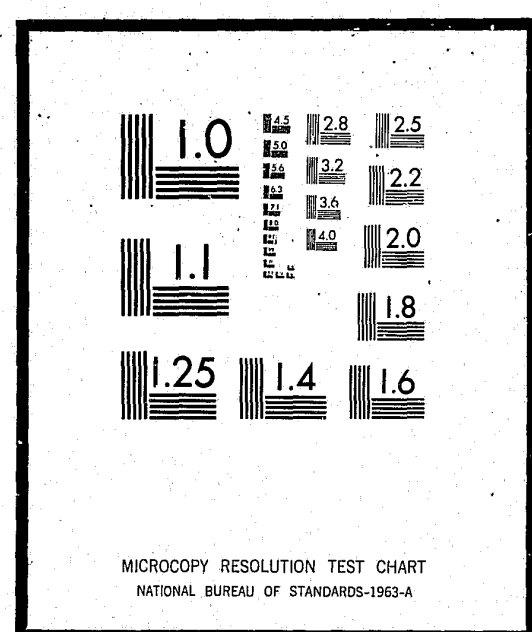


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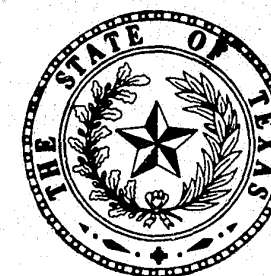
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed

6/13/75



TEXAS - CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION -

PROGRESS REPORT, 1974

State of Texas
Governor's Office
Criminal Justice Division

Briscoe

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Executive Director

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PREFACE

Programs described in this report have been funded by the Texas Criminal Justice Division and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and the Crime Control Act of 1973.

Those programs funded before September 30, 1972, are reviewed in Progress of Action Grant Funding Through September 30, 1972, and are not included in this report.

In accordance with Guideline Manual M. 4100. 1b, issued by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, December, 1973, the following outline constitutes the structure of each program review:

- a. Title and amount of funding
- b. Statement of goal
- c. Program description
 - (1) Impact on the criminal-justice system
 - (2) Impact on a specific crime problem
- d. Results of outstanding, unusually large, or otherwise notable grants within the program
- e. Applications of miscellaneous federal or state requirements to this program or description or evaluation of problems encountered in subscription, implementation, monitoring, or evaluation.
- f. Use of results of this program in future plan development and implementation.

The material in this report emanated from the various program coordinators of the Texas Criminal Justice Division. Programs are categorized in accordance with program objectives stated in the 1973 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas.

Plans are to extract material from this report for publication at a later date.

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A. Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

A1 Peace Officer Training

- a. Projects for peace officer training in Texas received \$ 967,593 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to reduce the incidence of index crimes, drug-abuse crimes, organized crime, and recidivism, and to prevent and control riots and civil disturbances by increasing the competency and skill of law enforcement.
- c. As a result of the A1 projects, every peace officer in the state now has the opportunity to receive law-enforcement training. During 1973, approximately 20,126 peace officers received basic and advanced training through the program.
- d. A notable A1 project was one operated through the Houston-Galveston Area Council which received \$61,000 in grant funds. Approximately 500 to 600 peace officers received training in the H-GAC region through the project during 1973. This academy operates at a lower cost than would otherwise be possible due to a contract between the H-GAC and the College of the Mainland at Texas City.
- e. Problems which occasionally arise are worked out by program staff at the Criminal Justice Division and criminal-justice coordinators at the various regional planning councils.
- f. Evaluations of past peace-officer training projects have shown that canned training sometimes is not effective for every agency in the state. While certain facts can be taught universally, some training must be tailored to area problems, such as racketeering in the Beaumont area, and cattle rustling in the Rio Grande Valley.

A2 Professional College Education

- a. Professional college education projects in Texas received \$ 315,909 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to increase the number of police officers in service who hold academic degrees in police science or similar field of study as a means of increasing the competence of the law-enforcement profession.
- c. Twenty-five cities received A2 awards for incentive-pay projects and cadet and intern projects. In the various cadet and intern projects, generally each agency employed three interns or cadets.
- d. The University of Texas at Permian Basin received \$45,257 in A2 monies for a pilot scholarship program for law-enforcement officers. Approximately 13 full-time police officers took leaves-of-absence from their police departments to pursue degrees in law enforcement through the project. The Criminal Justice Division provided subsistence money for each of the participating peace officers.
- e. Problems which occasionally arise are worked out by program staff at the Criminal Justice Division and criminal-justice coordinators at the various regional planning councils.
- f. Educational components have been developed in light of recommendations made by the National Committee on Standards and Goals, and the President's Commission on Crime and Delinquency.

A3 Personnel Administration Systems

- a. Personnel administration systems projects received \$ 136,042 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to improve the law-enforcement personnel system. This will include improved police recruitment and selection, giving police agencies in Texas the ability to secure a sufficient number of quality police recruits to keep their departmental strength at authorized levels so the police departments may assist in carrying out the criminal-justice system's goals.
- c. The Texas Department of Public Safety, Tarrant County Personnel Department, and the Garland Police Department have received A3 awards. In coordination with the A3 projects, planning grants have provided a study on "Municipal Police Personnel Regulations and Practices," and a study on "Retirement Protection for Police Officers."
- d. The city of Garland received the largest A3 award, \$35,000. Designed to attract, upgrade, and promote professional police officers through all career levels, this project provided a new organizational structure for the department in compliance with requirements of the Texas Civil Service Law.
- e. Problems were encountered in finding the utmost efficiency in the deployment of women and minorities in the police ranks.
- f. Results of the A3 project studies have been used within the funded departments. Future grants for personnel administration systems are anticipated.

A4 Law Enforcement Publications

- a. Projects for law-enforcement publications in Texas received \$ 92,999 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to make information available to all field law-enforcement officers to keep them abreast of developments in the criminal-justice field. Special emphasis has been given the statewide development of materials to promote uniform operational techniques among law-enforcement agencies to bring the competency level to that of a true professional system and enable reduction of major crimes.
- c. Publications provided peace officers through A4 grants included: training bulletins issued by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, information bulletins issued by the Texas Narcotic Officers' Association, and manuals on the new revised Penal Code, issued by the Texas Police Association. Grantees of the awards were the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Education, the Texas Narcotics Officers' Association, and the Texas Police Association.
- d. Most notable of the three A4 projects was the award to the Texas Police Association for \$71,000. This project provided manuals and seminar-training for all peace officers in the state. Approximately 400 two- and three-day training seminars were conducted in all regions of the state in connection with the publication distribution.
- e. All problems were worked out as they arose.
- f. The monumental job of training every peace officer in Texas and providing each a copy of the Penal Code in the few months between the date the new law was passed and the date it became effective, involved problems and solutions which should help simplify future projects of this nature.

