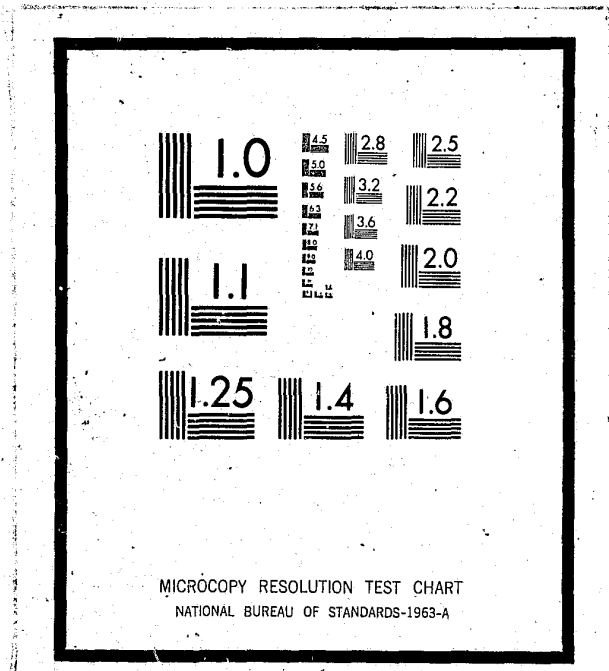


# NCJRS

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Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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

Date filmed

8/22/75

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

GRANT AWARD

Fiscal Year 1972 Action Grant



Grantee: PUERTO RICO CRIME COMMISSION	Grant Amount: \$5,401,000 *
State: COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO	Date of Award: April 6, 1972

In accordance with the provisions of Part C of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351) as amended by P.L. 91-644 and on the basis of the appended application, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration hereby awards to the foregoing grantee an action grant in the amount shown above.

This grant is subject to the representations and conditions set forth in the grantee's application. It is subject also, if so indicated below, to the Special Conditions attached to this grant award.

The grant shall become effective, as of the date of award, upon return to the Administration of the duplicate copy of this award and attached Special Conditions (if any) executed on behalf of the grantee in the space provided below.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

*Joseph A. Nardoza*  
JOSEPH A. NARDOZA  
Regional Administrator

Accepted for the Grantee:

Signature of Duly Authorized Official

Typed Name and Title of Official

Grant Award Data

THIS AWARD IS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL CONDITIONS (ATTACHED)

Grant Number: 72A-272

Appropriation: 15X0400

The grantee may obligate the funds awarded hereby only for programs or projects initiated after January 1, 1972. Said funds must be obligated within 2 years of the date of award.

\*Excludes \$ -0- in advance funds awarded to the grantee on \_\_\_\_\_, 1971.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530



SPECIAL CONDITIONS

GRANTEE (NAME OF SPA): PUERTO RICO CRIME COMMISSION

GRANT NUMBER: 72A-272 and 72E-272

In addition to the General Conditions and Conditions Applicable to Fiscal Administration to which this grant is subject, it is also conditioned upon and subject to compliance with the following Special Condition.

1. Approval of this grant is conditioned upon compliance with the progress report requirements described in Section E Progress Report, SPA Guide 82 (Nov. 1971) to be submitted to LEAA, New York Regional Office on or before June 30, 1972.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530



1972 PLAN APPROVAL

FOR

PUERTO RICO

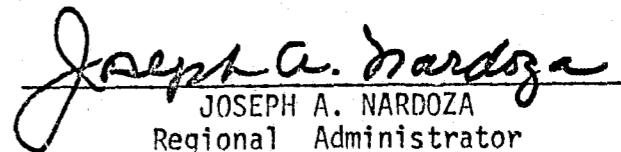
The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration hereby approves the Comprehensive Law Enforcement Plan submitted by the

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

on February 23, 1972 in accordance with the provision of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, P.L. 90-351 as amended by P.L. 91-644.

This approval expires one year from the date of this notice, unless earlier terminated or superseded.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

  
JOSEPH A. NARDOZA  
Regional Administrator

APRIL 6, 1972

DATE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

GRANT AWARD

Fiscal Year 1972 Part E Grant Award



Grantee: PUERTO RICO CRIME COMMISSION	Grant Amount: \$636,000 *
State: COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO	Date of Award: April 6, 1972

In accordance with the provisions of Part E of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351) as amended by P.L. 91-644 and on the basis of the appended application, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration hereby awards to the foregoing grantee an action grant in the amount shown above.

This grant is subject to the representations and conditions set forth in the grantee's application. It is subject also, if so indicated below, to the Special Conditions attached to this Grant award, as well as to the Special Requirements relating to the Part E Program.

The grant shall become effective, as of the date of award, upon return to the Administration of the duplicate copy of this award and attached Special Conditions (if any) executed on behalf of the grantee in the space provided below.

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

*Joseph A. Nardoza*  
JOSEPH A. NARDOZA  
Regional Administrator

Accepted for the Grantee:

Signature of Duly Authorized Official

Typed Name and Title of Official

Grant Award Data

THIS AWARD IS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL CONDITIONS (ATTACHED)

Grant Number: 72E-272

Appropriation: 15X0400

The grantee may obligate the funds awarded hereby only for programs or projects initiated after January 1, 1972. Said funds must be obligated within 2 years of the date of award.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530



SPECIAL CONDITIONS

GRANTEE (NAME OF SPA): PUERTO RICO CRIME COMMISSION

GRANT NUMBER: 72A-272 and 72E-272

In addition to the General Conditions and Conditions Applicable to Fiscal Administration to which this grant is subject, it is also conditioned upon and subject to compliance with the following Special Condition.

1. Approval of this grant is conditioned upon compliance with the progress report requirements described in Section E Progress Report, SPA Guide 82 (Nov. 1971) to be submitted to LEAA, New York Regional Office on or before June 30, 1972.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NEW YORK REGIONAL OFFICE

*File:  
Puerto Rico 1972  
Comprehensive Plan*



26 Federal Plaza  
Room 1351  
New York, N.Y. 10007  
Tel. (212) 264-9197 / 9198

Reply to: Puerto Rico 1972 Crime Control Plan  
Attn of: 0272-02-AF72

March 29, 1972

OVERALL ANALYSIS OF PLAN AND DEFICIENCY RESOLUTION MEMO

The Puerto Rico Comprehensive Plan for 1972 is a well-balanced and thought-out document. There is no question as to the professionalism of the SPA personnel, in particular, their precision as to quantification. Every specialist of this regional office analyzed their respective program areas. (Their comments are attached to this memo).

Deficiencies:

During the staff review of the plan (Friday, March 24, 1972) the following "deficiencies" were noted and as State Representative, undersigned proceeded to negotiate them with the SPA.

1. Program A-4. Apparent discrepancy between the amount of federal funds to be allocated to the Puerto Rico Junior College for an A.A. degree in Criminology (\$24,000) and Inter-American University's Center of Criminal Justice (\$119,600) considering the number of students to be served in each of these two programs.

The Senior Planner of the SPA indicated that the total number of students to be served in the Puerto Rico Junior College will be approximately 30 students. However, he indicated that this was a new program and hence, the modest number of students, and the modest sum of funds requested.

On the other hand, Inter-American University's program (now in its third year of existence) is at the graduate level, (M.A. and LL.M. degrees are pursued). In addition, a total of 95 students will benefit from both programs.

Concerning the budget for the Inter-American University project, the SPA Senior Planner indicated that Ph.D.'s salaries as well as salaries and expenses for visiting professors accounted for a substantial amount of federal funds.

- 2 -

2. Program B-1. Possible supplanting issue in the Education Department; since some 70 teachers are mentioned in the program description. Will LEAA funds subsidize these 70 teachers? No. Federal funds will be utilized to pay for consultants, social workers, etc. who will render their services in the program which is geared towards the prevention (via education) of drug abuse. Salaries for the 70 teachers will be paid by the Commonwealth's Education Department, not with LEAA funds.

3. Program A-3. (3) Page 373. Training program for the Social Treatment Center. Reference is made (in other sections of the plan) to baby-sitting, housekeeper services, etc. The question raised is: Who funds these programs? Is it LEAA funds? No. Local agencies (i.e. Social Services and Health Departments) fund these programs with local funds. Other federal funds are utilized, but said funds are not duplicative of those made available by LEAA, which in turn will be utilized exclusively for rehabilitation personnel that will render their services for the benefit of adjudicated minors.

4. Program J-2. (page 454) Possible constitutional question concerning a "...testing and treatment program in public health centers to detect and prevent potential criminal behavior..."

The SPA Senior Planner agreed to submit a revised page 454 to comply with our objection. In this way, there is no need for a special condition.

5. Progress Report

The plan lacks the progress report section. However, negotiations between the SPA and NYRO were held by which the SPA committed to submit the Progress Report by June 30, 1972. (See copy of SPA Director's letter of December 16, 1971).

Since this RO approved such request, the absence of this component in the comprehensive plan should not even be considered as a deficiency. However, to protect LEAA, I recommend that a special condition be included when the grant award package is made. Said condition should state:

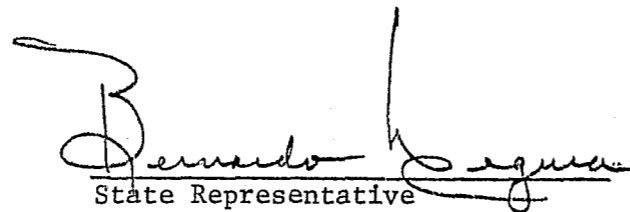
"Approval of this grant is conditioned upon submission of a Progress Report to be submitted to LEAA, New York Regional Office, on or before June 30, 1972."

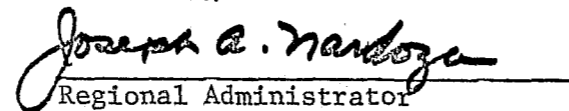
6. Compliance with SPA Memorandum Number 31 of March 2, 1972.

After consulting with Miss Diane Wright (386-3371) LEAA, Washington about this matter, she indicated that SPA Memo Number 31 did not apply to block grants, but to discretionary grants.

This being so, there is no need for a special condition requesting additional information from the Puerto Rico SPA concerning environmental impact.

Funding is recommended.

  
State Representative

  
Regional Administrator



COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
PUERTO RICO PLANNING BOARD  
SANTURCE 29, PUERTO RICO

ADDRESS ALL OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS  
TO THE CHAIRMAN

February 18, 1972

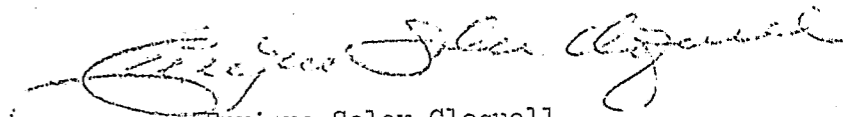
No.  
Please mention this number when referring to this matter.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to CERTIFY that:

In accordance with the requirements of Circular A-95, the Puerto Rico Planning Board, designated State Clearinghouse and responsible for commenting on State Plans by virtue of delegation by the Governor of Puerto Rico, Hon. Luis A. Ferré has reviewed the 1972 Action Program-Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, submitted by the Puerto Rico Crime Commission. This program was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

The State Clearinghouse has reviewed the relationship of this Action Program to Comprehensive and other State Plans and Programs. This Plan furthers the objectives of the Comprehensive Plans for Puerto Rico and does not conflict with any other Plan or Program of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and its instrumentalities.

  
Enrique Soler Cloquell  
Chairman

*File  
Puerto Rico  
1972 Comprehensive Plan*

RECORD OF RECEIPT  
OF FULL ACTION GRANT APPLICATION

February 22, 1972

TO: SEE BELOW

Commonwealth of

The attached comprehensive plan from the State of PUERTO RICO was received on February 24, 1972. 10 copies including an original (Ink signature copy) were received. Mr. Bernardo Segura STATE REPRESENTATIVE has been assigned review responsibilities.

*Joseph A. Nardoza*  
JOSEPH A. NARDOZA, REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR

(Send one copy to Mr. Lauer) ←

original to:  
Program Fund Review w/3 cys of comprehensive plan

Mr. Joseph A. Nardoza  
Regional Administrator  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
U. S. Department of Justice  
26 Federal Plaza  
Room 1351  
New York, New York 10007

Dear Mr. Nardoza:

The Puerto Rico Crime Commission is pleased to submit the 1972 Administration of Criminal Justice Comprehensive Plan to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Ten copies of the plan and application forms are enclosed as required. The plan has been approved by the Governor and the Division of Federal Assistance Programs of the Planning Board (local clearinghouse). Copies of these approvals are also enclosed for your records.

The Crime Commission has attempted to comply in full with the Administration's requirements and we are looking forward to a favorable response by your office.

Sincerely,  
*Dionisio A. Manzano*

Dionisio A. Manzano  
Acting Executive Director

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Bernardo Segura

ESTADO LIBRE ASOCIADO DE PUERTO RICO  
 OFICINA DEL GOBERNADOR  
 LA FORTALEZA, SAN JUAN



February 22, 1972

Mr. Dionisio A. Manzano  
 Acting Executive Director  
 Puerto Rico Crime Commission  
 San Juan, Puerto Rico

Dear Mr. Manzano:

I have reviewed the 1972 Administration of Criminal Justice Comprehensive Plan prepared by your agency as part of an application for federal funds under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended.

This plan presents a balanced approach to solving many of the problems which have been identified by the Commonwealth's criminal justice agencies and the citizens of Puerto Rico. I wish to commend the Commission in your continuing efforts to improve law enforcement services and reduce crime, and I am approving your plan for submission to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Cordially,

*Luis A. Ferré*  
 Luis A. Ferré  
 Governor

LEAA-6  
 10/1/68



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE  
 ADMINISTRATION

GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE

Grantee: Puerto Rico Crime Commission	Grant 72 - A - 272 No. 72 - F - 272
Title of Project: 1972 Comprehensive Plan	Adjustment No. 2
Nature of Adjustment: Reallocation of Program Funds	Date: September 29, 1972

To Grantee:

Pursuant to your request of September 11, 1972 the following change, amendment, or adjustment in the above grant project is approved, subject to such conditions or limitations as may be set forth below:

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

BY *Joseph A. Nardoza*  
 JOSEPH A. NARDOZA, Regional Administrator

Reallocation of Program Funds approved consists of:

Program	Prior Budget	Adjustment	Revised Budget
C-1	Part C \$714,700.00	(\$25,000.00)	\$689,700.00
Community Based Services & Alternatives to Institutionalization			
I-2	Part C -0-	\$25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
Public Understanding of Department of Justice Programs			
TOTAL	\$714,700.00	-0-	\$714,700.00

Distribution:  
 orig to P.R. SPA  
 BCF Wash DC  
 A. King  
 S. Regina  
 chron/rcng/off '1



*File*

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE	(1) GRANT NUMBER 72-A-272 72-E-272		
(2) GRANTEE Puerto Rico Crime Commission	(3) ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE 20-2-1-30-620-4100-0-00000-02		
(5) TITLE OF PROJECT Comprehensive Plan for FY 1972	(4) APPROPRIATION NUMBER 15X0400		
(8) TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF <u>June 5, 1972</u> THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED. SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 11 BELOW.	(6) ADJUSTMENT NO. 3		
(9) NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT Grantee is hereby authorized to transfer \$97,000 in LEAA funds from category D-2 (Improvement of Police Operational capabilities) to category D-1 (Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services)  <i>posted in accounting 9-4-73 CF</i>	(7) DATE 6/19/73		
(10) CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS No <u>additional</u> funds will be paid to consultants as a result of this adjustment. The following budget deviation is hereby approved:			
	Current Budget	Adjustments	Revised Budget
Program			
D - 1			
LEAA	\$480,000	\$ 97,000	\$577,000
COMM	160,000	32,400	192,400
TOTAL	<u>\$640,000</u>	<u>\$129,400</u>	<u>\$769,400</u>
D - 2			
LEAA	\$542,500	(\$ 97,000)	\$445,500
COMM	180,500	( 32,400)	148,100
TOTAL	<u>\$723,000</u>	<u>(\$129,400)</u>	<u>\$593,600</u>
Distribution PR SPA: Orig & Copy Hdqtrs: Phyllis Black/BFD (3) NYRO: OFF/Chron/Reading/mc 6/27/73			
(11) TYPE NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER JOSEPH A. NARDOZA, Regional Administrator	(12) SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER <i>Joseph A. Nardoza</i>	(13) DATE 6-22-73	

LEAA FORM 4053/1 (12-72)

*Nancy E.*

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE	1. GRANT NUMBER 72-A-272		
(2) GRANTEE Puerto Rico Crime Commission	3. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE 20-2-1-30-620-4100-0-00000-02		
(5) TITLE OF PROJECT 1972 Comprehensive Action Plan	4. APPROPRIATION NUMBER 15X0400		
(8) TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF <u>6/25/73</u> THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED. SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 10 BELOW.	6. ADJUSTMENT NO. 4		
(9) NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT The reallocation of \$18,900 from Program J-2 (Research-Penal Population) to Program A-2. (Training and Improvement of Court Personnel)	7. DATE July 2, 1973		
(10) CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS The following change is hereby authorized:			
	Current FY-72 Budget	Change	Revised Budget
Program			
A-2	Part C \$ 26,100	\$18,900	Part C \$ 45,000
J-2	Part C 155,900	(18,900)	Part C 137,000
TOTAL	<u>\$ 182,000</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 182,000</u>
Distribution P.R. SPA: orig + copy Hdqtrs: Phyllis Black/BFD (3) NYRO: Official/Chron/Reading/mc 7/9/73			
(11) TYPED NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER Joseph A. Nardoza Regional Administrator	(12) SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER <i>Joseph A. Nardoza</i>	(13) DATE 7-9-73	



LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE

1. GRANT NUMBER

72-A-272

2. GRANTEE

Puerto Rico Crime Commission

3. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE

20-2-1-30-620-4100-0-00000-02

4. APPROPRIATION NUMBER

15X0400

5. TITLE OF PROJECT

Comprehensive Plan for FY 1972

6. ADJUSTMENT NO.

5

7. DATE

July 18, 1973

8. TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF July 5, 1973  
THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED,  
SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 10 BELOW.

9. NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT.

Reallocation of Program funds.

10. CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS

The following budgetary reallocation is hereby authorized:

Program	Current Budget	Change	Revised Budget
C-4-	\$ 102,000	\$ 23,250	\$ 125,250
J-2-	137,000	(23,250)	113,750
TOTAL	\$ 239,000	-0-	\$239,000

Distribution

PR: SPA: orig + copy

Hdqtrs: PBlack/BFD (3)

NYRO: Official/Chron/Reading/mc  
7/24/73

11. TYPED NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER

HENRY S. DOGIN, Acting Regional Adm.

12. SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER

*Henry S. Dogin*

13. DATE

7/23/73



LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE

1. GRANT NUMBER

72-A-272

2. GRANTEE

Puerto Rico Crime Commission

3. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE

20-2-1-30-620-4100-0-00000-02

4. APPROPRIATION NUMBER

15X0400

5. TITLE OF PROJECT

Comprehensive Plan for FY 1972

6. ADJUSTMENT NO.

6

7. DATE

July 18, 1973

8. TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF July 9, 1973  
THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED,  
SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 10 BELOW.

9. NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT.

Reallocation of Program funds.

10. CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS

The following budgetary reallocation is hereby authorized:

Program	Current Budget	Change	Revised Budget
E-1- Part C	\$448,300	\$30,000	\$478,300
J-2- Part C	113,750	( 30,000)	83,750
TOTAL	\$562,050	-0-	\$562,050

Distribution

PR SPA: orig + copy

Hdqtrs: PBlack/BFD (3)

NYRO: Official/Chron/Reading/mc  
7/24/73

11. TYPED NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER

HENRY S. DOGIN  
Acting Regional Administrator

12. SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER

*Henry S. Dogin*

13. DATE

7/23/73

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE		(1) GRANT NUMBER 72-A-272
(2) GRANTEE Puerto Rico Crime Commission	(3) ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE X-A-B2-10-02-01	(4) APPROPRIATION NUMBER 15X0400
(5) TITLE OF PROJECT Comprehensive Plan for FY 1972	(6) ADJUSTMENT NO. 7	(7) DATE October 29, 1973
(8) TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF <u>October 11, 1973</u> THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED. SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 11 BELOW.		
(9) NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT  The utilization of \$11,000 for the purchase of communications equipment for the Punta Lima Camp in Program F-3 is hereby approved.		
(10) CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS		
(11) TYPE NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER Joseph A. Nardoza Regional Administrator	(12) SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER <i>Joseph A. Nardoza</i>	(13) DATE 11-2-73

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE		(1) GRANT NUMBER 72-A-272 <i>Library</i>
(2) GRANTEE Puerto Rico Crime Commission	(3) ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE X-A-B2-10-02-01	(4) APPROPRIATION NUMBER 15X0400
(5) TITLE OF PROJECT FY 1972 Comprehensive Plan	(6) ADJUSTMENT NO. 8	(7) DATE December 7, 1973
(8) TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF <u>11/8/73</u> THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED. SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 11 BELOW.		
(9) NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT  The reallocation of FY 1972 Part C funds described below is hereby approved.		
(10) CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS		
<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>CURRENT BUDGET</u>	<u>REVISED BUDGET</u>
1. C-1	Part C \$ 689,700 Part E 280,400 Comm. 398,367 Total \$1,368,467	Part C \$ 673,450 Part E 280,400 Comm. 392,967 Total \$1,346,817
2. C-4	Part C \$ 125,250 Part E -0- Comm. 41,750 Total \$ 167,000	Part C \$ 74,250 Part E -0- Comm. 24,750 Total \$ 99,000
3. E-1	Part C \$ 478,300 Part E -0- Comm. 191,900 Total \$ 670,200	Part C \$ 378,300 Part E -0- Comm. 158,600 Total \$ 536,900
4. F-2	Part C \$ 581,800 Part E -0- Comm. 493,500 Total \$1,075,300	Part C \$ 415,300 Part E -0- Comm. 438,000 Total \$ 853,300
5. J-2	Part C \$ 83,750 Part E -0- Comm. 27,916 Total \$ 111,666	Part C \$ 417,500 Part E -0- Comm. 65,416 Total \$ 482,916
(11) TYPE NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER Jules Tesler Acting Regional Administrator	(12) SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER <i>Jules Tesler</i>	(13) DATE 12-15-73

Grant # 72-A-272  
page 2

Grantee will take notice of the following enclosures:

1. Copy of opinion letter of 8/30/73 by LEAA Office of General Counsel in regard to the retroactive provision (matching requirements) of Section 523 of the Crime Control Act of 1973. The grantee will ensure that any use of the retroactive provision cited in Section 523 of the Act will be in accordance with the statements contained in this opinion letter.
2. Summary of the status of the Commonwealth's FY 1972 Part C allocation by program as of 12/7/73.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530



Grant Adjustment #8  
Enclosure 1

Ref # 63

August 30, 1973

Mr. Thomas W. Regan  
Executive Director  
Governor's Committee on  
Criminal Administration  
10th Floor  
535 Kansas Avenue  
Topeka, Kansas 66603

Dear Mr. Regan:

This is in response to your letter of August 9, 1973, requesting an interpretation of section 523 of the Crime Control Act of 1973. You have asked whether the provisions of section 523 are mandatory and for guidance on the meaning of the term "obligation" as used in section 523.

Section 523 states:

"Any funds made available under parts B, C, and E prior to July 1, 1973, which are not obligated by a State or unit of general local government may be used to provide up to 90 percent of the cost of any program or project. The non-Federal share of the cost of any such program or project shall be of money appropriated in the aggregate by the State or units of general local government."  
(Underscoring added.)

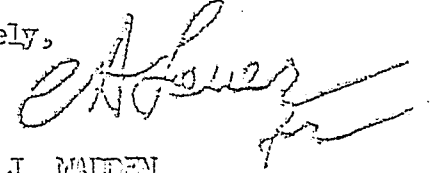
The clear meaning of the word "may" is permissive rather than mandatory. Therefore, at the option of the SPA, funds not obligated may be used as provided for in the prior legislation controlling such year's funds or the retroactive provision of section 523. However, the SPA may not impose without acceptance by the local unit of government a requirement not in the prior legislation for such year, i.e., "hard match" may not be required for fiscal year 1973 Part E funds or fiscal year 1973 Part C funds.

In regard to the definition of "obligated" the drawdown of funds is not controlling. The term "obligated" has a variety of meanings. The meaning intended by this House passed provision was explained on the House floor by Congressman Hutchinson, the floor manager of the bill, as follows (Cong. Rec. H. 4745 June 14, 1973):

"So desirable did it seem to eliminate soft match and transfer to a hard match requirement that H.R. 8152 would make this change with regard to unobligated funds made available prior to July 1, 1973. It should be made clear that funds "not obligated" are those not awarded or committed by the State or local governments. If the State or local government has contracted for a project or has effectively awarded the funds to one of its agencies, the funds are, for purposes of section 523, considered as "obligated."

If a program or project is in operation but not completed, it is not intended that the new matching requirements be applied to the remainder, even though under accounting practices the governmental unit may not be as yet obligated to pay. Likewise, it should be clear that if a State has awarded funds to a unit of local government and the unit has not, in turn, further obligated the funds by award or contract, the funds are not obligated and the new matching requirements would apply. In other words, the fact that the funds in the hands of a unit of local government came through the State does not of itself charge the result that would otherwise obtain." (Underlining supplied.)

In summary, a single subgrant award by the State, made prior to the effective date of the amendments, is governed by the terms of that award. If the State has made a multiple grant award, the retroactive provision may be used to amend any subgrant that would be made by the region or city which has not received an award or other authorization to start its grant activities.

Sincerely,  
  
THOMAS J. MADDEN  
Assistant Administrator  
Office of General Counsel

cc: Regional Administrators  
Messrs. Connolly, Sino, Goffus, Lynch, and Maher

Status of FY 1972 Puerto Rico Part C Award - As of 12/7/73


Program	Previous Approved LEAA Budget	Change (Decrease)	Revised Approved LEAA Budget
A-1	669,200	-0-	669,200
A-2	45,000	-0-	45,000
A-3	40,100	-0-	40,100
A-4	223,500	-0-	223,500
B-1	301,600	-0-	301,600
B-2	34,000	-0-	34,000
C-1	689,700	(16,250)	673,450
C-2	-0-	-0-	-0-
C-3	-0-	-0-	-0-
C-4	125,250	(51,000)	74,250
D-1	577,000	-0-	577,000
D-2	445,500	-0-	445,500
E-1	478,300	(100,000)	378,300
E-2	60,000	-0-	60,000
E-3	-0-	-0-	-0-
E-4	152,000	-0-	152,000
E-5	150,000	-0-	150,000
E-6	78,000	-0-	78,000
F-1	-0-	-0-	-0-
F-2	581,800	(166,500)	415,300
F-3	11,000	-0-	11,000
F-4	59,300	-0-	59,300



Grant Adjustment #8-Enclosure 2

Status of FY 1972 Puerto Rico Part C Award - As of 12/7/73 Page 2

Project	Approved FY 73 Budget	Increase (Decrease)	Approved FY 74 Budget
F-5	-0-	-0-	-0-
F-6	-0-	-0-	-0-
G-1	56,100	-0-	56,100
H-1	371,600	-0-	371,600
H-2	-0-	-0-	-0-
I-1	123,300	-0-	123,300
I-2	25,000	-0-	25,000
J-1	20,000	-0-	20,000
J-2	83,750	333,750	417,500
Total	\$5,401,000	\$ -0-	\$5,401,000

 <p>LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE</p>		<p>1. GRANT NUMBER <i>Library</i> 72-A-272</p>
<p>2. GRANTEE Puerto Rico Crime Commission</p>		<p>3. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE X-A-B2-10-02-01</p> <p>4. APPROPRIATION NUMBER 15X0400</p>
<p>5. TITLE OF PROJECT 1972 Comprehensive Plan</p>		<p>6. ADJUSTMENT NO. 9</p> <p>7. DATE July 8, 1974</p>
<p>8. TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF <u>April 24, 1974</u> THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED, SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 10 BELOW.</p>		
<p>9. NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT Subgrant E-2, Management Judicial Center, is hereby extended through Dec. 31, 1974.</p>		
<p>10. CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS The sole purpose of the extension is to permit the expenditure of obligated project funds in the amount of \$14,800.</p>		
<p>11. TYPED NAME &amp; TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER Jules Tesler Acting Regional Administrator</p>		<p>12. SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER <i>Jules Tesler</i></p>
		<p>13. DATE 7-8-74</p>



LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE

1. GRANT NUMBER *72A-272*  
*Library*  
 3. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE  
 X-A-B2-10-02-01  
 4. APPROPRIATION NUMBER  
 15X0400  
 6. ADJUSTMENT NO.  
 10  
 7. DATE  
 Dec. 13, 1974

2. GRANTEE  
 Puerto Rico Crime Commission  
 5. TITLE OF PROJECT  
 Puerto Rico 1972 PART C Block Award

8. TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF N/A  
 THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED,  
 SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 10 BELOW.

9. NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT  
 To reflect receipt of Puerto Rico refund check number 00694874 dated November 15, 1974, in the amount of \$15,329.78 of which \$5,010.83 has been identified to this grant. Accordingly, this grant award is reduced by \$5,010.83. This check was forwarded to LEAA Office of The Comptroller, Washington, D. C. on December 13, 1974. A copy of this check is attached.

10. CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS

11. TYPED NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER  
 JULES TESLER  
 Acting Regional Administrator  
 12. SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER  
*Jules Tesler*  
 13. DATE  
 12-13-74



LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE

1. GRANT NUMBER *Library*  
 72-A-272  
 3. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE  
 X-A-B2-10-02-01  
 4. APPROPRIATION NUMBER  
 15X0400  
 6. ADJUSTMENT NO.  
 11  
 7. DATE

GRANTEE  
 Puerto Rico Crime Commission  
 5. TITLE OF PROJECT  
 1972 Comprehensive Plan

8. TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF December 4, 1974  
 THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED,  
 SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 10 BELOW.

9. NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT  
 Subgrant E-2 Management Judicial Center is hereby extended through June 30, 1975.

10. CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS  
 The sole purpose of the extension is to permit the expenditure of obligated project funds in the amount of \$10,000.

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 SPA: Orig. + 1 copy  
 3 copies (2/G&C;1/B&C)  
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 2/11/75

11. TYPED NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER  
 JULES TESLER  
 Acting Regional Administrator  
 12. SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER  
*Jules Tesler*  
 13. DATE  
 2-11-75



LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE

1. GRANT NUMBER

72A-272

2. GRANTEE

Puerto Rico Crime Commission

3. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE

X-A-B2-10-02-01

4. APPROPRIATION NUMBER

15X0400

5. TITLE OF PROJECT

Puerto Rico 1972 Part C Block Award

6. ADJUSTMENT NO.

12

7. DATE

2/25/75

8. TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF N/A  
THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED,  
SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 10 BELOW.

9. NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT

Deobligation of unobligated grant funds.

10. CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS

Unobligated funds per 9/30/74 H-1 report - \$119,665.08  
Amount previously refunded against above deobligation (GAN No. 10) - 5,010.83  
Net amount deobligated via this GAN - \$114,654.25

Applicable refund checks will be submitted at a later date.

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OC: 5 copies  
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MO: 2 DAY: 25YR: 75

11. TYPED NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER  
WILBUR R. BRANTLEY  
Acting Regional Administrator

12. SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER

*Wilbur R. Brantley*

13. DATE

2/25/75



LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE

1. GRANT NUMBER

72E-272

2. GRANTEE

Puerto Rico Crime Commission

3. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE

X-A-40-10-02-01

4. APPROPRIATION NUMBER

15X0400

5. TITLE OF PROJECT

Puerto Rico 1972 Part E Block Award

6. ADJUSTMENT NO.

13

7. DATE

2/25/75

8. TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF N/A  
THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED,  
SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 10 BELOW.

9. NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT

Deobligation of unobligated grant funds.

10. CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS

Amount unobligated per 9/30/74 H-1 report and hereby deobligated - \$133,117.13  
Applicable refund checks will be submitted at a later date.

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OC: 3 copies  
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MO: Feb DAY: 25YR: 75


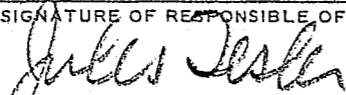
11. TYPED NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER  
WILBUR R. BRANTLEY  
Acting Regional Administrator

12. SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER


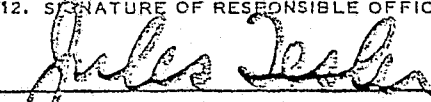
*Wilbur R. Brantley*

13. DATE

2/25/75

 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION <b>GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE</b>		1. GRANT NUMBER <i>Library</i> 72A-272
2. GRANTEE Puerto Rico Crime Commission		3. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE X-A-B2-10-02-01
5. TITLE OF PROJECT Puerto Rico 1972 Part C Block Award		4. APPROPRIATION NUMBER 15X0400
		6. ADJUSTMENT NO. 14
		7. DATE March 13, 1975
8. TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF <u>N/A</u> THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED, SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 10 BELOW.		
9. NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT To reflect receipt of Puerto Rico refund check No. 01461083, dated February 28, 1975 in the amount of \$22,249.77, of which <u>\$2,737.19</u> has been identified to this grant. Amounts have been previously deobligated per Grant Adjustment No. 13. The check was forwarded to LEAA Office of the Comptroller, Washington, D. C. on March 13, 1975. A copy of the check is attached.		
10. CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 200px;"> <b>MAR 18 1975</b> </div>		
11. TYPED NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER JULES TESLER Acting Regional Administrator		
12. SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER 		13. DATE 3-13-75

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 MO: 3 DAY: 1 YR: 75

 LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION <b>GRANT ADJUSTMENT NOTICE</b>		1. GRANT NUMBER <i>Library</i> 72A-272
2. GRANTEE Puerto Rico Crime Commission		3. ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION CODE X-A-B2-10-02-01
5. TITLE OF PROJECT Puerto Rico 1972 Part C Block Award		4. APPROPRIATION NUMBER 15X0400
		6. ADJUSTMENT NO. 15
		7. DATE April 15, 1975
8. TO GRANTEE: PURSUANT TO YOUR REQUEST OF <u>N/A</u> THE FOLLOWING CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT IN THE ABOVE GRANT PROJECT IS APPROVED, SUBJECT TO SUCH CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS AS MAY BE SET IN ITEM 10 BELOW.		
9. NATURE OF CHANGE, AMENDMENT, OR ADJUSTMENT To reflect receipt of Puerto Rico refund check No. 01624816 dated April 2, 1975 in the amount of \$67,902.33, of which \$22,047.03 has been identified to this grant. Amounts have been previously deobligated per Grant Adjustment No. 12. The check was forwarded to LEAA Office of The Comptroller, Washington, D. C. on April 15, 1975.		
10. CONDITIONS OR LIMITATIONS		
11. TYPED NAME & TITLE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER JULES TESLER Acting Regional Administrator		
12. SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICER 		13. DATE 4-15-75

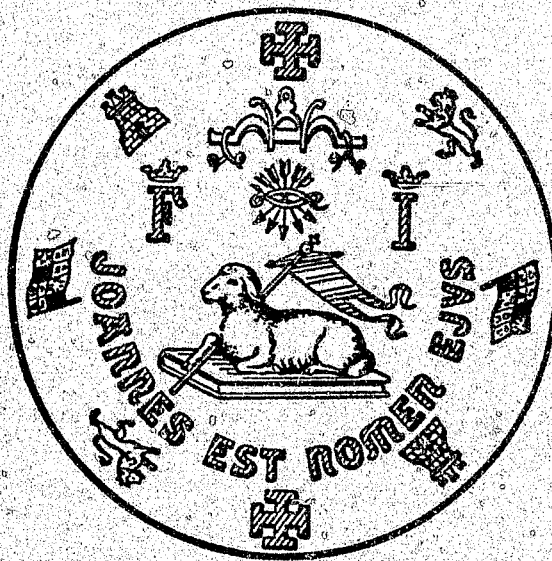
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Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

1972



Puerto Rico Crime Commission

San Juan, Puerto Rico

February 23, 1972



COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

1972

COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN

Submitted by

PUERTO RICO CRIME COMMISSION

Dionisio A. Manzano  
Acting Executive Director  
Puerto Rico Crime Commission

Hon. Wallace González Oliver  
Secretary of Justice of Puerto Rico  
and President of the  
Puerto Rico Crime Commission

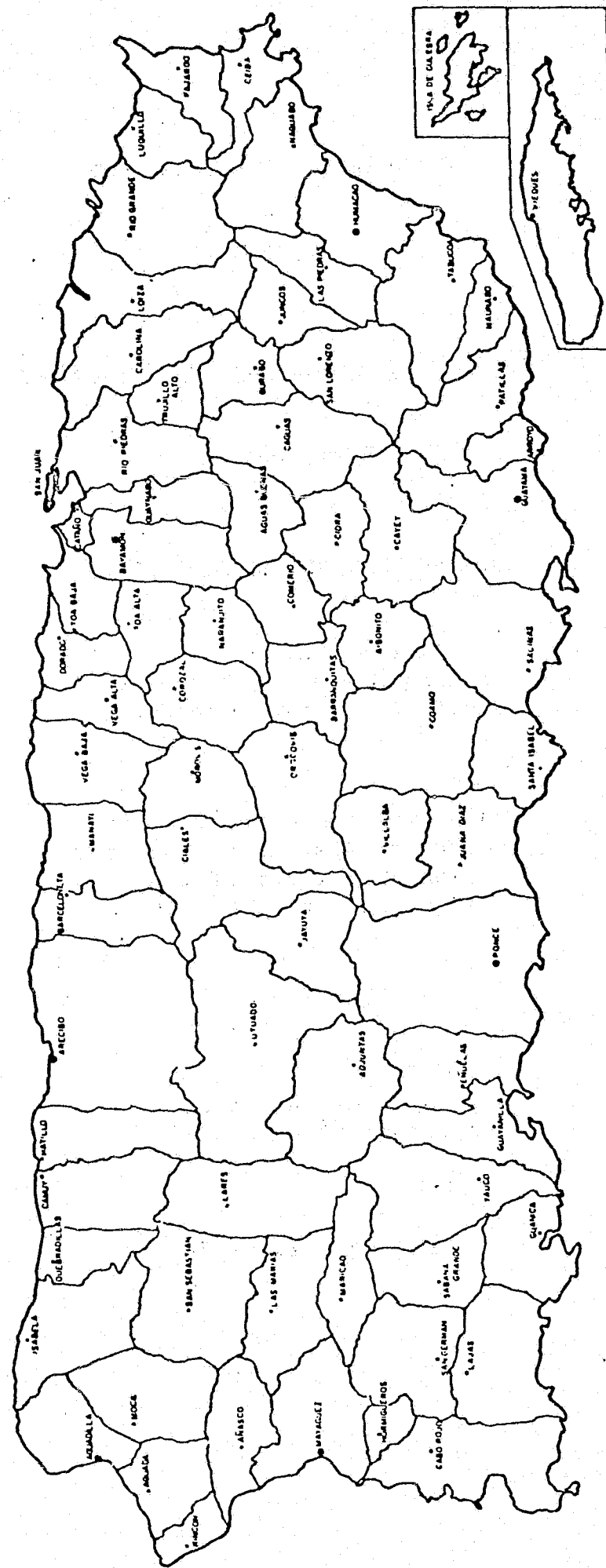
Approved by

Hon. Luis A. Ferré  
Governor of Puerto Rico

February 23, 1972

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# PUERTO RICO



• PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS  
SCALE: ONE INCH EQUALS TEN MILES

## PREFACE

The 1972 Administration of Criminal Justice Comprehensive Plan is submitted as part of an application for a grant in the amount of \$6,037,000 under Title I, Part C and Part E of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351) as amended by P. L. 91-644.

The Plan follows the general format specified by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration with one exception. The Multi-Year Plan component has been reorganized and three individual sections covering general statements, budgets and forecasts have been merged into one section including all required information for each functional category.

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 1952 Puerto Rico became a Commonwealth voluntarily associated with the United States by a compact approved by the Puerto Ricans at the polls and by the United States Congress. The governor of Puerto Rico is elected every four years, as are members of the Commonwealth Senate and House of Representatives. While there are popularly elected mayors and municipal assemblymen in the cities and towns of the island, many important services normally performed by local governments in the continental United States are vested in the Commonwealth. Included in this category are police protection, public schools, public health, etc. The persons who head the Commonwealth departments providing these services are ordinarily appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Puerto Rican Senate. All judges of courts of record in the independent judiciary as well as most prosecutors are also appointed by the governor. There is, therefore, one centralized criminal justice system in Puerto Rico.

According to the 1970 United States census, the total population of the island reached 2,712,033 inhabitants, an increase of 362,489 or 15.4 percent over the 1960 United States census total of 2,349,544 inhabitants. The population breakdown by sex figured as 1,329,949 male and 1,382,084 female. The adult population (18 years and older) was estimated at 1,537,359 and an estimate of 723,153 for the juvenile population from 7 to 17 years. The population for the under-seven age group was 451,521.

The per capita net income of the island in fiscal 1971 was \$1,556 per person. The increased economic level of Puerto Ricans is a symbol of multifarious economic transformations on the island. The change from a predominantly one-crop agricultural economy to a primarily industrial one, is one of the most important transformations.

In 1940, 31 percent of the Commonwealth income was accounted for by agriculture, while the manufacturing income represented only 12 percent. Today this trend has been reversed; agriculture accounted for only 5 percent, while the manufacturing income accounted for 25 percent in fiscal year 1969-70.

The civilian labor force in January 1971, totaled 851,000 persons, representing an increase of 2 percent over January 1970 (838,000). The participation rates (14 years and over) were 66.7 percent for males and 27.1 percent for females. The number of unemployed totaled 104,000 in December 1971, which exceeded the 1970 figure of 99,000. In that month, the unemployment rate dropped below 12 percent (to 11.7 percent) for the first time in 7 months.

This plan, then, addresses the problems facing the criminal justice community created by rapid population growth, the transition from a basically agrarian economy to an industrial one, an average per capita income of about one-half that of the poorest state and an unemployment rate about double the national rate; all within the framework of a centralized government system.

## 2.0 EXISTING LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEMS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES

### 2.1 Criminal Justice System-Overview of Adult Offender Processing

#### 2.1.1 Introduction

The Puerto Rico Criminal Justice System is comprised in three legal bodies: the Penal Code, that defines the crime and fixes the punishment; the Code of Criminal Procedure, repealed in part by the Rules of Criminal Procedure of 1963, which outlines the manner, the course, and the proceedings to prosecute and enforce punishment; and the Rules of Criminal Procedure, which were adopted by the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico in 1963.

The Rules of Criminal Procedure of Puerto Rico were construed to secure the just determination of every proceeding as well as the elimination of unjustifiable delay and expense. Said Rules govern the procedure in the General Court of Justice of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in all proceedings of a criminal nature.

This section deals primarily with our criminal justice system and how it operates from the moment a citizen commits a public offense until his ultimate release or conviction; giving a general idea of the steps involved, and a brief outline of the content of the Puerto Rico Rules of Criminal Procedure. A flowchart of the system is also included on page 21.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as well as our system of law guarantee that all men are equal before the law. Thus, no discrimination shall be made on account of race, color, sex, birth, social origin or condition, or political or religious ideas. Both the Constitution and the laws embody these principles of essential human equality, which shall be pictured more clearly in our criminal justice system.

2.1.2 Preliminary Proceedings (Before Trial)

"No warrant for arrest or search and seizure shall be issued except by judicial authority and only upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons to be arrested or the things to be seized". Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Article II, Sect.10.

A citizen's initial contact with the Puerto Rico Criminal Justice System is at the time of his arrest. If the offense remains undetected, or is not reported to the Commonwealth Police, or although being reported ends as an unsolved offense, this initial contact never takes place. Once the citizen is arrested while committing an offense or afterwards, the whole system begins its work toward clearing the facts.

In Puerto Rico arrests may be made by a peace officer with a warrant of arrest, by a peace officer without a warrant, or by a private citizen. A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant:

- (a) When he has reasonable grounds to believe that the person about to be arrested has committed a public offense in his presence. In this case the arrest should take place immediately or within a reasonable time after the commission of the offense; otherwise, the peace officer shall need that a warrant of arrest be issued;
- (b) When the person has committed a felony, although not in his presence;
- (c) When he has reasonable cause for believing that the person about to be arrested has committed a felony, regardless of whether or not said offense was in fact committed.

A private person may arrest another (a) for an offense committed or attempted in his presence, in which case the arrest should take place immediately, and (b) when a felony has been in fact committed and he has reasonable cause for believing that the person to be arrested committed it.

A peace officer making an arrest under a warrant should without unnecessary delay take the person arrested before the nearest available magistrate. If the arrest is made without a warrant, the person making the arrest must without unnecessary delay take the person arrested before the nearest available magistrate. When the arrest is made without a warrant and the person is brought before a magistrate, the person making the arrest should file a complaint so that a warrant or summons be issued.<sup>1/</sup>

If it appears from the complaint and from the examination of the complainant or his witnesses, if any, that there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed by the person or persons against whom it is charged, the magistrate shall issue a warrant for the arrest of said person.<sup>2/</sup> If from the examination of the complainant or his witnesses it appears that there is no probable cause for the arrest, the person arrested is released.

When a person arrested under a warrant or appearing in response to a summons is brought before the magistrate, if it appears that the complaint or the warrant or the summons does not name or describe properly the person arrested or the offense with which he is charged, but there are reasonable grounds to believe that said person has committed the offense or some other offense, the magistrate shall not discharge or dismiss him, but instead, shall forthwith cause a new complaint to be filed and shall thereupon issue a new warrant or summons as may be appropriate.

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<sup>1/</sup> A summons is a writ, directed to the proper officer, requiring him to notify the person named that an action has been commenced against him in the court where the writ issues, and that he is required to appear, on a day named, and answer the complaint in such action.

<sup>2/</sup> A summons instead of a warrant of arrest may be issued by the magistrate, if he has reasonable cause for believing that the person shall appear on the day named if summoned or in case the person to appear before the magistrate is a corporation.

The officer executing the warrant should take the arrested person without unnecessary delay before the Court which issued the warrant or before any available magistrate, in order to admit the defendant to bail. A person arrested for an offense shall be admitted to bail until he is convicted. Whenever bail is required it may be granted by any magistrate, and in misdemeanor cases it may also be granted by the clerk of the Court. In no case shall excessive bail be required. The person arrested for an offense shall not be unnecessarily restricted in his freedom before judgment of conviction is rendered. It shall not be necessary to give bail in every case of misdemeanor in order to remain free provisionally until judgment is rendered, unless in the opinion of the magistrate there exist circumstances of public order or interest requiring that it be given. In every felony case the magistrate shall require the defendant to give bail in order to remain free provisionally until judgment is rendered. In the cases in which the magistrate sets a bail in order that the person arrested remains free provisionally, failure to post bond makes it necessary for the person to be held in custody by the authorities at a penal institution until further proceedings take place (pending judgment).

#### Preliminary Hearing

A preliminary hearing shall take place in all cases in which a person is charged with the commission of a felony. Said hearing is held in a District Court in the presence of a magistrate and an attorney for the prosecution. The defendant attends with his legal counsel, and witnesses, if any, shall also be present. If the person waives the preliminary hearing or does not appear thereat after having been duly summoned, the magistrate shall forthwith hold him to answer for the commission of an offense before the appropriate part of the Superior Court.

If the person appears at the preliminary hearing and does not waive it, the magistrate shall hear the evidence. The hearing is held privately unless the defendant requests that it be public. If in the opinion of the magistrate, the evidence shows that there is probable cause to believe that an offense has been committed

and that the defendant has committed it, the magistrate shall forthwith hold him to answer for the commission of the offense in the appropriate part of the appropriate division of the Court of First Instance.

If after the preliminary hearing the magistrate decides that there is no probable cause, or determines that there is probable cause of an offense inferior to the one charged, the prosecuting attorney who is present at the hearing may submit the case again on the same or different evidence to a magistrate of higher rank in the Court of First Instance; otherwise, the person arrested is set free.

"In all criminal prosecution, the accused shall enjoy the right to have a speedy and public trial, to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation and to have a copy thereof, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, to have assistance of counsel, and to be presumed innocent".

"In all prosecutions for a felony the accused shall have the right of trial by an impartial jury composed of twelve residents of the district, who may render their verdict by a majority vote which in no case may be less than nine".

"No person shall be compelled in any criminal cause to be a witness against himself and the failure of the accused to testify may be neither taken into consideration nor commented upon against him".

"No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense".

"Before conviction every accused shall be entitled to be admitted to bail."

"Incarceration prior to trial shall not exceed six months nor shall bail or fines be excessive. No person shall be imprisoned for debt".

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist except in the latter case as a punishment for crime after the accused has been duly convicted. Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted. Suspension of

civil rights including the right to vote shall cease upon service of the term of imprisonment imposed".

"No ex post facto law or bill of attainder shall be passed".

"The writ of habeas corpus shall be granted without delay and free of costs. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless the public safety requires it in case of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion. Only the Legislative Assembly shall have the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and the laws regulating its issuance".

Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Article II, Sections 11 to 13.

### 2.1.3 Arrest and Trial

The rights of the accused in a criminal prosecution which have been illustrated in the preceding page are also guaranteed by the Rules of Criminal Procedure of 1963.

Once a complaint is filed by the person making the arrest and the warrant of arrest or summons is issued, the magistrate before whom the defendant is brought, remits the complaint and the warrant of arrest or summons to the corresponding section and part of the Court of First Instance where further proceedings will take place. When the record of the case is received by the clerk of any part of the District Court of First Instance, the trial of the case is held in said part, and the complaint transmitted by the magistrate is the basis for the same. When the record is sent to the clerk of any part of the Superior Court of First Instance, the secretary remits it to the prosecuting attorney of said

part, who in turn files the appropriate information.<sup>1/</sup> <sup>2/</sup>

In the cases where an information is filed, the defendant is taken, before trial, to open court, where he is arraigned, unless he waives arraignment, and he is called upon to plead thereto. The defendant must be present on arraignment. A copy of the information and a list of the witnesses is furnished to him before he is called upon to plead. The arraignment is mandatory at Superior Court level while at the District Court level it is discretionary. After having heard the information and unless the Court grants him time to answer, the defendant shall immediately make his plea, or he may file a motion to dismiss or to grant the appropriate relief. A defendant may plead guilty or not guilty. After entering his plea the defendant shall have at least twenty days to prepare for trial. In the cases where an information has been filed, the clerk reads said information to the jury, and states the plea of the defendant. The prosecuting attorney and the defendant in that order, submit the evidence to the Court or jury. When evidence is concluded the parties argue the case to the Court or to the jury. After the arguments the Court charges the jury summing up the evidence and stating all the questions of law necessary for their

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<sup>1/</sup> An information is a formal accusation of crime, preferred by a prosecuting officer; it is a written accusation sworn to before a magistrate, upon which an indictment is afterwards founded.

<sup>2/</sup> If the facts alleged in the information constitute a public offense and the person has not been arrested prior to the issuance of the information, the Court should issue the corresponding warrant of arrest. The officer executing the warrant should take the person arrested without unnecessary delay to the Court that issued the warrant or to the nearest available magistrate, in order that said person is admitted to bail.



information. After giving its instructions the Court appoints a foreman of the jury and orders that the jury retires to deliberate. If the jury returns a verdict of guilty the reading of sentence follows. If a not guilty verdict is returned the defendant is set free provided he is not to be held in custody by reason of other pending causes.

In the cases where a complaint is filed, at the commencement of the trial the complaint is read to the defendant who afterwards files his plea. If he pleads not guilty the Court proceeds to examine under oath the witnesses for the prosecution, after which, the defendant submits evidence on his behalf. Once the introduction of the evidence and the pleading of both parties is over, the Court renders the appropriate judgment and enters sentence.

In every criminal prosecution the defendant is presumed innocent until the contrary is proved, and in case of a reasonable doubt as to his guilt he is acquitted. Questions of fact in cases of felony and, except provided by special statutes, in misdemeanor cases, provided that the information was originally filed in the Superior Court and was also within the jurisdiction of the District Court, shall be tried by jury unless the defendant expressly and personally waives the right to trial by jury. The Court shall grant the trial by jury at any time after the arraignment.

The Court on motion of a defendant or of its own motion should order the entry of judgment of acquittal of one or more offenses of the information or complaint at any time after the evidence on either side is closed if the Court deems the evidence insufficient to warrant a conviction of such offense or offenses.

The Secretary of Justice or the prosecuting attorney may, subject to the approval of the Court, dismiss an information with respect to all or some of the defendants, and the prosecutions shall thereupon terminate. The Court may on its own motion or upon application of the prosecuting attorney and in furtherance of justice, order an action on an information or complaint to be dismissed. When two or more persons are included in the same charge the Court may, at any time after the

beginning of the trial but before the defendants have gone into their defense, direct any defendant to be discharged, that he may be a witness for The People of Puerto Rico. When two or more persons are included in the same information, and the Court is of the opinion that in regard to a particular defendant there is not sufficient evidence to charge him with the offense, it must order him to be discharged before evidence is closed, that he may be a witness for his codefendant. These proceedings bar another prosecution for the same facts.

After a plea of guilty or after a verdict against the defendant, the Court shall forthwith pronounce its judgment pursuant to said plea or the verdict rendered.<sup>1/</sup> If the case was not tried by jury, the Court may reserve the judgment for a term not longer than two days after the case was submitted.

When a judgment of conviction is entered in felony cases, the Court appoints a time for pronouncing sentence, which must be at least three days after the verdict.<sup>2/</sup> In cases of misdemeanors, the Court shall pronounce sentence not later than on the following day after judgment is rendered. In no case shall the Court pronounce sentence before any motion for new trial or a motion to stay judgment has been decided. The judgment and sentence are pronounced in open Court and they are registered in the official docket for criminal cases and in

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<sup>1/</sup> The judgment is the official and authentic decision of a court of justice upon the respective rights and claims of the parties to an action or suit therein litigated and submitted to its determination.

<sup>2/</sup> A sentence is the judgment formally pronounced by the court or judge upon the defendant after his conviction in a criminal prosecution, awarding the punishment to be inflicted. It formally declares to accused the legal consequences of guilt which he has confessed or of which he has been convicted.

the minutes of the Court, if any, within two days following the day on which they are pronounced. When a judgment of acquittal is entered, if the defendant is under custody he is released, unless by reason of another pending case he should remain in custody. If he is on bail, he is exonerated or his money refunded as the case may be.

We have been discussing the rights of the defendant since he is arrested until the moment he faces trial. Now we are going to explain the proceedings or remedies available to said defendant after a verdict of guilty has been rendered.

2.1.4 Remedies Available to the Defendant After a Verdict of Guilty is Rendered

New Trial

After a verdict of guilty has been rendered, the Court may grant a new trial on its own motion with the consent of the defendant or on defendant's motion. The new trial will be granted in the following cases:

- (a) When new evidence is discovered which, if presented at the trial, would probably have changed the verdict or the finding of the Court and which the defendant could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the trial;
- (b) When the verdict has been decided by lot, or by means other than a fair expression of opinion on the part of all jurors;
- (c) When the verdict is contrary to law or evidence;
- (d) When any of the following circumstances intervened and as a consequence thereof the substantial rights of the defendant were impaired:
  - (1) When the defendant was not present at any stage

of the trial;<sup>1/</sup>

- (2) When the jury received any evidence out of court other than that resulting from a view of the premises;
- (3) When the members of the jury have separated without leave of the Court, after retiring to deliberate upon their verdict, or when any member thereof has been guilty of any misconduct by which a fair and due consideration of the case has been prevented;
- (4) When the prosecuting attorney has been guilty of any misconduct;
- (5) When the Court has erred in the decision of any question of law arising in the course of the trial, or when the Court erroneously instructed the jury in a matter of law, or has erroneously denied an instruction to the jury requested by the defendant;
- (e) When it is impossible to obtain a transcript of the stenographic notes of the proceeding due to the death or incapacity of the Court stenographer or because of the loss or destruction of said notes, or to prepare a statement of the case in a narrative form to substitute said transcript;
- (f) When due to any other cause for which the defendant is not responsible, he has not had a fair and impartial trial.

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<sup>1/</sup> In cases of misdemeanors, if the defendant is represented by legal counsel, the Court may read the complaint or information, hold trial, and render a verdict as well as the corresponding sentence in the absence of said defendant. The Court may also receive a plea of guilty without the presence of the defendant. If his presence is necessary, the Court shall request his personal appearance.



### Motion to Vacate Judgment

Any person who is imprisoned by virtue of a judgment rendered by any Division of the Court of First Instance who alleges the right to be released because (a) the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or the laws of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or of the Constitution or the laws of the United States, or (b) the Court lacked jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or (c) the sentence imposed exceeds the penalty prescribed by law, or (d) the sentence is subject to collateral attack for any reason, may file a motion in the part of the Court which imposed the sentence, to vacate, set aside, or correct the judgment. This motion may be filed at any time. Grounds not included in the motion shall be considered to have been waived, unless the Court, in consideration of a subsequent motion, determines that they could not have been reasonably filed in the original motion.

### Reconsideration

In cases where an appeal is taken from a judgment without the defendant having availed himself of the proceeding for a trial de novo, the Superior Court may affirm, modify, reverse, the judgment appealed from, remand the case for further proceedings to take place at the District Court, order the District Court to prepare a fuller statement of the case, so that it may adequately represent what took place at the trial or, when appropriate, enter the judgment the District Court should have been entered. A party aggrieved by a judgment entered on appeal may, within the maximum period of fifteen days after the filing of the notice of judgment in the record, file in the part of the Superior Court where the appeal was decided, a motion for reconsideration of the judgment, stating the grounds for the motion.

### Trial de Novo

The defendant may take an appeal to or request a trial de novo in the Superior Court from a sentence rendered by the District Court and shall have the right to remain on provisional liberty while the appeal is pending

in the Superior Court or there is a petition of certification in the Supreme Court, if the latter should issue the corresponding order, under the same conditions as he was before conviction.

If the defendant is admitted to bail after he has filed an appeal or petition for certiorari, the bail undertaking shall guarantee that the defendant, if the judgment is affirmed or modified, shall submit to the execution of the judgment and shall pay whatever costs may be imposed on him and as a consequence of his appeal; that if the judgment is reversed and the case remanded for new trial, he shall appear before the Court to which it is remanded and he shall submit to all orders, summons, and proceedings of said Court; that he shall not leave Puerto Rico without permission of the trial court and that in default thereof the sureties shall pay the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico a specific amount of money. Thus, bail in above mentioned cases is mandatory.

When the appellant is confined in a penal institution and takes an appeal in his own right, the appeal is taken by delivering the notice of appeal, within the term to appeal, to the officer having his custody. Said officer has to file immediately the notice of appeal with the clerk of the Court where judgment was rendered. Upon receipt of notice of appeal the clerk of the court notifies the prosecuting attorney.

### Appeal to the Supreme Court

In a criminal action originating in the Superior Court, and in trials de novo before the Superior Court, a defendant may take an appeal from a final judgment of conviction.

In these cases he may take an appeal to the Supreme Court except in cases of conviction upon a plea of guilty which may be reviewed by certiorari only to be issued by the Supreme Court at its discretion. The petition for certiorari should be filed within the next thirty days after judgment is rendered.

Where a defendant is convicted of an offense not entailing life imprisonment, which is the maximum penalty in Puerto Rico, if an appeal or certiorari is filed by the

defendant to the Supreme Court, he must be admitted to bail as a matter of right, when appeal is taken from a sentence imposing fine only; as a matter of right, when appeal is taken from a sentence imposing imprisonment in jail in misdemeanors; in the discretion of the trial judge, or of the Supreme Court, or of one of the associate justices thereof, in all other cases. No bail shall be admitted when the appeal fails to raise a substantial issue or when the nature of the offense or character and penal background of the defendant make it advisable, in the judgment of the Court and for the protection of society, that the convict be confined pending hearing of the appeal.

#### Determination of case on appeal

The Supreme Court may reverse, affirm or modify the judgment appealed from or it may reduce the degree of the offense or the penalty imposed or it may, whenever proper, acquit the defendant or order a new trial. It may also set aside, affirm or modify any or all of the proceedings subsequent to or dependent upon such judgment. Within ten days from entry in the record of the notice of judgment rendered on appeal, the complete record on appeal together with the mandate <sup>1/</sup> shall be remanded to the Superior Court, unless a motion for reconsideration is granted or pending, or unless otherwise provided by the Supreme Court. After the mandate is remanded, the Superior Court issues all other orders necessary for the execution of the judgment.

#### Execution of sentence

When a judgment is pronounced, a certified copy thereof is delivered to the officer whose duty is to execute it, which copy is sufficient for its execution, no other warrant or authority being necessary to justify or to

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<sup>1/</sup> The mandate is a precept or order issued upon the decision of an appeal or writ of error, directing action to be taken, or disposition to be made of case, by inferior court.

require its execution.

Whenever in any court sentence is pronounced adjudging that the defendant pay a fine, and such fine is not paid immediately, the defendant is imprisoned for such nonpayment for the term of one day for each dollar not paid. This alternative imprisonment cannot exceed ninety days. In all cases of conviction for felony, the Court attaches to the sentence of imprisonment a provision that such imprisonment be at hard labor. In cases of conviction for misdemeanors said provision may also be added if imprisonment exceeds ninety days.

#### 2.1.5 Remedies Available to Defendant After Sentence is Rendered

The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, in its Article IV, Section 4, confers to the Governor of Puerto Rico the power to suspend the execution of sentences in criminal cases and to grant pardons, commutation of punishment, and total or partial remissions of fines and forfeitures for crimes committed in violation of the laws of Puerto Rico. This power does not extend to cases of impeachment. This power is what is commonly known as executive clemency and is available to the defendant after a sentence has been rendered, unfavorable to said defendant. Another remedy available to the defendant is what we know of as parole.

#### Parole

After the person has served the minimum term fixed by the trial court of the offense committed, he may remain under the jurisdiction of the Parole Board, which may grant a conditional parole when there is reasonable assurance that the favorable rehabilitation aimed at has begun within the person. Once the person is free on parole he remains under the jurisdiction of the Board and supervision until the expiration of the total sentence or sentences imposed on him by reason of the offense or offenses committed. If the rehabilitation is completed the person returns to society with all the rights and privileges he had before committing the offense for which he was sentenced.

Another remedy available after sentence is that of probation.

#### Probation

The Superior Court may suspend the effects of a sentence entered in any case of felony other than murder, robbery, incest, extortion, rape, infamous crime against nature, kidnapping, burglary or arson, and may likewise suspend the effects of a sentence entered in all cases of misdemeanors arising from the same facts or transaction which have given rise also to a sentence for felony other than those excluded above from said benefits, including the case in which the person has been found not guilty of said felony, or the felony has been reduced to a misdemeanor and the person has been convicted thereof.

The person sentenced may be placed on probation if at the time of imposing the sentence all of the following requisites concur:

- (a) That said person, prior to the date on which sentence imposed is proposed to be suspended, has not been convicted, sentenced or confined in prison for any felony prior to the commission of the offense for which he is being prosecuted; and to whom the effects of a prior sentence for felony have not been suspended;
- (b) That the circumstances in which the offense was committed do not evince in the offender a behavior or character problem whose favorable solution, in the interest of the proper protection for the community, demands confinement of said person in one of the penal institutions of Puerto Rico;
- (c) That the trial judge has before him a report made to him by a probation officer after the latter has made a careful investigation of the family background and social history of the person sentenced and that from the contents of said report the trial judge concludes that no phase of the life of such person evinces the need that he be confined in one of Puerto Rico penal institutions.

The trial court may, in its discretion, place the sentenced person on probation and impose a fine in an amount discretionary with the court. The person placed on probation remains under the legal custody of the court until the expiration of the maximum term of his sentence. If he observes good behavior, he is returned to society to enjoy all the rights and privileges of the law abiding citizens.

In case of a misdemeanor which does not arise from the same facts or transaction which gave rise to a felony, the Court of First Instance may, likewise, suspend the effects of the sentence when same is only for imprisonment, and order that the person sentenced be placed on probation, if at the time of imposing said sentence, the above mentioned requisites concur (see (a), (b), (c).)

The Court may also suspend the effects of the jail sentence imposed in a case of involuntary homicide not arisen while driving a vehicle in a state of intoxication.

The Superior Court has exclusive jurisdiction to take cognizance of all cases of felony and misdemeanor that may arise from the same facts or the same transaction, as above provided.

