Host visits did not change. The Montgomery County Pre-Release Center, one of the three new Host sites, will receive four instead of two visitors per visit, on a trial basis. The Center's staff,

* Information about the Host Program and about particular Host sites, if applicable, is sent to all persons making inquiries.

used to handling several visitors at a time, prefers this arrangement. Other Host sites continue to receive two visitors at once with the exception of the Dallas Police Legal Liaison Unit where one visitor has been standard. Due to the resignation of the Director of that unit and the postponement of a successor, only one observer was sent during Phase II.

Host Visits

The only change to the Host visits during Phase II is that they have been shortened for some Host sites. For example, the three projects that prosecutors now visit provide three or four instead of five days of on-site training. Prosecutors have difficulty being out of their offices for a week, and three days is sufficient due to a rigorous selection process, according to visitors and Hosts alike. The revised visit length for the initial Host sites and the number of Phase II visitors to those sites through March 1979 is given in Table 6..

User Requirements Committee

The User Requirements Committee (URC) continues to serve as an advisory board for the Host Program. The first formal meeting during Phase II was postponed while the follow-up survey to assess the technology transfer resulting from the Host Program was conducted. During the March URC meeting, Phase II accomplishments and plans for Phase III were discussed. (The current URC members are listed in the preface.)

Host Program Workshops

Workshop of "alumni" from the New York City Police Department's Street Crime Unit and the Des Moines Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center were held during Phase II of the Host Program. Participants, NILECJ personnel, observers and PTI staff were all impressed with the amount of knowledge and techniques

TABLE 6

PHASE II HOST VISITORS TO INITIAL 11 SITES*

Host Site	Length Of Host Visit	Number Of Host Visitors**
(1) Street Crime Unit New York City Police Department New York City, New York	2 weeks	9
(2) Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center Polk County (Des Moines), Iowa	1 week	10
(3) Major Offense Bureau Bronx District Attorney's Office Bronx, New York	4 days	7
(4) Economic Crime Unit King County District Attorney's Office Seattle, Washington	4 days	8
(5) Economic Crime Unit San Diego District Attorney's Office San Diego, California	3 days	7
(6) Community-Based Corrections Polk County (Des Moines), Iowa	1 week	6
(7) Ward Grievance Procedure California Youth Authority Sacramento, California	1 week	8
(8) Neighborhood Youth Resources Center Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1 week	4
(9) Administrative Adjudications Bureau State Department of Motor Vehicles Albany, New York	1 week	4
(10) Police Legal Liaison Unit Dallas Police Department Dallas, Texas	3-4 days	1
(11) Community Crime Prevention Program Seattle, Washington	1 week	8

* Sites selected during Phase I.

** Total of 82 Phase II visitors including the 12 visitors to the three new sites (See Table 4).

which were shared at these sessions. The small size of the group, the common background of participants, and the careful preparation for the workshops have been key factors in their success.* One additional Workshop was held in Phase II, for visitors to the San Diego and Seattle Fraud Units. A summary is enclosed.

Street Crime Operations Workshop

The Workshop on Street Crime Operations was held August 21-23, 1978 in Chicago. The former Commanding Officer, Deputy Inspector Frank Lyons, and the former Host Program Coordinator, Sgt. James Breslin, of the New York City Police Department Street Crime Unit (SCU) participated in the Workshop along with seven officials who had previously visited the New York project as part of the Host Program.

The Workshop on Street Crime Operations met its objective of providing a forum in which visitors could compare their experiences in attempting to replicate the SCU or adapt its techniques. The five visitors with active projects shared successful decoy techniques, compared results, and discussed methods to gain agency and public support for decoy units, for example. All participants reported the Workshop was useful; six of the seven visitors planned changes to their operations based on the Workshop discussions. The two visitors who had not implemented similar projects since their visits to New York felt the Workshop provided them with information to assist them in presenting the value of such a project and in implementing it.

The Workshop succeeded in reaching its second objective, to determine which techniques visitors had transferred to their own operations based

* PTI staff set the workshop agendas based on needs assessments of Host visitors participating.

on their visits to the New York SCU. Visitors with active projects reported the adoption of decoy operations, techniques and approaches observed in New York for use in their own jurisdictions. For example, the passive role of the decoy and the careful positioning of the back-up team have been adopted by visitors' agencies. Two of the four officials without active projects at the time of their visits to the New York SCU now have projects and two have made progress toward implementing similar projects.