B. Prevention of Crime

B1 Crime Prevention and Public Education Units

a. Projects for crime-prevention and public-education units in Texas received \$522,789 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

b. Goal has been to establish public-education units in criminal-justice agencies throughout the state. The primary goals have been to increase the individual citizen's knowledge of methods to protect himself from personal and property crimes, methods to help the police detect criminal activity, and gaining support of and participation in the criminal-justice system.

c. During the period covered by this report, 10 applications for crime-prevention units were funded. Two of these, Tyler and Midland, were for second-year funding.

Six of the projects were funded together and made up the "Governor's Crime Prevention Program." These cities are Amarillo, Beaumont, Corpus Christi, Abilene, Odessa, and Waco. One public-information consultant and one evaluation consultant were employed under contract by the six-city demonstration project to continuously monitor and administratively advise the participating agencies for crime reduction.

d. Midland received \$26,879 in April, 1973, for its crime-prevention unit. Within ten months of funding, this project attained a 24 percent reduction in reported residential burglary, the type of crime which that unit was established specifically to combat. The Midland unit's demand was such in 1973 that the city allotted money for the salaries and training of extra manpower for the unit.

This unit was the first to receive funding for a "special purpose" vehicle. The crime-prevention van carried model doors with incorrect locking devices, films, brochures, posters, and other related paraphernalia.

e. None.

f. The Criminal Justice Division has been able to monitor the projects funded early in 1973, and learn by their common mistakes. As a result of the findings, new and more rigid standards were adopted for the 1974 program descriptions. Rules established as a result of those evaluations include: (1) rigid training is required; (2) adequate transportation is assured; (3) minimum size for the units is two members or one percent of the force, whichever is larger.

The overall emphasis of crime-prevention program has also changed. In September, 1972, the units were concerned with security hardware, such as doors and locks. By December, 1973, the thrust became citizen involvement. As citizens have gotten involved and learned about police problems, they then have become interested in problems of courts and corrections. Ultimately, the crime-prevention programs will involve the entire criminal-justice system.

B2 Public Contact with Police Agencies

- a. Projects for public contact with police agencies in Texas received \$ 3,747 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to make the commission of index crimes more difficult and increase the possibility of apprehension if committed by reducing the average time required for citizens to contact police when crimes are imminent or in progress.
- c. Both B2 projects were for "911" emergency phone systems. In both funded cities, a standardized police emergency telephone number, 911, was adopted. Use of these systems has reduced the arrival time of law-enforcement officers in emergency situations.
- d. The city of Sherman received \$3,000 in B2 funds in October, 1972. During a three-month period of this project (October 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973), 232 calls were made on the 911 line. The Sherman Police Department handled 94 of the calls, and 79 went to the local ambulance service, 39 to the fire department, 14 to the sheriff's department, three to the Texas Department of Public Safety, and three to local hospitals.

The Sherman Chief of Police reports that at least seven crises were quelled through the 911 system in the three months, including burglaries in progress and an attempted suicide.
- e. Some problems have been encountered as a result of inconsistency of policies of the numerous independent telephone companies in Texas.
- f. Due to the small number of requests for grants in the "Public Contact for Police Agencies" program, no money was allocated for such projects during 1974. Projects of this type are expected to receive funding during 1975, however.

B3 Special Meritorious Projects

- a. Special meritorious projects in Texas received \$111,451 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to reduce the incidence of index crimes by acquainting the public with functional techniques and methods of crime prevention, personal protection from criminals, ways to assist police in the detection of crime, and the necessity of citizen support and participation in the criminal-justice system.
- c. All three projects funded under the B3 program were typical of B1 projects--for crime-prevention--and each operated under guidelines of the B1 program. Inadequate funds in the B1 program for 1973 necessitated the use of B3 funds for this purpose.
- d. The city of Wichita Falls, with B3 funding for its crime-prevention unit, realized crime-rate reductions in reported burglaries after nine months of operation. (Active crime-prevention units need about nine-months "lead time" before noticeable results can be realized.) In a recently completed evaluation of the Wichita Falls project, a representative from Executive Technology, Inc., said, "If a grant ever involved a community, this is one." This is the intent of crime-prevention projects--to enlist citizen involvement.
- e. None.
- f. In criminal-justice planning for 1974, more money was allotted for the crime-prevention area. No program was provided for "Special Meritorious Projects."

B4 Research and Development

- a. Research and development projects in Texas received \$85,783 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to seek, develop, test, and evaluate new and improved responses to index and drug-abuse crimes.
- c. Three studies and one conference comprised the projects for research and development during the period covered by this report. From the studies have come reports on public opinions on the Texas' criminal-justice system, the types and procedures of crimes most often committed on aged persons, and the types of police command and control systems which are most applicable to police agencies in Texas. The B4 conference functioned to provide law-enforcement officers throughout the state with an insight into the technical capabilities of Automatic Vehicle Monitoring (AVM) systems.
- d. Notable among the research and development projects was one through the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, which received \$22,500 in October, 1972. This study provided information aimed at improving Texas' criminal-justice system by identifying roles, tasks, and performance objectives. The findings, as they relate to police, courts, and corrections, have been used in developing education and training programs.
- e. None.
- f. The 1974 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas has no provisions for continuation of a broad program for research and development. One 1974 program has been provided strictly for research in corrections (G3). Research in other areas will be funded under other programs which related to the specific projects.

B5 Meritorious Projects in Public Education

- a. Meritorious projects in public education in Texas received \$191,909 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to reduce indirectly the incidence of index crimes, drug-abuse crimes, and recidivism through creative public-relations strategies that attempt to dramatically confront negative and apathetic societal attitudes toward the juvenile-criminal justice system; acquaint the public with the realities of the correctional system; solicit public support and participation in delinquency and crime prevention; and enlighten the citizenry with factual information concerning drug abuse.
- c. Meritorious projects in public education generally have dealt with drug-related problems, with objectives of drug education and drug-rehabilitation. Most have been community based. Through efforts of B5 personnel, it has been possible to arouse public awareness to the extent that new laws such as the Controlled Substances Act have been passed by the Legislature, community support has grown at an astounding rate in metropolitan areas, and state and national agencies have revised their programs and philosophies to better meet citizen needs in the areas of drug treatment and education.

The Austin Drug Central Project, described below, has typified projects in the B5 program.
- d. During the past year, Austin Drug Central has effected a cooperative relationship among the various law-enforcement, education, and treatment agencies that perform services related to drug abuse. These groups have identified problems related to the delivery of those services and interagency problems and have worked toward solutions of same. The nature of the drug-abuse problem in Austin has been defined and movement has been made toward filling gaps that exist in dealing with the drug-abuse problem.

A cadre of individuals has been organized and trained in order to provide extensive education about drug abuse and its prevention to the community at large.