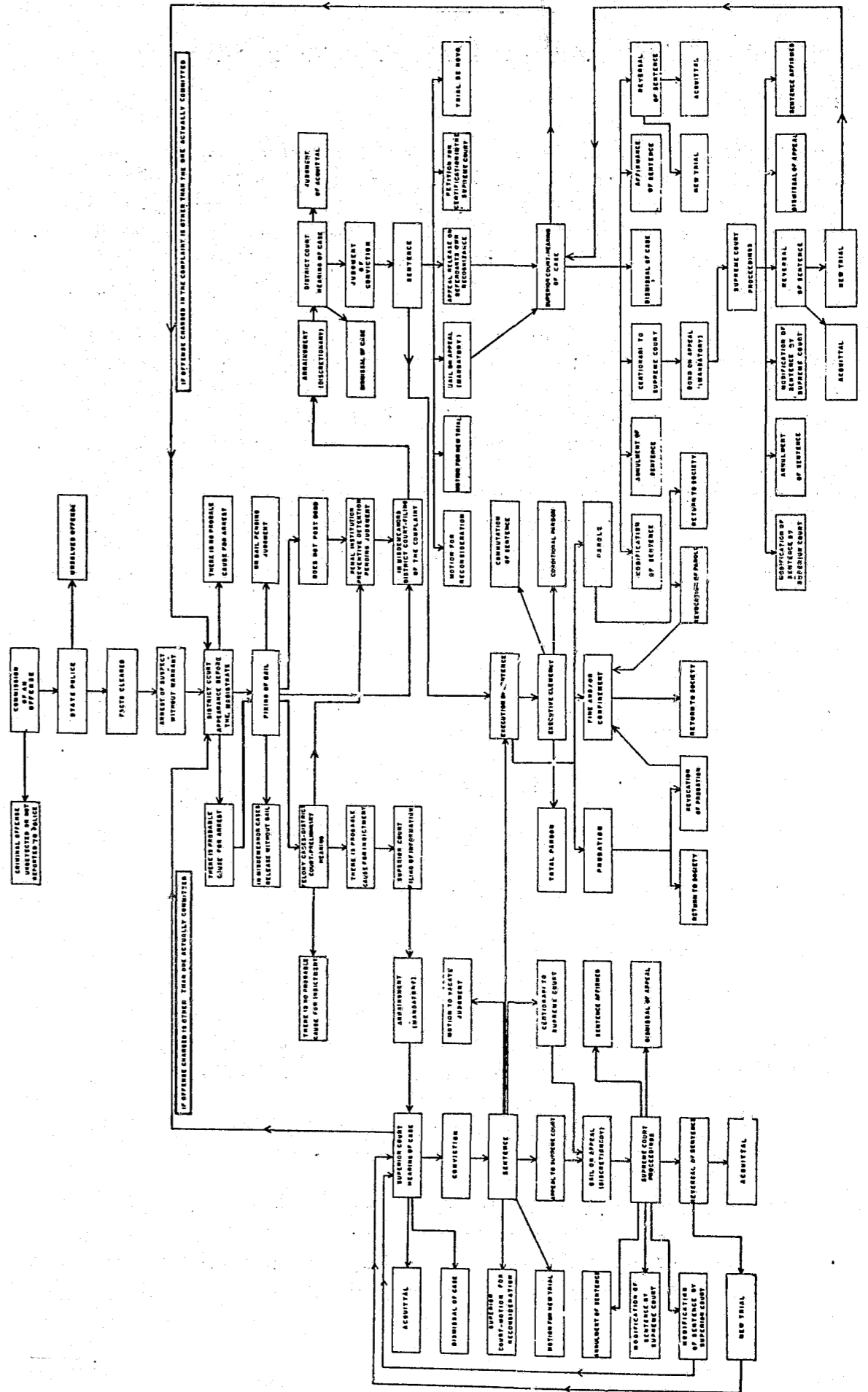
The duration of the probation period is the same as the duration of the maximum term of the sentence.

The trial court may, at any time when in its judgment the probation of a person is incompatible with the proper security of the community, or with the purpose of rehabilitating the offender, revoke said probation and order that the person be confined for the entire period fixed in the sentence which was suspended in order to place the person on probation, without crediting said person the period of time during which he remained on probation.

The judges of the Superior Court of Puerto Rico are authorized, in the exercise of their discretion, to grant suspended sentences in any felony case, except first degree murder, and in every case of misdemeanor arising from facts involved in the felony and not excluded in the above mentioned paragraphs, including the

case where a person has been adjudged not guilty of facts involved therein and which constitute a misdemeanor, provided that the convicted person was under twenty-one years of age on the date the offense was committed.

### PUERTO RICO JUSTICE SYSTEM



2.2 Criminal Justice System - Functional Components

2.2.1 Police

The Police of Puerto Rico has been responsible for the protection of life and property of all people in the Commonwealth since 1908. Prior to that time (1901-1908) the State Police shared law enforcement authority with municipal police departments, having jurisdiction over rural districts and towns of less than 6,000 population.

The Police of Puerto Rico is a unique agency, under the American Flag, in the sense that no other single organization in the United States has been charged with the entire responsibility of policing the state, cities, and rural areas. This responsibility was clearly stated in the Police Act, No. 77, adopted June 22, 1956, as "to protect persons and property, keep and maintain public order, prevent, discover and persecute crime and, within the scope of its attributions, enforce the laws and municipal ordinances and the regulations promulgated thereunder".

General Functions

In order to discharge this responsibility, the Police has the following functions:

- A. Crime control and prevention.
- B. Crime investigation.
- C. Regulation of conduct.
- D. Provision of services.
- E. Protection of civil rights.

To perform the forementioned functions, the Police of Puerto Rico engages in the following activities:

- A. Patrol activities which involve roving surveillance and performing inspection services.
- B. Investigation activities which consist of retrieval of information, facts, and data pertaining to a particular activity which could be a crime, related to a crime or assist in under-

standing a potential crime.

- C. Vice control activities including the regulation of laws pertaining to gambling, liquor, narcotics, and prostitution.
- D. Traffic control activities.
- E. Juvenile affairs activities including the prevention of delinquency by providing recreational and guidance services to juveniles and intervention with juveniles demonstrating delinquent behavior.
- F. Crime prevention through improving community relations and bringing about cooperation and participation in such programs that might help in deterring and detecting antisocial behavior.
- G. Intelligence activities connected with the prevention and control of organized crime.
- H. Riot control and civil disturbance activities including prevention, detection and control of any type of civil disorder.
- I. Administration of special legislation.

Administrative Organization

Office of the Superintendent

Constitutes the responsible unit for the planning, organization, administration, coordination, and direction of the Police (see organization chart, Exhibit B-1). The Superintendent, who is a civilian official, has direct control of the following divisions, bureaus, sections and field areas:

I. Planning Division

Reports directly to the Superintendent and is responsible for the planning, coordination, study and evaluation of police administrative and operational activities. It prepares special projects,

general orders, manuals and directives concerning policy, procedures and the organization of the agency.

## II. Intelligence Division

Reports directly to the Superintendent and is responsible for the planning and coordination of the police internal security program.

## III. Juvenile Affairs Division

Operates under the direct supervision of the Police Superintendent. It is directed by a Lieutenant, who is responsible for the planning, development and coordination of all activities dealing with direct problems and interventions with minors and with the prevention and rehabilitation aspects of juvenile delinquency. The Division administers, coordinates, and supervises all activities related to minors handled by the Police in each of the nine field areas of Juvenile Affairs. It also plans, supervises, and coordinates the program carried out by the Police Athletic League operating in the five Police Field Areas by providing recreational and guidance services to juveniles.

## IV. Fiscal Affairs Division

Responsible for the direction, supervision and administration of all the fiscal affairs of the Police. It is subdivided in the following sections:

### A. Budget and Finance

Responsible for developing the Department's budget which is submitted to the Bureau of the Budget. It also coordinates the general administration of the current year's budget.

### B. Purchases and Supplies

Responsible for studying, analyzing and approving the purchase and supply of equipment,

material and non-personal services of the agency. It is also responsible for the administration and supervision of the Police Central and Field Area warehouses.

## C. General Services

Responsible for the general maintenance and conservation of the real estate property used by the Police. It provides minor utility services in carpentry, electricity and plumbing to the different quarters of buildings of the Force.

## V. Bureau of Field Operations

The Bureau of Field Operations is responsible for the administration, supervision and control of all line operations with the exception of the Intelligence Division and the Juvenile Affairs Division. The Bureau is divided into six divisions centrally located at the Police Headquarters in San Juan and coordinates the activities of a decentralized operation consisting of five Field Areas providing islandwide coverage. The Office of the Director (Administration Unit) has the responsibility of such coordination.

### A. Centralized Operations:

The following are the centrally administered divisions of the Bureau:

#### 1. Patrol Administration Division

Receives, revises, coordinates, analyzes and evaluates the reports submitted by the Police Districts through its respective Zone and Field Areas related to patrolling surveillance, complaints, and investigations.

#### 2. Investigations Administration Division

Plans, develops, directs and coordinates the activities of the following units:



- a. Criminal Investigation Corps (CIC): Investigates cases involving larceny, robbery of property over \$5,000 and any case of larceny or burglary occurring in banks and financial institutions, government property and hotels regardless of value. They also investigate arsons, assassinations, homicides, robberies, hit and runs, abortions, frauds, falsifications, deaths, suicide attempts, false representations, cases involving firearms and explosives, etc.
  - b. Criminal Intelligence: Compiles, classifies and organizes information regarding local and out of state activities connected with organized crime. It coordinates dissemination of information to be used by other units of the Police.
  - c. Drugs and Narcotics Investigation: Investigates traffic and illegal consumption of drugs and narcotics on state property. Violations of the narcotic laws on any federal property is a U.S. Customs investigative function.
3. Traffic Administration and Highway Patrol Division
 

Responsible for the planning, analysis, coordination and enforcement of all traffic services provided by the Police of Puerto Rico. Provides education and orientation for citizens in the area of traffic problems and exercises jurisdiction over road patrol functions.
  4. Special Operations Division
 

Responsible for the planning and coordination of protection and security services to the Governor, ex-governors of

Puerto Rico, and other high officials of the Commonwealth, United States and foreign governments. It is also responsible for providing protection to the capitol building as well as the Office of the Police Superintendent. The Air and Special Reserve Units of the Division handle crowd control operations such as at parades, and abnormal situations such as mutiny, strikes, arsons, and other internal disturbances.

5. Studies and Analyses Division

Compiles, studies and analyzes field operations information inputs in order to develop patterns and trends of criminal activities. These studies and analyses are used to develop resource allocation plans, new operating policies, procedures, etc.

6. Explosives Division

A technical division created in July of 1969, to enforce a special law to control the use, manufacture, possession, storage and interchange of explosives. Responsible for the legal aspect of explosives, weapons, registration, storage and possession of firearms, etc.

- B. Decentralized Field Operations:

To provide effective field operation services Puerto Rico has been geographically divided in five areas: (1) San Juan Metropolitan Area, (2) the North Area, (3) the South Area, (4) the East Area, and (5) the West Area. (See Exhibit B-2)

Each Area is under the direction of a Police Lieutenant Colonel, who coordinates the Police services provided. Each Area is subdivided in the following divisions:

1. Administration Division

Has the administrative responsibilities pertinent of the respective Area.

2. Administrative Investigations Division

Responsible for investigating complaints against personnel of the Force assigned to the specific Area, and submitting recommendations for disciplinary actions, when deemed necessary, in accordance with Department regulations.

3. Traffic Division

Provides surveillance on the secondary and municipal roads, avenues and primary roads not under the surveillance of the Highway Patrol stations. Investigates traffic accidents within the Area jurisdiction.

4. Criminal Investigations Division

This Division is subdivided into the following sections:

a. Investigations of crimes against property.

b. Investigation of crimes against persons.

c. General investigations:

investigates general criminal cases related to worthless documents, pawn shops, robbery, fraud, fugitives, embezzlement, among others.

d. Vice control:

investigates cases related to prostitution, disorderly houses, gambling, illegal lotteries and violations of

the Alcoholic Beverages Act.

e. Auto theft:

was organized in the Metropolitan Area and has the exclusive responsibility of investigating auto theft cases.

5. Police Zones

Each Field Area is subdivided into Zones, that are in turn organized into Police Districts. The Zone Commander, who is a Police Captain, coordinates, supervises, and directs the general functions of the Zone.

6. Police District or Station

The smallest unit within the field area organization. It is under the direction of a Police First or Second Lieutenant.

VI. Bureau of Administrative Services

The Bureau is under the direction of an Assistant Superintendent who through an administrative unit is responsible for coordination and operation of the following divisions:

A. Legal Division

Provides legal and counseling services to the Police, including analysis of legislation and judicial decisions. The Division's attorneys provide legal assistance to the Superintendent in cases of appeals before the Police Commission. It also provides legal aid to members of the force being prosecuted by the courts.

B. Personnel Division

Is responsible for the administration and operation of the organization's personnel program. Includes the functions of recruitments,



appointments, promotional examinations, payments, licenses, medical services, social orientation services and other personnel administrative services.

C. Community Relations Division

Has the responsibility of improving the relations between the Police and the community. It has established an extensive program-- through conferences, meetings, radio and television programs, news releases, participation in public education and civic activities--to include and inform the public. It also provides training to the members of the force in community relations affairs through the academy training program.

D. Education and Training Division

Prepares and conducts basic training programs for cadets or recruits and in-service training programs as well as technical and professional training that the Police deem necessary in order to provide more efficient services to the community. These training courses are conducted at the Police Academy in Gurabo.

VII. Bureau of Technical Services

The Bureau, under the direction of an Assistant Superintendent, provides the services of transportation, criminal laboratory, communications and information through the following divisions:

A. Transportation

Responsible for the administration and operation of the automotive fleet of the Police. In coordination with the Commonwealth Office of Transportation, it provides for vehicle maintenance, replacement schedules and acquisition of new units.

B. Communications

Responsible for the supervision, installation, operations and maintenance of all police communications facilities. Includes microwave, fixed and mobile radio and telecommunications systems.

C. Criminal Laboratory

Responsible for the study and analysis of all criminal evidence, and criminal, operational and administrative photography services. Laboratory personnel provide technical assistance to the investigative units and serve as experts in court concerning evidence matters.

D. Technical Information

Responsible for criminal identification, administration of documents, statistics and data processing functions. It maintains all records including criminal history files, collects and publishes the Police statistics, operates the computer center and supervises the administration of the Puerto Rico Firearms Law.

The Division is subdivided in the following sections: Criminal Identification, Computer Center, Statistics Section, and Documents Administration Section.

VIII. Bureau of Inspection Services

The Bureau is under the direction of an Assistant Superintendent who coordinates the general operation of an administrative unit and three divisions through which the Bureau provides for the inspections of the agency, the studies and legal determinations of all settlements, and the investigations of all complaints received against police services or personnel.

A. Inspections Division

Responsible for the inspection of all police

operational and administrative activities  
(including the working procedures).

B. Internal Audit Division

Examines all administrative operations related to expenditures after and before the transactions are made, to determine correction and legality.

C. Internal Affairs Division

Investigates and makes recommendations regarding complaints against police services or personnel.

IX. Police Commission

The Commission has five members, who are not affiliated with the Police, and are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is a body of appeals, responsible for the investigation, review and final decision on appeals by members of the Force concerning disciplinary actions taken by the Superintendent.

2.2.2 Courts

In accord with modern trends, the Judiciary Act of 1952, embodies a progressive system of court administration for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; integrating the Puerto Rican Court System for the purpose of jurisdiction, operation and administration into a single General Court of Justice. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the Administrative head of the entire system.

The General Court of Justice consists of the Supreme Court, which is a court of last resort and the Court of First Instance. One of the benefits of having an integrated court is that no cause shall fail on the grounds of being submitted to a division without jurisdiction or authority or a part of the court of improper venue. A case may be tried in the court and place where it is brought if the parties consent and the judge approves; otherwise the judge on his own discretion may transfer it to the proper division of the Court.

The Chief Justice, as head of the court system, may assign judges as and when the business of the Court requires. All court personnel have been placed in non-competitive civil service classifications in order to recruit specialized talents needed.

The Justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor for life, the judges in the Superior Court for twelve years and the District Court judges for a fixed term of eight years. The advice and consent of the Senate is required for all appointments.

This system provides and secures judicial independence from restrictive control of other departments of government and insulates the court system from political influence.

The act also established the Office of Court Administration as part of the General Court of Justice. Its Administrative Director is appointed by the Chief Justice.

The function of this Office is to assist the Chief Justice in the administration of the General Court of Justice

by examining the administrative methods and efficiency of the court personnel, monitoring the state of the dockets and the pending cases of the courts, collecting statistical and other data as to court operation, preparing and keeping proper books of accounting, submitting estimates and drawing the necessary requisitions for public funds appropriated for operation of the judicial system, and making recommendations to the Chief Justice for the improvements of court operations and the assignment and transfer of judges.

#### Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is served by a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices. The Supreme Court may sit in accordance with rules adopted by it, as a full court, or in divisions composed of no less than three justices.

The Supreme Court decides, in the use of its discretion, when a case shall be heard by one of its divisions or by the full Court; the only limitation imposed by the Puerto Rico Constitution being that no law shall be held unconstitutional except by a majority of the total number of justices.

The Supreme Court of Puerto Rico, being a Court of appeals, reviews judgements and decisions of the Court of First Instance, and cases on appeal or review pending before the Superior Court; and reviews, according to the terms and conditions established by law, rulings of the Registrar of Property, and rulings of the following administrative agencies: Sugar Board, Minimum Wages Board, Labor Relations Board, Industrial Commission, Committee for the Settlement of Municipal Complaints and Appeals from the Board of Election. Also, any of its divisions or any of its justices may hear in the first instance petitions for habeas corpus and any other actions as determined by law.

Although the Supreme Court is the court of last resort in Puerto Rico, the U.S. Supreme Court has jurisdiction of appeal from all final decisions through the remedies of appeals or certiorari in the same manner and in the same cases that the courts of last resort of States of the Union are also reviewable.

#### Court of First Instance

The Court of First Instance consists of two divisions: the Superior Court and the District Court.<sup>1/</sup> Both divisions have original general jurisdiction. The territorial jurisdiction of the Superior Court and the District Court is not limited to any specific municipality.

#### Superior Court

The Superior Court is served by seventy judges, eight of whom are assigned to the Juvenile Court division. This Court is divided into nine judicial districts located in San Juan, Bayamón, Arecibo, Aguadilla, Mayaguez, Ponce, Guayama, Humacao and Caguas.

In every Superior Court district, a judge is designated as administrative judge and is responsible to the Chief Justice for the administration of said court. The Chief Justice also designates an administrative judge for matters concerning minors, who in coordination with the administrative judge of each of the superior courts provides for court facilities and personnel necessary for the holding of hearings involving minors.

The Superior Court has cognizance of civil and criminal matters, administrative review and matters concerning minors.

#### A. Civil

The Superior Court has cognizance of all appeals and review proceedings against decisions, orders and rulings of administrative agencies, except those cognizable by the Supreme Court; of all cases, actions, proceedings or extraordinary legal remedies in connection with or affecting the levy, collection and payment of all taxes; of all disputes concerning the evaluation and proper compensation to be paid for property taken

<sup>1/</sup> Caseload information is provided for the Superior and District Courts in exhibits E-1 to E-14.

under the power of eminent domain; of all resources, actions and proceedings (including the probation of wills, divorce and extraordinary and special legal remedies); and of all other civil matters where the amount, legal interest or property involved exceeds \$2,500 dollars, not including interest, costs and attorney's fees.

B. Criminal

The Superior Court has cognizance of all felonies and misdemeanors, except those vested in the District Court. Appeals are also heard against judgements or rulings of the District Court.

C. Administrative Review

The Superior Court reviews all rulings, resolutions and orders issued by administrative agencies, except the ones previously mentioned reviewable by the Supreme Court.

D. Matters Concerning Minors

The Court has authority over all cases concerning minors (under 18 years of age) and offers social services in accordance with the provisions of Act. No. 97 of 1955. There are nine juvenile courts, one in each of the Superior Court districts. Juvenile probation services are administered by the Division of Social Services of the courts and have offices in each of the districts.

The Juvenile Court operates a Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic in San Juan to secure medical, psychological and psychiatric services. Juveniles from all court jurisdictions may be referred to this clinic.

In addition to the eight judges assigned to the Juvenile Court, there are thirty social workers and seventy-one probation officers. These personnel provide counseling in family relations,

conduct pre-sentence investigations and supervise probationers. <sup>1/</sup>

District Court

The District Court is the lowest court of original jurisdiction and there are thirty-eight sessions served by eighty-seven judges.

The District Court has cognizance of all civil matters where the amount, legal interest, or property sought does not exceed in value \$2,500 dollars, except for those matters which cognizance is given to the Superior Court, certain misdemeanors defined by statute and violations of municipal ordinances.

Justice of the Peace

The section of the Justice of the Peace Court was abolished when the Justices of the Peace were divested of their power to adjudicate certain criminal cases. These powers are now vested in the District Court. They are not included in the General Court of Justice.

Today we have forty-seven functionaries called Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for a term of four years. It is not a requisite to be a lawyer in order to qualify for this position.

The function and powers expressly conferred are to fix and accept bail, issue warrants for arrest and for search and seizures limited to their demarcation.

2.2.3 Prosecution

In all criminal cases where prosecution is warranted in order to protect the public interest, the Department of Justice provides it through the Division of Criminal Investigations and Affairs. The Criminal Division coordinates and supervises all aspects of prosecution of crim-

<sup>1/</sup> A complete description of juvenile court operations is provided in the discussion of the "Juvenile Justice System".

inal cases in this jurisdiction. Besides being in charge of the investigation and prosecution of special matters such as embezzlement of public funds, income tax law evasions, usury law violations, it examines charges against judges and attorneys, and investigates civil disorders. The staff is formed by a force of eight Special Prosecuting Attorneys under a Chief Special Prosecuting Attorney, who is also the chief of all District Attorneys. In addition, twelve attorneys have been appointed within the Division to serve as Special Prosecuting Attorneys. There are nine District Attorneys, one for each section of the Superior Court and their respective offices are aided by forty-five Assistant District Attorneys.

Besides representing the Commonwealth in criminal cases tried before their respective sections there are four District Attorneys that also intervene in civil cases where minors or incompetent persons are involved for the purpose of assuming their representation.

The District Attorney's Office provides prosecution in the misdemeanor cases tried before the District Court within their respective sections whenever the public interest demands it, primarily when victims of crime or the investigating agency request this service.

Within this Criminal Division a Special Narcotics Prosecuting Task Force has been created. The Task Force Chief, who is a General Prosecuting Attorney, six Assistant Prosecuting Attorneys and ten Special Agents devote full time to activities relating to the investigation and prosecution of violations of the Narcotics Law of Puerto Rico.

The Task Force is working in close cooperation with the Police Department, Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Treasury Department, Department of Health and other governmental agencies involved in the apprehension and prosecution of narcotic offenders.

In addition, a Special Investigation Unit has recently been established within the Division. The director of the Unit and nine agents, trained in criminal investigations, assist the prosecuting attorneys in conducting

pre-trial investigations and case preparation.

#### 2.2.4 Public Defense

The Legal Aid Society is a private, non-profit organization chartered under the Commonwealth laws since 1955. The Society's objective is to promote justice to the indigent by facilitating legal representation and services as a guarantee of due process and equal protection of the law.

The Society is directed by a Board of Directors of nine members, three representing the public interest, three members of the Bar Association and three representatives of the Commonwealth government. With a staff of an executive director, thirty-nine attorneys, twenty-seven secretaries and nine investigators, the Society has been able to maintain an office in each of the Superior Court districts throughout Puerto Rico and the Supreme Court. Limited services are also provided to inmates.

In addition a Students Intern program has been established which provides ten law students the opportunity to observe and participate in criminal matters handled by the Society. Interns are exposed to a broad variety of professional functions such as legal research, case development, assistance in litigation, and administrative activities.

During fiscal year 1970-71 the Society accounted for effective participation in the defense of 7,793 criminal cases, which includes 5,786 in the Superior Court, 1,907 in the District Court and 100 in the Supreme Court.

The Society is functioning with a budget of \$757,000 for fiscal year 1972 supported primarily by the Commonwealth government (\$600,000) with the remainder being contributed by the Puerto Rico Bar Association and the Crime Commission.

Due to budget limitations the Society was rendering limited public defender services in the District Court and in preliminary hearings. For fiscal year 1971 the Society participated in 4,400 preliminary hearings, 1,466 cases more than in fiscal year 1970.



Adult Probation

The adult probation program <sup>1/</sup> was established in Puerto Rico under Law 259 of 1946 and its implementation was assigned to the Parole Board under the Department of Justice. With the creation of the Commonwealth in 1952 the probation program became part of the Judiciary and its administrative operation was transferred to the Courts Administration.

By statute, probation may be granted to felony first offenders for offenses other than: murder, rape, incest, burglary, crime against nature, extortion, robbery and larceny. Also, persons convicted for felonies (except murder in the first degree) may be referred for probation if at the time of the criminal offense they had not reached the age of twenty-one years.

Legislation was recently effected (Article 2, Law 259 as amended on May 30, 1970) extending probation eligibility to all misdemeanants tried in the District Court in lieu of institutional sentencing. Prior to this amendment, misdemeanants were eligible only if the offense was related to a felony or was involuntary manslaughter.

In relation to the statutory dispositions of the Act related to type of offenses for which probation may be granted, local officials feel that it must be amended in order that any first offender can be considered for probation. To this end, the Office of Criminal Justice (see Program Description E-5) is conducting a comparative study of the probation and parole provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure with respect to model, adopted and proposed codes of other jurisdictions.

<sup>1/</sup> Juvenile probation is discussed under the section "Juvenile Justice System".

The adult probation program has three fundamental functions: pre-sentence investigations, supervision, and service to cases referred under the Interstate Compact for Probation and Parole. The investigations are carried out when there is an order by the judge for the case history study of a candidate for probation service. Once placed on probation, the person will remain under the legal custody of the court until the expiration of the maximum period of his sentence. The probation methodology utilized is that of individual casework. A pilot project sponsored by the Commission (see Program Description F-1) has established an intensive treatment unit for probationers in the San Juan Superior Court District. The project will benefit approximately 200 probationers who have shown evidence of need for specialized therapy by competent professionals. The treatment will consist of individual and group therapy sessions by a team of professionals which will include a social worker, a psychologist and two psychiatrists.

The sentencing court may at any moment in which to its judgement the probation of a person is incompatible with the security of the community or with the objectives of rehabilitating the offender, revoke probation and order the confinement of the person for the complete period of time indicated in the original sentence. See Exhibit D-3 for workload statistics.

Persons on probation may be transferred to any of the states of the United States of America, District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, and Guam under the provisions of the Interstate Compact for Probation and Parole (Law No. 40 of 1957).

The probation program is administered by the Director of Social Services of the courts. There are seventy probation officers. These officers are assigned to each of the Superior Court districts. In view of the recent amendment to Law 259 (previously described), the Division of Social Services will shortly expand its services to the District Courts by increasing the number of personnel assigned to the nine Superior Court districts. In addition to the regular staff, part-time psychiatrists and psychologists offer consultant services, mainly for diagnostic purposes.

Probation personnel are required to hold a college degree (B.A.) and, in addition, a permanent training unit has been established for adult and juvenile probation officers, social workers and supervisors of the Division of Social Services. This program offers training to probation officers at the entry level as well as continuous training for existing personnel and program supervisors (see Program Description A-3).

#### 2.2.6 Corrections

##### Organization

All correctional facilities and programs for adult offenders (over 18 years of age) are under the administration of the Division of Corrections of the Department of Justice.

The Division of Corrections is headed by a director, who responds directly to the Secretary of Justice, four assistant directors, one in charge of each of the four functional units (classification and treatment, custody, rules and regulations, and agricultural programs) within the administration.

The Division of Corrections has 1,529 employees, averaging one employee for every three inmates. Custodial personnel comprise 67 percent of the manpower and the administrative and treatment personnel 33 percent.

Custodial personnel are required to hold a high school diploma as a prerequisite for employment. For classification and treatment personnel the educational requirement is a Bachelor's degree. As for the administrative personnel, requirements vary from high school to college graduate level in accordance with the specific position to be held. A project sponsored by the Commission (see Program Description A-3) together with the Department of Justice created a correctional training unit with the objectives of establishing a continuous training program for all correctional personnel. Since the beginning of its operation in February 1970 a total of 1,077 persons benefitted from this program. Of these 805 were custody officials.

For the development of all the correctional programs, the Division of Corrections operates with an annual budget of \$8,191,800 which is considered inadequate.

The existing prison system consists of the following facilities having an average daily population of 4,402 inmates during fiscal year 1970-1971:

- State Penitentiary
- Industrial School for Women
- Institution for Youthful Offenders
- Six District Jails
- Six Minimum Security Camps
- One Halfway House
- Twenty-four Small Local Jails 1/

##### Operations

The present system does not provide for any special detention centers for persons awaiting trial. Such persons are committed to district jails, the Industrial School for Women and the Institution for Youthful Offenders. These institutions also receive sentenced prisoners.

After an offender is adjudicated and sentenced to confinement, an evaluation with recommendations is conducted by one of the Classification and Treatment Boards operating in each of the penal facility. The offender is then transferred to one of the district jails, the Penitentiary, the Institution for Youthful Offenders or to a minimum security camp to serve his sentence.

Other than the State Penitentiary, the minimum security camps and the halfway house, all the existing facilities lodge sentenced and unsentenced offenders.

The corrections system provides the following services or programs:

1/ Under legislation presently pending these facilities will probably be consolidated because operational costs are high due to low inmate population and necessary services are difficult to provide.

### Prison Industries

The Prison Industries Corporation, although a public corporation, functions in direct coordination with the Division of Corrections. This corporation was created under Act 505 of 1946 to provide employment for physically fit inmates so that they may, with the modest pay they receive for their work, contribute somewhat to the support of their families and build up a savings fund for their return to society. Through such employment the inmates receive training and acquire skills which will be useful to them upon their release.

The Corporation functions on the basis of a revolving fund, against which all of its general expenses are charged. An agreement established last year between the Division of Corrections and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, provides for the inmates receiving services from Vocational Rehabilitation to be trained at the workshops of the Prison Industries Corporation. For the performance of this project, a vocational counselor, who evaluates inmate skills, and one occupational counselor, in charge of job placement after release, were assigned to the Prison Industries Corporation.

A staff member was recently appointed to coordinate activities and develop working agreements between the Prison Industries Corporation, and other correctional programs, government agencies and non-profit organizations such as the one described above.

As a result of an evaluation made by LEAA consultant Mr. Olin Minton of the Prison Industries in Puerto Rico in 1970 the following recommendations have been put into effect:

1. An evaluation system for inmates was devised in order to measure attitude changes, adjustment and progress on the job.
2. The occupational counselor is working on obtaining the necessary information from the Labor Department concerning the jobs that have the greatest demand in the job market. This information will be used to train a greater

number of inmates in relevant and marketable skills.

3. Plans are being made to include an automobile repair facility at the Institution for Youthful Offenders which will provide employment for approximately 100 inmates.
4. The printing shop was expanded to accommodate forty more inmates; and 40,000 dollars were invested in new equipment for upgrading the plant.
5. The fire safety program has been improved with the purchase of new equipment.
6. The law governing the Corporation is in the process of revision and will be submitted to the Legislature in the next session. If approved, this law will give the Corporation more flexibility in product manufacturing and marketing and therefore the Corporation will be in a better position to provide advanced job skills and techniques.

### Medical Services

A small hospital, staffed by twenty-three full-time and part-time personnel, is maintained at the State Penitentiary. This institution is the only one having a permanent staff, the other facilities being serviced by part-time visiting medical professionals.

During fiscal year 1970-71 the medical staff performed the following:

Examinations at admission	3,426
General physical examinations	33,760
Venereal disease check-ups	63
Minor surgeries	74
Ophthalmological examinations	336
Dental examinations	3,672
Chest X-Rays	3,605
Other X-Rays	8
Neurological evaluations	342



Laboratory analyses	15,872
Psychological evaluations	152
Psychiatric evaluations	1,277

During the same fiscal year, 1,079 inmates were referred to private hospitals and 6,217 to public ones. There were nineteen inmates classified as active tuberculosis patients, isolated in the T.B. Ward at the State Penitentiary.

#### Education

During fiscal year 1970-71, seven of the fifteen institutions conducted educational programs. A total of 2,243 inmates benefitted from this program. This figure represents 51 percent of the average daily prison population. This percent is considered low and long range plans will be developed by the Division of Corrections to increase the number of inmates that will attend educational programs. The educational program offers first grade through high school classes. Other courses such as conversational English, preparatory course for high school certificate, music and painting are offered. The Division of Corrections employs 116 teachers from the Department of Education and their own staff.

#### Vocational Training

During fiscal year 1971, fifteen different courses were offered by the Prison Industries Corporation, with a total of 711 inmates participating. Also, Prison Industries employed 489 inmates daily in seventeen workshops. Trainees are paid from \$0.25 to \$1.75 a day during training. Besides the training offered by the Prison Industries Corporation, inmates are trained in fishing and farming activities (also see Program Description F-2 for planned expansion of vocational training services).

#### Social Services

Social services are provided to inmates at each of the penal facilities. These services include interviews for classification and treatment determination, individual and group counseling (also see Program Description

F-2), referrals to the home visit and parole programs, development and provision of community resources for utilization by inmates and their families, and a religious, civic and cultural volunteer service program.

#### Religious and Recreation Services

Religious services are offered at all institutions, utilizing volunteer services from the community. Recreational activities including baseball, T.V., radio, movies and occasionally performances by local entertainers are also provided for the inmates.

#### Home Visits Program

The home visit program is one of the assets of the correctional program. It was first established in 1947. The program provides for selected inmates to visit their families every three months for a period that ranges from eight to fifty-two hours. Inmates leave the institution without custody wearing regular clothing. During fiscal year 1970-71 a total of 2,022 permits were issued to inmates. The act that authorizes the program was amended in 1968 to permit the selected inmates to leave the institution without custody to attend cultural and religious activities and to attend vocational training or academic instruction. Approximately twenty-six inmates attended universities and commercial schools for training during fiscal year 1971.

#### Construction Program

The Department of Justice is in the process of submitting a 1972-1975 corrections construction plan to the Commonwealth Legislature. This plan provides for the continuation of the construction of five minimum security camps, and a new institution that will replace the Institution of Youthful Offenders. At present two of these camps are under construction: one in the city of Arecibo with a capacity of 288 inmates and the other in Jayuya with a capacity for 100 inmates. Both camps are expected to be finished by August 1972.

Also, the plan provides for the construction of six regional detention centers (to replace the regional jails) which will be located at San Juan, Mayaguez, Guayama,

Ponce, Aguadilla and Humacao. Construction projects for the centers in San Juan, Mayaguez and Guayama are currently at the Planning Board waiting for final approval.

The contract for remodeling the first phase of the State Penitentiary has been awarded and its construction began in November 1971. This project will provide for a maximum security section with a capacity of 100 offenders. Also, the plan provides for future construction projects which include the remodeling of the Industrial School for Women and the relocation of the Limon penal camp in Mayaguez.

The total cost of this construction program will be approximately \$25 million. The Legislature approved \$12.7 million for fiscal year 1970-71. The Crime Commission is also sponsoring one construction project. The planned facility, to be constructed on the grounds of the State Penitentiary, will be utilized to conduct various educational and therapy programs for the inmates and will also be used to conduct the training courses for correctional personnel (see Program Description F-6).

#### 2.2.7 Parole

The present Parole Board was created by Law 59 of June 15, 1965, which repealed the 1946 statute in order to improve the parole system and raise it to a level more consistent with the most progressive practices in the field of criminal justice. Law No. 114, enacted on June 28, 1969, amends Act No. 59 for the purpose of authorizing the Parole Board to have jurisdiction and exert discretionary powers in cases of inmates who have initiated legal action to impugne their confinement or when such action is pending before any court of Puerto Rico.

At present the Parole Board is a quasi-judicial body comprised of a chairman and two associate members appointed by the Governor for a six-year term. By virtue of Law No. 59, the Parole Board and the Parole System Program are based on the following four basic principles:

- A. The Board, vested with powers to grant or revoke parole, should be competent, impartial,

non-political and able to dedicate all the time needed to the adequate analysis and study of every case submitted for consideration.

- B. The Parole System should be an integral part of the country's criminal justice system like the suspended sentence and the penal institutions.
- C. Parole granting, and the revocation thereof, should be made taking into consideration the best interests of society and when the concurring circumstances allow the Board to reasonably believe that either action shall contribute to the objectives of rehabilitating the offender and protecting society.
- D. Persons on parole should receive adequate supervision and guidance from competent personnel while enjoying conditional freedom in such manner that parolees unable or unwilling to become good law-abiding citizens be admonished or returned to prison swiftly and without cumbersome formalities that obstruct the best interests of society.

For administrative purposes the Board is under the Office of the Secretary of Justice.

The Board grants, postpones, denies or revokes parole to adult offenders, advises the Governor in execution of clemency and advises the Division of Corrections in relation to the home visit program for sentenced offenders. An executive secretary and the director of social services are in charge of the administrative and programmatic aspects of the agency. For workload statistics, see Exhibits D-1 and D-2.

As the chairman of the Parole Board is the Interstate Compact Administrator for Probation and Parole in Puerto Rico, a deputy administrator is assigned to the Board's Central Office to coordinate and process the interstate parole cases (probation cases are processed by a deputy administrator assigned to the Office of Court Administration).

Sixty-two parole officers assigned to ten regional offices offer the direct services. The regional offices are located in the nine court districts with one additional office in San Juan. The number of personnel available is considered adequate to handle the workload (32 cases per officer). In addition to the regular staff, a part-time psychologist and a psychiatrist offer consultant services to the parole officers and diagnostic services to parolees. These services are very limited and the Board officials are anticipating their expansion.

A college degree is the minimum requirement for entry-level personnel. Basic training is offered at the entry-level. This training is offered by the director of social services or the regional supervisor and is operated on an informal basis with no standard curriculum. Averaging two weeks in duration, the training is mainly oriented toward administrative procedures, regulations and report writing. Regular in-service training to personnel has been initiated as part of the correctional training project mentioned above.

During fiscal year 1970-71, 2,117 offenders were on parole status and 52 (2.5 percent) had parole revoked. For the same fiscal year, 210 petitions of executive clemency were submitted to the Governor and 182 interstate parole cases were supervised in Puerto Rico. As for supervision of the parolees, during fiscal year 1970-71 a total of 51,112 ~~interviews~~ were held with parolees and relatives. The total cost for supervising a parolee (including pre-parole and administrative expenses) was \$274.23 a year.

Our Board has adopted the Uniform Parole Reporting System of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. The last analysis available (1968) of the statistics submitted by the Board to this agency shows that:

- A. Eighty-nine percent of the parolees in Puerto Rico satisfactorily completed the first year of parole. The national average was 74.5 percent.
- B. Four percent of the parolees in Puerto Rico were warranted. The national average was 9 percent.

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- C. Eighty-eight percent of the Narcotic Law violators in Puerto Rico did not show problems in their first year of parole. The national average was 60 percent.
- D. In Puerto Rico, 4 percent of the parolees were returned to custody for parole violation as opposed to a national average of 6 percent.
- E. In Puerto Rico 5 percent of the parolees were committed to prison due to a new felony conviction. The national average was 3.5 percent.
- F. Eleven percent of the parolees in Puerto Rico were drug addicts and 42 percent used alcohol.

This analysis demonstrates that the parole system in Puerto Rico is working with success as compared with the national averages and rates.

At present, there are three other projects being sponsored by the Commission for the betterment of the parole system in Puerto Rico. These projects are a training program for undergraduate university students at the Parole Board, a center for intensive treatment for persons on parole and a vocational training and employment placement project for parolees.

The training program for undergraduate university students at the Parole Board is directed toward promoting interest in university students for future employment in the correctional programs and to prepare them to be better professionals in this field. The project is being carried out in the regional offices of the Parole Board at the cities of Aguadilla, Mayaguez and Ponce. There are plans for fiscal year 1971-72 to extend this program to San Juan regional offices (see Program Description A-3).

The center for intensive treatment constitutes a new form of treatment for persons on parole. Instead of the parolee being supervised by a parole officer without professional training, he is treated by a

team composed of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a neurologist and social workers for a greater positive change in the parolee's personality and behavior. This project is currently serving 125 parolees (see Program Description F-5).

In the third project, vocational training, educational opportunities and job placement are being made available to thirty parolees. The Mayaguez, Aguadilla and Ponce regional offices of the Puerto Rico Parole Board are developing and coordinating this program (see Program Description F-5).

## 2.3 The Juvenile Justice System

In Puerto Rico there are three agencies directly responsible for the prevention, control, rehabilitation and treatment of juvenile delinquency. These agencies are the Police Department, Juvenile Court (Juvenile Division of the Superior Court), and the Department of Social Services. Specialized units are established within these agencies to deal with all affairs concerned with minors who observe deviant or anti-social behavior. A description of the activities performed by each of the line agencies, which constitute the juvenile justice system in the Commonwealth, is as follows:

### 2.3.1 Police Department

Within the Puerto Rico Police Department all minors affairs are dealt with by the Juvenile Affairs Division which operates under the direct supervision of the Police Superintendent.

The Juvenile Affairs Division is directed by a lieutenant with the responsibility of supervising all matters in which the police are involved with juveniles, including delinquency prevention and the detection and intervention of minors displaying deviant or anti-social behavior. His staff consists of an Assistant Director, and personnel of the following operational units:

JUVENILE AFFAIRS DIVISION			
Operating Units	Personnel		
	Total	Central Level	Field Level
<b>TOTAL</b>	216	12	204
Analysis and Evaluation Unit	2	2	0
Administrative Unit	22	4	18
Juvenile Aid Section	75	1	74
Police Athletic League Section	107	1	106
Police Juvenile Referral System	10	4	6



The following are the principal functions of the Juvenile Affairs Division:

- A. To advise the Police Superintendent in the formulation of the internal policy of the agency in relation to juvenile matters, as well as in the planning, development, and coordination of programs concerned with the direct interventions with minors and the preventive and rehabilitative aspects of juvenile delinquency.
- B. To administer, coordinate, and supervise all activities related with minors intervened by the police, in each of the Juvenile Aid Sections corresponding to the nine districts of the Juvenile Court.
- C. To plan, supervise, and coordinate the prevention program administered by the Police Athletic League operating in each of the five Police Areas.
- D. To serve as liaison between all public and private agencies that are directly and indirectly concerned with minors, especially those concerned with minors who manifest deviant behavior.
- E. To utilize, to the greatest extent possible, the facilities offered by civic, religious and other organizations for the benefit of minors and their families.

At the operational level, minors are dealt with as follows:

#### Juvenile Aid Section

The Juvenile Aid Section is the specialized unit which is involved with minors who come in contact with the police through formal intervention. Juvenile Aid Sections operate in each of the nine Juvenile Court Districts.

In each Police Area, there is a separate building in which juvenile cases are handled. Therefore, apprehended juveniles are not taken to the regular police station. When policemen pick up juveniles, they are required to notify the juvenile officers promptly and relinquish the youth to them. All juvenile cases involving a violation of the law, are required to be referred to the Juvenile Court; an exception being juveniles handled in the San Juan area. A project funded by a 1970 LEAA discretionary grant, which will be absorbed by the Commission in 1972, provides for juvenile referrals to other treatment or counseling agencies in lieu of court processing. This project is being conducted by the Police Department in cooperation with the Juvenile Court and the Department of Social Services.

The general functions of the Juvenile Aid Section are:

- A. Processing of all juvenile cases investigated by the police.
- B. Special patrolling of areas of youth activity where conditions harmful to the welfare of children are known to exist or suspected to be in existence.
- C. Maintaining of records on juvenile cases.
- D. Planning and coordinating of delinquency prevention program.
- E. Investigating and processing of petitions pertaining to:
  1. Offenses committed against children at the family level such as: neglect, abuse, or abandonment.
  2. Behavior of adults which contributes to the delinquency of a minor, the employment of minors in occupations characterized by practices which are injurious, immoral and improper; and admitting minors to improper places.

3. Offenses committed on school property.
4. Sex offenses involving juveniles.
5. Youth gang warfare and other cases such as burglary, larceny, and auto theft.

The Juvenile Aid Section handled a total of 12,969 minors intervened by the Police for Type I and Type II offenses during fiscal year 1971.

#### Police Athletic League (PAL)

The Police Athletic League is the vehicle for police participation in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. There are seven Police Athletic League Supervisory Units operating within the five Police Areas. These units operate ninety-seven PAL Chapters throughout the island.

There are thirty-two recreation centers operated by the League. They have been established to provide youths a place to assemble and an opportunity to engage in reading, writing, and studying; listen to musical records; and attend social programs and lectures conducted by prominent community leaders. In municipalities where recreational centers are not in existence, the Police Athletic League holds most of their activities in schools, public housing units, public parks, and other available community facilities.

At present, approximately 44,500 youths primarily from slum areas, broken homes, and other unfortunate circumstances are being served by the Police Athletic League. In each police district, there is a special committee of citizens who work with the police on PAL activities. Athletic competitions, educational courses, christian education, first aid, swimming, physical education, picnics, indoor games, organization of safety patrols, programs of experience interchange, movies, tournaments, and summer camps are included among the activities offered by PAL. The Police Athletic League conducted 52,586 activities for these minors during fiscal year 1970-71, an increase of 6,692 over the previous year.

In addition, five Parents Federations have been organized with one existing in each Police Area. The following

are among the objectives of these organizations:

1. To assist in the prevention of anti-social behavior of minors.
2. To promote the participation of citizens in the programs with minors of the police.
3. To coordinate and effectively utilize governmental resources for the benefit of minors and their parents.

#### Police Juvenile Referral System

Traditionally the primary function of the policeman has been to preserve law and order, to protect the person and property of the citizens in the community he serves. Whether dealing with adult criminals or youth in conflict with the law, this has been and still remains his first duty.

As society has become more complex, so have the problems facing the law enforcement officer. Not the least of these have been an increase in the number of young people committing acts bringing them within the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts.

It is the police agency who first comes in contact with young people, as it does with many others who commit offenses but do not reach the courts. The importance of the role of the police officer cannot be over-emphasized because his contact is, in effect, the first step in the community's corrective program for many of these youths and will eventually involve a number of other agencies and professions.

One pervasive concern of juvenile officers and persons dealing with juveniles, however, is a concern for justice. Policemen attempt to maximize conformity by being "just" in the course of their daily encounters with the public.

For this reason, the Puerto Rico Police Department requested funds for the development and implementation of a program intended to establish practices which are considered desirable on the basis of the prevention of



delinquency and recidivism, and to divert youth from further encounter with the juvenile justice system. A proposal was approved in July 1970, by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration under the Large City Special Grants Program to provide for the development and implementation of a Police Juvenile Referral System in the San Juan Metropolitan Area. In January 1972 the program will start its second year as one of our block grant projects utilizing 1971 funds.

As was mentioned earlier, the police had no discretion as to the disposition of minors intervened for violating the law--all were referred to the Juvenile Court. This referral system now provides the Police with dispositional alternatives other than court processing.

The program aims to the establishment of mechanisms required to effect the diversion of a great number of putative delinquents and delinquency-prone minors from the degenerative cycle of contact with and formal processing through the juvenile system, societal criticism and ostracism due to stigma, and recurring delinquent behavior by:

Deflecting minors coming into contact with the juvenile justice system away from the official machinery at the point of initial interaction, and

providing channels by which juveniles deflected from the formal judicial proceeding, as well as those who had gone through such formality can participate in positive group experiences, could expand their educational, social, and also their vocational opportunities.

Guidelines for determination of cases to be referred to court have been delineated by the Juvenile Court judges and the police. These have been discussed and approved by the supervisory board. Initially, the types of cases to be dealt with by the Police Juvenile Referral System included the following:

Lack of parental control

Continued absence from the home without the parents consent  
Use of obscene language  
Truancy  
Traffic violations  
Improper association with persons of irreputable character

In September 1971 a sub-committee was appointed to review the guidelines. As a consequence more discretion was allowed. The Diagnostic and Referral Unit now evaluates all new cases classified as Type II offenses and will make determinations not only in incorrigibility cases but also in situations involving the following Type II offenses:

Malicious Damage  
Assault and Battery  
Disorderly Conduct  
Traffic Violations  
Violation of Municipal Ordinances

The parents or guardians must authorize the minors to participate or receive the services offered by the Police Juvenile Referral System.

Misdemeanor cases are referred to Juvenile Court, if considered after the evaluation that the problem confronted by the minor requires Juvenile Court action. All serious offenses are referred to the Juvenile Court with a preliminary social study of the situation.

If the parent or petitioner demands that the case be referred to the court, the Diagnostic and Referral Unit will comply with such request and will submit a preliminary social study of the situation.

This project is conducted by the Puerto Rico Police Department, but has a multi-disciplinary Supervisory Board to ensure proper coordination and problem resolution among the various agencies to be affected by project

implementation. The Supervisory Board is comprised of representatives of the Police Department (Director of the Juvenile Affairs Division), Juvenile Court, Department of Social Services, and Puerto Rico Crime Commission. The personnel of the project have been integrated with the juvenile officers of both the Police Athletic League and the Juvenile Aid Unit. The necessary coordination and agreements for referral have been established with line and private social agencies, such as the Juvenile Court, Department of Social Services, and Instituto del Hogar (Family Services Agency).

The Puerto Rico Police proposes to contribute to the attainment of the above-mentioned objectives by the development and implementation of the following main components:

1. Diagnostic and Referral Unit

This unit, staffed by three social workers, will be responsible for the implementation of the guidelines adopted for the referral of minors intervened by the police to the various public and private agencies, and for the referral of cases to the Social Treatment Unit of this program and the Police Athletic League.

The Diagnostic and Referral Unit will handle an approximate workload of 800 minors during 1971-72, for whom preliminary social studies will be prepared.

The lack of psychiatric and psychological diagnostic facilities and services for the minors intervened is a serious gap in the program. It is estimated that approximately fifty of the minors will need psychiatric or psychological evaluations in order to determine the referral to an appropriate social agency or the juvenile court. The psychiatric and psychological consultations will be provided on a contractual basis, by professionals specialized in these fields.

2. Social Treatment Unit

At the central level, a consultant who is a specialist in social group work methods is in charge of the Unit. This consultant will be assisted by a social worker and two group coordinators, who are mainly responsible for

the reorientation of the six selected chapters of the Police Athletic League toward social orientation groups.

This unit will also be responsible for the coordination of activities with the juvenile probation officers, in order to attract to their groups those adjudicated minors who have been placed on probation. Through group activities, these minors will be supervised more closely. Coordination will also be established with the Social Treatment Centers Program of the Social Services Department. Minors returning to the community after being institutionalized will also be attracted to join the Police Athletic League.

At the field level, the Police Athletic League Chapter will continue to have thirty Juvenile Assistant Leaders for a ten-month period between the ages of fifteen to twenty years, to collaborate with the Police Juvenile Officers in the development of their group activities. The services of the Juvenile Assistant Leaders and volunteers are concentrated on the six chapters operating as social orientation groups. They are mainly responsible for stimulating the minors referred to the Police Athletic League, to join and actively participate in the group activities. Summer camp activities will also be organized this year to serve at least 600 minors. Efforts will be made to integrate volunteers who are being trained actively in the program.

In addition, the project director is responsible for planning and implementing training programs for the referral system. Training is offered by instructors on a contract basis to all participants including police and civilian personnel of the Department and the citizen volunteers.

The Police Juvenile Referral System is currently operating in San Juan. If successful, the project will be extended at a later date to Ponce and Mayaguez.

### 2.3.2 Juvenile Court

Prior to the year 1950 a Juvenile Court existed in Puerto Rico, created by virtue of Act Number 37 of March 11, 1915. The emphasis of this court focused upon the crime committed by the minor and submitted him, with some modifications, to the sanctions accorded by Criminal Law for its transgressors.

The functions of the Juvenile Court were transferred, by approval of the Organic Act of the Judiciary (Act Number 432 of May 15, 1950), to the District Court, now the Superior Court, with the creation of a "Minor's Guardianship Court", in each judicial district and administered by a judge with functions in accordance with the jurisdiction, powers, and provisions of Act Number 37 of 1915. With the adoption of the Judiciary Act (Act Number 11 of July 24, 1952), it was resolved that the Superior Court should try all cases previously administered by the "Minor's Guardianship Court" under the terms and conditions which, until approval of the new act, would respond to such cases. Act Number 97 approved June 23, 1955 repeals Act Number 37 of 1915, conferring authority upon the Superior Court in all matters pertaining to children or youth. Section 2 of this law enumerates the matters of which the Superior Court judges, designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, are to have exclusive cognizance in cases of minors.

The current philosophy of the Juvenile Court in Puerto Rico is to remove children from the rule of the penal law and is clearly disclosed in the exposition of motives of Act 97:

"The problem of the so-called juvenile delinquent and of maladjusted and neglected children bears heavily on Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rican with the burden of grave responsibilities. It demands from the Commonwealth as well as from the citizenry, who are aware of its very proportions, to seek and apply adequate remedy: on the part of the Commonwealth, by putting to work the mechanism of its authority; and on

the part of the citizenry, by putting in action the resources of their cooperation with the public power. The problem of maladjusted and neglected children is essentially of social prophylaxis. But, aside from other means which, in terms of social prophylaxis, may be resorted to in tackling and solving this problem, it also calls for some legal device which will enable the judicial authority to exercise, in relation with maladjusted and neglected children with their parents or persons in charge of their care and support, those functions inherent in its condition of Parents Patriae, without its having to consider the child as a delinquent, save in those exceptional cases in which the welfare of the community or of the child may call for the treatment of a child over sixteen and under eighteen years of age as an adult.

The purpose of this Act is to furnish the maladjusted and neglected children, preferably in their homes, with the care and guidance necessary for their welfare in harmony with public interest; to maintain and strengthen the family relations of said children; to deprive parents, temporarily or permanently, of the custody of a child only when the child's welfare or public interest so justifies, and to give such a child, in the largest measure possible, the care and guidance he should have received at home." 1/

1/ Annotated Laws of Puerto Rico, Volume Number 34, Chapter 147, Section 2001 to 2015 (as related to Act 97 of June 1955).

The Juvenile Court 1/ in Puerto Rico constitutes an autonomous judicial unit which functions as a part of the Commonwealth's Court of First Instance. There is a Juvenile Court in each of the nine Superior Court Districts.

The Juvenile Court has authority over all matters concerning children and it is provided that two or more judges shall be designated exclusively to take cognizance of cases concerning:

"A. Any Child: 2/

1. Whose parents or other persons legally responsible for his care and support, being able to do so, have willfully or negligently failed to provide the care, education, or protection prescribed by law for his welfare.
2. Who is deemed incorrigible and whose parents, caretakers, or teachers are unable to control him, thus jeopardizing his own or the community's welfare.
3. Who violates or has attempted to violate any commonwealth law or municipal ordinance.

B. The custody of any child.

C. A petition to place a child in an institution suitable for his treatment.

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1/ Court shall mean any part or division of the Superior Court of the Court of First Instance in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

2/ "Child is defined as any person under eighteen years of age or any person held to answer for an actual or attempted violation of a law or ordinance committed before attaining the age of eighteen years".

- D. Any parent or parents, tutor, or other person who in any way encourages, causes or contributes to the delinquency of a child." 1/

Jurisdiction

When the Juvenile Court assumes jurisdiction over a minor younger than eighteen years of age, the court retains jurisdiction until the minor reaches the age of twenty-one. The court may waive its jurisdiction over the minor after he has reached the age of sixteen.

If a minor over eighteen years of age and under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court commits a new breach of law, he could be prosecuted as an adult.

Waiving the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, in cases where a minor is younger than eighteen years of age and older than sixteen, is a discretionary power of the court used only in very serious cases; although this could happen in cases of misdemeanors as well as felonies. Minors are given the opportunity to challenge the decision to transfer the case to the adult Superior Court and are provided with legal counseling.

Evidence introduced against a minor in a juvenile court cannot be offered or admitted in any other civil or criminal case against the minor.

Juvenile Court Procedures

Detention and Custody

A minor can be detained by a policeman for breaking the law or attempting to breach the law in his presence. A citizen may detain a minor for an offense committed or attempted in his presence, but must immediately surrender the minor to a judge or police officer. A juvenile probation officer may detain a minor who is under his supervision when he violates rules of conduct imposed upon him.

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1/ Act Number 97, June 23, 1955 as amended June 28, 1969.

thereby reporting the fact of such detention to the judge within forty-eight hours. The parents or caretakers of the detained minor are to be notified as soon as possible.

If a minor is detained without a judicial order, the policeman or the director of the detention center must notify a judge of this fact within forty-eight hours. If an order of detention cannot be secured within this period of time, the minor must be released from the detention center and placed under the custody of his parents or guardians under the written promise to the court that he will be brought before the judge on a specific date.

#### Petition

The petition, or complaint <sup>1/</sup>, the first step in the procedure of the Juvenile Court, is submitted by the policeman or other person on behalf of a minor, never against him.

This petition is sworn in the Office of the Secretary of the Juvenile Court and is then referred to an intaker who is a professionally trained social worker. The intaker receives the information or report from the policeman or other person involved and interviews the minor, his parents, and the complainant, if any. The intaker makes a study of the case, and submits his observations and recommendations to the judge. As a result, the court either assumes jurisdiction for adjudication or handles the case in what is known as a "brief service" disposition.

A judge has the responsibility of determining if the court should assume jurisdiction over the case. If so, the case is referred to a social worker. The social worker, after interviewing the minor and his parents, and making a study of the case, presents a written report with a recommendation to the judge in charge of the formal hearing.

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<sup>1/</sup> Complaint shall be defined as the petition filed in the Court describing the alleged offense committed by the child.

#### Brief Service Disposition

This is the disposition rendered whereby it is concluded that the main purpose of the law can best be obtained without the need for further official intervention of the court, thus eliminating the need for the filing of a complaint. In the brief service cases, the intaker (who originally processed the petition to the judge) gives orientation to the minor and his family and then submits a report to the judge with recommendations for short service. The judge may then hold a "pre-trial", an informal hearing, in private where he listens to the parties, and if he thinks that what has occurred merits short services he gives orientation to the minor and may render any of the following dispositions: the discharge of the case; referral of the child to an appropriate agency which shall place the child under supervision in his own home; an institution, or foster home; or referral of the child to another agency for social services. Also, the judge may inform the parents as to their responsibility to the minor.

#### Adjudication

If the case is not disposed of by the brief service procedure, the judge orders the case to be scheduled for hearing and adjudication of the facts. During the hearing, a minor found to have committed the offense alleged can be discharged, put on probation under the supervision of a probation officer of the Juvenile Court, or his custody can be given to the Department of Social Services, or he may be committed to a private institution.

#### Probation Services

When a minor is placed on probation under the supervision of a probation officer of the Juvenile Court, if a positive adjustment has been observed, a hearing on the motion of the probation officer may be held before the judge to decide if the probation should be terminated. If while the minor is on probation, he violates the conditions of that probation, he can be placed in detention, and a hearing before the judge is held to decide if he should be deprived of probation and his custody be given to the Department of Social Services, or if the minor



shall continue under supervision of the probation officer.

During fiscal year 1971, there was a total of 4,877 juveniles on probation. These juveniles were serviced by seventy-one probation officers.

Services of the Juvenile Court

Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic

The Social Services Division of the Superior Court operates a Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic which has the responsibility of securing medical, psychological, psychiatric and other special services in the field of human behavior for pre-adjudicated and adjudicated juveniles referred by the judges for such services. This clinic offered the following services during the last five fiscal years:

Services	1970-71	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	1966-67
Psychiatric Evaluations	290	324	255	200	285
Psychological Examinations	670	269	203	136	217
Neurological Studies*	18	-	1	10	18
Electroencephalograms	16	-	2	10	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>538</b>

Source: Office of the Courts Administration

\* Neurological studies were discontinued in November 1968 due to high costs of this type of service. However, funds awarded by the Commission for the amplification of this clinic allowed for these studies to be resumed as of April 1971.

The Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic coordinates the services offered free of charge by other commonwealth and private agencies, and also contracts services with specialists.

The clinic is located in the municipality of San Juan and because of its location serves mainly the adjudicated minors of this area. Due to fund limitations, as well as lack of professionals, the clinic cannot meet the demand for services within San Juan or adequately extend those services to minors residing in other municipalities of the island. To alleviate these conditions and provide services to a greater number of juveniles, the Commission is sponsoring a program to provide additional staff and facilities to the clinic in San Juan. Also, as part of this program, a similar clinic is being established in the Ponce Court District to provide services to juveniles in the southern area of the island.

During fiscal year 1970-71 the clinic rendered services to 994 minors in the nine judicial districts. A comparison is made between the number of minors for whom dispositions were obtained and the number offered services by the clinic for fiscal years 1970 and 1971 (see table on next page).



Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic  
From July 1, 1969 thru June 30, 1970  
and July 1, 1970 thru June 30, 1971

Juvenile Court Judicial District	Judicial Dispositions		Minors Serviced by the Clinic		Percentage per District and of total	
	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71	1969-70	1970-71
Aguadilla	208	257	-	30	-	11.7
Arecibo	317	324	13	39	4.1	12.0
Bayamón	601	586	64	93	10.6	15.9
Caguas	202	207	26	43	12.8	20.8
Guayama	318	294	1	42	.3	14.3
Humacao	428	244	45	67	10.5	27.5
Mayaguez	237	279	-	47	-	16.8
Ponce	645	621	-	44	-	7.1
San Juan	1,146	859	323	589	28.2	68.6
Total	4,102	3,671	472	994	11.5	27.8

Source: Office of the Courts Administration

2.3.3 Department of Social Services

The Department of Social Services of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is the government agency responsible by virtue of Commonwealth Law No. 171 for the custody, care, and social rehabilitation of children who are referred by the Juvenile Court; and by the local offices of the Social Services Department in cases of neglect or an unhealthy home environment. The Department of Social Services is also established to integrate the social programs previously located in diverse governmental agencies with the goal of developing a program of diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of all aspects of social problems in Puerto Rico. Social Treatment Centers, Family Services Program and Vocational Rehabilitation Services are the principal programs directed toward the protection, rehabilitation, and treatment of minors in relation to the criminal justice system.

Social Treatment Centers

The Department of Social Services is responsible for the operation of all social treatment centers for minors in Puerto Rico. The minors are placed in centers operated by the agency after it has been determined by the courts that they are in need of social rehabilitation away from their families and community.

The philosophy of the program is based upon the principle that the child's home is the best place for him to live and to develop into a well-adjusted and productive citizen. However, when the home is inadequate, it is necessary to remove the child and to provide him with the necessary services that will enable him to achieve his potential.

On July 1, 1969, the Social Treatment Centers Program was organized to replace the former Bureau of Institutions operated by the Welfare Division of the Department of Health. The program was decentralized into two regions, the Northeast Region and Southwest Region, with a central office located in San Juan. The central office, headed by an Assistant Secretary under the direct supervision of the Secretary of Social Services, is responsible for the overall direction and supervision of the program.

Presently, there are fifteen social treatment centers in operation in Puerto Rico, with facilities to accommodate 1,251 minors. Following is a brief description of these centers:

A. Detention Homes (Juvenile Homes)

These homes provide temporary detention and care of minors referred by the Juvenile Court. These children require special custody in physically restricted facilities, and are provided evaluation and diagnostic services to enable the judges to determine the disposition of the individual case. These centers are located in Hato Rey, Río Piedras, Humacao, and Ponce.

B. State Homes

These homes provide social rehabilitation services to boys and girls between the ages of eight and seventeen years. The children assigned to these centers are those with moderate behavioral problems or slight personality disorders, together with those who lack an adequate home, and are dependent or neglected. They are located in Guaynabo and Trujillo Alto.

C. Industrial Schools

These schools are structured for boys and girls between eight and seventeen years of age with severe behavioral problems and personality disorders. They are located in Mayaguez and Ponce.

D. Camps

These camps are established to provide services to boys, with special emphasis in vocational and agricultural programs. One of these camps is operated by a private, non-profit organization duly licensed by the government. The camps are located in Maricao and San Germán.

E. Group Homes

In each of these homes, services are provided

to twelve children between the ages of eight and seventeen years. These group homes were established to meet the needs of children who are ready to return to the community after their stay in a social treatment center, but do not have a home to return to, or their home is inadequate. Due to the unavailability of sufficient foster homes to take care of these children, many remain in the social treatment centers longer than necessary. When a foster home is not available, the group home provides a home-like atmosphere for the child under the guidance and counseling of an adult couple. The children attend school, or if over sixteen years of age secure jobs to help the reintegration process into the community. There are currently four group homes, two for boys and two for girls. Two of these homes were established under the sponsorship of the Crime Commission (also see Program Description C-1).

F. Social Treatment Centers

These centers were created in response to the need for centers with a smaller number of minors so as to provide more intensive and individual treatment to the residents. They are located in Ponce and Aibonito.

The Social Treatment Center is a therapeutic community where all personnel participate in the social rehabilitation process and in the development of an environment where the best working relationships should prevail. All of the physical and emotional needs of the children should be provided in the most efficient manner possible. The social treatment program provides for adequate housing, medical and dental services, individual or group therapy, academic and vocational schooling, recreational and sports activities in a group-life atmosphere that should enable the child to achieve his social rehabilitation. In addition, special activities are held throughout the year, local and islandwide. The more important of these are:

A. Annual Children's Festival

A musical revue in which the children fully participate as actors, directors, musicians, and theater crew. The festival is held in theaters either in San Juan or Ponce.

B. Annual Field Day

This activity takes place during the month of May, with the participation of athletes and teams from all of the social treatment centers.