Rape Care Center Workshop

The Workshop on Rape Care Centers was held September 11-13, 1978 in Madison, Wisconsin. Carole Meade, the Host Program Coordinator of the Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center in Polk County (Des Moines) Iowa, participated in the Workshop, as did eight women who had visited the Des Moines project as part of the Host Program. Other participants included successors to Host visitors.

The Workshop's first objective was met: it provided a forum where visitors compared experiences in adapting Des Moines' techniques, described successful and unsuccessful ideas, and distributed public education materials from their projects. Visitors and non-visitors alike felt the Workshop was useful, providing information to expand public education programs and to increase the use and effectiveness of volunteers, for example. Ten of the fourteen participants planned changes to their projects and several planned further information exchange among themselves.

The Workshop's second objective of determining which techniques from Des Moines visitors had adapted to their own projects was also accomplished. Techniques adopted included Community outreach efforts, advisory board participation, and methods of coordination with police and prosecutors. All visitors but one had active projects at the time of their visits to Des Moines. The

woman who had been planning a project at that time is now implementing those plans.

Plans for Phase III, National Institute Host Program

During Phase III of the Host Program, which will begin in June 1979, up to 100 additional criminal justice officials will have the opportunity to observe operations of a Host site.

The processes for Host site selection, visitor selection and recruitment and program dissemination will continue in a similar fashion as during Phases I and II. Increasing numbers of officials contact PTI to inquire about the Host Program. A record of these inquiries, which was started during Phase II will be maintained. Two anticipated additions to Phase III are:

- o Hold a workshop of the 14 Host site directors. Objectives are to discuss more effective techniques used by the Host staffs in dealing with visitors' needs, to review benefits which accrue to the Host sites, and to identify means of improving the Host Program.
- o Select several Hosts to spend two to three days at agencies which adapted the Host project to provide further training and an on-spot assessment of the adaptation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the National Institute Host Program, ten prosecutors from various offices throughout the nation participated in an Economic Crime Workshop. The Workshop, sponsored by LEAA's National Institute of Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement and coordinated by Public Technology, Inc. (PTI), was in San Diego, April 23-25, 1979. Eight prosecutors had previously visited the Economic Crime Unit of the San Diego County District Attorney's Office or the King County (Seattle, WA) Prosecutor's Office as part of the Host Program. The directors of the Host units also participated in the Workshop as well as two previous directors of the San Diego unit, one now Chief Assistant United States Attorney and the other a Municipal Court Judge (both in San Diego).

An important issue discussed at the Economic Crime Workshop was sentencing of white-collar offenders. Although not a specific agenda item, this issue was initially raised by Edwin Miller, the San Diego District Attorney, who gave the welcoming address. Mr. Miller emphasized the suffering of white-collar victims, especially the elderly, who can lose their life savings, as being comparable to the suffering of victims of violent crimes. All Workshop participants recognized the need for sentences that reflect the severity of losses due to economic crimes. Participants also cited the need for effective sentencing alternatives, including restitution and community work, and they felt that sentencing criteria should be developed. The prosecutor from Milwaukee County (WI) shared a sentencing brief prepared by his office. Several prosecutors from other jurisdictions plan to refer to this brief in their own sentencing recommendations.

Sharing successful techniques in sentencing as well as in investigating and prosecuting white-collar offenders was another critical need identified by Workshop participants. Although individual jurisdictions vary greatly, all participants emphasized the necessity of learning from each others' successes. Several, in fact, planned changes in their offices' procedures after hearing about others' practices at the Workshop (similar to the adoption process following Host visits).

Workshop participants also emphasized the need for coordination, both nation-wide and locally. They felt that networks of offices and shared data bases should be developed. Cross-designation of USDAs to local offices has provided some coordination, but conflicting office policies frequently interfere with the potential success of this practice.

Coordination of prosecutors with law enforcement and regulatory agencies was felt essential by many. The King County Office has been most successful in enlisting the help of other agencies in developing cases. Several Host visitors to that office have adopted similar procedures.

Other issues raised at the Workshop were:

- o The problems of maintaining optimum interest and effort in an established office in which the "newness" has worn off;
- o the problem of obtaining bank records in some jurisdictions;

Part II:

Executive Summary

Economic Crime Workshop Report (6/79)

- o the need for trained investigators and experienced prosecutors;
and
- o the growing need for specialized expertise for investigating prosecuting, and sentencing white-collar offenders.