Austin Drug Central serves as a central point of information regarding drug abuse for the public and for state and federal agencies seeking data. Extensive community-education programs are presented through social seminars, training workshops, and the mass media. An alternative education program for drop-outs and delinquents in cooperation with the school district is underway.

Austin Drug Central has served as a clearinghouse for information on drug legislation and provided summarization of bills as they were introduced. At the request of the Legislature, Austin Drug Central served as a consultant to the sponsors of drug-abuse legislation and must show some of the credit for the passage of the Governor's Controlled Substances Act, Texas' new drug-law package.

e. None.

f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

C. Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

C1 Community Service Centers for Youthful Offenders

- a. Projects for community service centers for youthful offenders in Texas received \$ 652,848 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goals have been establishment or continuation funding of community service centers to direct juvenile offenders and young people inclined toward crime or delinquency away from courts and institutional systems; reduction of crime and delinquency through prevention of initial acts; development of resources for community-based rehabilitation services for responsive offenders before and after conviction; and provision of guidance and supervision of potential repeat offenders.
- c. Community Service Centers, through the C1 program, are providing alternatives to the juvenile-court systems for delinquent and potentially delinquent youth. Activities at the centers include counseling, tutoring, remedial education and vocation training. Typical of C1 projects is a project entitled "Houston-Comprehensive Services to Juvenile Delinquents for Prevention and Control."
- d. The Houston C1 project has served as an alternative to the juvenile-court system for 250 youth (ages 10 to 17) annually. Comprehensive rehabilitative services are provided through a Big Brother Volunteer program, Vocational Guidance Service, and Harris County Juvenile Probation Department. These services have included parent-guidance sessions, tutoring, remedial education, vocational crafts, and recreational activities. Individual and group counseling have been provided. Also, vocational planning and guidance sessions have been conducted regularly. All activities emphasized respect for law, self-concern and concern for others, and attitude modification.

The Houston-Comprehensive Services project has worked closely with the Houston Independent School District Attendance Office to assure that project enrollees

maintain regular school attendance. Enrollees referred in an out-of-school or truant status are counseled and assisted in returning to school. Tutorial and remedial-education assistance is provided to enhance the students' grades. Science Research Associates and Educational Development Learning reading programs are effective aid to students with reading deficiencies. Enrollees who will not return to school are enrolled in this agency's Neighborhood Youth Corp project as they work toward their general education development (GED) diplomas.

After 30 months of operation, the project reported its enrollees had a recidivism rate of 10 percent. This may be compared to the 25 percent recidivism rate of probationers at the Harris County Juvenile Probation Department.

- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

C2 Day Care Program for Juvenile Delinquents

- a. Projects for day-care programs for juvenile delinquents in Texas received \$255,145 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to provide diversion alternatives for juveniles who have been adjudicated as delinquent or determined to be potential delinquents.
- c. Projects in this program have continued existing community-based juvenile projects and established others to provide alternatives to traditional institutionalization for youth.
- d. The Dallas County Rehabilitation Center for Girls has provided intense services for approximately 50 individuals. As a result of these services, recurring incidences of deviant behavior were considerably less frequent among those benefitting from these services than was evidenced by the Dallas County Juvenile Probation Department's regular cases. Projects of this nature have demonstrated the worthiness of community-based correctional programs and have caused Criminal Justice Division to place emphasis upon programs of this type.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

C3 Vocational Education and Training--
Potential Delinquents and Young Offenders

- a. Projects for vocational education and training--potential delinquents and young offenders--received \$ 470,756 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to provide assistance for establishment and continuation of community-based programs that offer alternatives to institutionalization or confinement of potential delinquents, delinquents, and young adult offenders.
- c. The C3 program has provided vocational education and training to individuals who are not able to benefit from the regular education programs offered in public schools.
- d. Lubbock and El Paso have utilized this approach and have reported satisfactory progress towards reducing the recidivism rate of the participants. Lubbock reports no recurring incidents with over 50 percent of those enrolled in the program.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

C4 Improvement of Correctional Personnel,
Assistance, and Programming

- a. Projects for improvement of correctional personnel, assistance, and programming in Texas received \$252,530 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been improved education and training level of community-based correctional personnel.
- c. Projects in the C4 program have been designed to upgrade the qualifications and techniques of correctional personnel. Through various exchanges and educational programs, it has been the objective of the program to generally upgrade the criminal-justice system by improving the personnel who administer it.
- d. The Gulf Coast Regional In-Service Training Project has operated a comprehensive training program for all juvenile correctional personnel and some adult correctional personnel in the Gulf Coast area. Several hundred individuals have attended workshop and institutes on juvenile law and probation and parole matters. Follow-up evaluations have indicated increased job competency by participants.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

C5 Youth Service Bureaus

- a. Projects for youth service bureaus in Texas received \$ 561,212 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been the continuation of community or regional projects for detection and treatment of juvenile delinquency.
- c. Projects under this program have been designed to provide comprehensive youth services through the youth service bureau concept. Generally these bureaus have been providing short-term counseling and referral to appropriate service agencies.
- d. Youth service bureaus have been operating on a state-wide basis. The El Paso project provides counseling, referral, employment aid, social activities and sports activities in an effort to deter juvenile delinquency and drug abuse throughout the city. Success has been equated with the ability to relate to youth on their own grounds in projects of this nature. The projects funded in 1973 are intended to serve as models for future implementation on a state-wide basis.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

C6 Delinquency Prevention--Academic and Social Adjustment Programs

- a. Projects for delinquency prevention--academic and social adjustment programs--in Texas received \$328,061 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to increase the availability of community-based juvenile correctional programs.
- c. Projects in the C6 program have been designed to provide early detection of potentially delinquent behavior and referral of those individuals to appropriate sources in order to prevent delinquent behavior. Referrals have been for counseling, psychological testing, psychiatric treatment, and related special services.
- d. The Travis County Juvenile Delinquency Project has enjoyed notable success in regard to its efforts in preventing delinquent behavior. Much of the success of project must be credited to the excellent relationship that has existed between project personnel and the local school district.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

C7 Juvenile Interim Homes

- a. Projects for juvenile interim homes in Texas received \$423,205 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to provide diversion alternatives and care for juveniles who come to the attention of juvenile courts or other local units of government.
- c. Projects in the C7 program have been designed to provide temporary treatment mechanism for: cases involving emotional conflict between a child and his parents, and crises that cause a child to be removed from his home environment. The interim homes have provided an atmosphere conducive to proper social, psychological, and character development. These homes have served as alternatives to formal detention.
- d. The New Directions Project in Lubbock provided an alternative house for the pregnant adolescents in the area. The relative success of the project must be credited to the professional assistance rendered by the community service agencies involved with the project.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the project utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

D. Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

D1 Management Analysis

- a. Management-analysis projects in Texas received \$160,740 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to have police-agency surveys made that will result in better methods of preventing, repressing, and suppressing index crimes by establishing and implementing models for better police organization, management, and operations.
- c. Due to the nature of the management-analysis program, no concrete results have been shown. Indications are that, in the funded police departments, employee turn-over rates are being reduced, police officers are showing greater responsiveness to their local communities, and due to organizational reviews of the departments, police personnel are being more efficiently deployed.
- d. Among the largest of the D1 grants is one to Garland, for \$25,000, which was awarded on June 13, 1973. A highly qualified professional police-management consultant firm is in the process of studying police department operations, administration and support. Organizational functions and activities of the Garland department have been surveyed and analyzed, and specific recommendations for correcting identifiable deficiencies have been made as the deficiencies were found.
- e. None.
- f. Due to the successes of various D1 projects, and to the increasing demand of D1 grants by local agencies and regional planning councils, more funding has been allowed for such projects in the future.