C. Inter-Centers Sports Program

This program exists throughout the year, with teams from all centers participating in competition for championships in all sports. Prizes and trophies are awarded to the outstanding competitors.

D. Annual Commencement Exercise

In this exercise, academic and vocational education certificates are awarded to hundreds of graduates from the social treatment centers.

During fiscal year 1971, a total of 3,841 minors resided in social treatment centers. Of these minors, 2,556 were referred for enrollment during fiscal year 1971. A total of 2,570 minors were released from the centers during the year. As of June 30, 1971, the total population of the social treatment centers was 1,271. The chart on the following page is a breakdown of the centers indicating type, number, capacity and enrollment. Approximately ninety percent of the minors referred during the year proceeded from court and the remainder from units of the Department of Social Services.

The actual duration of institutionalization is determined by the director of the treatment center, usually a year to eighteen months, but in no instance after the minor reaches age twenty-one. When the juvenile is considered to no longer require institutional custody, recommendation is made to the court for his release and placement

SOCIAL TREATMENT CENTERS

June 30, 1971

Type	Number	Capacity		Actual Enrollment		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
State Homes	2	225	125	244	106	350
Group Homes *	3	12	---	11	---	11
		12		11		11
		12		11		11
Treatment Centers	2	80	75	61	44	105
Camps	2	50	---	58	---	58
		50		27		27
Detention Homes	4	100	50	130	55	185
		20		9		9
		35 (Coed)	20	53 (Coed)	23	76
Industrial Schools	2	225	160	240	188	428
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1,271</b>

Total No. of personnel 971

Approximately 33% professionals

Approximately 67% non-professionals

\* Does not include the one (1) Group Home that was recently funded by the Crime Commission.

under post-custody supervision, also conducted by the Department of Social Services.

If after a period of after-care supervision the minor is considered rehabilitated, the Department of Social Services files a petition to the court for the minor's permanent release. If while under the supervision of the Department of Social Services, the minor violates the conditions imposed upon him, a court hearing is held and he may be deprived of his after-care status and returned to the institution where he was originally placed.

#### Family Services Program

The Family Services Program includes a variety of services and economic assistance related to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. It also has the responsibility for the referral and supervision of children and youth assigned to the social treatment centers while on vacation, probation, or for one year following their departure from the institution.

The philosophy of the Family Services Program is to keep families together, when possible and feasible. The services provided in regards to complying with this philosophy, include individual casework with families in which parents or minors have demonstrated behavioral or other problems or economic necessity. After home visits and interviews with the family members have been conducted by a social worker, the following services may be arranged for:

- A. Examinations by psychologists, psychiatrists, or neurologists; provision of medication and prosthetic or other surgical appliances.
- B. Economic assistance on an emergency or regular basis to families with children where there is only one parent, or one of the parents is incapacitated.
- C. Baby-sitting or day care services.
- D. Legal assistance related to problems of illegitimacy.
- E. Work incentive program.
- F. Housekeepers.
- G. Food service program.
- H. Shoes for school children.
- I. School subsidy payments.

For youths residing in their own homes, the Family Services Program provides group-orientation in two pilot

projects in which the youths are guided to form their own organization and participate in constructive group activities.

Family services outside the home are provided to minors, directly, when their own homes are not adequate enough for them to reside in. These services include the following:

- A. Placement, licensing and supervision of foster homes.
- B. Placement of children for adoption, and the screening and supervision of adoption homes.
- C. Operation of summer camps and licensing of private camps.
- D. The social treatment centers (as a resource for child placement).
- E. Supervision of placement at special private institutions such as the institution for the retarded, Boys Town, and several other orphanages.
- F. Operation of three day care centers: one for retarded children, children on half-day school sessions while they are not in school, and pre-school children.
- G. Licensing and supervision of private pre-school day care centers.

#### Vocational Rehabilitation Program

Direct services to minors include assistance in placement in academic or vocational programs and in jobs. If vocational rehabilitation services are thought to be needed for youth sixteen years or over, the Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor in the local office performs an investigation. If appropriate, the youth is placed in a program for rehabilitative services.

The Vocational Rehabilitation program includes a variety of services to the client and his family: medical; therapeutic; transportation; maintenance; training and job

placement for the physically handicapped, culturally deprived, and mentally handicapped. The Department of Social Services is currently planning to develop an active vocational rehabilitation program in the Social Treatment Centers in coordination with the Social Treatment Center Program and the Department of Education. Through the establishment of Vocational Rehabilitation Units at selected Centers, starting with the State Home for Girls in Trujillo Alto, vocational rehabilitation services will be provided to disabled minors, providing the opportunity for gainful employment upon release, and for follow-up services.

#### Drug Addiction Program

In addition to general rehabilitative services provided to minors, the Department currently is implementing a major drug addiction program providing services to both adults and minors. This program was created in accordance with Federal Law 91-211 which provides funds through the National Institute of Mental Health for programs directed toward the prevention and control of drug addiction. Commonwealth Law Number 171, which created the Department of Social Services, enables the Department to receive this funding and provide the appropriate matching share. Programs are planned and administered in coordination with the Commonwealth Narcotics Commission, which is responsible for the coordination of all programs related to the drug problem.

The program was initiated in December 1969 in the municipality of San Juan and its barrios of Santurce, Hato Rey and Río Piedras. In August and September of 1970, the preventive and treatment programs were extended to three regions of the Department of Social Services: Ponce, Mayaguez, and Humacao. During fiscal year 1971, methadone maintenance - the primary treatment component - was expanded to provide island-wide services.

The program was created with the following objectives:

To prevent addiction and other antisocial behavior by the development of a program for youngsters from eleven to eighteen years of age, who because of environmental conditions and personality problems are susceptible to drug usage.



To make the community aware of the nature of the drug addiction problem so that the community may develop a sense of responsibility and actively participate in its solution, not relying exclusively on private groups or the government.

To promote the participation of voluntary groups to work toward the solution of the drug addiction problem in Puerto Rico.

To develop training programs to provide voluntary groups with the knowledge of the most effective techniques to deal with the problem and at the same time change those attitudes which might interfere with the effective utilization of volunteers.

To initiate research and evaluation projects to determine the effectiveness of existing methods and techniques and to discover new methods for prevention and treatment.

To offer treatment to addicts through the utilization of the most effective means presently known.

To develop a system of evaluation concurrently with the development of the Department of Social Services Program.

To coordinate the program of the Department of Social Services with the Narcotics Commission and with all the public and private organizations dedicated to prevention and treatment of narcotics addicts.

Since the drug addiction problem is so complex and of such amplitude, a comprehensive program has been organized which covers the four basic aspects of the problem: education and training, prevention, research, and treatment. The prevention and treatment components are described, in greater details, in the following pages.

## Services Provided by the Drug Program

### Preventive Services

This aspect of the program is directed principally at youth from eleven to eighteen years of age and their families. It is considered that addiction is a deviant form of behavior which accompanies a certain level of social and familiar disintegration or personality maladjustment. The program works toward the solution of these problems through social action, community action, education, guidance, psycho-social treatment and other methods.

Youth Community Services Centers for preventive programs have been established in Monte Hatillo, Puerto Nuevo, Villa Prades, and the Condado. Three additional centers are being organized in Ponce, Mayaguez, and Humacao, as well as in the areas where methadone centers are located.

Services are provided to minors between eleven and eighteen years of age who are considered to be susceptible to anti-social behavior because of their conduct and personality characteristics. Also included in the group are well-adjusted youths who serve as examples and provide stability to the groups. These youths are selected from those who have shown an interest in community affairs.

The principal objectives of the Centers are:

To provide the minors with positive experiences motivating them toward a productive future.

To guide these youngsters toward socially acceptable behavior for their benefit and for the benefit of the community through creative and recreational group activities.

To help the youth to develop a sense of responsibility and self discipline.

To improve school achievement of participating youths.

To promote the active participation of the community to develop a sense of responsibility and



thus help the citizenry to solve its own problems.

The Centers are staffed by professional teams consisting of social workers, technicians providing psycho-social services, recreational leaders, remedial teachers, part-time psychologists, and others, who interview applicants and their families, meet with youth groups, and provide for educational and guidance activities in coordination with other public and private entities. The operational programs are being revised and plans are being made for further expansion of these programs.

#### Treatment Services

Two basic methods of treatment are being utilized, one without the use of addictive drugs and the other with methadone.

#### Drugfree Treatment

This program consists of three phases as described below:

##### Search for Cases: Coffee House

Coffee houses are being established in areas of high incidence of drug addiction in order to persuade addicts to enter the program. Coffee houses accommodate about twenty persons who participate in passive recreation, drinking coffee or juice and listening to music during the hours of 1:00 to 5:00 in the afternoon, for a two-week period. Two coffee houses have been established to date.

Community workers and rehabilitated addicts serve as motivators for participation in the program, finding cases, spending time with them in the coffee houses, and persuading them to stay with the program.

##### Detoxification, Medical and Psychological Evaluation

From the coffee house the recipient of these services goes to the detoxification unit where medical attention is received for a period varying in each case and averaging about a month. During this time, nourishment and

medication are provided which alleviate the severe symptoms of withdrawal. Complete withdrawal from addictive drugs is the objective.

#### Intensive Residential Treatment Including Individual and Group Therapy

After detoxification, the client is transferred to a residential center. One of these centers is now being inaugurated for male youth and adults. A residential center for women was implemented during fiscal year 1971.

A therapeutic environment is provided which helps the participants to understand themselves, and evaluate their own behavior and develop positive attitudes and motivation.

Vocational rehabilitation workshops will be provided to assist the participants in acquiring the opportunity to work or study.

This phase of the program is planned for one year residence of the participants with follow-up after completion of the residential phase.

#### Methadone Treatment

It is generally known that it is not an easy task to rehabilitate a drug addict. In this type of treatment heroin is substituted by a synthetic drug, methadone. Some of the advantages of this method are: the person does not feel a compulsion to take heroin; the dose becomes stabilized (it does not require an increase); and the person can live a normal social life with his family, can study or work.

Methadone centers have been inaugurated in San Juan, Caguas, Bayamón, and Mayaguez. Additional centers are in the process of being established in Humacao, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Ponce and Guayama; and one will open in Cataño at a later date. An adolescent treatment unit is also in the planning stage.

It is expected that with the expansion of the methadone program, illicit drug traffic will be reduced as well as

crimes against property frequently found among drug addicts.

The methadone project began operating on January 15, 1970. Youths twenty-one years of age and over who have been dependent on heroin for at least three years are eligible for this program. Special permits may be given for youths from eighteen to twenty-one years of age to participate in the program if they have been dependent on heroin for at least three years. Cases of severe mental problems are excluded.

There are two phases of the methadone program: (1) dose stabilization and (2) resocialization and methadone maintenance. The addict suffers from personality problems. For this reason, his treatment is directed toward solving his personal and social problems. He is offered the methadone maintenance dose, group therapy, individual attention, guidance services, and vocational rehabilitation. Simultaneously, his family is provided help with domestic problems and orientation towards a better understanding of the addict so that the family may participate actively in the rehabilitation process.

Formal referrals have not been required for any of the services of the Drug Addiction Program and participants have been recruited to the program principally by enrollees in the program. From the onset of the Drug Addiction Program up to November 1971, there have been 1,600 patients to receive treatment in the program. As of November 1971, current program enrollment was 1,200.

#### 2.4 Multi-State Cooperative Arrangements

Although there are informal working arrangements between Commonwealth and mainland agencies, geographic distances preclude extensive formalized cooperative efforts with other jurisdictions. There are two notable exceptions in the criminal justice field:

##### Interstate Compact for Probation and Parole

The Commonwealth entered into this interstate agreement in 1957 by virtue of Act 40 which authorized the Governor to execute the compact on behalf of the Commonwealth, and has been an active participant since that time. In fiscal year 1971, 31 probationers and 85 parolees were transferred from Puerto Rico to other jurisdictions, and 42 probationers and 123 parolees were received for supervision in the Commonwealth under terms of the compact.

##### Inter American and Caribbean Intelligence Network

The Commonwealth is participating in an intelligence information exchange project with the state of Florida and the Virgin Islands. Originally funded by a discretionary grant to the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the network links the Virgin Islands, the Bureau of Customs Office in Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rico Police to the Florida agency through a teletype system. Access is also provided to N.C.I.C. through Florida's terminal.

2.5 Governmental Agencies with Related Law Enforcement Responsibilities

2.5.1 Department of Health

The Commonwealth Constitution, approved in 1952, states that the Secretary of Health, formerly Health Commissioner, is in charge of all matters dealing with health, sanitation and the public welfare of the Commonwealth. The Secretary is authorized by statute to receive federal funds for the construction and modernization of hospitals; to bring into action experimental projects and new methods of organization and financing of health services; and to establish a system for the integration of public and private medical and hospital services. A Health Board was created, by statute, to assist the Secretary of Health on those matters related to health and the development and continuous supervision of an island-wide health plan for Puerto Rico.

Public Law 89-749, Section 314 (a) provides funds for integral planning of health services at the state level and Section 314 (b) provides funds for the development of island-wide health planning activities of metropolitan and local areas, at a regional level. The State Health Board in the same manner as the already organized Regional Boards of Island-wide Health Planning offer assistance in health matters to the Secretary of this branch.

Services Provided by the Department

At the central, regional and local levels, the Health Department offers physician and hospital services including oral health services, emergency wards, outpatient clinics and patient transportation. These services are in coordination with services offered by the Civil Defense, Police Department, Fire Department, Red Cross and volunteer organizations for the prevention of accidents.

The Department provides various services for the improvement of environmental health as well as the physical and mental conditions of the citizenry of Puerto Rico. Preventive health services are provided through vaccine programs and quarantine control and vigilance

of communicable diseases. Also, the control of vectors and health certificates assist in the preventive aspects.

Services for the prevention of mental disorders caused by diseases consist of diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of children and adults. These services are provided in psychiatric hospitals, outpatient clinics, community mental health centers and other specialized programs. Professional testimony at the courts of justice and psychiatric assistance given to patients under the custody of the Secretary of Health, by court order, are included among these services. Scientific investigation is also being developed in the mental health field.

At the regional levels specialized services are offered in pediatrics surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, general medicine and outpatient clinics. They are also concerned with those services offered by other specialized centers, such as, tuberculosis hospitals, the Dermatology Center, community mental health centers, drug addiction programs, nursing schools and federal projects such as Maternal and Infant Care (MIC).

At the local level, services in regards to family planning, child birth, and to promote the health of expectant mothers are provided by prenatal, post partum, and gynecological clinics. Also, dental treatment is provided to expectant mothers as well as prenatal education, medical and hospital services.

There are also clinics for infants, pre-school children and school children. Dental treatment, including specialized orthodontic services, are provided to school children. Cardiologic services are also provided by these clinics.

Activities being performed include vaccinations for communicable diseases and parasite treatment in the schools as well as health orientation for parents and teachers. Additional services include sanitary inspections of different public and private institutions, such as slaughter houses, dairy farms, water supplies and sewage systems.

The Department also issues health certificates required by industries, businesses and for employment with public and private entities; and records births, marriages and deaths which are retained at the central level. It is at the local

level that the dispositions of Title XIX Social Security Law are performed through ambulatory and hospitalization services offered to needy children, the blind, aged and handicapped persons.

#### Programs

Following, is a description of programs that directly or indirectly contribute to the island's prevention and rehabilitation efforts:

#### Mothers and Children and Handicapped Children

This program is designed to provide health services in the educational, preventive, curative and rehabilitative phases of treatment, for the benefit of youths up to eighteen years of age. Pre-natal and child care clinics are included among the regular and special programs operating throughout the Island.

Additional services of this program are provided through the following sub-programs:

#### Handicapped Children

This sub-program provides pediatric centers in which services are directed towards early diagnosis. Also, basic services are rendered: pediatrics, odontological, ophthalmological, and orthopedic. Physical, occupational and speech rehabilitation are additional services provided.

#### Mental Retardation

The objective of this sub-program is to consolidate all public services for mental retardation. Presently, medical treatment and educational services are provided to retarded adults, and children. Families of retarded children are provided orientation services. A Retardation Center has been established to provide medical, social, and nursing services as well as physical and occupational therapy to children. Services for the retarded adult population are coordinated with the Mental Health and Vocational Rehabilitation Programs.

#### Family Planning

The objective of this sub-program is to improve the health of mothers and children through family planning. Medical and educational services are provided. The program operates in thirty-nine municipalities, with a population of 25,000 or more.

#### Mothers and Children

The objective of this program is to provide for mothers and children to maintain good health. Pre-natal, delivery, post-partum, and family planning services are provided to mothers. Several special projects with emphasis on education have been developed by this program. Pre-school care, school children, and services to mothers and children with high risk problems that may be harmful to either are included among the clientele served. Sub-professional personnel have been trained to work in these projects.

#### Mental Health Program

The basic objective of this program is to promote, preserve, and restore individual mental health through adequate services and activities, directly or by motivating different public and private organizations and groups.

It aims to reduce the rate of mental patients through an educational approach. Other preventive measures utilized are that of offering services to people in crises and to help them develop the ability to reduce tensions, reducing the length of sickness through early treatment; and reduction of the residual inability that follows a mental disorder. It also aims to maintain an equal balance between preventive services and treatment, in the mental health area, in proportion with available resources.

Following are sub-programs of the Mental Health Program:

#### External Clinic for Children

This sub-program offers specialized services for minors up to eighteen years of age, with mental and emotional problems, as well as those minors manifesting anti-social



behavior. Evaluation and psychological orientation and psycho-social services are provided to youths and their relatives. This clinic also provides psychiatric services to youths of the Diagnostic and Orientation Center for Mentally Retarded Children and the Social Treatment Centers of the Department of Social Services. Community orientation services are provided as a means to prevent mental sickness in the youth population.

The Clinic offers services to all minors from the island, with the exception of those who receive treatment at the Mental Health Community Centers located in Bayamón and Carolina. These centers provide psychiatric services for minors up to eighteen years of age.

As part of the Río Piedras Clinic, an educational program is administered to provide psycho-educative services to children who are not mentally retarded, but due to an emotional problem they are unable to benefit from regular classroom learning. This school also serves as a training center for psychology students of the University of Puerto Rico, student nurses from the medical center, and for personnel of the Head Start Program.

#### Research Center for Drug Addiction (CISLA)

The Narcotics Law of Puerto Rico, approved June 18, 1959 resolves that the Secretary of Health will utilize all necessary facilities for the physical and mental treatment of any narcotic drug addict. The philosophy of this program is the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of the addict on a drug-free basis.

The program has been structured to gradually reinforce the socialization of the patient, going through a series of stages. Realizing that the addict suffers from two illnesses, physical (physiological dependency on the drug) and psychic (personality disorders or sometimes mental illness), the treatment offered combines medical and psychiatric techniques.

The stages of the program are the following:

1. Community Orientation Clinic
2. Day Care Hospital
3. Intensive Psycho-Social Treatment - Twenty-four-

hour treatment for seven-days-a-week. Clinics are located in Río Piedras, Ponce and Mayaguez.

4. Pre-Rehabilitation or Re-admission - Twenty-four-hour treatment.

The detoxification and rehabilitation of the patient takes place in:

1. Community Clinics - here the patient is given tranquilizers and symptomatic medication to reduce heroine consumption and make possible his admittance to the Day Care Hospital. There are twenty-three clinics and they are directed by ex-addicts. These clinics are located in the following areas: Metropolitan Area of San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce, Caguas, Fajardo, Manatí and Arecibo.
2. Day Care Hospitals - patient arrives with a minimum habit to heroine and his detoxification is completed in a period of three to four days. Four to six weeks of rest, a balanced diet, program activities, and group orientation completes the physical rehabilitation of the patient. Out-patient services are also provided. These clinics are located in Ponce, Mayaguez and Río Piedras.

The psychiatric treatment is more elaborate and is structured according to the needs of the individual patient.

The Center of Vocational Rehabilitation collaborates with CISLA in providing rehabilitation services, vocational and educational, to patients during the latter stages of treatment.

The program aims to provide services to a large population of addicts on an island-wide basis; awaken the communities and have them actively participate in the solution of the addiction problem; intensify efforts in areas with a high percentage of addiction; provide community education programs; and to

promote involvement in prevention through identification, education and guidance of those cases susceptible to psychopathic tendencies.

#### Community Mental Health Education

The purpose of this program is to orient the personnel of mental health community centers so that they can deal more effectively with existing problems and their clientele. To develop leaders that can raise the level of comprehension in regards to mental health concepts, educational orientation and activities are provided to community groups so that those concepts will become integrated into their personalities.

#### Control of Alcoholism and Rehabilitation of Alcoholics

The treatment center for alcoholics in Rio Piedras offers services to the alcoholic patient to avoid his organic, mental and social deterioration, and offers treatment and guidance to the immediate family, specially to the spouse. It tries to secure acceptance by the community of alcoholism as an illness. This program, in addition to the above, offers training to professional personnel for island-wide services to alcoholic patients at the Mental Health Centers.

#### Administration of Provisions of the Controlled Substances Act of Puerto Rico

The Secretary of Health is charged with administering various provisions of this act including: (a) registration of all manufacturers, distributors and dispensers of controlled substances, (b) establishment of controls for the distribution or dispensation of controlled substances, (c) inspection of business establishments to ensure compliance with legislative and promulgated administrative requirements, (d) labelling requirements, (e) enforcement of inventory and reporting requirements, (f) establishment of administrative fines for technical violations, (g) initiation of judicial proceedings to enter drug addicts in institutions maintained by the Department for rehabilitative purposes, (h) treatment of addicts referred to the Department by the courts and penal institutions.

#### Venereal Disease Control

The philosophy of this program emphasizes the investigation and control of venereal diseases. The activities developed for the control of these diseases are performed through coordination with private physicians and clinical laboratories. Both are compelled by law to report all confirmed cases. Subsequently the reported persons are interviewed by epidemiology technicians of the Venereal Disease Control Program.

#### 2.5.2 Department of Education

The Commonwealth Department of Education is the agency responsible for the administration and direction of the public education system in Puerto Rico. The agency is directed by the Secretary of Education, designated by the Governor. The Secretary coordinates all educational activities with other public agencies of the government; and is a member of the Council on Higher Education (CHE). Three boards consisting of members nominated by the Governor, share with the Secretary the responsibility of directing the school system.

State Board of Education - an entity representative of the community and created by Act Number 139 of June 29, 1969. Its function is to participate with the Secretary in the formulation of an educational philosophy, and in the study and solution of basic educational issues.

Board of Appeals - created by Act Number 115 of June 30, 1965. Its basic function is to revise decisions of the Secretary regarding the cancellation of teaching certificates, suspensions, and separation of teachers from service.

Board of Vocational Education - created by Act Number 28 of April 23, 1931. Its basic function is to collaborate with the Secretary in the development of the Vocational and Technical Education Program.

The two basic operational areas of the Department are educational and administrative; with each directed by one Assistant Secretary:



Educational - develops the programs of Regular Instruction, Vocational and Technical Instruction, Educational and Central Extension, and Education Planning and Development.

Administrative - includes the Division of Methods and Organization, Budget, Personnel, Administration of General Services, Finance and Community Relations.

There are three levels of operations:

Local - represents the district of a municipality. The school system is divided into eighty districts; one in each municipality, with the exception of five in San Juan and two in Bayamón. Each district is directed by a School Superintendent appointed by the Secretary.

Regional - an intermediary level of the system for the coordination of the central and local levels. It is composed of a regional director, sub-director, general supervisor, and specialists in academic subjects. There are six regions: Arecibo, Caguas, Humacao, Mayaguez, Ponce, and San Juan.

Central - comprises the Office of the Secretary, Under Secretary, two Assistant Secretaries, Program Directors, Auxillary Secretaries, Consultants, and other administrative, supervisory and technical staff.

#### Educational System

The educational system consists of elementary, junior and high schools as well as colleges and universities. However, school services for pre-kindergarten, kindergarten, and post-high school are offered on a limited scale.

#### School Curriculum

The basic curriculum for the regular instruction program consists of: spanish, english, social studies, science, mathematics, fine arts, and physical education. In addition, the various divisions of the Area of Vocational and Technical Education offer training through a curriculum that is organized on the basis of specific needs in

the labor market. The vocational and technical curriculum consists of: office and clerical courses, home economics, vocational agriculture, distribution and marketing, industrial arts, vocational-industrial, cosmetology, hotel training, and printing.

#### Programs and Services

In addition to the regular academic instruction provided the regular enrollees, several programs are administered to improve the health, social and vocational conditions of juveniles and adults.

#### Social Work Program

The purpose of this program is to try to prevent, decrease, and eliminate those environmental factors that may affect the school progress of the student. The program is provided to assist in the identification of potential school-drop-outs so as to give them assistance.

Social workers consult with parents of students to collaborate on problems of absences or school development of the students. Group and individual treatment are provided to the student and his family. When necessary, the student or family is referred to an appropriate agency for assistance or treatment.

#### Utilization of Unemployed Juveniles

The purpose of this program is to utilize unemployed juveniles as assistants to work in the office of the school social workers. The program aims to provide these youths the opportunity to work in different tasks related to the school system, and provide an experience of re-education of their attitudes and the acquirement of new skills.

In addition to offering work experiences through the orientation of a social worker, it will provide the students a monthly income.

Program activities for the social assistants consist of making home-visits concerning absentees and submitting reports of the interview to the social worker.

### Health Program

The purpose of the Health Program is three-fold: to help children acquire good health habits; to make sure that children receive proper health attention; and to provide a physical, social and emotional environment that helps develop a healthy individual.

In addition to providing orientation on physical and mental hygiene as well as family life education, the program has health educators to study health problems in the community. Also, the health educators participate in health improvement programs, and assist in the planning of local health programs; explain these programs to the community; and prepare, select and distribute informational material and guide school personnel in periodic evaluations of the health program.

### Programs for Improvement of Vocational and Technical Instruction

Special programs for the expansion or improvement of vocational and technical programs and services are organized to introduce students to a variety of occupations, provide remedial academic study as well as aid them in the discovery of their own occupational interests and aptitudes. Participants of these programs include senior high school students who lack vocational training or future plans.

#### Vocational Guidance Program

The purpose of this program is to provide vocational and educational guidance to students and out-of-school youth in planning for the future. An effort is being made to direct guidance activities toward the disadvantaged areas, so that these persons will be provided the opportunity to develop their academic potential and aptitudes.

The program is coordinated by two departmental offices: the Office for Coordination of Special Programs, responsible for exemplary programs and those designed for handicapped or disadvantaged persons; and the Office of Evaluation, in charge of designing effective evaluative techniques and materials to be utilized in program evaluation.

### Instructional Programs for the Disadvantaged

This program area provides instruction to socio-economically or educationally deprived persons. Participants reside in public housing projects, urban and rural slums, and social treatment centers.

#### Work Incentive Program (WIN)

Vocational and industrial training is provided to persons referred by the Department of Social Services. Training is provided in twenty-seven occupations.

#### Work-Study Program

This program provides a monetary incentive to disadvantaged students, in order to retain them in school and at the same time provide them some vocational training. The program is located in seventy-six secondary schools and two technological institutes as follows: seven vocational schools, eight high schools with vocational departments, fifty academic high schools, eleven rural schools, and two technological institutes in San Juan and Ponce.

#### Manpower Development and Training

This program is administered jointly by the Secretary of Education and Labor, under the provisions of the Manpower Development and Training Act. Through the creation of skills centers and vocational training centers, occupational instruction is provided in approximately fifty-six occupations: industrial, office and clerical, health, and distribution and marketing.

#### Neighborhood Youth Corps (In-School)

This program provides work-training to students attending school. During the school year students were assigned tasks such as: teachers aides, office and library assistants, operators of mimeograph and audiovisual equipment, building and school-yard maintenance, and as assistants in vocational guidance offices and school lunch-rooms.

The summer project consists of work-study training for twenty-eight weeks. Work-projects are organized in cooperation with different public and private agencies of the school districts.

Both projects provide the participants with monetary incentive.

#### Orientation on Drug Abuse and Crime Prevention

This program is administered under the aegis of the Crime Commission. Its purpose is to assist in the identification of those students whose school performance is not up to par, and offer the necessary treatment or referral of student to an appropriate agency. It also aims to provide general orientation to students, teachers, and parents on the dangers, traffic and usage of drugs and narcotics and socio-economic problems associated with it. The participants are also oriented on law and order, so that they may develop a better understanding as well as respect and citizen obligation to the laws of the state and nation (also see Program Description B-1).

#### Seek, Serve, and Save

The purpose of this program is to identify, by means of a predictive scale, the youth residents of the Model Cities Area who are potential drop-outs, and help them to resolve their problems which stimulate the possibility for desertion; and thereby keep them in school and out of trouble. In doing so, the program will provide special services designed to eliminate or correct the identified problems as well as further evaluation services.

#### 2.5.3 Narcotics Addiction Control Commission

This Commission is an organization within the Office of the Governor created in 1968 by virtue of Law No. 159, as amended. The Commission consists of eight members and three associate members. The Secretary of Social Services is the President of the Commission. The other members are the Secretaries of Justice, Treasury, Public Education, and Health, the Police Superintendent, a Senator and a House representative.

The Commission, staffed by 5 professionals, contract personnel and an executive director, is chartered to:

1. recommend and establish policies that will serve as bases for the creation of drug addiction prevention and control programs;

2. offer technical assistance and consulting services, and undertake research on drug addiction;
3. coordinate services offered by the various governmental agencies which implement programs related to the use and illicit traffic of drugs, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts, as well as educational programs for the prevention of drug abuse;
4. provide technical assistance, consultant services and other assistance needed to coordinate, expand or implement programs by private agencies for the control of drug addiction.

Out of a 1972 operating budget of slightly under \$3.4 million, \$1,162,000 will be invested in the narcotics program operated by the Department of Health (CISLA), \$1,300,000 in the program operated by the Department of Social Services and \$400,000 in the prevention program operated by the Department of Education. The remainder will be used to support the Commission's activities.

#### 2.5.4 Department of Labor

The Department of Labor of Puerto Rico administers the government program designed to promote the welfare of the worker, increase his opportunities for profitable employment, improve his working and living conditions, and reduce the economic uncertainty produced by unemployment.

The principal functions of this agency are to:

1. Enforce labor laws, labor protective regulations, and safety and health standards through inspection of commercial and industrial establishments, farms, or any other place in which any type of work is done.
2. Establish and enforce minimum wage decrees, maximum working days and hours, and working conditions in industry, commerce, agriculture and service enterprises.
3. Mediate, conciliate and arbitrate in labor disputes.

4. Acquaint employers and workers with the labor legislation and labor standards.
5. Cooperate with employers and workers in the development of working standards and habits which will raise production to the maximum.
6. Promote, organize and supervise apprentice training programs in industrial establishments.
7. Administer a social security plan for chauffeurs.
8. Administer an employment security program in manufacturing commercial and service industries.
9. Administer the disability insurance program.
10. Compile, analyze and publish labor statistics.
11. Offer employment placement services free of charge to workers and employers.
12. Offer orientation to workers who desire to obtain employment in the United States or in other areas on local working and living conditions; regulate and supervise the contracting of Puerto Rican workers for employment outside of Puerto Rico; and assist in the solution of the problems which Puerto Rican workers confront in their new surroundings.
13. Give accounting services to labor organizations.
14. Perform studies and investigations on the effects of technological advances in industry.
15. Establish and enforce safety and industrial hygiene standards for the protection of workers in their place of work.

#### Agency Organization

The Department of Labor is composed of the Administrative and General Supervisory level which is integrated by the

Office of the Secretary; Office of the Under Secretary; Deputy Secretary in charge of Managements; Deputy Secretary in charge of Social Security and Deputy Secretary in charge of Labor Standards and Direct Services; and a group of offices that advise the Secretary on diverse matters--Office of Industrial Labor and Public Relations, Office of the Deputy Secretary in charge of Social Security, Office of Planning, Programming and Economic Counseling, Office of Complaints, Office of the Labor Solicitor and the Library. Each one of these units renders a special service and responds directly to the Secretary of Labor, and in her name, offers services to the public in general.

The Office of the Secretary receives advice from other quasi-independent organizations that are under the Department of Labor: The Industrial Commission, the Minimum Wage Board, the State Insurance Fund, the Consultative Board of Assistance to Labor Union, Office of Economic Opportunities and the Apprenticeship Council.

The Under Secretary of Labor is in charge of the general supervision of the Management Service Area, and the two operational areas which are: Standards and Direct Services, and Social Security. He also supervises the Bureau of Legal Affairs. Each of the afore-mentioned areas is under the direction and supervision of a Deputy Secretary who is responsible to the Under Secretary in matters related to his areas.

The Under Secretary in charge of Management has under his direction the Office of the Budget, Personnel and Training, Administrative Services, and Systems and Procedures.

The Deputy Secretary in charge of Labor Standards and Direct Services supervises and directs the Bureau of Labor Standards, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of on the Job Accident Prevention, Bureau of Conciliation and Arbitration, Bureau of Labor Union Accounting, Apprenticeship Division and the Veterans Office.

The Deputy Secretary in charge of Social Security directs and supervises the Bureau of Employment Security, Neighborhood Youth Corps, New Careers Program and Bureau of Chauffeur's Social Security.



### Programs and Services

The Department of Labor offers various programs that the citizens of Puerto Rico can benefit from.

### Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA)

The MDTA has as its primary purpose the provision of occupational training for those unemployed and underemployed persons who can not reasonably be expected to obtain appropriate full time employment without training.

The act places emphasis on the employment problems of young people, older workers, and disadvantaged persons, and provides for updating and upgrading occupational skill levels of many presently employed workers to overcome problems of skill obsolescence.

Training provided may be institutional, using a classroom method of teaching; on the job training (OJT), which uses instruction combined with work at the job site; or on the job training may be provided by employers, public and private agencies, trade association and other industrial and community groups. Type of training may be further classified as: basic education, pre-vocational, occupational, multi-occupational projects, youth, upgrading and refresher.

### Apprenticeship Program

This program consists of not less than 4,000 hours training, a minimum of two years of on the job training, and related theoretical instruction. This program includes provisions for the following:

1. The apprentice must be sixteen years of age.
2. Organized instruction designed to provide the knowledge in technical subjects related to his trade (a minimum of 144 hours per year is normally considered necessary).
3. A progressively increase of wages.
4. Proper supervision of on the job training with adequate training facilities.

5. Periodic evaluation of the progress of the apprentice in both job performance and related instruction.
6. Employee-employer cooperation.
7. Nondiscrimination in all phases of apprenticeship training.

The situations in which apprentice training may take place may range from a small shop employing one apprentice to a large industrial plant employing 100 or more apprentices, to an area training program such as in the construction industry involving many contractors, labor organizations, and trades, and employing hundreds of apprentices. The administration varies with the circumstances but usually falls under four general types: employer-administered programs, employee-administered programs, independent joint apprenticeship committee administration, and area joint apprenticeship committee administration. The selection of apprentices is made by the program sponsor. Minimum age limits as fixed by school laws, workmen's compensation and insurance requirements, and the degree of maturity desired by the sponsor are considered in the process of selecting youth participants. Also, consideration is given to personal traits and the results of aptitude tests.

### Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS)

JOBS represents the term by which the American public identifies a new partnership between the government and business. It is an outgrowth of other training programs which began with the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962. In this program, the government identifies and locates the hard-core unemployed, and industry (private and public) utilizes its resources for preparing, hiring, and retaining them in productive jobs.

It provides for the hard-core unemployed to be placed on the payroll and then trained. In addition, counseling, remedial education, pre-vocational training, job training, transportation, and other supportive services needed for the rehabilitation of hard-core unemployed individuals are provided.

This program consists of two components:

1. Basic (Year Round) Jobs Program

This program is for persons who do not have suitable employment and who are either school drop-outs, under twenty-two years of age, forty-five years of age or over, handicapped, or subject to special obstacles to employment.

2. Summer Youth Program

Youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, who are in or out of school and in need of suitable employment, and who meet at least one of the following criteria are eligible for participation: member of a family with an annual income below the poverty level, or receiving welfare payments, or residing in a low-income area; attends school in a low-income area; a ward of the Court or resides in an orphanage; a former Neighborhood Youth Corps enrollee; or a genuinely disadvantaged youth.

Work Incentive Program (WIN)

The WIN Program is directed exclusively to welfare recipients covered by Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The WIN program provides for rehabilitation of the welfare clients, rather than commitment to long term support. Its goal is to move men, women, and out of school youth, sixteen or older, from the welfare rolls into meaningful permanent employment. By becoming wage earners, the families will move from dependency to self-sufficiency in a productive environment.

To participate in this program, individuals must be welfare clients on AFDC rolls. Eligible persons are: each child and relative sixteen years of age or over who is receiving AFDC; each person sixteen years of age or over living in the same household a relative or child receiving AFDC, whose needs are taken into account in determining the amount of the welfare payment; and any other person claiming AFDC who requests referral to the program, unless the welfare agency determines that his participation would be adverse to the welfare of his family.

Operation of the WIN program depends upon flexibility and utilization of available manpower resources. Individualized service and continuity of service are important. The program components include: program orientation; training in communication and employability skills; testing; counseling; institutional training; on-the-job training; special work projects; basic and GED education; job development, placement, and follow-up services.

Services to Youth-Employment Service

This program provides a focal point for all governmental and community efforts to aid young people, from sixteen to twenty-two years of age, in attaining a self-supporting position in society. These persons are assisted in deciding upon a job selection, preparation for employment, and securing employment.

They are provided the following services: orientation and assessment; including aptitude tests; group and individual counseling; referral to pre-vocational and work-training programs; job development, placement, and follow-up services. The following supportive services for participants are coordinated: basic education, health, child care, welfare, vocational rehabilitation, legal aid, and housing facilities.

Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) - Out of School Program

The objectives of this program are to increase employability of the enrollees through work experience obtained during the training period, and to motivate the enrollee to return to school and upgrade his academic or vocational training. Enrollees receive payment incentives every two weeks.

Program participants must meet the following eligibility requirements: be sixteen to seventeen years of age, unemployed, not attending school, a resident of the United States of America, annual income of family must be below the established poverty line, and of good conduct.

The following services are offered by the program:

1. Orientation - includes occupational and other.



2. Educational - includes academic, vocational and remedial education.
3. Medical - includes physical examinations; medical, dental and rehabilitation services; and other related services.
4. Job Development - includes referral of youths to other agencies for available employment as well as for more advanced training.
5. Follow-up.

The instrumentation, coordination, and interpretation of this program are performed in nine regional offices and in the central office which is located in Hato Rey.

#### New Careers Program

The purpose of this program is to train unemployed adults for career employment. To qualify as a participant persons must be twenty-two years of age or older, a resident of the United States, and the family income must be below the established poverty line. The one exception to the above-mentioned criteria is that 10 percent of the total program enrollment may consist of youths who are eighteen to twenty years of age.

#### 2.5.5 Treasury Department

Defines the fiscal and revenue policies of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; administers and enforces the internal revenue laws; collects taxes and other revenue; has the custody of public funds and makes reimbursements according to the laws and fiscal or administrative budgetary assignments.

Advises in the formulation of fiscal and revenue policies of the government. Regulates the establishment of systems, and fiscal or accounting procedures for the purchase of insurance by the governmental agencies at state and local levels. Renders services such as purchases of equipment and materials; electronic data processing and payroll preparation for government agencies; offers assistance to municipal governments in fiscal affairs and public administration.

Carries out activities to control all governmental accounts; enforces the industrial revenue tax exemption laws; regulates activities of banking institutions, loan, insurance and collection agencies; and stock and mutual funds brokers.

#### 2.5.6 Housing and Urban Renewal Corporation

Plans and develops programs for public housing projects, slum clearance, and rehabilitation of deteriorated areas. Provides adequate homes and attractive neighborhoods to low income families. Studies the housing problems, analyzes needs and housing demands and establishes priorities. Evaluates construction techniques and urban designs for appropriate land use.

#### 2.5.7 Fire Department

The Fire Department was created in 1942 by Public Law Number 158 as an organism for protection and public safety. Its basic function is to prevent and control fires. It also aids in emergency situations such as hurricanes, floods, draughts and others. Enforces laws and regulations concerning fire security measures.

#### 2.5.8 Office of Civil Defense

Coordinates activities, manpower and financial resources of other agencies for the protection of property and persons during war or natural disasters. Prepares and revises the operational plans of Civil Defense of the municipal governments. Trains personnel and Civil Defense volunteers. The Civil Defense Office designates public shelters and offers technical assistance for their construction.

#### 2.5.9 Puerto Rico National Guard

Preserves peace, order and public safety and protects life and property of the population in emergency situations. It is a reserve Corps of the United States Army and Air Force and follows the same organizational structure.

2.5.10 Consumers Services Administration

Protects the public from unfair business practices and offers advice so as to guarantee the consumers' rights. Offers legal advice to consumers. Maintains educational programs geared to consumers' needs and unfair marketing practices. Enforces rent control and price regulations.

2.5.11 Public Service Commission

Authorizes licenses, regulates, supervises and arbitrates complaints against public services offered by private agencies.

2.5.12 Public Parks Administration

Promotes and supervises all sports (amateur and professional) activities in Puerto Rico. Designs, builds and administers parks and recreational facilities. Stimulates the organization of recreational associations in the communities.

2.5.13 Horse Racing Administration

Regulates and supervises the racetrack activity in Puerto Rico. The Horse Racing Administration supervises all racetrack programs, records, horse registration and statistical information. Supervises and regulates all racetrack and off track betting operations.

2.5.14 Puerto Rico Children's Commission

The Children's Commission of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was authorized by executive order in 1950 and in 1968 was transferred to the newly created Social Services Department. Its purpose is to: coordinate all services offered to children, to insure the wholesome development of every child; gather information related to the effects of the rapidly changing world on the development of children and youth; promote opportunities for citizens to study and re-appraise the values and ideals on which a useful and moral life can be based, regardless of world changes; consider the factors that will bring about individual fulfillment that contributes to the development of happy family life, promote religion, education, health and sound community life; and to study measures and statutes affecting the welfare of children.

The Commission considers its primary role to be the promotion and coordination of services for children and youth. It accepts responsibility for studies and research projects to learn about the problems affecting youth, and considers various administrative and legislative measures that may affect them.

2.6 Higher Education Resources

There are six institutions of higher education in Puerto Rico: (1) the University of Puerto Rico with its main campus in San Juan, the College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts (engineering) at Mayaguez, and five other regional colleges located at Ponce, Arecibo, Bayamón, Humacao and Cayey; (2) the Catholic University with its main campus in Ponce and regional colleges in Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Arecibo and Caguas; (3) the Inter American University with its main campus in San Germán, another campus in San Juan and regional colleges in Ponce, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Barranquitas, Bayamón, Fajardo and Guayama; (4) the College of the Sacred Heart; (5) World University and (6) Puerto Rico Junior College, all three located in San Juan. The Puerto Rico Junior College has a branch in Caguas which will be converted to a four-year school in the near future.

At present, the Puerto Rico Junior College and Inter American University offer associate degrees in law enforcement. The Puerto Rico Junior College, in addition, is planning to initiate an associate degree in Correctional Rehabilitation starting with the first semester of academic year 1972-73, funded by the Puerto Rico Crime Commission. The College of the Sacred Heart started a two-year program in Police Sciences in January 1972, funded by the Manpower Development Assistance Administration. The Inter American University has qualified under LEEP and is conducting an associate degree program in Police Sciences at the Ponce campus. This University has also developed a Bachelor of Arts curriculum in Corrections and Juvenile Delinquency with the expectation of initiating classes by 1973. The Center of Criminal Justice under the School of Law of Inter American University is functioning in its second year conducting graduate-level studies and research in Corrections, Juvenile Delinquency and Criminology.

The University of Puerto Rico is planning to establish at its School of Social Work a curriculum leading to a Master's degree in Social Work with emphasis in Social Deviance and Criminology. The University is also planning to start an undergraduate program at its School of Social Work in January 1972 leading to a Bachelor's degree with a major in Social Welfare.

The Catholic University in Ponce has been offering an undergraduate level program in Social Welfare to train personnel in the field of social work since 1966. It is the intention of this University to improve and expand the same program to include a major in Corrections and Rehabilitation at the graduate level.

With the exception of the Police Sciences program at the College of the Sacred Heart, all law enforcement programs described above are being implemented as a direct result of funding available under LEAA.

2.7 Resources from the Private Sector

2.7.1 Crime Prevention and Social Services

Kiwanis International

The Kiwanis Clubs throughout the island sponsor various recreational projects for children in public housing developments and slum areas. The Kiwanis also sponsors "Operation Crime Stop", and promotes narcotics prevention through conducting seminars at schools and assisting a church affiliated narcotics and delinquency program (also see Program Description B-2).

Exchange Club

The Exchange Clubs also organize and conduct recreational programs for juveniles in public housing developments and various institutions throughout the island. The Exchange also promotes a Crime Prevention Week and has recently initiated a project in the Metropolitan area to engrave identification numbers on household property and register this property with the Police Department. In addition, the Exchange is currently conducting a series of seminars on drug abuse and delinquency in junior and senior high schools in the Metropolitan area (see Program Description B-1).

Rotary Club

An Inter Act Club has been developed in some clubs directed towards the provision of scholarships for the poor children who cannot afford an education. The clubs also develop recreational activities for underprivileged children as well as for children of other levels. The club also organize and sponsor activities in summer camps with the cooperation of other institutions like the YMCA and the Boy Scouts. Still another type of activity for the benefit of children and parents of the community is the organization of health clinics, lectures on subjects like drug addiction, alcoholism, etc.

The Mayaguez chapter will also implement a youth orientation and counseling project in that city with Commission funding (see Program Description C-1).

Lions Clubs

They have two committees whose objectives are to develop activities in coordination with other agencies or institutions on behalf of the children of the community to which the club belongs. In this sense, the clubs serve a delinquency prevention role. The committees receive applications from agencies or groups in the community in regard to needs that the children may have, i.e., uniforms, scholarships, etc.

In addition, the clubs organize other types of services and activities such as recreation, summer camps, sports contests, lectures delivered in the schools by requests, etc.

Junior Chamber of Commerce

Sponsors a program to inform parents of emerging social patterns and behavior among youth.

Medical Association of Puerto Rico

Sponsors a drug addiction campaign of TV spots.

Better Business Bureau

Currently conducting a campaign focusing on fraudulent checks, credit cards and currency.

ASPIRA, Inc.

A non-profit organization of professionals who attempt to place youth into academic, technical, and vocational community-based programs.

2.7.2

Narcotics Rehabilitation

Hogar CREA, Inc.

The objectives of CREA's program are the following:

- A. Work in the re-education of drug addicts, facilitating the means for rehabilitation.



- B. Community education and orientation on the re-education process of the addict thru the mass-media, conferences, campaigns and community meetings.
- C. Contacting the drug addict and offering orientation for his admission in the program.
- D. Education and orientation to the families of addicts and ex-addicts and to the community in general to promote positive changes in their attitudes.
- E. Stimulate coordination with other agencies dealing with the prevention of drug addiction.
- F. Promote and organize residential treatment facilities in each municipality or community interested in assuming this responsibility.
- G. Prevention campaigns through education, prevention, trainings and community action.

The program is divided into three phases:

Phase I - Induction

This phase tries to attract, convince and motivate the addict to participate in the re-education program. This is a difficult phase because the addict may see this program as an escape from the authorities or as a means of reducing his daily drug dosage.

Phase II - Intensive

The addict is admitted to the program. This is achieved after the addict has participated in 15 visits at the Hogar CREA's Orientation Office. As a resident of Hogar CREA the addict participates in daily therapy with co-workers and technical personnel. (In this stage the addict has already gone through the process of detoxification.)

Phase III - Re-education

In this stage the addict begins to find himself and develop his character and personality that will

result in the elimination of his past negative attitudes. In this phase, they attend conferences in the community and encourage other addicts to join the program. At the end of this re-education process the trainees may become directors of the new centers to be established throughout the island. A new element to the CREA program will be initiated in 1972. With Commission funding, a full-time vocational rehabilitation counselor and assistant will be added to the staff, to provide job placement and follow-up services for CREA residents and ex-residents (see Program Description F-4).

Wesleyan Church

This church operates a group treatment program for youths in the Metropolitan Area and sponsors a youth singing group which promotes drug abuse prevention throughout the island.

SILO

Funded by donations, this international organization offers counseling services and religious guidance to drug addicts.

COPRA

This committee of private citizens attempts to place drug addicts in community treatment and rehabilitation clinics.

Bethesda

Religious organization that operates a rehabilitation center.

Casa Providencia, Inc.

Religious organization that operates a treatment center for women and offers a limited public education program on narcotics.

Stella Maris

This church provides through the "Casita Quijote" project



orientation to drug addicts and their families.

#### Teen Challenge

This is an international religious organization that operates a detoxification center for fifteen male addicts.

#### Home of New Hope

Funded from contributions by the families of addicts and operated by a psychologist, the home attempts to cure drug addiction through hypnosis.

### 2.7.3 Legal Assistance

#### Legal Aid Clinics

Law School students under the supervision of university law professors provide legal assistance (civil only) to indigents.

#### Legal Aid Society

A non-profit organization of attorneys who provide legal assistance to indigents (see description of Public Defense and Program Description E-4).

### 2.8 Recent Legislation Affecting the Criminal Justice System

This section describes those laws and joint resolutions related to the criminal justice system, that were adopted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor of Puerto Rico during the 1971 session.

Law Number 61 Revises rules of criminal procedure to extend judicial disposition of suspended sentence and probation, or probation and fine to certain felonies where defendant has a favorable pre-sentence investigation and no prior record of felonies.

Law Number 62 Revises rules of criminal procedure to the effect that when a habeas corpus proceeding is pending, the defendant has the right to bail.

Law Number 108 Revises penal code section concerning obscene matters to include importing, possession with intent to sell, promoting the sale or distribution of obscene matters; previewing obscene motion pictures in the presence of minors; and defining in a broader fashion obscene materials as they relate to offenses where minors are involved.

Law Number 58 Revises rules of criminal procedure to include convictions for hit-and-run or drunk driving (in addition to other convictions already included in statutes) within the last 10 years as disallowing a defendant convicted of a misdemeanor from having the conviction eliminated from his criminal record.

Law Number 63 Revises penal code section concerning conspiracy, making conspiracy to commit certain offenses felonies and changes sentencing dispositions.

Law Number 9 Revises penal code establishing maximum sentences for misdemeanors of not

- more than six months imprisonment or more than \$500 fine with the exception of misdemeanor manslaughter convictions.
- Law Number 8 Persons currently sentenced to more than six months imprisonment for a misdemeanor may ask for a reduction in sentence or be released if already having served six months or more with the exception of convictions for misdemeanor manslaughter.
- Law Number 3 Revises penal code including as crimes having no limitation of time for prosecution the crimes of arson, felony violations of the Explosive Law of Puerto Rico, or any felony resulting from possession or illegal use of explosives (in addition to present statute crimes of murder, embezzlement of public moneys and falsification of public records).
- Law Number 92 To establish in Puerto Rico an institution known as the "North-South Center for Technical and Cultural Interchange" designed to allow Puerto Rico to play major role in U.S.-Latin American relations. The areas to be supported by this center include the study of crime, economic and social reform, scientific cooperation, population explosion, understanding and communication, etc.
- Law Number 4 The Legislature has recently approved a new narcotics law - The Controlled Substances Act of Puerto Rico. The main purpose of this act is to consolidate all current legislations and gather all modern viewpoints towards the use and illegal distribution of drugs and narcotics. This act is modelled after Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse and Control Act

of 1970 (P.L. 991-513). The Controlled Substances Act of Puerto Rico consists of six chapters, the most important provisions are as follows:

Chapter I

Title and definitions

Chapter II

Adopts federal classification and schedules of controlled substances and authorizes the Secretary of Health to maintain these schedules including addition, deletion or reclassification of controlled substances.

Chapter III

Authorizes the Secretary of Health to establish rules and regulations for the control of manufacturing, distribution, dispensing and labelling of controlled substances. Includes a registration requirement for all individuals engaging in the above activities. Empowers the Secretary of Health to inspect premises of all businesses engaging in these activities, and report violations of the Act to the Secretary of Justice and the Police Superintendent.

Chapter IV

Describes offenses and establishes penalties. The key offenses and penalties included in this chapter are as follows:

- a. Except as authorized by this act, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to create, manufacture, distribute, dispense, convey or conceal or possess a controlled or counterfeit substance. Penalties range from a sentence of 1 to 3 years and \$5,000 fine for first offenses involving Schedule V substances to a sentence of 20 to 50 years and \$50,000 fine for offenses involving Schedule I narcotic drugs with a prior conviction under this section.

- b. It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled substance for his own use, unless such substance was obtained directly or pursuant to a valid prescription. The penalty for a first offense is 1 to 3 years and \$5,000 fine, and 2 to 6 years and \$10,000 fine for a conviction with priors. The court also has the discretion of suspending sentences and placing first offenders on probation. On successfully completing probation, all records, including records of arrest are expunged.
- c. The penalty for an adult who commits any transactions under section (a) above with a minor is up to twice the penalty provided in that section for the first offense involving the same controlled substance and schedule. A second conviction under this section provides for penalties up to three times those specified for a second violation involving the same controlled substance and schedule.
- d. Penalties for any person convicted under this act and defined as engaging in a continuing criminal enterprise are twenty-five years to life and \$100,000 fine for a first offense and forty years to life and \$200,000 fine for repeat offenses.
- e. Penalties for persons convicted for the use of minors in unlawful trade of controlled substances are 20 to 50 years and \$50,000 fine for a first offense, and 25 years to life and \$75,000 fine for repeat offenses.

#### Chapter V

Includes various administrative and general provisions. Empowers the Secretary of Health to impose administrative fines for technical violations and conduct educational and research programs. Provides for non-criminal judicial proceedings for compulsory commitment of narcotics addicts to institutions maintained by the Department of Health and Department of Social Services (excludes persons accused of crimes, convicts, parolees or persons on bail from

eligibility). Provides for transfer of addict inmates on a voluntary basis to institutions maintained by these Departments and provides for granting of home visit permits to these inmates.

#### Chapter VI

Repealing and miscellaneous clauses.

2.9

Areas of High Crime Incidence - Law Enforcement Activity

The Commonwealth has three major urban areas: the San Juan Metropolitan Area <sup>1/</sup>, the city of Ponce and the city of Mayaguez. As the following discussion will show, these three areas account for most of the island's crime problem and law enforcement activity. When speaking of law enforcement activity, however, one must once again bear in mind that the agencies involved are Commonwealth agencies and that the statistics presented are for regional or district offices of the Commonwealth executive branch and judiciary. (Also, for this reason, the priorities and multi-year projections are developed for geographic areas in accordance with agency determined priorities as the primary factor. This situation is somewhat different than in most states, where the local government unit selects priorities from among the law enforcement functions directly under its control.)

The table on the following page highlights information provided in greater detail in the crime law enforcement activity profiles presented in the next three subsections.

2.9.1 San Juan Metropolitan Area

San Juan, located between Puerto Rico's central mountain range and the sea, is an area of extraordinary change and contrasts. One of the oldest cities in the Americas in the context of its founding, it is also one of the newest in its rapid transformation from a series of isolated small towns into a great metropolitan area of over one million inhabitants that continues to grow larger each year.

<sup>1/</sup> For purposes of this discussion, the geographic boundaries are those of the Police Metropolitan Area and include the municipalities of San Juan, Bayamón, Carolina, Cataño, Corozal, Dorado, Guaynabo, Loíza, Naranjito, Río Grande, Toa Alta, Toa Baja and Trujillo Alto.

CRIME AND LEVEL OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITY IN SAN JUAN METROPOLITAN AREA, PONCE AND MAYAGUEZ - PERCENT OF COMMONWEALTH TOTAL

Crime - Law Enforcement Activity	Percent of Commonwealth Total, by Urban Area			Total three areas
	San Juan Metro.	Ponce	Mayaguez	
Type I Crimes (1971)	55.5	8.4	2.9	66.8
Arrests and Interventions (1971)	47.6	4.2	3.7	55.5
Active Superior Court Caseload (1970)	57.2	9.8	5.0	72.0
Active District Court Caseload (1970)	21.0	11.4	4.4	36.8
Active Juvenile Court Caseload (1970)	37.8	21.4	8.1	67.3
Adult Probation Caseload - end of year (1971)	44.9	15.5	7.3	67.7
Juvenile Probation Caseload - end of year (1971)	34.7	19.4	7.3	61.4
Adult Offenders in Institutions by Residence - end of year (1970)	35.7	8.4	7.5	51.6
Adults on Parole by Residence - end of year (1970)	39.8	6.6	5.7	52.1

The area covers approximately 192 square miles or six percent of the total area of Puerto Rico, which is 3,435 square miles. According to the 1970 United States Census, the population in this area amounts to 1,039,535 inhabitants--a population density of 5,414 per square mile and 38.3 percent of the total population.

Extent of Crime

In Puerto Rico 69,956 Type I crimes were reported in 1971, an increase of 5,469 or 8.5 percent over the previous year (see Exhibit A-1). The Metropolitan Area had the biggest increase in absolute numbers; an increase of 2,428 or 6.7 percent over fiscal year 1970 when 36,409 Type I crimes were reported to the police. The area accounted for 55.5 percent of all Type I crimes known to the police.

TYPE I CRIMES IN THE SAN JUAN METROPOLITAN AREA  
FISCAL YEAR 1970-71

	T O T A L			Crimes against the person		Crimes against the property	
	No. of Crimes	Population	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Crimes	Rate per 1,000 pop.	No. of Crimes	Rate per 1,000 pop.
Total Puerto Rico	69,956	2,712,033	25.7	12,888	4.7	57,068	21.0
Percent	100%	100%		100%		100%	
Metropolitan Area	38,837	1,039,535	37.3	4,931	4.7	33,906	32.6
Percent	55.5%	38.3%		38.3%		59.4%	

In Puerto Rico, there were 12,888 crimes against the person reported in 1971, an increase of 108 or 0.8 percent over the previous year. Increases were registered in all Type I crimes against the person with the exception of forcible rape which decreased by 15.8 percent from fiscal year 1970. Crimes against the property were 57,068 in

1971, an increase of 5,361 or 10.4 percent over the previous year. Increases were registered in all Type I crimes against the property with the exception of decreases in petty larceny (10.0 percent) and auto theft (7.2 percent) from fiscal year 1970.

In the San Juan Metropolitan Area crimes against the person were 4,931 in 1971, a decrease of 82 or 1.6 percent from the previous year. Decreases were registered in all Type I crimes against the person with the exception of statutory rape which increased 7.5 percent over fiscal year 1970. Crimes against the property were 33,906 in 1971, an increase of 2,510 or 8 percent over the previous year. Increases were registered in all Type I crimes against the property with the exception of decreases in grand larceny (2.5 percent), petty larceny (13.6 percent) and auto theft (13.3 percent), from fiscal year 1970. (See table on next page).

Adult Arrests and Juvenile Interventions

Total arrests and interventions for Type I and Type II offenses dropped from 70,699 in fiscal year 1970 to 67,050 or an overall decline in arrest statistics of 5.2 percent in one year for the Commonwealth. Total arrests and interventions for the San Juan Metropolitan Area amounted to 31,934 or 47.6 percent of the total during fiscal year 1971. Arrests and intervention rates per 1,000 population were higher in the Metropolitan Area than island-wide for both Type I and Type II offenses. (See table on page 127)

Court Workloads

Superior Court

Two of the nine judicial districts of the Superior Court correspond to the San Juan Metropolitan Area: San Juan and Bayamón.

During fiscal year 1970 the Superior Courts of Puerto Rico had a caseload of 26,515 criminal cases (13,231 felonies and 13,284 misdemeanors). Of these 4,515 (2,219 felonies and 2,298 misdemeanors) corresponded to the Bayamón Superior Court; and 10,638 (5,924 felonies and 4,714



COMPARISON OF TYPE I CRIMES IN PUERTO RICO AND THE METROPOLITAN AREA  
FISCAL YEARS 1969-70 AND 1970-71

TYPE I CRIMES	PUERTO RICO				METROPOLITAN AREA			
	1970-71	1969-70	Change		1970-71	1969-70	Change	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
<u>Total</u>	<u>69,956</u>	<u>64,487</u>	<u>+5,469</u>	<u>+ 8.5</u>	<u>38,837</u>	<u>36,409</u>	<u>+2,428</u>	<u>+ 6.7</u>
<u>Crimes Against the Person</u>	<u>12,888</u>	<u>12,780</u>	<u>+ 108</u>	<u>+ 0.8</u>	<u>4,931</u>	<u>5,013</u>	<u>- 82</u>	<u>- 1.6</u>
Murder and Manslaughter Involuntary	235	205	+ 30	+14.6	88	88	-	-
Manslaughter Forcible	367	356	+ 11	+ 3.1	118	132	- 14	-10.6
Rape	528	627	- 99	-15.8	219	247	- 28	-11.3
Statutory Rape	215	171	+ 44	+25.7	57	53	+ 4	+ 7.5
Aggravated Assault	11,543	11,421	+ 122	+ 1.1	4,449	4,493	- 44	- 0.9
<u>Crimes Against the Property</u>	<u>57,068</u>	<u>51,707</u>	<u>+5,361</u>	<u>+10.4</u>	<u>33,906</u>	<u>31,396</u>	<u>+2,510</u>	<u>+ 8.0</u>
Robbery	2,450	1,848	+ 602	+32.6	1,717	1,312	+ 405	+30.9
Burglary	26,008	20,732	+5,276	+25.4	15,987	12,381	+3,606	+29.1
Grand Larceny	13,993	13,099	+ 894	+ 6.8	7,823	8,021	- 198	- 2.5
Petty Larceny	8,189	9,102	- 913	-10.0	4,065	4,704	- 639	-13.6
Auto Theft	6,428	6,926	- 498	- 7.2	4,314	4,978	- 664	-13.3

ADULT ARRESTS, JUVENILE INTERVENTIONS FOR TYPE I AND TYPE II OFFENSES,  
AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION - FISCAL YEAR 1970-71

	TOTAL			TYPE I OFFENSES				TYPE II OFFENSES			
	No. of Arrests and Interventions	Population	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	Adults	Juveniles
Total Puerto Rico Percent	67,050 100%	2,712,033 100%	24.7	12,637 100%	4.6	6,732	5,905	54,413 100%	20.1	47,349	7,064
Metropolitan Area Percent	31,934 47.6%	1,039,535 38.3%	30.7	4,947 39.2%	4.7	2,659	2,288	26,987 49.6%	26.0	24,452	2,535

misdemeanors) to the San Juan Superior Court. Both courts together had a caseload of 15,155 criminal cases or 57.2 percent of the caseload of Puerto Rico as a whole. (See Exhibit E-5.)

Of the caseload of 26,515 criminal cases 19,009 were filed during the year--3,121 of which at the Bayamón Superior Court and 7,530 at the San Juan Superior Court.

In fiscal year 1970 there was an increase in cases filed during the year of 3,371 cases over the previous fiscal year when 15,638 cases were filed. (See Exhibit E-3.) The San Juan Superior Court had the largest increase--1,544 cases or 45.7 percent of the total increase, followed by Bayamón with an increase of 560 cases or 16.6 percent.

During fiscal year 1970, in all courts 14,750 cases were disposed of, which amounts to 55.6 percent of the caseload. The table on the next page shows the percent distribution of cases disposed of by judicial districts, for fiscal years 1967 to 1970. As mentioned above, both courts--San Juan and Bayamón--had increases in 1970 over 1969 in the numbers of criminal cases filed; the table shows significant decreases in the percent of cases disposed of in 1970 over 1969 and previous years for both courts.

As for the backlog in all Superior Courts <sup>1/</sup> for the last five fiscal years, cases pending at the beginning of the year 1966 were 6,830; decreased to 5,766 and 5,432 in 1967 and 1968 respectively; increased to 7,506 (by 2,074 or 38.1 percent) in 1969; and to 11,765 (by 4,259 or 56.7 percent) in 1970. The overall backlog increase for the five years is of 4,935 cases or 72.3 percent.

The San Juan Superior Court had a steady and marked increase in each of the five years over the previous year: from 1,897 to 2,300 to 2,377 to 3,108 and to 5,196 in 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970 respectively. The overall backlog increase for the five years is 3,299 cases or 173.9 percent.

<sup>1/</sup> Annual Report of the Office of the Courts Administration, Fiscal Year 1969-70, Table B8.

