



# **THE STATUS OF CRIME PREVENTION IN VIRGINIA**



Prepared by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services  
Law Enforcement Services Section of the Crime Prevention Center

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An aerial photograph of a city, likely Pittsburgh, showing a mix of modern and historic architecture. In the foreground, a large, ornate Gothic Revival cathedral with multiple spires and a prominent clock tower is visible. The city extends into the distance with various buildings, roads, and green spaces under a clear sky.

***“Crime prevention is a pattern of attitudes and behaviors directed at reducing the threat of crime and enhancing the sense of safety and security, to positively influence the quality of life in our society and to develop environments in which crime cannot flourish.”***

***-- National Crime Prevention Council (1990)***

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## INTRODUCTION

This report describes and assesses the crime prevention efforts made by Virginia's law enforcement agencies. It describes the development of crime prevention programming as an important component of law enforcement strategy and presents new information from two surveys; one administered to 241 Virginia crime prevention practitioners on the staffs of 91 police departments or Sheriff's offices, and the second to 184 Chiefs of Police or Sheriffs. The surveys were conducted in 2007 by staff of the Virginia Crime Prevention Center (CPC), part of the Law Enforcement Services Section of the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The survey questions revealed what the practitioners consider to be Virginia's most active and effective crime prevention programs and those that should be given more emphasis. They also revealed the respondents' ideas on how to improve Virginia's crime prevention effort. Information was also obtained from crime prevention experts employed by the Department of State Police (VSP), the Office of the Virginia Attorney General (OAG) and the Virginia Crime Prevention Association (VCPA).<sup>1</sup>

***“Crime prevention is the anticipation, recognition and appraisal  
of crime risk and the initiation of some action  
to remove or reduce it.”***

***-- National Crime Prevention Institute (1972)***

This report on the crime prevention efforts of Virginia law enforcement agencies is a first for the Commonwealth and perhaps the first comprehensive statewide assessment of crime prevention in the nation.

### ***Context of Law Enforcement-Based Crime Prevention Efforts***

There are at least five crime prevention strategies:

1. *Socio-economic prevention*: Governmental policies/programs that ameliorate the broader causal conditions of crime such as poverty, unemployment, family disintegration, poor educational resources, inadequate parenting, neighborhood blight, social discontent, etc.
2. *Socialization-prevention*: Programs that help “at-risk” juveniles overcome the effects of the aforementioned conditions so they’re not as easily drawn to criminal activity. These programs include mentoring, tutoring, after-school programming, truancy and drop out prevention, character and legal education, job training, drug awareness, etc.
3. *Incapacitation-prevention*: Prosecutorial and judicial policies that confine offenders as a way to prevent their further involvement in public criminal behavior.
4. *Rehabilitation-prevention*: Treatment programs to help legally sanctioned offenders or other at-risk individuals avoid future criminal behavior. Modalities include juvenile and adult probation, drug treatment, mental health treatment, job training, character education, offender re-entry programs, and others.
5. *Deterrence-prevention*: Programs/policies that create and maintain a humane, just, and effective criminal justice system and those that attempt to increase the physical and psychological costs of criminal behavior. These include target hardening strategies, establishment of neighborhood and business crime watch groups, use of School Resource Officers (SROs) in middle and high schools and the training of citizens to make them more aware of criminal activity and how to avoid being victimized.

Most of the crime prevention efforts of Virginia's law enforcement agencies involve policies and programs that promote “deterrence prevention.”

<sup>1</sup> Several other state and local agencies and organizations provide noteworthy crime prevention services to the Commonwealth. Among these are the police departments of Virginia's colleges and universities, the Division of Capitol Police, the Department of Transportation (VDOT), the Department of Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC), the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) and Henrico Division of Police. Their contributions are recognized in Appendix B of this report. The crime prevention efforts of military and corporate security forces are not described.

## EVOLUTION OF CRIME PREVENTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

*NOTE: If you are unfamiliar with the name or purpose of a particular crime prevention program, please consult Appendix A which lists and defines existing programs.*

When Sir Robert Peel established the first modern police force in 1829 (the Metropolitan London Police), the primary goal was to prevent crime. The mere presence of police officers, it was assumed, would be enough to discourage serious criminal behavior. This notion of the role of the police changed significantly after 1900 when crime, anti-immigrant riots and anarchists threatened social order and forced police officers to focus increasingly on searching out and arresting law breakers. By the 1930's, the idea of policemen as law enforcers was well established. Some say the defining milestone of this change in role was the creation in the United States of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in 1935.

As the task of law enforcement grew, however, so did the demand for police officers who could specialize. Police executives found they needed officers to function solely as detectives, forensic experts, record keepers, and trainers. As this trend continued, and agencies created specialized sub-units and positions, the role of crime prevention as a tool of law enforcement became increasingly institutionalized. It is the story of this institutionalization that underlies this report.

By the mid-1960s, questions were being raised about the adequacy of the "police as law enforcers" model. The civil rights struggle, the effects of poverty and unemployment in our increasingly segregated inner-cities, the growth of the counter-culture, and the increasingly violent anti-war movement produced an awareness that crime stemmed from social forces as much as individual deviancy. The widespread social disarray generated concern about the ability of police forces to maintain order. Officials began to see that a new approach to law enforcement was needed, one involving a greater understanding of and response to social forces, and the active assistance of the citizenry-at-large.

The importance of the public's support and engagement was highlighted by the 1964 murder of Kitty Genovese in New York City, a crime the media reported as having been witnessed by thirty-eight persons, none of whom came to her aid in any substantial way. Soon after, the idea of training neighbors to watch out for each others' safety (a notion put forth and experimented with as early as the 1930's) gained public credibility. This and the fact that much of the disarray was blamed on young people accounts for the fact that by the 1970's, states and localities were using newly available federal grant funds to establish Neighborhood Watch programs and to fight juvenile delinquency.

In the 1970's and 1980's, the size of the crime-prone age group of the population (roughly ages 15 to 24) peaked, illegal drugs were plentiful, unemployment in inner-cities was high, and the rates of burglary, theft and murder were the highest they had been since the 1930's. In response, Congress supplied more anti-crime funding and governments at all levels adopted "get tough" policies that increased the use and length of incarceration. In addition, criminologists provided more evidence about the ways that poverty, drugs and neighborhood blight contribute to crime. Both the "broken windows" and "community policing" strategies gained currency and programs such as "weed and seed," gang intervention, code enforcement, foot and bike patrols, and "crimesolvers" were initiated.

As law enforcement officials enlisted more and more help from citizens, they also called for specialized "community policing" units and the creation of a new type of police officer, the crime prevention specialist. The day-to-day implementation of "community policing" required a level of time commitment and crime prevention expertise beyond those practicable or needed by patrol officers. Crime prevention specialists were needed to create programs for educating citizens (self-protection), soliciting help from citizens (Crimesolver tip lines), and making crime more difficult to commit (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). From this time forward, crime prevention, crime prevention units and crime prevention specialty positions became increasingly institutionalized within the nation's and Virginia's law enforcement agencies.

The 1990s saw a dramatic increase in another crime prevention specialist position, the School Resource Officer (SRO). SROs are sworn law enforcement officers who serve in middle and high schools. Although they act as law enforcers, they also work to develop in-school crime prevention programs. The SRO position evolved in the 1970's and 1980's out of concern over the ever-younger average age of criminal delinquents. The numbers of SROs increased dramatically, however, in response to the tragic school shootings that shocked the nation in the latter '90's. Two federal anti-crime programs, the Justice Department's "Cops in School" program (1994) and Edward G. Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program were used to increase SROs positions. The bolstering of the SRO represents another milestone in the institutionalization of crime prevention as a component of law enforcement.

Since 2000, crime prevention's institutionalization continued as the nation's law enforcement agencies reacted to two calamitous events, one social phenomenon and a demographic shift. The first event, the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, made law enforcement officials instantly aware of the need to prevent further terrorism-related criminal activity (crime prevention) and the second, the

student massacre at Virginia Tech University on April 16, 2007, expanded concern about crime prevention efforts on college and university campuses. Third, the rapid growth in Internet usage has greatly increased the opportunities for criminals to engage in consumer fraud, identity theft, sexual predation and other types of internet crime. Finally, the gradual aging of our population has created a larger pool of persons thought to be more vulnerable to victimization and in greater need of crime prevention services.

In summary, the advance of crime prevention programming as a component of law enforcement is best explained as a reaction to the unrest, crime trends, and changing demographics of the last 40+ years. For the most part, its progression was fueled and guided by federal anti-crime funding and legislation passed in the wake of a seemingly endless series of new and alarming circumstances. It was the need to confront race riots, juvenile delinquency, gangs, violent crime, illegal drugs, urban instability, school shootings and terrorism that placed crime prevention to the forefront of modern law enforcement strategy.

We now turn to the specific milestones of Virginia's response to these circumstances.

## **THE HISTORY OF VIRGINIA CRIME PREVENTION**

Since the 1960's, Virginia's law enforcement officials have become increasingly aware that crime prevention programming is a critical component of any successful law enforcement agency. This awareness is reflected in the steady growth of agency crime prevention programs and personnel during this period. As noted, the importance of crime prevention grew as government officials responded to traumatic events and changing social forces. As in other states, Virginia received federal funds that were directed to state and local law enforcement agencies. Virginia law enforcement executives used these funds to hire new personnel and establish anti-crime programs that advanced the mission of crime prevention.

The following four sections present milestones in the development of Virginia's law-enforcement-based crime prevention infrastructure, an infrastructure shaped by the social forces and events, crime trends, criminological thinking and federal legislation in each period.<sup>2</sup>

### ***1960 to 1980: Events and Governmental Response***

1960's: Nationally and in Virginia, black citizens intensify their demands for civil rights, high unemployment and poverty exist in most black neighborhoods, whites move from the cities to the suburbs, and distrust of disproportionately white police forces produces unusually high levels of anger and social alienation among black citizens.

1962-1973: Significant increases in violent crime rates.

1964-1971: In this period, nationally, there are 750 race riots that kill 228 people, injure 12,750 others and result in 5,000 incidents of arson, the latter leaving many urban neighborhoods in ruins.<sup>3</sup>

1965-1973: Drug arrests rise sharply; African Americans grow angry about shouldering the burden of the Vietnam War draft and disillusionment among young whites (and eventually their parents) rises over law enforcement's harsh response to anti-war protests.

1970-1975: The politically oriented Black Panther Party emerges nationally as well as urban gangs such as the Bloods, Crips and Posse, creating a sense of fear and danger throughout much of America.

1973-1980: In 1973, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) restricts the flow of oil, which triggers high inflation and increases in unemployment and poverty. The economy enters a recession in 1979, the same year that property and violent crime rates reach their highest levels since the 1930's.

1980: A "get tough on crime and criminals" movement develops in reaction to the social disorder of the 1960's and 1970's. The result is a steep rise in the use of incarceration for offenders and a call to end parole.

### ***Federal Government Response***

- 1968: Congress passes the Omnibus Crime Control/Safe Streets Act in response to crime and social unrest. The Act creates the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and establishes the first significant federal funding to states and localities for crime control and criminal justice system improvements,

<sup>2</sup> Many of the milestones described in this section are listed in the "*History of Crime Prevention in Virginia*," a document created and continually updated by the VCPA.

<sup>3</sup> "The Consequences of the 1960's Race Riots Come into View," Virginia Postrel, New York Times, December 20, 2004.



- 1972: LEAA funds National Sheriff's Association's Neighborhood Watch revitalization program.
- 1974: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act provides first federal funds aimed specifically at juvenile delinquency; advent of new theories to explain crime and new strategies to control it (community oriented policing).

### ***Virginia's Response***

- 1977: The Division of Justice & Crime Prevention, a predecessor to DCJS, hires its first staff whose only duties are to promote crime prevention.
- 1978: The *Virginia Crime Prevention Association* (VCPA), a private, non-profit organization, one of the first of its kind in the nation, is created to promote crime prevention programming in the Commonwealth.

### ***The Virginia Crime Prevention Association (VCPA)***

Today, the VCPA organizes and sponsors workshops and statewide crime prevention conferences, provides training in 13 content areas,<sup>4</sup> supports five regional crime prevention associations, continues as a national leader in getting architects, landscape designers and local planning and zoning officials to apply Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, and works to keep Virginia on the cutting edge of CP programming.

VCPA partners with law enforcement agencies, training academies, community groups, schools, businesses and public housing officials to deliver crime prevention training and technical assistance, distributes CP resource materials and facilitates organizational development. VCPA estimates that its services save local and state law enforcement agencies over \$300,000 in annual crime prevention training costs.

It conducts a 40 hour Basic Crime Prevention course five times a year; one in each of the areas served by the five regional CP associations whose Presidents serve on the VCPA Board of Directors. Day-to-day management is the responsibility of the VCPA Executive Director. Information about available training and 133 crime prevention topics can be found on VCPA's website at [www.vcpa.org](http://www.vcpa.org).

VCPA has been funded since its inception by state and federal grants (primarily through DCJS) and by private monetary and in-kind donations. Between 1995 and 2000, it received 2.5 million dollars from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to develop crime prevention programs for federally funded public housing projects and \$124,800 from the U.S. Department of Justice to assist other states in the promotion of crime prevention programming. More recently, it provided CP training to the upper level managers of the Turkish National Police.

### ***1981 to 1990: Events and Governmental Response***

1982: Recession worsens with unemployment among African Americans officially at 20%.

1985: Introduction of crack cocaine ignites drug-dealer wars, fuels growth in urban gangs and leads to increases in drug overdose deaths, drug related homicides and robberies.

1987: Beginning of a rise in juvenile violent crime that doesn't peak until 1997.

1981-1990: New theories of crime gain currency and provide new anti-crime strategies that include community policing, "broken windows," problem-oriented policing, "situational crime prevention" code enforcement and "weed and seed." Also, between 1981 and 1990, the percentage of persons under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities for drug crimes rose from 6.5% to 22% with a disproportionate percentage of them being African-Americans. This is a consequence of the "get tough" policies formed in response to the 1960's and 1970's crime and social unrest

### ***Federal Government Response***

1984: Omnibus Crime Control Act creates the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) to coordinate programming of several existing and sometimes competing federal agencies, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) (successor to LEAA), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) grant program that provided federal funds to states and localities.

1986 and 1988: Anti-Drug Acts establish the bulk of mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenses prosecuted in federal court,

<sup>4</sup> Neighborhood Watch; Resident Patrols, threat and security assessments; personal safety; child safety; school safety; workplace safety; business security; police services in public and assisted housing; security lighting; security hardware, CPTED, crime analysis and planning.

effectively transferring sentencing powers from federal judges to prosecutors. Lower-level drug offenders also more likely to be incarcerated based on the notion of conspiracy to commit drug crime.

1988: The Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program is established, with funds going predominantly to crime prevention and drug law enforcement. In 1990, the Omnibus Crime Control Act extends and increases Byrne funds.

### ***Virginia's Response***

1983: DCJS and the Insurance Information Institute sponsor the "Safe Place to Live" project, providing formal CPTED training for architects, landscape design and law enforcement personnel.

1984: DCJS crime prevention staff organizes the CPTED Design Committee which creates a model policy for the application of CPTED principles in Virginia.

1986: DCJS sponsors first statewide Neighborhood Watch conference.

1988: VCPA and State Police (VSP) partner to establish crime prevention guidelines for Virginia's business community (a publication still being distributed).

1989: DCJS creates a Crime Prevention Section, the first such entity dedicated to the promotion of crime prevention. Virginia and DCJS are selected Best State Crime Prevention Program in the country by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC).

### ***1991 to 2000: Events and Governmental Response***

1991: Index Crime, as reported by the FBI, reaches its second highest peak ever.

1992: The Los Angeles race riot breaks out in response to "not guilty" verdicts given to officers who were videotaped beating motorist Rodney King. This riot, the most severe civil disorder in U.S. history, claims 55 dead and one billion dollars in property damage.

1993-2001: The FBI reports declines in violent crime rates as the U.S. economy improves. Violent crime among African-Americans declines by 60%, paralleling declines in black unemployment and poverty. However, the number of persons incarcerated for violent crimes (and crime in general) continues to increase. The adult drug arrest rate continues to grow.

1994-1995: Arrests of juveniles for violent crimes reach a 25-year high and declines thereafter.

1996-1998: Increase in the reporting of violent crimes by whites (1996) and then blacks (1998);

1996-2008: Between 1996 and 2008 there were 39 school shootings in the U.S., each resulting in the death of at least one person.

### ***Federal Government Response***

1994: The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act funds Community Oriented Policing (COPS) grants intended to create 100,000 new police positions including crime prevention and SRO positions. It also includes the Violence Against Women Act, funds Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, Byrne Memorial grants and OJJDP grants to expand crime prevention, anti-drug and anti-violence programs (especially programs addressing violence against women).

2000: Congress passes the Protecting Seniors from Fraud Act which expands the national TRIAD program.

### ***Virginia's Response***

1991: DCJS conducts the Convenience Store Crime Study on behalf of the Virginia State Crime Commission.

1992: The Virginia Department of Education contracts with VCPA to conduct school safety assessments (DCJS grant). The City of Richmond is selected as a demonstration site for the U.S. DOJ's Weed and Seed program. Eventually, eight Virginia cities receive Weed and Seed funds.

1993: DCJS report "*Analysis of Crimes, Criminals and Cost of Violent Crimes in Convenience Stores*, House Document 30. Precursor of National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Administration study of late night retail crime.

1993: Virginia is among the first states to establish legislatively a certification program for Crime Prevention Specialists and among the first to have a line-item in the state budget (\$100,000) for statewide crime prevention services (since replaced by state or federal grants).

### ***The DCJS Certified Crime Prevention Specialist Program***

The Crime Prevention Specialist program derived from the increased use of the “community-oriented policing” model of law enforcement and its incorporation of crime prevention programming. More agencies were creating special Crime Prevention Units (CPUs) and demand was growing for new and more complex programs such as CPTED, code and zone enforcement, business watch, security or threat assessments and Crimesolvers. It became apparent that additional and better trained crime prevention practitioners were needed. A shortage of CP practitioners among medium and small agencies was acknowledged in a 1991 DCJS/ Crime Commission (VCC) study.<sup>5</sup> The study report recommended that DCJS create and administer a certified Crime Prevention Specialist (CPS) program. The General Assembly passed the enabling legislation in 1993 (§9.1-161) and DCJS promulgated the required regulations in 1994, graduating its first class of certified CPSs in 1995.