D3 Professional Aides for Police

- a. Projects for professional aides for police in Texas received \$ 127,033 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to suppress index crimes by increasing arrests and securing more convictions in a greater percentage of cases.
- c. Most D3 grants were used to hire legal advisors for police. Such projects have resulted in a significant increase in the quality of legal training of police officers. With improved legal knowledge, police have prepared better cases, resulting in higher acceptance rates in case filings, higher indictment rates, and higher conviction rates.

The D3 grants used to employ police legal advisors have been awarded to Austin, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Arlington, and the Deep East Texas Council of Governments.

- d. Largest of the D3 grants went to the city of Austin for the hiring of a police legal advisor. This attorney has advised police on criminal cases, on the legal procedures arising from various arrests and searches, on legal problems related to community relations, and numerous other problems. The police legal advisor also developed legal training materials to be used by police cadets and in-service trainees.
- e. None.
- f. Grants for hiring police legal advisors are anticipated in the future to enable continuation of increased police clearance rates.

D4 Technical Improvements

- a. Projects for technical improvements in Texas received \$ 1,751,961 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been the reduction of incidence of index and drug-abuse crimes through acquisition and use of technical equipment to increase police capability to detect, apprehend, and identify criminals.
- c. The purchase of technical equipment with D4 money has enhanced funded agencies' ability to make criminal investigations. Equipment purchased included cameras, photo labs, identification equipment, field and in-house investigative equipment, portable alarm-sensing systems, and non-electronic surveillance equipment.

During the period covered by this report, regional crime labs were opened in Tyler, Waco, and El Paso. Houston and McAllen have received funding for labs which are scheduled to open during the first six months of 1974.

- d. The Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission's technical equipment project is notable among D4 grants. With the \$41,476 which Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission received in February, 1973, equipment was purchased for eight area law-enforcement agencies. The group purchase resulted in a savings of money and manpower.

A closed circuit television system purchased for the Odessa City Jail in the PBRPC project has been credited with saving the life of a prisoner. The inmate had placed his shirt over the lense of the surveillance camera as he attempted to make a hangman's noose with his pants. Immediately the Odessa assistant chief of police noticed that the monitor was covered, raced to the cell, cut the prisoner loose, and thwarted the suicidal attempt.

- e. None.

f. Due to successes of various previously funded D4 projects, and to a slight increase in demand of D4 grants, more money has been allotted for this program in 1974 than in the past.

D5 Special Units and Programs

a. Projects for special units and programs in Texas received \$1,401,792 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

b. Goal has been the improvement in capability of police agencies to prevent and solve index and drug-abuse crimes.

c. The D5 program has established specialized units and programs in police agencies to deal with various acute or potentially acute crime problems. Approximately 22 such units were funded during the time period covered by this report.

d. A notable D5 project was the Fort Bend County Major Crime Task Force, which received a \$45,000 continuation grant in June, 1973. This project provided investigative, criminal intelligence, and other supportive services for law enforcement agencies in the high-crime Fort Bend County, which borders Harris County.

Since this task force has been in operation, the county's police clearance rate has increased to 73 percent. This may be compared to the statewide police clearance rate of 26 percent.

e. None.

f. Due to the successes of various D5 projects, and to the increasing demand of D5 grants by local agencies and regional planning councils, more funding has been allowed for such projects in the future.

E. Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities

El Courts Aides and Assistance

a. Courts aides and assistance projects in Texas received \$ 3,477,058 between October 1, 1972 and December 31, 1973.

b. Goal has been to provide both fair and prompt determination of the guilt or innocence by the courts, and sentencing that promotes rehabilitation and deters others from committing crimes.

Achievement of this objective has required an improved court system that is adequately staffed, financed, and trained.

c. In this program, the principle problems have been tremendous caseloads together with changes in the new Penal Code and Controlled Substances Act for the Court of Criminal Appeals, and the need for trial courts to be reorganized with adequate legal, administrative, and financial support. This program has provided training for judges with criminal jurisdiction at all levels as well as administrative and supportive staff to the Court of Criminal Appeals, to trial courts exercising criminal and juvenile jurisdiction, and to personal bond officers. Assistance has been provided to a state judicial council to expand its capability to gather and disseminate statistical data and information. Special research staff has been provided to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives to assist constitutional and legislative revision of the courts system.

These efforts have been successful in enabling the courts to better handle their increasing workload and to speed the flow of criminal cases through the trial and appellate courts resulting in the deterrent effect of speedy trial determinations of criminal cases.

d. The Court of Criminal Appeals, the only appellate court for criminal cases, consists of five judges and two commissioners in aid. El funding has made

possible the addition of two more commissioners, several part-time commissioners, four administrative assistants, briefing attorneys, and other staff. This increased staff has enabled the court to greatly increase its productivity. In 1973 there were 1,730 cases disposed of, as opposed to 1,321 in 1972. In 1973 the court wrote 1,839 opinions, as opposed to 1,465 in 1972. Motions for rehearings totalled 468 in 1973, compared with 423 in 1972. There were 1,628 new cases filed in 1973, compared to 1,394 in 1972. However, the court began 1974 with a backlog of 472 unsubmitted cases, as opposed to 559 at the beginning of 1973.

e. None.

f. The results of the projects are carefully evaluated each year in terms of their needs, their accomplishments - both quantitatively and qualitatively - and their acceptance by those agencies responsible for funding their continuation in order to develop future plans and implementation.

E2 Prosecutor Aides and Assistance

a. Prosecutor aides and assistance projects in Texas received \$ 4,661,116 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

b. Goal has been to provide fair and prompt disposition of each criminal and juvenile case to deter potential and repeat offenders and insure the shortest possible time from arrest to final disposition. Achievement of prompt processing has required an improved prosecution system adequately staffed, financed, and trained.

c. Through the E2 program, district attorneys have hired administrative, investigative and professional staff assistance as well as secretarial and clerical assistance commensurate with their offices' caseloads and responsibilities. Additionally, this program has provided in-service training on statewide and national levels, development of instructive publications through a central prosecutors' association; and continuation of the Attorney General's Crime Prevention Division, established as a part of the Attorney General's Criminal Task Force for Organized Crime.