PERCENT OF ACTIVE CASES DISPOSED OF, BY COURT AND TYPE OF OFFENSE  
FISCAL YEARS 1967 TO 1970

Court and Type of Offense	Percent of Active Cases Disposed of			
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
AGUADILLA	<u>72.0</u>	<u>81.3</u>	<u>79.1</u>	<u>65.8</u>
Felonies	67.6	75.2	72.0	51.4
Misdemeanors	74.1	84.3	82.9	73.9
ARECIBO	<u>66.5</u>	<u>82.1</u>	<u>66.0</u>	<u>58.2</u>
Felonies	81.0	77.7	63.8	55.9
Misdemeanors	89.7	85.2	68.2	60.2
BAYAMON	<u>76.4</u>	<u>72.3</u>	<u>60.3</u>	<u>52.5</u>
Felonies	66.7	68.7	51.3	44.7
Misdemeanors	82.2	75.0	67.3	60.1
CAGUAS	<u>66.5</u>	<u>70.4</u>	<u>61.9</u>	<u>64.0</u>
Felonies	71.4	62.5	54.8	59.4
Misdemeanors	63.0	75.7	68.6	69.8
GUAYAMA	<u>79.5</u>	<u>73.3</u>	<u>72.4</u>	<u>66.9</u>
Felonies	70.4	66.0	65.4	65.1
Misdemeanors	83.8	77.8	77.5	68.1
NUMACAO	<u>49.5</u>	<u>65.2</u>	<u>48.7</u>	<u>47.7</u>
Felonies	45.1	58.3	40.9	39.6
Misdemeanors	53.2	69.8	55.1	54.7
MAYAGUEZ	<u>75.5</u>	<u>85.2</u>	<u>80.4</u>	<u>74.1</u>
Felonies	83.6	86.9	85.1	77.7
Misdemeanors	71.5	84.2	77.7	72.4
PONCE	<u>75.7</u>	<u>69.1</u>	<u>67.0</u>	<u>59.0</u>
Felonies	66.4	59.7	56.8	55.9
Misdemeanors	80.8	74.7	75.4	61.7
SAN JUAN	<u>67.0</u>	<u>67.7</u>	<u>62.7</u>	<u>51.2</u>
Felonies	63.8	63.5	58.0	46.8
Misdemeanors	70.1	71.7	67.8	56.6
TOTAL	<u>71.4</u>	<u>71.5</u>	<u>64.1</u>	<u>55.6</u>
Felonies	66.3	66.2	57.9	50.1
Misdemeanors	75.0	75.4	70.0	61.1

The Bayamón Superior Court shows a backlog decrease in 1967 over 1966, from 1,926 cases to 909; while for the years 1968, 1969 and 1970 it shows increases to 965, 1,396 and 2,145 respectively. The overall backlog increase during the five years is of 519 cases or 31.9 percent.

If we take both courts together, the backlog increased during these five years from 3,523 cases pending in 1966 to 7,341 in 1970, an increase of 3,818 or 108.4 percent.

In 1970, the San Juan and Bayamón Superior Courts together had a backlog of 7,341 cases at the end of the year, which accounted for 62.4 percent of the 11,765 cases pending in all nine Superior Courts in Puerto Rico.

#### District Court

In the San Juan Metropolitan Area there are four District Courts located in San Juan, Bayamón, Toa Alta and Vega Baja.

During fiscal year 1952-53 the total active cases handled by the District Courts in Puerto Rico were distributed as follows: 63.6 percent criminal; 30.4 percent traffic; and 6.0 percent civil. In 1970 the picture was completely different: 16.6 percent criminal; 74.4 percent traffic; and 9.0 percent civil. As for criminal cases, in fiscal 1953 a total of 113,792 cases were filed. The criminal cases filed during the following years decreased constantly. During fiscal year 1970 52,690 criminal cases were filed, and even if this is an increase of 1,047 cases over 1969, it is less than half the number of cases filed in 1953.

As for criminal cases in all District Courts, yearly case filings and resolutions do not show any marked difference, and therefore there are no significant changes in backlog in these courts.

During fiscal year 1969-70 the District Courts in Puerto Rico had a caseload of 63,010 criminal cases--10,320 pending at the beginning of the year and 52,690 filed during the year. (See Exhibit E-13)

The District Courts located in the San Juan Metropolitan Area (Bayamón, San Juan, Toa Alta and Vega Baja) had a combined criminal caseload of 13,233 (2,610 pending at the beginning of the year and 10,623 filed during the year). The four District Courts accounted for 21.0 percent of the caseload of the 37 District Courts in Puerto Rico.

During fiscal year 1970 the four District Courts located in the Metropolitan Area disposed of 4,473 criminal cases or 33.8 percent of their combined caseload of 13,233 criminal cases; and 7.1 percent of the 50,414 criminal cases disposed of in Puerto Rico.

#### Juvenile Court

Two of the nine judicial districts of the Juvenile Court correspond to the San Juan Metropolitan Area: San Juan and Bayamón.

During fiscal year 1971 the Juvenile Courts in Puerto Rico had a combined caseload of 9,584 petitions (1,138 pending at the beginning of the year and 8,446 filed during the year). The San Juan and Bayamón Juvenile Courts together had a caseload of 3,583 petitions (134 pending at the beginning of the year and 3,449 filed during the year) or 37.8 percent of the total caseload of Puerto Rico.

As the table on the following page indicates, the 1971 caseload of 9,584 petitions in all Juvenile Courts decreased from fiscal years 1970 and 1969 active caseloads of 11,011 and 10,072 respectively. The 1971 workload of the San Juan and Bayamón Juvenile Courts together (3,583 petitions) also show a decrease over fiscal year 1970 (4,068 petitions); and over fiscal year 1969 (3,881 petitions).

FISCAL YEAR 1968-1969					
Juvenile Courts	Number of Petitions				
	Pending on June 30, 1968	Filed during the year	Total	Dis-posed of	Pending on June 30, 1969
San Juan and Bayamón	455	3,426	3,881	3,050	831
Ponce	357	1,164	1,521	1,114	407
Mayaguez	135	759	894	739	155
<b>Total All Courts</b>	<b>1,865</b>	<b>8,207</b>	<b>10,072</b>	<b>7,665</b>	<b>2,407</b>

FISCAL YEAR 1969-1970					
Juvenile Courts	Number of Petitions				
	Pending on June 30, 1969	Filed during the year	Total	Dis-posed of	Pending on June 30, 1970
San Juan and Bayamón	833	3,535	4,368	3,450	918
Ponce	407	1,756	2,163	1,400	763
Mayaguez	155	564	719	500	219
<b>Total All Courts</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>8,599</b>	<b>11,011</b>	<b>8,234</b>	<b>2,777</b>

FISCAL YEAR 1970-1971					
Juvenile Courts	Number of Petitions				
	Pending on June 30, 1970	Filed during the year	Total	Dis-posed of	Pending on June 30, 1971
San Juan and Bayamón	134	3,449	3,583	2,801	782
Ponce	767	1,287	2,054	1,481	573
Mayaguez	22	661	683	575	108
<b>Total All Courts</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>9,584</b>	<b>7,422</b>	<b>2,162</b>

All Juvenile Courts disposed of 7,422 petitions or 77.4 percent of the total caseload of 9,584 petitions in 1971. The two Juvenile Courts in the metropolitan zone disposed of 2,801 or 78.2 of their 3,583 petitions, and 37.7 percent of the workload of all Juvenile Courts in 1971.

JUVENILE COURTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PETITIONS DISPOSED OF		
	1969	1970	1971
All Juvenile Courts	76.1	74.8	77.4
San Juan and Bayamón	78.6	79.0	78.2

As for the backlog in all Juvenile Courts for the last three fiscal years, petitions pending at the end of fiscal year 1969 were 2,407; increased to 2,777 in 1970, and decreased to 2,162 in 1971. The overall backlog shows a decrease over the three years of 245 petitions, or 10.2 percent.

The San Juan and Bayamón Juvenile Courts combined show the same pattern for the last three fiscal years: 831 cases pending at the end of fiscal 1969, an increase to 918 at the end of fiscal 1970, and a decrease to 782 at the end of fiscal year 1971. The overall shows a backlog decrease of 49 petitions or 5.9 percent for the three-year period.

#### Probation Workload

#### Adult Probation

The number of persons on probation at the end of the year amounted to 2,740 during fiscal year 1971. Of these 1,230 or 44.9 percent were accounted for in the Metropolitan Area Court Districts of San Juan and Bayamón.



### Juvenile Probation

The number of persons on probation at the end of the year amounted to 2,453 during fiscal year 1971. Of these 851 or 34.7 percent were accounted for in the Metropolitan Area, Court Districts of San Juan and Bayamón.

### Adult Offenders in Institutions with Residence in the Metropolitan Area

The total number of adult offenders in institutions from all seventy-six municipalities was 4,594 at the end of fiscal year 1970. Of these 1,640 or 35.7 percent were former residents of the San Juan Metropolitan Area.

### Adult Parolees with Residence in the Metropolitan Area

The total number of adult parolees of all seventy-eight municipalities was 592 during fiscal year 1970. Of these 236 or 39.8 percent resided in the San Juan Metropolitan Area.

#### 2.9.2 City of Ponce

Ponce, the second largest city is called the "Pearl of the South". It is located 76 miles south west of San Juan among sugar cane fields in the south coast, with mountains rising to the coffee zone in the north. The area covers 116 square miles. According to the 1970 United States Census, the population in this area amounts to 158,981 inhabitants--a population density of 1,370 per square mile and 5.9 percent of the island total.

### Extent of Crime

In 1971 the Ponce Metropolitan Area had an increase in Type I crimes of 1,261 or 27.5 percent over fiscal year 1970 when 5,852 Type I crimes were known to the Police. The area accounted for 8.4 percent of all Type I crimes known to the Police. (See table on next page)

### TYPE I CRIMES IN PONCE FISCAL YEAR 1970-71

	TOTAL			Crimes against the person		Crimes against the property	
	No. of Crimes	Population	Rate per 1,000	No. of Crimes	Rate per 1,000	No. of Crimes	Rate per 1,000
Total Puerto Rico	69,956	2,712,033	25.7	12,888	4.7	57,068	21.0
Percent	100%	100%		100%		100%	
Ponce	5,852	158,981	36.8	884	5.5	4,968	31.2
Percent	8.4%	5.9%		6.9%		5.7%	

Decreases were registered in all Type I crimes against the person with the exception of statutory rape which increased by 25.0 percent over fiscal year 1970. Crimes against the property had an overall increase in 1971 of 1,323 or 36.3 percent over the previous year. (See table on next page)

### Adult Arrests and Juvenile Interventions

Total arrests and interventions for the City of Ponce amounted to 2,789 or 4.2 percent of the total during fiscal year 1971. The arrest and intervention rate per 1,000 population for Type I offenses was higher than the Commonwealth average and lower for Type II offenses. (See table on page 137)

### Court Workloads

#### Superior Court

During fiscal year 1970 the Superior Courts of Puerto Rico had a caseload of 26,515 criminal cases (13,231 felonies and 13,284 misdemeanors). The Ponce Superior Court had a caseload of 2,607 criminal cases (1,232 felonies and 1,375 misdemeanors) which represent 9.8 percent of the total caseload of Puerto Rico (see Exhibit



COMPARISON OF TYPE I CRIMES IN PUERTO RICO AND IN PONCE  
FISCAL YEARS 1969-70 AND 1970-71

TYPE I CRIMES	PUERTO RICO				PONCE METROPOLITAN AREA			
	1970-71	1969-70	Change		1970-71	1969-70	Change	
			Number	Per-cent			Number	Per-cent
<u>Total</u>	<u>69,956</u>	<u>64,487</u>	<u>+5,469</u>	<u>+ 8.5</u>	<u>5,852</u>	<u>4,591</u>	<u>+1,261</u>	<u>+27.5</u>
<u>Crimes Against the Person</u>	<u>12,888</u>	<u>12,780</u>	<u>+ 108</u>	<u>+ 0.8</u>	<u>884</u>	<u>946</u>	<u>- 62</u>	<u>- 6.6</u>
Murder and Manslaughter	235	205	+ 30	+14.6	15	24	- 9	-37.5
Involuntary Manslaughter	367	356	+ 11	+ 3.1	12	13	- 1	- 7.7
Forcible Rape	528	627	- 99	-15.8	38	47	- 9	-19.1
Statutory Rape	215	171	+ 44	+25.7	5	4	+ 1	+25.0
Aggravated Assault	11,543	11,421	+ 122	+ 1.1	814	858	- 44	- 5.1
<u>Crimes Against the Property</u>	<u>57,068</u>	<u>51,707</u>	<u>+5,361</u>	<u>+10.4</u>	<u>4,968</u>	<u>3,645</u>	<u>+1,323</u>	<u>+36.3</u>
Robbery	2,450	1,848	+ 602	+32.6	189	139	+ 50	+35.9
Burglary	26,008	20,732	+5,276	+25.4	1,696	1,055	+ 641	+60.8
Grand Larceny	13,993	13,099	+ 894	+ 6.8	1,586	1,216	+ 370	+30.4
Petty Larceny	8,189	9,102	- 913	-10.0	921	853	+ 68	+ 7.9
Auto Theft	6,428	6,926	- 498	- 7.2	576	382	+ 194	+50.8

ADULT ARRESTS, JUVENILE INTERVENTIONS FOR TYPE I AND TYPE II OFFENSES,  
AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION - FISCAL YEAR 1970-71

	TOTAL			TYPE I OFFENSES				TYPE II OFFENSES			
	No. of arrests and interventions	Popu-lation	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate	Adults	Juve-niles	Total	Rate	Adults	Juve-niles
Total Puerto Rico	67,050	2,712,033	24.7	12,637	4.6	6,732	5,905	54,413	20.1	47,349	7,064
Percent	100%	100%		100%				100%			
Ponce	2,789	158,981	17.6	1,366	8.6	765	601	1,423	9.0	979	444
Percent	4.2%	5.9%		10.8%				2.6%			

E-5). In Ponce a total of 1,537 cases were disposed of (689 felonies and 848 misdemeanors) leaving 1,070 criminal cases pending (543 felonies and 527 misdemeanors) at the end of the fiscal year.

During fiscal year 1970 there was a significant increase in criminal cases filed in the Superior Courts (19,009 cases--an increase of 3,371 over the previous fiscal year). Almost 73 percent of this increase is distributed among the Superior Courts of San Juan, Bayamón (Metropolitan Area) and Ponce which had an increase of 351 criminal cases filed or 10.4 percent of the total increase over fiscal year 1969.

During fiscal year 1970, all Superior Courts disposed of 14,750 criminal cases or 55.6 percent of the caseload. The Ponce Superior Court, as mentioned above, disposed of 1,537 criminal cases or 59.0 percent of its caseload for the year.

The table on page 129 shows the percent of criminal cases disposed of by Judicial Districts for fiscal years 1967 to 1970. Ponce had a 10.4 increase over 1969 in criminal cases filed, but a remarkable decrease in the percent of criminal cases disposed of in 1970 over 1969 and previous years.

All Superior Courts <sup>1/</sup> had an overall backlog increase during the five fiscal years (1966 to 1970) of 4,935 cases or 72.3 percent. The Ponce Superior Court had no significant yearly backlog from 1966 to 1969. However, the backlog increased in 1970 to 1,070 criminal cases, or 55.3 percent over 1969 when 689 cases were pending at the end of the fiscal year. The Ponce Superior Court overall backlog increase for fiscal years 1966 to 1970 is of 260 cases or 32.1 percent.

#### District Court

The Ponce District Court started the fiscal year with 2,018 criminal cases pending or 16.0 percent of the total criminal cases pending (12,596) in all 37 District Court districts in Puerto Rico. During fiscal year 1970 5,653 criminal cases were filed, which, added to the pending cases, were the caseload for the year--7,197 criminal

<sup>1/</sup> Annual Report of the Office of the Courts Administration, Fiscal Year 1969-70, Table B-8.

cases, or 11.4 percent of the total. Of these 5,179 or 72.0 were disposed of.

The 37 District Courts as a total show a backlog decrease from 1966 to 1970 of 806 cases or 6.0 percent, from 13,402 to 12,596.

The Ponce District Court, however, had a backlog increase during these five years --from 1,659 to 2,018-- an increase of 353 cases or 21.3 percent in 1970 over 1966.

As for the percentage of criminal cases disposed of during these fiscal years it decreased from a high 77.4 percent in 1968 to a low 72.0 percent in 1970.

#### Juvenile Court

During fiscal year 1971 the nine Juvenile Courts of Puerto Rico had a caseload of 9,584 petitions (1,138 pending at the beginning of the year and 8,446 filed during the year). Of these, 2,054 or 21.4 percent corresponded to the Ponce Juvenile Court (767 pending at the beginning of the year and 1,287 filed during the year). (See Exhibit E-10)

In 1971 there was a decrease in the workload of all Juvenile Courts over fiscal years 1970 and 1969 which had active caseloads of 11,011 and 10,072 petitions respectively. The 1971 workload of the Ponce Juvenile Court (2,054 as mentioned above) is a decrease over the 2,163 petitions filed in 1970 but a 24.6 percent increase over the 1,521 petitions filed in 1969.

All Juvenile Courts disposed of 7,422 petitions or 77.4 percent of the caseload of 9,584 petitions in 1971. The Ponce Juvenile Court disposed of 1,481 or 72.1 percent of its 2,054 petitions, and 15.5 percent of the total workload of all courts combined (9,584 petitions).

The table on the following page shows the percent distribution for the last three fiscal years of petitions disposed of in all courts as compared to the Ponce Juvenile Court.

	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PETITIONS DISPOSED OF		
	1969	1970	1971
All Juvenile Courts	76.1	74.8	77.4
Ponce Juvenile Court	73.2	64.7	72.1

As for the backlog in all Juvenile Courts for the last three fiscal years, petitions pending at the end of the year 1969 were 2,407; increased to 2,777 at the end of 1970; and decreased to 2,162 at the end of 1971 <sup>1/</sup>. The overall backlog shows a decrease for the three years (from 2,407 in 1969 to 2,162 in 1971) of 245 or 10.2 percent.

The Ponce Juvenile Court had a slight backlog increase in 1969 (from 357 petitions at the beginning of the fiscal year to 407 at the end of the year); a backlog increase of 360 petition in 1970 (from 407 to 767); and a decrease of 194 in 1971 (from 767 to 573) over the previous year.

Probation Workloads

Adult Probation

The number of persons on probation at the end of the year for the Ponce Judicial District amounted to 424 or 15.5 percent of the total caseloads at the end of fiscal year 1971.

Juvenile Probation

The number of juveniles on probation at the end of the year for the Ponce Judicial District amounted 475 or 19.4 percent of the total caseload at the end of fiscal year 1971.

<sup>1/</sup> 1969, 1970 and 1971 Annual Reports, Social Services Division, Courts Administration, Table B-31

Adult Offenders in Institutions with Residence in Ponce

The total number of adult offenders residing in Ponce was 386 or 8.4 percent of the total inmate population at the end of fiscal year 1970.

Adult Parolees with Residence in Ponce

The total number of adult parolees residing in Ponce was 39 or 6.6 percent of the active caseload at the close of fiscal year 1970.

2.9.3 City of Mayaguez

Mayaguez, the third largest city, is known as the wet-dry coastal valley of the island. It is located in the western part of Puerto Rico, about 107 miles from San Juan.

The area covers 77 square miles. According to the 1970 United States Census the population in this area amounts to 94,000 inhabitants--a population density of 1,221 per square mile and 3.2 percent of the Commonwealth total population.

Extent of Crime

The city of Mayaguez had an increase of 9 Type I crimes or .4 percent over fiscal year 1970 when 2,066 Type I crimes were reported to the Police. The area accounted for 2.9 percent of all Type I crimes known to the police.

TYPE I CRIMES IN MAYAGUEZ - FISCAL YEAR 1970-71

	T O T A L			Crimes against the person		Crimes against the property	
	No. of Crimes	Population	Rate per 1,000	No. of Crimes	Rate per 1,000	No. of Crimes	Rate per 1,000
Total Puerto Rico	69,956	2,712,033	25.7	12,888	4.7	57,068	21.0
Percent	100%	100%		100%		100%	
Mayaguez	2,066	85,857	24.0	422	4.9	1,644	19.1
Percent	2.9%	3.2%		3.3%		2.9%	

Increases were registered in all Type I crimes against the person of 43 or 11.3 percent over fiscal year 1970. Crimes against the property decreased with the exception of robbery with a 91.7 percent and grand larceny with a 5.5 percent over fiscal year 1970. (See table on next page)

Police Workloads

Total arrests and interventions for Mayaguez amounted to 2,499 or 3.7 percent of the total during the fiscal year 1971. Arrests and interventions per 1,000 population were higher than the island rate for both Type I and Type II offenses. (See table on page 144)

Court Workloads

Superior Court

In fiscal year 1970 the Mayaguez Superior Court had a caseload of 1,323 criminal cases (443 felonies and 880 misdemeanors) which represented 5.0 percent of the 26,515 criminal cases that were the caseload of the nine Superior Courts combined (see Exhibit E-5). In Mayaguez 981 cases (344 felonies and 637 misdemeanors) were disposed of, leaving 342 (99 felonies and 243 misdemeanors) pending at the end of the fiscal.

The Mayaguez Superior Court had an increase in fiscal year 1970 over the previous year of 132 criminal cases filed or 3.9 percent of the total increase (19,009 cases - an increase of 3,371).

During fiscal year 1970, the Mayaguez Superior Court disposed of 981 cases or 74.1 percent of its caseload, which is the highest percentage in the nine courts, while the percentage of cases disposed by all courts combined was 55.6 percent.

During fiscal years 1966 to 1970 the overall backlog increase in the Superior Courts was of 4,935 criminal cases or 72.3 percent. The Mayaguez Superior Court had no significant backlog increase in 1967 over 1966; had a backlog decrease in 1968 over the previous year; shows increases in both years, 1969 and 1970 over the previous

COMPARISON OF TYPE I CRIMES IN PUERTO RICO AND MAYAGUEZ  
FISCAL YEARS 1969-70 AND 1970-71

TYPE I CRIMES	PUERTO RICO				MAYAGUEZ METROPOLITAN AREA			
	1970-71		1969-70		1970-71		1969-70	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Total</u>	69,956	64,487	+5,469	+8.5	2,066	2,057	+9	+ .43
<u>Crimes Against the Person</u>	12,888	12,780	+108	+0.8	422	379	+43	+11.3
Murder and Manslaughter	235	205	+30	+14.6	6	4	+2	+50.0
Involuntary Manslaughter	367	356	+11	+3.1	7	5	+2	+40.0
Forcible Rape	528	627	-99	-15.8	26	19	+7	+36.8
Statutory Rape	215	171	+44	+25.7	10	2	+8	+400.0
Aggravated Assault	11,543	11,421	+122	+1.1	373	349	+24	+6.9
<u>Crimes Against the Property</u>	57,068	51,707	+5,361	+10.4	1,644	1,678	-34	-2.0
Robbery	2,450	1,848	+602	+32.6	69	36	+33	+91.7
Burglary	26,008	20,732	+5,276	+25.4	594	647	-53	-8.2
Grand Larceny	13,993	13,099	+894	+6.8	438	415	+23	+5.5
Petty Larceny	8,189	9,102	-913	-10.0	387	422	-35	-8.3
Auto Theft	6,428	6,426	-2	-7.2	156	158	-2	-1.3



ADULT ARRESTS, JUVENILE INTERVENTIONS FOR TYPE I AND TYPE II OFFENSES,  
AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION - FISCAL YEAR 1970-71

	T O T A L			TYPE I OFFENSES				TYPE II OFFENSES			
	No. of arrests and inter- ventions	Popu- lation	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000	Adults	Juve- niles	Total	Rate per 1,000	Adults	Juve- niles
Total Puerto Rico Percent	67,050 100%	2,712,033 100%	24.7	12,537 100%	4.6	6,732	5,905	54,413 100%	20.1	47,349	7,064
Mayaguez Percent	2,499 3.7%	85,857 3.2%	29.2	666 5.3%	7.8	252	414	1,833 3.4%	21.4	813	1,020

year. The biggest increase was in 1970 when the year ended with 342 criminal cases, an increase of 131 cases or 61.8 percent over 1969 when the backlog was of 212 cases.

District Court

The Mayaguez District Court had a caseload of 2,763 criminal cases (183 pending at the beginning of the year and 2,580 filed during the year) or 4.4 percent of the total. Of these - 2,467 or 89.3 percent of the caseload were disposed of, leaving 296 criminal cases pending at the end of the year.

The overall backlog increase from fiscal year 1966 to 1970 in the Mayaguez District Court is of 54 cases or 22.3 percent (from 242 in 1966 to 296 in 1970).

As for the percentage of criminal cases disposed of from 1967 to 1970, while for 1967, 1968, 1969 the percent distribution was 90.9, 91.2 and 93.8 respectively it dropped to 89.3 percent in 1970.

Juvenile Court

During fiscal year 1971 the nine Juvenile Courts of Puerto Rico had a caseload of 9,584 petitions (1,138 pending at the beginning of the year and 8,446 filed during the year). Of these, 683 or 8.1 percent corresponded to the Mayaguez Juvenile Court (22 pending at the beginning of the year and 661 filed during the year).

In 1971 there was a decrease in the workload of all Juvenile Courts over fiscal year 1970 and 1969 which had active caseloads of 11,011 and 10,072 petitions respectively. The 1971 workload of the Mayaguez Juvenile Court (683 petitions) decreased from fiscal year 1970 (719 petitions) and fiscal year 1969 (894) petitions. The overall workload decrease from 1969 to 1971 is 211 petitions or 23.6 percent.

All Juvenile Courts disposed of 7,422 petitions or 77.4 percent of the total caseload of 9,584 petitions in 1971. The Mayaguez Juvenile Court disposed of 575 or



84.2 percent of its 683 petitions, and 6.0 percent of the workload of all courts combined (9,584 petitions) in that year.

The table below shows the percent distribution for the last three fiscal years of petitions disposed of in all courts as compared to the Mayaguez Juvenile Court.

JUVENILE COURTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PETITIONS DISPOSED OF		
	1969	1970	1971
All Juvenile Courts	76.1	74.8	77.4
Mayaguez Juvenile Court	82.7	69.6	84.2

As for the backlog in all Juvenile Courts for the last three fiscal years, petitions pending at the end of the year 1969 were 2,407; this number increased to 2,777 in 1970; and decreased to 2,162 in 1971. The overall backlog shows a decrease for the three years of 245 petitions or 10.2 percent.

The Mayaguez Juvenile Court had a backlog increase in 1970 (from 155 petitions pending at the end of fiscal year 1969 to 219 pending at the end of 1970) and a backlog decrease of 108 petitions in 1971 (from 219 at the end of fiscal year 1970 to 108 at the end of fiscal year 1971). The overall backlog for the Mayaguez Court decreased by 47 petitions, or 31.3 percent for the three years.

#### Probation Workloads

##### Adult Probation

The number of persons on probation at the end of the year for the Mayaguez Superior Court District amounted to 201

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 9**

or 7.3 percent of the total at the end of fiscal year 1971.

Juvenile Probation

The number of juveniles on probation at the end of the year for the Mayaguez Superior Court District amounted to 180 or 7.3 percent of the total at the end of fiscal year 1971.

Adult Offenders in Institutions with Residence in Mayaguez

The number of adult offenders residing in Mayaguez was 346 or 7.5 percent of the total inmate population at the end of fiscal year 1970.

Adult Parolees with Residence in Mayaguez

The number of adult parolees residing in Mayaguez was 34 or 5.7 percent of the total active caseload at the end of fiscal year 1970.



3.0 THE MULTI-YEAR PLAN

3.1 Needs and Problems

3.1.1 Increasing Problems of Crime in Puerto Rico

The one measurement that reflects the nature and extent of criminality in Puerto Rico is the number of crimes reported to the police for offenses which have been selected as those most likely to be completely reported, following the classification system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report. These offenses are called Type I and are limited to eight types of crimes: murder and voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, forcible and statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft. Type I offenses have two basic subdivisions: crimes against the person (murder and voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, forcible and statutory rape, and aggravated assault) and crimes against the property (robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft).

Type II offenses are all other offenses classified as crimes by the Puerto Rican Penal Code and the local municipal ordinances. Various Commonwealth administrative procedures and civil codes also contain provisions having penal dispositions.

A true picture of the total crime problem in Puerto Rico is difficult to obtain as the Police Department collects no statistics on Type II offenses, only data related to arrests for having committed such crimes. Levels, trends, and geographic patterns of crime in Puerto Rico, then, must be discussed in terms of Type I crimes.

Exhibit A-1 covers the Type I crimes known to the police for the past eleven fiscal years. This table shows both the number of such offenses as a total and for the two subdivisions--crimes against the person and crimes against property. The rates for crimes per 100,000 population are also shown.

The total Type I crimes reported were 69,956 in 1971, an increase of 5,469 or 8.5 percent over the previous year

and the rate increase for Type I crimes is 11.1 percent over the previous year. For the eleven-year span Type I crimes increased from 36,016 in 1961 to 69,956 in 1971, an increase of 33,940 or 94.2 percent, while the rate increase is 67.6 percent in 1971 over 1961.

Crimes against the person were 12,888 in 1971, an increase of 108 or 0.8 percent over the previous year; a rate increase of 3.2 percent over 1970. For the eleven-year period, crimes against the person increased from 8,215 to 12,888--an increase of 4,673 or 56.9 percent, a rate increase of 35.4 percent in 1971 over 1961.

Crimes against the property were 57,068 in 1971, an increase of 5,361 or 10.4 percent over the previous year, a rate increase of 13.0 percent over 1970. Crimes against the person for the eleven-year period increased from 27,801 to 57,068 an increase of 29,267 or 105.3 percent.

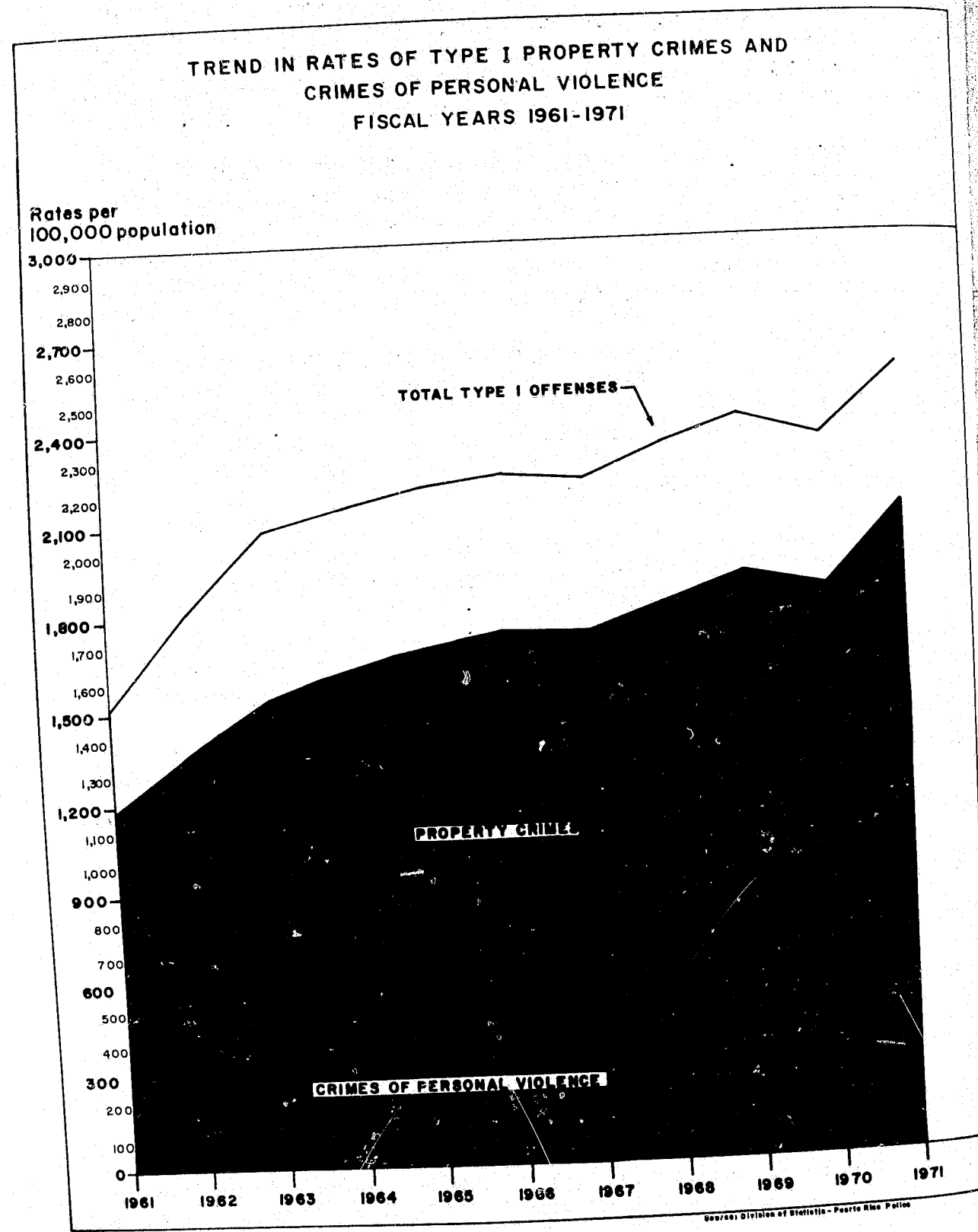
The chart on the following page shows the trend in rates of Type I crimes against the person and crimes against the property.

Crime data for Type I offenses have shown a steady rise from 1961 to 1971 which amounts to a 67.6 percent increase per 100,000 population.

In the earlier part of this eleven-year period crimes against the person increased almost at the same rate as crimes against the property. During the last eight years, however, rates for crimes against the person remained stable and later decreased, while crimes against the property increased rapidly rate-wise, so that for the overall eleven-year period the difference in rate increase has widened considerably.

Exhibit A-2 covers Type I crimes known to the police for the past eleven fiscal years by type of crime: murder and voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, aggravated assault, rape, robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft.

The total number of Type I crimes, as mentioned before, increased by 94.2 percent in 1971 over 1961 and by 8.5



percent in 1971 over the previous year.

Crime data for all individual offense types also show increases from 1961 to 1971, amounting to 41.6 percent for murder and voluntary manslaughter; 65.3 percent for involuntary manslaughter, 55.6 percent for aggravated assault, 81.7 percent for rape, 357.9 percent for robbery, 128.8 percent for burglary, 57.8 for larceny, and 250.5 percent for auto theft.

The charts on the following pages show this trend for Type I offenses as a total as well as for the type of offenses included in this category. While larceny (grand and petty) as a total increased by 57.8 percent, grand larceny (50 \$ and over) increased by 176 percent during the eleven-year period. The most notable increase in relative number was for robbery, 357.9 percent (from 535 to 2,450), while burglary has the biggest increase in absolute numbers, an increase of 14,641 (from 11,367 to 26,008) or 128.8 percent.

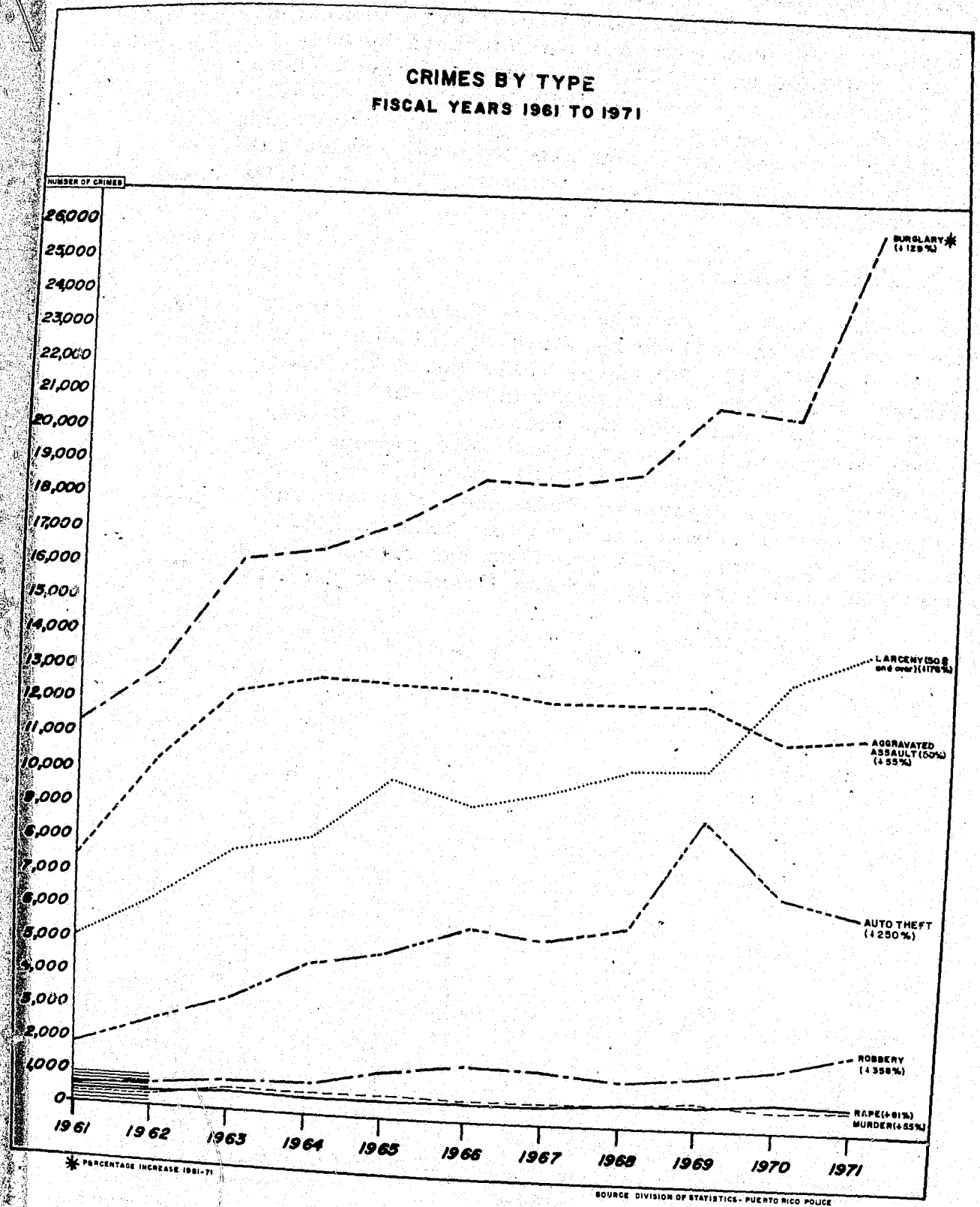
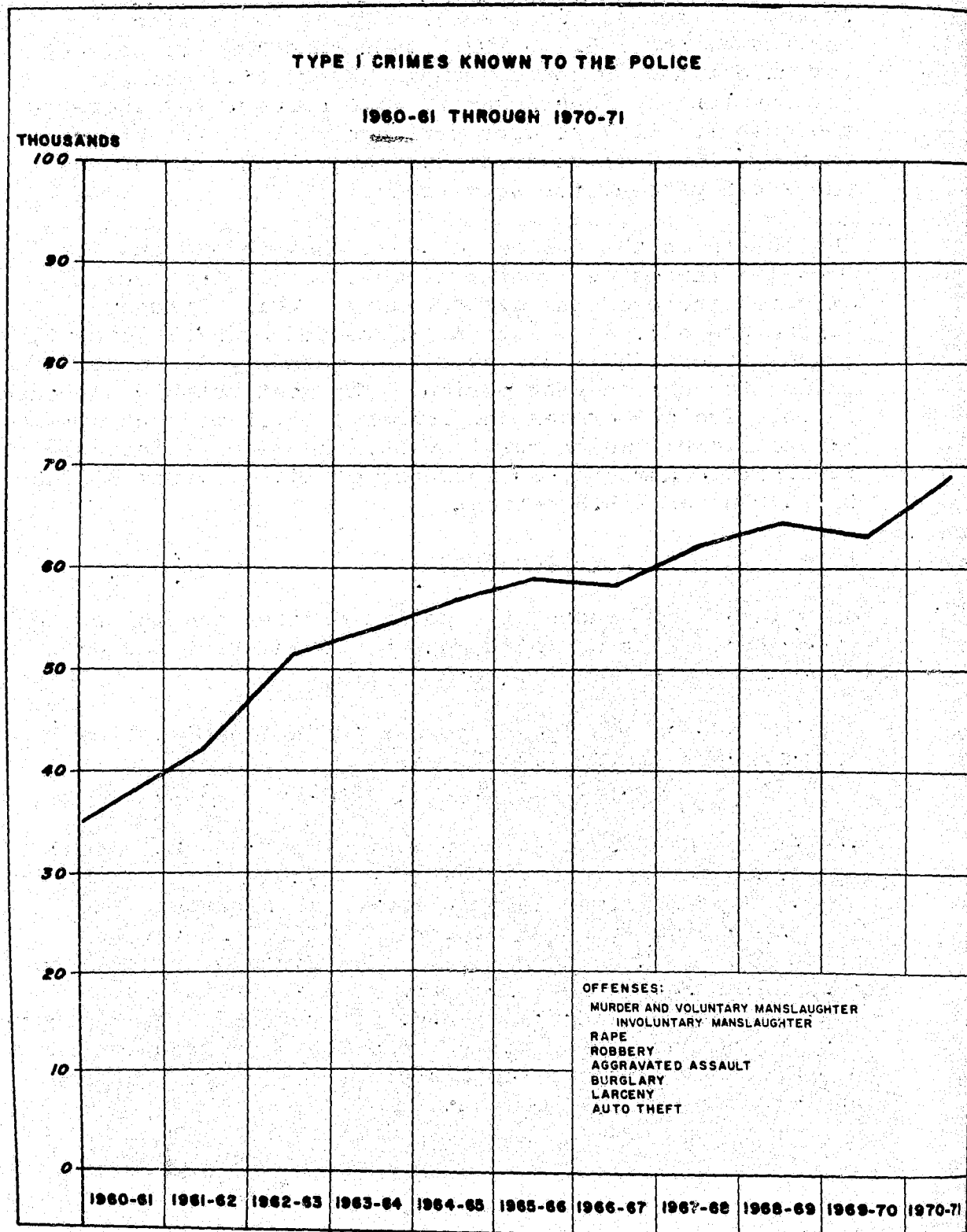
#### Type I Crimes by Police Areas

On a geographic basis, the police divides the island in five areas: Metropolitan, North, South, East and West, (see Exhibit B-2).

Exhibit A-3 covers Type I crimes known to the police for the past eleven fiscal years by police areas, as well as the total Type I crimes for Puerto Rico.

The Police Metropolitan Area (which includes San Juan) accounted during each of the eleven years for over half of all Type I crimes (from a low of 51.5 percent in 1968 to a high of 56.4 percent in 1970). As for the proportion of Type I crimes in the remaining areas, the basic distribution has not varied during this eleven year period. The Northern Area accounted for an average 7.9 percent of Type I crimes; the Southern Area for an average 17.4 percent; the Eastern for 10.6 percent and the Western for 10.4 percent.

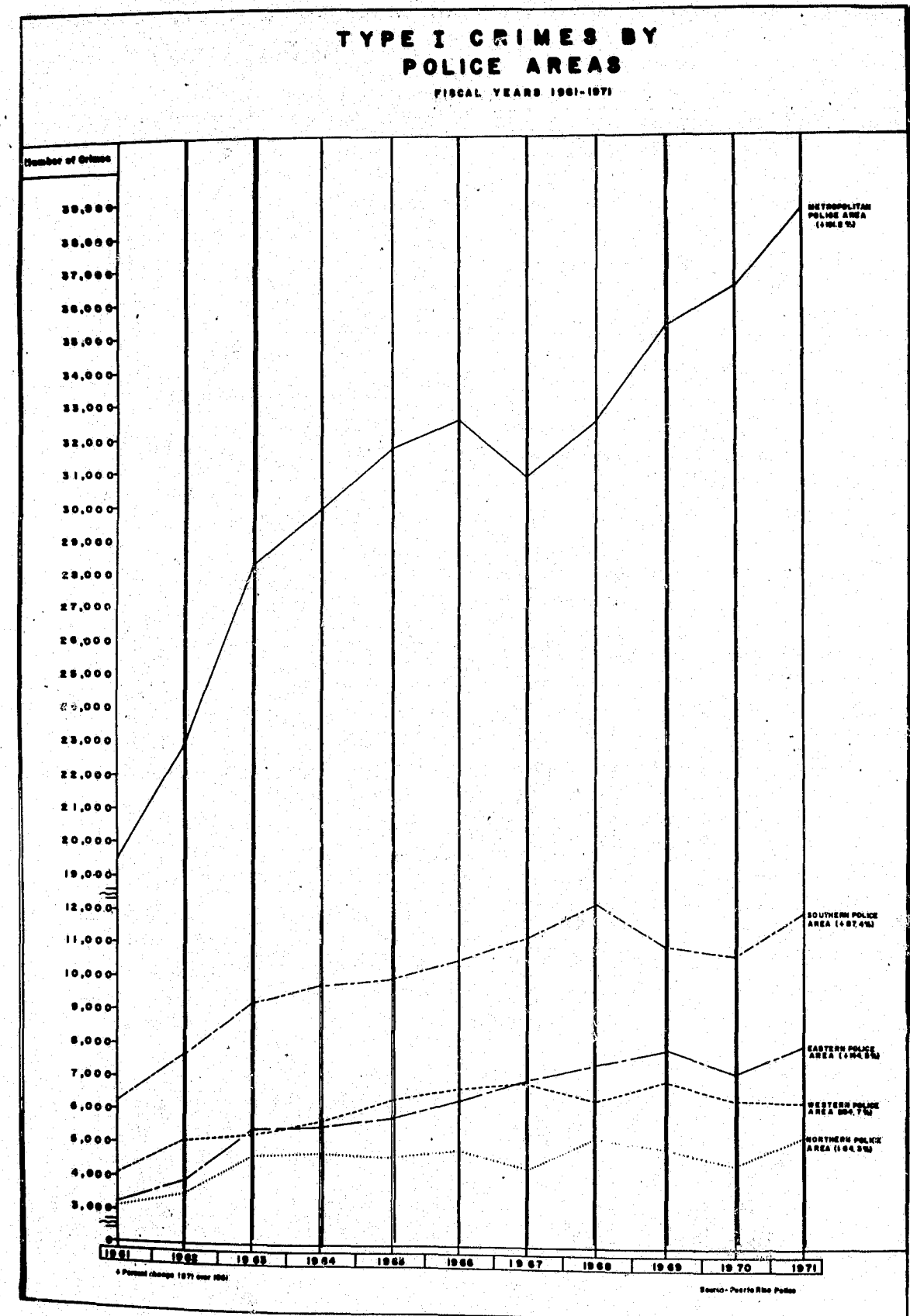




The chart on the following page shows the change in Type I crimes during the eleven-year period for each of the Police Areas. In 1971 Type I crimes in the Metropolitan Area had increased by 101.2 over 1961; the Northern Area by 64.3 percent; the Southern by 87.4 percent; the Eastern by 144.5 percent; and the Western by 54.7 percent. The most notable increase in relative numbers has the Eastern Area, 144.5 percent (from 3,238 to 7,918), while Metropolitan Area has the largest increase in absolute numbers, an increase of 19,129 (from 19,308 to 38,837) or 101.2 percent.

Type I Crimes by Month

The chart on page 156 shows the distribution of Type I crimes known to the police by month, for fiscal years 1969, 1970 and 1971. For these three years the month of highest incidence has been January. The daily average of crimes known to the police in fiscal year 1969 was 180.5 and in January 196.7 were reported; the daily average for fiscal year 1970 was 176.7 and in January 200.2 were reported; while the daily average for fiscal year 1971 was 191.7 and in January 214.3 were reported. Exhibit A-4 provides the complete count by month and daily average for the three-year period.



3.1.2 Needs and Problems Associated with Law Enforcement Personnel

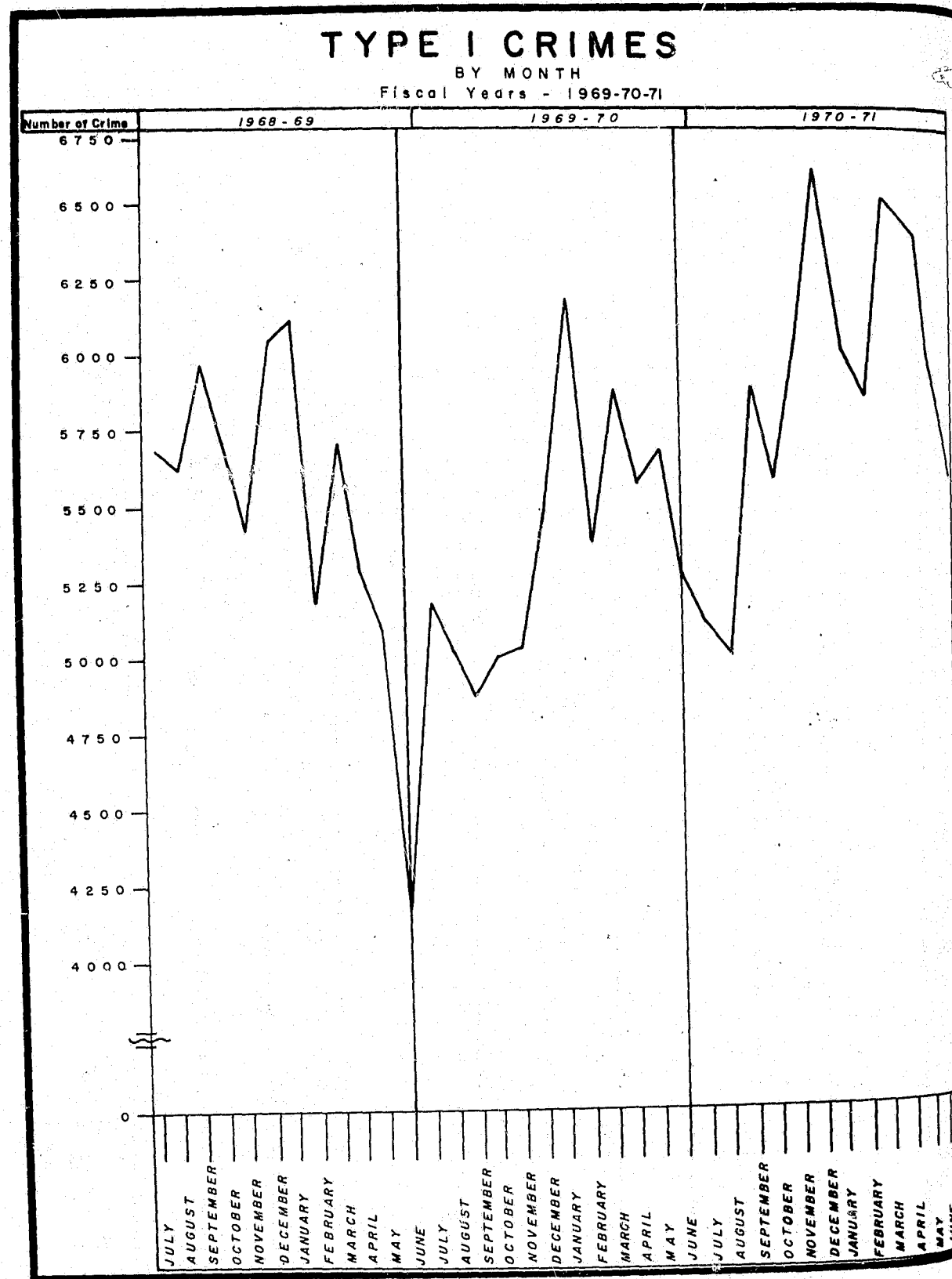
A need exists to improve the training and professionalism of police personnel

That the effectiveness of police personnel must be improved, can most readily be demonstrated by looking at recent crime, arrest and manpower availability trends. During the one-year period from fiscal year 1970 to fiscal year 1971, Type I crimes increased by 8.5 percent. During this same period, police strength increased from 6,770 to 7,638 or 12.8 percent. However, adult and juvenile arrests for these same crimes decreased from 14,502 to 12,637 or a decline of 12.9 percent. Total arrests and interventions for Type I and Type II offenses dropped from 70,699 to 67,050 or an overall decline in arrest statistics of 5.2 percent in one year. Also, during the six-year period from fiscal year 1966 to fiscal year 1971 clearance rates (by arrest) declined by one percent for Type I crimes to an overall of 15.9 percent. This reduction is due to marked decreases in clearance rates for property crimes, offsetting increases for crimes against the person. Exhibit A-7 presents this information in detail.

A logical starting point in improving the professional performance of the Police operations is to improve the quality of its personnel and to provide them with the knowledge and skills necessary to do the job. Prior to 1970 the regular Police Department training program consisted of a basic course for recruits which had not been revised in ten years. This problem was effectively met with a 1970 Crime Commission sponsored project to review the cadet basic training curriculum. As a result of project recommendations, the composition of the ten-week program has been revised. One area to be improved, that was noted in the survey conducted by the committee for the curriculum revision <sup>1/</sup> was in Civil Rights training.

To implement this recommendation, one week (40 hrs.) of Civil Rights training will be added to the basic training curriculum. This will increase the curriculum from 400 hours to 440 hours.

<sup>1/</sup> Basic Curriculum of the Police Academy, March, 1971



Prior to 1970, the Department had no regular in-service training program. Through Commission sponsorship, the Police has been able to train between 1,300-1,600 officers for two weeks on an annual basis. The Commission will continue to support this project through its third year of operation. As this project reaches only 20 percent of the personnel yearly, a correspondence study project was developed to allow full participation by the police. It also allows for training for those officers who are not able to enroll in colleges or universities because of working hours, distance from home or work locations. A total of 5,000 police officers were actively enrolled in the program during the first year.

As crime patterns change and criminals become more sophisticated, so must the techniques utilized by the Department. An outgrowth of this is specialization of labor and rapidly changing tactical approaches to problem solution. Additional emphasis must be placed on areas of immediate concern to the Police Department and the Crime Commission. Specialized courses must be provided in the training program to personnel requiring a highly developed set of particular skills or methodology so they can adequately discharge their responsibilities. Efforts must be directed towards the improvement of technical and scientific investigative capabilities of personnel from the Intelligence Division, Criminal Investigation Corps, Criminal Investigation Division and agents from the Narcotics and Drugs section. Training must also be provided for the Model Cities neighborhood patrolmen in that area. Training in riot control strategies and techniques and handling of explosives must be provided to the special units created to handle emergency situations. Communications and laboratory technicians will be trained in the use of new equipment as these facilities are expanded and modernized. Training in organized crime activities will be provided to selected agents of the Criminal Investigation Corps.

As in most police agencies, first, middle and top level management is acquired from within the Department itself. Personnel filling supervisory and administrative positions require a different set of skills than those acquired while doing operational work. Since salaries are

low (\$400 per month at the entry level), the personnel from which the managers of this large and complex organization are selected, are generally not well prepared to accept and discharge these responsibilities. Of the total force, only 146 sworn personnel are college graduates, with eight officers holding graduate degrees. To improve the managerial and supervisory skills of the police administrators, the Police is implementing a program that will include training for all command-level personnel (Sergeant through Colonel) over the next two years.

In addition to training the available personnel, the Commonwealth is also addressing the problems of availability of qualified personnel and the after-effects of recruiting personnel willing to work for less than desirable wages and working conditions. The problem of staffing a large organization (7,638 authorized personnel), to provide adequate law enforcement coverage and at the same time ensuring that personnel employed are suitable for performing police duties is demonstrated by the fact that of 1,293 sworn personnel who resigned, retired or were dismissed during the last four years, 366 or 28.3 percent left for reasons of abnormal behavior or personality problems. Also, prior to 1971 recruits were accepted without any psychological screening as part of employment processing.

In 1971 a psychological evaluation center was established to provide services and examinations to sworn personnel and all recruit candidates to help alleviate the above-mentioned problem.

A need exists to improve the training and professionalism of tax fraud and internal revenue personnel

The large amount of money owed to the Commonwealth Government due to income tax evasion (estimated at \$50 million) and excise tax evasion (estimated at \$20 million) indicates the extent of the problems facing the Treasury Department concerning the collection of taxes and the need to augment its present capabilities.

Agents of the Tax Fraud Office and the Internal Revenue Division of the Treasury Department deal with the imposition of taxes on imports and the criminal phase of the



implementation of laws which regulate the collection of taxes by the Treasury Department. These personnel, drawn from the legal community at large, lack specialized knowledge of the highly technical laws in force, effective investigative techniques and citizen interaction.

To encourage the development of the professional capability of these personnel, the Crime Commission will sponsor a continuous training program to be initiated during 1972. Special agents will receive training in new laws and investigative techniques. Sensitivity training concentrating on special agent and taxpayer relations during preliminary investigations will also be included.

A need exists to improve the training and professionalism of court personnel

By comparison, the court system is in a relatively favorable position. All judges, prosecutors and public defenders must be qualified practicing attorneys and members of the Bar, which means these personnel were capable of surviving the rigors of college and law school. Nevertheless, within the adjudicative "territory" the public staff operates at a disadvantage, primarily economic. With a salary base of \$850 per month for special prosecution attorneys and \$850 for public defenders, many of the better qualified personnel gravitate toward the more lucrative private practice. As salary subsidies are not a part of this program, we can prod the legislature but little else.

This is not to say, however, that personnel operating in the courts have achieved an ideal level of performance, or that efforts in this area should be ignored in the Commission's programming. High acquittal rates in the court system (24.4 percent of criminal cases in the Superior Courts in fiscal year 1970) although not solely attributable to any one criminal justice function, is one problem affected by the prosecution role. One may speculate that faulty case preparation, erroneous charging, procedural errors or inadequate case presentation on the part of prosecuting attorneys contribute significantly to this problem.

To further illustrate this problem, there are specific acts containing criminal sanctions which are unique to Puerto Rico criminal law such as the Bolita Act, the Puerto Rico Weapons Act, the recently adopted Controlled Substances Act, the Internal Revenue Act and others. As newly appointed prosecuting attorneys have diverse backgrounds in the legal profession--some specializing in Civil Law, some in restricted areas of Criminal Law, and many having obtained their legal education from law schools in the United States--they are often not adequately versed in the particulars of the laws and procedures of the Puerto Rico criminal courts.

The same may be said of defense attorneys operating in the criminal courts--they lack familiarity with many of the criminal provisions of the various laws, ordinances and administrative procedures comprising Puerto Rico's criminal law. To improve the quality of case preparation and presentation in the courts, the Crime Commission is sponsoring general training seminars for both prosecuting and defense attorneys.

By continuous training to its members, the Bar Association has been keeping private defense attorneys familiar with current techniques and developments in criminal law and procedure, and recent legislation.

Commonwealth prosecutors, particularly those newly appointed, need continuous training in presentation of evidence in cases of non-frequent occurrence, definition of uncommon offenses, decisions of the Puerto Rico and U. S. Supreme Courts and other. The Department of Justice will continue offering this service to the aforementioned personnel in 1972.

A need exists to improve the training and professionalism of corrections and rehabilitation personnel

Adult and juvenile probation personnel, under the jurisdiction of the courts, are required to hold a Bachelor's degree to qualify for employment. While some of the personnel have backgrounds in the behavioral sciences, others hold degrees in various unrelated fields. Prior to 1970, no preparatory or in-service training was offered to probation officers other than a brief informal



orientation to administrative rules and regulations at the time of employment and a random type of on-going training conducted as special problems needed to be addressed. Although not statistically quantified, a review of individual case histories readily demonstrated that no standard or adequate treatment techniques were being applied to the various types of offenders.

To address this problem, the Commission sponsored the establishment of a probation training unit in the administrative office of the courts to provide training in behavioral disorders and treatment techniques to both new and existing probation personnel. The Commission is planning to continue the support of this unit.

Other problems encountered by probation operations are the staffing levels of the officers and supervisory personnel. Caseloads for both adult and juvenile probation are high and well above national standards. In 1971, the average number of adult probationers supervised per officer was 90, and the average per juvenile probation officer was 76. The effectiveness of the probation program will be hindered until this problem can be resolved.

The adult correctional system employs three categories of personnel: administrative, custodial, and classification and treatment. Employment standards vary according to the specific positions to be held but are considered high. Custodial personnel must have a high school diploma and classification and treatment personnel a college degree. However, with 40.5 percent of the total penal population being recidivists, it is evident that the rehabilitative efforts of the correctional system must be improved. New and improved treatment programs are being planned. As is the case with all systems involving a human component, the success of these rehabilitative processes will be dependent on the capabilities of the personnel involved. Very limited training

has been provided to personnel concerning new correctional programs, handling of different types of offenders, recognizing various physical or mental illnesses, classification, diagnosis and treatment techniques, corrections management, etc. Efforts to rectify this situation have already been launched. A program to establish a training unit in the Division of Corrections to conduct seminars on correctional management and provide in-service training to custodial officers, and classification and treatment personnel was and is being sponsored by this agency.

In the institutional program as a whole, over ninety-five percent of the personnel are assigned to custodial and administrative functions. To attract additional professionals in the area of counseling and treatment to the Division of Corrections, the Commission will sponsor a project this year to provide college seniors the opportunity of working with classification and treatment officers at two adult facilities. Social science majors from two regional campuses of the University of Puerto Rico will participate.

The in-service correctional training program also includes training to personnel of the Parole Board. While the record of the adult parole activity is remarkably good on the surface (a 97.4 percent success rate), one is inclined to attribute the low revocation rate both to inmates participating in the home visit program with resultant indications as to parole risk and a basically surveillance-type of supervision of parolees. Prior to the initiation of this program, parole officers received no training other than a minimal orientation concerning administrative regulations and procedures at the time of employment and occasional briefings after employment. By including courses in supervision, report writing and interview techniques, deviant behavior and treatment, and utilization of community resources to parole personnel in this broad correctional training program, the parole emphasis should shift from surveillance to service orientation.

Although current parole staffing levels are considered adequate and caseloads compare favorably with established standards, the projected penal population prepared by the Division of Corrections indicates a twenty percent

increase of clientele in the institutions by 1985. The accompanying implication as to increased parole workload is evident. To attract additional professionals to the field of parole who will be required to handle this workload and also to maintain a high level of professionalism within the parole staff, the Commission is continuing to support a project similar to that above whereby college seniors studying social sciences at three universities will be offered courses and field work in parole functions.

In the field of juvenile rehabilitation, a variety of public and privately sponsored treatment programs are currently in operation. That the effectiveness of the various rehabilitative programs must be improved is indicated by the fact that readmissions constituted 34 percent of the total admissions to the Social Treatment Centers maintained by the Department of Social Services in fiscal year 1971, up from 23 percent in 1967 (see Exhibit C-7). These figures do not include juveniles who may have gone through other treatment programs on some occasion prior to referral to the Department of Social Services. In addition, 23 percent of all minors residing at the treatment centers left without permission during fiscal year 1971, a clear indication that the programs and services offered are deficient.

The Department of Social Services also provides counseling and supervision to minors who are being considered for admission, families of those who have been admitted, and the minors who have been discharged from social treatment centers. This program had an active caseload of approximately 29,000 families during fiscal year 1971. An estimated 15 to 20 thousand additional families have been placed on a waiting list for services due to lack of personnel. Staffing vacancies have made it necessary for personnel working with minors to assume responsibility for other services provided in the program. Very little coordination exists between these personnel and those of the treatment centers.

In an attempt to alleviate these staffing and training problems and hopefully impact on the quality of the rehabilitation and counseling programs, the Commission is sponsoring two efforts--one to establish undergraduate and graduate curricula in the rehabilitation field at several universities and one to develop a broad specialized training program for Department of Social Services

personnel. The latter project will also provide training to personnel of private organizations which are conducting rehabilitative programs and which are receiving financial assistance from the Department.

A need exists to provide higher education opportunities for law enforcement personnel

As has been noted earlier in this discussion, a major effort is required to increase the capability of individuals serving in the agencies of criminal justice administration. Vocational-type training is a need particularly in the police and corrections areas, and this problem is being addressed by the Commission in major programming efforts. In reviewing this matter the Commission felt that the need exceeded just training, however. The administration of criminal justice programs has grown so complex in modern day society with the increasing emphasis on understanding human behavior, keeping pace with the technological improvements which are just recently being made available to criminal justice agencies, increasing complexity and rigidity of procedural requirements imposed on the system by the higher courts, the demands for administrative professionalism within the ranks of the system managers, the attempts to incorporate research into the overall program design--to name a few areas of concern--that the traditional style of criminal justice training has become inadequate.

By introducing law enforcement curricula into the institutions of higher learning, the criminal justice system has immediately made available resources such as qualified educators, library and classroom facilities, and a broad selection of associated technical and administrative courses to its personnel which would take years to acquire for internally-conducted training programs.

To meet this need, the Crime Commission has made all information relative to LEEP available to the colleges and universities on the island. To date, three institutions have qualified under the program. University based training and educational programs for correctional, social welfare, and criminal justice agency personnel in general will be sponsored in 1972 by the Commission. One project, established at Inter American University to provide post-graduate study and research for criminal justice personnel,

was initiated in 1970.

Four other projects--three to provide training and undergraduate courses to correctional and social welfare personnel and one to provide graduate studies in social welfare and criminology--will be initiated at three institutions in 1972.

### 3.1.3 The Problem of Crime Prevention

Crime prevention is, of course, what we all hope to accomplish. That we are not doing so is the reason why federal legislation to support law enforcement is passed, national and local crime commissions are established and large criminal justice systems and constructs must be maintained. Criminal justice systems are charged primarily with isolating that society which is responsible for the development of a deviant segment from the deviant segment itself, ensuring that what has been labeled deviant is in fact deviant, attempting to eliminate this deviance from the segment under control of the systems, and releasing 'cleansed' portions back into society. Other than the rehabilitative processes which supposedly purge deviant characteristics or inclinations from the correctional clientele and some efforts on the part of police (community relations, the Athletic League, preventive patrol tactics), the institutional approach to crime prevention is limited--symptoms are treated, not causes.