The program was expanded in 2004 to allow “any local, state or federal employee serving in a law-enforcement, crime prevention, or criminal justice capacity” to become certified. It has greatly increased the credibility and professionalism of Virginia’s crime prevention practitioners, yet does not preclude law enforcement agencies from assigning CP tasks to non-certified employees in order to meet demand for services.

CPS training sessions are conducted or sponsored by the VCPA, VSP, DCJS, law enforcement training academies and regional crime prevention associations.

Between June, 1995 and December 2008, 673 persons were certified as CPSs. Between 2003 and 2008, an average 48 persons per year were certified and an average 46 persons per year were re-certified. Re-certification is required every three years. Currently, there are 356 active CPSs serving in 95 separate law enforcement agencies.<sup>6</sup> Sixty-seven percent (67%) are of line-officer rank, 22% are corporals or sergeants and 6% are Lieutenants and higher. Five percent (5%) are civilians. Nineteen percent (19%) are female.

Table 1 shows the types of agencies having CPSs on their staffs. Table 2 presents the top 14 agencies in terms of their number of active CPSs. The 356 active CPSs are located in 25 cities and 43 counties.

<b>Table 1: Types of Agencies with Active CPS's</b>			
	<b>#</b>	<b># of CPS's</b>	<b>% of All CPS's</b>
Virginia State Police	1	100	28%
County Police Department's	8	84	24%
City Police Department's	22	49	14%
County Sheriff's Offices	25	55	15%
University Police Department's	7	17	5%
Town Police Department's	12	25	7%
City Sheriff's Offices	5	8	2%
Other Agencies	4	18	5%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>5</sup> *Analysis of Crimes, Criminals and Cost of Violent Crimes in Convenience Stores*, House Document 30, 1993.

<sup>6</sup> The number 356 includes 61 CPSs whose certification expired in 2008 and have not, as yet, been re-certified. Active CPSs in agencies such as DCJS or VCPA are not included in this count.

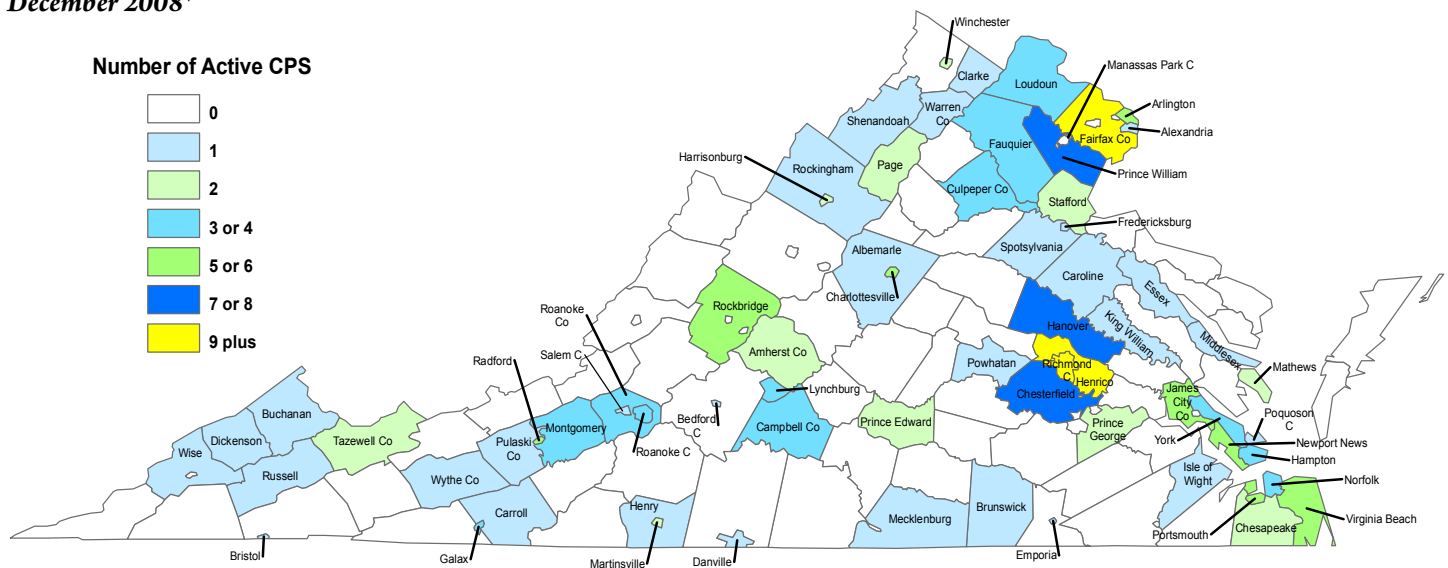
Table 2 presents the top 14 law enforcement agencies in terms of active CPSs employed:<sup>7</sup>

<b>Agency</b>	<b># of CPS's</b>
Virginia State Police	100
Henrico County Division of Police	47
Fairfax County Police Department	10
Prince William County Police Department	8
Chesterfield County Police Department	7
Arlington County SO	6
James City County PD	6
Virginia Beach City PD	6
Fairfax County SO	5
Newport News City PD	5
Richmond City PD	5
Blacksburg Town PD	4
Roanoke City PD	4
VCU PD	4

The map shown below identifies the location of the 238 active CPSs attached to city, county, town and campus agencies.

## LOCATION OF CERTIFIED CRIME PREVENTION SPECIALISTS:

December 2008\*



\* **Virginia State Police (VSP) has 100 active CPSs with at least one in each of the 46 VSP areas across the Commonwealth**

1994: Virginia becomes the first state to create a legislatively mandated (§9.1-158) state-level Crime Prevention Center (CPC).

<sup>7</sup> Appendix C provides a complete listing of the agencies with certified CPSs.

### ***The Virginia or DCJS Crime Prevention Center (CPC)***

At its peak, the Crime Prevention Center was staffed by a full-time Manager, two full-time Crime Prevention Specialists and an Administrative Assistant. It provides training, technical assistance, resource materials, and research for state and local CP practitioners. The Center develops professional standards for crime prevention programs/ practitioners, promotes community involvement and provides training in crime analysis, threat assessment, workplace safety and the application of CPTED principles. It also works to improve school/youth safety and intergovernmental collaboration.

CPC staff work with the VCPA to distribute literature and provide training for Virginia's estimated 400 crime prevention practitioners.<sup>8</sup> This partnership sponsors an annual crime prevention conference and also produced a guide to help local law enforcement agencies start crime prevention programs ("*Crime Prevention Standards*").

1994-1996: Virginia's Byrne Formula funds are used to support positions and training for Drugs and Alcohol Resistance Education (DARE) officers. The Virginia DARE program is administered by the State Police (VSP).<sup>9</sup>

### ***The Virginia State Police's D.A.R.E. Program***

The Virginia Drugs and Alcohol Resistance Education (DARE) program is a school based prevention program designed to equip school children with skills to avoid involvement in gangs, drugs and violence. DARE officers teach a recently revised national anti-drug and anti-violence curriculum primarily to elementary and middle school students and their parents. DARE programming is conducted in 91 Virginia localities. VSP coordinates the certification and re-certification training of approximately 125 DARE Officers (including local officers, deputies and VSP troopers). The VSP DARE Training Center offers at least two basic DARE training classes annually.

1994: DCJS begins use of Byrne funds to create School Resource Officer (SRO) positions.

1994: The Virginia Attorney General, using federal Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) money from the National Sheriff's Association establishes the Virginia TRIAD program.

### ***The Virginia Attorney General's TRIAD Program***

TRIAD is a three-party cooperative arrangement between law enforcement, senior citizens, and service providers that addresses crime prevention for seniors. Its goal is to reduce the fear of crime and victimization among seniors, increase awareness of scams and frauds targeting seniors, strengthen communication between the law enforcement and senior communities, and educate seniors on local and state resources that are available in their communities. Today, there are 89 local TRIAD agreements involving 225 cities, counties and towns. The Office of the Attorney General (OAG) provides state funds and materials in support of TRIAD, and OAG staff maintains a Speakers Bureau listing available experts on 91 topics related to senior safety and security.

1994-2005: In this period, federal Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) funding is used to establish 2,444 new law enforcement positions with the intention of increasing community policing, crime prevention, TRIAD and anti-gang (GREAT) program services. "COPS in Schools" funds establish approximately 100 new SRO positions.

1998-2004: In the wake of school shootings, the Governor reallocates federal "Safe and Drug Free Schools" funds to increase the presence of School Resource Officers (SRO) in middle and high schools. This bolsters the DCJS's SRO grant program supported by Byrne federal funds. The General Assembly adds state funds for the same purpose and the number of SROs increases from approximately 350 to 540. Most of the new positions were initially funded by DCJS grants.

1999: The Attorney General receives federal OJJDP funds to establish the Virginia CLASS ACTION program.

### ***The Attorney General's Class Action Program***

CLASS ACTION is a state-wide law-related education program sponsored by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG). The OAG provides training and instructional materials to the instructors. These classes teach early middle-school to early high-school students to distinguish between legal and illegal behavior and to become familiar with the laws which govern socially acceptable behavior in the home, school, and community. The classes also impart lessons in character education, individual rights, civic responsibility, drug resistance, and roadway ethics. Although most instruction is done by SROs who complete the four-hour Class Action curriculum as part of their Basic SRO Training, OAG staff has also trained teachers at juvenile detention centers, National Guard personnel, and

<sup>8</sup> The estimate of 400 is based on the current 314 certified specialists (CPS), the knowledge that many persons who have been certified are in the process of re-certification, and the fact that CEOs recommended at least 55 non-certified staff take the "specialist" survey.

<sup>9</sup> The State Coordinator for DARE Training is Sr. Trooper Gene E. Ayers (804-674-2639).



others who wish to provide this educational service in their communities. OAG staff is working to expand and enhance the Class Action Program's curriculum and to make it available on their website at [www.oag.state.va.us](http://www.oag.state.va.us)).<sup>10</sup>

### ***2001 to 2008: Events and Governmental Response***

2001: The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 result in a reassessment of the role local law enforcement should play in homeland security.

2002: Violent crime rates reach their lowest point in 30 years.

2007: The killing of 32 people at Virginia Tech by a lone gunman who committed suicide results in recommendations for a national overhaul of campus security.

### ***Federal Government Response***

2002: Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. The United States Attorney General awards a 1.9 million dollar grant to the National Sheriff's Association to double the number of Neighborhood Watch programs to 15,000.

2003: The Protect Act of 2003 provides federal funding to prevent child abuse. "Protect" stands for "Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today."

2004: The Justice for All Act provides funding for victims of crime and for DNA testing.

2005: The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announces the Buffer Zone Protection Program to assist state and local governments to secure critical infrastructure and resource sites.

2006: The Project Safe Neighborhoods Act provides funding for gang prevention and suppression activities and tougher anti-gun crime programs. DHS announces the availability of 1.7 billion dollars for state homeland security programs and training, urban areas security initiatives, law enforcement terrorism prevention programs and the Citizen Corps Program.

### ***Virginia's Response***

2000: Using state funds, DCJS begins awarding grants for the establishment of new SRO positions.

2001: The DCJS Crime Prevention Center (CPC) establishes the Certified Crime Prevention Community Program (CCPC)

### ***The DCJS Certified Crime Prevention Community Program (CCPC)***

The CCPC recognizes and certifies localities that have demonstrated a commitment to safety by meeting twelve "core" elements and at least seven "optional" elements and, thereby, establishing a comprehensive community safety/crime prevention effort. Believed to be the only one of its kind nationally, the CCPC encourages localities to develop and implement collaborative community safety plans within a flexible framework. Furthermore, it provides an ongoing process by which communities can reassess and update their safety/crime prevention plans to address emerging issues. The certification gives CCPC localities preference in the state criminal justice grant application process and has been used to foster economic development and to bolster a locality's application for the All American Cities designation.

The Crime Prevention Center staff provides step-by-step guidance and technical assistance to communities seeking initial certification or subsequent re-certification. The certification process is rigorous and requires detailed documentation and verification of compliance for each element. A subcommittee presents nominations to the Virginia Criminal Justice Services Board (CJSB), which makes the final determination of award. Localities which have earned the designation "Certified Crime Prevention Community" as of May 30, 2008 are the cities of Bristol, Galax, Hampton, Lynchburg, Newport News, Portsmouth, Radford, Roanoke and Virginia Beach; the counties of Fairfax, Hanover, Henrico and Prince William, and the town of Herndon. Over 30% of Virginia's population resides in CCPC certified communities.

2001: Virginia is the first state to establish a legislatively mandated Virginia Center for School Safety (VCSS) within the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

<sup>10</sup> The OAG also promotes crime prevention through its partnerships and programs on domestic violence, family internet safety, and methamphetamines addiction, law enforcement mentoring to at-risk youth, etc.

### ***The Virginia Center for School Safety (VCSS)***

The VCSS' mission is to improve safety and security in primary, secondary and post-secondary learning institutions. VCSS's primary role in crime prevention is in its training of SROs and in its newly mandated (2005) responsibility for the conduct of annual school security assessments (audits). A 2007 study found that 574 SROs were providing crime prevention services in 95% of high schools and 74% of its middle schools. SROs intervene in student conflicts before they evolve into criminal incidents, monitor school-based anonymous crime-reporting programs, instruct law-related education classes and assist in anti-truancy, anti-drop out, anti-bullying and anti-gang programs. In addition they serve as role models and mentors who demonstrate the art of anger and conflict management. In conducting annual school security audits, VCSS staff encourages the upgrade of school security and safety policies, the use of CPTED principles in the building or renovation of schools, and the standardization of school-based crime reporting.

VCSS also partners with the Virginia Department of Education and the University of Virginia in the conduct of the *Virginia High School Safety Study*, an ongoing research project that evaluates the effectiveness of school discipline practices and crime prevention efforts that rely on supportive relationships with students. For more information, visit the VCSS website: [www.dcjs.virginia.gov/vcss/](http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/vcss/).

2003: Virginia is recognized for the second time by the National Crime Prevention Council as having the best state level crime prevention program in the United States. DCJS updates an earlier VCPA publication by issuing a new research-based report "The Status of Neighborhood Watch in Virginia," Virginia Crime Prevention Center, March, 2003. DCJS' SRO grant program peaks.

At its peak in FY 2003, DCJS awarded federal funds that supported 93 new SRO positions and state funds that supported 46 SRO positions. By FY 2007, federal funds supported 1 SRO position and state funds supported 34 SRO positions. Most localities assumed the on-going costs of their grant initiated SRO positions, now recognized and appreciated as a modern necessity.

2003: Virginia Attorney General announces that the City of Richmond has been named by OJJDP as one of four demonstration sites for its new Gang Reduction and Intervention Program (GRIP).

### ***The Attorney General's Anti-Gang Program (GRIP)***

Richmond GRIP, funded by a \$2.5 million OJJDP grant, is a collaborative partnership between federal, state, community, non-profit, for-profit, faith-based and community organizations. It provides coordinated access to private and public services for the families of at-risk and/or high-risk youth within the boundaries of two high-crime police beats in the City of Richmond.

The program's goal is to identify at-risk youth before they become involved in gang activity and link the youths and their families to services to strengthen the family unit and/or refer youth to recreational options that will lessen the attractiveness of the gang activity. To date, GRIP administrators have funded over 50 programs and seen a decrease in crime in the program's target area. Because of its success, GRIP is being replicated elsewhere in Richmond and is being considered for implementation by other localities.

2003: The Virginia State Police (VSP) creates a cadre of Certified Crime Prevention Specialists.

### ***The Virginia State Police Crime Prevention Specialist Program***

VSP provides selected troopers with training in CPTED, business security, personal safety, workplace violence, crimes against children, crime prevention for senior citizens and travel safety. This training is part of an intensified crime prevention curriculum that enables them to achieve DCJS certification as Crime Prevention Specialists (CPS). VSP's Crime Prevention Coordinator serves as a CP instructor, helps fill trooper CP positions, responds to requests for crime prevention services, records departmental CP activity, and works to keep the 120-plus crime prevention staff qualified as certified CPSs.<sup>11</sup> Trooper-CPSs now account for 30% of all active CPSs with at least one assigned to each of 48 sub-division areas.

Trooper CPSs normally devote an estimated 10% of their work time to crime prevention, although this varies by geographical location.<sup>12</sup> They assess the environmental/physical security of highway rest areas, perform security assessments for businesses and citizens, hand out CP literature, and deliver crime prevention talks or presentations. They may also attend regional CP meetings, work with local TRIAD groups and participate in school safety audits.

Two crime prevention services are unique to trooper-CPSs: the Virginia Judicial Security Initiative (VJSI) and the General Aviation Security Initiative (GASI). VJSI, coordinated through the OAG and the Virginia Center for Policing Innovation (VCPI), provides specially trained trooper-CPSs to join with others in assessing the security of courthouses and, if requested, private residences of judges. Since its inception (2005), an estimated 34 courthouses have been assessed. GASI is directed by the Virginia Department of

<sup>11</sup> The current Coordinator, Sgt. Lars Hermann is on the staff of the VSP Training Academy in Richmond, Virginia. He may be contacted at (804) 674-4632.

Aviation (VDOA) and requires trooper-CPSs to assess the physical/environmental security of Virginia's 58 small public and private airports. Twenty-nine (29) trooper-CPSs were specially trained to conduct these assessments. Since November 2006, 24 airports have been assessed and airport officials have been apprised of how well their facilities match up with federally endorsed airport security practices and enhancements.

VSP also provides crime prevention services through its Help Eliminate Auto Theft (HEAT) Program, Insurance Fraud Division, High Technology Crimes Unit, Gang Unit, and Sex Offender Registry Program.

2006: The General Assembly creates the Office of Campus Policing and Security (OCPS).

### ***The DCJS Office of Campus Policing and Security (OCPS)***

OCPS is housed within DCJS and is responsible, among other duties, for developing and maintaining a strong crime prevention posture on Virginia's campuses. The OCPS is currently assigned to the VCSS, where staff is gathering detailed information about the crime prevention staffing and activities at each campus and are working with experts in the field to develop employment and training criteria for Campus Security Officers.