These projects have been successful in enabling prosecutors to more speedily dispose of criminal cases from initial filing through investigation, indictment, or information, trial and appeal--producing a deterrent effect of more speedy trial determinations and more able representation of the state.

d. With E2 funds, the Texas District and County Attorneys Association co-sponsored a regional training seminar with the National College of District Attorneys (N.C.D.A.) and a Drug Diversion Seminar, both in November, 1972. During 1973, the Association sponsored eight seminars including a law-office management seminar. Additionally, it co-sponsored a law-enforcement conference with the Attorney General's Office and an

organized-crime seminar with the N.C.D.A. Publications by the Association include four prosecutor handbooks, a file folder for state-wide use, and a monthly newsletter.

More than 90 prosecutors attended out-of-state seminars and institutes, including eleven prosecutors who earned certificates from the N.C.D.A.

e. None.

f. The results of the projects in this program are carefully evaluated each year in terms of their needs, their accomplishments--both quantitatively and qualitatively--and their acceptance by those agencies responsible for funding their continuation in order to develop future plans and implementation.

E3 Defense Aides and Assistance

a. A total of \$104,541 was spent on projects of defense aides and assistance in Texas between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

b. Goal has been to improve fairness and efficiency of disposition of juvenile cases by providing improved training for the defense bar.

c. The timely appointment of counsel for indigent defendants in criminal and juvenile cases remains the target-problem for this program. Since 1958, Texas has had statutory provisions which require legal defense in all cases where incarceration is a possible sanction.

To increase the number of well-trained defense lawyers available to serve indigents, the State Bar of Texas and the Texas Criminal Defense Lawyers Association received E3 monies to offer specialized intensive three-day skills courses to inexperienced defense attorneys.

Due to this improved training of defense attorneys, cases are being finally disposed with greater efficiency.

d. The E3 grant to the State Bar of Texas and the Texas Criminal Defense Lawyers Association financed the "Intensive Criminal Defense Lawyers Skills Course." In the project's first year, it provided one- and three-day training sessions throughout the state for 750 lawyers.

Young attorneys with less than five years practice were accepted into the skills course on a priority basis. Each application was accompanied by recommendations from a local judge. Applicants were required to agree to accept future appointments in criminal matters involving indigent defendants.

When the participants completed the sessions, the local judges were notified so they could assign the lawyers to indigent defendants.

e. None.

f. The results of the projects in this program are carefully evaluated each year in terms of their needs, their accomplishments--both quantitatively and qualitatively--and their acceptance by those agencies responsible for funding their continuation in order to develop future plans and implementations.

E4 Criminal Justice Projects--Law Schools

a. A total of \$117,359 was spent on E4 projects between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

b. Goal has been to develop and expand the criminal-justice curriculum in the law schools in Texas. In-service training through seminars and summer internships has been made available to law students to promote a better student understanding of the criminal-justice system and to encourage students to seek careers in prosecution or in criminal-justice agencies.

c. One law school received E4 funds for a prosecutor-law professor exchange. Four law schools received funding for student-intern projects. These projects consisted of a spring seminar on the criminal-justice system; a summer internship of ca. 10 weeks in a prosecutor's office, public defender's office, or another criminal-justice agency; and a fall seminar based on the internship.

Former law school interns are now associated with the staffs of the Travis County District Attorney, the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, the Judge Advocate General's Division of the U. S. Marine Corps, the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, two law schools, and the Dallas County District Attorney, to name a few.

d. The internship project at the University of Texas School of Law has probably had the greatest success of the four projects funded. Each year 24 interns have enrolled in preparatory studies in the spring semester; spent the summer working in district attorneys' offices, police departments, courts, public defenders' offices, state and federal correctional facilities, organized-crime strike force, etc.; and in the fall semester enrolled in a special post-internship seminar on the summer activities. So far, 72 percent of the U.T. interns who have since graduated are now working at least part time in the criminal-law area, and 50 percent devote more than half of their working hours to criminal justice.

e. None.

f. The results of the projects in this program are carefully evaluated each year in terms of their needs, their accomplishments--both quantitatively and qualitatively--and their acceptance by those agencies responsible for funding their continuation in order to develop future plans and implementation.

E5 Law Reform

a. Law reform projects in Texas received \$382,630 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

b. Goals have been to enhance preparation and acceptance of revisions of the Constitution, including the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Additionally, the E5 program has sought to modernize the jurisdictions and responsibilities of all components of the criminal-justice system.

c. The program has encouraged law reform in the courts-prosecution-defense area. With Criminal Justice Division assistance in 1973, the Legislature considered a revision of the judicial article of the State Constitution and developed and passed a new Penal Code and a Controlled Substances Act.

d. The Committee on the Judiciary of the Texas House of Representatives received funds for special research staff to devise a constitutional and statutory revision of the Texas court structure. Another grant, to the Texas Civil Judicial Council, resulted in development of new and extended criminal-court statistical forms and completion of a study on criminal-appeals coordination.

The Texas Civil Judicial Council also received E5 monies for staff to expand its data collection capabilities to provide meaningful information for judicial redistricting and judicial reform.

The products of these projects have been made available to the 1974 Texas Constitutional Convention.

e. None.

f. The results of the projects in this program are carefully evaluated each year in terms of their needs, their accomplishments--both quantitatively and qualitatively--and their acceptance by those agencies responsible for funding their continuation in order to develop future plans and implementation.

F. Increase in Effectiveness of Corrections and Rehabilitation

F1 Correctional Personnel Training and Education

- a. Correctional personnel training and education projects in Texas received \$504,889 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to improve the education and training level of community-based correctional personnel and institution personnel.
- c. Projects in the F1 program have provided 80 hours of recruit training and 20 hours of in-service training annually for correctional personnel, and additional education courses to improve performance of career employees. Primary emphasis has been placed upon the training and education of persons involved in local corrections programs.
- d. Sam Houston State University held a conference on Jail Administration in order to expose sheriffs and other correctional personnel to the latest knowledge and techniques on operating a security unit directed at offender rehabilitation. Results of this conference may be measured in part by the influx of applications from local governments desiring to improve their jails and establish rehabilitation programs at the local level.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

F2 Training, Placement, and Specialized Units

- a. Projects for training, placement, and specialized units in Texas received \$4,982,527 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goals have been to improve employment requirements and opportunities for community-based correctional personnel and to improve the structure of the probation component.
- c. Projects in the F2 program have assisted in the establishment and expansion of adult and juvenile probation services to juvenile and criminal courts in Texas.
- d. Bexar County received funds to expand the services of the adult-probation department by establishing a psychological diagnostic section to aid in pre-sentence and rehabilitative determinations. Community resource specialists located rehabilitative sources, and employment counselors aided probationers in locating and maintaining employment.
Trial and pre-trial dispositions have been enhanced considerably. Several hundred individuals have obtained employment as a direct result of this project.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