All participants valued the Workshop as an opportunity to compare experiences, to exchange ideas, and to learn about new approaches for prosecuting economic crime. The primary focus on organizational and processing issues provided a unique opportunity for these prosecutors to refine their operations based on the experiences of others. Participants cited the small size of the Workshop as a key factor in its success.

Participants valued both the Workshop and the contacts with other offices made at the Workshop. The need to share successful techniques in economic crime prosecution is great. Additional workshops, possibly during the next phase of the Host Program, should be held for visitors to the San Diego and King County Units, and possibly to the Connecticut state-wide unit as well.

The Workshop format developed by the Host Program Director is extremely effective. This format, which includes project updates by visitors and Hosts and focuses the discussion on specific issues, should be continued for workshops held as part of the Host Program.

Part III:

Recommendations of User Requirements Committee

at March 1979 Meeting

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE HOST PROGRAM

The National Institute Program is starting Phase III. During Phases I and II, 153 senior criminal justice officials visited a model project to learn about the successes of other jurisdictions. The Host Program is sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research arm of LEAA.

One-on-One Training Provided

"The Host Program is in effect a kind of one-on-one training program where we take key people who can make change happen, who are interested in making it happen, and we put them on-site at the exemplary project. We make it possible for them to live with the project for a while, for a week or two weeks," said Fred Becker, the National Institute Host Program's federal manager. LEAA's Exemplary Projects have proven success records and have gone through extensive screening. The Host Program is an extremely effective way of achieving replication of these projects and their techniques.

"The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ), which is LEAA's research arm, includes the Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination (ODTD). It was partially created to develop workable models that people can use, and to get information out on what is going on around the country. We consider the Host Program an important part of this process."

Advisory Committee Recommends Expansion

The National Institute Host Program's advisory group, the User Requirements Committee (URC) recommended expanding the Program at its March meeting (March 3-6, 1979 in Washington, D.C.). The URC who has advised the Program since the Fall of 1976 includes criminal justice and public agency officials (see List of Members, Attachment C).

The URC was impressed to learn how effective the Host Program had been in transferring successful techniques and projects and in aiding jurisdictions starting new programs. The Host Program has long been thought of as highly successful by all involved. The survey results show these thoughts were well grounded. Now the question is how large can the Host Program grow and continue to be effective. The Program's effectiveness is a result of the careful selection of visitors and of Host sites and the attention visitors receive at the Host sites.

The Advisory Committee (URC) was unsure about how large the Host Program could grow and still maintain its effectiveness. They did recommend that a 'Host-type' program be started for the replication of Project New Pride and for the LEAA National Incentives Program. The Committee's concerns were summarized by Paul Quinn*: "The effort is a twofold one. "First, we should consider the current technical assistance RFP and evaluation RFP issued by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention on the replication of New Pride. The skills transfer that the Host Program has achieved so well is certainly applicable to that and should be considered. Second, in any new legislation, the skills transfer going on now in the Host Program should be institutionalized for any of the Incentive Programs envisioned under the Priority Programs Section of the Justice Improvement Act."

Al Baugher (Assistant Commissioner, Department of Planning and Development, Chicago added, "Under the new LEAA legislation (1981 budget), the review should have adequate provision for a low-cost, yet highly successful program of technology between peers, between administrators. According to Alan Schuman (Director, Social Services Division, D. C. Superior Court), "In any national thrust, this could be the most effective way to go."

*formerly director of Colorado's State Planning Agency

Arson a Priority

Arson was one of the three priority areas in which the URC would like to add a Host project. The other two were police productivity and management and victim/witness assistance to include restitution. Rose Ochi, Executive Assistant to the Mayor and Director of Criminal Justice Planning in Los Angeles (CA), was especially concerned that, "the Host Program respond to priority needs of local government."

Mr. Baugher said, "productivity in management for police officers is a serious concern, especially with local budget cuts and inflation." Mr. Schuman's main concern was restitution: "I think the whole area of restitution, broadly defined, is getting a national thrust. Approaches include victim compensation, public services, and service to victims. This could be an excellent area for both juveniles and adults."

Mayor Frank Logue from New Haven, Connecticut, a guest at the URC Meeting, reported, "I would say to you in the area of arson in my own City of New Haven, we have done a great number of things to make arson predictable and detectable.

"We do a variety of innovative things. We have a street crime unit - we sent someone to New York without going through the Host Program, we are only 18 miles away.