2006: VCPA organizes one of the nation's first statewide interdisciplinary "Safer By Design" coalitions, a group of local and state leaders in law enforcement, community planning, architecture, landscape design, fire safety, and building code regulations, whose purpose is to advocate for the use of CPTED principles in building, landscape, and greenways design.

2007: Virginia becomes the first state to mandate that public school officials integrate internet safety lessons into the daily curriculum of students at all grade levels.<sup>13</sup>

## **THE IMPACT OF FEDERAL FUNDING: 1997-2008**

It is generally acknowledged that many of the crime prevention milestones of this period came about as a result of the availability of federal funds to establish specific programs. More difficult to discern is the influence federal monies have had on state and local agencies. Records for federal crime prevention funds granted before 1996 are no longer accessible and, thus, early Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), "Weed and Seed" and Community Oriented Policing (COP) grant records could not be examined. Post-1996 grant records, however, provide some worthwhile insights.

DCJS serves as the primary distributor of federal justice assistance funds to Virginia localities and state agencies, except for those awarded directly to localities by a federal agency. Consequently, recent DCJS records were examined to find out who received federal monies for crime prevention programming. Except for approximately \$1.6 million dollars of recent Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP) grant money for anti-terrorism (not purely crime prevention) training, all of the DCJS-awarded federal crime prevention funds (not including SRO funds<sup>14</sup>) came from the Edward R. Byrne Memorial Grant Program (Byrne).

### ***Byrne Crime Prevention Grants: 1996-2008***

Between 1996 and 2008, DCJS awarded almost \$91 million dollars in Byrne funds to Virginia's state and local law enforcement agencies. An estimated 9.6% of this money (\$8.6 million) went for crime prevention programming.<sup>15</sup> Table 3 lists the types of agencies that received this money and the amounts they received. Table 4 shows the types of CP programs funded (based on grant application titles), with columns 2 and 3 showing the figures for both state and local recipients and columns 4 and 5 showing the figures for local agencies. Fifty-four percent (54%) of Byrne crime prevention funds (\$4,637,332 of a total of \$8,602,709) was awarded to city, county, and town agencies. Forty-one percent (41%) went to 26 city, county and town police departments and 16 city and county sheriff's offices (total of \$3,525,382). Table 5 ranks these localities on the basis of Byrne crime prevention money received.

<sup>12</sup> Troopers in Central Virginia (Division 1) and Tidewater Virginia (Division 5), two of three heavily populated divisions, dedicate more time because demand for crime prevention services is high in these areas and local law enforcement agencies lack sufficient crime prevention resources. This contrasts with the other highly populous division (Northern Virginia/Division 7), where local law enforcement agencies (especially Fairfax County, Arlington County and Alexandria City PDs) are relatively rich in CP staff and resources. Trooper-CPSs in rural areas may also devote more time to crime prevention because rural law enforcement agencies often have fewer crime prevention resources.

<sup>13</sup> These points, and 15 others presented in Appendix C, are based on a detailed timeline created by Pat Harris, Executive Director of Virginia Crime Prevention Association (VCPA). The VCPA timeline may be accessed at [www.vcpa.org](http://www.vcpa.org).

<sup>14</sup> Our analysis separates SRO funding from that used entirely for crime prevention purposes (CPTED, CPS training, Neighborhood Watch, etc.). SROs are considered crime prevention practitioners yet they also act as law enforcers.

**Table 3:**  
**Types of Agencies Receiving Byrne Crime Prevention Grants: FY1996-2009**

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services	\$1,498,959	17.4%
City Police Departments (14)	\$1,376,809	16.0%
County Sheriff's Offices (17)	\$899,840	10.4%
County Police Departments (6)	\$652,471	7.8%
Town Police Departments (6)	\$547,495	6.3%
VA Department of Juvenile Justice	\$533,296	6.2%
Local Youth Service Commissions (3)	\$496,959	5.8%
City Administrative Offices (5)	\$457,091	5.3%
State Universities (3)	\$436,696	5.1%
Virginia State Police	\$402,946	4.7%
Criminal Justice Training Academies (4)	\$390,643	4.5%
Office of the Attorney General	\$331,659	3.9%
Virginia Crime Prevention Association	\$284,974	3.3%
City Sheriff's Offices (2)	\$98,385	1.1%
Community Service Boards/Court Service Units	\$94,278	1.1%
Public Housing Authority (1)/Commonwealth's Attorney (1)	\$71,297	0.8%
Other:	<u>\$28,912</u>	<u>0.3%</u>
	\$8,602,709	100%

<sup>15</sup> The bulk of this money (61%) was awarded between FY1996 and FY 2000. Byrne or Byrne/Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) money is no longer a significant contribution to the Virginia SRO program. In the last four years, the average Byrne/JAG disbursement for SROs was only \$127,134 per year.

**Table 4:**  
**Types of Crime Prevention Programs Supported by Byrne Funding: FY1996-2009**

	<i>All Agencies</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>ONLY Local Agencies<sup>16</sup></i>	<i>% of Total</i>
At-Risk Youth Services	\$1,884,672	22%	\$772,344	19%
DCJS Certified Crime Prevention Specialist (CPS) Program	\$1,625,585	19%	\$790,980	20%
Community Crime Prevention	\$1,582,966	18%	\$1,422,142	35%
Crime Prevention for Seniors (TRIAD)	\$763,410	9%	-	-
Crime Prevention Planning	\$739,200	9%	\$220,694	6%
School Violence Prevention Programming	\$391,554	5%	\$161,542	4%
Crime Prevention Training	\$352,445	4%	\$71,222	2%
Anti-Terrorism Training	\$279,061	3%	-	-
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	\$232,312	3%	\$232,312	6%
Anti-Gang Programs	\$231,166	3%	\$32,790	2%
DCJS Certified Community Crime Prevention (CCPC) Program	\$186,988	2%	-	-
Alcohol, Drugs and Violence Prevention	\$182,199	2%	\$156,519	4%
Crime Reporting Hot Lines	\$148,648	2%	\$148,648	4%
Other:	<u>\$2,503</u>	<u>0%</u>	<u>\$2,503</u>	<u>0%</u>
	\$8,602,209	101%	\$4,011,696	

**Table 5:**  
**Individual Police Departments and Sheriff's Offices that Received  
Byrne Crime Prevention Funds: FY1996-2009<sup>17</sup>**

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Byrne Funds Awarded</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Byrne Funds Awarded</i>
Norfolk City PD	\$335,729	Henrico Co PD	\$68,969
Petersburg City PD	\$247,814	Frederick Co SO	\$68,945
Cape Charles Town PD	\$245,001	Floyd Co SO	\$68,690
Lynchburg City PD	\$215,697	Roanoke Co PD	\$62,713
Chesterfield Co PD	\$204,880	Smithfield Town PD	\$62,663
Chesapeake City PD	\$192,245	Fredericksburg City PD	\$59,998
Albemarle Co PD	\$238,863	South Boston Town PD	\$59,223
Wise Co SO	\$102,567	Bristol City PD	\$51,449
James City Co PD	\$99,006	Roanoke City PD	\$46,220
Bristol City SO	\$98,385	Scott Co SO	\$35,490
Hanover Co SO	\$88,656	Alexandria City PD	\$33,844
Franklin City PD	\$82,240	Spotsylvania Co SO	\$29,849

<sup>16</sup> Includes PDs, SOs, training academies, Community Services Boards, youth services organizations, public housing authorities and local government administrations.

<sup>17</sup> Table does not include Byrne SRO funds.



**Table 5: (Continued)**

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Byrne Funds Awarded</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Byrne Funds Awarded</i>
Washington Co SO	\$81,519	Ashland Town PD	\$27,868
New Kent Co SO	\$80,402	Hampton City PD	\$24,064
Montgomery Co SO	\$77,946	Goochland Co SO	\$23,705
Culpeper Town PD	\$76,528	Essex Co SO	\$19,769
Pulaski Town PD	\$76,212	Lunenburg Co SO	\$19,245
Prince William Co PD	\$75,000	Tazewell Co SO	\$13,335
Halifax Co SO	\$71,088	Portsmouth City PD	\$12,375
Norton City PD	\$69,256	Harrisonburg City PD	\$3,375
Amherst Co SO	\$69,016	Williamsburg City PD	\$2,503

### ***Federal SRO Grants (2000-2008)***

DCJS also granted Byrne monies to create new SRO positions. From FY1997 through FY2008, DCJS awarded 403 Byrne-funded SRO grants valued at \$11.5 million dollars, 70% of it during FY2000 through FY2004. More than half of this money (60%) went to county sheriffs' offices, with lesser percentages going to city police departments (18%), county police departments (12%) and town police departments (10%).<sup>18</sup> Because localities typically received four annual grants for the establishment of one new SRO position, the Byrne program increased the number of SROs in Virginia by approximately 100. Another federal program, the U.S. Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing (COP) grant program, which awarded funds *directly to localities*, added another 100 positions. These two federal programs and the state-funded SRO Trust-Fund grant program,<sup>19</sup> (see below) largely account for the growth in Virginia SRO positions from around 340 in 2000 to approximately 580 in 2008.

### ***Federal Crime Prevention Funds from OJJDP***

Although this report concerns the crime prevention efforts of Virginia's law enforcement agencies, it would be remiss not to mention the contribution that federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) funds have made to Virginia crime prevention. From FY1997 through FY2009, DCJS awarded more than \$10 million OJJDP dollars for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. OJJDP-Title-II dollars (\$5,542,776) funded programs in 11 cities, 17 counties, 1 town and one university campus, and OJJDP-Title-V dollars (\$4,864,976) supported programs in 15 cities and 16 counties. Most recipients were public or private entities that provided family counseling, crisis intervention, mentoring for at-risk juveniles, after-school recreation or truancy-prevention, bullying-prevention and violence-prevention services.<sup>20</sup>

## **THE IMPACT OF STATE FUNDING: 1997-2008**

The only state-funded grant program dedicated specifically to crime prevention is the Community Policing Fund. Community Policing Fund monies are generated from donations by tax payers when filing their state income tax returns. In the most recent two grant cycles, \$103,875 was awarded to 27 police departments and 16 Sheriff's offices, with the average grant (not including matching funds) being \$2,416. Most of the money was used to purchase crime prevention materials that were handed out at events such as National Night Out, crime prevention classes, Citizen Police Academy graduations, Neighborhood Watch meetings, and public safety fairs. The top 20 agencies receiving Community Policing Fund monies are presented in Table B of Appendix E.

State revenue has also been (and continues to be) allocated for new SRO positions, especially those in Virginia's rural counties and towns. During the period FY01 through FY09, DCJS awarded \$10.4 million dollars in "SRO Trust Fund (STF)" monies to 80 different localities (54 counties, 11 towns and 15 cities). The top 20 recipients of these monies are listed in Table C of Appendix E. With the period of federal funding for SRO positions drawing to a close, the STF program has become the primary means by which localities can gain assistance in their attempts to start SRO programming.

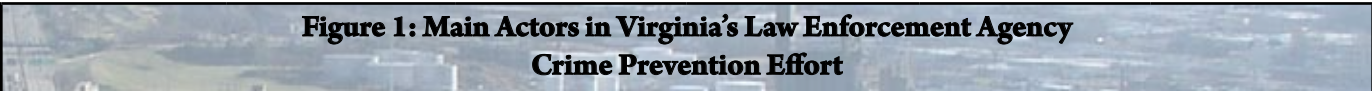
<sup>18</sup> The localities receiving Byrne SRO monies are listed in Table A of Appendix E.

<sup>19</sup> The term crime prevention (or CP) practitioner refers to all law enforcement personnel who provide crime prevention services in the course of their work. They include state certified and non-certified crime-prevention officers, community-policing officers, SROs, DARE officers, etc.

<sup>20</sup> Information based on the analysis of the grant titles, recipient location and grant amounts of 305 OJJDP-Title II grants and 119 OJJDP-Title V grants.

## AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN VIRGINIA'S LAW ENFORCEMENT-BASED CRIME PREVENTION EFFORT

Numerous law enforcement agencies and other organizations have played a role in the development of Virginia's crime prevention infrastructure. Figure 1 provides names of these entities and the level of government at which they operate.

 <b>Figure 1: Main Actors in Virginia's Law Enforcement Agency Crime Prevention Effort</b>						
	VCPA	DCJS Office of Campus Policing & Security	DCJS Center for School Safety	DCJS Crime Prevention Center/ Grants Unit	Attorney General	Other State Agencies/Entities
STATE	Private non-profit; CP training; Supports regional CP associations; Leadership; Innovation; Advocacy; Safer by Design Coalition	Oversees professionalization of Campus Security Officers and supports crime prevention programming on college and university campuses	Training for SROs/ SSOs , SRO standards; SSO certification; School audits; School safety conference	CP Specialist Certification (CPS) Certified CP Communities Threat Assessment for large facilities training; Liaison with VCPA/ NCPC/ Safer by Design Coalition	Triad (Seniors) Class Action GRIP (Anti-Gang)	Sheriff's/Chiefs Associations State Police Division of Capitol Police Department of Transportation (VDOT) Department of Alcohol and Beverage Control (ABC) Game and Inland Fisheries (GIF)
REGIONAL	Five regional CP Associations promote information sharing & sponsor regional CP training sessions/ conferences					
LOCAL		University-Community College Police/Security Forces Campus Police Officers Campus Security Officers	SROs and SSOs Truant Officers Law Related Education Officers	City-Town-County Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Agency Crime Prevention Units (e.g., Henrico County) Certified CP Specialists (CPS) CPTED Trained Officers Crime Solver Coordinators Community Resource Officers CP Trainers	Officer/Specialists who teach Class Action, conduct TRIAD workshops, and link at-risk youth with GRIP anti-gang resources	Trooper CPSs and DARE Officers GIF Conservation Police ABC Agents
CITIZEN				NW, Business, Highway, Fleet, etc. Watch members Citizen Patrols Citizen Coalitions/ TRIAD Police Academy Graduates		Wildlife Watch Members Public Housing Councils, etc.

# THE 2007 CRIME PREVENTION SURVEYS

## ***Introduction: The Complexity of Crime Prevention***

The survey results reported herein provide information on the status of programs and strategies Virginia's law enforcement officials use in their attempt to prevent crime. Prior to conducting the surveys, however, it was necessary to address the enormous complexity of the crime prevention effort.

Crime prevention is a goal of programs as diverse as those to improve the parenting skills of teenage mothers to those that encourage the use of CPTED principles in the design of buildings and landscapes. Crime prevention is the goal of private security agencies, K-9 Officers who search school lockers, DARE officers, after-school mentors, locksmiths, probation officers and outdoor lighting specialists. Crime prevention services are provided by wildlife management officials, truancy officers, self-defense instructors, fence builders and graduates of local Citizen Police Academies. Rural CP programs may differ from urban or suburban programs. Crime prevention skill sets also vary. ABC agents must be able to work with teenagers to find out if alcohol retailers are complying with laws prohibiting sales to people fewer than 21. Troopers may have to assess the vulnerability of airports to terrorist attack or protect travelers from being victimized at highway rest areas. The technological skills required of someone responsible for "buffer-zone management" vary from those of an SRO assigned to a middle school or those whose job it is to educate citizens about consumer fraud or internet safety.

## ***Organizing the Topic***

To deal with such diversity, a method was needed to simplify the topic and structure it so all audiences could understand the research findings. We considered organizing it by *type of crime prevention program* (e.g. target hardening *versus* public education.) or *type of client served* (e.g. businessman *versus* senior citizen.) but found such methods inadequate because crime prevention issues, strategies, programs, services, clientele are so numerous and diverse that simple categorization schemes are soon overwhelmed.

For example, we tried to organize crime prevention programs and services by their different goals or objectives. We assumed that programs differed in that some:

- disseminated information about criminals and the methods they use to victimize
- instructed individuals on how to protect themselves from criminals
- modified or designed physical environments to reduce the opportunity for crime
- fortified the individual's character or moral fiber to choose law-biding rather than criminal behavior (anti-drug programs, mentoring)
- raised the cost of behavior that might lead to criminal behavior (gang membership, truancy programs, enforcement directed at gateway crimes)
- increased or improved the skills or resources of crime prevention service providers
- organized groups or agencies to fight crime (citizen coalitions, cross-jurisdictional information sharing, business and neighborhood watches)

Inevitably, however, we found crime prevention programs that defy assignment to any one of these categories. TRIAD, for example, involves multi-agency cooperation, education, improving self-defense skills, and installing hardware to raise opportunity costs to burglars. Most programs, in fact, were found to fall into two or more categories.

Ultimately, we adopted the organizational scheme that crime prevention practitioners use in their own common speech. To discern this scheme, we made a careful analysis of our respondents' written comments. As you will learn, we asked respondents to describe CP programs they believe are most effective and most unique and those they believe deserve greater attention or emphasis. Additionally, we asked them what they would do if (given the resources) they could change one thing to improve Virginia's crime prevention efforts.

Six-hundred and ninety-six (696) written comments were generated; their content was summarized as follows. Each comment was analyzed, and grouped with those having similar content. If a comment proved to be unique, it became the first entry in a new group. Nearly all the comments were placed in 8 general content groups and 9 sub-groups. These content groups capture the common themes expressed in the day-to-day conversation of crime prevention practitioners and their supervisors.

Table 6 presents the names given to the 8 general content and 9 sub-group categories and the programs subsumed under these categories.