F3 Rehabilitation-Reintegration Programs

- a. Projects for rehabilitation-reintegration programs in Texas received \$861,282 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goals have been to foster reintegration into the community of each offender leaving a correctional institution and improve the quality of rehabilitation programs within the institutions.
- c. Projects in the F3 program have assisted local correctional facilities in establishing and improving rehabilitation methods and bringing about the early reintegration of offenders into the community. Projects included work-release programs, half-way houses, pre-trial intervention services, employment programs, and general programs intended to enhance prospects for social reintegration.
- d. The Texas Department of Corrections in conjunction with Texas A&M University has provided vocational training for several hundred inmates in the fields of heavy equipment operation, water and sewage operation, and electric line technical operation. Possession of the skills taught in these programs has enabled inmates to successfully find employment upon release and successfully reintegrate into the community.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

F4 Improvement of Corrections Programs and Practices

- a. Projects for improvement of corrections programs and practices in Texas received \$473,254 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been the improved ability of state agencies to provide data and conduct research about corrections.
- c. Projects in the F4 program have been to conduct research and develop the use of modern management techniques to improve the organizational structure, management, program effectiveness, and operations of local and state agencies concerned with juvenile and adult corrections.
- d. The Texas Department of Corrections' Research Division has prepared numerous reports directed toward establishing a standardized inmate data base. In addition, record management, diagnostic procedures, release policies have been thoroughly treated by this division. Aid in the form of diagnostic and research services is also offered to units of local governments by the Division of Research. The Division has become the most efficient and pragmatic vehicle for progress in the Texas State System of Corrections.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

F5 Improvement of Parole

No grants were awarded for projects in this program between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

F6 Planning and Construction of New or Improved Correctional Facilities

- a. Projects for planning and construction of new or improved correctional facilities in Texas received \$1,841,604 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been the improvement of local and state detention facilities in regard to physical structure and rehabilitative programs.
- c. The F6 program has funded the renovation of existing jails and juvenile detention facilities and construction of new facilities where consolidation was not feasible. New facilities were also constructed for existing state institutions. Projects were funded in three phases: preliminary planning, detailed architectural planning, and construction.
- d. A grant to Bastrop County provided funding for construction of a detention facility based on the modular concept. The modular construction method has resulted in a substantial savings while providing substantial security and adequate program space. This project is serving as a model and is expected to strongly influence future jail construction.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

F7 Planning and Construction of Regional Correctional Facilities

- a. Projects for planning and construction of regional correctional facilities in Texas received \$218,037 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been the basic planning for a state network of regional jails.
- c. Projects in the F7 program were to be designed to provide regional correctional facilities in order to pool resources and prisoner populations in order to establish more economical rehabilitation and reintegration programs. Centers were to serve as diagnostic resources for courts and outlets for the state's work-release program.
- d. The only F7 project funded during the period covered by this report was a continuation award to the Texas Department of Corrections for \$218,027.

The project, entitled "Continuation of the Planning Unit for Regional Correctional Facilities," included surveys for possible facilities in five of the 24 regions of Texas. In each area, existing facilities and services and future project requirements were surveyed to find problems which would be involved in establishing the regional correctional facilities.
- e. Construction costs of the facilities were such that enough funds were not available for state-financed regional correctional facilities.
- f. It was decided that the impetus for projects of this nature must emanate at the grass-roots level rather than the state level.

F8 Construction of State Facilities

- a. Projects for construction of state facilities in Texas received \$700,000 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to provide an educational center that will serve as a base for activities that improve the education and training level of correctional personnel.
- c. The single project under this program was designed to provide for the construction of a facility and the equipment necessary to educate and train persons and organizations connected with the criminal-justice system.
- d. The construction of the edifice is yet incomplete. The structure, the Center for Continuing Education, for criminal-justice personnel, is on the campus of Sam Houston State University at Huntsville and is being constructed under the guidance of the Texas Department of Corrections.
- e. None.
- f. The relative success of the projects utilizing this technique has resulted in the continuation of programs of this nature by the Criminal Justice Division.

G. Reduction of Organized Crime

G1 Organized-Crime Prevention Council

No grants were awarded for projects in this program between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

G2 Organized-Crime Control Units for Law Enforcement Agencies

a. Projects for organized-crime control units for law enforcement agencies in Texas received \$ 878,321 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

b. Goal has been to establish multiagency organized-crime control units, with countywide (or multi-countywide) organized-crime investigative jurisdiction, composed of police agencies and felony prosecutors' offices in the state's major metropolitan areas to combat organized crime.

c. A total of 10 law-enforcement agencies in Texas have received grants for organized-crime control units during the period covered by this report. The projects included the Bexar County-City of San Antonio Unit, Dallas Area Organized-Crime Task Force, El Paso County Organized-Crime Control Unit, Galveston County Organized-Crime Control Unit, Harris County Organized-Crime Control Unit, Nueces County Organized-Crime Control Unit, Potter-Randall Metro Intelligence Unit, Wichita Falls Narcotic and Organized-Crime Intelligence Unit, Tarrant County Organized-Crime Intelligence Unit, and the Brownsville Organized-Crime Control Unit.

During 1973, seizures by the 10 units included:

8,474 lbs. of marijuana (or approximately 20 million marijuana cigarettes)

2 lbs. of hashish	6 ounces of mescaline
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78,915 amphetamines	14 automobiles
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28,083 barbituates	4 motorcycles
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114 grams of cocaine	1 yacht
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6,207 grams of heroin

870 grains of morphine

3,843 LSD tablets

Stolen property valued at \$1,456,209 was recovered by the local organized-crime control units. The units furnished enough information to the Internal Revenue Service to levy \$2,193,954 in taxes.

d. The Greater Dallas Area Organized Crime Task Force received the largest grant, \$130,233. Participating agencies of this project were in the police departments of Garland, Dallas, Grand Prairie, Irving, Mesquite, and Richardson, and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office and District Attorney's Office.

e. Problems which arose from the consolidation of representatives from multi-agencies into a single organized-crime control unit have been resolved with minimal friction and disagreement through conferences between Criminal Justice Division program staff and representatives of the participating agencies.

f. Use of results of this program will increase the intelligence-gathering capability of the participating agencies of local units. These units will be an important segment in the statewide organized crime-intelligence network in the future.

