

(c) This Office has participated in several interdepartmental conferences to obtain data on launching grant programs and discuss problems common to each. Arrangements are being made to continue this process, probably through offices of President's Committee on Youth Crime and Delinquency. In this regard, each applicant is required to indicate the nature and extent of other Federal financial assistance for related projects. Program staff is developing an awareness of other Federal programs, has sought to obtain comprehensive lists of grant aid from other programs in crime-related areas, and coordination is a continuing objective.

(d) to (i) With respect to other listed categories, the nature of the program is such that representatives of most of these groups will be in contact with the Office as its activities develop. Also, grant applicants will be required to coordinate their efforts with appropriate State and local agencies prior to receipt of assistance. They must be able to demonstrate that their efforts will be related to the plans and needs of such local agencies. Further, the act requires local financial participation in projects assisted where possible.

After a grant is made, staff members will be in frequent contact with the grantee and cooperating local groups and agencies, with a view toward both evaluation and coordination of all related efforts.

8. *Laws and regulations*

Public Law 89-197, Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 (89th Cong., 1st sess.). Fiscal year 1966 appropriation, \$7,249,000, enacted by Public Law 89-309, dated October 31, 1965 (89th Cong., 1st sess.).

PART II. DATA BEARING ON ECONOMIC ASPECTS AND IMPACTS OF THE PROGRAM

9. *Economic effects*

The total investment of this program in personnel training and professional education will probably be less than \$3 million for initial activity in fiscal 1966. As a result and because of newness of program, data on economic impact is virtually impossible to project. Personnel training may well yield personal income increases for participants but no figures are available and this effect cannot be predicted with certainty.

Since law enforcement is neither a large employer nor consumer, and because of the modest proportions of the program, any effects upon the economy will most likely be minimal. If successful in basic objective of reducing crime incidence, one possible long-range effect is to foster greater economic activity and economic security. This would provide an indirect but nevertheless positive benefit to the economy. It is possible also that States and localities in achieving more efficient law enforcement will be able to reallocate community resources to other societal needs.

10. *Economic classification of program expenditures*

Data not available since the program was not operative in fiscal year 1965.