**NOTE:** An alphabetical listing and description of crime prevention programs is presented in Appendix A.

<b>Table 6: Categories that Organize the Discussion of Crime Prevention</b>	
<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Identified Programs</b>
<b>Youth</b>	
School	SRO, truancy prevention, anger management, school crime solvers, anti-bullying, crisis response, after prom events
Anti-Gang	Gang awareness, prevention and intervention programs
At-Risk	mentoring, summer camps, after school programs, scared straight
Adolescent	underage drinking, teen pregnancy, parenting classes
Early Childhood	McGruff; camps, DARE, Bike Safety, Child ID, Safety Town
<b>Senior Citizen</b>	TRIAD, Yellow Dot, Project Lookout/Lockout, anti-fraud & scams
<b>Business Services</b>	Business Security Assessment, Business Watch, Construction Site Theft Prevention, E-mail/FAX Alert System, Workplace Violence Awareness and Prevention
<b>At-Risk Communities/Persons</b>	Crime Free Multi Housing Program, Hispanic Community Program, Immigrant Outreach Program, Domestic Violence Programs/Shelters, RAD (Rape Aggression Defense), anti-rape and self-defense classes, Judicial Security Initiatives, pre- and post re-entry programs
<b>Anti-Fraud/ Internet Safety</b>	Computer and phone scams, Identity theft, Internet Safety
<b>Homeland Security/Terrorism</b>	ACAMS Training, Buffer Zone Protection Plans, C.E.R.T. Comm. Emergency Response Team, Citizen Corps, City Employees on Patrol, General Aviation Security Program, and vulnerability and threat assessments.
<b>General Prevention</b>	
Citizen Outreach	Neighborhood Watch, Citizen Police Academies, Crime Solvers/Crime Line, crime prevention Literature, crime prevention newsletters, Community Policing, Crush Crime VSP, Speakers Bureau, Watch Programs (fleet, church, highway, wildlife, etc.), Refuse to be a Victim
Target Hardening	CPTED, HEAT VIN Etching, Home Security Surveys/Assessments, Peephole Program, Post Robbery CP Assessment, Code Enforcement
Anti-Drug/Alcohol	Local 12-step programs, community anti-drug/alcohol rehabilitation programs, offender treatment programs
<b>Crime Prevention– Professional Enhancement</b>	More CP staff, more staff training, more interagency and cross jurisdictional cooperation, more time for Crime Prevention Specialists to work in their specialty areas, better local crime data, more equipment and handouts, more contact with other CP specialists, more money for Crime prevention.
<b>Unique Programs/Ideas</b>	Wildlife Watch, Silent Partner Alert Program

### ***The Survey Questions***

The survey conducted in summer 2007 had two parts, one being a survey of Virginia crime prevention practitioners<sup>21</sup> and the other, a survey of Virginia law enforcement chief executives (CEOs). The surveys generated information on:<sup>22</sup>

- Crime prevention staffing,
- How agencies are organized to provide crime prevention services,
- CP-specific funding,
- Different types of programs,
- The use of citizen coalitions,
- What programs are most active and effective,
- What programs are new,
- What programs should be given more focus or attention,
- The extent to which requests for services changed after the terrorist attacks of 9-11-2001,
- The extent to which practitioners have had anti-terrorism training and been involved in simulated terrorist attacks, and
- What CP practitioners and CEOs view as the most important thing we can do to improve Virginia's crime prevention efforts.

### ***Survey Methodology***

Invitations to complete the online surveys were sent to DCJS-certified CPSs and Virginia police chiefs and sheriffs.<sup>23</sup> Once online, respondents were asked if they were "specialists" or "CEOs" and were then guided to the appropriate set of questions. Some questions were asked of both groups.

- **Response Rates:** Fifty-eight percent (n=176) of the 306 Chiefs and Sheriffs (CEOs) invited to take the survey responded. A response rate for CP practitioners was not calculated for lack of an accurate base number. Invitations were sent to DCJS-certified Crime Prevention Specialists (CPS) listed in a DCJS file. In addition, Chiefs and Sheriffs were asked to have their CP practitioners take the survey, yet there was no way of knowing how many persons they asked. Seventy-seven percent (77%) of the 241 CP practitioners who responded had up-to-date CPS certifications.
- **Strengths and Limitations of the Data:** The degree to which our findings reflect the state of crime prevention in the Commonwealth as a whole is enhanced by the fact that the combined populations of the localities represented in each sample constituted a high percentage of Virginia's total 2006 population (84%: practitioner sample and 82%: CEO sample). Data validity and reliability are limited somewhat because practitioners or CEOs from several large and many smaller law enforcement agencies did not respond. It is also limited to the extent that respondents differed in their knowledge about local crime prevention programming, that is, to the extent they inadvertently provided conflicting or erroneous information.
- **Making Comparable Samples: Locality Crime Prevention Specialists and Locality CEOs:** The survey respondents were employed by different types of law enforcement agencies with the majority working for local police departments or sheriffs' offices. Others worked for campus police departments, the Virginia State Police, various public authorities (e.g. airport, housing) or state agencies that have specialized security forces (e.g. VDOT, ABC, DGIF). Table 7 identifies the practitioners and CEOs according to the type of agency they worked for.

<sup>21</sup> The term crime prevention (or CP) practitioner refers to all law enforcement personnel who provide crime prevention services in the course of their work. They include state certified and non-certified crime-prevention officers, community-policing officers, SROs, DARE officers, etc.

<sup>22</sup> Copies of the survey questions are available from the author. Call (804) 371-0864 or email: john.schuiteman@dcjs.virginia.gov

<sup>23</sup> Chiefs and Sheriffs were asked to participate and to have any staff whose written job responsibilities involve crime prevention participate as well. The survey questions were included in the invitations so potential respondents could prepare for the survey.



**Table 7: Types of Respondents and the Agencies for Whom They Worked**

<b>Sample or Group</b>	<b>Type of Agency</b>	<b>Respondents</b>
Local Practitioners:	City-Town-County PDs and SOs	176
Local CEOs (Chiefs and Sheriffs):	City-Town-County PDs and SOs	165
State Police Practitioners:	Virginia State Police	45
Campus Specialists:	Community College and University PDs	14
Campus CEOs (Chiefs):	Community College and University PDs	13
Other Law Enforcement Practitioners:	Agencies/Authorities that employ sworn forces, such as VDOT, ABC	6

Because the survey questions were most relevant to respondents from agencies having full policing powers within localities (cities, towns and counties), *only the findings of locality-based respondents are presented in this section of the report.*<sup>24</sup> Survey findings from the more specialized respondents (troopers, campus police, ABC Enforcement Officers) are presented in other sections or appendices of this report.

Also, in order to assure that findings based on the practitioners' responses and those based on the CEOs' responses were reasonably comparable, CEOs from small town PDs having few staff and no identifiable crime prevention programming (total of 45), as well as six (6) sheriffs who provide only jail and court services in their jurisdictions, were removed from the CEO sample. The CEO sample, therefore, was reduced in number to 114 (165 minus 51).<sup>25</sup> This insured that the CEOs and practitioners on which most of our analyses are based were from agencies having a good deal of experience with crime prevention programming.

NOTE: From this point forward and unless otherwise noted, the locality practitioners will be referred to as "the specialists" or "the specialist sample," and the locality CEOs will be referred to as "the CEOs" or "the CEO sample."

#### ***Agencies Represented in the Comparison Samples***

**CEO:** 114 CEOs from 114 Agencies

**Specialist:** 176 Specialists from 90 Agencies

<b>CEO's</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Specialists</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>From</b>
32	City Police Departments	28%	52	30%	City Police Departments (30)
8	County Police Departments	7%	54	31%	County Police Departments (8)
13	Town Police Departments	11%	11	6%	Town Police Departments (9)
60	County Sheriff Offices	53%	55	31%	County Sheriff Offices (40)
1	City Sheriff's Office	1%	4	2%	City Sheriff's Office (3)
<b>114</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100%</b>	

<sup>24</sup> Three exceptions were the Arlington Co, Roanoke City and Roanoke Co sheriff's offices.

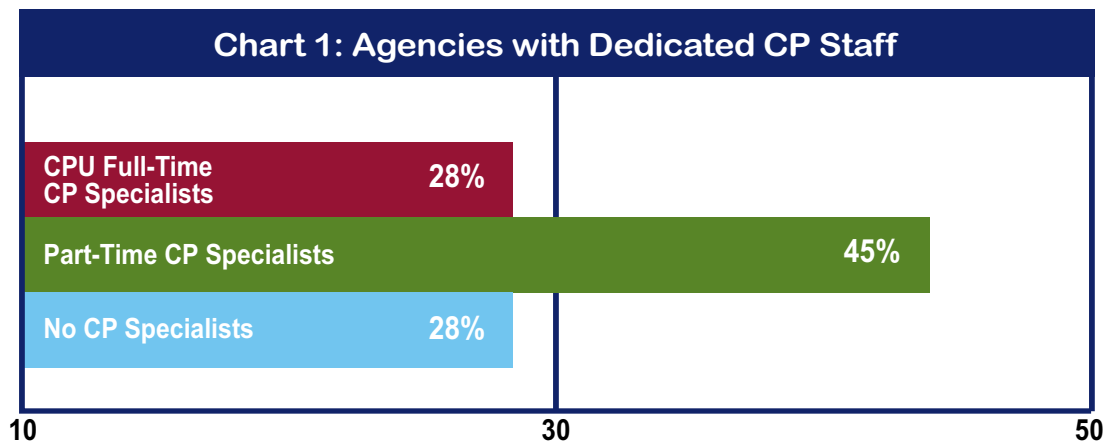
<sup>25</sup> Survey responses from the 41 Chiefs and 6 Sheriffs excluded here for comparison purposes are included in later analyses that deal with the overall status of Virginia's crime prevention efforts.

## SURVEY FINDINGS:

### THE STATUS OF VIRGINIA CRIME PREVENTION IN 2007

#### *How Institutionalized has the Crime Prevention Mission Become? CEO and CPS Data*

One measure of the extent to which crime prevention has become institutionalized in Virginia is the number of law enforcement agencies having CP practitioners, full or part-time staff who are responsible for providing crime prevention services. As Chart 1 indicates, seventy-two percent (72%) of the CEOs reported having full or part-time CP-dedicated staff. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the represented agencies had Crime Prevention Units (implying full-time CP practitioners) and another 45% had part-time practitioners. The remaining 28% lacked CPUs or dedicated staff but their CEOs said agency officers or deputies provided crime prevention services “as needed.”



**OBSERVATION 1:** The 81 agencies employing dedicated CP staff include 32 county Sheriffs Offices (SOs), 8 county police departments (PDs), 29 city PDs and 12 town PDs. The 34 agencies with CPUs include 13 county SOs, 6 county PDs, 14 city PDs and 2 town PDs. Thus, institutionalization, as measured by the incidence of dedicated crime prevention staff has occurred in cities, suburbs and rural localities, both large and small.

#### *How Much Money do Law Enforcement Agencies Spend on Crime Prevention? CEO Data*

Three CEO questions dealt with funding. The first asked CEOs if their agencies had “line item” budgets for crime prevention, the second asked if their agencies had funds beyond the amount needed for CP staff salaries and benefits, and the third (if they answered “yes” to the second question) asked them to estimate the amount of their CP “discretionary” funds. The data revealed that:

- 40% of the 114 CEOs reported having line item CP budgets.
- 42% reported having discretionary CP funds.
- 23 of the 48 CEOs reporting discretionary funds provided estimates of these funds ranging from \$500 (County SO) to \$150,000 (City PD), with the average being \$7,063 (not including that of \$150,000 by the CEO of a large city PD). Average discretionary funds by type of agency are:

Agency Type	# of Agencies	Average CP Discretionary Fund
County Sheriff's Offices	9	\$3,667
County Police Departments	3	\$12,333
City Police Departments	6	\$9,083
Town Police Departments	4	\$8,000
Town Sheriff's Office	1	\$5,000

**OBSERVATION 2:** Agencies with line item crime prevention budgets are *not more likely* to have discretionary CP funds than agencies without such budgets. Of the 25 agencies reporting discretionary CP funds, only 12 had line item CP budgets.

### **Items Purchased with CP Discretionary Funds CEO and Specialist Data**

CEOs and Specialists from agencies with discretionary funds were asked how the money was spent. Of those responding (22 CEOs and 25 Specialists):

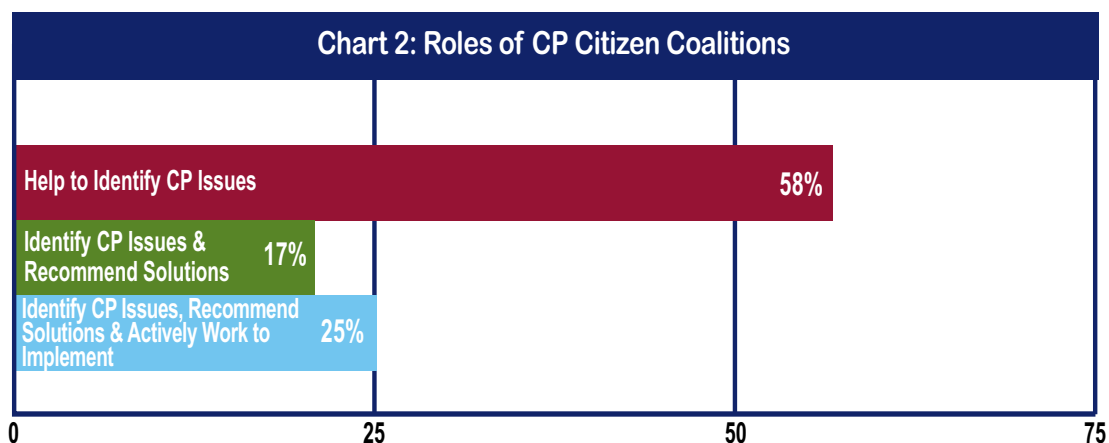
- 77% said it was spent on printed materials for educating the public (booklets, flyers, pamphlets),
- 70% said it was spent on prevention incentive (give-a-way) items (pencils, pens, plastic badges, coloring books, rulers) for events such as National Night Out, citizen police academy graduations, public safety demonstrations,
- 36% said it was spent on crime prevention training or training supplies, and
- 47% cited other purchases, including conference fees, advertising costs, equipment (computers, projectors, videos/DVDs, paper shredders, displays), camps for “at-risk” youth, child-ID material, child car seats, overtime, Neighborhood Watch signs, gun locks, peep-holes and citizen police academy services.

**Please note: The percentages above reflect spending choices made by multiple budget managers and thus, do not add to 100%. Most respondents said their budgets were spent on a variety of the options described.**

**OBSERVATION 3:** Most discretionary crime prevention monies were spent on materials that educate people on methods and procedures that will help them keep safe. This is laudable in cost-benefit terms, because it uses limited crime prevention funds to reach as many people as possible.

### **Agency Use of Citizen Crime Prevention Coalitions CEO Data**

CP staff in 35% of the agencies represented in the CEO sample work with formal citizen coalitions made up of representatives from community agencies, civic associations, non-profit organizations, faith-based groups, and others. The primary job of these groups is to assist the agencies in the development of crime prevention policies.” These agencies include 15 county SOs, 4 county PDs, 15 city PDs and 6 town PDs. Chart 2 shows the various roles played by the coalitions, as reported by the CEOs.



**OBSERVATION 4:** Most citizen coalitions are found in cities and large urban/suburban counties, yet some are also located in small towns and rural counties. These include Fairfax, Prince William and Henrico counties and the cities of Virginia Beach, Newport News, Chesapeake, Suffolk and Alexandria. Coalitions also exist in the counties of Dickenson, Greenville Madison, Mathews, Page and Northampton, the city of Galax and the Towns of Culpeper, Pulaski and Smithfield.

### **Grant Funded Crime Prevention Programs Specialist Data**

30% of the 90 agencies represented in the Specialist sample reported having grant-funded CP programs (9 city PDs, 4 county PDs, 4 town PDs, 8 county SOs and 2 city SOs). Table 8 presents a list of these programs.

**Table 8: Grant-Funded Programs**

<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Name and Times Identified</b>
<b>Youth (16 programs)</b>	
School	SRO (3)
Anti-Gang	Gang Prevention (2)
Anti-Drug	DARE (1)
At-Risk	Camp for “At Risk” Teens (2)
Adolescent	Every 15 Minutes/anti-alcohol (1)
Early Childhood	Safety Town (1), Bike Safety-Virginia Helmet Grant (2), Child Car Seat Program (1), Child Identification/Fingerprinting (2), Daren the Lion (1)
<b>Senior Citizen (21 programs)</b>	TRIAD (12), Project Lifesaver (5), Operation Lookout/Lockout (3), Operation Yellow Dot (1)
<b>At-Risk Communities/Persons (1)</b>	Outreach to Minority/Immigrant Community-Norfolk City (1)
<b>Homeland Security/Terrorism (3)</b>	Citizen Corps (2), Buffer Zone Protection Plan (1)
<b>General Prevention (4)</b>	
Anti-Drug/Alcohol	Drug/Alcohol Abuse Prevention (2)
Other or Unique	Traffic Light Camera (1), Risk Watch-Harrisonburg (1)

**OBSERVATION 5:** Although we did not ask about the funding sources of these grant-dependent programs, it is likely that the money comes from federal programs. As noted earlier, almost all crime prevention programs were initially created with federal funds. Prime examples are Neighborhood Watch (Byrne Memorial, Homeland Security), Juvenile Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), Anti-Gang (Byrne Memorial, OJJDP, DOJ), CPTED (LEAA, US Dept. of Education), TRIAD (Byrne Memorial, DOJ), Weed and Seed (DOJ), and the School Resource Officer (COPS, Safe and Drug Free Schools, Byrne Memorial) programs. Table 5 suggests that the federal government’s recent emphasis on assisting seniors and its long term commitment to stem drug abuse and juvenile delinquency are having an impact on Virginia’s crime prevention effort. What is missing is research on the question of whether this programming has continued or will in the absence of federal monies.

**OBSERVATION 6:** The Virginia SRO program, which has been supported with Virginia Incentive Grant and SRO Trust Fund monies since FY2000, and earmarks in the budget for the Virginia Crime Prevention Association represent the limited state-generated revenue that has been specifically dedicated to crime prevention programming.

#### ***How Active are Virginia’s Local Crime Prevention Programs? Specialist Data***

The specialists were presented with a list of 20 well known crime prevention programs and asked to judge the activity level of each program within their agencies or jurisdictions. Respondents could choose one of following responses:

ACTIVE: actively provided  
SEMI-ACTIVE: offered but provided infrequently  
INACTIVE: no longer active or rarely provided  
NA: never (active) provided

Ninety different law enforcement agencies are represented in the Specialist Sample. Table 9 ranks each program by the percentage of these agencies reporting the program as “active” or “semi-active.”<sup>26</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Twenty-seven of the agencies were represented by more than one specialist. If there was disagreement among the Specialists of an agency as to the extent to which the agency sponsored a program, the consensus or majority rating was awarded. Percentages for the “inactive” and “never active” responses are available from the author.