G3 Technical Equipment for Organized Crime Control

No grants were awarded for projects in this program between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

G4 Training for Organized-Crime Control

- a. Projects for training for organized-crime control in Texas received \$19,450 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to improve the intelligence, detection, apprehension, and prosecution capabilities of law-enforcement officers and felony prosecutors in each standard metropolitan statistical area by providing adequate training in organized-crime control. A second goal has been to acquaint the criminal-justice planners and the district judges of these areas and the appellate judges with the nature of organized crime.
- c. The two G4 projects provided specialized training to organized-crime control officers. One award provided training for 30 local officers within the funded area, and the other provided training to officers with a statewide jurisdiction.
- d. The larger of the two G4 awards, \$15,000, went to Department of Public Safety for funding of an "Organized-Crime Intelligence Analysts School."
- f. Projects in the organized-crime control training program are anticipated to be continued on a limited scale by local regional planning councils to satisfy a need that is not otherwise available.

G5 Organized-Crime Intelligence Collection

- a. Projects for organized-crime intelligence collection in Texas received \$204,958 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to improve the statewide organized-crime intelligence collection, analysis, and dissemination capability of law-enforcement officers and prosecutors by coordinating their efforts through a supported central unit at DPS to control an intrastate and interstate organized-crime intelligence network.
- c. The only grantee in G5 program during the period covered by this report was the Department of Public Safety, which received a continuation discretionary grant for its statewide organized crime intelligence unit.
- d. The statewide intelligence unit is the central agency for organized-crime control and serves as a clearinghouse for all organized-crime intelligence in Texas. Personnel of the unit have an intelligence-gathering capability, and they process information submitted by local organized-crime control units and disseminate it to requesting agencies on a need-to-know basis.

Each April this unit conducts a two-week organized-crime control school for the members of local organized-crime units with grant money.
- e. Problems have been confined to dissemination of intelligence, and these problems are being resolved as they are encountered.
- f. The program is considered successful, and other states have patterned some of their activities after the program.

G6 Public Education on Organized Crime

No grants were awarded for projects in this program between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

G7 Statewide Corruption Control Unit

No grants were awarded for projects in this program between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

H. Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

H1 Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

- a. Projects for the prevention and control of riots and civil disorders in Texas received \$ 241,702 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to increase the police capability of preventing and controlling riots and civil disorders by increasing their ability to respond promptly and efficiently to any incipient civil disturbance, to disperse and quell the riot, and to deter its repetition.
- c. The H1 projects have had an impact on the crime of riot and civil disturbances. Grantees of each of the riot and civil-disorder control projects prepared local plans-of-action for handling riots or civil disorders. Grantees also devised methods to coordinate officers of participating law-enforcement agencies in event of disaster. Some technical equipment was purchased to assist police in curtailing or preventing riots or civil disorders. Some explosive ordinance units or bomb squads were funded in this program area.
- d. A total of 10 H1 projects were funded between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973. Approximately 65 law-enforcement agencies participated.

Most of the projects were funded to regional planning councils which served as points of coordination for participating law-enforcement agencies in those areas.

Three full-scale bomb squads were implemented in three local police agencies. Plans-of-action formulated by the squads indicated how local resources would be used, how assistance from other local agencies and state police agencies would be coordinated, the type of equipment to be used, and by whom and to what extent such equipment would be used.
- e. None

f. As a result of previous funding to state and local police agencies for civil-disorder control planning and equipment projects, most law-enforcement agencies in Texas are fairly well prepared to handle civil disorders or riots. Future Criminal Justice Plans will have provisions for only limited funding for riot and civil-disorder control projects.

I. Improvement of Community Relations

II Police-Community Relations Units

a. Projects for police-community relations units in Texas received \$485,689 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

b. Goal has been to increase the police capability to prevent and control riots and civil disorders by continuing, strengthening, and expanding formal police-community relations units in cities with existing programs and to begin programs in cities that did not have them previously.

c. Programs funded in the II category focused on prevention of riots and civil disorders; however, these projects also have affected other facets of police operations. Personnel assigned to police-community relations units worked extensively to open channels of communication between police and the community. Much of the community relations units' activities have been diverted toward minority neighborhoods, especially ghetto areas, where police had not been accepted by the people. Although most activities of these units have been aimed at citizen involvement to curtail riots and civil disorders, a substantial effort has been made toward enlisting community support to prevent other crimes, such as burglary.

d. All six of the police-community relations units funded during this period have at least four officers assigned to the unit and most of the units have at least two community-service officers working with the policemen.

Jurisdictions which have police-community relations projects have had no major civil disturbances. Moderate crime-reductions have been realized in these areas.

e. None.

f. Results of II projects indicate that police departments of major cities in Texas have successfully opened channels of communication with minority residents of their respective cities. Hence, the possibility of serious riots in Texas does not appear likely.

Projects have shown that cooperation between police and citizens in crime-prevention efforts do help in the overall police efforts to reduce crime. Future funding for police-community relations units will be limited to "public relations" programs, and funding will be substantially increased for police-citizen involvement in community crime-prevention programs.

I2 Minority-Group Police Officer Recruitment

- a. Minority-group police officer recruitment projects in Texas received \$20,995 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to enhance the police capability to prevent and control riots and civil disorders by enabling the police to respond fully and effectively to the needs of all groups in the community by increasing the employment of minority persons.
- c. In cases of riot and civil disorder, breakdowns of communication between citizens and police often contribute to the seriousness of the problem. By recruiting minority individuals into the police departments, making the police departments more representative of local people, steps have been taken to alleviate the communication problem.
- d. The two I2 projects, granted to Corpus Christi and Amarillo, began operation in August, 1973, and October, 1973, respectively. Due to the nature of the projects neither has been in operation long enough to show documentable results.
- e. None.
- f. As a result of 12 projects currently operating, the Criminal Justice Division staff should have a better basis for determining how such projects should be handled in the future.

I3 Off-Duty Police in Civic and Recreation Programs

- a. Projects for off-duty police in civic and recreation programs received \$111,868 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to increase the police capability to prevent and control riots and civil disorders by increasing police-citizen contact in nonpolice situations, thereby bettering police-community relations. Projects implemented have enabled police officers and the public, especially young people in low-income areas, to meet each other on a nonpolice basis.
- c. The I3 program has had an impact on the specific crime of riot and civil disorder and various other crimes.

In these projects, police spend off-duty hours in police-youth athletic and recreational activities whereby the two groups work and play together in a non-arrest atmosphere. Participating youth have learned to respect police and to voluntarily comply with laws.
- d. Police-youth recreational projects have been funded to three municipal police departments in Texas. Each agency reports its I3 project has had substantial impact upon police-youth relations. Reports also indicate that a moderate reduction in juvenile offenses has resulted from the projects.
- e. None.
- f. Positive results of I3 projects previously funded indicate a need to continue this type of project. The current Criminal Justice Plan for Texas allows for the continuation.