Criminal justice agencies by their nature and charter will never totally prevent crime. We can build a more efficient and effective mechanism to apprehend and process offenders and in this manner contribute to prevention, but the total structure of society must be addressed to get at the causes of crime. The socioeconomic status of the people, governmental and private structures and service systems, etc., must be altered to reduce the necessity and desirability of committing crimes. To contribute in some measure, a Commission such as ours must go outside the institutional boundaries of the criminal justice system.

Rising crime rates and high recidivism rates mentioned elsewhere are adequate to demonstrate problem existence and a general need for crime prevention programs in the Commonwealth. What is missing is the Commission's rationale for allocating resources to specific prevention efforts. The following discussion outlines our immediate concerns in this area.



A need exists to promote crime prevention in the public schools

According to the 1970 census, juveniles between the ages of 10 and 17 accounted for 19.1 percent of the total population. Police statistics for fiscal year 1971 (see Exhibit A-5) show that of all arrests and interventions for Type I crimes, juvenile interventions accounted for 46.7 percent of the total, well above what could be expected on a population basis. In addition to high delinquency rates in general, several recent studies conducted by the University of Puerto Rico support our premises that prevention projects in the public schools system address an important target population:

1. A study of 2,100 minors intervened by the Police and processed by the Juvenile Court during 1967 in the municipality of San Juan revealed that 43 percent of the minors were in school when the delinquent acts were committed and that 56 percent of the minors studied dropped out of school prior to completing their secondary education. 1/
2. School desertion constitutes a serious problem in all regions of the Department of Education. 2/
3. A study of drug addiction conducted in 1971 indicated that the age of initial use of drugs by the Puerto Rican addict is between 15 and 19. 3/

1/ Estudio sobre Intervenciones Policiales con menores en la Ciudad Capital San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jaime Toro Calder, Oficina para la Prevención de la Delincuencia Juvenil, San Juan, Puerto Rico - 1969.

2/ Otero de Ramos, Mercedes, Estudio Socio-Ecológico de la deserción escolar y de la delincuencia juvenil en Puerto Rico, Centros de Investigaciones Sociales, Universidad de Puerto Rico - 1970.

3/ García, Carmen Sylvia, Roselló, Juan A. - Estudio de la magnitud del problema de las drogas en Puerto Rico, Departamento de Psiquiatría, Escuela de Medicina U.P.R., San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1971 - pp.166-169.

The Commission's programming in the public school system addresses all of the problem indicated above by attempting to retain youths in school, providing general orientation on crime prevention and drug abuse, and providing educational, recreational and counseling services to susceptible youths in the school population.

A need exists to educate the general public as to the citizen's role in crime prevention and interaction with the criminal justice system

The preceding discussion points out the need for preventive measures to be taken with potential violators of the law. The other aspect of crime prevention deals with educating and soliciting the cooperation of the general public and potential victims of crime.

The value of the citizen's cooperation cannot be understated. Crime problems cannot be encountered, strategies developed, or resources allocated until enforcement agencies know of problem existence. For the great majority of crimes, this knowledge comes from information provided by private citizens. The detection and apprehension process is also facilitated for specific incidents if citizens are willing to cooperate as witnesses and information sources. To illustrate this first point, a quick glance at the chart in Section 3.1.1 showing a ten-year trend in reported Type I crimes by Police Area, indicates a sharp increase in Type I crimes in the Metropolitan Area since 1967, while reported crimes in other Areas have increased in considerably fewer numbers. One explanation may be that crime is an increasingly urban problem. Another explanation, or at least partial explanation, is the "Operation Crime Stop" campaign initiated in 1967. In that year, a single telephone number was adopted by the Police Department for the entire Metropolitan Area.

The Kiwanis Club initiated an accompanying public education campaign using all available media to promote citizen cooperation and the new telephone number. Today, virtually every citizen in the Metropolitan Area knows that he can reach the Police by dialing 343-2020. Although we cannot separate the variables of increasing crimes in absolute numbers and the apparent increase in crimes due to better

reporting, the Commission considers that this education campaign has provided the Police with better and more accurate information as to the actual crime situation in San Juan and will continue to support this project.

Another project to educate the public is currently being implemented by the Civil Rights Commission. Results of a survey conducted for this Commission indicated that not only is there a general ignorance among the people as to their fundamental rights (47 percent of the persons interviewed did not know any) but also ignorance, indifference and intolerance of the rights of other persons. This situation contributes to apathy on the part of the citizen and even suspicion or fear of enforcement agencies. By informing the public of their rights and also their responsibilities to cooperate with the police and protect the rights of others, the Civil Rights Commission hopes to develop an effort to solve the problems of crime involving contributions by the community as well as government agencies.

In addition to addressing the narcotics problem and general citizen involvement, the Commission will also actively seek sponsors to develop prevention projects to counter other specific types of crime during the five-year plan period. Robberies and burglaries increased at alarming rates this past year (32.6 and 25.4 percent respectively). Auto thefts, although down by 7.2 percent still numbered over 6,000 and represent a substantial economic drain (retail market values for automobiles are at least 50 percent higher than mainland prices, providing a lucrative source for illegal income). These crimes, if they continue to represent a serious problem to the Commonwealth, will be the initial targets to be selected.

#### 3.1.4 The Juvenile Delinquency Problem

In June 1969, the Puerto Rico Crime Commission received a grant under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 for the purpose of beginning the development of a plan relative to the problem of juvenile delinquency in Puerto Rico. Since that time, emphasis has been given to the collection of all statistical data available in different public and private agencies in the Commonwealth. Priority was given to those agencies dealing directly or indirectly with the prevention, control, and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders: the Police Department, the Juvenile Court, the Department of Social Services and the Department of Education. Other information has been acquired from the report of the "Study of the Municipality of San Juan" performed by the San Juan Office of Juvenile Affairs and field visits to priority-determined municipalities.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in analyzing the statistical data collected. There are numerous agencies concerned with the problem, each of which, as is natural, has compiled data for its own purpose. Differences in definition, age, geographical boundaries, types of information recorded, etc., make comparisons difficult.

Nevertheless, with the information that we do have available, we can demonstrate that juvenile delinquency in Puerto Rico is a major problem and that the public and private service systems established to deal with delinquency are making little noticeable impact on the problem at this time. The following discussion is an updated overview of the detailed analysis included in the Commission's 1971 Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control.

##### The scope of the juvenile delinquency problem in Puerto Rico

Two of the primary indicators utilized to measure delinquency are police statistics concerning offenses committed by minors and interventions of minors related to these offenses. In Puerto Rico minors detained for infractions of the law are "intervened" not arrested.



Interventions are classified by the police by type of offense committed following the same structure used to classify adult crimes and arrests.

During fiscal year 1971 a total of 12,969 minors were intervened for Type I and Type II Offenses, representing an overall decline of 5.6 percent in interventions from the preceding year. Interventions for Type I offenses registered a decrease of 5.9 percent (-374) from 6,279 in fiscal year '70 to 5,905 in fiscal year '71 (see Exhibit A-5). Decreases were registered in all Type I Offenses against the person with the exception of negligent homicide which increased 45.5 percent. Interventions for Type I Offenses against the property showed decreases in petty larceny and auto theft but increases in robbery (+ 5.6), burglary (+ 2.2) and grand larceny (+ 4.3).

JUVENILE INTERVENTIONS CLASSIFIED BY TYPE I OFFENSES

Type I Offenses	Fiscal Years		Change	
	1970-71	1969-70	Number	Percent
<u>Total</u>	<u>12,969</u>	<u>13,740</u>	<u>- 771</u>	<u>- 5.6</u>
<u>Type I Totals</u>	<u>5,905</u>	<u>6,279</u>	<u>- 374</u>	<u>- 5.9</u>
<u>Against the Person</u>	<u>1,276</u>	<u>1,548</u>	<u>- 272</u>	<u>- 17.6</u>
Murder and Manslaughter	11	13	- 2	- 15.4
Negligent Homicide	16	11	+ 5	+ 45.5
Rape	94	107	- 13	- 12.1
Forcible	53	65	- 12	- 18.0
Statutory	1,102	1,352	- 250	- 18.5
Aggravated Assault	4,629	4,731	- 102	- 2.2
<u>Against the Property</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>160</u>	<u>+ 9</u>	<u>+ 5.6</u>
Robbery	2,642	2,584	+ 58	+ 2.2
Burglary	712	683	+ 29	+ 4.3
Grand Larceny	705	897	- 192	- 21.4
Petty Larceny	401	407	- 6	- 1.5
Auto Theft	7,064	7,461	- 397	- 5.3
<u>Type II Totals</u>				

Source: Puerto Rico Police

A reduction in interventions was also recorded for Type II Offenses from 7,461 to 7,064 or 5.3 percent in 1971. Of twenty-six categories utilized by the Police to classify Type II interventions, sixteen showed decreases or no change; interventions for violations of the narcotics laws registered a significant decrease from 104 to 69 in 1971.

On a geographic basis, 37.2 percent of all interventions occurred in the Metropolitan Police Area, followed by the Western Area, 20.7 percent; the Southern, 18.7 percent; the Northern, 12.2 percent; and the Eastern, 11.2 percent.

Although total interventions declined, an increase was registered in the Eastern Area. An 11.3 percent change (from 1,301 to 1,448) in this area was the only geographic increase recorded as declines of 15.2 percent in the Southern, 11.9 percent in the Northern, 3.6 percent in the Western and 3.3 in the Metropolitan Area were indicated in police statistics.

INTERVENTIONS WITH MINORS FOR TYPE I AND TYPE II OFFENSES BY POLICE AREA AND PERCENTAGE OF CHANGE 1969-70 AND 1970-71

AREAS	Fiscal Years		Change	
	1970-71	1969-70	Number	Percent
Metropolitan	4,823	4,988	- 165	- 3.3
Northern	1,581	1,794	- 213	- 11.9
Southern	2,435	2,874	- 439	- 15.2
Eastern	1,448	1,301	+ 147	+ 11.3
Western	2,682	2,783	- 101	- 3.6
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>12,969</u>	<u>13,740</u>	<u>- 771</u>	<u>- 5.6</u>

Source: Puerto Rico Police

A total of 3,150 Type I Offenses, committed by minors <sup>1/</sup> represented an overall increase of 20.6 percent (538) from the preceding year. Increases were registered in all Type I Offenses against the person and an overall increase of 13.8 percent (109). Type I Offenses against the property showed increases with the exception of petty larceny with a decrease of 10.1 percent. The overall increase was 23.5 percent.

COMPARISON OF OFFENSES COMMITTED BY MINORS  
BY TYPE I OFFENSES  
FISCAL YEARS 1969-70 AND 1970-71

Type I Offenses	Fiscal Years		Change	
	1970-71	1969-70	Number	Percent
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,150</u>	<u>2,612</u>	<u>+ 538</u>	<u>+ 20.6</u>
<u>Against the Person</u>	<u>899</u>	<u>790</u>	<u>+ 109</u>	<u>+ 13.8</u>
Murder and Manslaughter	6	4	+ 2	+ 50.0
Negligent Homicide	9	5	+ 4	+ 80.0
Rape				
Forcible	53	46	+ 7	+ 15.2
Statutory	28	24	+ 4	+ 16.7
Aggravated Assault	803	711	+ 92	+ 12.9
<u>Against the Property</u>	<u>2,251</u>	<u>1,822</u>	<u>+ 429</u>	<u>+ 23.5</u>
Robbery	80	72	+ 8	+ 11.1
Burglary	1,234	993	+ 241	+ 24.3
Grand Larceny	362	268	+ 94	+ 35.1
Petty Larceny	331	368	- 37	- 10.1
Auto Theft	244	121	+ 123	+ 101.7

On a geographic basis, Type I Offenses, committed by minors showed increases in the Eastern Area of 54.1 percent, followed by the Metropolitan Area with 28.2 percent, the Northern Area with 20.6 percent; and decreases in the Southern Area, 6.3 percent, and the Western Area, 5.5 percent.

<sup>1/</sup> Juvenile offense statistics reflect the number and type of events for which juveniles were intervened.

TYPE I OFFENSES COMMITTED BY MINORS BY POLICE AREAS  
1969-70 AND 1970-71

AREAS	Fiscal Years		Change	
	1970-71	1969-70	Number	Percent
<u>Total</u>	<u>3,150</u>	<u>2,612</u>	<u>+ 538</u>	<u>+ 20.6%</u>
Metropolitan Area	1,614	1,259	+ 355	+ 28.2
Northern Area	410	340	+ 70	+ 20.6
Southern Area	252	269	- 17	- 6.3
Eastern Area	442	287	+ 155	+ 54.1
Western Area	432	457	- 25	- 5.5

A comparison of the number of Type I interventions with the number of associated Type I offenses indicates that on the average, 1.9 minors were intervened for each incident. Last year this average was 2.4 minors intervened per event. The fewer number of juveniles involved in each incident explains the increase in events in 1971 while at the same time interventions declined.

Characteristics of Minors Intervened

There are no studies available on classification of offenses and the characteristics of minors who observe such deviant behavior. However, police statistics reveal a few characteristics of the minors intervened for having allegedly committed offenses. Therefore, some characteristics of juveniles intervened are:

Of all juveniles intervened, 90.4 percent were male and 9.6 percent female.

Seventy-eight percent were between the ages of fourteen and seventeen years; 17.0 percent were between eleven and thirteen years; and the remaining 5.0 percent were ten years and under.

In four of the five police areas the highest number of minors intervened were seventeen years old.

Only 49.0 percent of the minors were attending school at the time of intervention; 45.0 percent were not attending school; and the school enrollment status of the remaining 6.0 percent was unknown.

Of all juveniles intervened, 88.6 percent lived with their parents and 6.8 percent with relatives; 2.2 percent lived with friends, .9 percent ambulatory and 1.5 alone.

The juvenile population between the ages of seven to seventeen years is 719,465 or 26.5 percent of the total population. The total of minors intervened was 12,696 or 1.8 percent of the juvenile population. For each 1,000 minors between seven to seventeen years of age, an average of 17.5 interventions were recorded. The intervention rate has been relatively stable over the last ten years--the high of 22.2 interventions per 1,000 juveniles was recorded in fiscal year 1963, the low of 15.1 in fiscal year 1968. If this rate holds and the percentage of the population within the juvenile age group remains at the current level as various projections indicate, Puerto Rico will be facing an increasing problem of delinquency in the years to come. To reverse this trend, major programming efforts will have to be undertaken in various areas of concern falling within the scope and jurisdiction of the Crime Commission.

That a delinquency problem exists is clearly indicated in the preceding discussion. Translating this problem into areas of programmatic emphasis, the Puerto Rico Crime Commission has identified specific needs and problems which address not only the Juvenile Justice System as such, but resource deficiencies in public and private

social agencies and systems dealing with juveniles and juvenile delinquency.

A need exists to improve police services for juveniles

The police currently has no authority to dispose of cases brought to its attention in an informal manner. All minors brought to the attention of the police must be referred to the Juvenile Court, no matter what offenses or deviant behavior caused the intervention by the authorities. A significant number of such minors are often submitted to a formal judicial proceeding for running away, truancy, ungovernable behavior, and other similar offenses which would not be considered offenses if committed by adults. On the other hand, there is also a large number of minors who are brought into the juvenile justice system due to their observance of deviant behavior motivated basically by their emotional or mental impairment. The formality of a judicial proceeding labels minors, thus placing them in a category which may cause societal ostracism. That this condition may have a negative effect on juveniles coming into contact with the police was clearly stated by Virginia Burns and Leonard Stern, consultants to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice: ". . . when official responses to juvenile behavior place that behavior in the delinquent category, the resulting label placed upon the youth may have the dire consequences of predetermining a cycle of further delinquent conduct". <sup>1/</sup>

One of the precipitating factors which brought about this state-of-affairs is the lack of confidence on the part of the courts that police personnel are qualified to make appropriate dispositions of juvenile cases. To strengthen the operation, the police has recently reorganized the Juvenile Affairs Division establishing a direct chain of command from the field units through a division commander to the Superintendent of Police.

<sup>1/</sup> Task Force Report on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime: The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Appendix 5.



Our helping institutions--schools, law enforcement and social agencies--have at times become so separate and specialized that they stand in the way of a concerted effort to help the child feel stable and secure in the family. When this natural force does not function adequately, the community must replace or more frequently supplement it by other institutions. All private or public social agencies dealing with delinquency-prone minors and with those who have already observed deviant or antisocial behavior could only find effectiveness through the establishment of coordinated efforts towards the solution of the problem.

All available resources should be used for the attainment of the ultimate goal. To meet with this concept, a discretionary grant was awarded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in 1970 to establish a juvenile referral and diagnostic unit in the Juvenile Affairs Division of the Puerto Rico Police Department, initially operating in San Juan.

A policy of non-judicial disposition would avoid for many, the long-lasting consequences of adjudication: curtailment of employment opportunities, harm to personal reputation; and reinforcement of antisocial tendencies. By the improvement and extension of the present Police Juvenile Referral System and having the full cooperation of the juvenile courts, this program would provide an alternative to formal processing of juveniles conducted by juvenile officers trained in group-treatment techniques and handling of delinquents, and a cadre of personnel with backgrounds in the social and behavioral sciences. The Crime Commission will assume the funding of this project in 1972 utilizing 1971 funding and create two intensive treatment units in the Department of Social Services as an additional resource for police referrals.

Another problem inherent to the effectiveness of the juvenile operations in the Department is the lack of personnel assigned to this area. As of December 1971, there were 182 officers assigned to juvenile work, representing 2.4 percent of the total sworn complement.

A typical example of the existing deficiency in the distribution of police resources in the Juveniles Affairs Division is demonstrated in the San Juan Metropolitan Area: in the Juvenile Aid Unit, which deals with the direct intervention of minor offenders, there is a total force of twenty-seven officers for the San Juan Metropolitan Area. This force consists of one Lieutenant, three Sergeants and twenty-three Policemen and is distributed into three eight-hour shifts. Assigned exclusively to the Municipality of San Juan there are four policemen working each shift, amounting to total of twelve policemen. The police personnel assigned to this Unit, as well as those in the other units, are not adequate in number to meet the workload in their areas. Not less than forty agents are needed to be distributed within all units.

Also, as is the case in many jurisdictions, there is some resistance on the part of police personnel to accept the social orientation of the Juvenile Affairs Program. As quoted from a survey conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 1967, "several of the personnel interviewed indicated that not everyone in the department is directly committed to the philosophy of the Police Department's Juvenile Program. The observation was made that some of the area commanders do not believe in the program and do not fully support it".

A need exists to improve court services for juveniles  
 Court caseloads showed a decrease in fiscal year 1971 over fiscal year 1970 as the following table indicates.

MINORS TAKEN TO JUVENILE COURTS IN PUERTO RICO  
 FISCAL YEARS 1970 AND 1971

	1971	1970
1. Total number of minors referred to Court	7,227	7,952
2. Minors over which Court assumed jurisdiction	5,361	5,329
3. Brief Services provided	1,866	2,623

Source: Social Services Division  
 Courts Administration

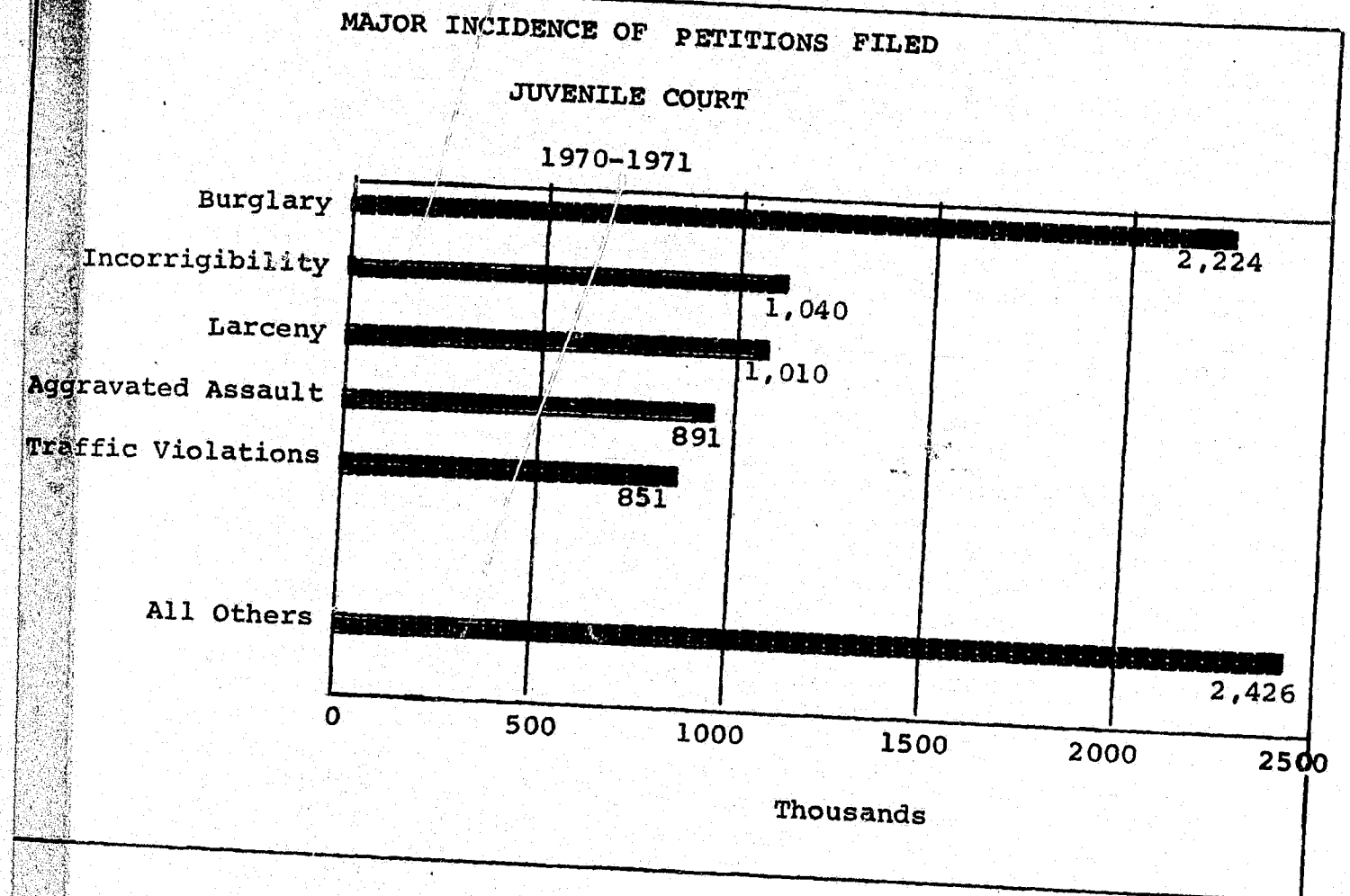
An analysis of court statistics over the ten-year period 1962-1971 (see Exhibit E-9) shows a steady increase in minors referred to court during the first four years - from 4,447 in fiscal year 1962 to 7,436 in fiscal year 1965. During the last six years, however, no trend is established as referrals registered random increases and decreases over the preceding year, with a high of 7,952 referrals recorded in 1970. This pattern can be partially explained as changes paralleled police intervention fluctuations in seven of the ten years (see Exhibit A-5). <sup>1/</sup>

Of the 7,227 minors referred to court, jurisdiction was assumed over 5,361 or 74 percent of the juveniles. The remaining 26 percent were provided short services (described in Section 2.3 The Juvenile Justice System) after determination that there was no further need for official intervention of the court.

As Exhibit E-9 indicates, for the 5,361 minors under jurisdiction of the court, a total of 8,446 petitions were filed. Since one petition is filed for each court appearance, the statistics show that on over 3,000 occasions the court assumed jurisdiction over a minor who had previously appeared in court during the same year.

The following chart shows the distribution of the 8,446 petitions filed for minors during fiscal year 1970-71 by type of offense. The highest number of petitions filed were those for burglary--2,224 or 26.3 percent of the total; incorrigibility with 1,040 or 12.3 percent; larceny with 1,010 or 12.0 percent, aggravated assault with 891 or 10.5 percent; and traffic law violations with 855 or 10.1 percent. The total number of petitions filed in relation to these offenses amounted to 6,020 or 71.2 percent of the total.

<sup>1/</sup> The difference in the statistics for interventions and court referrals can be accounted for that many minors do not fall within the formal court procedures, specifically referrals for incorrigibility and traffic violations. In the Metropolitan Police Area youths are diverted from the Juvenile Court System through the Referral System.



Looking at dispositions for original filings, (see Exhibit E-11), a total of 3,671 cases were resolved in 1971. Of these 1,518 minors or 41.4 percent were placed on probation, 972 or 26.5 percent were dismissed, 490 or 13.3 percent were sent home with a warning, 434 or 11.8 percent were acquitted and for 208 or 5.7 percent custody was given to the Secretary of Social Services.

Adding the 1,866 juveniles receiving brief services to those acquitted, dismissed or sent home with a warning; 3,762 of 5,537 or 68 percent of the minors disposed of by the court received minimal or no services by the court.



The establishment of the police referral system and creating additional rehabilitative alternatives hopefully will alleviate part of this problem by diverting juveniles which fall into these categories to other community resources.

Of the minors receiving services from the Juvenile Court there was an active caseload of 4,877 minors on probation during fiscal year 1970-71 and 2,453 minors on probation with supervision at the end of the fiscal year.

Another court service, originally intended as a referral source for adjudicated minors island-wide, is the Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic operated in San Juan (and currently being expanded to Ponce) under the Social Services Division of the Superior Court. This clinic was intended to provide medical, psychological, psychiatric and other special services in the field of human behavior, and coordinate other available public and private services for adjudicated minors. The workload statistics presented in Section 2.3 indicate that only 27.8 percent of the adjudicated minors, and most of these from San Juan, (68.6 percent) were referred to the clinic in 1971. By expanding this program, the Commission hopes to provide a broader service for court referrals.

Another problem which the Commission is indirectly addressing by sponsoring university-based projects to attract social welfare personnel to criminal justice agencies, is the lack of social workers conducting pre-hearing investigations and recommendations. When jurisdiction is assumed by the court, the cases are referred to a social worker. This professional, after interviewing the minor and his parents, makes a study of the case and submits a written report with recommendations to the judge in charge of the formal hearing.

During fiscal year 1970-71 there was an average of only 2.6 social workers undertaking these functions in the Juvenile Court. There was a total of 5,361 minors for whom petitions were filed and for which social studies were prepared. The social workers held a total of 35,600 interviews with minors, parents, affected parties, members of the police force and others.

There are twenty-four social worker positions authorized. The majority are classified at a low salary level resulting in recruitment difficulties. Due to the high volume of work, projections of a total of thirty-three positions were made by the Administration of Courts for the fiscal year 1970-71 but the additional positions were not approved by the Bureau of the Budget. In many instances juvenile probation officers are assigned to perform intake functions. This situation, because of the specialized skills required for preliminary case evaluation and disposition recommendation, can be a detrimental factor to the best determination of services needed by the minors involved.

The diversion of the probation personnel from their normal functions, that of supervision of youth on probation, reduce the effectiveness of services provided to minors on probation. The probation workload of 4,877 minors during fiscal year 1970-71 was handled by seventy-one probation officers, resulting in an average workload of approximately seventy-six cases per officer on an island-wide basis. Further, these personnel have other administrative responsibilities such as: attending hearings, preparing special and routine reports, and coordinating services of the youth under supervision.

In an attempt to reduce the excessive caseloads, the 1971 projections for juvenile probation officers included the creation of forty-nine new positions. Five new positions were approved in addition to the sixty-six already established for a total of 71 positions. Projections for next fiscal year include the creation of forty-five additional positions.

#### A need exists to improve the institutional services for juveniles

The average daily population in the social treatment centers during fiscal year 1971 shows a slight decrease over fiscal year 1970 (see Exhibit C-9). Ninety percent (2,303) of all fiscal year 1971 admissions were court referrals (see Exhibit C-8). Considering that 5,639 dispositions of the Juvenile Court were given during fiscal year 1971, this continues to reflect a reluctance on the part of the judiciary to refer juveniles to these

centers as a rehabilitative measure. Thirty-four percent of the juveniles admitted were recidivists, an indication that only juveniles demonstrating extreme anti-social or abnormal behavior are referred to these centers. Studies conducted of the juvenile population of the treatment centers support this conclusion.

During 1967-68 the social treatment centers had a total of 1,754 minors enrolled with diagnoses of psychosis (174), severe mental retardation (484 with I.Q. of 50 or less), drug addiction (308), and aggressive or depressive personality (789). The 1,754 minors represented 35.1 percent of the total minors enrolled during that year.

In the Industrial School for Girls, Dr. Roberto Capestany, a psychologist, conducted a study which revealed that 50 percent of the girls from a total enrollment fluctuating from 125 to 160 girls observed psychopathic behavior without any severe illness or mental retardation. Their I.Q., although higher than 69 almost never reached 85. These girls were the ones more frequently absent without permission, were aggressive and also meddlesome. Thirty percent were found to have an I.Q. lower than 69 and with antisocial behavior disorders. The remaining 20 percent were found to be mentally ill with severe social retardation, lack of adaptability and highly hostile. These girls behaved violently showing homicidal or selfdestructive tendencies.

In the State Home for Boys in Guaynabo a survey of the records of the existing enrollment was made in connection with the planning for the needs of the minors. Of the 130 minors to whom I.Q. tests had been administered, 128 were below 70. This indicates the need for further evaluation.

In the other Social Treatment Centers throughout Puerto Rico including the State Home for Girls in Trujillo Alto, the Industrial School for Girls in Ponce, and the Training Camp in Maricao, the Social Treatment Center for Girls in Aibonito and the Social Treatment Center for Boys in Ponce, the social treatment coordinator has indicated that there are over 100 minors believed to be retarded.

With this type of clientele, there is a great need to provide diagnostic capabilities to determine the characteristics of juveniles admitted to the centers and design individualized treatment programs for them. The provision of additional specialized treatment programs will be addressed in 1972 and future years, placing initial emphasis on the large segment of mentally retarded youth among the social treatment center population.

A need also exists to combine physical planning with program planning for the best care of minors. Through the years the demand for services has increased and has underlined the need for new and improved physical facilities for housing and services. There has been an increase in the number of children and adolescents referred to the Department. In 1968 there was a total of 2,055 admissions to institutions and the total increased to 2,556 in 1971 making imperative the expansion of the program. In addition to the need to construct new facilities, there is a need to improve available facilities. Most of the institutional facilities for rehabilitation or social treatment were constructed over forty years ago and are in a deteriorated condition.

Moreover, there is a new approach in the provision of services which consists of reducing the number of youngsters housed per center in the social treatment centers of the Department. Thus, capacity to meet current needs is reduced with even less to cover future demand.

Prior to this year, the Department of Social Services did not have planners or architects dedicated to the development of the physical facilities and designs required to enhance the rehabilitative services offered. Under Commission sponsorship, a physical planning unit is currently being created in the Department.

Other services found deficient are post-discharge resources or programs to facilitate the process of reintegration into the community. Prior to the Commission's involvement in juvenile rehabilitation, two group homes with a total capacity of 24 were available for placement of homeless children or those with deficient homes and who were ready for release from the centers. Combined with the other placement resource, foster homes, these

two services were inadequate to place all the minors, requiring many to remain in the centers longer than necessary. The Crime Commission is sponsoring the creation of group homes to fill this gap in after care services.

Another limitation in the program is that while the minors are receiving the rehabilitative service, the families generally continue with the same environment and, despite social orientation, adverse conditions are too pervading to permit the changes needed for the benefit of the minors upon their return. Further, follow-up services to those minors released to the home are provided by the Family Services Program, which is responsible for dealing with the total family and is not equipped to deal with the special problems presented by the returning delinquent. The greatest problem is the lack of resources for serving specific groups with special needs. This in turn, creates serious family problems and puts pressures on program personnel who are confronted with many families whose needs are not being met. A project to provide these services in the municipality of San Juan is projected to commence in 1972.

A need exists to provide community-based services and alternatives to institutionalization

Throughout this discussion of problems and deficiencies in the area of juvenile justice and delinquency, specifics have been presented to demonstrate the inadequacies of the traditional institutional approach. High recidivism rates both in the court (26 percent in 1971) and the institutions (34 percent in 1971) reflect rehabilitative failure. The profile of juvenile treatment center residents, depicting high rates of retardation and extreme forms of aberrant behavior, indicate that this program is concerned primarily with a small segment of the delinquent population demonstrating severe social and mental problems. Of the residents released during 1971, only 36 percent were for reasons of "satisfactory adjustment", further indicating deficiencies in the institutional program.

That over 60 percent of the adjudicated juveniles receive little or no services is an indication, not only of the judicial attitude towards institutionalization, but more important, an indication that adequate dispositional

alternatives are not available. Clearly, many juveniles are brought before the court who are in need of some guidance or help, but for lack of available resources receive none. For these reasons the Crime Commission has as one of its high priorities the creation of new channels of treatment, guidance and rehabilitation outside of the institutional approach both in the community and in the Department of Social Services.

3.1.5 Needs and Problems Associated with the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

When considering the improvement of detection and apprehension of criminals, we look primarily to the resource base of the police function and the accompanying operating procedures. As indicated earlier, the Commission and the Police Department have invested quite heavily in the attempt to improve the personnel standards of the Department. The problem statements concerned with crime and arrest trends in that section and Section 3.1 may also be used to justify expenditures to improve other components of the line and support systems.

When addressing this category, one must bear in mind that a great majority of what could logically be included as relevant here is discussed in other categories isolating specific crime classifications, target groups and personnel improvement. What is included here is an indication of deficiencies and needs identified with general police administrative and support services and aspects of police operations not covered elsewhere.

A need exists to improve police administrative and support services

Five priorities to improve administrative and support services of the police identified in its five year comprehensive plan for 1969-1974 have been considered by the Commission as appropriate to promote better services. These are criminalistic laboratory services, communications, line legal advisors, vehicle maintenance, and electronic data processing.

The central laboratory, located in San Juan, is restricted in the services it can provide to the operational units in that the equipment utilized is capable of producing comparative analyses of criminal evidence only. Modern equipment which can also produce quantitative and qualitative analyses is required to maximize this necessary police support function. The volume of work for crime laboratory analysis has increased sharply in the past few years. Increasing crime rates and the transfer of primary narcotics enforcement responsibility from the

Treasury Department to the Police Department are two major contributing factors. During fiscal year 1969, the chemical unit processed 8,265 chemical analyses (blood, hairs, fibers, semen, explosives, narcotics, etc.). For fiscal year 1970 the chemical analysis workload increased to 55,118 analyses. In 1971, the total chemical analysis workload increased to 58,481, including 54,888 narcotics analyses. Pressures on the central laboratory are being alleviated, however, as the new auxiliary laboratory in Ponce processed 6,462 narcotics analyses. As the Ponce laboratory was initially equipped to handle only narcotics evidence, other types of chemical and ballistics analyses must be made at the central laboratory. In many cases, evidence is being processed by two laboratories for the same offense. Difficulties have occurred in scheduling court appearances in those instances. Additional analysis capabilities are required in the regional laboratory.

In the Photographic Section of the central laboratory, the number of negatives, Kodaliths, enlargements and copies processed increased from 122,651 in fiscal year 1969 to 127,375 in fiscal year 1970 and 149,035 in 1971. This Section will process the photographic work of all investigative and field units on an island-wide basis until a new photography unit is created in the Ponce laboratory. With that new unit the workload will be shared and Ponce will process the photographic work of the Southern and Western Areas.

Increasing narcotics arrests and evidence processing is still creating a service problem in the Western and Northern Areas, however. Because of the distances involved, technicians are available to testify in the Aguadilla, Mayaguez and Arecibo Courts only one day a month, resulting in excessive accumulation of cases and delays in judicial proceedings.

In addition to pressing workloads, the amount of time spent in court has also had an impact on crime laboratory staffing (1,289 separate appearances in 1971). Prior to the establishment of a regional laboratory in Ponce technicians from the San Juan headquarters were required to travel to all court districts in the island to testify. The police supervisors estimated that 70 percent of the manhours available during the regular



shift were expended in court appearances. Although alleviated somewhat by the initial stages of the laboratory expansion, the situation is still such that technicians are required to work "on-call assignment over-night" on a rotation basis in addition to regular hours. Further, loss of accumulated leave and compensatory time because of work volumes has made the working conditions in private industry very attractive, and personnel turn-over is high, reflecting an average of about 24 months on the job.

To alleviate the current situation of poor working conditions, increasing workloads, (estimated at an overall annual increase of 3.4 percent through 1974) and reduced effectiveness of services, the Commission is supporting a project to improve the present analytical capabilities of the central laboratory by providing modern analytical equipment and training to the relatively inexperienced personnel. In this project the main Police laboratory is creating and organizing a Drug and Narcotics Analysis Unit to regionalize the analytical services rendered to the Judicial Districts of Bayamón, San Juan, Hato Rey, Caguas and Humacao. It will mechanize the photography section of the main laboratory; and expand the photography and chemical units, and create a ballistics section in the Ponce laboratory. Additionally a regional laboratory will be created in the Aguadilla zone to handle the narcotics analysis workload of the Arecibo, Mayaguez and Aguadilla Judicial Districts.

Another major support service of the Police requiring expansion and modernization is communications. Maximum communications capability is not being provided as indicated by the fact that approximately 6 percent of the police vehicles and 25 percent of the motorcycles do not have radios, and for the 1,085 officers assigned to foot patrol duties, 58 hand-held radios are available. Further, the commercial telephone system is used for long distance operational calls, incurring additional costs.

Six radio transmitters are utilized to dispatch vehicles in response to emergency calls. At present, the transmission lines are always overloaded, causing a delay in

both receiving messages and dispatching vehicles. Much of the equipment installed at the central communications center does not meet Federal Communications Commission's standards. In maintaining this equipment, 884 repairs were made in fiscal year 1970. In fiscal year 1971 there were 753 communication repair trips made still reflecting the poor condition of this equipment which must be operational 24 hours a day.

In fiscal year 1970 the Police initiated a project to acquire 125 portable walkie talkie units for foot patrol operations. The project was slow to get started and when the final bidding for equipment purchase was completed the whole communication system was again re-evaluated and modification priorities were substantially changed. As a result, the acquisition of portable units will be restricted to the Metropolitan Area in 1972, instead of expanding to other Police Areas as originally planned. An additional frequency for the traffic division exclusive communications capability will be added and 88 mobile units will be converted to UHF to alleviate congestion in the Metropolitan Area.

A third major police auxiliary service deficiency identified as appropriate for the Crime Commission's sponsorship in 1972 is that of inadequate transportation support. This deficiency evolves from an insufficient number of vehicles, inability to observe preventive maintenance schedules, different makes of cars and spare parts inventory problems.

The vehicles of the Police Department are controlled for maintenance purposes by the Commonwealth's Office of Transportation. The Police indicates that services provided by this Office are deficient, untimely and excessively expensive. The difficulties encountered in the transportation services creates an imbalance in the resources available to the Police. Consequently, the Police cannot utilize their resources with full effectiveness.

The Police had 1,657 vehicles assigned as of June 30, 1971. An average of 425 vehicles were sent in for repairs every month during that year. Of those vehicles, an average of 200 were repaired in private garages costing \$570,580 for the year and 225 were repaired at the Commonwealth's Transportation Office garages costing



\$933,672. These figures reflect 26 percent of the vehicles down for repairs every month.

For 1972 the Crime Commission is sponsoring a project to perform a study (with 1971 funds) of the transportation services in order to find adequate solutions to the Police transportation problems.

The need for providing legal counsel within a police department has long been recognized by authorities of police operations, including LEAA. The work of the police in the areas of crime investigation, Intelligence, drug traffic, vice control, handling of evidence, riot control and civil rights is affected by a great number of recent Judicial decisions and statutory changes. As a result, the Crime Commission, in 1970 and in 1971, endorsed discretionary grants for the appointment of a line legal advisor that is currently rendering legal services directly to field operations in each Area. He has also participated in police training and continuing education, police planning, legislative drafting and lobbying made court appearances and written law memorandums.

For fiscal year 1972 the Crime Commission is sponsoring an action project to create a line legal office in each one of the five Police Areas. This will enable each Area commander to have immediate access to legal counsel in his jurisdiction for a broader coverage of field operations.

Another problem affecting police performance is the availability, reliability, adequacy and security of police information and records. Several years ago, the Police initiated efforts to convert manual and E.A.M. operations to electronic data processing equipment. A computing center was created and seventeen information processing applications were implemented. In 1970, center operations were discontinued due to high overhead costs of the second generation hardware used. Budgetary limitations precluded installation of third generation equipment. Since 1970, the Police has been using the Department of Education's facilities to process information.

However, this arrangement is far from satisfactory. The Department of Education computing center is available to the Police only one or two hours per day, (if the Department of Education does not have higher priority work to process) and the information to be processed or the information needed to be readily available is consequently held back for late electronic processing or is eventually manually processed. To illustrate this problem the traffic ticket and accident information data processing backlog is between two weeks to one month.

Another example concerns an analysis conducted by the psychological evaluation center of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory used by the Police three years ago for police candidate selection. The study was undertaken to check the validity of using this screening instrument in Puerto Rico. Although the preliminary analysis was conducted with the Department of Education's equipment, the final statistical analysis had to be done manually, causing a delay in this important study.

In addition to the difficulties encountered in not having complete access to a computing facility, the current automated applications are entirely administrative in nature (i.e., crime, arrest and traffic statistical routines; personnel records; and payroll and property files). Information critical to daily field operations (wants, warrants, stolen vehicles, gun registrations, etc) is still maintained manually, difficult to access and often not current.

To resolve this situation the Commission is sponsoring a project to implement an automated law enforcement information system in the Police Department addressing all administrative and operational information requirements. This project not only reflects local concern but also corresponds to federal administration and congressional concern in this area as witnessed by the 1970 Mathias Amendment to P.L. 90-351 and LEAA's assistance in drafting Senate Bill 2546 on the security and privacy of criminal justice information systems.

A need exists to improve police operational capabilities

Although programs to upgrade personnel and support services will have a direct effect on police operational capabilities, other elements such as patrol and investigative resources, techniques, and strategies should be scrutinized for deficiencies and areas for improvement. Four such areas have been identified by the Police Department and the Commission.

The drug abuse problem is the number one criminal justice priority established by the Commonwealth administration and the Commission. The University of Puerto Rico study cited previously included a count of all addicts known to public and private agencies during the 1964-1969 period. This figure totaled 6,794. Based on this count, the study concluded that the total addict population was about 12,000. Other estimates by government officials have ranged as high as 20,000. Comparing these latter estimates with the total population of 2,712,033, we can conclude that of every 1,000 Puerto Ricans, between 4 and 7 are addicts. Further, assuming the great majority of addicts are adults, we can estimate an addiction rate of between 8 and 13 addicts per 1,000 adults (based on 1,537,359 inhabitants over the age of 17).

The government's concern is also reflected in the general public. The results of a poll taken in 1971 by the Puerto Rican Institute for Opinion Research (an associate of Gallup International, Inc.) showed that 55.8 percent of all persons interviewed consider drugs "the most important problem facing Puerto Rico today". Drugs was the number one choice in all age groups polled, and registered a 67 percent response in the 16-18 bracket.

The drug abuse problem impacts on all phases of criminal justice operations. In the area of enforcement, the Police Department has the primary responsibility for the control of narcotics traffic in Puerto Rico. The extent of the problems facing the Police is indicated by the organized crime task force which estimates \$70 to \$100 million of illegal income is generated annually by trafficked narcotics in Puerto Rico. In 1971, arrests and interventions for violations of the narcotics laws (now the Controlled Substance Act) decreased from the preceding year by 415 (from 1,756 to 1,341).

Adult arrests for narcotics violations decreased from 1,652 in 1970 to 1,272 in 1971. The Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Division arrested 1,204 adults in 1971, down from 1,319 in 1970. Although total arrests made by the Division decreased, the conviction rate for adults arrested and adjudicated for violations of the drug laws increased from 78 percent in 1970 to 81 percent in 1971. The Division commander attributes this increase to the training project conducted in 1971 and plans to reinforce narcotics training by sending six agents to the course offered by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, and later use these agents as instructors. The decline in arrests can also be attributed to this training as over 10,400 manhours were lost to field operations by police personnel attending the training program. Most of these manhours were lost for Narcotics Division agents.

In response to government and public concern over this problem, the Commission will sponsor a project to reinforce the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Division's field operations, continue supporting an Intelligence Section created within the Division last year, create a community education and orientation unit, and continue training activities for Division personnel.

The volume of drug traffic in Puerto Rico, the presence of subversive groups with direct affiliations with other Latin American countries (at least seventeen are known), and estimated revenues of \$20 million lost in excise tax fraud are symptomatic indicators of another major problem facing Commonwealth enforcement agencies, the illegal entry and exit of contraband and aliens into and out of Puerto Rico. Police intelligence reports indicate that in addition to available commercial transportation channels, much of this movement is conducted by clandestine operations along the unprotected coasts of the island, particularly in the western, southern and eastern areas. Federal agencies in the Commonwealth either do not have primary jurisdiction or the capability of controlling this illegal traffic.

The U. S. Coast Guard is responsible for insuring maritime law and compliance with federal regulations with the principal objectives of protecting life, property and

safety at sea. It is not their mission to stop the illegal entry of aliens, or contraband. They assist other agencies only on a request basis. The U.S. Immigration service controls the entry of foreigners when they arrive to Puerto Rico by commercial means. They do not have the capability for coastal vigilance to impede illegal alien entrance. The U. S. Customs Office is in the same position with regard to illegal entry of merchandise.

The Police of Puerto Rico, under its general scope of authority, is empowered to patrol the coastal waters of the island and adjacent islets. The Department indicates that the creation of a new patrolling system to control this type of clandestine activity will alleviate enforcement pressures within the geographic boundaries of the island. The Commission will sponsor a project to establish such a system in 1972.

The third operational deficiency presently being addressed is concerned with the Intelligence Office. This Office, by the nature of activities undertaken in the execution of its function, must have services available internal to its operation which are provided to other units by regular support personnel. Specifically, the office has indicated that the available photographic equipment is deficient and that the personnel are unskilled in the taking and development of confidential films. As a consequence, valuable intelligence information is currently being lost. The Commission is sponsoring efforts to improve this unit's operations.

Another major problem facing the Commonwealth has been the recent wave of terrorist bombings. During the first eleven months of 1971, the Arson and Explosives Unit of the Police Department was called out on 161 separate occasions. Of the calls the unit answered, there were 30 instances in which incendiary or explosive devices detonated, causing an estimated property damage amounting to \$821,475. To augment this unit, the Police Department recently employed a bomb disposal technician (with discretionary funding) to supervise the unit, train its personnel and also train the personnel of the Special Reserve Units utilized for civil disturbance operations.

### 3.1.6 Needs and Problems Associated with Court and Court Related Activities

#### A need exists to improve prosecutorial capabilities

The discussion relating to the need for training of the prosecutorial staff of the Department of Justice is also relevant here. The high acquittal rates in the courts affect to a certain degree on prosecution capabilities.

The volume of cases for violations of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Act has increased significantly in the last two years.

To elaborate on this problem area, during fiscal year 1968, there were only 1,318 cases presented for violations of the Act. By fiscal year 1970 this number had increased to 4,177 for an increase of 2,859 cases in two years. Of all new cases presented in the Superior Court in 1970 the greatest number (22 percent) were for violations of the Narcotics Law. The total active caseload for the year was 5,506 cases. Of these, only 2,457 were resolved with 3,049 pending at the close of the year. This backlog accounted for 26 percent of all pending cases for the year and showed an increase of 1,720 over the number of pending narcotics cases at the end of fiscal year 1969. In addition to the increasing backlog, case dispositions also showed an adverse trend. Of all cases resolved, only 65 percent resulted in a conviction. This figure is down from the 67 percent conviction rate recorded in 1969. The influx of narcotics to the island has taxed the investigative and prosecutive skills of the government attorneys as these figures clearly indicate.

The Commission is concentrating on this specific problem in prosecution by establishing within the Department of Justice, a unit comprised of prosecuting attorneys and investigators which has as its sole responsibility the prosecution of narcotics cases, and improving the investigati and prosecutorial capabilities of law enforcement personnel in the Commonwealth. A policy established by the Attorney General now requires all District Attorneys to obtain the approval



of this unit prior to submitting narcotics cases to a judge for dismissal.

Through this unit's operations, better control of narcotic cases prior to submitting to a magistrate for judicial determination will be obtained. When dealing with incomplete cases, when the necessary proof in order to obtain a conviction is poor or when there is a real drug addict in need of treatment, the corresponding actions are taken. Such actions allow the unit more time to prosecute other significant narcotics cases in a more effective way.

Looking at conviction rates for other offenses, of 12,293 cases resolved in the Superior Court for violations of all other criminal laws in 1970, the rate was only 58 percent and down one percent from 1969. The Department of Justice attributes this low rate partially to the fact that prior to 1971, no investigative support was available to the Commonwealth's prosecutors.

Once probable cause was determined for the accusation of a crime, the Police function ended, and from that time on it was the responsibility of the prosecuting attorney to prepare the accusation and the proof to bring the case to court. Due to time limitations, on numerous occasions the attorney was unable to make a detailed investigation for the preparation of a case.

These limitations prompted the Department of Justice to establish a Special Investigation Unit under Commission sponsorship. This unit has the responsibility of providing prosecuting attorneys with the technical and investigative support necessary for adequate case preparation.

A need exists to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of court management and operations

The movement of cases through the Superior and District Courts through 1968 presented a rather commendable record of the Puerto Rico court system. Using statistics provided by the Court Administration to establish trends in case processing, one finds that pending cases decreased in the Superior Court from a high of 8,952 at the end of fiscal year 1963 to a low of 5,787 at the end of fiscal

year 1968. A similar pattern is presented in the District Court - from a high of 37,958 cases pending at the end of fiscal year 1963 to a low of 11,391 at the end of fiscal year 1968.

However, a somewhat different picture is emerging now. Statistical tables from the fiscal year 1969 and 1970 annual reports for the court system indicate that pending cases increased from 7,506 in the Superior Court at the end of fiscal year 1969 to 11,765 at the end of 1970 for an increase of 4,259 in one year. The District Court criminal case backlog also shows an increase - from 10,320 in fiscal year 1969 to 12,596 at the end of fiscal year 1970.

In the Superior Court, the backlog increased despite the fact that over 1,000 more cases were resolved in 1970 than in 1969. The increased court productivity was not enough to compensate for an increase of 3,371 new filings over the preceding year's new cases. In the District Court, new filings increased by 1,047 over the preceding year, while there was a slight reduction in cases disposed of from 1969, accounting for increased backlogs there. In summary, then, a noticeable reversal of what had in recent years been an encouraging trend is apparent in the Superior and District Courts.

In anticipation of these problems and to increase the courts capabilities a new judicial center is presently under construction to house and integrate the eight semi-independent Courts now in operation in the San Juan area. It is anticipated that the new center will operate around sixty-eight courtrooms during its first year of operation. This construction program is financed by Commonwealth funds.

The effective consolidation of such complex judicial facilities into one flexible and efficient centralized operation can only be accomplished through scientific prior planning. The Commission is concentrating on this specific problem in planning, by financing a study to be conducted by a professional consultant firm to explore, study, analyze, design and supervise the implementation of the most effective method for the consolidation. Among the expected results are: the reduction of cost of operation through effective central-

ization and responsive administrative and operational judicial methods; the alleviation of the overloaded and delayed criminal calendar; overall increase in efficiency of the San Juan Metropolitan Area Judicial System through effective communications and control methods.

The Office of Courts Administration has been using E.A.M. equipment for the processing of statistics that evidently doesn't respond to the needs of the General Court of Justice to facilitate the administration of it's judicial matters.

For the year 1954, when this equipment was installed, the courts had 250,276 active cases under its consideration (216,034 at the District Court level and 34,242 at the Superior Court level). Comparing these figures with the corresponding ones for the fiscal year 1970-71, when the active cases amounted 410,248 <sup>1/</sup> (365,731 in the District Court and 44,517 in the Superior Court), they show an increase of 63.9 percent over the initial year. This last amount of active cases (410,245) does not include active cases under the consideration of the Supreme Court.

Due to this heavy load of cases, there is always a backlog of work to be done in the performing and submission of the Judicial Branch reports, regardless of the efforts displayed by the Machines Section personnel generally working overtime.

To improve the case processing situation and to strengthen the court administrative function, the Commission is supporting a program of upgrading the court's record system and converting it to an EDP operation.

By centralizing the records system, automating and providing remote terminal capability to the court districts, current and complete information will be available to judges and appropriate and expeditious case disposition should be facilitated.

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<sup>1/</sup> Next page includes criminal preliminary hearings and cases involving minors.

During 1971 the Court Administration contracted a Consultant firm that carried a study of litigation in Puerto Rico and contracted an electronic computer which will be available in March 1972. Operation of the converted system and implementation of the major recommendations arising from the system's study report is expected for 1972.

In addition to the problems already stated, there are also several deficiencies inherent to the procedures utilized to serve warrants and summons in the Metropolitan Judicial District. As the situation currently exists, marshalls are dispatched from each of the three courts in the District (San Juan Superior Court and the District Courts of San Juan and Río Piedras) to all sectors of the metropolitan area. These personnel are currently utilizing their personal vehicles as no other public vehicles are available for this purpose. In addition police officers and vehicles have been assigned on a full and part-time basis to carry out this court function.

By centralizing this operation, and providing adequate transportation services the summons and warrants can be served by geographic area, eliminating the currently overlapping areas covered by the marshalls and police officers dispatched from the different courts. Also, the police officers will be released to perform the police function they are qualified and needed to do, and not become involved in an activity which is inherently a court function and which does not require police skills or expertise to perform.

A need exists to provide legal assistance to indigents in criminal courts

"A high volume of criminal cases . . . argues strongly in favor of the establishment of a defender office. Defender systems, through the use of permanent criminal specialists, make more efficient use of available legal manpower". <sup>1/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> From the courts Task Force Report of the President's Crime Commission.



Even though our constitution stipulates that in all criminal actions the accused shall have the right of assistance of a defense counselor, this has not been properly enforced in Puerto Rico. The failure to comply with this constitutional right is due to the limitation of the available resources.

The office of public defender was created by the Act No. 19 of 1940 in order to have a public defender office in every Superior Court and Courts of Appeal to insure the right of the indigent defendant. At present, there is only one agency that is offering service to criminal cases, the Legal Aid Society, which is a non-profit organization supported by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rico Bar Association and the Crime Commission.

During fiscal year 1970-71, the Legal Aid Society attended 5,786 criminal cases at the Superior Court; 1,907 misdemeanors and 4,400 preliminary hearings in the District Court. The Society also interviewed 30,357 persons for counseling. This reflects a significant increase of legal services rendered by the Society during 1970-71 as compared to the previous year, when the Society handled 4,671 criminal cases at the Superior Court, 1,566 misdemeanors and 2,934 preliminary hearings in the District Court. A total of 24,368 persons were interviewed for counseling during 1969 for an increase of 5,989 interviews in fiscal year 1970-71.

However, there is still a great need to insure adequate representation for indigents at the time of arrest, determination of probable cause and preliminary hearings.

In 1971 the Society considered the Districts of Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo and Caguas as critical areas where improvement of legal services to indigents is needed. The lack of manpower and funds limited efforts to increase services in these districts. This situation will be resolved in 1972.

The legal services to the penal institutions will also be improved by increasing the services presently rendered by the Appeals Division of the Society.

#### A need exists for Legal Internship Programs

The great majority of law students spend nearly three years in expensive study without the slightest notion as to what the practice of law is all about. Many of them spend these important years and huge sums to learn soon after graduation that they have no interest or ability for the practice of law.

On the other hand, defender and legal research offices lack adequate resources to study law students closely and over an extended period to make a selection of future employment candidates. The brief interview that normally precedes employment is not enough to know the young lawyer well. Often difficulties that render him incompatible with the agency are not apparent until he has been observed for some time.

To this end the Commission will sponsor a Legal Internship program established last year within the Legal Aid Society and the Criminal Justice Office. Intern law students will be placed in the referred offices on a part-time basis and will be exposed to a broad variety of professional functions such as legal research, case development assistance in litigation and administrative activities.

#### A need exists for Law Reform

The Penal Code of Puerto Rico, based on the 1873 Code of California has undergone no major revision since its adoption in 1902. <sup>1/</sup> In addition there are some 3,000 penal dispositions scattered throughout the various administrative procedures and civil codes adopted by the legislature; also, the seventy-eight municipalities in the island have adopted ordinances which contain penal dispositions and which in some instances, are not even published or revealed to the public.

<sup>1/</sup> A bill has just recently been introduced in the Legislature which, if adopted, will completely revise the existing Code. The Office of Criminal Justice played a significant role in drafting various provisions contained in the revised draft and conducting associate research.

In essence, there is no single source of reference concerning criminal law in Puerto Rico, the code is outdated, and other laws, as the examples above indicate, have not been structured to accommodate the best interest of the Puerto Rican citizens. For these reasons the Office of Criminal Justice was established in the Justice Department to promote an organized effort to modernize the 1902 Criminal Code and provide a single referent for legislative impact on criminal justice operations. This office was created to satisfy a legislative mandate bestowed upon the Puerto Rico Crime Commission, which is "to maintain a constant study of the doctrinal development of the Penal Law, in all its aspects, to recommend legislation in connection with said improvement and to counsel and assist all government organizations, when so requested on legislation of penal nature, both in its formal and substantive aspects proposed by the latter . . ." 1/

A need exists to develop uniform criminal statistics

Another program supported by the Commission, although not exclusively related to court activities, is placed under this category because it does not logically fall in any category that LEAA has specified and also it is contemplated that court computing facilities will be utilized to operate the program when initially implemented. The program is one of establishing a center of criminal statistics. Criminal justice system managers throughout the nation have realized the desirability of having a clear picture of transactions and trends influencing all aspects of the system operations. This agency, in attempting to fulfill its charter, has encountered numerous difficulties in arriving at a rational, valid representation of system loading, deficiencies, potential areas for concern and measures

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1/ Section 4, Law No. 33, approved June 11, 1969

for determining the impact of the Commission's programs on the system. The problem is not the lack of information by volume, but lack of information compiled in such a manner that it can be used for comparative purposes. The criminal statistics provided by the Police Department, the Courts Administration, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Social Services are structured to meet internal agency needs but have no common bases which can be utilized to develop a coherent system-wide picture of crime and criminality, or operational impacts of one subsystem on another and of the total system.

3.1.7 Needs and Problems of the Adult Correctional, Probation and Parole Systems

A need exists to improve probation services

Adult probation caseloads are high, averaging 90 probationers per officer and well above established standards. Unless some programming breakthrough as to caseload handling methodology or additional and more suitable alternatives to probation are uncovered and validated, the only problem resolution available is additional personnel. The development of correctional and social welfare curricula in the universities will hopefully help to alleviate the personnel situation in the long run. The qualifications of existing personnel and the Commission's efforts to improve this deficiency have been described previously.

Presently, probation is assigned on a geographic basis with no consideration given to classification of offender or assignment to a treatment program conducted by specialists trained in dealing with the various classes of offender.

At the San Juan Superior Court, a pilot project to establish an intensive treatment center for probationers is being implemented. The center provides for the participation of human behavior specialists in conjunction with regular personnel in the treatment of offenders. Selected offenders with alcoholism, narcotics, sexual and aggressive problems constitute the special clientele for this center. It is anticipated that the development of a probation classification system, and treatment-oriented probation caseload assignment and services, will provide a partial solution to this problem.

In addition to the services offered by this Center, a need exists to provide special treatment to drug addicted probationers. It has been established that this clientele requires a special type of treatment and follow up that frequently does not correspond with the traditional counseling-surveillance type of supervision (in the above project, 108 of 200 probationers being served are addicts).

A research unit that could assess the existing services, collect socio-statistical data and implement criminological

research is needed in the probation program. An additional urgent need is to improve the physical facilities available to probation personnel. Offices are overcrowded, affecting the therapeutic atmosphere and making it difficult to handle confidential information. The administration is aware of this situation but financial limitations have precluded corrective action. A half-way-in type of facility is needed to serve those probationers in need of some degree of control not necessarily of a prison type to provide an additional dispositional alternative.

A need exists to establish or define the Commonwealth public policy towards the correctional system

The present correctional system is operating without any organic law or public policy definition as to the goals, methods and expectations of this program. The only reference made to correctional objectives or goals is mentioned in Article V, Section 19 of the Commonwealth Constitution.

The result of the lack of a clearly defined public policy regarding corrections is that the objectives, emphasis and rehabilitative criteria are subject to change depending on the philosophy of the acting administration.

A need exists to improve correctional, administrative and support services

The Division of Corrections has been increasing its personnel, programs and services, but no analysis has been made of the present administrative structure to determine if it is adequately serving in the present needs and demands of the system. An organization and management study will fulfill this need. Also, prior to 1970, the Division of Corrections operated with no organized planning capability. Correctional administrative and programming mechanisms were developed in an unsystematic fashion. In 1970, by means of a subgrant awarded to the Department of Justice from Part B funds, a planning unit was established in the Division to provide this capability. This unit has identified various needs which must be addressed including the elaboration and revision of rules and procedures for new programs, classification and treatment of inmates,

evaluation of correctional programs and the expansion and coordination of the vocational and industrial programs conducted by the Prison Industries Corporation.

Although currently operating under the Commonwealth budget, staffing and financial limitations are such that the Commission deems it appropriate to support specific undertakings of this important administrative mechanism.

Another problem of concern to the Corrections Division is the lack of an adequate communications network in the penal system. There are 15 correctional institutions situated throughout the island (see Exhibit C-2), several in remote rural areas. One institution, located in Arecibo is totally isolated. There are no telephone lines in that area. In emergency situations, communications are delivered by messenger. Although a minimum security facility at this time, it is scheduled to be converted into a medium security facility as part of the correctional construction program. The remainder of the facilities utilize the telephone system as the sole communications link among the institutions and central headquarters. This service has proven unsatisfactory, however. Three institutions do not have direct lines resulting in frequent occasions of communications delay due to the unavailability of an open line. Also, line damage has resulted in isolating institutions on various occasions. By providing the Division of Corrections with an independent radio-telephone communications system, (currently being installed) the security and emergency response capabilities of the correctional system are being significantly upgraded.

A need exists to upgrade institutional rehabilitation and treatment services

During the last five years there has been a slight decline in the average daily population in the correctional institutions. However, new commitments and total active residents have shown a steady increase over this period with the exception of fiscal year 1971 (see Exhibit C-3).

At the beginning of fiscal year 1971 there were 4,565 inmates in the 15 penal institutions (3,506 sentenced and 1,059 for pre-trial detention). During the year, 15,474 inmates were received in the institutions from

Court (3,735 sentenced and 11,739 for pre-trial detention). The total number of inmates received from Court is 2,111 less than during the previous fiscal year.

The total number of inmates sentenced for felonies was 782; a rate of 28.3 inmates per 100,000 total population or 46.1 inmates per 100,000 population of 16 years and over.

During the year 13,885 inmates were released, 1,059 less than in fiscal year 1970. At the end of the fiscal year there were 4,438 inmates in the penal institutions, 127 less than at the beginning of the fiscal year. That the number of inmates at the end of the fiscal year was still relatively high is due to the increased number of inmates with longer sentences for infractions of the Narcotics Act, robbery and burglary.

By referencing the Statistical Report of the Department of Justice for 1971, the profile of an offender may be developed of the sentenced inmates received at prison during fiscal year 1971, and of the total inmates in the penal system at the end of the same fiscal year.

Some characteristics of the 3,735 sentenced inmates received from Court at penal institutions during fiscal year 1971:

Seventy-nine percent were felons and 21 percent misdemeanants.

Sixty-seven percent were first time offenders and 33 percent recidivists. Of the 848 inmates between the ages of 16 to 21, 19.7 percent were recidivists.

The average sentence was 17.6 months; 2.9 months for misdemeanants and 6 years, 1 month and 2 days for felons. Of the sentenced inmates, 21 percent had a sentence of over one year.

The average age for all inmates was 28.95 years old.

Almost 18 percent of the penal population received did not know how to read and write. The average age of those inmates was 35.6 years old.



Fifty-seven percent were unemployed at the time they committed the offense; and 38.8 of the unemployed had no specific trade or skill.

Seventy-seven percent had a sentence of less than one year; 12.4 percent had a sentence of one to five years; 10.6 percent a sentence of over five years. Of the 848 inmates between the ages of 16 to 21, 71.8 percent had a sentence of less than one year. The total number of young inmates that had a sentence of one year or more was 239, as compared to last year's 89.

Fifty-seven percent were single; and 55.3 had no dependents.

Of the type of offense committed, 25.8 percent were crimes against the property, and 19.1 percent against the person (the majority of which for aggravated assault and battery). The remainder were crimes against morals, public peace, health and others. The single felony committed most frequently was Narcotics Act violations-285 inmates were sentenced for this offense.

Thirty-six percent of the sentenced inmates committed the offense in the metropolitan zone.

Thirty-six percent of the sentenced inmates were living in the metropolitan zone.

Some characteristics of the 4,438 inmates in penal institutions at the close of the fiscal year, 3,509 sentenced and 929 unsentenced:

Ninety-six percent were male and four percent female.

Seventy-nine percent were sentenced and 21 percent were unsentenced.