**Table 9: Active CP Programs Among the 90 Agencies of the Specialist Sample**

<b>Program or Service</b>	<b>% Active</b>	<b>% Semi-Active</b>	<b>Total Agencies Reporting</b>
School Resource Officers	89%	0%	87
Regular distribution of CP information	82%	16%	89
Neighborhood Watch	77%	17%	87
SRO-instructed law-related education classes	70%	15%	89
Crime Solvers or Crime Stoppers Program	68%	12%	85
TRIAD/CP for Seniors	64%	14%	87
National Night Out	56%	10%	88
School-based anti-bullying programs	55%	23%	88
Citizen Police Academy	51%	5%	84
School anger management programs	48%	24%	85
School Crimesolvers (anonymous reporting)	39%	19%	83
Business Watch/Outreach	33%	37%	87
Youth Mentoring Program	31%	20%	87
CP Speakers Bureau ( Topic Experts)	29%	27%	85
GREAT/Other anti-gang programs	28%	19%	85
CP Newsletter	26%	11%	86
Inter-Agency Code Enforcement	18%	2%	85
Other “Watch” programs	18%	27%	84
Outreach to New Americans (immigrants/)	8%	17%	85
McGruff House	5%	2%	83

**OBSERVATION 7:** Only nine crime prevention programs were rated as “actively provided” by Specialists from 50% or more of the 90 agencies. These programs are ones that have or have had federal grant funding and ones that are relatively less labor or skill-intensive in terms of implementation and maintenance. They are the hallmark programs of Virginia’s crime prevention effort. Programs requiring continuous monitoring or coordination were less likely to be rated as “actively provided.” Examples include the publishing of Crime Prevention Newsletters (26%), inter-agency code enforcement programs (18%), CP speakers bureaus (29%) and youth mentoring programs (31%).

#### ***An Unexpected Finding***

Thirty percent (30%) of the 90 agencies represented in the Specialist sample were represented by multiple respondents. Thirteen agencies were represented by two specialists; 6 agencies were represented by 3 specialists; 7 agencies by between 4 to 7 specialists, and 1 agency (Henrico County Division of Police) by 28 specialists.

Among these respondents, there was, at minimum, the possibility of 540 disagreements on the question of whether their agencies actively provided the 20 listed programs (27 agencies with multiple ratings on 20 programs:  $27 \times 20 = 540$ ). A “disagreement” occurred when two or more specialists from the same agency differed as to whether or not their agency was actively providing a particular program.<sup>27</sup> Even with such a conservative methodology, there were still 278 disagreements, 52% of the minimum possible. Thus, this group of specialists had difficulty in distinguishing an active program from a semi-active program or a semi-active program from a non-active program.

<sup>27</sup> Even when there were multiple disagreements about the activity level of a program among agency Specialists, we limited the count to one disagreement per agency, per program.



This data reveals the difficulty of knowing the activity level of CP programs. Active programs may simply be those on which CP staff spends their time (e.g. working with NW groups, handing out literature, making presentations). Such programs may be easier to provide since implementation is controlled by staff. Programs involving participation by others (for example, business watch or security assessments) are more demand driven and may be less likely viewed as “actively provided.”

The respondent “disagreement” data is significant because it points to the need for measures of program performance. Unless there are standardized ways to measure the activity of crime prevention programs, there is no way to know how hard an agency is working to reduce crime in a particular area. There is a need for Virginia’s CP practitioners to assess the most commonly relied upon crime prevention programs and establish standards or definitions for classifying them as active, semi-active or non-active. This would make discussion of crime prevention programming more universally understood and make CP programs easier to evaluate.

#### ***Crime Prevention Programs and Services Rated as Effective Specialist Data***

The Specialists were asked if they considered any of their agencies’ CP programs to be more effective than others. Fifty-one percent (51%) of the Specialists identified 190 “more effective” programs (duplicates included). Table 10 ranks these programs according to the number of Specialists who said they were “more effective.” It also shows the percentage of the Specialist sample that made this assessment.

**Table 10: Crime Prevention Programs Designated as “More Effective”**

<b><i>Name of Program</i></b>	<b><i>Times Cited as “More Effective”</i></b>	<b><i>As a % of All Specialists (N=176)</i></b>
Neighborhood Watch	49	28%
School Resource Officer	22	13%
Cit. Police Academies (all types)	17	10%
TRIAD	16	9%
Business Watch	9	5%
DARE	8	5%
Personal Safety/Defense	8	5%
Security Surveys	6	3%
GREAT/Gang Resistance	6	3%
National Night Out	5	3%
Crime Stoppers	4	2%
At-Risk Youth Programs	4	2%
Class Action	4	2%
CP Speakers Bureau	4	2%
HEAT	3	2%
Identity Theft	3	2%

**OBSERVATION 8:** Crime prevention programs involving substantial face-to-face contact between practitioners and citizens were more likely to be rated “more effective” than those without. Yet, the survey didn’t define “effective” and it is unclear how the word was interpreted. Effectiveness might have been assessed by how well a program was meeting its goals and objectives (e.g. number of watch organizations created, number of citizens trained), by its cost effectiveness (dollars spent against number of arrests, convictions) or by its effect on public opinion (fear of crime, willingness to go out at night). Unfortunately, there has been little research on the effectiveness of CP programs because it is difficult to prove causation between crime prevention programs and changes in crime rates or outcomes such as a lower fear of crime and lower motivation on the behalf of individuals to commit crime. Carefully designed studies that have treatment and control groups and clear criteria for what constitutes effectiveness are needed.

**OBSERVATION 9:** The largest percentage of specialists to rate a crime prevention program “more effective” was 28% and, thus, relatively few perceived CP programs as more effective than others. This could mean the specialists had trouble interpreting the words “more effective.” As noted above, until there are accepted and standardized measures of CP program output or activity, the whole discussion of crime prevention policy will remain frustratingly imprecise.

### ***Newly Created or Revived CP Programs Specialist Data***

To learn about recent trends in programming, the specialists were asked to describe those programs that their agencies had newly established or revived in the past five years. Seventy-one percent (71%) of the 90 agencies created a total of 148 new or revived programs, an average of 2.3 per agency. The number of these programs per agency ranged from 1 to 10 programs. These programs are listed in Table 11.

<b>Table 11: Newly Established or Re-Established CP Programs: 2003-2007</b>	
<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Program Names</b>
<b>Youth (31)</b>	
School (2)	Anti-Bullying, SRO
Anti-Gang (11)	GREAT (6), Gang Prevention (3), SRO/Gang Prevention Officer Road DAWGs (Do Away with Gangs) Camp
At-Risk (4)	PAL Chapter, YES-Youth Education and Support, Badges for Baseball CHIP-Community Help in Progress (mentoring in public housing)
Anti-Drug/Alcohol (2)	BUDDY-Buckle Up Don't Die Young, DARE Field Day,
Adolescent (3)	Cop Camp for Ages 10-16, Underage Alcohol User, Operation Party Crashers
Early Childhood (9)	Child ID, Eddie the Eagle Gun Safety (2), Stranger Danger, Safe Halloween, A Child is Missing Alert Program, Safe Kids, Police Liaison with Elementary Schools, Use Your Head Bike Safety
<b>Senior Citizen (25)</b>	TRIAD (7), Senior CP Seminars (3), Project Lifesaver (7) Train the Trainer, Seniors Safety Fair, File of Life, Yellow Dot (2), Fall Music Concert for Seniors, Operation Lookout Expanded, Operation Lookout/Lockout
<b>Business Services (23)</b>	Business Watch (13), Construction Fraud, Construction Site Theft Protection, Workers on Watch (2), E-Mail/Fax Alert System (3), Post-Robbery Security Assessments, Workplace Violence, Scambusters
<b>At-Risk Communities/Persons (5)</b>	Mercy House, Immigrant Outreach, Hispanic Community, "Get Pursenal," RAD-Rape Aggression Defense.
<b>Anti-Fraud/ Internet Safety (4)</b>	Internet Crime/Safety (2), Identity Theft (2),
<b>Homeland Security/Terrorism (4)</b>	Terrorism Awareness, TAPS-Terrorism Awareness and Prevention (3)
<b>General Prevention (53)</b>	
Citizen Outreach (41)	Refuse to Be a Victim (8), Neighborhood Watch (7), Citizens Information Program, Citizen Police Academy (5), CP for Apartment Residents (2), Park Watch, Crime Prevention Task Force, Trail Watch, National Night Out (3), Operation Stay Alert, IMPACT-Information Making Police and Citizens a Team, Crime prevention Literature, Are You Forgetting Something Pet Welfare, Public Access to Crime Statistics, Commuter Lot Watch, Community Resource Officers, Aggressors, Victims and By-Standers, Church Watch (3)
Target Hardening (10)	Code Enforcement, Home Security Assessments (3) Business Security Assessments (2) Peephole Program, Lock Before You Leave It, HEAT VIN Etching, CPTED
Anti-Drug/Alcohol (2)	Alcohol/Drug Abuse Coalition
<b>Other (3)</b>	Hospital Crime Prevention Seminars, Certified Crime Prevention Communities Program (2) Silent Partner Alert

**OBSERVATION 10:** All types of crime prevention programs were created between 2003 and 2007, with nearly all falling into four program categories: youth programs (31), senior programs (25), business programs (23) and programs that educate the general populace (41). This mix of programming correlates with the current availability of federal crime prevention monies.

The lack of historic data prevented any finding with regard to whether the program growth reflected in our data was higher or lower than in years past. The data does indicate a broad-level of support for the creation of new crime prevention programs.

### ***Agency Application of CPTED Principles Specialist Data***

The specialists were asked to report the extent to which their agencies were applying CPTED principles? They had to decide if application was:

- **Infrequent:** only during requested security assessments or school safety audits,
- **Regular:** quite often because they exercised “recommendation authority” when new building plans were being proposed in the jurisdiction, or
- **Mandatory:** very often because they have “sign-off” authority in the review of proposed building plans.

Of the 86 agencies for which data was obtained:

- 64% made “*infrequent*” applications,
- 31% made “*regular*” applications, and
- 5% made “*mandatory*” applications.<sup>28</sup>

With no historical data available, no definitive statement can be made as to whether these rates of application are higher or lower than those in previous years.

**OBSERVATION 11:** The 31 agencies said to apply CPTED principles on a “regular” or “mandatory” basis are located in a variety of geographical locations (small and large cities, rural and suburban counties, and three towns). Nineteen or 61% are city or county police departments. Overall, the fact that 36% of the responding agencies reportedly make regular or mandatory CPTED reviews suggests that CPTED is a vital crime prevention strategy in Virginia.

### ***Unanticipated Finding***

Twenty-seven of the 86 agencies were represented by more than one specialist. And just as with the questions about program activity level and program effectiveness, there was substantial disagreement among specialists from the same agencies about the extent to which their agencies made regular application of CPTED principles. Fifty-five percent (55%) of the 27 agencies manifested one or more differences of opinion on this question among the specialists who represented them. This suggests that the application of CPTED principles is an informal task and one not easily measured or recorded by CP specialists. It might also indicate that specialists are unsure if their agencies exercise CPTED review authority in the approval of proposed building plans. CP specialists may wish to establish procedures by which CPTED applications are formally recorded and, perhaps, used as a measure of program output. A model policy may be needed to help standardize the language of CPTED reviews and the authority of public safety officials to make such reviews?

### ***How Crime Prevention Staff Spend their Time –Specialist Data***

The Specialists were asked to estimate the percentage of their work time that was directed toward assisting various groups in their communities. Table 12 ranks these groups by the average percentage of work time the Specialists expended to assist them.

<b>Table 12: Work Time Focus of Crime Prevention Specialists</b>	
<b><i>Community Group</i></b>	<b><i>Average Percent of Work Time (CP Specialists Dedicated to this Group)</i></b>
Youth:	29%
Citizens-at-Large:	27%
Senior Citizens:	18%
Business:	16%
Minority Population:	8%
Other:	2%

<sup>28</sup> Specialists from 4% of the Specialist sample agencies did not answer the question.

**OBSERVATION 12:** Although the percentages seem to confirm what commonsense would predict, the survey did not provide information that could explain their relative values. There is indirect evidence, however, that these percentages reflect the findings presented in Table 11. The group rankings in Table 12 mirror the distribution of program types among the new or recently revived crime prevention programs (see Table 11). Twenty-eight percent (28%) of the new or revived programs are directed at the general populace, 21% are directed at youth, 17% benefit seniors and 16% benefit the business community. The rankings also correspond to the current availability of federal crime prevention funds (youth and seniors) and the fact that educating the general public is perhaps the most cost-effective of all crime prevention strategies.

#### ***Crime Prevention and Homeland Security–CEO and Specialist Data***

The CEOs and Specialists were asked if there had been a notable increase in requests for crime prevention services following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. Among those responding:

- 36% of CEOs and 50% of Specialists said there was a notable increase in requests for business security assessments,
- 29% of CEOs and 49% of Specialists said there was a notable increase in requests for physical structure security *assessments*, and
- 61% of the CEOs and 67% of the Specialists said there was a notable increase in requests from private schools, churches, businesses, malls, for help with the development of *critical incident plans*.

**OBSERVATION 13:** The data shows that the 9/11 tragedy had a direct impact on the work load of crime prevention practitioners. It clearly demonstrates the value of having trained CP practitioners on the staffs of Virginia law enforcement agencies. Crime prevention practitioners in service at the time of the 9/11 tragedy were ready and able to help businesses secure their assets and help other groups and persons prepare for future threats or incidents. It is unclear why CEOs were much more comparable to specialists on the question of whether 9/11 increased requests for critical incident plans.

#### ***Crime Prevention and the Threat of Terrorist Attack–CEO and Specialist Data***

Seventy-percent (70%) of the 114 CEOs said that some or all of their agencies' CP practitioners have attended anti-terrorism training classes. Forty-two percent (42%) said these practitioners also participated in practice anti-terrorism assessment events. Similarly, 56% of the Specialists (from 51 different agencies) said that they or someone in their agencies have participated in such events.

**OBSERVATION 14:** This data suggests that Virginia crime prevention practitioners have become directly involved in the effort to prevent terrorism. No doubt, this reflects the intent of the Department of Homeland Security, whose aid to localities includes funding for the training and practice of first responders. These funds are also enabling CP practitioners to attend threat assessment workshops and assist in anti-terrorist planning at the local level. It is, as yet, unclear how the homeland security initiative will affect overall crime prevention programming.

#### ***Crime Prevention Programs that should be given More Attention–CEO and Specialist Data***

CEOs and Specialists were asked to think about Virginia's crime prevention efforts and identify CP programs or initiatives that should be given more attention or focus. Thirty-one percent (31%) of the CEOs and 54% of the Specialists responded. Program *types* (e.g. seniors, youth, and business) were mentioned more than *specifically named programs*.<sup>29</sup> And a new program category had to be added to accommodate the significant number of recommendations for enhancing the crime prevention profession. Table 12 shows the rankings given to various programs based on the percentage of CEOs and Specialists who said these programs should receive more attention and focus.

<sup>29</sup> The programs mentioned by the more specific respondents are as follows: Youth: school/campus crime prevention, at-risk youth, anti-gang, safer schools, anti-drug/alcohol, parenting; Seniors: senior watch, TRIAD, senior fraud or scam education, etc.; Business: business watch, workplace violence, At-Risk Communities/Persons: anti-rape awareness, personal safety, immigrant community outreach; Anti-Fraud: computer or internet fraud, identity theft internet safety, phone scams; Homeland Security: monitor illegal aliens, citizen anti- terrorism training,, active shooter training, emergency preparedness; Citizen Outreach: neighborhood watch, gain public trust and assistance, presentations, community policing, email crime alerts and crime prevention tips; Target Hardening: CPTED, security assessments; Anti-Drug and Alcohol: drug treatment, counseling; Build the CPS Profession: more CP staffs, funding, training, standardization, interagency cooperation, more CPUs, problem solving, VCPA, educate CEOs to integrate crime prevention into community policing

**Table 13: Programs the CEOs and Specialists said Should be Given More Attention  
(ranked by the percentage of support)**

Rank	CEOs (70)		Specialists (130)	
1	Youth Programs:	37%	Youth Programs:	38%
2	Programs to enhance the CP profession:	24%	Homeland Security Programs:	18%
3	Citizen Outreach Programs:	20%	Programs to enhance the CP profession:	18%
4	Senior Programs:	14%	Citizen Outreach Programs:	17%
5	Fraud Prevention Programs:	13%	Fraud Prevention Programs:	12%
6	Business Programs:	9%	Target Hardening Programs:	10%
7	Homeland Security Programs:	7%	Senior Programs:	9%
8	Anti-Drug and Alcohol Programs:	7%	Business Programs:	8%
9	Target Hardening Programs:	1%	At-Risk Persons and Populations:	4%
10	At-Risk Persons and Populations:	1%	Anti-Drug and Alcohol Programs:	1%

**OBSERVATION 15:** Substantially more Specialists than CEOs (54% versus 31%) identified programs needing more attention. Youth crime prevention was viewed as the program area most in need, by both CEOs (37%) and Specialists (38%). While the specialists wanted more attention on anti-terrorism programs and target hardening (CPTED) initiatives, CEOs saw relatively more need to emphasize programs that combat drug and alcohol abuse and aid seniors. CEOs were also more likely than Specialists to express the need for increased crime prevention resources (more staff and better organization). Only a few respondents emphasized the need to expand programs that assist “at risk” persons. As noted before, this may indicate the fact that the words “at risk” may refer to several group categories (youth, seniors, women, immigrants).

**OBSERVATION 16:** The data indicates a strong desire by both CEOs and Specialists for more crime prevention staff, increased CP budgets and improved organizational arrangements. This indicates substantial interest in building the crime prevention profession and, to some extent, increasing the priority given to the crime prevention mission.