I4 Citizen Complaint Processing

- a. Projects for citizen-complaint processing have received \$ 5,653 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to prevent and control riots and civil disorders by enabling the police to handle all citizens' complaints and grievances in a fair and objective manner.
- c. The only I4 award during the period covered by this report was a supplemental grant which continued Corpus Christi's "Police-Citizen Contact Monitoring System."
- d. Corpus Christi received a supplemental grant of \$5,653 for its police-citizen contact monitoring system in September, 1973. In this project, contact between many uniformed police officers assigned to the patrol and traffic divisions and the public was monitored and tape recorded. The project has been providing a psychological brake on abusive citizens and police officers. Public notice was given to citizens before the project was put into effect.
- e. Problems encountered in this program have been in police administration and in high equipment costs.

Administrators of police departments have had difficulty in convincing police officers that the monitoring systems are for the benefit of police as much as for the benefit of citizens.

Lack of competition in the manufacture of police monitoring equipment has caused prices to be extremely high.
- f. Several police-monitoring system projects are anticipated during 1974 and 1975.

J. Improvement of Communications and Information Systems

J1 Information Systems

- a. Projects for information systems in Texas received \$3,464,647 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to improve criminal justice-information systems to provide a rapid response to requests for information on crime and offenders and to provide management information to the various administrative levels of the criminal-justice system.
- c. The information system program has provided better access to data which could be related to all crimes. This system has improved capabilities of police, courts, and corrections personnel.

Before October 1, 1972, law-enforcement officers, through the statewide information system, could only obtain driver license checks and minimal criminal data from the system.

By January 1, 1974, criminal-justice personnel were able to tap resources at local and regional data centers, the Texas Crime Information Center, the Texas Highway Department, the National Crime Information Center, and data banks from agencies of other states through the National Law Enforcement Teletype System.

- d. The Texas Department of Public Safety received the largest J1 award, \$710,321. This award, issued on June 8, 1973, continued activities of the Texas Crime Information Center, which provides rapid access of Texas' stolen and wanted information to criminal-justice personnel throughout the state.
- e. None.
- f. Results and experience gained from J1 projects will be an important part of plan modifications so that operations can continue operating effectively.

J2 Technological Improvements

- a. Projects for technological improvements in Texas received \$ 20,000 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to provide funds enabling units of state and local government to perform research and development and to evaluate current technology to improve criminal-justice information and communication systems.
- c. Two J2 projects were funded during the time period covered by this report, both conferences through Texas A&M University. Purpose was to familiarize criminal-justice personnel with the capabilities and limitations of technological equipment and concepts.

Attendance at the conferences averaged 100 to 125 criminal-justice personnel from throughout the state.

- d. Both J2 projects involved a \$10,000 grant. More recent of these dealt with voice-privacy systems. These acquainted law-enforcement officers with alternative methods of speech scrambling, characteristics of each method, and the degree of security and privacy which can be achieved.
- e. None.
- f. At the end of each conference, individual attendees wrote evaluations. These evaluations have been used for planning of the future conferences.

J3 Law Enforcement Radio Communications

- a. Projects for law-enforcement radio communications in Texas received \$6,853,063 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.
- b. Goal has been to improve the Texas Law Enforcement Radio Network by purchasing mobile, portable, and fixed station radio-communications equipment to be compatible with a statewide system of criminal-justice communications and information systems.
- c. The J3 program provided for purchase of mobile, portable, and fixed-station radio communication equipment which is compatible with a statewide system of criminal-justice communication and information.

By December 31, 1973, all but five of Texas' 24 regional planning councils had received funding to implement law-enforcement radio communication systems. Five of these had completed the implementation phase by December 31, 1973. By August 1, 1974, all systems will have been funded.

Before October 1, 1972, no radio systems had been implemented. Law-enforcement officers were then using old radios, with everyone on the same frequency. Skip interference was a problem and wait times were as long as 15 minutes.

Newly purchased radios have minimal interference caused by extreme atmospheric conditions.

In September, 1972, only 900,000 radio calls were made by Texas criminal-justice personnel. Approximately 2,800,000 calls for information were made in December, 1973.

- d. Largest of the J3 awards, \$1,497,988, went to the Houston-Galveston Area Council for implementation of the "H-GAC Law and Radio Communication System." This purchased radios for sheriffs' departments, police departments, constables, and security police at various colleges.

This project incorporates some of the latest technological knowhow for radios in the Baytown-Pasadena area. Radios were purchased for police to hand-carry, rather than for their motor vehicles.

- e. Problems in implementation and land-ownership have been the worst of the problems with J3 awards. All of these have been worked out.

- f. Since statewide radio systems are practically all complete, most future funding will be for research. Research will include digital and microwave communications, and possibly radio communications via satellite.

J4 Document Storage and Retrieval

a. Document storage and retrieval projects in Texas received \$144,188 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

b. Goal has been to automate document storage and retrieval of state, county, and city criminal-justice records and to reduce the bulk of manually stored documents.

c. The J4 program has provided, through the use of advanced technology, a rapid means of storing retrieving records of funded agencies.

These projects have not been aimed at a specific crime problem. Instead they are system-oriented, to improve capabilities of all criminal-justice personnel.

J4 grants have been to district clerks, law-enforcement agencies, courts, and correctional agencies on a local basis.

d. Largest of the awards, \$37,500, went to Arlington for a microfilm system which has eliminated a need for hundreds of files. Previously, files had to be checked manually, a time-consuming process. Now the automated method draws up data instantaneously.

e. Only problems in the J4 program have been in training local personnel to operate the systems.

f. Due to problems encountered by some grantees, the approach of implementation has been changed. Now, the agencies' needs and operational capabilities are closely evaluated prior to funding to insure full utilization of systems.

J5 Landline Communications

a. Landline-communications projects in Texas received \$1,620,872 between October 1, 1972, and December 31, 1973.

b. Goal has been to improve the Texas Law Enforcement Teletype Network to permit rapid access to computerized data at national, state, and regional levels.

c. Landline-communication projects, like others in J category, are system-oriented, aimed at improving capabilities of all criminal-justice personnel.

Texas' landline communication system is now complete in its first stage, with 330 to 350 teletype communication terminals in operation and others soon to be implemented. Some J5 monies have been used for purchase of approximately 60 videotape terminals, which provide faster communication than teletype terminals. Most of the videotape terminals were purchased for criminal-justice agencies in the Dallas area.

Landline communication systems now cover all of Texas, and no peace officer can ever be more than 30 miles from a dispatcher.

Many states have been patterning their communication systems after the Texas system.

d. The largest J5 award was to the Houston-Galveston Area Council. By December 31, 1973, 30 teletype terminals had been installed in that region, and more were to be implemented within a few months.

e. None.

f. Continuation funding is planned for landline-communication systems to continue leases on some existing terminals, and for the purchase of some new improved equipment such as videotape terminals.

END