Ten percent of the sentenced population did not know how to read and write.

The average age of the sentenced inmates was 27.9 years old.

Of the 537 inmates between the ages of 16 and 21, 46 or 8.6 percent did not know how to read and write.

Of the 3,509 sentenced inmates 91.0 percent were sentenced for felonies and 9.0 percent for misdemeanors.

Sixty-four percent were first time offenders and 36 percent recidivists.

Of the 2,252 first offenders, 91.9 percent were felons and 8.1 percent misdemeanants.

Of the 1,257 recidivists, 89.7 were sentenced for a felony and 10.3 percent for a misdemeanor.

The average sentence for felonies was 9 years, and 5.6 months for misdemeanors.

Fifty-two percent of the inmates were unemployed at the time they committed the offense.

Forty-seven percent of the sentenced inmates had dependents.

Forty percent of the inmates had no income during the year preceding commitment, and only 12.8 percent had an annual income of over \$3,000.

The average education level was 7.7 years. Of the total inmates 6.8 percent had never attended school.

Twenty-seven percent were serving sentences for crimes against the person and 26.5 percent for crimes against the property.

Of the sentenced inmates, 35.7 percent were for violations of the Narcotics Act. <sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> A survey of the total population (sentenced and unsentenced inmates) conducted in October, 1971 showed that 46.5 percent of all inmates were drug addicts (see Exhibit C-5).



Fifty-one percent lived in the Metropolitan Zone, 23 percent in the urban and 26 percent in the rural.

The unsentenced inmates had an average time in the institution of 26.1 days.

These two profiles show some striking similarities considering that the populations differed substantially in one respect--that of sentence duration. The first profile presented includes a large number of inmates serving short terms who entered and left the system during the year, while the second profile, taken of the penal population on a specific date, is naturally biased towards those inmates serving longer sentences. A high recidivism rate, unemployment status, and illiteracy rate; and extremely low annual income were common to both groups. In addition, the high commitment rates for Narcotics Act violations and the large percent of drug addicts in the inmate population indicate that the correctional clientele not only reflect some very serious social problems in Puerto Rico, but also present a difficult problem in developing adequate rehabilitative and treatment programs in the institutions.

To further complicate the situation, a significant number of the inmates demonstrate some rather severe mental and physical handicaps, as the institutional medical services workload in Section 2.2.6 indicates.

In summary, then, a large percent of the inmate population are recidivist-prone; have physical and mental disabilities, a low level of educational and vocational skills; have few prospects for employment on release; and are addicted to drugs.

To meet the needs of this clientele, the Commission is supporting projects to amplify available medical services, establish a group counseling program to complement the casework method currently utilized by institutional counselors, initiate a permanent narcotics treatment program, and amplify the educational and vocational services to inmates. Two research projects are also being sponsored: one to investigate neurological disease in the penal population and one to scrutinize and possibly extend the role of the institutional instructor in the rehabilitative process.

Physical plant improvements are currently being addressed primarily through the construction program funded from the Commonwealth budget (see Section 2.2.6). The Commission is also sponsoring the construction of a multi-purpose building on the grounds of the state penitentiary to provide additional facilities for the counseling and educational programs there and also to conduct the correctional training program operated by the Corrections Division and Parole Board.

A need exists to develop alternatives to institutionalization and community-based rehabilitation programs

As the system currently operates, the home visit program conducted by the Division of Corrections provides a deviation from the traditional maximum-minimum security, parole style of rehabilitation. The success enjoyed by the home visit program indicates that there are inmates in the sentenced population who do not require the confinement of institutions or work camps, but who are also not considered ready or are ineligible for parole. It is a reality that all inmates return to the society and that the rehabilitation programs developed in the institutions have not reached the desired goals, due to their different limitations. Through the establishment and continuance of the Halfway Program sponsored by the Commission, the inmates in minimum custody will be transferred to these houses so that they will be able to participate in special rehabilitation programs such as vocational and occupational services, psychological services, and so on. It will also offer a temporary home for parolees, if approved by the Parole Board, to receive special individual attention.

The Commission will also extend its efforts in this area by supporting the efforts of two organizations which currently offer rehabilitation services to drug addicts in the community. A clinic will be reestablished in the Department of Health to provide ambulatory services in the evenings to ex-addicts who, because of employment responsibilities, cannot attend programs during the working hours. Hogares CREA, a private organization which operates group homes for addicts, will amplify its rehabilitation program under Commission sponsorship to provide job placement and follow-up services to residents and non-residents who have successfully completed the treatment stages of the program.

A need exists to improve Parole Services

The low parole revocation rate, 2.5 percent of parolees for fiscal year 1971, can to some degree be explained by the use of the home visit program as an informal yardstick to measure the potential risk of inmates eligible for parole. The Parole Board views favorably those inmates who have participated in this program and complied with all associated rules and regulations.

The training program described previously will hopefully solve two problems within the parole program itself: improving the capabilities of the existing personnel in the field of behavioral sciences and future staffing required for expected increasing workloads.

The need for additional treatment and orientation services for the parolees is an urgent one as indicated by the general offender profile. A project is being sponsored by the Commission which will concern itself with closely supervised, differential treatment of parolees coming from the large segment of the penal population having the various medical, vocational and social problems described above. This differential treatment program, staffed with professionals in the field of behavioral sciences, will be compared with the normal parole programs of caseload assignment on a geographic basis and surveillance-type supervision. The goals of this program are to determine if a basic shift in program emphasis will provide more permanent effective results extending beyond the parole status, and to expand parole eligibility to those now considered problem cases and high-risk potentials if increased effectiveness is demonstrated.

The lack of vocational skills and limited employment potential for parolees (of the new parolees, ten percent could not read or write and the average educational level was 8.4 years) is also being addressed in Commission programming through the establishment of a vocational counseling and training program.

In addition to the services provided in these projects there is a need to provide special treatment to drug addicted parolees (of 605 persons placed on parole during F.Y. 1971, 134 had originally committed violations of the Narcotics Act).

A need also exists to develop a pre-release orientation service sponsored by the Parole Board and directed toward facilitating the release and adjustment of inmates. Such a program will focus the orientation on the real problems that the inmate is likely to face upon his release.

Another need of the parole system is the creation of the positions of executive director and case analyst to the Parole Board. By providing the Board with these positions, the chairman will be relieved of the administrative functions and will be able to devote his attention to the expeditious review of pending cases.

3.1.8 The Problem of Organized Crime

A need exists to improve the capability of combatting organized crime

Organized crime infiltration presents a problem to the Commonwealth law enforcement agencies and public in general, and is regarded as a high priority item by the Crime Commission.

We can't talk about massive organizations managing all or some planned and continuous criminal conduct throughout the island. But we have an emerging economic structure featuring tremendous growth in several sectors which may be attractive to individuals associated with organized crime, some of whom are already on record as conducting isolated transactions in Puerto Rico.

Rapid industrialization and urbanization in Puerto Rico have provided potential outlets for illegal money here. Real estate investment, construction, and finance operations are expanding at a fast rate. These operations are backed with mainland capital--sources generally unknown.

Labor unions now include approximately 20 percent of the total working force in their memberships. Although unions have existed here since the early 1900's they have just recently started affiliating with the mainland nationals--some of which are known to be infiltrated by organized crime.

The illegal businesses producing the largest amount of revenue are the traffic of narcotics, illegal gambling and prostitution. Estimated at generating from \$70 to 100 million per year of illegal income, the volume of trafficked narcotics is too large to be handled by independent operators. Illegal gambling generates approximately \$260 million per year (the estimate for fiscal year 1971 and \$65 million more than estimated for fiscal year 1970); prostitution from \$70 to \$80 million per year.

As these changes in Puerto Rico are a relatively recent phenomenon, the interest in Puerto Rico as an outlet for illegal gains is also recent. For this

reason, a systematic approach to combatting organized crime infiltration has not been developed. That a need exists to do so is now apparent. Consequently, under aegis of the Crime Commission, an interdepartmental task force was created to determine the extent of existing organized crime; establish an intelligence, investigation and prosecution capability; act as liaison with the Inter-Caribbean Intelligence Group; and develop educational programs for law enforcement personnel and the public. Now established as a permanent governmental agency, the task force is concentrating its efforts on narcotics, gambling, prostitution, and auto theft.

After two years of investigation the Task Force has concluded that there is organized crime activity in Puerto Rico at a local level, and it might have some relations with organized crime in the United States. Although no organized crime cases have been prosecuted in Puerto Rico, the Task Force already has under investigation the first specific targets which are expected to be prosecuted in the near future. Also, to upgrade Police investigative and enforcement efforts involving organized crime activity, the Commission is sponsoring a project to provide training to selected agents of the Organized Crime Section of the Criminal Investigation Corps; and agents of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Vice Control and Damaged Vehicles Divisions.

3.1.9 Needs and Problems Associated with Riots and Civil Disorders

A need exists to improve Commonwealth capabilities in dealing with riots and civil disorders

That this is an area of immediate concern to the Commission, Commonwealth agencies, private enterprises, and the citizenry is without question. That there exists a major problem is also without question. Illustrative of problem scope, the following data have been collected by the Commission's Office of Technical Assistance on Civil Disorders:

- A. During calendar years 1966 through 1970, a total of 21 riots or civil disturbances involving violence or property damage took place on university campuses and 16 of these incidents occurred on the Río Piedras campus of the University of Puerto Rico. In 1967, one death and 59 injuries resulted from a riot at the University of Puerto Rico and in March of 1970, another riot resulted in one death and 72 injuries.
- B. During this same period, 34 riots or disorders occurred in secondary schools; 13 of these in San Juan and 13 in Caguas.
- C. Fourteen riots or disorders occurred in adult and juvenile institutions; 9 of these in the Industrial School for Boys and 2 in the State Penitentiary. A total of 46 injuries and one death were involved.
- D. Forty-one incidents associated with labor disputes, 46 incidents at sporting activities and 7 miscellaneous incidents were also reported during this period.
- E. Of 114 of these incidents analyzed, 30 percent were considered to be caused by political motivations.
- F. During the first eleven months of 1971, 17 riots or disturbances involving violence or property

damage occurred, with the majority of these taking place in the Metropolitan area. The most serious incident again occurred at the University of Puerto Rico where two police officers and one ROTC cadet were killed. In addition, 8 policemen, 7 university guards and 47 civilians were injured.

- G. During the eleven-month period, the Special Reserve Units of the Police Department were called out on 95 other occasions as a preventive measure.
- H. During this period, the Arson and Explosives Unit responded to 161 incidents involving incendiary or explosive devices. On 30 occasions, devices detonated causing an estimated property damage of \$821,475.

As a whole, these occurrences of riots, demonstrations and politically-motivated bombings serve to depict an environment which is taxing enforcement and general government capabilities to contain and control. What is needed, then, is a Commonwealth capability to deal with civil disorders on a coordinated basis in all facets, including prediction, prevention, control and de-escalation.

The emerging strategy of the Commission is one of coordinating efforts on an inter-agency level, both in planning and operational phases, (see H-2 Program Description and Multi-Year Projections) and developing prevention and control capabilities of the agencies which are and have been directly affected by riots and civil disorders (see H-1 Program Description and Multi-Year Projections).



3.1.10 The Problems and Needs Associated with Improving Relations Between Criminal Justice Agencies and the Community

A need exists to improve police-community relations

Although surveys clearly demonstrate that most police departments are keenly aware of serious community relations problems, they have been slow to institute programs to confront them. The police image in the last few years has suffered considerably in the eyes of the public. A survey conducted in Puerto Rico in late 1970<sup>1/</sup> reflected that 51 percent of the respondents felt that the quality of the service provided by the police was in the categories of fair and poor. When asked to select areas for additional training the two most frequent responses were training in public relations and human relations.

Rapid economic and urban growth have taxed police capabilities to expand in an orderly and consistent fashion. The Police of Puerto Rico has channeled its resources into reinforcing the front-line defense against crime. The Police Department has been criticized by various civic organizations and some segments of the news media. On several occasions, the Police Superintendent has been forced to publicly answer criticism of police handling of incidents and investigations. Criticism has been primarily directed at those police operational areas which the Department is currently in the process of improving such as the prevention and containment of disorders and the modernization of laboratory facilities to expedite criminal investigations.

Although it would be speculative to state that a community relations program would have contributed most positively in countering this criticism, it may be assumed that the negative impact of this type of commentary can be minimized if the public were in a position to know and appreciate Police operations.

In order to overcome this generally negative image, presented and maintained by a large segment of the public,

<sup>1/</sup> Survey conducted for the Puerto Rico Police Department, based on the Basic Curriculum of the Police Academy. March 1971, p. 9.

the Police established a Community Relations Division in early 1970. Community Relations training was given to 600 new members of the Police (with 1970 funds). Additionally, Community Relations Offices were created in Ponce and Mayaguez (with 1971 funds) and Community Relations Citizens Committees in adjoining towns within those Police Areas. There was a most positive civic effort towards a better understanding between the Police and the community (Kiwanis and Exchange Club cooperative efforts). In 1970 there was a massive publicity campaign to assist the Police in its crime prevention effort. This campaign was handled by a private public relations agency. The Division has designed a multi-faceted community relations effort involving: curriculum development and training for personnel, model community projects, establishment of citizen advisory councils, community service officer programs, liaison with civic and business organizations and long-range plans for establishing community relations units in all Police Areas.

A need exists to increase public understanding of Department of Justice programs

Historically, community relations have been associated exclusively with the police. The concept was developed in response to a lack of understanding on the part of the general public and functionaries of the police as to what the roles of both should be in the successful attainment of a safe society. That this concept was initially applied in police operations is natural, as police officers are the visible and most frequently contacted representatives of the criminal justice system.

There is also a role for community relations in other criminal justice operations. In the field of corrections, public attitude and cooperation are having an ever-increasing impact on the success of rehabilitative programs. The citizenry must be informed and convinced that a punishment-type of corrections is no longer nor should be the primary operating philosophy of the system; that the current trend of providing the offender with a broader range of services, most of them involving greater exposure of the community, is the best answer available for effective rehabilitation. Community support must be gained for programs offering these services;



not only financial support to implement them, but also support of program objectives and achievements. In addition, public awareness of the correctional programs will hopefully facilitate the recruiting of volunteers, a necessary resource in the current situation of understaffing and lack of trained personnel.

In addition to its corrections program, the Department of Justice is involved in other programs which can benefit from increased public support. The prosecution and investigation of cases can be facilitated through community cooperation. Although interdepartmental in nature the Organized Crime Task Force is staffed by Justice Department personnel and is provided administrative support from Justice. The success of this program will also largely be dependent on creating an awareness on the part of the public as to what constitutes organized crime activity, how it affects the community, the extent to which it relies on public tolerance for existence, and what contributions the citizen can make to prevent it.

To develop an effective program of community involvement, the Department created a community relations unit in 1971 and will continue to function this year with Commission funding.

### 3.1.11 Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation Needs and Problems

#### A need exists to develop criminal justice research capabilities

The problem of initiating and encouraging applied research with which the effectiveness of the criminal justice system can be enhanced and made more responsive, has been a matter widely discussed by scholars and persons in the field, and yet remains basically problematic. Research is essential to determine the effectiveness of existing methods, techniques, programs, approaches and organizational structures. In Puerto Rico the use of scientific research dealing with social problems is limited. The Crime Commission is conscious of the need to increase the total research capability of the criminal justice system and the necessity to improve the use of scientific methods in dealing with criminality.

Criminal justice research faces problems of high costs, few short-term results, agency budgets which seldom adequately cover line operations, public reluctance to increasing government expenditures, lack of qualified personnel, and the lack of guidance or direction to research efforts.

Although the Commission's program can alleviate the restrictive budgeting situation to a limited extent, the rapid changes in the economic structure of Puerto Rico have placed technologically and scientifically competent personnel in high demand. Local resources have not been adequate to fill the needs of private industry, and personnel are being "imported" to meet these needs at salary levels far above the civil service norms. To implement a rather mundane project, we often have to go "outside" to find qualified personnel - to develop a comprehensive research program, we must tap a virtually non-existent resource pool. Research in Puerto Rico, then, has a very high price tag.

Due to the reasons already mentioned, the Crime Commission does not pretend to submit a research program to cover all nor even a substantial segment of the system's components and problem areas. Nevertheless, as specific undertakings in the area of research are proposed to the Commission,

they will be included in our action programming within the limits of our financial capabilities, and the relevancy of the research goals and adequacy of design.

In this year's plan, three action projects will be implemented in this category and will address needs found in the adult and juvenile rehabilitation fields.

A need exists to improve vocational programs in juvenile institutions

The problems associated with the institutionalized juvenile population and rehabilitative programs have been described in Section 3.1.4. One deficiency to be investigated is the inadequacy of vocational programs conducted in the institutions. These programs are conducted within the confines of the institutional setting and may or may not have any relevancy to the current status of the labor market, or contribute to the employability of the released offender. As an alternative to or amplification of these programs, the Department of Labor will undertake a study to determine the feasibility of implementing work release programs for confined juveniles.

A need exists to develop predictive measures to detect potential criminality

The program's objective is to contribute to the crime prevention effort by attempting to establish a neurologic profile of convicts which fits that segment of the penal population of Puerto Rico in which organic cerebral damage or disease seem to be present in association with criminal behavior. The main purpose is to screen this adult population and compare its findings and evaluation with institutionalized juveniles and civilians, for the development of better criteria in the diagnosis and treatment of the convicts. Due to the high rate of mental abnormality found in penal population this program will contribute to the detection of potential criminals on an individual basis, providing the opportunity for therapeutic treatment before a crime is committed.

A need exists to evaluate the role of the institutional instructor in the rehabilitative process

The use of specialists versus non-specialists in the

various aspects of the rehabilitative process has been a long-standing controversy in the correctional field. The Commission will support a research project to determine the impact on the inmate's rehabilitation by utilizing institutional instructors in a dual role of teacher-counselor. The findings of this project will help the correctional administrators to assess the proper utilization of the different types of personnel in the system, with the possibility of initiating a new type of therapy concept.

In addition to the problems and needs associated with projects included in the Research category, other problems and needs are being addressed through action projects having research components which have been included in other program categories. The projects with significant research components are:

- Police Psychological Evaluation Center
- Graduate program in criminology at the U.P.R.
- Center for Criminal Justice at Inter American University
- Ponce Youth Service Bureau
- San Juan Youth Development Office
- Police law enforcement management information system
- Automation of Court records
- Court management study
- Office of Criminal Justice
- Criminal Statistics Information Center
- Intensive Treatment Unit for Probationers
- Intensive Treatment Unit for Parolees
- Organized Crime Task Force
- Office of Technical Assistance on Riots and Civil Disorders

Also, all action projects funded by the Commission include an evaluation component. Approximately \$173,300 of 1972 action funds are earmarked for evaluation within individual project budgets.

The Puerto Rico Crime Commission itself is conducting another research project from Part B funds with the purpose of attempting to improve rehabilitative treatment of the Puerto Rican convict. This will be achieved

through the description of the convicts attitudes toward the rehabilitation treatment currently being received by them and the development of a profile of the Puerto Rican convict. This profile will include two specific areas to be studied, namely, the social characteristics and the criminal history of the convict.

### 3.2 Priorities

#### 3.2.1 General Summary

The establishment of priorities and direction of the Commission's overall program is based principally in the provisions of Law No. 33, the Commonwealth act creating the Crime Commission. Section 4, which describes the duties and functions of the Commission, mandates that the Commission, among other duties, perform the following:

- "(a) Coordinate the efforts of the government to fight crime effectively in all its aspects, to prevent juvenile delinquency and to obtain a better administration of criminal justice;...
- (f) Implement programs of public education aimed at promoting the respect for the law and order for the purposes of attaining the closest cooperation among government agencies in charge of the enforcement of the law and the community in general, including educational programs in schools, agencies and communal organizations;
- (g) Cooperate in the organization, education and training of regular or special units operating as part of the organizations of the Commonwealth in charge of the prevention and control of crime;...
- (i) Compile and evaluate the statistical information related to crime in Puerto Rico, with a view to facilitate the attainment of the purposes of this act;
- (j) Carry out programs for the investigation and development of new techniques for prevention and control of crime;
- (k) Maintain a constant study of the doctrinal development of the Penal Law, in all its aspects, to recommend legislation in connection with said improvements;

- (1) Counsel and assist all government organizations, when so requested, on legislation of penal nature, both in its formal and substantive aspects proposed by the latter;
- (m) Carry out studies aimed at determining the causes and effects of crime in Puerto Rico, as well as the new techniques to prevent and control same;..."1/

These legislative mandates have been implemented in the Commission's action programming.

In 1969, the Commission established priority areas of need further delineating criteria for specific program development and emphasis among the various criminal justice disciplines, and specific crimes and target populations. These priorities are considered current and are:

1. Dangerous drugs and alcoholism
2. Juvenile delinquency
3. Functions and procedures of the police
4. The courts
5. Correction, probation and parole
6. Organized crime
7. Science and technology
8. Control of firearms and other kinds of weapons

1/ Law No. 33, June 11, 1969

Commission programming continues to reflect these priorities in order of relative importance. Two other areas of major programmatic effort, although subsumed by the above directives, have been identified as priority items and address two LEAA-promulgated program areas. These priorities are the prevention and control of riots and civil disorders, and community relations.

#### Correctional Summary

In the area of corrections and rehabilitation, programs concerned with the juvenile and youthful offender have priority over programming for the adult offender. Within the juvenile rehabilitation field, the following priorities have been established:

1. Development of community-based services and alternatives to institutionalization
2. Improvement of institutional services and facilities
3. Training and improvement of rehabilitation personnel
4. Research and development

In the adult corrections field, the priorities are as follows:

1. Training and improvement of rehabilitation personnel
2. Treatment and rehabilitation programs for offenders
  - a. Community-based (including probation and parole)
  - b. Institutional
3. Research and development
4. Community relations
5. Correctional administrative and support services

Within this total frame of reference, the Commission has designed a program strategy for the five-year period ending in 1976.



3.3 Long-Range Objectives, Five-Year Program Activities and Results, and Estimated Budgets

The following subsections reflect the objectives, activities, estimated budgets and expected results for each of the LEAA-defined functional categories and Crime Commission-defined program areas over the five-year period 1972 to 1976.

The major increases in program activity and budgeting in 1974 over 1973 result from indications that federal appropriations will be considerably lower than originally estimated for 1973. Consequently, most program expansion has been deferred until 1974, when substantially increased federal funding is expected. Projections for 1974 to 1976 reflect an orderly expansion of program scope.

3.3.1 Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Objectives, Direction and Scope

The objectives in this area are to improve the existing personnel of the entire criminal justice system and its subsystems and develop qualified candidates for criminal justice employment.

The direction and scope of the Commission's programming over the multi-year plan period can be summarized to include:

1. The development and expansion of permanent in-service and entry-level training programs for all criminal justice personnel. By the end of 1972, regularly-scheduled programs will have been established for all components of the criminal justice system with the exception of the judiciary and court management personnel. Initial positive reactions to a series of judicial conferences conducted by the Center for Criminal Justice at Inter American University indicate that the Center may provide the Commission with the nucleus to fill this programming gap in 1973 or 1974.
2. The development of educational programs in the Commonwealth's colleges and universities for criminal justice personnel and employment candidates. By the end of 1973, law enforcement curricula will have been established in five of the six Commonwealth colleges and universities as a direct result of Commission and LEAA assistance. The curricula range from Associate of Arts degrees in Police Science and Criminology (corrections emphasis), to three Master's degree programs in Criminal Justice, Criminology and Law (the latter is expected to be accredited by the American Bar Association this year). Projects in correctional field practice for undergraduate students and legal internship programs will also be conducted throughout the plan period.
3. Support of other programs internal to agency operations such as improved working conditions,



personnel recruitment procedures and standards. Most of the Commission's contributions in this area are by products of other programming such as service expansion with resulting decreases in workloads, and better candidate selection through the education programs. The one undertaking which is concerned specifically with this aspect of personnel improvement is the implementation of a police psychological evaluation center, which, by 1976 will be able to provide a complete range of testing and counseling services to all police personnel and employment candidates.

Budget Projections for Functional Category

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 958,900	1,012,800	1,699,500	1,886,500	2,104,000
Part E	109,000	145,600	329,000	360,000	390,000
Comm. / other	626,100	386,137	676,166	748,834	831,333
Total	1,694,000	1,544,537	2,704,666	2,995,334	3,325,333

The Commission is supporting projects in four program areas under this category; and specific undertakings, expected results and accomplishments, and projected budgets for the individual programs follow.

Functional Category: A- Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel  
 Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Long-Range Objectives: Achievement of highest levels of knowledge, expertise, initiative and integrity by police and primary enforcement agency personnel so that their part within the criminal justice system can be improved. Widespread improvement in the strength and caliber of manpower is supported by a radical revision of personnel and recruitment practices and the accomplishment of adequate training.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments: 1. Development of training programs for cadets, policemen and Police Supervisory officials:

(a) Training will be provided to 2,100 cadets based on an average of 420 men annually, (b) Continue support for in-service training for 7,717 regular police officers, (1,350 annually) covering the complete Police Force by 1975. In 1976, retraining will be given to the personnel already trained in 1970. Intensified special bomb disposal annual in-service training for approximately 34 agents will be included under this program, (c) Training in Administration, Supervision and Human Relations for approximately 990 command-level personnel covering the total number of supervisors by 1973 and continuing retraining through 1976, (d) In service training courses for approximately 144 policemen and 28 neighborhood security patrolmen from the Model Cities Program in 1972. Also, it is projected to increase the Model City area regular policemen force from 144 member to 264 (by 1976) in annual increments of 30, (e) Special investigative training courses for an approximate annual input of 200 Intelligence Division Agents, (f) Technical and scientific training program for approximately 300 agents from the Criminal Investigation Corps (C.I.C.) Drugs and Narcotics Division and other criminal investigation units, (g) Correspondence studies program

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 669,200	\$ 696,600	\$ 1,273,000	\$ 1,425,000	\$ 1,590,000
Part E					
Comm., local	376,200	232,200	424,333	475,000	530,000
Total	\$ 1,045,400	\$ 928,800	\$ 1,697,333	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 2,120,000

Functional Category: A- Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel  
 Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Long-Range Objectives:

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

for approximately 5,560 policemen annually, involving the lowest three Police rank levels (sergeants, lieutenants and captains) in 1972 and the rest of the supervisory rank structure (Commanders and Lieutenant Colonels) by 1976, and (h) Establish a permanent training unit for Treasury Department personnel and provide training in tax laws, investigative techniques and community relations to all agents from the Tax Fraud Office and Internal Revenue Divisions by 1975 and continuing in service training through 1976.

2. Continue support for the Police Psychological Evaluation Center: and provide, within the next five years:

(a) Recruitment tests to 1,500 Police Officer applicants per year, (b) Counseling interviews to 1,350 policemen (average of 270 annually), (c) Psychological examinations for 1,900 candidates for promotions (average of 380 annually), (d) Group therapy for 850 policemen (average of 170 annually), (e) Sensitivity training for 750 policemen (average of 150 annually), and (f) Reevaluation tests to 1,000 policemen who had been recruited with possible psychological problems (average of 200 annually).

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Part E					
Comm., local					
Total					

Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Basic training to cadets. a. Increase curriculum from 400 to 440 hours Civil Rights training. Training will be provided to 300 recruits. b. Revise existing 10-week course implementing several additional recommendations included in study conducted in 1971. c. Evaluate revised course after testing with two recruit classes.	1. Basic training to cadets a. Continue Civil Rights training to 400 cadets annually. b. Make necessary adjustments to revised curriculum based on evaluation	1. Basic training to cadets a. Continue Civil Rights training to 400 cadets annually. b. Expand basic course to 12-14 weeks to implement additional study recommendations if allowed by manpower availability.	1. Basic training to cadets a. Continue Civil Rights training to 500 cadets annually. b. Implement all study recommendations if not accomplished in prior years and evaluate program.	1. Basic training to cadets a. Continue Civil Rights training to 600 cadets annually. b. Make necessary adjustments to expanded curriculum and implement.

Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>2. In-service training</p> <p>a. Continue support for 2 weeks in-service training to 1,300 Police Officers annually.</p> <p>b. Continue support for 2 weeks special training on explosives to 30 agents</p>	<p>2. In-service training</p> <p>a. Continue support for 2 weeks in-service training to 1,000 Police Officers annually.</p> <p>b. Continue support for 2 weeks special training on explosives to 30 agents annually.</p>	<p>2. In-service training</p> <p>a. Continue support for 2 weeks in-service training to 1,500 Police Officers annually.</p> <p>b. Continue support for 2 weeks special training on explosives to 30 agents annually.</p>	<p>2. In-service training</p> <p>a. Continue support for 2 weeks in-service training to 1,500 Police Officers annually.</p> <p>b. Continue support for 2 weeks special training on explosives to 30 agents annually.</p>	<p>2. In-service training</p> <p>a. Continue support for 2 weeks in-service training to 1,500 Police Officers annually.</p> <p>b. Continue support for 2 weeks special training on explosives to 50 agents annually.</p>

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Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>3. Training in administration, supervision and human relations.</p> <p>a. Provide one week of sensitivity training to 490 police supervisors.</p> <p>b. Provide one week of theory and practical training on administration, supervision and human relations to 490 police supervisors.</p>	<p>3. Training in administration, supervision and human relations.</p> <p>a. Complete described training activities and provide two-week course to remaining 490 police supervisors.</p>	<p>3. Training in administration, supervision and human relations.</p> <p>a. Repeat training to first group and new supervisors.</p>	<p>3. Training in administration, supervision and human relations.</p> <p>a. Repeat training to second group and new supervisors</p>	<p>3. Training in administration, supervision and human relations.</p> <p>a. Continue two-week-training in this and future years reaching one half of all supervisory personnel annually.</p>

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Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>4. Training on special investigative techniques to Intelligence Division personnel.</p> <p>a. Provide two weeks special training to 85 agents on special procedures and techniques unique to intelligence operations.</p> <p>b. Purchase audio-visual equipment to be used in training and field operations.</p>	<p>4. Training on special investigative techniques to Intelligence Division personnel.</p> <p>a. Continue intelligence training to 85 new agents.</p>	<p>4. Training on special investigative techniques to Intelligence Division personnel.</p> <p>a. Continue support for two weeks intelligence training to 80 agents.</p> <p>b. Provide two weeks retraining to 170 agents on procedures and techniques of intelligence services.</p>	<p>4. Training on special investigative techniques to Intelligence Division personnel.</p> <p>a. Provide two weeks training to 80 new agents on procedures and techniques of intelligence services.</p> <p>b. Provide two weeks retraining to 80 agents.</p>	<p>4. Training on special investigative techniques to Intelligence Division personnel.</p> <p>a. Provide two weeks training to 80 new agents on procedures and techniques of intelligence services.</p> <p>b. Provide two weeks retraining to 80 agents.</p>

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Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>5. Technical and scientific training for criminal investigation personnel.</p> <p>a. Provide two weeks special training to 48 CIC agents, 86 Drugs &amp; Narcotics agents and 154 agents from the other Criminal Investigation Units (total of 288 agents).</p>	<p>5. Technical and scientific training for criminal investigation personnel.</p> <p>a. Continue support for 2 weeks special training to 285 agents.</p>	<p>c. Purchase additional equipment and replace obsolete and damaged equipment.</p> <p>5. Technical and scientific training for criminal investigation personnel.</p> <p>a. Continue 2 weeks special training to 300 agents.</p>	<p>c. Purchase additional equipment and replace obsolete and damaged equipment.</p> <p>5. Technical and scientific training for criminal investigation personnel.</p> <p>a. Continue 2 weeks special service training to 300 agents.</p>	<p>c. Purchase additional equipment and replace obsolete and damaged equipment.</p> <p>5. Technical and scientific training for criminal investigation personnel.</p> <p>a. Continue 2 weeks special training to 300 agents.</p>

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Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>6. Correspondence Studies Program.</p> <p>a. Continue courses with an enrollment of 5,200 members of the Police Force.</p> <p>b. Increase staff by two administrative technicians.</p> <p>c. Develop correspondence training program for first three Police Supervisory levels (Sgt., Lt. and Capt.)</p>	<p>6. Correspondence Studies Program.</p> <p>a. Continue courses with an enrollment of 5,300 members of the Police.</p>	<p>6. Correspondence Studies Program.</p> <p>a. Continue courses with a projected enrollment of 5,500 members of the Police.</p> <p>b. Expand correspondence courses to fifteen lessons.</p>	<p>6. Correspondence Studies Program.</p> <p>a. Continue courses with an enrollment of 5,800 members of the Police.</p> <p>b. Expand correspondence courses to twenty lessons.</p> <p>c. Develop specialized program for all supervisory levels.</p>	<p>6. Correspondence Studies Program.</p> <p>a. Continue courses with an enrollment of 6,000 members of the Police.</p> <p>b. Expand correspondence courses to twenty-five lessons.</p>

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Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>d. Create an Information and Consultation Center with required administrative personnel and office equipment.</p> <p>7. Specialized training for policemen and neighborhood security patrolmen assigned to the Model Cities Area.</p> <p>a. Continue four weeks training program for 144 sworn policemen and 28 neighborhood patrolmen.</p>	<p>b. Continue support for the Information and Consultation Center.</p> <p>7. Specialized training for policemen and neighborhood security patrolmen assigned to the Model Cities Area.</p> <p>a. Provide ten weeks basic training to 30 new agents and new patrolmen recruited to fill vacancies.</p>	<p>c. Expand staffing of the Information and Consultation Center.</p> <p>7. Specialized training for policemen and neighborhood security patrolmen assigned to the Model Cities Area.</p> <p>a. Continue four weeks retraining to 174 members of the force.</p>	<p>d. Expand staffing of the Information and Consultation Center.</p> <p>7. Specialized training for policemen and neighborhood security patrolmen assigned to the Model Cities Area.</p> <p>a. Continue four weeks retraining to 204 members of the force.</p>	<p>c. Continue support to the Information and Consultation Center.</p> <p>7. Specialized training for policemen and neighborhood security patrolmen assigned to the Model Cities Area.</p> <p>a. Continue four weeks retraining to 234 members of the force.</p>

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Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>8. Psychological Evaluation Center.</p> <p>a. Continue operation of the Center.</p>	<p>8. Psychological Evaluation Center.</p> <p>a. Organize evaluation center in three units (Evaluation, Counseling and Investigations)</p>	<p>b. Provide ten weeks basic training to 30 new agents.</p> <p>c. Provide four weeks retraining for 28 neighborhood security patrolmen.</p> <p>8. Psychological Evaluation Center.</p> <p>a. Continue operation of the Center.</p>	<p>b. Provide ten weeks basic training to 30 new agents.</p> <p>c. Provide 10 weeks basic training for neighborhood patrolmen recruited to fill vacancies.</p> <p>8. Psychological Evaluation Center.</p> <p>a. Continue operation of the Center.</p>	<p>b. Provide ten weeks basic training to 30 new agents.</p> <p>c. Provide four weeks retraining for 28 neighborhood security patrolmen.</p> <p>8. Psychological Evaluation Center.</p> <p>a. Continue operation of the Center.</p>

**CONTINUED**

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Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
b. Administer psychological test to 800 policemen and 1,500 police candidates.	b. Administer psychological tests to 1,500 police candidates.  c. Consolidate other police psychological services:  (1) Administer counseling to 50 policemen.  (2) Administer promotion evaluation tests to 300 policemen.	b. Administer psychological tests to 1,500 police candidates.  c. Continue psychological services to policemen.  (1) Administer counseling to 100 policemen.  (2) Administer promotion evaluation tests to 400 policemen.	b. Administer psychological tests to 1,500 police candidates.  c. Continue psychological services to policemen.  (1) Administer counseling to 200 policemen.  (2) Administer promotion evaluation tests to 400 policemen.	b. Administer psychological tests to 1,500 police candidates.  c. Continue psychological services to policemen.  (1) Administer counseling to 400 policemen.  (2) Administer promotion evaluation tests to 400 policemen.

Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	<p>(3) Administer group therapy to 100 policemen.</p> <p>(4) Give sensitivity training to 50 policemen.</p> <p>(5) Administer psychological reevaluation tests to 150 policemen.</p>	<p>(3) Administer group therapy to 150 policemen.</p> <p>(4) Give sensitivity training to 100 policemen.</p> <p>(5) Administer psychological reevaluation tests to 200 policemen.</p> <p>d. Expand evaluation Center with two additional psychologists.</p>	<p>(3) Administer group therapy to 200 policemen.</p> <p>(4) Give sensitivity training to 200 policemen.</p> <p>(5) Administer psychological reevaluation tests to 200 policemen.</p>	<p>(3) Administer group therapy to 200 policemen.</p> <p>(4) Give sensitivity training to 200 policemen.</p> <p>(5) Administer psychological reevaluation tests to 200 policemen.</p>

Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>9. Training to Department of Treasury personnel.</p> <p>a. Establish a permanent training unit.</p> <p>b. Conduct one seminar on income tax laws to 25 tax specialists.</p> <p>c. Conduct a series of group sessions in community relations to 50 agents from the Tax Fraud Office and Internal Revenue Division.</p>	<p>9. Training to Department of Treasury personnel.</p> <p>a. Continue local training activities at the same level.</p>	<p>9. Training to Department of Treasury personnel.</p> <p>a. Expand local training on tax laws to include additional agents of the Tax Fraud Office and Internal Revenue Division.</p> <p>b. Expand community relations training to include all agents of the two sections.</p>	<p>9. Training to Department of Treasury personnel.</p> <p>a. Continue all local training activities to include all agents of the two sections.</p>	<p>9. Training to Department of Treasury personnel.</p> <p>a. Continue all local training activities to include all agents of the two sections.</p>

Program: A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
d. Send 12 agents to the federal I.R.S. training course.	b. Send an additional 12 agents to the I. R. S. school.	c. Continue the training program with the federal I. R. S.	b. Continue the training program with the federal I.R.S.	b. Continue the training program with the federal I. R. S.

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Functional Category: A- Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel  
 Program: A-2 Training and Improvement of Court Personnel

Long-Range Objectives:

To improve the quality of justice dispensed in the courts and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial branch by providing training to all personnel related to the adjudicatory function of the criminal justice system.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments: (1) Provide training to all new and incumbent prosecuting attorneys (approximately 125 by 1973) in acts unique to the Puerto Rican Penal Code; recent court decisions; and legislation and technical and specialized areas of criminal law. All prosecuting attorneys will be trained by 1973 with curriculum expansion projected through 1975. (2) Provide training to all practicing attorneys concerned with criminal law in similar subjects. By 1973, all attorneys (approximately 1,500) practicing criminal law will have access to the training program to be conducted in the metropolitan, southern and western areas of the island in 1972 with the program continued through 1976 in these and other court districts. (3) Provide training for twenty-five court personnel in specialized areas such as organized crime, narcotics prosecution, and judicial administration in selected U. S. jurisdictions. This capacity will be reached by 1976. (4) Provide training on judicial procedures to all new and incumbent judges starting in 1973. Approximately ninety judges, or fifty percent of the estimated number, will receive training on an annual basis by 1976. (5) Provide training to court personnel in court management procedures and methods starting in 1974. A capacity of fifty will be reached by 1976. (6) Develop a post-graduate institute in criminal law starting in 1975 and with an enrollment of sixty students in 1975 and 1976.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 26,100	\$ 20,000	\$ 37,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 55,000
Part E					
Comm., local	21,000	6,670	12,333	15,000	18,333
Total	\$ 47,100	\$ 26,670	\$ 49,333	\$ 60,000	\$ 73,333



Program: A-2 Training and Improvement of Court Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1- Provide orientation to prosecuting attorneys, especially those newly appointed, on unique acts containing criminal sanctions and handling of cases of infrequent occurrence. Approximately 80 attorneys will participate.</p> <p>2- Provide a series of lectures and seminars for 500 practicing attorneys on criminal law, new legislation and the proposed Penal Code. Seminars will be offered in San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez.</p>	<p>1- Continue orientation and in-service training to prosecuting attorneys, emphasizing recent rulings of Puerto Rico and Federal Supreme Courts. Approximately 50 attorneys will participate.</p> <p>2- Continue support for training to practicing attorneys. During 1973, 600 attorneys are estimated to attend lectures and seminars offered.</p>	<p>1- Continue orientation and in-service training to prosecuting attorneys covering additional specialized and technical areas of criminal law.</p> <p>2- Continue support for training to practicing attorneys. Conduct seminars in other Court Districts.</p>	<p>1- Continue training to prosecuting attorneys and expand curriculum.</p> <p>2- Continue training for practicing attorneys.</p>	<p>1- Continue training to prosecuting attorneys and expand curriculum.</p> <p>2- Continue training to practicing attorneys.</p>

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Program: A-2 Training and Improvement of Court Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>3- Support attendance for members of Narcotics Prosecution Task Force and Organized Crime Task Force at specialized courses and seminars offered in other U.S. jurisdictions.</p>	<p>3- Expand program of training in other jurisdictions to additional court personnel. Ten professionals including administrators, prosecutors and judges will participate.</p> <p>4- Provide training for new and incumbent judges of both the District and Superior Courts on criminal law and judicial procedures. Training will be provided for 5 judges during the first year.</p>	<p>3- Continue training for court personnel in other jurisdictions.</p> <p>4- Continue training for judges.</p>	<p>3- Continue training in other jurisdictions.</p> <p>4- Continue training for judges.</p>	<p>3- Continue training in other jurisdictions.</p> <p>4- Continue training for judges.</p>

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Program: A-2 Training and Improvement of Court Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
		5- Provide training to court administrative personnel in court management procedures and methods.	5- Continue training to court administrative personnel.  6- Develop post-graduate institute in coordination with U.S. and P.R. law schools to encourage attorneys to engage in advanced studies of criminal law.	5- Continue training to court administrative personnel.  6- Continue support of institute.

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Functional Category: A- Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Program: A-3 Training and Improvement of Corrections and Rehabilitation Personnel

Long-Range Objectives:

To aid the Commonwealth agencies directly involved in the rehabilitation of adult and juvenile offenders (Courts Administration, Parole Board, Division of Corrections and Social Services Department) in their attempt to significantly upgrade existing personnel; to comply with LEAA promulgated training standards; and to secure better qualified employment candidates.

This program will provide recruit, in-service and special training to all personnel in the system as well as to senior university students that have shown special interest in the field of rehabilitation.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments: (1) Provide basic and in-service training to all adult and juvenile probation personnel. One hundred fifty personnel will receive training in 1972 with all personnel enrolled by 1974. (2) Provide training to all adult correctional and parole personnel on an annual basis. All custodial, counseling and treatment personnel 1,300 employees will be receiving this training by 1976. (3) Establish an in-service training program for all personnel of the social treatment centers and the Family Services program of the Department of Social Services who are involved in juvenile rehabilitation. By 1976, 2,700 personnel or 100 percent of the target group will receive training on an annual basis. (4) Provide field training to 160 undergraduate students in corrections and parole practices on an annual basis. This capacity will be reached in 1975. (5) Develop a series of interdisciplinary seminars for judges, probation and correctional personnel in 1973. A capacity of fifty participants will be achieved by 1976. (6) Achieve LEAA training standards for all adult and juvenile rehabilitation personnel by 1976.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 40,100	\$ 40,100	\$ 70,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 91,000
Part E	109,000	145,600	329,000	360,000	390,000
Comm., local	85,900	61,900	133,000	146,667	160,333
Total	\$ 235,000	\$ 247,600	\$ 532,000	\$ 586,667	\$ 641,333

**Program:** A-3 Training and Improvement of Corrections and Rehabilitation Personnel

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1- Continue support for probation training in the Division of Social Services, Court Administration to 150 participants.	1- Continue probation training to 150 participants.	1- Continue probation training to 200 participants.	1- Continue probation training to 200 participants.	1- Continue probation training to 200 participants.
2- Expand Corrections Training Unit to provide services to Parole Board personnel; 900 will participate.	2- Continue training to 1,000 persons of the Parole Board and Corrections Division.	2- Continue training to 1,100 persons of the Parole Board and the Corrections Division.	2- Continue training to 1,200 persons of the Parole Board and the Corrections Division.	2- Continue training to 1,300 persons of the Parole Board and the Corrections Division.
3- Provide in-service training to 1,800 employees of the Social Treatment Centers and Family Services, Department of Social Services.	3- Continue support for training program to 1,800 employees.	3- Continue training program to 2,000 employees. The project will expand to include more personnel and cover other training areas.	3- Continue training program to 2,500 employees.	3- Continue training program to 2,700 employees.
4- Continue training for 50 undergraduate students at the Parole Board.	4- Continue undergraduate training to 50 students at the Parole Board.	4- Continue undergraduate training to 100 students.	4- Continue undergraduate training to 100 students.	4- Continuation of undergraduate training to 100 students.

**Program:** A-3 Training and Improvement of Corrections and Rehabilitation Personnel

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
5- Initiate a training program for 32 undergraduate students at the Division of Corrections.	5- Continue training for 32 undergraduate students at the Division of Corrections.	5- Continue training for 40 undergraduate students.	5- Continue training for 50 undergraduate students.	5- Continue training for 60 undergraduate students.
	6- Develop interdisciplinary seminars for judges and probation officers of the Courts Administration in conjunction with related correctional personnel.	6- Continue support to seminars to include additional professionals.	6- Continue support to seminars.	6- Continue support to seminars.

Functional Category: A. Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel  
 Program: A-4 Higher Education of Law Enforcement Personnel

Long-Range Objectives:

To provide graduate and undergraduate studies at the college and university levels to criminal justice personnel; to recruit qualified personnel into the various branches of the criminal justice system.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

(1) Establish seven undergraduate programs in criminal justice disciplines in five colleges and universities by 1973, with a projected total enrollment of 1,665 participants by 1976. Three police science programs at the A. A. level with a capacity of 200 students; an A. A. degree program in criminology for ninety students; two B. A. degree programs in Social Welfare for 900 students and training for 400 C. J. S. employees; and one undergraduate program in Law Enforcement with an estimated capacity of seventy-five students constitute projected program enrollments. (2) Continue the development of one graduate program in criminal justice to include an enrollment of eighty students in a Master of Arts program, fifty students in a Master of Law Program, training to seventy-five C. J. S. employees and expanded criminal justice research capabilities by 1976. (3) Establish an M. A. Degree Program in Social work with emphasis in Criminology and Social Deviance in 1972 with a projected enrollment of 30 students by 1976.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 223,500	\$ 256,100	\$ 319,500	\$ 336,500	\$ 368,000
Part E					
Comm., local	143,000	85,367	106,500	112,167	122,667
Total	366,500	341,467	426,000	448,667	490,667

Program: A-4 Higher Education of Law Enforcement Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Associate in Science Degree in Criminology at the P.R. Junior College (Police Science).  a. Continue educational program with LEEP funding for this and subsequent years.	1. Associate in Science Degree in Criminology at the P.R. Junior College.  a. Continue educational program with LEEP funding for this and subsequent years.	1. Associate in Science Degree in Criminology at the P.R. Junior College.  a. Continue educational program with LEEP funding for this and subsequent years.	1. Associate in Science Degree in Criminology at the P.R. Junior College.  a. Continue educational program with LEEP funding for this and subsequent years.	1. Associate in Science Degree in Criminology at the P.R. Junior College.  a. Continue educational program with LEEP funding for this and subsequent years.
2. Undergraduate Program in Social Welfare at the University of P.R.  a. Start implementation of the program with blockgrant funding.	2. Undergraduate Program in Social Welfare at the University of P.R.  a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this and subsequent years.	2. Undergraduate Program in Social Welfare at the University of P.R.  a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this and subsequent years.	2. Undergraduate Program in Social Welfare at the University of P.R.  a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this and subsequent years.	2. Undergraduate Program in Social Welfare at the University of P.R.  a. Continue educational program with blockgrant for this year.



Program: A-4 Higher Education of Law Enforcement Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>3. Center of Criminal Justice at I.A.U.</p> <p>a. Evaluation of activities carried out during Fiscal Year 1971.</p> <p>b. Enrollment of 60 full-time students to programs leading to M.A. in Criminal Justice and LL.M. in Criminal Law.</p> <p>c. Analysis of the applicability of new methods and techniques derived from research activities fulfilled during the previous year.</p> <p>d. Continuation of research activities including</p>	<p>3. Center of Criminal Justice at I.A.U.</p> <p>a. Continue support of graduate program and research activities.</p>	<p>3. Center of Criminal Justice at I.A.U.</p> <p>a. Continue support of graduate program and research activities.</p>	<p>3. Center of Criminal Justice at I.A.U.</p> <p>a. Continue support of graduate program and research activities.</p>	<p>3. Center of Criminal Justice at I.A.U.</p> <p>a. Continue support of graduate program and research activities.</p>

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Program: A-4 Higher Education of Law Enforcement Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>proposed Commission projects.</p> <p>e. Seminars, conferences, forums, for the prosecutors and judges of the Judicial System of the Commonwealth, and attorneys in the forensic practice.</p> <p>4. Undergraduate program in Law Enforcement at I.A.U. (Hato Rey Campus)</p> <p>a. A study to determine requirements for A.A. or B.A. program was conducted in 1971 and a curriculum designed.</p>	<p>4. Undergraduate program in Law Enforcement at I.A.U. (Hato Rey Campus)</p> <p>a. Implement educational program with LEEP funding for this year and subsequent years.</p>	<p>4. Undergraduate program in Law Enforcement at I.A.U. (Hato Rey Campus)</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with LEEP funding for this year and subsequent years.</p>	<p>4. Undergraduate program in Law Enforcement at I.A.U. (Hato Rey Campus)</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with LEEP funding for this year.</p>	<p>4. Undergraduate program in Law Enforcement at I.A.U. (Hato Rey Campus)</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with LEEP funding for this year.</p>

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Program: A-4 Higher Education of Law Enforcement Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>b. Seek qualification under LEEP program.</p> <p>5. Undergraduate program in Social Welfare at the Catholic University in Ponce.</p> <p>a. Expand and improve present curriculum to train students in corrections and rehabilitation.</p> <p>b. Develop a proposal to qualify expansion and improvement of present curriculum.</p> <p>c. Start implementation of program with blockgrant funding.</p>	<p>5. Undergraduate program in Social Welfare at the Catholic University in Ponce.</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this year and subsequent years.</p>	<p>5. Undergraduate program in Social Welfare at the Catholic University in Ponce.</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this year and subsequent years.</p>	<p>5. Undergraduate program in Social Welfare at the Catholic University in Ponce.</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funds for this year and subsequent years.</p>	<p>5. Undergraduate program in Social Welfare at the Catholic University in Ponce.</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funds for this year.</p>

Program: A-4 Higher Education on Law Enforcement Personnel

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>6. Graduate program leading to a Master's Degree in Social Work with emphasis in Social Deviance and Criminology, School of Social Work, University of P.R.</p> <p>a. Design a curriculum for the Master's Degree.</p> <p>b. Develop a proposal to qualify such curriculum under a blockgrant.</p> <p>7. Associate in Science Degree in Criminology at the P.R. Junior College (Training of</p>	<p>6. Graduate program leading to a Master's Degree in Social Work with emphasis in Social Deviance and Criminology, School of Social Work, University of P.R.</p> <p>a. Start implementation of the program with blockgrant funding for this year and subsequent years.</p> <p>7. Associate in Science Degree in Criminology at the P.R. Junior College (Correctional</p>	<p>6. Graduate program leading to a Master's Degree in Social Work with emphasis in Social Deviance and Criminology, School of Social Work, University of P.R.</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this year and subsequent years.</p> <p>7. Associate in Science Degree in Criminology at the P.R. Junior College (Correctional</p>	<p>6. Graduate program leading to a Master's Degree in Social Work with emphasis in Social Deviance and Criminology, School of Social Work, University of P.R.</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this year and subsequent years.</p> <p>7. Associate in Science Degree in Criminology at the P.R. Junior College (Correctional</p>	<p>6. Graduate program leading to a Master's Degree in Social Work with emphasis in Social Deviance and Criminology, School of Social Work, University of P.R.</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this year.</p> <p>7. Associate in Science Degree in Criminology at the P.R. Junior College (Correctional</p>

**Program:** A-4 Higher Education on Law Enforcement Personnel

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>Correctional Rehabilitation Personnel)</p> <p>a. Continue design of curriculum for associate degree.</p> <p>b. Develop a proposal to qualify such curriculum under a blockgrant.</p> <p>c. Start implementation of educational program with blockgrant funding for this year.</p> <p>8. Continue LEEP (MDAD) program in Police Science established at I.A.U.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation)</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this year and subsequent years.</p> <p>8. Continue LEEP (MDAD) program in Police Science at the I.A.U.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation)</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this year and subsequent years.</p> <p>8. Continue LEEP (MDAD) program in Police Science at the I.A.U.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation)</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this year.</p> <p>8. Continue LEEP (MDAD) program in Police Science at the I.A.U.</p>	<p>Rehabilitation)</p> <p>a. Continue educational program with blockgrant funding for this year.</p> <p>8. Continue LEEP (MDAD) program in Police Science at the I.A.U.</p>

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**Program:** A-4 Higher Education of Law Enforcement Personnel

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>9. Start educational program in Police Science at the College of Sacred Heart with LEEP (MDAD) funding for this year and subsequent years.</p>	<p>9. Continue educational program in Police Science at the College of Sacred Heart with LEEP (MDAD) funding.</p>	<p>9. Continue educational program in Police Science at the College of Sacred Heart with LEEP (MDAD) funding.</p>	<p>9. Continue educational program in Police Science at the College of Sacred Heart with LEEP (MDAD) funding.</p>	<p>9. Continue educational program in Police Science at the College of Sacred Heart with LEEP (MDAD) funding.</p>

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3.3.2 Prevention of Crime (Including Public Education)

Objectives, Direction and Scope

The general objectives in this area are the prevention and reduction of crime by focusing on the potential violators of the law and potential victims of specific crimes; promoting general public awareness of crime problems; and encouraging citizen involvement in and cooperation with law enforcement agency prevention efforts.

The direction and scope of the Commission's programming over the multi-year plan period can be summarized to include:

1. The development of prevention programs in the public schools at all levels throughout the island. Three major projects will be conducted by the Department of Education over the next five years in the public school system, each with a slightly different emphasis. One will concentrate on serving the actual and potential drop-outs in schools in the Model City Area and adjacent neighborhoods. Another is more general in nature in that it deals primarily with the total student population and offers general orientation on drugs, crime prevention and respect for law and order. A secondary aspect is providing counseling and treatment services to children demonstrating problems. This project is located in the city of Carolina. A third project is to create drug abuse and delinquency prevention treatment centers in school districts throughout the island. In this project, while general orientation services are provided to students in schools serviced by each center, the key component is providing direct services to students who are involved with drugs or demonstrate antisocial behavior. By 1976, approximately 90,000 students will be involved in the projects on an annual basis.

2. Development of public education campaigns. The Commission will continue to support efforts over the five-year period to educate the general public in such areas as the rights and obligations of citizens, and cooperation with law enforcement agency endeavors. In 1974 programs will be initiated to direct activities towards the prevention of specific major crimes such as robberies, residential and commercial burglaries and auto thefts. These educational efforts will be conducted by government agencies and civic and professional organizations. Efforts initially focusing on the Metropolitan Area during the first year of the plan period. Will be expanded to include all major urban centers by 1976.

Budget Projections for Functional Category

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$335,600	798,800	1,148,105	1,309,185	1,516,875
Part E	-	-	-	-	-
Comm./other	156,500	256,266	382,702	436,395	505,625
Total	492,100	1,055,066	1,530,807	1,745,580	2,022,500

The Commission is supporting projects in two program areas under this category; and specific undertakings, expected results and accomplishments, and projected budgets for the individual programs follow.

Functional Category: B. Prevention of Crime (including public education)  
 Program: B-1 Orientation on Crime Prevention and the Use of Drugs and Narcotics.

Long-Range Objectives: To develop an effective prevention program at all school levels, in order to avoid youth involvement with drugs, prevent drop-outs, and to develop among the students a positive attitude towards law, order and authority. To provide diagnosis and treatment to those students suffering from mental or other character disorders and drug use.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments: (1) Establish a crime prevention program in eight schools serving 7,500 students a year by 1976 in the City of Carolina. (2) Establish seven drug addiction and delinquency prevention centers throughout the island to serve 80,000 children and 64,000 parents a year by 1976. (3) Establish a drop-out prevention and counseling program in eight schools in the Model Cities and adjacent neighborhoods in San Juan by 1975 and continue in 1976 serving 1,200 youths annually by that time. (4) Support Exchange Club seminars in 30 schools in the Metropolitan Area in 1972. The project will continue in future years without LEAA assistance.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 301,600	\$ 734,800	\$ 1,079,105	\$ 1,226,185	\$ 1,419,875
Part E					
Comm., local	145,200	244,933	359,702	408,728	473,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 446,800</b>	<b>\$ 979,733</b>	<b>\$ 1,438,807</b>	<b>\$ 1,634,913</b>	<b>\$ 1,893,167</b>

Program: B-1 Orientation on Crime Prevention and the Use of Drugs and Narcotics

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Continue support for program of orientation on crime prevention in three schools in Carolina and expand program to two additional schools. 5,700 children will be involved in the program.	1. Continue support for program in five schools. Services will be offered to 5,700 children.	1. Continue support for program established in five schools and expand it to one additional school. Services will be offered to 6,200 children.	1. Continue support for program established in six schools and expand to one additional school. Services will be offered to 7,000 children.	1. Continue support for program established in seven schools and expand to one additional school. Services will be offered to 7,500 children.
2. Continue support for three centers of drug addiction and delinquency prevention in public schools and establish two additional centers. Services will be offered to 50,000 children and 40,000 parents.	2. Continue support for five centers. Services will be offered to 50,000 children and 40,000 parents.	2. Continue support for five centers and establish one additional center. Services will be offered to 60,000 children and 48,000 parents.	2. Continue support for six centers and establish one additional center. Services will be offered to 70,000 children and 56,000 parents.	2. Continue support for seven centers and establish one additional center. Services will be offered to 80,000 children and 64,000 parents.

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**Program:** B-1 Orientation on Crime Prevention and the Use of Drugs and Narcotics

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>3. Continue "Seek, Serve and Save" delinquency prevention project in three schools in the Model City Area and expand services to two schools in adjacent neighborhood. Services will be offered to 700 youths.</p> <p>4. Conduct approximately 30 seminars on drug abuse in public schools of the Metropolitan Area (Exchange Club).</p>	<p>3. Continue "Seek, Serve and Save" at five schools. Services will be offered to 750 youths.</p> <p>4. Continue Exchange Club project in this and future years without LEAA financial assistance.</p>	<p>3. Continue "Seek, Serve and Save" at five schools and expand to two additional schools. Services will be offered to 850 youths.</p>	<p>3. Continue "Seek, Serve and Save" at seven schools and expand to one additional school. Services will be offered to 900 youths.</p>	<p>3. Continue "Seek, Serve and Save" at eight schools. Services will be offered to 1,200 youths.</p>

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Functional Category: B. Prevention of Crime (including Public Education)  
 Program: B-2 Public Education on Crime Prevention

Long-Range Objectives:

The objectives of this program are the prevention and reduction of crime through public education campaigns, citizen involvement in prevention efforts, and public awareness of specific crime problems.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

(1) Continue Kiwanis Club education and prevention campaign (promotion of church-affiliated narcotics program, "Operation Crime Stop" and seminars on narcotics prevention in public schools at the rate of five annually) through 1976. (2) Continue public education campaign on Civil Rights and Law and Order through 1976. Conduct approximately 150 conferences to students and members of the community annually. (3) Initiate an education campaign in 1974 focusing on specific major crimes such as auto theft, robbery, commercial and residential burglary and continue through 1976.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 34,000	\$ 34,000	\$ 69,000	\$ 83,000	\$ 97,000
Part E					
Comm., local	11,300	11,333	23,000	27,667	32,333
Total	45,300	45,333	92,000	110,667	129,333



**Program:** B-2 Public Education on Crime Prevention

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1. Public education and prevention campaign- Kiwanis International</p> <p>a. Continue promoting church-affiliated narcotics program.</p> <p>b. Continue "Operation Crime Stop" mass media campaign.</p> <p>c. Conduct 5 seminars on narcotics prevention in public schools.</p>	<p>1. Public education and prevention campaign- Kiwanis International</p> <p>a. Continue promoting church-affiliated narcotics program.</p> <p>b. Continue "Operation Crime Stop" mass media campaign.</p> <p>c. Continue seminars in public schools.</p>	<p>1. Public education and prevention campaign- Kiwanis International</p> <p>a. Continue promoting church-affiliated narcotics program.</p> <p>b. Continue "Operation Crime Stop" mass media campaign.</p> <p>c. Continue seminars in public schools.</p>	<p>1. Public education and prevention campaign- Kiwanis International</p> <p>a. Continue promoting church-affiliated narcotics program.</p> <p>b. Continue "Operation Crime Stop" mass media campaign.</p> <p>c. Continue seminars in public schools.</p>	<p>1. Public education and prevention campaign- Kiwanis International</p> <p>a. Continue promoting church-affiliated narcotics program.</p> <p>b. Continue "Operation Crime Stop" mass media campaign.</p> <p>c. Continue seminars in public schools.</p>
<p>2. Public education-civil rights</p> <p>a. Provide orientation to students teachers and members of the community on crime</p>	<p>2. Public education-civil rights</p> <p>a. Continue conferences and distribution of literature.</p>	<p>2. Public education-civil rights</p> <p>a. Continue conferences and distribution of literature.</p>	<p>2. Public education-civil rights</p> <p>a. Continue conferences and distribution of literature.</p>	<p>2. Public education-civil rights</p> <p>a. Continue conferences and distribution of literature.</p>

**Program:** B-2 Public Education on Crime Prevention

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>and delinquency, and citizen's rights. Approximately 150 conferences will be conducted annually.</p> <p>b. Distribute publications dealing with civil rights, delinquency and the criminal justice system.</p>		<p>3. Initiate education campaign for selected target groups and focusing on specific major crimes (i.e. auto theft, robbery, commercial and residential burglary).</p>	<p>3. Continue crime-type oriented educational campaigns.</p>	<p>3. Continue crime-type oriented educational campaigns.</p>

3.3.3 Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Objectives, Direction and Scope

The major objectives in this area are to reduce the incidence of delinquency by preventing it, and to provide for the rehabilitation of delinquent youths.

The direction and scope of the Commission's programming for the multi-year plan period can be summarized to include:

1. Development of community-based services and alternatives to institutionalization for juveniles;
2. Improvement of police services for juveniles;
3. Improvement of court services for juveniles; and
4. Improvement of institutional services and facilities for juveniles.

The programs to be funded through 1976 are intended to develop and expand programs of the community and juvenile justice agencies, especially projects that divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system. We also aim to provide for the improvement or establishment of delinquency prevention programs, services, facilities and personnel. This would be done to reduce institutionalization and provide adequate rehabilitative services. Therefore, the target group to be served by the Commission will consist of adjudicated delinquents, potential, and "semi" or "pre" delinquents, parents and citizens of local communities.

Budget Projections for Functional Category

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	816,700	1,275,200	2,290,000	2,870,000	3,438,000
Part E	280,400	378,800	672,000	900,000	1,003,000
Comm./other	440,700	551,333	987,333	1,256,667	1,480,333
Total	1,537,800	2,205,333	3,949,333	5,026,667	5,921,333

The Commission is supporting projects in four program areas under this category; and specific undertakings, expected results and accomplishments, and projected budgets for the individual programs follow.

Functional Category: C. Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Program: C-1 Development of Community-Based Services and alternatives to Institutionalization of Juveniles

**Long-Range Objectives:** The objectives of this program are the prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency by the development of a graded series of alternatives to the traditional judicial disposition of confinement of youths in institutions, and the strengthening of links between rehabilitative programs and the community. Objectives also include efforts to reach out and divert youth from entering the delinquent population, through the participation of the adult and juvenile citizens of the immediate neighborhoods as well as the surrounding communities.

**Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:** To have provided for a capacity approximately 18,000 minors and 1,200 adults to receive services described in this program area through the implementation of 38 projects. Following is a break-down of types of projects and capacity for number of minors to serve: Eight Group Homes with capacity for serving 129 residents and 30 non-residents in one of the facilities. Two Human Reformation Centers with capacity for serving 200 minors and 200 parents. Three Youth Service Bureaus with capacity for serving 10,500 minors. One Social Services Centers in Loiza Aldea to serve 700 youths. Four Youth Counseling Training programs to serve 1,800 youths. Three Youth Orientation Centers to serve 950 youths. One Youth Orientation and Counseling program (Mayaguez Rotary Club) to serve 800 youths. Three Day Treatment Centers for the capacity for serving 700 minors. Employability Development Services for 300 adjudicated youths in 3 cities. Two communities involvement and counseling projects in 5 to 6 public housing developments in the Metropolitan Area to serve 1,200 youths and 1,000 adults. Three aftercare programs for minors released from Social Treatment Centers to serve 400 youths. Continue Youth Development Office of the Municipality of San Juan and support three action projects developed by the Office. Four intensive treatment units for Police Juvenile Referrals to serve a total population of 350 youths.