#### ***What One Thing Would Improve Virginia’s Crime Prevention Efforts? CEO and Specialist Data***

The CEOs and Specialists were asked what one thing they would do, if they had the resources, to improve crime prevention efforts in Virginia. An excellent response rate resulted as 69% of the CEOs and 73% of the Specialists responded. Table 14 presents the ranking of the different initiatives or actions recommended by the CEOs and Specialists, rankings based on the percentage of each group advocating these initiatives or actions.<sup>30</sup>

<sup>30</sup> Respondents providing detail in their recommendations included the following ideas: Bolster Crime Prevention Profession: more staff, more time to do CP work, more staff training, better organization, standardized programs and procedures,, interagency cooperation, more CPUs, VCPA, educate Chiefs/Sheriffs; More Citizen Outreach: neighborhood watch, gain public trust and assistance, presentations, community policing, email crime alerts, PSAs; More Youth Programming: more school/campus crime prevention, more SROs, anti-gang efforts, safer schools, anti-drug/alcohol, parenting; More Fraud Prevention: more presentations on internet safety, internet fraud, identity theft, phone scams; More Senior Programming: more senior programs, especially those about fraud and various scams; More Business Programs: more business watches and programs about workplace violence; More Programs for At-Risk People: more anti-rape and personal safety classes, immigrant community outreach; More homeland security programming: Increase target hardening: CPTED, security assessments; More Anti-drug and Alcohol Programs.



**Table 14: Rankings of Initiatives or Actions Recommended by CEOs and Specialists to Improve Virginia's CP Efforts (Ranked by the Percentage of Support)**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>CEOs (127)</b>		<b>Specialists (177)</b>	
1	Bolster CP Profession:	57%	Bolster CP Profession:	62%
2	More youth programming:	37%	More citizen outreach programming:	22%
3	More citizen outreach programming:	20%	More youth programming:	15%
4	Increase business assistance programs:	9%	Increase target hardening (CPTED):	9%
5	Increase target hardening (CPTED):	4%	Fraud Prevention Programs:	3%
6	Increase anti-drug & alcohol programs:	2%	More homeland security training:	3%
7	More fraud Prevention Programs:	2%	Increase business assistance programs:	2%
8	More programs to help seniors:	2%	More programs to help seniors:	1%
9	More homeland security training:	0%	More anti-drug and alcohol programs:	1%
10	More programs for at-risk people:	0%	More programs for at-risk people:	0%

**OBSERVATION 17:** Compared with the previous question on programs that should be given attention, this question allowed CEOs and Specialists to propose new initiatives. This freedom apparently allowed the respondents to reveal their intense desire to increase crime prevention resources and organizational capacity. Their most frequent suggestions were to increase CP staff, allow staff time to establish programs and deliver services, and improve the quality of staff training. In addition, there were recommendations to establish more CPUs, improve cross-jurisdictional cooperation, and facilitate the integration of crime prevention strategies within community policing operations.

Another finding of note is the larger percentage of CEOs than Specialists who advocated new programs for youth (37% versus 22%). Most youth-oriented programs outside of school are not sponsored by law-enforcement agencies. They are typically sponsored by schools, and private, non-profit organizations such as Boys and Girls Clubs and the Police Athletic League. It may be that CEOs were thinking about programs for youth in general and the Specialists more from the perspective of what they as law enforcement personnel could offer.

#### ***Non-Law Enforcement Based Crime Prevention Programs—CEO and Specialist Data***

To find out the extent that non-law enforcement-based crime prevention programs were operating in Virginia, the CEO and Specialist respondents were asked if such programs existed in their localities and, if so, to describe them. The CEOs of 14 agencies and the Specialists of 30 agencies said “yes,” and then proceeded to name the 50 programs presented in Table 11.



**Table 15: Crime Prevention Programs Operated by Non-Law Enforcement Agencies  
(some share sponsorship with law enforcement)**

<b>Program Type</b>	<b>Program Name and Times Identified</b>
<b>Youth (20)</b>	
Anti-Gang (2)	Parks and Recreation DAWGS (Do Away With Gangs) Camp, Court system GRIT (gang reduction) program
At-Risk (4)	J&DR Court “Too Smart to Start” classes (2), City Official-sponsored “Savvy” Program for at risk juveniles; Social Services Department Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Program
Anti-Drug/Alcohol (5)	MADD, the SATIRA (youth anti-drug) Program, Local school system anti-violence, anti-drug and anti-alcohol programs.
Adolescent (2)	Parks and Recreation Leadership in Training (LIT) programs, Teen Coalition (underage drinking, substance abuse and suicide prevention)
Early Childhood (7)	NCPC McGruff Franchise (2), McGruff House, Insurance company Child ID (3), Quota International Book Give-A-Way Program
<b>Senior Citizen (5)</b>	TRIAD - Area Agency on Aging/ Recreation Department (5)
<b>At-Risk Communities/Persons (4)</b>	Women’s Center (sexual assault prevention), Shelter for Abused Women (domestic violence and child abuse), Council on Domestic Violence, YMCA Alliance for Families and Children
<b>Homeland Security (1)</b>	Citizen Corps
<b>General Prevention (20)</b>	
Citizen Outreach (12)	Crime Stoppers (6), Parks and Recreation self defense classes, Crime Watch Coalition, AAA Insurance Company anti-theft program, Liberty Mutual Insurance Program (finger print, VIN etching and CP literature) ; Merchant’s Association Citizens Against Family Violence Program
Anti-Drug/Alcohol (2)	Youth-Adult Partnership (anti-alcohol abuse), Faith-based Alcohol/ Drug Prevention Coalition
Other or Unique (6)	SAFE, Community Services Board Programs, County Crime Prevention Council, County Leisure Services PACE Program, A Child is Missing Alert (locates children, disabled persons, Alzheimer patients), My Safe Zone (commercial firm offering residential security surveys for a fee).

**OBSERVATION 18:** Only 13% of the CEOs and 25% of the Specialists named non-law enforcement sponsored crime prevention programs. Perhaps these low percentages reflect the fact that, sometimes, it is difficult to know what is or isn’t a “crime prevention program.” Domestic violence programs, for example, may be seen either as crime prevention programs or victim assistance programs. They might have also resulted from the fact that respondents could only think of law enforcement agencies as being clearly and consciously in the business of crime prevention. Finally, perhaps only a few non-law enforcement crime prevention programs actually exist.

## SUMMARY AND COMMENTS

### Virginia History

Virginia's law enforcement officials were among the nation's first to advance crime prevention programming as a response to the crime trends and social unrest of the past 30 or 40 years. The timeline of crime prevention milestones shows Virginia to be a leader in the development of Neighborhood Watch, the application of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles, implementation of community-oriented policing strategy, TRIAD programming, the use of SROs in secondary schools, the development of internet crime policies and use of Citizen Police Academies.

Virginia's state and local officials have made crime prevention an institutionalized component of the Commonwealth's approach to law enforcement. This is evidenced by the fact that Virginia:

- (1) was among the first states (1977) to hire state-level employees whose only function was to promote crime prevention, first to *establish* (1989) a state-level crime prevention unit (the Department of Criminal Justice Service's Crime Prevention Section), and first (1994) to *create* and staff a legislatively mandated (§ 9.1-158) state-level Crime Prevention Center (CPC). In 2001, the CPC was the first to create a state-administered Certified Crime Prevention Community Program that recognizes localities that have implemented a wide range of community crime prevention initiatives.
- (2) was among the first states (1978) to *establish* a private, non-profit organization (the Virginia Crime Prevention Association (VCPA)) whose mission was to partner with public and private organizations to provide CP training, initiate development of new crime prevention programs (such as VCPA's work with public housing authorities) and *organize* new crime prevention organizations. For example, VCPA helped to establish five regional crime prevention associations and one of the nation's first statewide interdisciplinary "Safer By Design" coalitions, a group that advocates the use of CPTED principles in building, landscape, and greenways design.
- (3) has a cadre of at least 400 crime prevention practitioners who create and maintain local programs. Virginia's officials have bolstered the professional stature of these practitioners through the DCJS Certified Crime Prevention Specialist (CPS) program (1989) and continue to do so. One of the first of its kind in the nation, the CPS program provides state of the art training in all aspects of crime prevention including CPTED, terrorist threat assessment, and crime analysis.
- (4) has been a national leader in the placement of SROs (sworn officers) in primary and secondary schools. Today, there are nearly 600 SROs in Virginia's high schools and middle schools, the great majority of whom have received training through the legislatively established Virginia Center for School Safety (2001), an entity housed within the DCJS. SROs provide daily crime prevention services to a large percentage of Virginia's most crime-prone population cohort. Virginia is also one of the first states (2006) to establish a state-level entity to monitor and guide crime prevention efforts on its college and university campuses, the Office of Campus Policing and Security (OCPS).

Virginia has also taken advantage of the many federal funding streams that address crime and crime prevention. For example, Virginia has used federal dollars from the National Sheriffs' Association to bolster its Neighborhood Watch programs, U.S. Attorney's Office (DOJ) funds to establish "weed and seed," TRIAD, Class Action, GREAT and GRIP programs, COPS money to establish community policing, crime prevention and SRO positions, federal Edward R. Byrne Memorial and Safe and Drug Free Schools/Communities monies to fund more SRO positions, and Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program and other DHS funds to teach law enforcement officers how to prevent and combat terrorism.

As the timeline of crime prevention milestones suggests, Virginia has had the advantage of strong statewide leadership from the DCJS Crime Prevention Center and the Virginia Crime Prevention Association. From the state's early initiatives on Neighborhood Watch and the application of CPTED principles to its development of certification programs for Crime Prevention Specialists and Certified Crime Prevention Communities, these entities have kept Virginia on the cutting edge of the discipline.

One concern revealed by the historical data, however, is the relatively small amount of state funding devoted to crime prevention. Other than appropriations to create new SRO positions<sup>31</sup> and funds appropriated to the Virginia Crime Prevention Association to conduct training, state funding is mainly supplied to maintain the DCJS Crime Prevention Center.

<sup>31</sup> Only 30 such positions are being funded during FY2008-2009.

The biggest concern to CP advocates at the current time is the problem of shrinking public budgets. In April of 2008, the Governor announced a shortfall in state revenue receipts that led him to order a state hiring freeze and a curtailment of other expenses. The economic downturn is also restricting the supply of federal monies. Consequently, towards the end of FY 2008, the Virginia Crime Prevention Association faced the possibility of no longer receiving the funds it relies upon for its operations.

### ***Survey Findings***

The survey of agency CEOs and crime prevention practitioners provided detailed information on local CP efforts, information that revealed the strengths and weaknesses of these efforts.

### ***Crime Prevention Strengths:***

The strength of Virginia's crime prevention efforts can be seen in the large and growing number of CP practitioners and programs. We estimate that about 400 law enforcement personnel are administering crime prevention services on a daily basis. In addition, 71% of 90 agencies represented in the Specialist sample had created new or revived 148 local programs in the past five years, an average of 2.3 such programs per agency. Strength is also reflected in the long and diverse list of active programs catalogued in Appendix A. The many locality-specific programs on this list manifest the creativity these agencies apply as they address local crime prevention needs.

The survey also revealed broad support for increasing Virginia's CP resources and organizational capacity. When asked what they would do to improve Virginia's effort, the most frequent suggestions by CEOs and Specialists were to increase staff, allow more time for existing staff to establish programs and deliver services, and to improve the quality of staff training. In addition, there were many recommendations to establish more CPUs, improve cross-jurisdictional cooperation and facilitate the integration of crime prevention strategies within community policing operations.

Other indicators of strength were the findings that 70% of agency CEOs said their CP practitioners had attended anti-terrorism training, 71% of the 90 agencies represented in the Specialist sample reported new or revitalized crime prevention programs in the past five years, and 68% or more of these 90 agencies had active SRO, CP material distribution, SRO taught Law-Related Education, Neighborhood Watch and Crimesolvers programs.

### ***Crime Prevention Weaknesses***

The survey did not address the question of weaknesses in agency-directed crime prevention efforts per se because there was no set of expectations or assumptions about these efforts prior to our research. Several weaknesses can be inferred, however, from the difficulties respondents had in answering certain questions. For example, less than half of the 48 agency CEOs who reported crime prevention discretionary funds could provide estimates of these funds. Apparently crime prevention budgets, and especially discretionary CP funds, are not, as yet, an institutionalized component of local crime prevention efforts.

Other weaknesses were evident in the difficulties Specialists had in determining how active their agencies' programs were or whether some were "more effective" than others. As noted in the text, these findings indicate a lack of precision with regard to standards of CP program implementation and measures of program activity and performance. If this is not addressed, the institutionalization of the crime prevention function within law enforcement agencies may be limited.

### ***The Future of Crime Prevention in Virginia***

This report presents a snapshot of agency-directed crime prevention efforts in the Commonwealth. It identifies a baseline of crime prevention practices that, we hope, will enable CP advocates to learn and work from a statewide perspective when assessing these practices. We also hope that it contributes to and encourages a dialog on the need for crime prevention program standards. Ideally, it will advance the idea that the mission of crime prevention should be embedded in all levels and types of Virginia policy-making.

We are presently faced with a budget crisis that will most likely prevent any dramatic further advances in agency CP programming. No new federal funding streams are anticipated and those that exist are unlikely to grow in size. With both the federal government and the Commonwealth facing revenue shortages, the future is unclear. For these reasons, however, a statewide perspective may help to identify areas, programs or initiatives which can be advanced without major budget impacts.

Much can be done without additional resources. Many of the survey respondents called for the preservation of progress already made and suggested that the natural next step was to increase the integrity and uniformity of programs already established.

Although a great variety of programs exists to accomplish the many tasks crime prevention experts have identified, a process is needed to identify those that are most cost efficient, that make citizens and property owners feel safe, and that produce measurable reductions in crime. The way to do this is to: (1) develop and advance model policies and programs; (2) encourage uniformity in program implementation; and (3) verify and validate model programs based on the goals and objectives they have been designed to achieve.

Very little empirical research has been done that compares crime prevention programs agency-to-agency or region-to-region in Virginia. Although federal grants require recipients to establish program goals and measurable objectives, it is not clear if this exercise continues when federal funding ends.

What seems apparent is the need for all stakeholders to come together in a collaborative fashion to address these issues and to lay out a plan for the advancement of crime prevention in the Commonwealth. Such an effort must include police chiefs and sheriffs, their crime prevention specialists, and others from local government such as zoning officials, and city and county planners. Architects, developers, and builders, as well as the academic experts on crime prevention need to be at the table as well. The not-for-profit Virginia Crime Prevention Association and State government's Crime Prevention Center have great experience and expertise to lend, and are the logical organizations to coordinate such an effort.



## **APPENDICES**



## Appendix A: Virginia Crime Prevention Programs<sup>32</sup>

Program Name	Description and Contact Information
<i>Youth</i>	
Bicycle Rodeo Events	A prevention program that focuses on bicycle equipment and traffic safety and reducing the unsafe acts engaged in by youth on bicycles through a series of fun activities on bicycles. Bicycling Life <a href="http://www.bicyclinglife.com">www.bicyclinglife.com</a> Bicycle Rodeo of America <a href="http://www.bicyclerodeo.org">www.bicyclerodeo.org</a>
Class Action	Law-related classes taught exclusively by law enforcement professionals (usually SROs). Provides a basic understanding of state law for middle and high school students and parents. Office of VA Attorney General (804) 786-2071 <a href="http://www.oag.state.va.us">www.oag.state.va.us</a>
DARE - Drug Abuse Resistance Education (VSP)	A national school based prevention program designed to equip school children with skills to avoid involvement in gangs, drugs and violence. <a href="http://www.dare.com">www.dare.com</a>
Digital Fingerprinting/Child ID	Educates parents about child safety and procedures. Provides parents with an ID kit including fingerprints, photographs and a sample of their child's DNA. <a href="http://www.fingerprintamerica.com">www.fingerprintamerica.com</a> , <a href="http://www.childalert.org">www.childalert.org</a> <a href="http://www.mcgruff-safe-kids.com/customfingerprintkits/">www.mcgruff-safe-kids.com/customfingerprintkits/</a>
Eddie Eagle GunSafe® Program (NRA)	NRA sponsored child firearms safety program. Teaches small children (pre-K through third grade) what to do if they find a gun. <a href="http://www.nrahq.org">www.nrahq.org</a>
Every 15 Minutes	An event designed to instill knowledge in teenagers about the potentially dangerous consequences of drinking alcohol. <a href="http://www.every15minutes.com">www.every15minutes.com</a>
GREAT-Gang Resistance Education and Training	A Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms program that teaches an anti-gang, youth violence prevention and delinquency prevention curriculum in middle and high-schools. <a href="http://www.great-online.org">www.great-online.org</a>
GRIP (Gang Reduction and Intervention Program)	A collaborative effort between federal, state and local partners to reduce gang activities along the Broad Rock corridor of Southside Richmond. It involves over forty programs on prevention, intervention, suppression and reentry. These are designed to address the full range of personal, family, and community factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency and gang activity. Richmond City PD
GRIT (Gang Response Intervention Team)	This team of Prince William County police officers presents information on gangs, what to look for, and how to avoid gang victimization or pressure to join. Call the Prince William County Police Department
Internet Safety (ISAFE, Net Smartz)	Programs that inform youth or parents about the dangers of the Internet and how to protect children while they are on-line. <a href="http://www.isafe.org/">www.isafe.org/</a> <a href="http://www.netsmartz.org/">www.netsmartz.org/</a>
Police Athletic League (PAL)	A youth crime prevention program that utilizes educational, athletic and recreational activities to create trust and understanding between police officers and youth. <a href="http://www.nationalpal.org/">www.nationalpal.org/</a>
Risk Watch	School-based program linking teachers with community safety experts and parents. Organized into five age-appropriate teaching modules (Pre-K/K, Grades 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8) that address vehicle safety, fire safety, burn prevention, choking, suffocation, strangulation, poison, falling, firearms, bike and pedestrian safety and water safety. <a href="http://www.vahealth.org/civp/educator/instruction.asp">www.vahealth.org/civp/educator/instruction.asp</a> <a href="http://www.riskwatch.org">www.riskwatch.org</a>
Safety Town	A miniature city where children learn about pedestrian and bike safety. <a href="http://www.portsmouthpd.org/safetytown.htm">www.portsmouthpd.org/safetytown.htm</a>

<sup>32</sup> Compiled by Richard Arrington, DCJS Crime Prevention Analyst and John G. Schuiteman, Ph.D., Senior Research and Evaluation Specialist, Virginia Crime Prevention Center