"We also have a direct deterrent patrol. Studies in Kansas City show that random patrol doesn't work, so we implemented a direct deterrent patrol. We do a number of innovative things in the criminal justice area. For many of these things, if anybody wants to learn about them, we would be glad to provide that experience. And anything that we can learn from other communities, we are glad to learn.

I think there's no more important principle for people in the local government, whether from a police aspect or any other, than to find out what works, wherever it works, and to do it. That's my operating principle for every aspect of government."

Host sites are drawn from projects designated as exemplary by NILECJ and there are presently no projects in these areas. Host project staff have encouraged some local officials to request exemplary status so that they could serve as Host sites. Projects need not have received LEAA funding to be candidates. They must provide evaluation data showing effectiveness in reducing crime or improving the criminal justice system, cost-effectiveness, and adaptability to other jurisdictions.

Capturing Start-Up Problems Crucial

How long can a Host site provide critical information on how to set up a project and to avoid political, administrative or other start-up problems? David Rivers, Commissioner of Budget and Planning in Atlanta (GA) said, "A key concern is that the Host sites share some real problems of implementation, and not give only the benefits of the program, but also give the failings and tribulations you might go through in trying to implement it."

Fred Becker, the National Institute's Host Program federal manager said, "One of the things that might be getting lost is what happened way back when, because sometimes you are talking to different individuals. Even if the current project director started the project and went through all the problems, that may have been 3 or 4 years ago. He may have forgotten the fight with the mayor, or the committee, or whatever problems they had. If a director concentrates on day-to-day operational problems, keeping the project going, he may tell you about those things and not,

unless his attention is directed toward them, the problems of getting started.

"A possible advantage of the Host site project directors meeting would be getting a better understanding of how some sites have been successful with a structured approach. Other sites which have not been giving any attention to the history of the project, may then do so."

To ensure that start-up problems are covered as part of the Host site visits, URC members suggested: (1) sending Host visitors to one of the adaptations rather than to the original Host site; (2) video-taping discussions of start-up problems by staff members who started the project.

Mr. Baugher suggested, "Maybe it's time to change to another city. The times change, too. What you had to do to get a rape crisis center established 5 or 10 years ago is not the same milieu that you are working in now. Maybe you should pick a new site, based on one of the original sites."

Video-taping to capture the early development of Host sites was suggested. Mr. Quinn explained, "An advantage of video-taping presentations would be you could ensure, by a check list, that both the good and the bad, the warnings and the glossary, are included. Then, whoever listens to it, gets the whole message."

Mr. Schuman said, "The older the project gets, the harder it is to recall. You need to pay particular attention to recording the start-up procedures to have available as a resource for anybody who is starting a similar project. The Host site staff may not be able to remember everything, but the highlights are recorded. One possibility would be to record part of a Host site training session."

The URC members felt that many of the same questions are asked by each Host visitor and that a video-tape could supply some of those answers.

The recommendations of the advisory committee are being considered by Public Technology, Inc. and the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of LEAA.

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE

HOST PROGRAM

PUBLICATIONS

Sharing Advanced Criminal Justice Practices

Host Program Report--a criminal justice newsletter, traces the progress of LEAA's National Institute Host Program. 12 pages. The Report, available free of charge, is published quarterly by Public Technology, Inc. (PTI), which administers the Host Program.

National Institute Host Program - Assessment Report, by E. J. Albright, PTI, 1979. (Draft). An assessment of Phase I of the Host Program (May 1976 through April 1978). The survey of 54 visitors to 8 Host Projects reveals that 83% adopted techniques observed at Host sites.

- o Summary Assessment Report (55 pages),
- o Decoy Operations Report (23 pages),
- o Fraud and Career Criminal Prosecution Report (39 pages),
- o Rape Care Centers Report (24 pages), and
- o Ward Grievance Procedure Report (18 pages).

The National Institute Host Program: Sharing Advance Criminal Justice Practices, PTI, 1978. 15 pages. Descriptive brochure on the Host Program with information on 11 Host sites.

Street Crime Operations Workshop, by E. J. Albright, PTI, September 1978. 13 pages. Assessment report on the Street Crime Operations Workshop sponsored by the Host Program - August 21 - 23 in Chicago, Illinois. Summary available.

Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center Workshop, by E. J. Albright, PTI, October 1978. 33 pages. Assessment report on the Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center Workshop sponsored by the Host Program - September 11 - 13, 1978 in Madison, Wisconsin. Summary available.