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 714,700	\$ 862,700	\$ 1,689,000	\$ 2,092,000	\$ 2,475,000
Part E	280,400	328,800	604,000	825,000	925,000
Comm., local	406,700	397,167	764,333	972,333	1,133,333
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,401,800</b>	<b>\$ 1,588,667</b>	<b>\$ 3,057,333</b>	<b>\$ 3,889,333</b>	<b>\$ 4,533,333</b>

**Program:** C-1 Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for Juveniles:

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1. Group Homes - Department of Social Services</p> <p>a. Continue support for the Group Home for Boys in Hato Rey.</p> <p>b. Continue support for the Group Home for Girls in Río Piedras.</p> <p>c. Establish a Group Home for Girls in Ponce.</p> <p>Population to be served by the three group homes will be 36 youths.</p>	<p>1. Group Homes - Department of Social Services</p> <p>a. Continue support for the three group homes at the same level.</p>	<p>1. Group Homes - Department of Social Services</p> <p>a. Continue support for the three group homes.</p> <p>b. Establish a Group Home for Boys in Mayaguez.</p> <p>c. Establish a second Group Home for Girls in Ponce.</p> <p>Population to be served by the five group homes will be 60 youths.</p>	<p>1. Group Homes - Department of Social Services</p> <p>a. Continue support for the five group homes.</p> <p>b. Establish a Group Home for Boys in Arecibo.</p> <p>Population to be served by the six group homes will be 72 youths.</p>	<p>1. Group Homes - Department of Social Services</p> <p>a. Continue support for the six group homes.</p> <p>b. Establish one Group Home for Girls in Bayamón.</p> <p>Population to be served by the seven group homes will be 84 youths.</p>

**Program:** C-1 Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for Juveniles

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>2. Boys Town</p> <p>a. Continue support for residential program in the group home for 20 youths.</p> <p>b. Continue non-residential training on premises for 30 youths.</p> <p>3. Human Reformation Centers</p> <p>a. Continue support for one center for girls in Bayamón.</p>	<p>2. Boys Town</p> <p>a. Continue support for residential program in the group home for 20 youths.</p> <p>b. Continue non-residential training on premises for 30 youths.</p> <p>3. Human Reformation Centers</p> <p>a. Continue support for two centers for girls in Bayamón.</p>	<p>2. Boys Town</p> <p>a. Continue support for residential program in the group home for 30 youths.</p> <p>b. Continue non-residential training on premises for 30 youths.</p> <p>3. Human Reformation Centers</p> <p>a. Continue support for two centers for girls in Bayamón.</p>	<p>2. Boys Town</p> <p>a. Continue support for residential program in the group home for 30 youths.</p> <p>b. Continue non-residential training on premises for 30 youths.</p> <p>3. Human Reformation Centers</p> <p>a. Continue support for the two centers for girls in Bayamón and add non-resident academic and vocational training component for twenty girls.</p>	<p>2. Boys Town</p> <p>a. Continue support for residential program in the group home for 45 youths and increase staff.</p> <p>b. Continue non-residential training on premises for 30 youths.</p> <p>3. Human Reformation Centers</p> <p>a. Continue support for the two centers and increase enrollment.</p>

**Program:** C-1 Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for Juveniles

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>b. Establish additional center for girls in Bayamón.</p> <p>Population to be served by the centers will be for 100 girls and 100 parents.</p> <p>4. Youth Service Bureaus</p> <p>a. Continue support for Youth Service Bureaus established in Ponce in 1970.</p> <p>b. Expand services to other neighborhoods in the area.</p>	<p>Population to be served by the centers will be for 100 girls and 100 parents.</p> <p>4. Youth Service Bureaus</p> <p>a. Continue support of the Youth Service Bureau at the same level.</p>	<p>Population to be served by the centers will be for 110 girls and 110 parents.</p> <p>4. Youth Service Bureaus</p> <p>a. Continue support of the Youth Service Bureau.</p> <p>b. Establish a satellite in another neighborhood in La Playa.</p>	<p>Population to be served by the centers will be for 155 girls and 155 parents.</p> <p>4. Youth Service Bureaus</p> <p>a. Continue support for the two Youth Service Bureaus.</p> <p>b. Establish a satellite in another neighborhood in San Juan.</p>	<p>Population to be served by the centers will be 200 girls and 200 parents.</p> <p>4. Youth Service Bureaus</p> <p>a. Continue support for the two Youth Service Bureaus.</p> <p>b. Establish a Youth Service Bureau in Mayaguez</p>



**Program:** C-1 Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for Juveniles

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>c. Establish an educational center.</p> <p>d. Provide technical assistance to other agencies for replication of the program in other communities.</p> <p>Population to be served will be 7,745 youths.</p> <p>5. Establish a Social Services Center to serve 200 youths in three sectors of Loíza Aldea.</p>	<p>Population to be served will be 8,000 youths.</p> <p>5. Continue support of the Center to serve 250 youths.</p>	<p>c. Establish a Youth Service Bureau in San Juan.</p> <p>Population to be served will be 9,000 youths.</p> <p>5. Continue support of the Center and expand the program by establishing a satellite unit at two additional sectors in Loíza Aldea. The total population to be served will be 400 youths.</p>	<p>Population to be served will be 9,500 youths.</p> <p>5. Continue support of the Center and establish an additional satellite in an additional sector of Loíza Aldea. Total population to be served will be 500 youths.</p>	<p>Population to be served will be 10,500 youths.</p> <p>5. Continue support of the Center and amplify the program to cover an additional sector. The total population to be served will be 700 youths.</p>

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**Program:** C-1 Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for Juveniles

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>6. Youth Counseling and Training</p> <p>a. Continue support for program established in Ponce in 1970 to serve 500 youths.</p>	<p>6. Youth Counseling and Training</p> <p>a. Continue support for program established in Ponce in 1970 to serve 500 youths.</p>	<p>6. Youth Counseling and Training</p> <p>a. Continue support for the program and expand to include Coamo and Juana Díaz.</p> <p>b. Establish similar programs Mayaguez and Bayamón. The total population to be served will be 1,000 youths.</p>	<p>6. Youth Counseling and Training</p> <p>a. Continue support for the program established in prior years.</p> <p>b. Establish a similar program in Cayey. The total population to be served will be 1,300 youths.</p>	<p>6. Youth Counseling and Training</p> <p>a. Continue support for the program established in prior years.</p> <p>b. Expand Mayaguez program to Cabo Rojo and the Bayamón program to include Cataño. The total population to be served will be 1,800 youths.</p>
<p>7. Youth Orientation Center</p> <p>a. Continue support for center established in Villa Palmeras for 300 youths.</p>	<p>7. Youth Orientation Center</p> <p>a. Continue support for center established in Villa Palmeras for 400 youths.</p>	<p>7. Youth Orientation Center</p> <p>a. Continue support for center in Villa Palmeras.</p>	<p>7. Youth Orientation Center</p> <p>a. Continue support for the two centers.</p>	<p>7. Youth Orientation Center</p> <p>a. Continue support for the three centers. The total population to be served will be 950 youths.</p>

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**Program:** C-1 Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for Juveniles

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>8. Establish Youth Orientation and Counseling Program in Mayaguez sponsored by the Rotary Club, to serve 360 youths.</p> <p>9. Day Treatment Program</p> <p>a. Continue support to the day treatment program in Ponce and Guaynabo Social Treatment Centers. Population to be served will be 50 youths.</p>	<p>8. Continue support of the program at the same funding level to serve 400 minors.</p> <p>9. Day Treatment Program</p> <p>a. Continue support to the day treatment program in Ponce and Guaynabo Social Treatment Centers. Population to be served will be 50 youths.</p>	<p>b. Establish an additional center in Checo-Playita (Santurce). The total population to be served will be 500 youths.</p> <p>8. Continue support of the program and expand to the western area in Mayaguez to serve 560 youths.</p> <p>9. Day Treatment Program</p> <p>a. Continue support of the program in Ponce and Guaynabo Social Treatment Centers.</p>	<p>b. Establish additional center in Cantera. The total population to be served will be 850 youths.</p> <p>8. Continue support for the program and expand to the eastern area of Mayaguez to serve 760 youths.</p> <p>9. Day Treatment Program</p> <p>a. Continue support of the program in Ponce and Guaynabo Social Treatment Centers.</p>	<p>8. Continue support for the program and expand to the northern area of Mayaguez to serve 800 youths.</p> <p>9. Day Treatment Program</p> <p>a. Continue support of the program in Ponce and Guaynabo Social Treatment Centers.</p>

**Program:** C-1 Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for Juveniles

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>10. Establish an employability development program for out of school juvenile offenders in San Juan for 150 adjudicated youths.</p> <p>11. Establish a Community Involvement and Counseling Program in two Public Housing Developments in Cataño to serve 250 youths and 50 adults.</p>	<p>10. Establish an employability development program for out of school juvenile offenders in San Juan for 150 youths.</p> <p>11. Establish a Community Involvement and Counseling Program in two Public Housing Developments in Cataño to serve 300 youths and 100 adults.</p>	<p>b. Establish a similar program in Trujillo Alto. Total population to be served will be 75 youths.</p> <p>10. Establish an employability development program for out of school juvenile offenders in San Juan for 200 youths.</p> <p>11. Continue support of the program and expand to one additional Public Housing Development and adjacent slum areas to serve 500 youths and 100 adults.</p>	<p>b. Establish a similar program in Trujillo Alto. Total population to be served will be 75 youths.</p> <p>10. Continue program in San Juan and expand services to Bayamón and Caguas for 250 adjudicated youths.</p> <p>11. Continue support of the program in Cataño and establish similar program in Public Housing Developments in Santurce to serve 1,000 youths and 500 adults.</p>	<p>b. Establish a similar program in Trujillo Alto. Total population to be served will be 75 youths.</p> <p>10. Continue support for the Program in San Juan, Bayamón and Caguas for 300 adjudicated youths.</p> <p>11. Continue support of programs established in prior years to serve 1,200 and 1,000 adults.</p>

**Program:** C-1 Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for Juveniles

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
12. Establish an aftercare program for minors released from Social Treatment Centers in San Juan Metropolitan Area to serve 150 youths.	12. Continue support for the program at the same level.	12. Continue support for the program in San Juan and create a similar program in Ponce to serve a total of 250 youths.	12. Continue support for the program in San Juan and Ponce and establish a similar program in Mayaguez for 400 youths.	12. Continue support for programs established in prior years for 400 youths.
13. Continue Youth Development Office of the Municipality of San Juan with discretionary funding (previously funded by HEW grant).	13. Continue support of Office from block grant.	13. Continue support of Office and implement two action projects in priority areas of the City as determined by the Office.	13. Continue support of the Office and action projects implemented in 1974.	13. Continue support of the Office, action projects and support one additional project.

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**Program:** C-1 Development of Community-Based Services and Alternative to Institutionalization for Juveniles

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
14. Establish two intensive treatment units to augment services available to the Police Juvenile Referral System to serve 125 to 150 youths per year.	14. Continue project at the same level.	14. Continue project at the same level.	14. Continue program established in San Juan and create a similar unit in Ponce to serve a total population of 275 youths.	14. Continue program established in San Juan and Ponce and create a similar unit in Mayaguez to serve a total population of 350 youths.

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Functional Category: C. Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency  
 Program: C-2 Improvement of Police Services for Juveniles

Long-Range Objectives:

Through this program, the Commission aims to develop and implement programs and procedures within the Juvenile Affairs Division of the Police Department that will promote a fair, consistent, and understanding approach in handling juvenile problems, and that may help to create a favorable police image among youngsters having contact with the law. It also aims to continue providing for the use of mechanisms required to effect the diversion of a great number of putative delinquents and delinquency-prone minors from the degenerative cycle of contact with and formal processing through the juvenile system, societal criticism and ostracism due to stigma, and recurring delinquent behavior.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

Establish three Police Juvenile Referral units; one in each of the municipalities in San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez. The total youth population to be served will be 3,800. Provide additional sources for referral by creating intensive treatment units in the three centers, (see C-1 Program Projections).

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$	\$ 160,500	\$ 280,000	\$ 365,000	\$ 465,000
Part E					
Comm., local		53,500	93,333	121,667	155,000
Total		214,000	373,333	486,667	620,000

Program: C-2 Improvement of Police Services for Juveniles

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Continue support for the Police Juvenile Referral System operating in the Municipality of San Juan (including Model Cities Area) established in 1970 by a discretionary grant. Population to be served in all activities of the Police Juvenile Referral System will be approximately 1,600 youths.	1. Continue support for the Police Juvenile Referral System operating in the Municipality of San Juan (including Model Cities Area) to serve 2,000 youths.	1. Continue support for the Police Juvenile Referral System in the Municipality of San Juan (including Model Cities Area). Expand group activities from six chapters of the Police Athletic League to thirteen chapters operating within the geographic boundaries of the San Juan Juvenile Court District. Approximately 2,800 youths will be served.	1. Continue support for the Police Juvenile Referral System in San Juan. Establish a Police Juvenile Referral System in Ponce. Total youth population to be served will be 3,300.	1. Continue support for the Police Juvenile Referral System in the Municipalities of San Juan and Ponce. Establish a Police Juvenile Referral System in Mayaguez. Total youth population to be served will be 3,800.

Functional Category: C. Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency  
 Program: C-3 Improvement of Court Services for Juveniles

Long-Range Objectives:

To reduce the incidence of delinquency and delinquent recidivism by improving the capabilities of the Juvenile Court to make appropriate disposition of cases within its jurisdiction and improving treatment services offered by the Court itself. To provide to all juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court diagnostic and treatment services by a clinical team composed of Court personnel as well as clinicians such as psychiatrist, psychologist and neurologist.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

Provide pre-hearing assessment and diagnoses of juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court by establishing Diagnostic and Treatment Clinics in the San Juan, Ponce, Bayamón, Mayaguez and Caguas Judicial Districts. The total population to be served is expected to be 3,200 minors annually.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$	\$ 97,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 175,000
Part E					
Comm., local		32,333	41,667	50,000	58,333
Total		129,333	166,667	200,000	233,333

Program: C-3 Improvement of Court Services for Juveniles

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Continue support for the amplification of the Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic of the Juvenile Court in San Juan established in 1970.  2. Establish a Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic in Ponce.  The population to be served will be 1,500 minors.	1. Continue support for the clinics at the same level.  The population to be served will be 1,500 minors.	1. Continue support for the existing clinics.  2. Establish a Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic in the Juvenile Court in Bayamón.  The population to be served will be 2,200 minors.	1. Continue support for the existing clinics.  2. Establish a Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic in the Juvenile Court in Mayaguez.  The population to be served will be 2,700 minors.	1. Continue support for the existing clinics.  2. Establish a Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic in the Juvenile Court in Caguas.  The population to be served will be 3,200 minors.



Functional Category: C. Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency  
 Program: C-4 Improvement of Institutional Services for Juveniles

Long-Range Objectives:

The objectives of this program are to improve the rehabilitative services offered to minors referred to juvenile institutions; provide data to the judiciary to improve dispositional criteria; and reduce the duration of confinement and rate of recidivism of the institutional population.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

Improve the institutional services for juveniles through the implementation of five projects by the end of the five-year period. Below, is a breakdown of projects to be implemented in this program area: One Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic for the Social Treatment Centers with the capacity for providing services for 100 percent of minors referred to the Centers and 210 parents by the end of 1976.

Two projects for the retarded with the capacity for serving 85 minors by the end of a five-year period.

A work-release pilot project in the Industrial Schools for Girls and Boys starting in 1974 (no population estimate) if warranted by research study results (see J-1 Program Projections).

A physical planning unit in the Department of Social Services to upgrade treatment facilities for minors referred to the Department.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 102,000	\$ 155,000	\$ 196,000	\$ 263,000	\$ 323,000
Part E		50,000	68,000	75,000	78,000
Comm., local	34,000	68,333	88,000	112,667	133,667
Total	136,000	273,333	352,000	450,667	534,667

Program: C-4 Improvement of Institutional Services for Juveniles

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Continue support for a Diagnostic Clinic for Minors in the Social Treatment Centers. The Clinic will be located in San Juan and serve an island-wide population. Eighty percent of the eligible minors will be served in the first year, 180 parents will also be served.  2. Establish a program for 32 retarded juveniles at the Ponce Industrial School for Girls.	1. Continue support of the Clinic at the same level.  2. Continue program at the same level.	1. Continue support for the Clinic serving 80 percent of the total juvenile population and 190 parents.  2. Continue program for 50 girls.	1. Continue support for the Clinic serving 95 percent of the total juvenile population and 200 parents.  2. Continue program in Ponce for 50 girls and established similar program in Mayaguez Industrial School for Boys for 35 youths.	1. Continue support for the Clinic serving 100 percent of the total population and 210 parents.  2. Continue support of both programs at the same level.

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Program: C-4 Improvement of Institutional Services for Juveniles

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
3. Create a Physical Planning Unit at the Department of Social Services.	3. Continue support of the Physical Planning Unit.	3. Continue support of the Physical Planning Unit. 4. Implement Work Release Pilot Project in Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls.	3. Continue support of the Physical Planning Unit. 4. Continue pilot project.	3. Continue support of the Physical Planning Unit. 4. Expand project to other Social Treatment Centers.

3.3.4 Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

Objectives, Direction and Scope

The objectives of this program area are to improve police detection and apprehension capabilities by upgrading police administrative and support services, and police operations.

The direction and scope of the Commission's programming over the multi-year plan period can be summarized to include:

1. The development and expansion of Police administrative and support services including information processing, communications, fleet administration, evidence handling and analysis, and legal assistance for field operations.
2. The improvement of direct enforcement services including the creation of a new coastal patrolling unit, expansion of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Division, expansion of the Intelligence Office and upgrading the Arson and Explosives Unit.

Through the implementation of these projects and the personnel upgrading projects, arrest and conviction rates should increase significantly by the end of 1976.

Budget Projections for Functional Category

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	1,022,500	1,039,800	2,025,000	2,235,000	2,305,000
Part E					
Comm./other	340,500	346,600	675,000	745,000	768,333
Total	1,363,000	1,386,400	2,700,000	2,980,000	3,073,333

The Commission is supporting projects in two program areas under this category; and specific undertakings, expected results and accomplishments, and projected budgets for the individual programs follow.

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Functional Category: D. Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals  
 Program: D-1 Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

Long-Range Objectives:

To enhance police operations through the effective utilization of existing administrative and support service systems, and expansion of these systems where required.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

(1) Complete operational and administration modernization by 1976 and provide radio communications capability to all foot patrols. (2) Improve criminal laboratory facilities by replacing obsolete equipment in the central laboratory, establishing laboratories in all police areas by 1975; creating a laboratory technician training unit in 1974 and establishing evidence technician units in each police areas in 1976. (3) Develop an automated law enforcement management information system that by 1976 will provide both management and operational information to all police areas including remote terminal capabilities. (4) Create line legal offices in each police area in 1972, to include 13 attorneys by 1976. (5) Improve a vehicle maintenance and fleet administration in 1972 and 1973.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 480,000	\$ 575,000	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,515,000	\$ 1,530,000
Part E					
Comm., local	160,000	191,667	450,000	505,000	510,000
Total	640,000	766,667	1,800,000	2,020,000	2,040,000

Program: D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1. Expansion and upgrading of communications facilities:</p> <p>a. Acquire 48 portable radios for the Metropolitan Area police. Equip 201 vehicles and 25 motorcycles with radio communications.</p>	<p>1. Expansion and upgrading of communications facilities:</p> <p>a. Provide new communications center facilities for new general headquarters building in Hato Rey.</p> <p>(1) Expand central communications center and provide new operating consoles.</p> <p>(2) Expand the San Juan area command center and provide new operating consoles.</p> <p>(3) Provide new microwave terminals for relocation.</p> <p>(4) Provide new multiplexing for relocation.</p> <p>(5) Provide alarm and protection equipment for microwave system.</p>	<p>1. Expansion and upgrading of communications facilities:</p> <p>a. Recondition and change frequency on existing microwave terminals at communications center to be re-assigned as backup terminals for area command centers in Mayaguez, Ponce, Arecibo and Humacao. Provide automatic transfer equipment for two of these.</p>	<p>1. Expansion and upgrading of communications facilities:</p> <p>a. Increase quantities of walkie talkies to 525 additional units for distribution to all areas.</p>	<p>1. Expansion and upgrading of communications facilities:</p> <p>a. Complete equipping of foot patrolmen with 500 walkie talkies.</p>

Program: D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>b. Six weeks training program for six maintenance technicians during initial phase.</p> <p>c. Contract services to maintain and repair the microwave system.</p> <p>d. Provide traffic division with their own radio channel.</p>	<p>b. Prepare initial study of requirements for interconnection of EDP terminals and center via communications network, including command and control capabilities.</p>	<p>b. Provide battery emergency power units for three mountain microwave repeaters.</p> <p>c. Replace seven obsolete Very High Frequency (VHF) repeaters in general police, island wide and area command networks.</p> <p>d. Provide 250 walkie talkies for distribution in Southern, Western and Northern Areas.</p>	<p>b. Establish repeater system for walkie talkies in Eastern Area.</p> <p>c. Administer two days training for 1,000 police officers in communications operations and use of walkie talkies.</p> <p>d. Begin replacement of obsolete carrier multiplex equipment.</p>	<p>b. Reinforce satellite voting and repeater systems for local patrols.</p> <p>c. Complete replacement of obsolete communications, equipment in vehicles, districts and centers.</p> <p>d. Complete replacement of obsolete carrier multiplex equipment.</p>

Program: D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>e. Acquire a complete system of 109 Ultra High Frequency (UHF) mobile units and corresponding UHF Base and repeater equipment to completely equip all motorized local patrol units on these frequencies</p> <p>f. Administer 2 days training for 144 police officers.</p> <p>g. Replace and upgrade obsolete equipment in the communications center.</p>		<p>e. Establish repeaters for walkie talkies in Southern, Western and Northern Areas.</p> <p>f. Administer two days training for 750 police officers in communications operations and use of walkie-talkies.</p> <p>g. Contract professional help for establishing maintenance programs training of technicians, training of</p>	<p>e. Continue replacement of obsolete communications equipment in vehicles, districts and centers.</p> <p>f. Continue contracting of professional help for maintenance program, training of technicians, Police Officers and development and execution of present and future upgrading and expansion.</p> <p>g. Convert motorized local patrol units to UHF operation.</p>	<p>e. Complete conversion of motorized local patrol units to UHF.</p> <p>f. Continue contracting of professional help for maintenance programs, training and development and execution of present and future upgrading and expansions.</p>

Program: D-1 Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
		<p>police officers and upgrading and expansion of communications facilities including reorganization of communications division.</p> <p>h. Replace obsolete communications equipment in vehicles, districts and centers</p> <p>i. Provide necessary additions to communications networks for interconnection of proposed Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Systems.</p>	<p>h. Reinforce satellite voting and repeater systems for local patrols.</p> <p>i. Commence feasibility studies for incorporating automated patrol dispatching and supervision of San Juan Area Command Center.</p> <p>j. Continue to provide expanded network facilities for interconnection of EDP and other specialized facilities.</p>	



Program: D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>2. Upgrading and expansion of the Criminal Laboratory facilities.</p> <p>a. Create and organize a Drug Analysis section in the Central Laboratory.</p> <p>b. Mechanize main laboratory photography section.</p> <p>c. Create and organize a photography unit in the Ponce laboratory.</p>	<p>2. Upgrading and expansion of the Criminal Laboratory facilities.</p> <p>a. Continue support to criminal laboratory facilities.</p> <p>b. Recruit four laboratory technicians.</p> <p>c. Provide 3 weeks training to 4 new laboratory technicians.</p>	<p>2. Upgrading and expansion of the Criminal Laboratory facilities.</p> <p>a. Continue support to criminal laboratory facilities.</p> <p>b. Establish a 5-man training unit for laboratory technicians and police personnel.</p> <p>c. Establish a laboratory in Northern Area (Arecibo) with the necessary equipment.</p>	<p>k. Continue to improve maintenance and repair capabilities.</p> <p>2. Upgrading and expansion of the Criminal Laboratory facilities.</p> <p>a. Continue support to criminal laboratory facilities.</p> <p>b. Establish a laboratory in Eastern Area (Humacao) with the necessary equipment.</p> <p>c. Recruit four laboratory technicians.</p>	<p>2. Upgrading and expansion of the Criminal Laboratory facilities.</p> <p>a. Continue support to criminal laboratory facilities.</p> <p>b. Establish evidence technician units in each laboratory with the necessary equipment and technical personnel.</p> <p>c. Provide at least 8 weeks intensive training for the evidence technicians.</p>

Program: D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>d. Expand the Chemistry Section of the Central and Ponce laboratories.</p> <p>e. Recruit five laboratory technicians.</p> <p>f. Create a ballistic analysis section in the Ponce laboratory.</p> <p>g. Acquire a ratio recording spectrophotometer and other equipment for chemical analysis capabilities in the Central and Ponce laboratories.</p> <p>h. Establish a laboratory in the Western Area of Mayaguez (in the zone of Aguadilla) with necessary equipment.</p>	<p>d. Expand capabilities of three existing laboratories.</p>	<p>d. Recruit four laboratory technicians.</p> <p>e. Provide 3 weeks training to 4 new laboratory technicians</p>	<p>d. Provide 3 weeks training to 4 new laboratory technicians.</p>	



Program: D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>3. Law Enforcement Management Information System.</p> <p>a. Start studies and development of LEMIS</p> <p>b. Definition of priorities in police information systems which meet actual needs.</p> <p>c. Train present staff: three System Programmers and One Console Operator.</p> <p>d. Recruit Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Manager, Programmer Supervisor and clerical support.</p>	<p>3. Law Enforcement Management Information System.</p> <p>a. Continue with the development of LEMIS</p> <p>b. Recruit and train 19 employees including system analyst, console operators, key punch operators, among others.</p> <p>c. Continue design and documentation for system expansion</p> <p>d. Start implementation of LEMIS.</p>	<p>3. Law Enforcement Management Information System.</p> <p>a. Continue with the development, expansion and implementation of LEMIS.</p> <p>b. Continue design and documentation for system expansion</p> <p>c. Recruit and train nine employees.</p> <p>d. Continue application programming, program compilation, testing and creation of files.</p>	<p>3. Law Enforcement Management Information System.</p> <p>a. Continue with the development, expansion and implementation of LEMIS.</p> <p>b. Continue design and documentation for system expansion</p> <p>c. Recruit and train five employees.</p> <p>d. Continue with applications programming, program compilations, testing and creation of files.</p>	<p>3. Law Enforcement Management Information System.</p> <p>a. Complete development, expansion and implementation of LEMIS.</p> <p>b. Complete design and implementation.</p> <p>c. Continue with programming and maintenance of those implemented systems.</p> <p>d. Complete installation of remote terminals.</p>

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Program: D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>e. Initiate system designs and documentations.</p> <p>f. Specification design for equipment selection.</p> <p>g. Contract consultants and systems' engineering services.</p>	<p>e. Conversion of some actual systems and files.</p> <p>f. Creation of data bases and data communications for local terminals in main offices of general headquarters.</p> <p>g. Start applications programming.</p> <p>h. Extension of contract for consultants and systems engineering services.</p> <p>i. Evaluation of the first year work plan.</p>	<p>e. Continue with creation of data bases and data communications for expansion to local terminals.</p> <p>f. Installation of local terminals in main offices of general headquarters.</p> <p>g. Maintenance of those implemented systems.</p> <p>h. Extension of contract for consultant and engineering services.</p> <p>i. Evaluation of data for the implementation of Resource Allocation System.</p>	<p>e. Complete installation of local terminals for system expansion.</p> <p>f. Continue with the creation of data bases and data communications for system expansion.</p> <p>g. Maintenance of those implemented systems.</p> <p>h. Installation of remote terminals (At least two remote terminals as pilot project in Metropolitan and South Police Areas)</p> <p>i. Rent and install a second C.P.U. and some peripheral units for equipment expansion and system back-up.</p>	<p>e. Continue personnel training.</p> <p>f. Finish any incomplete activity.</p> <p>g. Evaluation of Project LEMIS.</p>

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**Program:** D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>j. Initiate geographic coding and history of calls for services.</p> <p>k. Rent and install data processing equipment for program compilations, testings, implementing systems and creation of files by the end of 1973.</p> <p>4. Line Legal Offices</p> <p>a. Create a Line Legal Office in each one of the five police areas.</p>	<p>j. Initiate geographic coding and history of calls for services.</p> <p>k. Rent and install data processing equipment for program compilations, testings, implementing systems and creation of files by the end of 1973.</p> <p>4. Line Legal Offices</p> <p>a. Continue support of the program at same level as in 1972.</p>	<p>j. Evaluation of the first two years work plans.</p> <p>4. Line Legal Offices</p> <p>a. Continue support of the program.</p>	<p>j. Implementation of Resource Allocation system.</p> <p>k. Data entry orientation.</p> <p>l. Extension of contract for consultant and engineering services.</p> <p>m. Evaluation of the first three years work plans.</p> <p>4. Line Legal Offices</p> <p>a. Continue support of the program.</p>	<p>4. Line Legal Offices</p> <p>a. Continue support of the program.</p>

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**Program:** D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>b. Assign one attorney to each Area Office. Metropolitan Area Office will include one additional attorney currently supported from discretionary funds.</p> <p>c. Assign five secretaries to the Legal advisors.</p> <p>d. Purchase office equipment.</p> <p>5. Conduct vehicle maintenance study.</p>	<p>5. Implement study recommendations at Commonwealth expense.</p>	<p>b. Assign additional personnel.</p> <p>(1) four Line Legal Advisors (one for the Southern, one for the Western and two for the Metropolitan Area).</p> <p>(2) Four secretaries</p> <p>c. Purchase office equipment.</p>	<p>b. Continue with the services of the personnel already assigned.</p> <p>c. Assign additional personnel:</p> <p>(1) Two Line Legal advisors (one for the Eastern Area and one for the Northern Area).</p> <p>(2) Two secretaries.</p> <p>d. Purchase office equipment.</p>	<p>b. Continue with the personnel already assigned.</p> <p>c. Assign one Line Legal advisor for the Metropolitan Area and one secretary.</p> <p>d. Purchase office equipment.</p>

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Functional Category: D. Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals  
 Program: D-2 Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities

Long-Range Objectives:

To upgrade police capabilities by analyzing and modifying current strategies, tactics, procedures, and resources utilized by operating units.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

- (1) Expand operation of the Intelligence Office by creating a photography section in 1972, providing training to approximately 410 agents of the Office by 1976 and purchasing photographic equipment for field investigations.
- (2) Expand the Drugs and Narcotics Division by creating three investigation sections in key cities in 1972; expanding the Intelligence Section in 1972; creating an Education and Orientation Unit in 1972; assigning additional personnel to existing units through 1976 providing training to approximately 400 agents annually by 1976 and purchasing investigative equipment.
- (3) Establishing aero-maritime patrolling system in 1972, providing complete coastal coverage by 1973 and augmenting this coverage through 1976.
- (4) Augmenting the Arson Explosives unit by retaining a bomb disposal technician supervise the unit and train police personnel in 1972, continuing support through 1976.

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 542,500	\$ 464,800	\$ 675,000	\$ 720,000	\$ 775,000
Part E					
Comm., local	180,500	154,933	225,000	240,000	258,333
Total	723,000	619,733	900,000	960,000	1,033,333

Program: D-2 Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Purchase of equipment and training of Intelligence Office personnel a. Establish a Photography Section (One Section Chief and assistant). b. Purchase special photographic equipment. c. Provide two weeks training to 85 agents in the use of the photographic equipment.	1. Purchase of equipment and training of Intelligence Office personnel a. Continue supporting improvements to Intelligence Office operations. b. Provide 2 weeks training to 85 agents in the use of photographic equipment. c. Provide 2 weeks retraining to 85 agents in the use of photographic equipment. d. Replace obsolete and damaged equipment.	1. Purchase of equipment and training of Intelligence Office personnel a. Continue support to Intelligence Office operations. b. Provide 2 weeks training to 85 agents in the use of photographic equipment. c. Provide 2 weeks retraining to 170 agents in the use of photographic equipment. d. Replace obsolete and damaged equipment.	1. Purchase of equipment and training of Intelligence Office personnel a. Continue support Intelligence Office operations. b. Provide 2 weeks training to 80 new agents in the use of photographic equipment. c. Provide 2 weeks retraining to 250 agents. d. Replace obsolete and damaged equipment.	1. Purchase of equipment and training of Intelligence Office personnel a. Continue support to Intelligence Office operations. b. Provide 2 weeks training to 80 new agents in the use of photographic equipment. c. Provide 2 weeks retraining to 330 agents. d. Replace obsolete and damaged equipment.

Program: D-2 Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>2. Expansion of Drugs and Narcotics Division</p> <p>a. Create three investigation and control sections in each one of the cities of Cayey, Fajardo and Aguadilla.</p> <p>b. Create an Education and Orientation Unit within the Drugs and Narcotic Division (one Sgt., 5 policemen, one stenographer).</p> <p>c. Acquire the necessary office equipment such as desks, chairs, typewriters and files.</p>	<p>2. Expansion of Drugs and Narcotics Division</p> <p>a. Continue support for all units included in 1972 activities.</p>	<p>2. Expansion of Drugs and Narcotics Division</p> <p>a. Expand central office in San Juan and existing Drug and Narcotics sections.</p> <p>b. Provide two weeks training to 80 new Agents.</p> <p>c. Provide one week retraining to 150 Agents.</p>	<p>2. Expansion of Drugs and Narcotics Division</p> <p>a. Expand central office in San Juan and existing Drug and Narcotics sections.</p> <p>b. Provide two weeks training to 35 new Agents.</p> <p>c. Provide one week retraining to 230 Agents.</p>	<p>2. Expansion of Drugs and Narcotics Division</p> <p>a. Expand central office in San Juan and existing Drug and Narcotics sections.</p> <p>b. Provide two weeks training to 35 new Agents.</p> <p>c. Provide one week retraining to 265 Agents.</p>

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Program: D-2 Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>d. Provide 2 weeks training for 50 agents.</p> <p>e. Create a patrolling system that will selectively patrol some schools in the respective Police Areas.</p> <p>f. Continue support for the Criminal Intelligence Section (five agents) attached to the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Division.</p>		<p>d. Continue support for the Criminal Intelligence Section.</p> <p>e. Replace obsolete and damaged equipment.</p> <p>f. Assign five additional agents to the Criminal Intelligence Section.</p>	<p>d. Continue support for training five agents of the Criminal Intelligence Section.</p> <p>e. Replace obsolete and damaged equipment.</p>	<p>d. Continue support for training 5 agents of the Criminal Intelligence Section.</p> <p>e. Replace obsolete and damaged equipment.</p>

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Program: D-2 Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>g. Provide 10 weeks training at the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to six Agents, to be used later as instructors at the Police Academy.</p> <p>3. Aero-Maritime Patrolling System</p> <p>a. Establish an aerial-maritime patrolling system around the coast of Puerto Rico.</p> <p>b. Purchase the following equipment:</p>	<p>3. Aero-Maritime Patrolling System</p> <p>a. Continue support of the aerial-maritime patrolling system.</p> <p>b. Purchase the following equipment:</p>	<p>g. Provide ten weeks of special training for six additional agents at the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.</p> <p>3. Aero-Maritime Patrolling System</p> <p>a. Continue support for the aerial-maritime patrolling system.</p> <p>b. Purchase the following equipment:</p>	<p>3. Aero-Maritime Patrolling System</p> <p>a. Continue support for the aerial-maritime patrolling system.</p> <p>b. Assign additional personnel:</p>	<p>3. Aero-Maritime Patrolling System</p> <p>a. Continue support for the aerial-maritime patrolling system.</p> <p>b. Increase personnel in charge of the equipment maintenance: (carpenters, mechanics).</p>

Program: D-2 Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1) Three launches stem to stern. (One for the southern, one for the western and one for the eastern areas).</p> <p>2) One helicopter to assist the marine patrols.</p> <p>3) One 20 foot boat for each of the Eastern, Southern and Western areas.</p> <p>4) Purchase maintenance equipment and materials.</p>	<p>1) Two launches (one for the Metropolitan Area and one for the Western Area).</p> <p>2) One light airplane to assist sea patrols (primarily in Northern Area).</p> <p>3) Two boats (one for the Southern Area and one for the Western Area).</p> <p>4) Purchase equipment necessary for the basic repairs of the launches.</p>	<p>1) One launch for the Southern Area of patrols.</p> <p>2) One boat for the Eastern Area.</p> <p>3) Equipment necessary for the basic repair of the launch and boat.</p>	<p>1) Six patrolmen (one patrolmen for each boat assigned).</p>	



Program: D-2 Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>c. Recruit personnel to operate the launches, boats and helicopter and provide them adequate training.</p> <p>d. Prepare an operations manual.</p> <p>e. Recruit personnel for maintenance and minor repairs (carpenters, mechanics).</p> <p>f. Establish hangars in the western and southern areas, with the required personnel assigned (aviation mechanics, supervisors).</p>	<p>c. Recruit personnel to operate the launches boats and airplane.</p>	<p>c. Recruit the personnel to operate the launch and boat.</p>		<p>c. Increase number of patrolmen assigned to each launch.</p>

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Program: D-2 Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>4. Retain bomb disposal technician to supervise Arson and Explosives Unit and train Police personnel.</p>	<p>4. Continue support for bomb disposal technician.</p>	<p>4. Continue support for bomb disposal technician.</p>	<p>4. Continue support for bomb disposal technician.</p>	<p>4. Continue support for bomb disposal technician.</p>

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Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and Law Reform

Objectives, Direction and Scope

The objectives in this area are to improve the quality of criminal justice dispensed in the courts and improve the efficiency of court management and operations.

The direction and scope of the Commission's programming over the multi-year plan period can be summarized to include:

1. Improvement of prosecutorial capabilities;
2. Increased effectiveness of court management;
3. Increased effectiveness of court operations;
4. Legal assistance to indigents;
5. Law reform; and
6. The establishment of a center of criminal statistics.

Budget Projections for Functional Category

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	888,300	674,400	1,441,400	1,701,800	2,072,800
Part E					
Comm./other	327,900	224,800	480,467	567,267	690,933
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,216,200</b>	<b>899,200</b>	<b>1,921,867</b>	<b>2,269,067</b>	<b>2,763,733</b>

The Commission is supporting projects in six program areas under this category; and specific undertakings, expected results and accomplishments, and projected budgets for the individual programs follow.

Functional Category: E. Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform  
 Program: E-1 Improvement of Prosecutorial Capabilities

Long-Range Objectives:

To provide prosecutors in the Department of Justice with the skills and techniques required to successfully investigate and prosecute offenders.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

1. Develop Narcotics Prosecution Task Force, to be staffed by 12 prosecuting attorneys and 24 investigators by 1975; establish six regional offices by 1972 and covering all judicial districts by 1974; continue the in-service training by sending attorneys to the B.N.D.D. Courses and continuing the exchange program with other jurisdictions Task Force members will also continue to participate in training programs for other law enforcement personnel.
2. Increase the Special Investigation Unit for prosecuting attorneys by nine investigators in 1972 with additional personnel increases in 1974 to 1976 if justified by workloads; continue training for unit personnel; create field offices at key locations starting in 1974; create data files for reference purposes including automation in 1976 if warranted, Establish and maintain liaison with local and federal agencies through the five-year period.

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 448,300	\$ 266,400	\$ 528,000	\$ 543,200	\$ 543,200
Part E					
Comm., local	178,600	88,800	176,000	181,067	181,067
<b>Total</b>	<b>626,900</b>	<b>355,200</b>	<b>704,000</b>	<b>724,267</b>	<b>724,267</b>

**Program:** E-1 Improvement of Prosecutorial Capabilities

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1. Narcotics Prosecution Task Force.</p> <p>a. Continue support to supervision and prosecution of special cases.</p> <p>b. Increase Narcotics Task Force to ten prosecutors, 20 investigators and establish regional offices at Aguadilla, Arecibo, Humacao, Guayama.</p>	<p>1. Narcotics Prosecution Task Force.</p> <p>a. Continue the investigation and prosecution of importing traffickers, whole-salers and street dealers engaged in illicit narcotics.</p> <p>b. Maintain staffing at same level.</p>	<p>1. Narcotics Prosecution Task Force.</p> <p>a. Continue prosecution with special emphasis on major narcotics violations.</p> <p>b. Add two prosecutors and two investigators to the Task Force.</p>	<p>1. Narcotics Prosecution Task Force.</p> <p>a. Continue to develop major narcotics cases.</p> <p>b. Add two additional investigators to the Task Force.</p>	<p>1. Narcotics Prosecution Task Force.</p> <p>a. Continue to develop major narcotics cases.</p> <p>b. Maintain staffing at same level.</p>

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**Program:** E-1 Improvement of Prosecutorial Capabilities

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>c. Send two other Task Force members to participate in the courses offered by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.</p> <p>d. Continue exchange program with the city of Chicago's Prosecutor's Office.</p> <p>2. Special Investigation Unit.</p> <p>a. Recruit 9 Criminal Research Analysts (investigators).</p>	<p>c. Continue the in-service training program.</p> <p>d. Continue exchange program with the state of Florida.</p> <p>2. Special Investigation Unit.</p> <p>a. Continue of training of Criminal Research Analysts.</p>	<p>c. Extend training program to other law enforcement personnel.</p> <p>d. Continue exchange programs with other states.</p> <p>2. Special Investigation Unit.</p> <p>a. Continue training of personnel in advanced techniques of investigation.</p>	<p>c. Continue in-service training program.</p> <p>d. Continue exchange activity and periodic meetings with other states.</p> <p>2. Special Investigation Unit.</p> <p>a. Continue training of personnel.</p>	<p>c. Continue in-service training program.</p> <p>d. Continue exchange activity and periodic meetings with other states.</p> <p>2. Special Investigation Unit.</p> <p>a. Continue training of personnel.</p>

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Program: E-1 Improvement of Prosecutorial Capabilities

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>b. Implement training program for the analysts.</p> <p>c. Establish operational guidelines for different types of investigations.</p> <p>d. Prepare forms and administrative procedures for the processing of cases.</p> <p>e. Initiate investigations.</p>	<p>b. Continue the investigative effort.</p> <p>c. Initiate plan to consider feasibility of establishing field offices at key locations (Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo).</p> <p>d. Develop sources of information.</p> <p>e. Maintain liaison with local and federal law enforcement agencies.</p>	<p>b. Continue the investigative effort in support of the prosecuting attorneys.</p> <p>c. Create field offices at key locations.</p> <p>d. Increase personnel if justified by work load.</p> <p>e. Continue developing sources of information.</p>	<p>b. Continue the investigative effort in support of the prosecuting attorneys.</p> <p>c. Inspect field offices in their operational and administrative aspects.</p> <p>d. Increase personnel.</p> <p>e. Continue developing information sources.</p>	<p>b. Continue the investigative effort in support of the prosecuting attorneys.</p> <p>c. Inspect field offices in their operational and administrative aspects.</p> <p>d. Increase personnel.</p> <p>e. Continue developing information sources.</p>

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Program: E-1 Improvement of Prosecutorial Capabilities

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>f. Compile data for reference purposes.</p> <p>g. Prepare a plan for development of sources of information.</p> <p>h. Evaluate Phase I of the project.</p> <p>i. Establish liaison with local and federal law enforcement agencies.</p>		<p>f. Maintain liaison with local and federal law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>g. Investigate the automation of data files.</p>	<p>f. Maintain liaison with local and federal law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>g. Initiate the automation of data files for reference purposes if warranted.</p>	<p>f. Maintain liaison with local and federal law enforcement agencies.</p> <p>g. Complete automation of data files.</p>

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Functional Category: E. Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform  
 Program: E-2 Increased Effectiveness of Court Management

Long-Range Objectives:

To expedite the delivery of equitable justice in the courts by increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of all aspects of court management, initially focusing on court records automation and the management of a new judicial center currently being constructed in San Juan.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

1. Develop an automated court records management system including conversion of existing statistical reporting system in 1972 and expanding applications to include jury selection, case scheduling and calendar and case history information. Application expansion will commence on a pilot project basis in 1974 and be operational in four Superior Courts by 1976.
2. Conduct a study of new judicial center operations in Hato Rey including personnel requirement, administrative and operational procedures, communications requirements and equipment requirements in 1972 and implement study recommendations when the center opens in 1973.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 60,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 176,400	\$ 219,100	\$ 340,600
Part E					
Comm., local	20,000	33,333	58,800	73,033	113,533
Total	80,000	133,333	235,200	292,133	454,133

Program: E-2 Increase Effectiveness of Court Management

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Development of an automated court records management system.  <u>Phase I</u>  a. Implement new data processing system for tabulating existing statistical reports.  b. Continue staff training.  <u>Phase II</u>  a. Evaluate design study conducted in 1971 and establish priorities for system expansion.	1. Development of an automated court records management system.  <u>Phase I</u>  a. Continue processing statistics in Office of Court Administration.  <u>Phase II</u>  a. Develop detailed specifications for expanding system to include: jury selection; case	1. Development of an automated court records management system.  <u>Phase I</u>  a. Continue processing statistics in Office of Court Administration.  <u>Phase II</u>  a. Develop programs to operate first priority applications and initiate record	1. Development of an automated court records management system.  <u>Phase I</u>  a. Continue processing statistics in Office of Court Administration.  <u>Phase II</u>  a. Complete record conversion for expanded capabilities and implement this phase on a test	1. Development of an automated court records management system.  <u>Phase I</u>  a. Continue processing statistics in Office of Court Administration.  <u>Phase II</u>  a. Complete record conversion and implement system on an operational basis in 4 Superior Courts.



Program: E-2 Increase Effectiveness of Court Management

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	<p>scheduling and calendar; case history information; or other applications included in study recommendations.</p> <p>b. Specific applications will be implemented according to established priorities.</p>	<p>conversion of two selected Superior Courts.</p> <p>b. Train staff in use of system.</p>	<p>basis in two Superior Courts.</p> <p>b. Continue staff training.</p> <p>c. Initiate record conversion for 2 additional Superior Courts.</p> <p>d. Develop programs to implement second priority application expansion and initiate record</p>	<p>b. Continue staff training.</p> <p>c. Initiate record conversion for remaining 6 Superior Courts.</p> <p>d. Complete record conversion and implement second priority applications on a test basis.</p>

Program: E-2 Increase Effectiveness of Court Management

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>2. Conduct study of new judicial center operations in Hato Rey including:</p> <p>a. Personnel requirements.</p> <p>b. Administrative and operational procedures.</p> <p>c. Communications requirements.</p> <p>d. Equipment requirement.</p>	<p>2. Implement study recommendations.</p>		<p>conversion in two selected Superior Courts.</p>	<p>e. Initiate record conversion for 2 additional Superior Courts.</p>

Functional Category: E. Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform  
 Program: E-3 Increased Effectiveness of Court Operations

Long-Range Objectives:

To improve the quality of justice dispensed in the courts by analyzing all facets of court operations and modifying them as required.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

Create a centralized Summons and Warrant Serving Unit in the Superior Court District of San Juan in 1972 and create similar units in Ponce and Mayaguez by 1976.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$	\$ 50,000	\$ 62,000	\$ 52,000	\$ 64,000
Part E					
Comm., local		16,667	20,667	17,333	21,333
Total		66,667	82,667	69,333	85,333

Program: E-3 Increased Effectiveness of Court Operations

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. The summons unit for the San Juan Superior Court District will be organized and start operations in Hato Rey.	1. Continue operation of the summons unit in Hato Rey.  2. Increase official transportation to 4 more radio-equipped vehicles.	1. The summons unit will be moved to the new Judicial Center of Hato Rey.  2. Increase official transportation by 3 additional radio-equipped vehicles.  3. Add three deputy marshals to the summons unit of the Judicial Center of Hato Rey.  4. Establish a centralized summons unit in the Judicial Center of Ponce.	1. Continue operation of summons unit in Hato Rey.  2. Increase official transportation by 3 additional automobiles.  3. Add three deputy marshals to the summons unit of the Judicial Center of Hato Rey.  4. Continue operation of summons unit in Ponce.	1. Continue operation of summons unit in Hato Rey.  2. Increase official transportation by two additional radio-equipped vehicles.  3. Add three deputy marshals to the summons unit of the Judicial Center of Hato Rey.  4. Continue operation of summons unit in Ponce.  5. Establish similar unit in the Mayaguez Judicial Center.

Functional Category: E. Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform  
 Program: E-4 Legal Assistance to Indigents

Long-Range Objectives:

To increase the availability of counsel for indigents charged with criminal offenses by supporting the Legal Aid Society in extending its services to all indigent defendants in the Superior and District Courts and inmates confined in institutions.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

Expand services provided to indigents by the Legal Aid Society, by increasing staff of 39 attorneys to 63 by the end of 1976; increasing services to all courts in the nine judicial districts (including preliminary hearings) by 1975; increasing services offered to inmates by the Appeals Division in 1972, in 1974 through 1976; maintaining salaries commensurable with salary levels of commonwealth prosecuting attorneys and continuing legal internship programs through 1976 increasing participation to approximately 20 students annually.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 152,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 600,000
Part E					
Comm., local	53,300	26,667	116,667	166,667	200,000
Total	205,300	106,667	466,667	666,667	800,000

Program: E-4 Legal Assistance to Indigents

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Expand services provided by the Legal Aid Society to Indigents. a. Train law student interns to assist public defenders in legal work and research. b. Increase staff by five to a total of 44 attorneys c. Increase services in the First Instance Court of the Aguadilla District and assign attorneys to handle preliminary hearings.	1. Expand services provided by the Legal Aid Society to Indigents. a. Train law student interns to assist public defenders in legal work and research.	1. Expand services provided by the Legal Aid Society to Indigents. a. Train law student interns to assist public defenders in legal work and research. b. Increase staff to a total of 51 attorneys. c. Increase services in the First Instance Court of the Humacao and Arecibo District and assign attorneys to handle preliminary hearings.	1. Expand services provided by the Legal Aid Society to Indigents. a. Train law student interns to assist public defenders in legal work and research. b. Increase staff to a total of 59 attorneys. c. Increase services in the First Instance Court of the Guayama District and assign attorneys to handle preliminary hearings.	1. Expand services provided by the Legal Aid Society to Indigents. a. Train law student interns to assist public defenders in legal work and research. b. Increase staff to a total of 63 attorneys. c. Increase services in the First Instance Court based on existing workload distributions.

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Program: E-4 Legal Assistance to Indigents

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>d. Increase services offered to inmates by the Appeals Division.</p> <p>2. Increase salaries commensurate with Commonwealth increases.</p>	<p>2. Increase salaries commensurate with Commonwealth increases.</p>	<p>d. Increase services offered by the Appeals Division.</p> <p>2. Increase salaries commensurate with Commonwealth increases.</p>	<p>d. Increase services offered by the Appeals Division.</p> <p>2. Increase salaries commensurate with Commonwealth increases.</p>	<p>d. Increase services offered by the Appeals Division.</p> <p>2. Increase salaries commensurate with Commonwealth increases.</p>

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Functional Category: E. Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform  
 Program: E-5 Law Reform

Long-Range Objectives:

To provide an organized effort to modernize and maintain current the criminal laws of Puerto Rico; to maintain a continuous study of doctrinaire development in penal law; to propose legislation; to prepare opinions, as authorized by the Secretary of Justice, on matters concerning the construction and implementation of the criminal laws of Puerto Rico.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

Continue the efforts of the Office of Criminal Justice systematically review the existing Penal Code, the proposed code and other Commonwealth laws and regulations containing criminal sanctions; advise the Legislature and criminal justice agencies concerning legislation; study recent developments in rules of criminal procedures; compile, analyze and publish decisions of the Supreme Courts of Puerto Rico and the United States; inventory municipal ordinances containing criminal sanctions; compile a bibliography concerning criminal law revision and reform; act as an information clearinghouse; conduct seminars on law reform; maintain a legal intern program; assist prosecuting attorneys and conduct other legal research.

Project activities have been initiated to satisfy all functions of the office of Criminal Justice established in the Department of Justice in 1970, and by 1976 extensive services in all areas will be provided.

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 150,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 262,500	\$ 300,000
Part E					
Comm., local	50,000	33,333	75,000	87,500	100,000
Total	200,000	133,333	300,000	350,000	400,000

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Program: E-5 Law Reform

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Continue advising the Legislature; prepare studies and recommendations on specific provisions of the Penal Code Project pursuant to the directives of the Secretary of Justice.	1. Continue advising the Legislature on all criminal laws considered by the Legislature of Puerto Rico including the draft Penal Code if not approved by the Legislature.	1. Continue advising the Legislature on all criminal laws considered by the Legislature of Puerto Rico including the draft Penal Code if not approved by the Legislature.	1. Continue advising the Legislature on all criminal laws considered by the Legislature of Puerto Rico including the draft Penal Code if not approved by the Legislature.	1. Continue advising the Legislature on all criminal laws considered by the Legislature of Puerto Rico including the draft Penal Code if not approved by the Legislature.
2. Continue implementing the idea of the Office of Criminal Justice as a clearinghouse for all information concerning criminal law revision reform.	2. Continue the clearinghouse activity.	2. Continue the clearinghouse activity.	2. Continue the clearinghouse activity.	2. Continue the clearinghouse activity.
3. Complete the compilation and publication of municipal penal ordinances.	3. Continue the compilation of municipal penal ordinances.	3. Publish a 1973-74 cumulative supplement of the municipal penal ordinances.	3. Continue the compilation of the municipal penal ordinances.	3. Publish a 1975-76 cumulative supplement of the municipal ordinances.

Program: E-5 Law Reform

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
4. Continue to analyze and comment on the most recent decisions and interpretations made by Puerto Rico and United States Supreme Courts.	4. Continue the review and evaluation of the most significant decisions of the Puerto Rico and United States Supreme Courts.	4. Continue the review and evaluation of the decisions of the Puerto Rico, United States Supreme Courts and other States where relevant.	4. Continue to analyze the decisions of the Puerto Rico, United States Supreme Courts and other States where relevant.	4. Continue to analyze the decisions of the Puerto Rico, United States Supreme Courts and other States where relevant.
5. Continue to analyze the criminal law legislation adopted or proposed by the United States Congress which may affect our criminal law legislation.	5. Continue to analyze the criminal law legislation adopted or proposed by the United States Congress which may affect our criminal law legislation.	5. Continue to analyze the criminal law legislation adopted or proposed by the United States Congress which may affect our criminal law legislation.	5. Continue to analyze the criminal law legislation adopted or proposed by the United States Congress which may affect our criminal law legislation.	5. Continue to analyze the criminal law legislation adopted or proposed by the United States Congress which may affect our criminal law legislation.
6. Continue the preparation of the bibliography concerning law revision and reform in Puerto Rico.	6. Continue the preparation of the bibliography concerning law revision and reform in Puerto Rico.	6. Publish the bibliography concerning law revision and reform in Puerto Rico.	6. Update the bibliography on penal law reform.	6. Continue updating the bibliography.



Program: E-5 Law Reform

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
7. Continue comparative studies and analysis of all relevant criminal law legislation adopted in the United States or other jurisdictions, where pertinent.	7. Continue comparative studies and analysis of all relevant criminal law legislation adopted in the United States or other jurisdictions, where pertinent.	7. Continue comparative studies and analysis of all relevant criminal law legislation adopted in the United States or other jurisdictions, where pertinent.	7. Continue comparative studies and analysis of all relevant criminal law legislation adopted in the United States or other jurisdictions, where pertinent.	7. Continue comparative studies and analysis of all relevant criminal law legislation adopted in the United States or other jurisdictions, where pertinent.
8. Continue with the summer internship research program contracting 5 additional law students.	8. Continue with the summer internship research at the same level.	8. Continue with the summer internship research program contracting 5 additional law students.	8. Continue with the summer internship research program contracting 2 additional law students.	8. Determine the benefits of using law students in research studies.
9. Conduct seminars with emphasis on the proposed code revision and criminal law reform.	9. Development of lectures and conferences to be held in San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez and other cities.	9. Patronage of legal activities with law schools and professional organizations concerned with law enforcement.	9. Continue activities as in previous years.	9. Continue activities as in previous years.

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Program: E-5 Law Reform

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
10. Increase training opportunities for the legal staff.	10. Start planning an exchange of personnel with other jurisdictions.	10. Start an exchange of personnel with other jurisdictions.	10. Expand the interchange of personnel.	10. Expand the interchange of personnel.
11. Maintain and expand research materials in the library to facilitate criminal law studies.	11. Continue to expand facilities of the specialized criminal law library.	11. Continue to expand research materials to facilitate research studies.	11. Continue to acquire research materials to update library.	11. Continue to acquire research materials and publications.
12. Increase personnel including 1 attorney and clerical support.	12. Maintain staffing at current level.	12. Increase staff to include 1 attorney, an expert in criminal procedure; and an expert in criminal and constitutional law.	12. Increase staff to include an expert in correction to conduct special studies in the implementation of security measures.	
13. Publish in the Criminal Justice Bulletin the compilation and analysis of the 1971 July-December and 1972	13. Publish in the Criminal Justice Bulletin the compilation and analysis of the 1972 July-December and 1973	13. Publish in the Criminal Justice Bulletin the compilation and analysis of the 1973 July-December and 1974	13. Publish in the Criminal Justice Bulletin the compilation and analysis of the 1974 July-December and 1975	13. Publish in the Criminal Justice Bulletin the compilation and analysis of the 1975 July-December and 1976

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Program: E-5 Law Reform

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>Jan-June decisions of the Puerto Rico and United States Supreme Courts pertaining to Penal Law and Criminal Procedure.</p>	<p>Jan-June decisions of the Puerto Rico and United States Supreme Courts pertaining to Penal Law and Criminal Procedure.</p>	<p>Jan-June decisions of the Puerto Rico and United States Supreme Courts pertaining to Penal Law and Criminal Procedure.</p>	<p>Jan-June decisions of the Puerto Rico and United States Supreme Courts pertaining to Penal Law and Criminal Procedure.</p>	<p>Jan-June decisions of the Puerto Rico and United States Supreme Courts pertaining to Penal Law and Criminal Procedure.</p>
<p>14. Continue with the compilation, analysis, classification and filing of news highlights concerned with the systems of criminal justice and law enforcement.</p>	<p>14. Continue with the compilation, analysis, classification and filing of news highlights concerned with the systems of criminal justice and law enforcement.</p>	<p>14. Continue with the compilation, analysis, classification and filing of news highlights concerned with the systems of criminal justice and law enforcement.</p>	<p>14. Continue with the compilation, analysis, classification and filing of news highlights concerned with the systems of criminal justice and law enforcement.</p>	<p>14. Continue with the compilation, analysis, classification and filing of news highlights concerned with the systems of criminal justice and law enforcement.</p>
<p>15. Continue the compilation and analysis of the Puerto Rico Digest, publish and disseminate it.</p>	<p>15. Continue the compilation and analysis of the Puerto Rico Digest.</p>	<p>15. Publish a 1973-74 cumulative supplement of the Puerto Rico Digest.</p>	<p>15. Continue the compilation and analysis of the Puerto Rico Digest.</p>	<p>15. Publish a 1975-76 cumulative supplement of the Puerto Rico Digest.</p>

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Program: E-5 Law Reform

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>16. Assist the Department of Justice prosecuting attorneys by conducting studies and research for case preparation.</p>	<p>16. Assist the Department of Justice prosecuting attorneys by conducting studies and research for case preparation.</p>	<p>16. Assist the Department of Justice prosecuting attorneys by conducting studies and research for case preparation.</p>	<p>16. Assist the Department of Justice prosecuting attorneys by conducting studies and research for case preparation.</p>	<p>16. Assist the Department of Justice prosecuting attorneys by conducting studies and research for case preparation.</p>
<p>17. Publish and disseminate a bi-annual Bibliography of Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>17. Publish and disseminate a bi-annual Bibliography of Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>17. Publish and disseminate a bi-annual Bibliography of Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>17. Publish and disseminate a bi-annual Bibliography of Criminal Justice.</p>	<p>17. Publish and disseminate a bi-annual Bibliography of Criminal Justice.</p>
<p>18. Publish a 1972 cumulative pocket supplement to update the inventories of special penal laws containing criminal law sanctions, of all the administrative regulations, containing criminal law sanctions, and of the</p>	<p>18. Publish a 1973 cumulative pocket supplement to update the inventories of special penal laws containing criminal law sanctions, of all the administrative regulations, containing criminal law sanctions, and of the</p>	<p>18. Publish a 1974 cumulative pocket supplement to update the inventories of special penal laws containing criminal law sanctions, of all the administrative regulations, containing criminal law sanctions, and of the</p>	<p>18. Publish a 1975 cumulative pocket supplement to update the inventories of special penal laws containing criminal law sanctions, of all the administrative regulations, containing criminal law sanctions, and of the</p>	<p>18. Publish a 1976 cumulative pocket supplement to update the inventories of special penal laws containing criminal law sanctions, of all the administrative regulations, containing criminal law sanctions, and of the laws of</p>

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**Program:** E-5 Law Reform

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
laws of Puerto Rico containing proceedings of contempt of court.	laws of Puerto Rico containing proceedings of contempt of court.	laws of Puerto Rico containing proceedings of contempt of court.	laws of Puerto Rico containing proceedings of contempt of court.	Puerto Rico containing proceedings of contempt of court.

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**Functional Category:** Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform  
**Program:** E-6 Center of Criminal Statistics

**Long-Range Objectives:** To obtain a global statistical picture of every stage of the criminal justice system, based on uniform data. To gather ample information on persons accused, pardoned, paroled, confined to prison, and social characteristics pertaining to persons. To determine yearly costs of criminal justice administration. To carry out statistical studies on criminality. To publish annual reports and research studies. To define with greater clearness adult criminality and juvenile delinquency in Puerto Rico. To gather ample information on offenses, types of transactions, victims, value of property stolen and the various aspects of crime. To be a source of information on criminality and delinquency.

The use of computers for compiling and tabulating the data will be contemplated after the project starts its operational activities.

**Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:** The goals listed above should be accomplished before the end of the five years period. Additional personnel will be provided to the agencies in the criminal justice administration to enable them to supply statistical information. The agencies will start collecting uniform statistics by 1973 and the new personnel required will depend upon the needs of the agencies. The new positions will include statisticians, clerks and programmers.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 78,000	\$ 78,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 225,000
Part E					
Comm., local	26,000	26,000	33,333	41,667	75,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 104,000</b>	<b>\$ 104,000</b>	<b>\$ 133,333</b>	<b>\$ 166,667</b>	<b>\$ 300,000</b>

Program: E-6 Center of Criminal Statistics

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. To develop uniform reporting system including information on offenses, offenders, victims and transactions.	1. To install uniform statistics reporting system.	1. To continue center operations.	1. To continue center operations.	1. To continue center operations.
2. To evaluate system design.	2. To provide technical assistance to concerned personnel in criminal justice agencies.	2. To evaluate operational results of system implementation.	2. To publish uniform criminal statistics for Puerto Rico for 1974.	2. To study feasibility of automating center operations.
3. To revise system design.	3. To implement system including the processing and publication of statistical information.	3. To revise system design and reporting procedures.	3. To publish criminal justice expenditures for 1974.	3. To publish uniform criminal statistics for Puerto Rico for 1975.
4. To conduct a research study on delinquent women confined in the Industrial School for Women during the past 10 years.	4. To conduct a research study of inmates serving long sentences, including the offense, term of sentence, social	4. To conduct a research study of inmates serving sentence for incest.	4. To provide additional services to criminal justice agencies on request.	4. To publish criminal justice expenditures for 1975.

Program: E-6 Center of Criminal Statistics

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
5. To hold a two-day seminar on general aspects of criminality and the importance of uniform criminal statistics.	5. To publish a study of criminal justice characteristics, etc. expenses in Puerto Rico for 1972.	5. To publish criminal justice expenditures for 1973.	5. To conduct a research study of offenses committed by inmates under the effects of alcohol and drugs.	5. To conduct a research study of recidivist inmates in penal institutions.
6. To obtain a sample of 6,000 persons arrested in the Metropolitan Area in 1971 and determine the transactions adopted by the criminal justice administration system.	6. To provide additional personnel to justice administration agencies.	6. To publish statistical data on criminality in Puerto Rico for 1973, based on uniform criminal statistics.		



Program: E-6 Center of Criminal Statistics

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
7. To interview heads of the agencies in the criminal justice administration to establish the procedures for reporting to the Center. 8. To provide training to agency personnel in charge of the compilation of statistical data.				

3.3.6 Increase Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation (Including Probation and Parole)

Objectives, Direction and Scope

The objectives of this area are to reduce the incidence of recidivism among the adjudicated adult offender target group and reduce drug addiction rates among the adult population.

The direction and scope of the Commission's programming over the multi-year plan period can be summarized to include:

1. Improvement of probation services;
2. Upgrading institutional rehabilitation and treatment services;
3. Improvement of correctional administration and support services;
4. Development of alternatives to institutionalization and community-based services;
5. Improvement of parole services; and
6. Construction programs for the penal institutions.

Budget Projections for Functional Category

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	652,100	900,100	1,244,000	1,341,000	1,371,000
Part E	246,600	219,600	275,000	305,000	350,000
Comm./other	638,300	373,234	506,332	548,667	573,667
Total	1,537,000	1,492,934	2,025,332	2,194,667	2,294,667

The Commission is supporting projects in six program areas under this category; and specific undertakings, expected results and accomplishments, and projected budgets for the individual programs follow.