## Appendix A: Virginia Crime Prevention Programs (Continued)

<i>Program Name</i>	<i>Description and Contact Information</i>
Scared Straight	Targets youth who are at-risk for becoming seriously involved in crime or violence. It attempts to prevent this outcome by exposing them to prison life and conversation with inmates.
School Anger Management Program	Helps students recognize their anger and adopt methods to prevent it from harming themselves or others. <a href="http://www.violencepreventionweek.org">www.violencepreventionweek.org</a>
School Anti-Bullying Programs	Teaches signs and types of bullying and addresses the physical and social settings that may encourage it. Also teaches anti-bully intervention. <a href="http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/">www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/</a> <a href="http://www.safeyouth.org">www.safeyouth.org</a>
School Resource Officers (SRO)	SRO programs place sworn officers (on the staffs of local law enforcement agencies) in middle and high schools where they perform the roles of law-enforcer, instructor, mentor, counselor and crime prevention specialist. There are an estimated 600 SROs in Virginia's secondary schools. <a href="http://www.nasro.org">www.nasro.org</a> <a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/VCSS">www.dcjs.virginia.gov/VCSS</a>
School Security Officers (SSO)	SSOs are hired by local school divisions to supplement the security efforts of SROs and educators. There are an estimated 1050 SSOs in Virginia elementary, middle and high schools. DCJS recently implemented a SSO certification program designed to increase the skills and professional stature of SSOs. <a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov">www.dcjs.virginia.gov</a>
Scouting Crime Prevention Merit Badge	<a href="http://www.meritbadge.com/mb/131.htm">www.meritbadge.com/mb/131.htm</a>
Stranger Danger	An educational class where young children learn about the dangers of talking strangers and techniques for addressing such encounters. <a href="http://www.ncpc.org">www.ncpc.org</a>
Too Smart to Start	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) program that provides a research-based curriculum to SROs, school staff or community leaders for educating 9- to 13-year-olds about alcohol use.
Under Aged Buyer Program	Virginia Alcohol Beverage Control agents visit alcohol and tobacco retailers to verify compliance with the state age requirements for tobacco sales and 21 for alcohol. Sworn officers from ABC's Bureau of Law Enforcement often accompany underage operatives during the attempts to purchase alcohol. <a href="http://www.abc.virginia.gov">www.abc.virginia.gov</a>
Youth Citizen Police Academy	Seminars to improve understanding, trust and communication between youth and law enforcement. The academies educate youth about law enforcement operations, functions and perceptions.
Youth Mentoring Program	Mentoring ranges from simply spending time with a youth to helping relieve school or financial distress. It interjects a positive role model into the life of an at-risk youth to provide guidance and alternatives to destructive behaviors. <a href="http://www.bbbs.org">www.bbbs.org</a> <a href="http://www.youthmentoring.org">www.youthmentoring.org</a> <a href="http://www.mentoryouth.com">www.mentoryouth.com</a>
Youth Summer Camps	These camps provide a positive, safe environment for youth during summer when they are most likely to be unsupervised. Range from single-day "day camps" to multi-day residential camps. They include DARE. Camp (drugs, violence, gangs), Chief's Challenge Camp (law enforcement functions), and Road DAWG Camp (gang prevention). <a href="http://www.dare.com">www.dare.com</a> E-mail <a href="mailto:police@roanokeva.gov">police@roanokeva.gov</a> and <a href="http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/police/">www.fairfaxcounty.gov/police/</a>
YOVASO (Youth of Virginia Speak Out)	Youth of Virginia Speak Out: A leadership organization focused on saving teenage drivers by educating, encouraging and empowering teenagers to be traffic safety advocates in their schools and communities. <a href="http://www.yovaso.net/">www.yovaso.net/</a>

## Appendix A: Virginia Crime Prevention Programs (Continued)

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Description and Contact Information</b>
<b>Senior Citizen</b>	
Elderly Call In Program	Involves citizens taking responsibility to check on their elderly neighbors by telephone or personal visits.
File of Life	Encourages elderly persons on life sustaining medications or with life-threatening health issues to have such information filed with police and EMS personnel.
Project Lifesaver	A one-on-one program designed to improve the security of specific elderly persons. It requires that elderly persons who take life sustaining medications or have life-threatening health issues have such information placed in their car's glove compartment and filed with police and EMS personnel.
Protect and Respect	Created in 2003 to strengthen Virginia's focus on the reduction of elder abuse and victimization, the elimination of financial fraud and scams that target seniors, promote fire safety and teach effective emergency response. <a href="http://www.gosap.virginia.gov/protectandrespect.htm">www.gosap.virginia.gov/protectandrespect.htm</a> Special Agent Greg Hopkins VSP (804) 674-4632
TRIAD	Provides an active exchange of information between local law enforcement and seniors. Established in 1988 and sponsored by AARP, IACP and NSA. Usually led by an advisory council known as S.A.L.T. (Seniors and Law Enforcement Together) Councils. <a href="http://www.oag.state.va.us">www.oag.state.va.us</a> , <a href="http://www.nationaltriad.org">www.nationaltriad.org</a>
Yellow Dot Program (TRIAD)	Automobiles are marked with a yellow decal signaling that information about the owner's special medical condition or medication is in the glove compartment of the car. <a href="http://www.oag.state.va.us">www.oag.state.va.us</a>
<b>Business</b>	
Bank Robbery Prevention (mock robbery) Program	A well coordinated execution of a bank robbery is enacted to show bank staff and responding officers the procedures that should be followed to ensure the safety of all persons during such an event. <a href="#">Henrico County Division of Police</a> .
Business Security Assessment	The evaluation of the physical properties of businesses by CPTED trained personnel who attempt to identify vulnerabilities and recommend changes that will reduce the probability of criminal victimization. <a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov">www.dcjs.virginia.gov</a> <a href="http://www.vcpa.org">www.vcpa.org</a>
Business Watch	Business Watch programs vary in method and scope but all assists businesses in preventing theft, vandalism and work place violence. Some localities have created business certification programs. <a href="http://www.vcpa.org">www.vcpa.org</a> or contact the Certified Crime Prevention Business Program, Pr. William County PD at <a href="mailto:Crimeprevention@pwcgov.org">Crimeprevention@pwcgov.org</a>
Construction Site Theft Prevention	A cooperative program with local developers/builders that places construction managers on-call so if a site theft is discovered, officers can get the site's on-call person to come out and verify that the stolen material was taken illegally. <a href="#">Hanover Co SO and Pr. William Co PD and others</a> .
Workplace Violence Awareness and Prevention	These programs identify employee and other work-related factors that might encourage or allow work place violence. They review the characteristics of potential perpetrators and advocate practices to reduce the motive or opportunity for employee criminal or violent behavior. <a href="http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/workplaceviolence">www.osha.gov/SLTC/workplaceviolence</a>
<b>At-Risk Communities/Persons</b>	
Code Enforcement Program	Code Enforcement prevents property owners from facilitating criminal activity by their unwillingness to provide a safe and proper living environment. Code Enforcement is one of the pillars of the "broken windows" approach to crime prevention.
Crime Free Multi Housing Program	Program is designed to reduce crime, drugs, and gang activity on apartment properties. It consists of three phases to be completed under the supervision of local police department (property management training, CPTED Survey, and community awareness training). <a href="http://www.crime-free-association.org/multi-housing.htm">www.crime-free-association.org/multi-housing.htm</a>

## Appendix A: Virginia Crime Prevention Programs (Continued)

Program Name	Description and Contact Information
Domestic Violence Programs/ Shelters	Programs attempt to educate individuals before they fall into the trap of victimization and the cycle of violence. Shelters provide a safe environment and services that encourage victims to deal with or end abusive relationships. These services are often provided by non-profit or faith-based organizations. Call Deb Downing, DCJS, 804-371-8635, <a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov">www.dcjs.virginia.gov</a> <a href="http://www.vadv.org">www.vadv.org</a>
Hispanic/Immigrant Community Program	Programs whose aim is to assist immigrants or refugees in becoming assimilated or trusting of the U.S. legal system. Often requires training on cultural differences. Goal is to reduce any hesitancy of victims to report crimes and prevent inadvertent law violations due to ignorance about the law. <a href="http://www.ncpc.org/programs/outreach-to-new-americans">www.ncpc.org/programs/outreach-to-new-americans</a>
Judicial Security Initiative (VA)	CPS/CPTED officers (usually VSP) assess courthouses, court facilities and the homes of judges to ensure that defendants or others are prevented from victimizing judges and court staff or disrupting court proceedings. Directed by the Virginia Center for Policing Innovation. <a href="http://www.vsp.virginia.gov/crimeprevention">www.vsp.virginia.gov/crimeprevention</a> <a href="http://www.vionline.org">www.vionline.org</a>
RAD (Rape Aggression Defense)	A program of realistic self-defense tactics and techniques for women. It focuses on awareness, prevention, risk reduction and risk avoidance and progresses on to the basics of hands-on defense training. R.A.D. is not a Martial Arts program. <a href="http://www.rad-systems.com/">www.rad-systems.com/</a>
Weed and Seed Program	Federal programs in Richmond and Newport News that address blighted and at-risk neighborhoods by weeding out criminals (via code enforcement, more lighting, intensive patrolling, and other actions) and “seeding” or making the neighborhood a safer and more attractive place to live (through improved community services, for example). <a href="http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo/ws/">www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo/ws/</a>
Wildlife Crime Watch	A program that trains citizens to report violations of game laws, as well as other suspicious activity. <a href="http://www.dgif.state.va.us/wildcrime/manual.doc">www.dgif.state.va.us/wildcrime/manual.doc</a>
<b>Fraud – Internet Crime – Identity Theft</b>	
Identity Theft Program	Educates citizenry on how to protect their identity by denying criminals access to their bank and credit card accounts and from obtaining personal identifier information by which these accounts may be compromised. Also provides information on what to do when victimized. <a href="http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft/">www.ftc.gov/bcp/edu/microsites/idtheft/</a> <a href="http://www.oag.state.va.us">www.oag.state.va.us</a>
Internet Scams and Frauds Awareness Program	Presentations that make citizens aware of how criminals entice people to purchase, donate or invest in products or services that do not exist and by which they victimize citizens. Usually involves instruction on how to resist and report such criminals. <a href="http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/fraud/internet/">www.usdoj.gov/criminal/fraud/internet/</a>
<b>Homeland Security</b>	
ACAMS Training	ACAMS = Automated Critical Asset Management System. ACAMS is a complete infrastructure/key resource inventory system (database) to store and secure vital data. It allows for the automated generation of pre-incident operational plans for local police and first responders based on the data entered into the database from pre-incident vulnerability assessments. VDOT (with Buffer Zone....)
Buffer Zone Protection Plans	Funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the Buffer Zone Protection Program (BZPP) provides targeted funding to local jurisdictions to purchase equipment that will extend the zone of protection beyond the gates of these critical facilities. <a href="http://www.dhs.gov">www.dhs.gov</a> <a href="http://www.virginiadot.org">www.virginiadot.org</a> , <a href="http://www.ocp.virginia.gov">www.ocp.virginia.gov</a>
C.E.R.T. (Community Emergency Response Team)	Training program that prepares citizens and communities to take an active role in emergency preparedness. CERT participants are trained and placed in reserve as a neighborhood or workplace response team. <a href="http://www.citizencorps.gov/cert/">www.citizencorps.gov/cert/</a> <a href="http://www.vdem.state.va.us/">www.vdem.state.va.us/</a>
Citizen Corps	A vehicle by which citizens can become prepared to help in a civil emergency. It encourages citizens to take first aid and to volunteer for local disaster preparedness agencies. <a href="http://www.citizencorps.gov/">www.citizencorps.gov/</a> , <a href="http://www.vdem.state.va.us/">www.vdem.state.va.us/</a>

## Appendix A: Virginia Crime Prevention Programs (Continued)

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Description and Contact Information</b>
Highway Watch	Upgrades the skills of America's transportation workers to help protect the nation's highways and the transportation system. Conducts anti-terrorism and safety awareness training for highway professionals. Provides and analyzes observations through its Highway Watch® Information Sharing and Analysis Center (ISAC). Email: <a href="mailto:robyn.vta@verizon.net">robyn.vta@verizon.net</a>
Homeland Security Awareness Presentations (TAP, etc.)	Workshops or presentations to familiarize attendees about the terrorist's mindset, goals and tactics, etc. and to teach them how to identify and report suspicious activity. Another objective is to educate citizens on what to do if a terrorist attack occurs. <a href="http://www.ocp.virginia.gov">www.ocp.virginia.gov</a> <a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov">www.dcjs.virginia.gov</a> <a href="http://www.state.oh.us/odps/homeland%20security.html">www.state.oh.us/odps/homeland security.html</a>
General Aviation Security Program	An assessment program that examines the vulnerabilities of smaller airports the danger of domestic or foreign terrorism. VSP assessors, at the request of the Virginia Department of Aviation (DOA) examine airport facilities and recommend federally endorsed security enhancements. Reports are filed with DOA. <a href="http://www.doav.virginia.gov/security.htm">www.doav.virginia.gov/security.htm</a> E-mail: <a href="mailto:CJIS@vsp.virginia.gov">CJIS@vsp.virginia.gov</a> <a href="http://www.vsp.state.va.us">www.vsp.state.va.us</a>
Multi-Discipline Threat Assessment Program	
<b>Community Outreach</b>	
Citizen Police Academies	Classes open to citizens who wish to learn about and to assist in local law enforcement. Goal is to foster trust, understanding, and communication between citizens and law enforcement officials. Participants learn about law enforcement operations, functions and perceptions about local crime.
Crime Solvers/Crime Line	These programs establish anonymous tip lines that encourage citizens to provide information about as yet unresolved or future crimes by the offer of cash rewards. Operationally, they involve a law enforcement coordinator, local media leaders and a citizen Board of Directors. <a href="http://www.vacrimestoppers.net">www.vacrimestoppers.net</a>
CRO (Community Resource Officer)	Law enforcement agencies designate officers as CROs and expect them to build partnerships between citizens and police that will help to solve or prevent crimes. The CRO serves as community liaison and crime prevention specialist.
CP Literature and Newsletter	Nearly all law enforcement agencies distribute CP literature at community events such as National Night Out, Neighborhood Watch meetings, TRIAD events, etc. Some offer such literature via agency websites. CP newsletters are used to inform citizens about local crime trends and tips to avoid victimization. They are often distributed through Neighborhood Watch organizations.
Crime Prevention Speakers Bureau	Agency effort to identify local experts on safety and security who are willing to make public presentations designed to strengthen the crime prevention posture of the community. Often found in smaller communities.
CRO (Community Resource Officer)	Law enforcement agencies designate officers as CROs and expect them to build partnerships between citizens and police that will help to solve or prevent crimes. The CRO serves as community liaison and crime prevention specialist.
Crush Crime (VSP)	Name used to reference VSP crime prevention services. VSP trains and maintains certification status of about 100 trooper Crime Prevention Specialists who work to prevent highway-related crime and crime in residential areas not adequately served by local law enforcement forces. E-mail: <a href="mailto:CJIS@vsp.virginia.gov">CJIS@vsp.virginia.gov</a> <a href="http://www.vsp.state.va.us">www.vsp.state.va.us</a>
E-mail/FAX Alert System	Community Approach- An e-mail or Fax Alert program is nothing more than a high tech telephone tree. These programs utilize computer and telephone communications technology to alert citizens about crime trends, suspects to be on the look out for and announce events.



## Appendix A: Virginia Crime Prevention Programs (Continued)

<b>Program Name</b>	<b>Description and Contact Information</b>
HEAT: Help Eliminate Auto Theft Program/VIN Etching	These programs fight auto theft. HEAT is a partnership between the Virginia State Police and the Insurance industry which pays rewards for information about auto theft and “chop shops.” VIN Etching is a program that etches the VIN number of a vehicle into window glass to prevent thieves easily changing or altering the VIN Plate. <a href="mailto:CJIS@vsp.virginia.gov">CJIS@vsp.virginia.gov</a> , <a href="http://www.vsp.state.va.us">www.vsp.state.va.us</a>
Home Security Survey/Assessment Program	Evaluation of a homes and physical structures by a CPTED-trained officers or CP specialists to identify vulnerabilities and make recommendations about lighting, landscaping, security cameras, doors and locks, line of sight issues that might reduce the probability of criminal intrusion and owner victimization. <a href="http://www.vcpa.org">www.vcpa.org</a>
Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)	MADD chapters work for stronger penalties for persons who drive drunk or while on drugs. They work with local educators, law-enforcement agencies and legislative bodies. They also develop PSA's and distribute them to local media. <a href="http://www.maddva.org/">www.maddva.org/</a>
Neighborhood Watch	A long-standing crime prevention program that develops neighborhood cohesiveness and trains residents to report crimes and suspicious activity in their neighborhoods. <a href="http://www.usaonwatch.org/">www.usaonwatch.org/</a>
Personal Safety Awareness Program	Programs that encourage and explain how good decision making and planning can maximize personal safety and security. These provide safety tips and sometimes provide home security surveys.
Refuse to be a Victim Program	A three to four hour seminar that teaches personal safety tips and everyday techniques to avoid dangerous situations. <a href="http://www.nrahq.org">www.nrahq.org</a>
Silent Partner Alert Program	A web based public service broadcast network that provides instant e-mail, and text messages on cell phones, PDA's, or pagers to alert citizens and businesses about crimes or to be on the lookout for criminal suspects. <a href="http://www.lynchburgpolice.org">www.lynchburgpolice.org</a>
Speakers Bureau	Law enforcement agencies develop a list of experts on crime prevention topics and utilize them in presentations that inform citizens about how to avoid victimization and when and where to report crime or suspicious activity.
<b>Miscellaneous/Unique Crime Prevention Programs</b>	
Annual Mandated School Security Audits	The Virginia Center for School Safety has been given responsibility to ensure that all public schools in the Commonwealth conduct an annual safety audit. The audit (mandated by the <i>Code of Virginia</i> ) is conducted with the cooperation of the Virginia Department of Education. Results of the audits are reported on-line to DCJS and a report of findings is produced annually. <a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov">www.dcjs.virginia.gov</a>
CPTED: Crime Prevention through Environmental Design	A methodology or set of principles which, when applied, attempts to make buildings, parks and public venues less vulnerable to criminal misdeeds. CPTED relies upon lighting, cameras, line-of-site corridors and landscaping, work schedules, locks and other equipment that reduces the opportunity for criminals to act without being seen or detected. <a href="http://www.vcpa.org">www.vcpa.org</a>
Get PurseNAL	TRIAD members hand out flyers that warn against leaving purses unattended in public (stores, shops, malls, beaches, entertainment venues, etc.). <a href="#">VA Beach PD</a>
VA Crime Prevention Specialist (CPS) Program	A Virginia-based certification program that focuses on the professional development of persons delivering CP services and recognizing their achievements in training and experience by awarding them a special certification. The minimum requirements and the certification process are enumerated in the <i>Code of Virginia</i> . Re-certification is required every three years. <a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov">www.dcjs.virginia.gov</a>

## Appendix A: Virginia Crime Prevention Programs (Continued)

<i>Program Name</i>	<i>Description and Contact Information</i>
Certified Crime Prevention Community Program (CCPC)	CCPC is a unique program (we know of no other like it) that certifies and publicly recognizes communities that have implemented a set of defined community safety strategies. The process is similar to that used in professional law enforcement accreditation programs and includes documentation, proofs, and an on-sight examination. Re-certification is required every three years. <a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov">www.dcjs.virginia.gov</a>
Codified Crime Prevention Center (CPC) and Center for School Safety (VCSS)	The <i>Code of Virginia</i> mandates two unique Centers to address safety and the prevention of crime in the Commonwealth. The CPC addresses general CP needs through assistance to the law enforcement community, while VCSS addresses these needs in schools, colleges and universities. <a href="http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov">www.dcjs.virginia.gov</a>



## **Appendix B: Crime Prevention Work of Other State and Local Agencies**

### ***University and Community College Police and Security Forces***

A detailed summary of the wide ranging crime prevention activity undertaken by college and university forces and contracted security forces is beyond the scope of this study and report. Since the massacre of students and staff at Virginia Tech on April 16, 2007, crime prevention on campus has been of paramount importance at Virginia's 69 two year and four year, public and private, institutions of higher learning.