Economic Crime Workshop, by E. J. Albright, PTI, June 1979 (Draft). 16 pages. Assessment report on the Fraud Divisions Workshop sponsored by the Host Program April 23 - 25, 1979 in San Diego, California.

Single-sheet summaries available in large quantities for distribution:

- o Host Program--capsule information about the Host Program, Host sites listed.
- o "Why Reinvent the Wheel?"--description of Host Program's quarterly newsletter
- o "Host Program Success"--summary of Assessment Report (see above).
- o Project Summaries--one on each of the 14 Host sites, focusing on program strategies, staffing, procedures, service components, budget, funding sources, target population.

More detailed summaries of Host sites can be obtained.

For more information contact: Cora Yamamoto, Public Technology, Inc., 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 202/452-7733

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE

HOST PROGRAM*Sharing Advanced Criminal Justice Practices*

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VISITORS TO HOST SITES
Phase I and II

AAB	Administrative Adjudications Bureau, Albany, NY
CBCP	Community Based Corrections Program, Des Moines, Iowa
CCPP	Community Crime Prevention Program, Seattle, Washington
ECU/SD	Economic Crime Unit, San Diego, California
ECU/S	Economic Crime Unit, Seattle, Washington
MC/PRC	Montgomery County Pre-Release Center, Rockville, Maryland
NYRC	Neighborhood Youth Resources Center, Philadelphia, PA
Police LLD	Police Legal Liaison Unit, Dallas, Texas
MOB	Major Offense Bureau, New York (Bronx), New York
PNP	Project New Pride, Denver, Colorado
R/SACC	Rape/Sexual Assault Care Center of Polk County, Des Moines, Iowa
SCU	Street Crime Unit, New York, NY
WGP	Ward Grievance Procedure, California Dept. of Youth Authority, Sacramento, California

B-1

ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATIONS BUREAU
New York State Department of Motor Vehicles
Albany, New York

Arkansas Municipal Judge, Little Rock (Judge William Butler)
California Dept. of Motor Vehicles, Sacramento (Gordon Jones,
Tom Novi)
Nevada Traffic Court Specialist of the Supreme Court,
Carson City (Terry Reynolds)
Rhode Island Administrative Adjudications Division, Dept. of
Transportation, Providence (Nicholas Giuliani,
A. Charles Moretti)

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM
Department of Court Services
Des Moines, Iowa

Visitors

Alabama External Correctional Services, Elmore (Tony Sewall)
Colorado Adams County Community Corrections Program, Commerce City
(William J. McCaslin)
Connecticut Bridgeport Community Correctional Center, Connecticut Depart-
ment of Corrections, Bridgeport (Hans T. Fjellman)
Delaware Department of Corrections, Wilmington (Garland Gammon)
Georgia Athens Adjustment & Restitution Center, Georgia Department
of Corrections, Athens (Charlotte Anderson)
Michigan Michigan Department of Corrections, Lansing (William F. Eardley)
New York New York State Commission on Corrections, Albany (Stephen
Chinlund)
Oklahoma Comanche County Jails Program, Lawton (Joyce Best)
Texas • Adult Probation, Amarillo (Richard Rutledge)
• West Texas Regional Adult Probation Department's Court
Residential Treatment Center, El Paso (Lloyd D. Muir)
• 36th Judicial District Probation Unit, Sinton (Dana J. Hendrick)
Virginia Sheriff's Office, Jail Management Analyst, Portsmouth
(Tom Dawson)
Washington Pre-Trial Services, King County Division of Corrections,
Seattle (Shirley Rickman and Frank Fleetham)

COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM
 Department of Community Development
 Seattle, Washington

Visitors

Delaware Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice, Wilmington
 (Sam McKeeman)

Iowa Crime Prevention Bureau, Cedar Rapids Police Department
 (Capt. James T. Gillen)

Massachusetts Cambridge Community Services (Susan Colwell)

Minnesota Community Crime Prevention, Minneapolis (Sheldon Strom)

New Mexico Crime Prevention Control, Albuquerque (Mary Lou Haywood)

New York Rochester City Planning (Marilyn Smith)

No. Carolina Community Crime Prevention Program, Raleigh (J. W. Trivette)

Pennsylvania • CLASP, Philadelphia (Martha Kovar)
 • Governor's Commission on Justice, Harrisburg (Herbert C. Yost)

So. Carolina Regional Crime Prevention Unit, Sumter (Lt. Ray Isgett)

ECONOMIC CRIME UNIT
 Fraud Division
 Office of the District Attorney
 San Diego County, California