### ***The Virginia Division of Capitol Police (VDCP)***

The Virginia Division of Capitol Police falls under the legislative branch of Virginia government and is responsible for general law enforcement in the Capitol District, that is, the facilities and state employees in the "capitol square" area of downtown Richmond, Virginia and for several other state properties in the city. VDCP provides protective services for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Supreme Court Justices and members of the General Assembly. It also provides court security for the Supreme Court and Virginia Court of Appeals.

VDCP has three Certified Crime Prevention Specialists. They provide crime prevention services in the areas of work place violence and theft prevention, suspicious persons, threatening phone calls and communications, confrontational customers, and personal safety. In addition to giving crime prevention talks, they also perform security assessments of Capitol District facilities and participate in CPTED reviews of planned construction or renovation projects. Two specialists are currently assigned to the Capitol Security Work Team, which includes members of the Virginia State Police and the Department of Emergency Management. This team is responsible for assessing critical infrastructure/key resources within Capitol District and providing recommendations to a subcommittee of representatives from the three branches of state government, several independent state agencies, the emergency manager for the city of Richmond, and the U.S. Marshall's Service.

### ***The Virginia Department of Alcohol Beverage Control***

ABC's 130 Special Agents and staff are primarily tasked with the enforcement of laws and regulations dealing with the consumption and distribution of alcohol. Coincidentally, they administer programs designed to prevent alcohol abuse and reduce its illegal distribution. Each of ABC's nine regional or satellite offices offers a Speaker Bureau whereby ABC agents can be called upon to deliver alcohol awareness programs to groups and organizations in the local community. ABC also sponsors an annual ABC College Conference for college student leaders and a summer week-long program for high-school leaders called the Youth Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Project (YADAPP). In addition to promoting responsibility in the use of alcohol, both events offer workshops about the danger of illegal drugs and violence prevention.

ABC has recently unveiled a new program titled the Alcohol and Aging Awareness Group (AAAG). This program recognizes that alcohol abuse is a growing problem facing older Americans. Created in response to a recent act of the General Assembly, AAAG enables its licensees to educate ABC customers and caregivers about alcohol misuse among Virginia's aging population. Call 213-4445 for information.

### ***The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)***

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, VDOT security personnel have adopted a number of proactive crime prevention strategies to secure Virginia's land transportation infrastructure. Staff have installed electronic gates to control traffic on evacuation routes, implemented a statewide unified "smart card" identification and access control system, conducted additional background checks on VDOT staff and contractors working at critical infrastructure sites, installed security cameras, and conducted comprehensive security assessments at all VDOT critical facilities.

In addition, VDOT security personnel participate in homeland security exercises, and work with VSP and disaster preparedness agencies on plans to prevent or control chemical, biological or nuclear attacks. They also worked with VSP to enhance security during the recent celebrations of the Jamestown Colony's 400th anniversary. The VDOT Operations and Security Division is staffed by approximately 30 personnel.

### ***The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VGIF)***

In recent years DGIF officials have helped to establish seven Wildlife Crime Watches (WCW). A WCW is a group of concerned citizens who partner with law enforcement officials (Conservation Officers) to protect game and wildlife and assist in the enforcement of game and wildlife laws. Road signs announcing the Watches' areas as "Wildlife Crime Watch Areas" are placed in participating communities and watch members utilize phone trees to verify and report suspicious or illegal activities. Members have assisted in the prevention of spotlighting, killing bears out of season, stealing water craft, road hunting and illegal trespassing. WCW chapters are concentrated in Buchanan and Shenandoah counties with more being organized in other parts of Virginia. Those interested should contact the game warden located in their area.

### ***Henrico County Division of Police (HCDP)***

The Henrico County Division of Police (HCDP) deserves special recognition because of the extraordinarily high number of certified crime prevention specialists on its staff. CPS certification is encouraged for the employees (sworn and civilian) within the Community Policing Unit and School Services Unit. Forty-three (43) Division personnel who serve either as SRO, DARE, Community Policing and Crime Prevention Officers or as civilian staff in the crime prevention section are DCJS certified CPSs (13% of the current active total). HCDP's Community Policing Unit offers formal programming in 12 areas: CPTED, Violence in the Workplace Seminars, Business and Residential Security and Lighting Seminars, Neighborhood Watch, Crime Prevention and Safety, Personal Safety, Robbery, Rape and Shoplifting Prevention, Pedestrian Safety, Fraud and Con Crime Prevention and Home Security. For more information, visit [www.co.henrico.va.us/community/index.html](http://www.co.henrico.va.us/community/index.html).

### Appendix C: Agencies with DCJS Certified Crime Prevention Specialists

<i>Number of CPSs</i>	<i>Total Agencies</i>	<i>Agency</i>
100	1	Virginia State Police
47	1	Henrico Co Division of Police
10	1	Fairfax Co PD
8	1	Prince William Co PD
7	1	Chesterfield Co PD
6	3	Arlington Co PD, James City Co PD, Virginia Beach City PD
5	3	Fairfax Co SO, Newport News City PD, Richmond City PD
4	3	Blacksburg Town PD, Roanoke City PD, VCU PD
3	14	Campbell Co SO, Charlottesville City PD, Fauquier Co SO, Galax City PD, Hanover Co SO, Kings Dominion PD, Lynchburg City PD, Norfolk City SO, Portsmouth City PD, Radford City PD, VDOT Security, York Co/Poquoson City SO, VABC, VA Capitol Police
2	24	Amherst Co SO, Chesapeake City PD, Culpeper Town PD, Culpeper Co SO, Hampton City PD, Harrisonburg City PD, Longwood Univ. PD, Loudoun Co SO, Manassas Park City PD, Mathews Co SO, Martinsville City PD, Montgomery Co SO, Page Co SO, Portsmouth City SO, Prince George Co PD, Radford Univ. PD, Roanoke City SO, Stafford Co SO, Tazewell Co SO, Univ. of Richmond PD, UVA PD, VA Tech PD, Winchester City PD, Wytheville Town PD,
1	43	Albemarle Co PD, Alexandria City PD, Ashland Town PD, Altavista Town PD, Bedford City PD, Bristol City SO, Brunswick Co SO, Buchanan Co SO, Caroline Co SO, Carroll Co SO, Christiansburg Town PD, Christopher Newport Univ. PD, Clarke Co SO, Danville City PD, Dickenson Co SO, Emporia City PD, Fredericksburg City PD, Front Royal Town PD, Henry Co SO, Herndon Town PD, J. Sargent Reynolds CC PD, King William Co SO, Leesburg Town PD, Liberty Univ. PD, Mecklenburg Co SO, Middlesex Co SO, Poquoson City PD, Powhatan Co SO, Pulaski Town PD, Roanoke Co PD, Roanoke Co SO, Rockbridge Co SO, Rockingham Co SO, Russell Co SO, Salem City PD, Shenandoah Co SO, Smithfield Town PD, Spotsylvania Co SO, Tappahannock Town PD, Vinton Town PD, Warren Co SO, West Point Town PD, Wise Co SO

### Appendix D: Crime Prevention Programs Rated as Effective

<i>Name of CP Program</i>	<i>Times Identified</i>	<i>Percent of Total Named (N=190)</i>
Neighborhood Watch	49	26%
School Resource Officer	22	12%
Citizen Police Academies (all types)	17	9%
TRIAD	16	8%
Business Watch	9	5%
DARE	8	4%
Safety Awareness (Refuse to Be a Victim; RAD)	8	4%
Home/Building Security Surveys	6	3%
GREAT/Gang Resistance	6	3%
National Night Out	5	3%
Crime Stoppers	4	2%
At-Risk Youth Programs (camps, mentoring, scared straight)	4	2%
Class Action	4	2%
Crime Prevention Speakers Bureau	4	2%
HEAT	3	2%
Identity Theft	3	2%
CPTED	2	2%
Community Officers	2	2%
Every 15 Minutes	1	1%
Project Life Saver	1	1%
Child Identification (finger printing)	2	1%
Internet Safety	1	1%
Fleet Watch Program	1	1%
Senior Watch Program	1	1%
Community Watch (Hillsville Town PD)	1	1%
Workplace Violence	1	1%
YOVASO (Campbell Co SO)	1	1%
Hispanic Community (Norfolk City)	1	1%
Citizen Corps	1	1%
File of Life	1	1%
Peep Hole	1	1%
CP Awareness (Winchester City)	1	1%
School Anti-Bully Program (Culpeper Co SO)	1	1%
Child Outreach (Stranger Danger)	1	1%
Operation Outlook Extended	1	1%

**Appendix E: Crime Prevention Grant Recipients**  
*Edward G. Byrne Memorial Grant Funds (Used to Fund SRO Positions)*

**Table A: Localities Receiving Byrne SRO Grants (by amount received)**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Byrne SRO Funds Awarded<sup>33</sup></b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Byrne SRO Funds Awarded</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Byrne SRO Funds Awarded</b>
Loudoun	\$541,073	Lunenburg	\$143,311	Northumberland	\$89,809
Chesterfield	\$519,736	Albemarle	\$137,356	Saint Paul Town	\$86,724
Roanoke	\$377,093	Newport News City	\$137,348	Portsmouth City	\$86,268
Amherst	\$350,502	King George	\$136,734	Charlotte	\$86,236
Bedford	\$327,155	Norfolk City	\$128,716	Haysi Town	\$82,820
Essex	\$278,975	Hopewell City	\$128,601	Glen Lyn Town	\$77,780
Norton City	\$240,726	Patrick	\$125,785	Alleghany	\$77,559
Culpeper	\$231,892	Powhatan	\$119,039	Fairfax City	\$75,000
Orange	\$230,284	Pulaski	\$117,792	West Point Town	\$74,736
James City	\$217,040	Buchanan	\$112,752	Halifax	\$70,257
Isle of Wight	\$204,000	Prince George	\$108,028	Saltville Town	\$69,724
Appomattox	\$196,232	Goochland	\$107,660	Greene	\$63,908
Northampton	\$194,854	Alexandria City	\$107,094	Radford City	\$60,988
Sussex	\$193,584	Strasburg Town	\$106,812	Carroll	\$59,085
Wythe	\$191,742	Harrisonburg City	\$105,974	Craig	\$56,124
Henry	\$188,991	S. Boston Town	\$105,820	Warren	\$53,687
Prince William	\$186,780	Manas. Park City	\$105,414	Waynesboro City	\$53,876
Smyth	\$185,300	Lee	\$104,868	James City	\$33,467
Dinwiddie	\$184,044	Frederic	\$102,834	Louisa	\$27,255
Dickenson	\$175,403	Richmond City	\$101,601	Nelson	\$26,993
Danville City	\$175,097	Tazewell	\$101,216	Floyd	\$26,698
Wise	\$169,524	Campbell	\$100,668	Brunswick	\$26,346
Augusta	\$169,187	Rockbridge	\$100,557	Bluefield Town	\$25,652
Bristol City	\$169,390	Westmoreland	\$99,632	Franklin	\$23,174
Col. Heights City	\$156,049	Caroline	\$99,344	King & Queen	\$22,884
Washington	\$150,000	Dublin Town	\$93,600	Highland	\$14,212
Pittsylvania	\$150,000	Mathews	\$91,552	Woodstock Town	\$9,765
Leesburg Town	\$147,300	Russell	\$91,166		
Hanover	\$144,674	Galax City	\$90,716		

<sup>33</sup> Total does not include Byrne SRO Grant funds.

**Appendix E: Crime Prevention Grant Recipients**  
*Edward G. Byrne Memorial Grant Funds (Used to Fund SRO Positions)*

**Table B: Agencies Receiving State Community Policing Fund Money**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funds Awarded<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Funds Awarded</b>
Montgomery Co SO	\$6,800	Richmond City PD	\$3,500
Hanover Co SO	\$6,798	Richlands Town PD	\$3,500
New Market Town PD	\$5,169	Prince George Co PD	\$3,500
Mathews County	\$3,500	Martinsville City PD	\$3,498
Alleghany County	\$3,500	Norton City PD	\$3,497
Ashland County	\$3,500	Stafford Co SO	\$3,496
Bristol City SO	\$3,500	New Kent Co SO	\$3,495
Bristol City PD	\$3,500	Radford City PD	\$3,472
Chesterfield Co PD	\$3,500	Chesapeake City PD	\$3,472
Fairfax Co PD	\$3,500	Mecklenburg Co SO	\$3,465
Fauquier Co SO	\$3,500	Culpeper Co SO	\$3,292
Glasgow Town PD	\$3,500	Windsor Town PD	\$3,262
Albemarle Co PD	\$3,500	Galax City	\$3,164
Marion Town PD	\$3,500	Fredericksburg City	\$3,053
Wythe Co SO	\$3,500	Suffolk City	\$2,800
Waynesboro City PD	\$3,500	Roanoke Co PD	\$2,632
Spotsylvania Co SO	\$3,500	Gordonsville Town PD	\$2,500
Stanley Town PD	\$3,500	Exmore Town PD	\$2,180
Warren Co SO	\$3,500	Grayson Co SO	\$1,860
Rocky Mount Town PD	\$3,500	Hopewell City PD	\$596.00

<sup>34</sup> Includes a 25% local match.



**Appendix E: Crime Prevention Grant Recipients**  
**Edward G. Byrne Memorial Grant Funds (Used to Fund SRO Positions)**

**Table C: Agencies Receiving State SRO Incentive/Trust Fund Grants (by total received)**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>SRO Incentive Funds Awarded</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>SRO Incentive Funds Awarded</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>SRO Incentive Funds Awarded</b>
Buchanan Co	\$713,804	Isle of Wight Co	\$100,001	Bluefield Town	\$50,774
Spotsylvania Co	\$710,538	Richmond City	\$98,129	Craig Co	\$48,097
Russell Co	\$523,445	Lebanon Town	\$98,089	Harrisonburg Ci	\$45,822
Montgomery Co	\$483,764	Culpeper Co	\$97,982	Floyd Co	\$44,965
Rockingham Co	\$464,139	Vinton Town	\$97,277	Powhatan Co	\$44,246
Mecklenburg Co	\$425,915	Southampton Co	\$96,585	Augusta Co	\$41,846
Roanoke Co	\$400,917	Woodstock Town	\$94,005	Lancaster Co	\$40,185
Giles Co	\$339,274	Pittsylvania Co	\$89,651	Rockbridge Co	\$36,411
Dickenson Co	\$246,294	Petersburg City	\$88,896	Scott Co	\$34,979
Wise Co	\$222,517	Clarke Co	\$88,740	Dayton Town	\$33,980
Grayson Co	\$206,125	Carroll Co	\$88,156	Nelson Co	\$33,220
Prince George Co	\$186,732	Lunenburg Co	\$87,270	Charles City Co	\$29,760
Stafford Co	\$177,574	Bristol City	\$85,493	South Boston Ci	\$28,935
Lynchburg City	\$162,818	King & Queen Co	\$84,839	Radford City	\$26,218
Loudoun Co	\$160,014	Middlesex Co	\$81,392	Fairfax Co	\$24,145
Greene Co	\$156,932	Warren Co	\$80,510	Louisa Co	\$23,235
Brunswick Co	\$156,129	Rocky Mt. Town	\$80,355	Col. Beach Town	\$19,728
Hopewell City	\$150,054	Caroline Co	\$78,952	Essex Co	\$16,798
Covington City	\$148,696	Fluvanna Co	\$77,982	James City Co	\$16,244
Orange Co	\$145,864	Chilhowie Town	\$68,718	Manassas Park Ci	\$15,380
Pound Town	\$129,074	Amelia Co	\$67,940		
Smyth Co	\$118,386	Alleghany Co	\$66,634		
Tazewell Co	\$111,683	Campbell Co	\$65,759		
Martinsville City	\$110,499	Franklin Co	\$63,819		
Bland Co	\$109,755	Dinwiddie Co	\$63,570		
Cumberland Co	\$108,694	Amherst Co	\$56,893		
Chesterfield Co	\$108,300	Fredericksburg Ci	\$56,747		
Suffolk City	\$104,810	Honaker Town	\$55,295		
Bedford Co	\$102,044	Abingdon Town	\$53,980		