Visitors

Arizona • County Prosecutor of Maricopa County, Phoenix (Charles Hyder)
 • Deputy County Attorney, Maricopa County, Phoenix (Howard Schwartz)
 • State Attorney General's Office, Special Prosecutions Section
 (Barnett Lotstein)

Florida Special Prosecution Division, Jacksonville (E. McCrae Mathis)

Kansas Sedgwick County Office of the District Attorney, Economic
 Crime Unit, Wichita (Richard Schodorf)

Kentucky Office of Commonwealth's Attorney, Economic Crime Unit,
 Louisville (Maurice A. Byrne, Jr.)

Maryland Office of the State Attorney, Major Fraud Division, Baltimore
 (Bernard P. Kole)

Massachusetts Bristol County Office of the District Attorney, New Bedford,
 (Phillip Rivard-Rapoza)

Missouri • Prosecutor of Jackson County, Kansas City (Ralph L. Martin)
 • Circuit Attorney, St. Louis (George A. Feach)

New York District Attorney's Office of Consumer Fraud and Economic
 Crime Bureau, New York (Brooklyn) (Michael Hammerman)

Nevada Nevada Attorney General's Office, Criminal Division, Carson
 City (D. G. Menchetti)

Pennsylvania Allegheny County District Attorney, Pittsburgh (Larry Kovel)

Texas Dallas County Attorney's Office, Dallas (Jon Sparling)

Wisconsin Wisconsin Dept. of Justice, Office of Attorney General,
 Madison (James D. Jeffries)

HOST PROGRAM

ECONOMIC CRIME UNIT
Assistant State's Attorney's Office
Wallingford, Connecticut

Visitors

Michigan Office of the Attorney General, Economic Crime Division
(Marc Goldman)

New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice, Department of Law and Public
Safety (Robert Stevens)

HOST PROGRAM

ECONOMIC CRIME UNIT
King County District Attorney
Seattle, Washington

Visitors

California . Fresno County District Attorney's Office, Fresno
(Brinton Bowles)

. Fraud Team, San Francisco District Attorney's Office
(Leo J. Murphy, Jr.)

Delaware Criminal Division, State Dept. of Justice, Wilmington
(Charles M. Oberly, III)

Florida Dept. of Legal Affairs, Office of State Attorney General,
Tallahassee (Clarence Holmes)

Georgia Fraud Division, Office of the District Attorney, Atlanta
(Gordon H. Miller)

Hawaii Hawaii Crime Commission, Office of the Lieutenant Governor,
Honolulu (Hikaru Kerns and James T. Countiss)

Maryland Office of Special Prosecutor, Baltimore (Gerald C. Ruter)

Minnesota Citizen Protection/Economic Crime Unit, Office of Hennepin
County Attorney, Minneapolis (Robert T. Rudy)

New Jersey Criminal Justice Division, Dept. of Law & Public Service,
Trenton (Robert T. Winter)

New York . Frauds Bureau, Office of Suffolk County District Attorney,
Hauppauge (John G. Ehrlich)

. Office of the District Attorney, New York (Bronx)
(Barry Kluger)

Oklahoma . Office of the District Attorney, Oklahoma City (Larry Joplin)

. Office of the District Attorney, Tulsa (Jerry E. Truster)

Utah . Salt Lake County Attorney's Office, Salt Lake City
(John Clark)

Virginia Office of Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Virginia,
Richmond (Edward P. Nolde)

Wisconsin Office of the District Attorney, Milwaukee (Charles B. Schudson)

MAJOR OFFENSE BUREAU

Office of the District Attorney
New York City (Bronx), New York

Visitors

Arizona Office of the District Attorney, Phoenix (Rodger Goldston)

California San Francisco District Attorney's Office (Andre LaBorde)

Connecticut Career Criminal Division of State's Attorney's Office,
New Haven (Patricia S. Clarke)

Delaware Office of the Attorney General, Wilmington (Jim Natalie)

Florida Violent Career Criminal Program, Office of the Duval County
Attorney, Jacksonville (Michael Weinstein)

Illinois Training, Plans & Special Projects, Office of Cook County
District Attorney, Chicago (Patrick Del Fino)

Kentucky Office of Commonwealth Attorney, Covington (Robert E. Sanders)

Maryland Trial Division, Office of State's Attorney, Baltimore
(Joseph S. Lyons)

Michigan . Prosecuting Attorneys Assn., Lansing (William F. Allen)
. Career Criminal Division, Office of Macomb County Prosecuting
Attorney, Mt. Clemens (John J. Pollina)

New Mexico . Office of the District Attorney, Albuquerque (Diane Dal Santo)
. Office of the District Attorney, Santa Fe (Anthony Tupler)

New York Office of Monroe County District Attorney, Rochester
(John J. Connell)

Ohio Career Offender Program, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney,
Cleveland (Albin Lipoid)

Wisconsin Office of the District Attorney, Milwaukee (Robert Donohoo)

MONTGOMERY COUNTY PRE-RELEASE CENTER
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
Rockville, Maryland

Visitors

Indiana . Allen County Facility, Fort Wayne (Paul Christman)
. R.E.S.C.U.E., Inc., Evansville (Kenneth Hood)

South Carolina . Women's Work Release Dorm, Columbia (Judy C. Anderson)
. Program Services of Midlands Correctional Region,
Columbia (Terry Candee)

HOST PROGRAM

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH RESOURCES CENTER

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Visitors

Colorado Project New Pride (Tom James)

District of Columbia
(Washington) Division of Juvenile Services (Tim Carroll)

Florida

- Youth Cooperatives, Inc., Miami (Angel Alvarez)
- Youth Service Center, Leon County (Pat Schwallie)

Illinois Firman House, Chicago (Jacqueline Berry)

Michigan Muskegon County Youth Contact Center, Muskegon (Pete Stall)

New Jersey North Hudson Youth Services Bureau, Union City (Gene Martorony)

New York Family Crisis Center of Puerto Rico Family Institute, New York
(Natalia Ritter)

Oklahoma Oklahoma County Youth Services, Oklahoma City (Sharon Wiggins)

South Carolina Horizon House, Charleston (Edward Ledford)

Virginia Coordinated Youth Services, Total Action against Poverty in
Roanoke Valley (TAP), Roanoke (Shari Conley)

West Virginia Youth Resources Center, North Charleston (Douglas Dunlap)

HOST PROGRAM

POLICE LEGAL LIAISON DIVISION

Police Department
Dallas, Texas

Visitors

Arizona Office of Maricopa County Attorney, Phoenix
(Ronald W. Collett)

Iowa Office of the County Attorney, Des Moines
(John P. Malone)

Pennsylvania Pittsburgh Police Bureau, Legal Advisor
(John R. Smith)

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HOST PROGRAM

PROJECT NEW PRIDE
Denver, Colorado

Visitors

Indiana Indiana University, Technical Resources of the Developmental Training Center, Bloomington (Janet Weber)

Missouri St. Louis County Juvenile Court, Project L.E.A.R.N., Clayton (Neal Nathanson)

New York Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of New York City Mayor's Office, Juvenile Corrections Unit, New York City (Juanita Brame)

Pennsylvania Pennsylvania Joint Council on the Criminal Justice System, Juvenile Justice Department (David McKorkle)

Virginia Pendleton Child Service Center, Virginia Beach (Alan Davidson)

Washington Shoreline Youth Services, Inc., Seattle (Ed Hanola)

HOST PROGRAM

STREET CRIME UNIT
New York City Police Department
New York, New York

Visitors

Alabama Birmingham Police Dept. (Lt. A. J. Needham)

California San Francisco Police Dept. (Lt. Charles Beene)

Colorado Denver Police Dept. (Capt. Donald Brannon)

D.C., (Washington) Special Operations & Traffic Division of Washington Metropolitan Police Dept. (Lt. Frank Gigliotti)

Florida Jacksonville Sheriff's Office (Lt. Henry Nicholson)

Illinois Chicago Police Dept. (Deputy Chief Walter Valle)

Louisiana Special Operations Division, New Orleans Police Dept. (Capt. Calvin Galliano)

Maine Portland Police Dept. (Sgt. Terry Silver)

Maryland Patrol Division, Baltimore City Police Dept. (Lt. Patrick Bradley)

Missouri Kansas City Police Dept. (Capt. Stephen Niebur)

Nevada Metropolitan Police Dept., Las Vegas (Lt. Edwin Lee McCullough)

New Jersey Atlantic City Dept. of Police (Sgt. Robert S. Tyner)

New York Rochester Police Dept. (Sgt. Louis Bertino)

Ohio . Columbus Police Dept. (Deputy Chief James Jackson)
. Patrol Division, Akron Police Dept. (Sgt. George Reuscher)

Oregon . Portland Bureau of Police (Capt. Ron Still)
. Patrol Division, Eugene Police Dept. (Lt. Ken Behrend)

Rhode Is. Providence Police Dept. (Lt. William J. Carty)

So. Carolina Charleston Police Dept. (Sgt. Michael Connally)

Texas Fort Worth Police Dept. (Capt. Roy Tate)

Washington Tactical Unit, Seattle Police Dept. (Lt. Larry Holder)

HOST PROGRAM

WARD GRIEVANCE PROGRAM
California Youth Authority
Sacramento, Calif.

Visitors

Delaware	Dept. of Corrections, Smyrna (Charles N. Hall)
Florida	Dept. of Offender Rehabilitation, Tallahassee (Dr. James G. Ricketts)
Georgia	Youth Development Center, Milledgeville (Alex Darabaris)
Maine	Maine Youth Center, South Portland (Bruce Campbell)
Maryland	Juvenile Services Administration, Baltimore (Ron Blake)
New Jersey	State Dept. of Corrections, Leesburg State Prison, Leesburg (Arthur Jones)
New York	State Division of Youth, Dept. of Rehabilitation, Albany (J. Thomas Mullen)
Nevada	Nevada Girls Training Center, Caliente (William Miller)
Ohio	Ohio Youth Authority, Columbus (Robert Carter)
South Carolina	Birchwood Campus, Columbia (Stanley Conine)
Texas	Texas Youth Council, Austin (John A. Sadler)
Virginia	Dept. of Corrections, Richmond (Hoy Steele)

HOST PROGRAM

RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT CARE CENTER

Polk County
Des Moines, Iowa

VISITORS

Alaska	S.T.A.R. (Standing Together against Rape), Anchorage (Reeny Annable)
California	. Chinatown Clinic, San Francisco (Cynthia Fong Lim) . Oriental Service Center/Pacific Asian Rape Hotline (Nilda Rimonte)
Florida	. Broward County Sexual Assault Treatment Center, Ft. Lauderdale (Joanne G. Richter) . Sexual Assault Assistance Project, West Palm Beach (Ellen St. John)
Maryland	Anne Arundel County Rape Care Center (Clare Lebling)
Mass.	Essex County Sheriff's Office, Salem (Shirlee Zucaro)
Michigan	Rape Care Center, Saginaw (Diane Craig)
Minnesota	Rape Crisis Center, St. Cloud (Marsha Jadogzinske)
No. Dakota	. Rape Crisis Center, Fargo (Camille Kulka) . Rape Care Center, Grand Forks (Susan Ford)
Oklahoma	Women's Resource Center, Oklahoma City (Mary Scherer)
Oregon	Associated Lane Interagency Rape Team (ALIRT), Lane County Sheriff's Office, Eugene (Marcia Morgan)
Pennsylvania	State Outreach Program, Philadelphia (Nancy Mathe)
Texas	Rape Crisis Center, El Paso (Jeri Beatty)
Utah	Women's Crisis Center, Ogden (Edwina Harlin)
Virginia	Rape Victim Companion Program, Commission on the Status of Women, City of Alexandria (Lori Cooper)
Washington	Rape Crisis Network, Spokane (Patsy Gottschalk)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE HOST PROGRAM
User Requirements Committee

Al Baugher - Assistant Commissioner
Department of Development & Planning
Chicago, Illinois

Jay Bovilsky - Chief Administrative Officer
New Haven, Connecticut

Allen F. Breed - Director
National Institute of Corrections
Washington, D. C.

Harry Connick - District Attorney
New Orleans, Louisiana

Warren Gilmore - Judge
District Court, 4th Judicial District
Boise, Idaho

Lee Johnson - Deputy Director
Oklahoma Department of Corrections
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Rose Ochi - Executive Assistant to the Mayor and
Director of Criminal Justice Planning
Los Angeles, California

E. Wilson Purdy - Director
Department of Public Safety
Dade County, Florida

Paul Quinn - Executive Director
Division of Criminal Justice
State of Colorado
Denver, Colorado

David Rivers - Commissioner of Budget and Planning
Atlanta, Georgia

Alan Schuman - Director, Social Services Division
Superior Court of the District of Columbia
Washington, D. C.

Federal Program Manager

Fred Becker - Program Manager
Office of Development, Testing and Dissemination
National Institute of Law Enforcement and
Criminal Justice, LEAA
Washington, D. C.

END