Functional Category: F- Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
 Program: F-1 Improved Probation Services

Long-Range Objectives:

To support the Courts Administration in its attempts to aid adult probationers to adjust to the community, and to reduce recidivism of this clientele by providing a more effective supervision and follow-up program, incorporating a team approach and group treatment techniques. To improve the skills and knowledge required of probation personnel to deal effectively with probationers.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

Improve services available to probationers initially through the establishment of intensive treatment unit staffed by behavioral scientists in an effort to develop individualized treatment programs and caseloads assignments based on offenders characteristics; two units will be established by 1972 to serve 560 probationers from five judicial districts and continue through 1976. A permanent research unit will be established in the Courts Administration in 1972 and continued through 1975, to continually monitor the effectiveness of probation services, and conduct research on probationer characteristics, behavior, and other areas of concern.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Part C	---	---	---	---	---
Part E	62,600	62,600	100,000	125,000	155,000
Comm., local	34,700	20,867	33,333	41,667	51,667
	97,300	83,467	133,333	166,667	206,667

**CONTINUED**

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Program: F-1 Improved Probation Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1- Continue operation of intensive treatment unit in San Juan and expand services to Bayamón Judicial District. Will include services to 360 probationers.</p> <p>2- Create another unit in Ponce to serve 200 probationers from the Ponce, Mayaguez and Guayama Judicial Districts.</p>	<p>1- Continue support to the intensive treatment units.</p>	<p>1- Continue support to the intensive treatment units.</p> <p>2- Establish a Research and Statistical Unit - Court Administration.</p> <p>3- Develop a probation caseload classification system.</p>	<p>1- Continue support to the intensive treatment units.</p> <p>2- Continue support to the Research Unit.</p> <p>3- Continue support to the caseload classification system.</p>	<p>1- Continue support to the intensive treatment units.</p> <p>2- Continue support to the Research Unit.</p> <p>3- Continue support to the caseload classification system.</p>

Functional Category: F- Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
 Program: F-2 Upgrading Institutional Rehabilitation and Treatment Services

Long-Range Objectives:

To upgrade all rehabilitation and treatment services offered to individuals confined in the institutions operated by the Division of Corrections, and reduce the rate of recidivism among this population.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

(1) Provide adequate medical services to the total penal population. This capability will be achieved by 1974 and services will be provided to approximately 6,500 inmates. (2) Establish a Vocational Training Program in 1972, and continue program expansion through 1976 reaching a total training capacity of 500 inmates in that year. (3) Establish a group counseling program for approximately 1,300 inmates in 1972; expand the program to provide services to 1,500 by 1976. (4) Establish a special group counseling for drug addicts and alcoholics in 1972 for 1,500 inmates and expand the program to reach the total addict and alcoholics (estimated at 2,000) by 1974. (5) Implement a new approach to utilize institutional instructors in an increased capacity in a rehabilitative process in adult institutions, if warranted by results of research project (see J-2 Program Projections) in 1974. (6) Establish a program to work with relatives of inmates in 1975 serving 200 inmates and 500 relatives and continue the program at the same level in 1976.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 581,800	\$ 681,800	\$ 975,000	\$ 1,045,000	\$ 1,015,000
Part E	---	---	---	---	---
Comm., local	493,500	227,267	325,000	348,333	338,333
Total	1,075,300	909,067	1,300,000	1,393,333	1,353,333

Program: F-2 Upgrading Institutional Rehabilitation and Treatment Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Continue support for expansion of medical services to 6,000 inmates.	1. Continue support for expansion of medical services to 6,000 inmates.	1. Continue support for expansion of medical services to 6,500 inmates.	1. Continue support for expansion of medical services to 6,500 inmates.	1. Continue support for expansion of medical services to 6,500 inmates.
2. Provide vocational training to 280 inmates.	2. Continue vocational training to 350 inmates.	2. Continue vocational training to 400 inmates.	2. Continue vocational training to 450 inmates.	2. Continue vocational training to 500 inmates.
3. Establish a group counseling program for 1,300 inmates.	3. Continue group counseling for 1,375 inmates.	3. Continue group counseling for 1,400 inmates.	3. Continue group counseling for 1,450 inmates.	3. Continue group counseling for 1,500 inmates.
4. Establish a special group counseling program for drug addicts and alcoholics to benefit 1,500 inmates.	4. Continue treatment programs for 1,500 addict and alcoholic inmates.	4. Continue treatment program for 2,000 addict and alcoholic inmates.	4. Continue treatment program for 2,000 addict and alcoholic inmates.	4. Continue treatment Program for 2,000 addict and alcoholic inmates.

Program: F-2 Upgrading Institutional Rehabilitation and Treatment Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
		5. Implement new approach to utilizing institutional instructor in increased capacity in rehabilitative process (see J-2 projections).	5. Continue new approach to utilizing institutional instructor in increased capacity in rehabilitative process.  6. Establish program to work with relatives of inmates, serving 200 inmates and 500 relatives.	5. Continue new approach to utilizing institutional instructor in increased capacity in rehabilitative process.  6. Continue program to work with relatives of inmates, serving 200 inmates and 500 relatives.

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Functional Category: F- Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
Program: F-3 Improvement of Correctional Administration and Support Services

Long-Range Objectives:

To aid the Division of Corrections in its attempt to raise the management of prisons and rehabilitative programs offered to the inmates to levels of maximum efficiency and to improve the support services of the correctional system.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments: (1) Complete a radio-telephone communication system linking all penal institutions and the central office together, and also providing a direct line to the Police Department for emergency service in 1972, with minor maintenance support provided through 1973. (2) Conduct studies of current rehabilitation and treatment services starting in 1974 and continued through 1976; conduct management study of the Division of Corrections Administration in 1973 and implement recommendations. (3) Establish a research unit in the Division of Corrections in 1974 and continue support through 1975.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 11,000	\$ 59,000	\$ 55,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 75,000
Part E	---	---	---	---	---
Comm., local	3,700	19,667	18,333	21,667	25,000
Total	14,700	78,667	73,333	86,667	100,000



Program: F-3 Improvement of Correctional Administration and Support Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1- Continue support to radio-telephone communication system.	1- Continue support to radio-telephone communication system. 2- Conduct management study of Division of Corrections Administration.	2- Conduct planning and evaluation studies of correctional programs. 3- Establish a Research Unit in the Division of Corrections.	2- Continue support to planning and evaluation studies. 3- Continue support to Research Unit.	2- Continue support to planning and evaluation studies. 3- Continue support to Research Unit.

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Functional Category: F- Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
Program: F-4 Development of Alternatives to Institutionalization

Long-Range Objectives:  
To rehabilitate offenders and reduce recidivism of this population by providing minimum custody inmates a transitional process of readjustment to the community; including participants in special rehabilitation programs in the community and providing special services such as psychological, vocational, counseling and others; offering temporary residential treatment to parolees who require special individual treatment; and amplifying rehabilitation programs for drug addicts.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments: (1) Establish five Halfway Houses for inmates prior from their release from custody of the Division of Corrections by 1976. (2) Open a night clinic for ex-addicts in the Department of Health facilities in the Metropolitan Area in 1972 and establish a formal program to treat probationers and parolees in these facilities in 1974. Expand services to ex-addict probationers and parolees at other health centers on an island-wide basis by 1976. (3) Provide employment services to ex-addicts residents of three facilities operated by Casa Crea in the Metropolitan Area in 1972 and expand to other areas of the island starting in 1974, also establish a formal follow-up program for ex-residents in 1974 and initiate a project to work with families of Crea residents in 1976.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 59,300	\$ 159,300	\$ 214,000	\$ 231,000	\$ 281,000
Part E	---	---	---	---	---
Comm., local	33,400	53,100	71,333	77,000	93,667
Total	92,700	212,400	285,333	308,000	374,667

**Program:** F-4 Development of Alternatives to Institutionalization

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue support to one halfway house and established one additional house in the Metropolitan Area.</li> <li>Open a night clinic for ex-addicts in the Department of Health (CISLA) facilities in the metropolitan area.</li> <li>Initiate project to provide employment services to ex-addict residents of three facilities operated by Casa CREA (private organization) in the metropolitan area.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue support to two halfway houses.</li> <li>Continue support for night clinic at same level.</li> <li>Continue employment service project at same level.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue support to two halfway houses and establish one additional facility in either Ponce or Mayaguez.</li> <li>Establish formal program to treat ex-addict probationers and parolees in metropolitan area at CISLA facilities.</li> <li>Expand employment services to residents of all facilities in metropolitan area and establish a formal follow-up program for ex-residents, initially in the metropolitan area.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue support to three halfway houses and establish one additional house in the third major urban center.</li> <li>Expand services to ex-addict probationers and parolees at health centers in other urban areas.</li> <li>Expand employment and follow-up services to residents of facilities operated by CREA in other areas of the island.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue support to four halfway houses and establish one additional house.</li> <li>Continue services to ex-addict probationers and parolees on island-wide basis.</li> <li>Continue employment services and initiate a project to work with families of CREA residents in the metropolitan area.</li> </ol>

**Functional Category:** F- Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
**Program:** F-5 Improved Parole Services

**Long-Range Objectives:**

To improve the rehabilitation services offered to parolees and reduce recidivism among this population by providing intensive treatment, educational and vocational training to those who have demonstrated severe social and behavioral disorders and those in need of improving their working skills; to reduce by 95 percent the unemployment rate among these served by the training project and to develop in the parolee a positive attitude toward employment; to increase the income of the parolee so that he will be more capable to support himself and his family.

**Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:** (1) Continue support for an intensive treatment unit to provide services to parolees demonstrating abnormal behavior characteristics. This unit, to operate in a similar fashion to the one established for probationers, will provide individualized treatment based on offender characteristics and reach a capacity of 375 parolees by 1976. Based on the first years of operation, a parole caseload classification system will be designed in 1974. (2) Provide vocational training to approximately 90 parolees annually in private vocational schools by 1976.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Part E	87,000	157,000	175,000	180,000	195,000
Comm., local	29,000	52,333	58,333	60,000	65,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>116,000</b>	<b>209,333</b>	<b>233,333</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>

Program: F-5 Improved Parole Services

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1. Continue support to expand the Intensive Treatment Unit to 200 parolees.</p> <p>2. Continue support to the Parolee Vocational Training Program to serve 30 parolees.</p>	<p>1. Continue support for intensive treatment to 250 parolees.</p> <p>2. Continue Support to Vocational Training Program at the same level.</p>	<p>1. Continue support for intensive treatment to 300 parolees.</p> <p>2. Continue support to Vocational Training Program to serve 50 parolees.</p> <p>3. Establish a parole caseload classification system.</p>	<p>1. Continue support for intensive treatment to 350 parolees.</p> <p>2. Continue support to Vocational Training Program to serve 70 parolees.</p>	<p>1. Continue support for intensive treatment to 375 parolees.</p> <p>2. Continue support to Vocational Training Program to serve 90 parolees.</p>

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Functional Category: F- Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
 Program: F-6 Construction Programs for the Penal Institutions

Long-Range Objectives:

To provide additional facilities at the State Penitentiary in Rio Piedras which will be utilized to conduct rehabilitation programs for offenders and their families and the training activities for adult correctional and parole personnel.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

Complete construction of the proposed facility in 1972. No additional construction is contemplated at this time utilizing LEAA funds.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Part E	97,000	---	---	---	---
Comm., local	44,000	---	---	---	---
Total	141,000	---	---	---	---

Program: F-6 Construction Programs for the Penal Populations

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Complete construction of a Multiple Services Center at the State Penitentiary.		No	Additional construction is currently contemplated in future years with LEAA funding.		

3.3.7 Reduction of Organized Crime

Objectives, Direction, and Scope

The objectives of this program are to determine the extent of organized crime, reduce its incidence, and prevent future occurrence of this activity in Puerto Rico.

The direction and scope of the Commission's programming over the multi-year plan period can be summarized to include: enabling the various governmental agencies having jurisdiction relating to organized crime to coordinate and intensify the investigation and prosecution of organized crime; developing new systems of intelligence gathering; training law enforcement personnel in this area; proposing needed legislation; and promoting an educational effort relative to organized crime.

Budget Projections for Functional Category

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$56,100	\$66,600	\$95,000	\$110,000	\$120,000
Part E					
Comm./other	18,700	22,200	31,667	36,667	40,000
Total	\$74,800	\$88,800	\$126,667	\$146,667	\$160,000

The Commission is supporting projects in one program area under this category; and specific undertakings, expected results and accomplishments, and projected budgets for the program follow.

Functional Category: G- Reduction of Organized Crime  
 Program: G-1 Improvement of Capabilities for Control and Reduction of Organized Crime

Long-Range Objectives:

The objective of this program is to enable the various governmental agencies having jurisdiction relating to organized crime to coordinate and intensify the investigation and prosecution of organized crime; to develop new systems of intelligence gathering; to train law enforcement personnel in this area; to propose needed legislation and to promote an educational effort relative to organized crime.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments: (1) Continue supporting an interdepartmental task force on organized crime composed of representatives from seven governmental agencies. The task force efforts will be directed toward: enabling the various governmental agencies having jurisdiction relating to organized crime to coordinate and intensify the investigation and prosecution of organized crime; developing new systems of intelligence gathering; training law enforcement personnel in this area; proposing needed legislation; and promoting and educational effort relative to organized crime. The permanent staff of the task force will be expanded through 1974 to include eight investigators and four prosecutors. Subsequent to 1974, local resources will support the staff with Commission funding utilized to acquire specialized services on a project basis. In-service training will be provided on a continuing basis and expanded to include approximately fifty personnel from other agencies by 1976. In 1974 a feasibility study of automating intelligence files will be conducted and implemented by 1976, if warranted. Prosecution of cases, will commence in late 1972 or 1973 concentrating initially on illegitimate business, and expand to the areas of legitimate business and government infiltration by 1974. (2) Train fifty police agents a year by 1976 in the detection and investigation of illegal businesses operated on an organized basis; and continue police participation in an inter-caribbean intelligence sharing system with the State of Florida and the Virgin Islands.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 56,100	\$ 66,600	\$ 95,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 120,000
Part E	---	---	---	---	---
Comm., local	18,700	22,200	31,667	36,667	40,000
Total	74,800	88,800	126,667	146,667	160,000

Program: G-1 Improvement of Capabilities for Control and Reduction of Organized Crime

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1. Continue support of Interdepartmental Task Force</p> <p>a. Extend the work of the task force to determine the infiltration in legitimate business and prosecute where warranted.</p> <p>b. Continue coordination with data sources and users.</p>	<p>1. Continue support of Interdepartmental Task Force</p> <p>a. Start special inquiries in the fields of bankruptcies, loan sharking, fraud against business, labor racketeering and monopoly and prosecute where warranted.</p> <p>b. Expand information exchange with other agencies.</p>	<p>1. Continue support of Interdepartmental Task Force</p> <p>a. Conduct special investigation in relation to systematic extortion, violence and bribery of public officials and prosecute where warranted.</p> <p>b. Continue the coordination activity with local and federal agencies.</p>	<p>1. Continue support of Interdepartmental Task Force</p> <p>a. Continue to maintain the flow of general information and its updating and prosecute all cases where warranted.</p> <p>b. Continue this activity at all levels of government and throughout the whole island.</p>	<p>1. Continue support of Interdepartmental Task Force</p> <p>a. Continue to maintain the flow of general information and its updating. Prosecute cases where warranted.</p> <p>b. Continue this activity at all levels of government and throughout the whole island.</p>



Program: G-1 Improvement of Capabilities for Control and Reduction of Organized Crime

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>c. Add another prosecutor and hire two additional investigators. Start personnel exchange with other U. S. jurisdictions.</p> <p>d. Continue prior training and start training personnel of other criminal justice cooperating agencies.</p> <p>e. Submit legislation to legislature.</p>	<p>c. Maintain staff at existing level.</p> <p>d. Maintain staff training and start special program for judges and other related judicial personnel.</p> <p>e. Continue (together with the Legislation Division, and Criminal Justice Office) the revision and drafting of new</p>	<p>c. Increase staff to a total of eight investigators and four prosecutors and encourage local support for regular staff. Provide support to acquire specialized services as required.</p> <p>d. Continue all prior training and sponsor local and regional meetings to exchange information and experience.</p> <p>e. Continue the revision and propose new legislation as the need arises.</p>	<p>c. Continue increase of staff with local support and provision of specialized services.</p> <p>d. Continue training program with emphasis in more specialized topics.</p> <p>e. Continue the revision and propose new legislation as the need arises.</p>	<p>c. Continue increase of staff at rate of one or two investigators per year. Make use of as many prosecutors as necessary from the Department of Justice.</p> <p>d. Continue training programs in specialized areas.</p> <p>e. Continue the revision and propose new legislation as the need arises.</p>

Program: G-1 Improvement of Capabilities for Control and Reduction of Organized Crime

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>f. Provide educational material in order to acquaint the public with the effects of organized crime and possibly publish the results of the study on the activities of organized crime in Puerto Rico.</p> <p>g. Purchase audiovisual equipment for field investigations.</p>	<p>legislation in the areas of organized crime.</p> <p>f. Prepare seminars and conferences for business and civic leaders to inform them on matters pertaining organized crime activities in Puerto Rico.</p>	<p>f. Continue public education activities. Disseminate lists of local and federal official sources of assistance to contact when help is needed.</p> <p>g. Renew equipment with the most modern available.</p>	<p>f. Continue public education activities in order to produce unfavorable climate for organized crime.</p> <p>g. Continue improving all investigative equipment.</p>	<p>f. Public education activities should be continued with all available media so as to create a public opinion against Organized Crime.</p> <p>g. Augment and improve all investigative equipment and techniques. Have enough equipment available for use of other investigative agencies.</p>

**Program:** G-1 Improvement of Capabilities for Control and Reduction of Organized Crime

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>2. Organize crime training for Police personnel</p> <p>a. Provide three weeks training on the different forms of Organized Crime to thirteen Agents from the Section of Organized Crime of the Criminal Investigation Corps and to thirteen agents selected by the Division of Drugs and Narcotics, Damaged Vehicles and Vice Control.</p>	<p>2. Organize crime training for Police personnel</p> <p>a. Provide one week retraining on the different forms of Organized Crime to thirteen agents from the section of Organized Crime of the Criminal Investigation Corps and to thirteen agents selected by the Division of Drug and Narcotics, Damaged Vehicles and Vice Control.</p>	<p>h. Determine the feasibility of automating intelligence files.</p> <p>2. Organize crime training for Police personnel</p> <p>a. Assign additional personnel (10 agents) to the Organized Crime Section and provide three weeks training.</p>	<p>h. Design automated system if determined feasible and desirable.</p> <p>2. Organized crime training for Police personnel</p> <p>a. Provide one week retraining on the different forms of Organized Crime to the personnel assigned to the Section of Organized Crime of the Criminal Investigation Corps and selected personnel from the Division of Drugs and Narcotics, Damaged Vehicles and Vice Control.</p>	<p>h. Implement automated intelligence system including hardware procurement if warranted.</p> <p>2. Organized crime training for Police personnel</p> <p>a. Assign additional personnel (seven agents) to the section of Organized Crime and provide three weeks training.</p>

**Program:** G-1 Improvement of Capabilities for Control and Reduction of Organized Crime

**Five-Year Projections of Program Activities**

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>b. Purchase modern technical equipment for field investigations.</p>	<p>b. Replace obsolete and damaged equipment.</p>	<p>b. Replace obsolete and damaged equipment.</p>	<p>b. Replace obsolete and damaged equipment.</p>	<p>b. Replace obsolete and damaged equipment.</p>

3.3.8 Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Objectives, Direction and Scope

The objectives in this area are to develop mechanisms to effectively predict, prevent and control riots and civil disorders.

The direction and scope of the Commission's programming over the multi-year plan period can be summarized to include:

1. Coordinating efforts on an inter-agency level, both in planning and operational phases.
2. Developing prevention and control capabilities of the agencies which are and have been directly affected by riots and civil disorders.

Budget Projections for Functional Category

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	371,600	308,600	482,000	521,000	556,000
Part E					
Comm. / other	123,900	102,866	160,667	173,666	185,334
Total	495,500	411,466	642,667	694,666	741,334

The Commission is supporting projects in two program areas under this category; and specific undertakings, expected results and accomplishments, and projected budgets for the individual programs follow.

Functional Category: H- Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders  
 Program: H-1 Training of Personnel in the Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Long-Range Objectives:

To upgrade the capability of the Police Department and other agencies in the prevention and control of civil disorders and disturbances, disasters and other emergencies, by providing training to personnel and equipping them with offensive and defensive gear.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

(1) Provide training to the existing personnel of the Police Special Reserve Unit established in prior years --to an estimated 460 officers annually by 1975--and provide basic training to replacement personnel (estimated at 60 officers a year) and 80 additional personnel that will be assigned to the unit in 1974. Purchase offensive and defensive gear in 1972 and 1974 through 1976. (2) Initiate a training program for the University of Puerto Rico Security Force at the Río Piedras Campus in 1972; and expand the program to the Mayaguez Campus in 1973, continuing both through 1976, and train 180 guards annually. Initiate a training for security force supervisors in both campuses in 1975. (3) Establish an inter-agency tactical training program in civil disturbance control techniques (SEADOC approach). Construction of a mock-up city will be completed; instructors recruited and trained and the program initiated by the end of 1973, training will be continued through 1976.

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 371,600	\$ 256,600	\$ 420,000	\$ 445,000	\$ 470,000
Part E	—	—	—	—	—
Comm., local	123,900	85,533	140,000	148,333	156,667
Total	495,500	342,133	560,000	593,333	626,667

Program: H-1 Training of Personnel in the Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1. Training for personnel of Police Special Reserve Units.</p> <p>a. Provide two weeks of in-service training to existing personnel (currently 383 officers) of all five areas units.</p> <p>b. Provide the basic course of two weeks of sensitivity training and two weeks of training in civil disturbance control techniques to approximately 60 replacement personnel.</p>	<p>1. Training for personnel of Police Special Reserve Units.</p> <p>a. Continue in-service training to existing personnel at same level.</p> <p>b. Provide basic training to approximately 60 replacement personnel.</p>	<p>1. Training for personnel of Police Special Reserve Units.</p> <p>a. Continue in-service training to existing personnel at same level.</p> <p>b. Increase staffing of units by 80 officers and provide basic course to 140 officers (including approximately 60 replacement personnel).</p>	<p>1. Training for personnel of Police Special Reserve Units.</p> <p>a. Continue in-service training for existing personnel (460 officers).</p> <p>b. Provide basic training to replacement personnel.</p>	<p>1. Training for personnel of Police Special Reserve Units.</p> <p>a. Continue in-service training for existing personnel (460 officers).</p> <p>b. Provide basic training to replacement personnel.</p>

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Program: H-1 Training of Personnel in the Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>c. Purchase mobile units and replacement equipment.</p> <p>2. Training for U.P.R. security force.</p> <p>a. Initiate a training program for the Rio Piedras campus force of 95 guards on "police skills", such as transit and vigilance, order, etc.</p> <p>b. Design and operate a special training program for approximately 15 new guardsmen to get them acquainted with the University facilities and programs</p>	<p>2. Training for U.P.R. security force.</p> <p>a. Continue in-service training to 110 guards including special training on identification and control of explosives.</p> <p>b. Initiate special training on criminal investigation to a newly organized investigation unit.</p>	<p>c. Purchase equipment for new personnel and replace damaged or obsolete equipment.</p> <p>2. Training for U.P.R. security force.</p> <p>a. Continue in-service training to 120 guards and investigation unit personnel at Rio Piedras Campus.</p> <p>b. Continue training to 35 guards at Mayaguez Campus.</p>	<p>c. Replace damaged or obsolete equipment.</p> <p>2. Training for U.P.R. security force.</p> <p>a. Continue in-service training to 130 guards and investigation unit personnel at Rio Piedras Campus.</p> <p>b. Continue training to 35 guards at Mayaguez campus.</p>	<p>c. Replace damaged or obsolete equipment.</p> <p>2. Training for U.P.R. security force.</p> <p>a. Continue in-service training to 145 guards and investigation unit personnel at Rio Piedras Campus.</p> <p>b. Continue training to 35 guards at Mayaguez campus.</p>

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Program: H-1 Training of Personnel in the Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>as well as "police techniques for educational institutions".</p> <p>c. Initiate a training program to all guard personnel on "community service" to cover first-aid training, disaster control, public courtesy, etc.</p> <p>d. Provide basic training on moderate disturbances or outbreaks which involve the use of firearms, communications, picketing control, protests, strikes, etc.</p>	<p>c. Provide special training to all personnel (110 agents) on psychology and applied sociology.</p> <p>d. Initiate basic training to 35 guards of the Mayaguez campus of the U.P.R.</p>		<p>c. Initiated training for security force supervisors of both campuses on general supervision and evaluation techniques.</p>	<p>c. Continue training for security force supervisors of both campuses on general supervision and evaluation techniques.</p>

Program: H-1 Training of Personnel in the Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>e. Provide training on civil rights principles and public relations.</p> <p>f. Purchase defensive gear to be used in training and emergency situations.</p> <p>3. Inter-agency tactical training in civil disturbance control techniques (SEADOC approach)</p> <p>a. Design and construction of mock-up city initiated with Commonwealth funds.</p>	<p>3. Inter-agency tactical training in civil disturbance control techniques.</p> <p>a. Complete construction of mock-up city.</p> <p>b. Recruit and train instructors.</p> <p>c. Initiate training.</p>	<p>3. Inter-agency tactical training in civil disturbance control techniques.</p> <p>a. Continue training.</p>	<p>3. Inter-agency tactical training in civil disturbance control techniques.</p> <p>a. Continue training.</p>	<p>3. Inter-agency tactical training in civil disturbance control techniques.</p> <p>a. Continue training.</p>



Functional Category: H- Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders  
 Program: H-2 Interagency Planning and Coordination in the Area of Riots and Civil Disorders

Long-Range Objectives:

To establish suitable mechanisms for interagency planning and programming for the government and private organizations concerned with various aspects of riots and civil disorders such as training, prevention, control, providing emergency services, and reducing contributory factors in the community.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments: (1) An Office of Technical Assistance was established in this SPA under discretionary funding in 1970. This program will be continued through 1976 and funded from the Commonwealth block grant from 1973. Accomplishment will include the preparation and revision of civil disorders plans for government agencies and private organizations; reviewing legislation and recommending changes in existing laws to the Legislature; conducting and coordinating training to personnel of concerned agencies; and providing assistance in equipment procurement, tactics and strategies, legal aspects of handling disorders, and design and implementation of research projects in the area of riots and civil disorders. These capabilities should be fully developed within the Office by 1974. (2) Establish five interagency emergency operations centers, one in each of the Police areas. The Commission will provide the necessary communications equipment to establish an island-wide network linking the centers with all participating agency headquarters and local offices.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ ---	\$ 52,000	\$ 62,000	\$ 76,000	\$ 86,000
Part E	---	---	---	---	---
Comm., local	---	17,333	20,667	25,333	28,667
Total	---	69,333	82,667	101,333	114,667

Program: H-2 Interagency Planning and Coordination in the Area of Riots and Civil Disorders

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1. Continue operation of Office of Technical Assistance.</p> <p>a. Continue the revision of existing civil disorders plans of concerned agencies.</p> <p>b. Develop plans for agencies in the Task Force which have not already done so.</p> <p>c. Conduct and coordinate training on an inter-agency basis.</p>	<p>1. Continue operation of Office of Technical Assistance.</p> <p>a. Continue the revision of existing civil disorders plans of concerned agencies.</p> <p>b. Continue to prepare primary and secondary plans for Task Force agencies.</p> <p>c. Conduct and coordinate training on an inter-agency basis.</p>	<p>1. Continue operation of Office of Technical Assistance.</p> <p>a. Continue the revision of existing civil disorders plans of concerned agencies.</p> <p>b. Continue to prepare plans for line agencies and concerned private organizations.</p> <p>c. Continue training to line agencies and private organizations and include seminars on legal aspects of civil disorders.</p>	<p>1. Continue operation of Office of Technical Assistance.</p> <p>a. Continue the revision of existing civil disorders plans of concerned agencies.</p> <p>b. Continue to prepare primary and secondary plans for line agencies and concerned private organizations.</p> <p>c. Continue training to line agencies and private organizations and include seminars on legal aspects of civil disorders.</p>	<p>1. Continue operation of Office of Technical Assistance.</p> <p>a. Continue the revision of existing civil disorders plans of concerned agencies.</p> <p>b. Continue to prepare primary and secondary plans for line agencies and concerned private organizations.</p> <p>c. Continue training to line agencies and private organizations and include seminars on legal aspects of civil disorders.</p>

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Program: H-2 Interagency Planning and Coordination in the Area of Riots and Civil Disorders

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>d. Increase staff to include Legal Researcher.</p> <p>e. Continue training for O.T.A. staff.</p> <p>f. Continue to review and provide training materials, such as literature and films to concerned agencies.</p> <p>g. Provide technical assistance to concerned agencies on equipment procurement.</p>	<p>d. Study present P.R. laws and how they're applied by agencies.</p> <p>e. Continue training for O.T.A. staff.</p> <p>f. Establish a permanent literature and film library.</p> <p>g. Continue to provide assistance on equipment procurement.</p>	<p>d. Prepare in coordination with Dept. of Justice amendments and/or enactment of new statutes.</p> <p>e. Continue training for O.T.A. staff.</p> <p>f. Maintain library.</p> <p>g. Continue to provide assistance on equipment procurement.</p>	<p>d. Continue study of P.R. and other jurisdictions legislation.</p> <p>e. Continue training for O.T.A. staff.</p> <p>f. Maintain library.</p> <p>g. Continue to provide assistance on equipment procurement.</p>	<p>d. Continue study of P.R. and other jurisdictions legislation.</p> <p>e. Continue training for O.T.A. staff.</p> <p>f. Maintain library.</p> <p>g. Continue to provide assistance on equipment procurement.</p>

Program: H-2 Interagency Planning and Coordination in the Area of Riots and Civil Disorders

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>h. Assist in setting up an emergency operations center, prepare a manual of procedures, and evaluate its operations.</p> <p>i. Assist in setting up a civil disturbance course with use of mockups.</p> <p>j. Expand Task Force membership to include several government agencies.</p> <p>k. Evaluate U.P.R. security force training project (see H-1).</p>	<p>h. Evaluate emergency operations center.</p> <p>i. Provide materials and instructors for civil disturbance course. Evaluate course.</p> <p>j. Expand Task Force membership to include additional government agencies.</p> <p>k. Evaluate U.P.R. security force training project (see H-1).</p>	<p>h. Evaluate operation of EOC.</p> <p>i. Provide materials and instructors for civil disturbance course. Evaluate course.</p> <p>j. Expand Task Force membership to include additional private organizations.</p>	<p>h. Evaluate operation of EOC.</p> <p>i. Provide materials and instructors for civil disturbance course. Evaluate course.</p> <p>j. Expand Task Force membership to include additional private organizations.</p>	<p>h. Evaluate operation of EOC.</p> <p>i. Provide materials and instructors for civil disturbance course. Evaluate course.</p>

Program: H-2 Interagency Planning and Coordination in the Area of Riots and Civil Disorders

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>2. Emergency Operations Centers.</p> <p>a. Install communications equipment in Emergency Operations Center and participating agency headquarters in San Juan Metropolitan Area (National Guard Hdqts. Fire Department Hdqts. Civil Defense Hdqts. Police Department Hdqts.) Also at National Guard's installations in Ponce and Mayaguez.</p>	<p>1. Assist line agencies in the design and implementation of research projects.</p> <p>2. Emergency Operations Centers.</p> <p>a. Open an Emergency Operations Center in Western Area with installation of communications equipment at local headquarters of Fire Department, Civil Defense and Police Department.</p>	<p>1. Continue to support research efforts.</p> <p>2. Emergency Operations Centers.</p> <p>a. Open an Emergency Operations Center in Southern Area with installation of communications equipment at local headquarters of Fire Department, Civil Defense and Police Department.</p>	<p>1. Continue to support research efforts.</p> <p>2. Emergency Operations Centers.</p> <p>a. Open an Emergency Operations Center in Eastern Area with installation of communications equipment at local headquarters of National Guard, Fire Department, Civil Defense and Police Department.</p>	<p>1. Continue to support research efforts.</p> <p>2. Emergency Operations Centers.</p> <p>a. Open an Emergency Operations Center in Northern Area with installation of communications equipment at local headquarters of National Guard, Fire Department, Civil Defense and Police Department.</p>

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Program: H-2 Interagency Planning and Coordination in the Area of Riots and Civil Disorders

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>b. Provide training on equipment for 28 radio operators of participating agencies.</p> <p>c. Conduct joint training and exercises every 2 months in order to evaluate personnel latest techniques and equipment.</p> <p>d. Continually test and maintain communications equipment at all installations on the network.</p>	<p>b. Provide training on equipment for 28 radio operators of participating agencies.</p> <p>c. Conduct joint training and exercises every 2 months.</p> <p>d. Continually test and maintain communications equipment at all installations on the network.</p>	<p>b. Provide training on equipment for 28 radio operators of participating agencies.</p> <p>c. Conduct joint training and exercises every 2 months.</p> <p>d. Continually test and maintain communications equipment at all installations on the network.</p>	<p>b. Provide training on equipment for 28 radio operators of participating agencies.</p> <p>c. Conduct joint training and exercises every 2 months.</p> <p>d. Continually test and maintain communications equipment at all installations on the network.</p>	<p>b. Provide training on equipment for 28 radio operators of participating agencies.</p> <p>c. Conduct joint training and exercises every 2 months.</p> <p>d. Continually test and maintain communications equipment at all installations on the network.</p>

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Improvement of Community Relations

Objectives, Direction and Scope

The objective of this area is to enhance the capacity of criminal justice agencies to deal with crime and the offender by building public confidence in, and support of, these agencies and programs operated by them.

The direction and scope of the Commission's programming over the multi-year plan period include the improvement of the Police Department and the Department of Justice community relations programs. A community relations component is also included in the Treasury Department's tax fraud investigation training project included under Section 3.3.1.

Budget Projections for Functional Category

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	123,300	193,700	215,000	232,000	245,000
Part E					
Comm./other	41,100	64,567	71,667	77,334	81,667
Total	164,400	258,267	286,667	309,334	326,667

The Commission is supporting projects in two program areas under this category; and specific undertakings, expected results and accomplishments, and projected budgets for the individual programs follow.

Functional Category: I- Improvement of Community Relations  
 Program: I-1 Improvement of Police Community Relations

Long-Range Objectives:

The objective of this program is to upgrade the police personnel to improve the capability of the police in meeting community problems. It will provide for training courses; model community projects; establishment of citizen advisory councils; community service officer programs; liaison with civic and business organizations; establishment of community relations units in all the five Police Areas.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments: (1) Establish community relations units in all five Police Areas this year, and increase staffing of all units from 1974 through 1976; to establish citizen advisory committees in the Northern and Eastern Police Areas and continue sponsoring public education campaigns in coordination with civic organizations on an island-wide basis. (2) Provide 40 hours of community relations training to all police cadets reaching 600 annually by 1976.

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 123,300	\$ 170,000	\$ 185,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 210,000
Part E	---	---	---	---	---
Comm., Local	41,100	56,667	61,667	66,667	70,000
Total	164,400	226,667	246,667	266,667	280,000

Program: I-1 Improvement of Police Community Relations

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1- Provide 40 hours of community relations training to 300 police cadets.</p> <p>2- Organize Community Relations Units in the Northern and Eastern Areas, and expand existing units in the Southern, Western and Metropolitan Areas.</p> <p>3- Organize citizen committees in Northern and Eastern Areas and continue cooperative efforts with civic and fraternal organizations throughout the island.</p>	<p>1- Provide 40 hours of community relations training to 400 police cadets.</p> <p>2- Continue operation of units at existing level.</p> <p>3- Continue working with citizen committees and civic groups.</p>	<p>1- Provide 40 hours of community relations training to 400 police cadets.</p> <p>2- Increase staffing of all units.</p> <p>3- Continue working with citizen committees and civic groups.</p>	<p>1- Provide 40 hours of community relations training to 500 police cadets.</p> <p>2- Increase staffing of all units.</p> <p>3- Continue working with citizen committees and civic groups.</p>	<p>1- Provide 40 hours of community relations training to 600 police cadets.</p> <p>2- Increase staffing of all units.</p> <p>3- Continue working with citizen committees and civic groups.</p>

Program: I-1 Improvement of Police Community Relations

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>4- Continue bi-weekly T.V. program on community relations.</p>	<p>4- Continue bi-weekly T.V. program on community relations.</p> <p>5- Publish monthly community relations news letter.</p>	<p>4- Continue bi-weekly T.V. program on community relations.</p> <p>5- Publish monthly community relations news letter.</p>	<p>4- Continue bi-weekly T.V. program on community relations.</p> <p>5- Publish monthly community relations news letter.</p>	<p>4- Continue bi-weekly T.V. program on community relations.</p> <p>5- Publish monthly community relations news letter.</p>



Functional Category: I- Improvement of Community Relations  
 Program: I-2 Increase Public Understanding of Department of Justice Programs

Long-Range Objectives:

To increase public understanding of the various programs and services of the Department of Justice to gain public acceptance, interest, and in some instances active participation.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

Continue operation of a Community Relations and Educational Unit in the Department of Justice through 1976; the unit will provide services to the various divisions and programs with particular emphasis placed in the Department's narcotics, organized crime and corrections programs. Activities will include seminars, workshops, tours of facilities and mass-media campaigns, these activities will commence this year and be continued throughout the five-year plan period.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ ---	\$ 23,700	\$ 30,000	\$ 32,000	\$ 35,000
Part E	---	---	---	---	---
Comm., local	---	7,900	10,000	10,667	11,667
Total	---	31,600	40,000	42,667	46,667

Program: I-2 Increase Public Understanding of Department of Justice

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1- Continue operation of community relations and educational unit. 2- Conduct seminars, workshops and tours of facilities for students, citizens, and government employees. 3- Continue mass media campaign. 4- Solicit support from private and civic organizations for Department of Justice programs.	1- Continue operation of community relations and educational unit. 2- Continue seminars, tours and workshops. 3- Continue mass media campaign. 4- Continue to solicit community support.	1- Continue operation of community relations and educational unit. 2- Continue seminars, tours and workshops. 3- Continue mass media campaign. 4- Continue to solicit community support.	1- Continue operation of community relations and educational unit. 2- Continue seminars, tours and workshops. 3- Continue mass media campaign. 4- Continue to solicit community support.	1- Continue operation of community relations and educational unit. 2- Continue seminars, tours and workshops. 3- Continue mass media campaign. 4- Continue to solicit community support.

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3.3.10 Research and Development (Including Evaluation)

Objectives, Direction and Scope

The objectives of this area are the conduct of basic and applied research in: the nature of crime and delinquency; methods of apprehension and treatment of the offender; and criminal and juvenile justice management.

Providing direction to research efforts in such an encompassing field as law enforcement, with limited resources--both financial and technological--can prove to be a very taxing chore. The Commission, as is the case with most other jurisdictions, has yet to develop a programmatic strategy to promote criminal justice research on a systematic basis. Projections are limited to three projects, one to investigate juvenile rehabilitative services improvement and two in the adult correctional field.

In recognition of this deficiency, the Commission has recently staffed a unit responsible for developing a program strategy in this area. At this time, however, projected levels of expenditures are minimal as substantial amounts cannot be justified on the basis of known or anticipated research programs.

The Commission also recognizes that several of its programs contain components which may be classified as research, development or evaluation but in those instances the major impact of program activity is of an operational nature, or fits within the specific scope of another functional category.

Budget Projections for Functional Category

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$175,900	80,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
Part E					
Comm./other	100,600	26,667	50,000	66,667	83,333
Total	276,500	106,667	200,000	266,667	333,333

The Commission is supporting projects in two program areas under this category; and specific undertakings, expected results and accomplishments, and projected budgets for the individual programs follow.

Functional Category: J- Research and Development (Including Evaluation)  
 Program: J-1 Work Release for Confined Juveniles - Feasibility Study

Long-Range Objectives:

To investigate the feasibility of implementing a work release program for youths confined in the Department of Social Services' facilities.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

The Labor Department, in cooperation with the Department of Social Services will initiate a one-year study to investigate the feasibility of implementing a work release program for juveniles confined in the Department of Social Services facilities in 1972. A pilot project will be implemented in the Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls in 1974 if prior results are positive.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 20,000	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Part E	---	---	---	---	---
Comm., local	11,200	---	---	---	---
Total	31,200	---	---	---	---

Program: J-1 Work Release for Confined Juveniles, Feasibility Study

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1- The Labor Department in cooperation with the Department of Social Services, will initiate a one-year study to investigate the feasibility of implementing a work-release program for juveniles confined in the Department of Social Services facilities.	1- Complete study and submit recommendations to the Secretary of Social Services.  2- If considered feasible and desirable, plan for the implementation of a pilot project in the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls.	1- Implement pilot project if prior results are positive. (Funding projections for this and future years included in J.D. functional category).		

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Functional Category: J- Research and Development (Including Evaluation)  
 Program: J-2 Research in the Penal Population

Long-Range Objectives:

To contribute to crime prevention and rehabilitation efforts by conducting two research projects in adult institutions; one to establish a neurological profile of inmates afflicted with organic cerebral damage or disease; and one to analyze the role of the institutional instructor as a social change agent.

Expected Five-Year Accomplishments:

(1) Continue neurological research initiated in 1971; establish a neurological profile which may be associated with criminal behavior by 1974 and test findings in public health centers utilizing civilians on a voluntary basis in 1975; implement testing and treatment programs in selected adult and juvenile institutions and health centers in 1976. Provide evaluation services to the Courts and Department of Social Services throughout the multi-year period. (2) Conduct an 18-month research project to analyze the results of expanding the role of the institutional instructor in the rehabilitative process during 1972 and 1973; train instructors from other institutions and a new treatment approach starting in 1974 if project results are positive.

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Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 155,900	\$ 80,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 250,000
Part E	---	---	---	---	---
Comm., local	89,400	26,667	50,000	66,667	83,333
Total	245,300	106,667	200,000	266,667	333,333

Program: J-2 Research - Penal Population

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>1. Continue neurological research project initiated in 1971.</p> <p>a. Conduct neurological evaluation of 240 inmates of the state penitentiary.</p> <p>b. Provide evaluation services to the courts, Department of Social Services and the Division of Corrections.</p>	<p>1. Continue neurological research project.</p> <p>a. Continue work at the state penitentiary and expand project to include juveniles at two institutions.</p> <p>b. Provide evaluation services to the courts, Department of Social Services and the Division of Corrections.</p>	<p>1. Continue neurological research project.</p> <p>a. Construct neurological profile and test validity.</p> <p>b. Provide evaluation services to the courts, Department of Social Services and the Division of Corrections.</p>	<p>1. Continue neurological research and evaluate findings.</p> <p>a. Include civilian population in major public health centers on a trial basis if research validates this approach.</p> <p>b. Develop a permanent neurological service for penal population.</p>	<p>1. Continue neurological research and evaluate findings.</p> <p>a. Implement testing and therapeutic treatment programs in selected adult and juvenile institutions and public health centers.</p> <p>b. Continue providing services to the courts on a request basis.</p>

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Program: J-2 Research - Penal Population

Five-Year Projections of Program Activities

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1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<p>2. Initiate a re- search project in the Institution for Youthful Of- fenders to:</p> <p>a. Measure the effectiveness of institutional in- structors in the rehabilitative process.</p> <p>b. Provide in- structors with skills required to play a more active role in inmate rehabilita- tion.</p>	<p>2. Complete the pro- ject, evaluate findings and sub- mit recommenda- tions to the director of the Division of Corrections.</p>	<p>2. Train instructors from other insti- tutions in new approach if pro- ject results show significant im- pact on inmate behavior and re- habilitation (funding will be included in cor- rections func- tional category for this and future years).</p>	<p>c. Design thera- peutic treat- ment program for individuals demonstration characteristics of potential criminality.</p>	

3.3.11 Budget Summary

Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 958,900	\$ 1,012,800	\$ 1,699,500	\$ 1,886,500	\$ 2,104,000
Part E	109,000	145,600	329,000	360,000	390,000
Comm./ other	626,100	386,137	676,166	748,834	831,333
Total	1,694,000	1,544,537	2,704,666	2,995,334	3,325,333

Prevention of Crime (Including Public Education)

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 335,600	\$ 798,800	\$ 1,148,105	\$ 1,309,185	\$ 1,516,875
Part E	-	-	-	-	-
Comm./ other	156,500	256,266	382,702	436,395	505,625
Total	492,100	1,055,066	1,530,807	1,745,580	2,022,500

Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 816,700	\$ 1,275,200	\$ 2,290,000	\$ 2,870,000	\$ 3,438,000
Part E	280,400	378,800	672,000	900,000	1,003,000
Comm./ other	440,700	551,333	987,333	1,256,667	1,480,333
Total	1,537,800	2,205,333	3,949,333	5,026,667	5,921,333

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Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 1,022,500	\$ 1,039,800	\$ 2,025,000	\$ 2,235,000	\$ 2,305,000
Part E					
Comm./ other	340,500	346,600	675,000	745,000	768,333
Total	1,363,000	1,386,400	2,700,000	2,980,000	3,073,333

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 888,300	\$ 674,400	\$ 1,441,400	\$ 1,701,800	\$ 2,072,800
Part E					
Comm./ other	327,900	224,800	480,467	567,267	690,933
Total	1,216,200	899,200	1,921,867	2,269,067	2,763,733

Increase Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
(Including Probation and Parole)

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 652,100	\$ 900,100	\$ 1,244,000	\$ 1,341,000	\$ 1,371,000
Part E	246,600	219,600	275,000	305,000	350,000
Comm./ other	638,300	373,234	506,332	548,667	573,667
Total	1,537,000	1,492,934	2,025,332	2,194,667	2,294,667

Reduction of Organized Crime

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 56,100	\$ 66,600	\$ 95,000	\$ 110,000	\$ 120,000
Part E					
Comm./ other	18,700	22,200	31,667	36,667	40,000
Total	74,800	88,800	126,667	146,667	160,000

Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 371,600	\$ 308,600	\$ 482,000	\$ 521,000	\$ 556,000
Part E					
Comm./ other	123,900	102,866	160,667	173,666	185,334
Total	495,500	411,466	642,667	694,666	741,334

Improvement of Community Relations

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 123,300	\$ 193,700	\$ 215,000	\$ 232,000	\$ 245,000
Part E					
Comm./ other	41,100	64,567	71,667	77,334	81,667
Total	164,400	258,267	286,667	309,334	326,667

Research and Development (Including Evaluation)

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 175,900	\$ 80,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 250,000
Part E					
Comm./ other	100,600	26,667	50,000	66,667	83,333
Total	276,500	106,667	200,000	266,667	333,333

Total - All Categories

Budget	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Part C	\$ 5,401,000	\$ 6,350,000	\$ 10,790,000	\$ 12,406,500	\$ 13,978,700
Part E	636,000	744,000	1,276,000	1,565,000	1,743,000
Comm./ other	2,814,300	2,354,670	4,022,000	4,657,200	5,239,600
Total	8,851,300	9,448,670	16,088,000	18,628,700	20,961,300

#### 4.0 THE ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM

#### 4.1 Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

##### Program A-1 - Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

##### Objectives

To upgrade police personnel by providing general recruit, in-service, management, and other specialized training to approximately 7,000 men during 1972; and by providing psychological and psychiatric testing to 2,300 police officers and 1,500 recruit candidates during 1972.

##### Implementation

#### 1. Training - Police Academy in Gurabo

- a. General recruit and in-service training. Basic training is currently provided to 400-700 recruits annually and consists of 400 hours duration. During 1972, this curriculum will be expanded to include an additional 40 hours of training in civil rights. This revision will partially comply with recommendations included in a study of the basic course which was recently conducted. Implementation of all recommendations (including an additional 120 hours of training) is projected for future years. Federal funds will be used to pay salaries and subsistence expenses of the recruits during the one week of the expanded curriculum.

An in-service training course of two weeks duration will be provided to 1,300 police officers at a rate of 50 officers per course. A staff of eight instructors will provide the training. This is the third year of operation of this project. Other activities

will also include a review of the curriculum by an outside consultant and training to two instructors in the operation of a closed-circuit television system recently installed at the academy. Federal funds will be utilized to pay salaries of the instructors and attendees and for consultant services.

A correspondence course for approximately 5,100 police officers will be expanded and implemented in 1972. Fifteen subjects such as civil rights, drugs and narcotics, explosives and arrest procedures and others will be offered. This project is intended to supplement the in-service course in order that personnel not currently scheduled for attendance at the academy may also benefit from training. Federal funds will be utilized to procure the salaries of staff personnel administering the project, office and printed materials, and office equipment.

- b. Specialized training - In continuation of a project initiated in 1970, a two-week training course in explosives will be offered to 30 police agents. This course will be conducted by two expert consultants as was the case in the preceding years. Federal funds will be utilized to pay consultant fees and attendee salaries.

Training on drugs and narcotics for six agents at the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs will be conducted utilizing 1971 funds. The six agents to be trained in the U.S. will be utilized as instructors in this subject in future years. Federal funds will be used to pay the salaries and traveling expenses of the agents while in the United States.

Two weeks of training will be provided to 85 agents from the Office of Intelligence in investigation activities such as compilation and analysis of intelligence data,



and techniques of investigation utilizing 1971 funds. This training will be provided by instructors from the F.B.I., Offices of Navy and Military Intelligence and others. Federal funds will be utilized to purchase various types of special-purpose transmitters and receivers and accessory equipment which will be used in the training and field operations. Funds will also be used to contract an electronics technician on a part-time basis to train the agents in the operation of the devices and also maintain the equipment.

Technical and scientific training of two weeks for 280 agents from the Criminal Investigation Corps, Narcotics Division and other special units will be provided utilizing 1971 funds. The training will consist of subjects such as criminal investigation, legal medicine, criminology, drugs and narcotics, organized crime, illegal gambling, criminal intelligence, crimes against the person and property, hit and run, etc. Federal funds will be used to provide the salaries of instructors and attendees.

Four weeks of in-service training to 144 police officers and 28 neighborhood security patrolmen operating in the Model Cities Area in San Juan will be continued in 1972. The courses will cover such topics as basic sociology and psychology, human relations, family relations, criminology, juvenile delinquency, community services, deviant behavior, and socio-cultural problems of the area. Training will be conducted by academy instructors and professors from the University of Puerto Rico. This project is supported from both LEAA and Model Cities funds. LEAA funds (\$68,000) from 1971 will be utilized to pay a share of personnel costs and instructor fees.

Two weeks of training will be provided to 490 command-level personnel (Sergeant through Colonel), including one week of sensitivity training and one week of classes on human relations, administration, supervision and other related subjects. This project will be supported from 1971 funds which will be used for personnel costs and project evaluation.

2. Training - Treasury Department Agents

This project, to be initiated in 1972, will provide training to Special Agents of the Tax Fraud Office and Internal Revenue Divisions of the Treasury Department. A training unit will be established and provided with training materials, books, and equipment. During the first year, the unit will conduct a series of three group sessions of three weeks duration each in the area of community relations to a total of 50 agents, one seminar on income tax law to 25 tax specialists and one session on transcription of oral testimony to one stenographer. In addition, twelve agents will attend the seven-week training program offered by the federal Internal Revenue Service. Federal funds will be used to acquire the services of instructors, purchase training materials and equipment, and pay travel expenses of the agents attending the I.R.S. School.

3. Psychological and Psychiatric Services

Operation of a psychological and psychiatric evaluation center will be continued in 1972 to provide examinations to existing personnel and tests to recruit candidates. One third of the personnel (approximately 2,700 officers) will be examined annually for a three-year period. Approximately 1,500 recruit candidates will be tested annually on a continuing basis. The scope of the center's operation will be restricted to examining and referral services during the first three years. Treatment capabilities are projected for subsequent years. The center will be directed by the Police

Division of Personnel with the assistance of the Planning Division and the Office of the Medical Director. The center will be staffed by seven psychologists, one psychiatrist, four social workers and administrative and clerical personnel. Consultants will also be retained to develop more adequate testing instruments and provide training to the staff psychologists in the techniques of group work. Federal funds will be used for consultant services, rent and personnel salaries.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.1 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

Four subgrants will be awarded to the Police Department from 1972 funds:

Basic-training for recruits	\$ 35,900
General in-service training (also includes explosives training)	367,300
Correspondence courses	73,000
Psychological evaluation center	154,400

One subgrant will be awarded to the Treasury Department for \$38,600.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ 669,200	\$ 376,200
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$ 669,200</u>	<u>\$ 376,200</u>
Prior Funding <u>1/</u>	\$1,134,419	\$ 877,287

1/ Includes \$17,500 discretionary funding.

## Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

### Program A-2 - Training and Improvement of Court Personnel

#### Objectives

To improve the quality of justice dispensed in the courts and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial branch by providing training to all personnel related to the adjudicatory function of the criminal justice system. Specifically, to provide training to Commonwealth prosecutors and defense attorneys in 1972.

#### Implementation

##### 1. Training for Prosecuting Attorneys

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice is sponsoring special training for newly appointed prosecuting attorneys. It will consist of a series of lectures covering ten topics, to be conducted at four different Superior Court Districts. It is estimated that approximately 75 attorneys will benefit from this program.

The program will cover presentation of evidence in cases of non-frequent occurrence, definition of uncommon offenses, decisions of the Puerto Rico and U.S. Supreme Courts relating to such offenses, recent legislation, and special law penalizing diverse acts, such as the Bolita Act, the Puerto Rico Weapons Act, the Narcotic Drugs Act, the Internal Revenue Acts and others of like nature.

These seminars will be presented by members of the criminal Division of the Department of Justice, Commonwealth and Federal Government officials having experience in related areas and four or five professors from Commonwealth law schools.

##### 2. Training for Defense Attorneys

The Puerto Rico Bar Association will conduct a series of at least five training sessions including seminars, workshops and lectures for members of the Bar dealing with

criminal law. Each session will be held in San Juan and repeated in Ponce and Mayaguez. Based on prior experience, an attendance of between 75 and 150 attorneys at each session can be expected.

Topics to be covered will include the proposed changes to the Penal Code, jurisprudence affecting the right of the accused, latest criminal law doctrines and other subjects. An interdisciplinary approach will be utilized as professionals from fields such as law enforcement, social work, psychology and criminology will participate in the program.

Federal funds for both projects will be used to provide consultant services, travel, offices supplies, and books and publications.

For other training for court personnel see Programs A-4, E-1, E-5, and G-1.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.1 of the Multi-Year Plan).

#### Subgrant Data

Two subgrants will be awarded during 1972, one to the Department of Justice for \$6,100 and another to the Puerto Rico Bar Association for \$20,000.

#### Budget

	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$26,100	\$21,000
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$26,100</u>	<u>\$21,000</u>
Prior Funding	\$24,919	\$19,034



## Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

### Program A-3 - Training and Improvement of Corrections and Rehabilitation Personnel

#### Objectives

To aid the Commonwealth agencies directly involved in the rehabilitation of adult and juvenile offenders (Courts Administration, Parole Board, Division of Corrections and Social Services Department) in their attempt to significantly upgrade existing personnel and to secure better qualified employment candidates.

This program will provide recruit, in-service and special training to all personnel in the system as well as to senior university students that have shown special interest in the field of rehabilitation.

#### Implementation

1. Establishment of a Training Unit for the Division of Social Services of the Courts Administration

The training unit will be located at the Administration's central office and will serve the entire division. A training director, one training officer and different instructors to teach specialized subjects will constitute the training staff that will train thirty-four social workers and 163 adult, and juvenile probation officers. Two weeks of basic recruit training will be offered to all probation personnel. In-service training for existing personnel will be provided by means of monthly seminars. Special workshops will also be developed in subjects such as personnel supervision and handling of special types of offenders.

Federal funds from 1971 will be used to secure the services of the training staff, consultant services and travel expenses.

2. Training Program for Adult Correctional and Parole Personnel

This project will provide continuous training for

administrative and line personnel of the Division of Corrections and the Parole Board. It will be staffed by a project director and three training officers. Consultant services are also provided. Training activities to be carried out in 1972 will be based on the following areas: personnel supervision, interviewing and recording techniques; social study, diagnosis and treatment; normal and abnormal behavior; treatment techniques for offenders; community resources, and training to cooks and warehouse keepers.

During this third year of operation, forty training seminars of three to five days each will be offered to 1,077 personnel from the Division of Corrections and the Parole Board.

Federal funds will be used to secure the services of the training staff, consultant services, training equipment, books, and other training materials.

3. Training Program for Personnel of Social Treatment Centers

The training project to be undertaken at the Department of Social Services Camp site in Utuado, beginning in January 1972 will provide intensive specialized training for 1,800 persons including all social service personnel and other sub-professionals who work with children in Social Treatment Centers, Juvenile Homes, Camps and Group Homes. Also, all Social Services personnel from the local offices who provide direct service to minors released from the Treatment Centers; personnel offering services to minors in private institutions licensed and supervised by the Department; and other groups of persons including parents and guardians of minors who are ready to leave the institutions, and community resource persons will attend. A training team composed of four trainers (psychologists and social workers) will be contracted. The first two months will be devoted to curriculum planning and material preparation, scheduling attendees and site preparation. The remainder of the project period will consist of providing

three-day seminars to groups over a 36-week period with an interim evaluation period after the first 16 weeks. The training will cover such areas as behavior characteristics of the youth groups served, and coordination and improvement of Treatment Center and post-release services.

This project will be implemented by the Social Treatment Centers Program in coordination with the Family Social Service Program, Office of Training Service and the Camp Coordinator of the Department of Social Services and will be funded from 1971 federal funds. These funds will be used to secure the services of the project director, consultant services and other supportive personnel, office supplies, and equipment and furniture for the training center.

4. Training for Undergraduate Students at the Parole Board

The Parole Board of the Department of Justice will train approximately sixty students every academic year. As part of this training, senior students from the Catholic and Inter American Universities and the University of Puerto Rico will participate in actual field practice situations at the Ponce, Mayaguez and Aguadilla regional offices. These students will be selected by the professors of the universities with the approval of the Parole Board.

In addition to field practice, the students will be trained in the history of the Parole Board, its jurisdiction, and its relationship with the whole correctional system. The training and supervision of the students will be offered by three parole supervisors from the Board.

A monthly allowance of approximately thirty dollars for the students to cover transportation and meals while in the field, and the acquisition of office furniture will be provided from federal funds.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.1 of the Multi-Year Plan).

5. Training for Undergraduate Students at the Division of Corrections

The Division of Corrections of the Department of Justice will train approximately thirty-two students every academic year. As part of this training, undergraduate students from two regional colleges of the University of Puerto Rico - located in Mayaguez and Vega Alta - will participate in actual practice situations.

During the development of this project, students will perform several tasks which are usually carried out by classification and treatment officers. The Division of Corrections and the penal institutions will act as laboratories or practice centers. The students will be trained by a supervisor from the agency. The training period will last two weeks at a rate of two hours a week per student. During this training, the agency's regulations and procedures, and the job to be done by the students will be discussed. Once trained, the students will be assigned to research work.

A monthly allowance will be given to the students to cover transportation and meals while in the field.

Subgrant Data

Three subgrants will be awarded to the Department of Justice:

One subgrant of \$109,000 to continue the correctional training project from Part E funds.

One subgrant of \$28,600 for training undergraduate students at the Parole Board from Part C funds.

One subgrant of \$11,500 for training undergraduate students at the Division of Corrections from Part C funds.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ 40,100	\$ 49,500
Part E Block Support	<u>109,000</u>	<u>36,400</u>
Program Total	<u><u>\$149,100</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 85,900</u></u>
Prior Funding	\$485,998	\$470,433



## Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

### Program A-4 - Higher Education for Law Enforcement Personnel

#### Objectives

To provide graduate and undergraduate studies at the college and university levels to criminal justice personnel; to recruit qualified personnel into the various branches of the criminal justice system.

#### Implementation

Program activities for 1972 include five projects supported from the Commonwealth's action funds and continued involvement in the Law Enforcement Education Program.

1. Associate of Arts Degree in Criminology with Emphasis in Corrections and Rehabilitation

The Puerto Rico Junior College will implement this degree program at its Río Piedras Campus in the fall of 1972. The initial enrollment will be thirty students, primarily individuals currently employed in the correctional system. The project will have a full-time director, six instructors on a part-time basis during the academic year, and four part-time instructors during the summer session. A consultant will be retained to provide technical assistance and project evaluation. Federal funds will be used for salaries, consultant services, audio-visual equipment and office supplies.

2. Undergraduate Program in Social Welfare

An undergraduate program with a major in Social Welfare will be conducted within the School of Social Work at the University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras Campus with 1971 funds.

This program is designed to prepare qualified personnel for employment in social welfare agencies (including the Department of Social Services and the

Corrections Division) at the entry level, and also provide specialized courses for existing employees of these agencies. Classes started in January, 1972 with an enrollment of 200 students. A program director, two faculty members, one consultant and an executive secretary will be in charge of implementing the project. Federal funds will be used for personnel salaries, consultant services, and office equipment.

Another undergraduate degree program in Social Welfare with emphasis in corrections and rehabilitation will be added to the curriculum of the Catholic University at Ponce. This program will be implemented in the fall of 1972 with a projected enrollment of 350 students. The project will be staffed by a director, three professors and one consultant. Federal funds will be used for salaries, consultant services, travel and office expenses.

### 3. Center for Criminal Justice

The Center, established within the Inter American University's School of Law in 1970 will continue to be supported by the Commission in 1972. Projected enrollment includes 30 full-time and 20 part-time students in the Master of Arts in Criminal Justice program, and 20 full-time and 25 part-time in the Master of Laws program offered at the Center. As part of the degree programs, research will be conducted in a number of areas related to the criminal justice system.

Other activities of the center will include the operation of a legal aid clinic; sponsorship of lectures, seminars and conferences for the judiciary and other criminal justice personnel; and the development of a series of professional publications covering recent criminal justice trends and issues. The center will be staffed by ten personnel including the director, faculty members, and administrative personnel. Extensive use of consultants for lecturing and project evaluation is also contemplated. Federal funds will be used for salaries, consultant services, travel, and office equipment

and expenses.

4. Master of Arts Degree in Social Work with Emphasis in Criminology and Social Deviance

This degree program will be implemented in the fall semester of 1972 at the University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras campus. The projected enrollment for the first year is 30 students. The project will be staffed by a director, two instructors and a secretary. Consultants (one visiting professor and project evaluators) will also be utilized. Federal funds will be used for salaries, consultant services, travel, and office equipment expenses.

5. Law Enforcement Education Program

To date, three higher education institutions have qualified for LEEP funding and are presently conducting academic programs for law enforcement personnel.

At the Puerto Rico Junior College, an Associate of Arts Degree Program in Police Science is currently being offered. Fifty-four members of the Police Department are enrolled. The college is planning to expand the program to a capacity of 85 students in 1972.

The Inter American University has implemented a similar program at the Ponce campus, providing educational opportunities for forty policemen assigned to the Southern Area.

The College of the Sacred Heart initiated a Police Science Program in January 1972, providing educational opportunities for 38 policemen from the Metropolitan Area.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.1 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$24,400 will be awarded to the Puerto

Rico Junior College for the A.A. in Criminology project.

One subgrant of \$23,800 will be awarded to the Catholic University for the B.A. in Social Welfare project.

One subgrant of \$119,600 will be awarded to Inter American University for the Center for Criminal Justice.

One subgrant of \$55,700 will be awarded to the University of Puerto Rico for the M.A. in Social Welfare project.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$223,500	\$143,000
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$223,500</u> 1/	<u>\$143,000</u>
Prior Funding	\$345,841 1/	\$198,490

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1/ Includes \$119,600 LEEP funding and \$15,000 discretionary funding.

Prevention of Crime (Including Public Education)Program B-1 - Orientation on Crime Prevention and the  
Use of Drugs and Narcotics - Public  
SchoolsObjectives

To develop an effective prevention program at all school levels, in order to avoid youth involvement with drugs, prevent drop-outs, and to develop among the students a positive attitude towards law, order and authority. To provide diagnosis and treatment to those students suffering from mental or other character disorders and drug use.

Implementation1. Orientation on Crime Prevention in Public Schools

General orientation on the dangers involved in the use of narcotics, youth problems, family relations, and law and order, will be offered to students and parents. Diagnosis, group and individual treatment to those students identified with family or personality problems will be offered. Students with severe behavioral or health problems will be referred to appropriate agencies. Development and strengthening of student leadership by increasing student organizations, and recreational and educational services are also project components.

Special training based on youth development and personality, human relations, etc., will be furnished to school teachers and other personnel working in the project.

This project was developed in three public schools (one elementary, intermediate and high school) in the city of Carolina during 1971. During 1972, one additional elementary and intermediate school will be included in the project. The inclusion of these schools will provide better service continuity as the students of the four lower level schools eventually attend the high school currently in the project. Staffed by one director, a social work supervisor, seven social workers, seventy teachers and seventeen



consultants in the fields of social work, training, psychiatry, psychology, medicine, and evaluation, the project will provide services to approximately 5,700 students. Federal funds will be used for personnel salaries, consultant services, and recreational and office equipment.

## 2. Prevention of Drug Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency

This project will be implemented in five centers for orientation and prevention of drug abuse and juvenile delinquency in public schools, in the school districts of Bayamón, Mayaguez, Humacao, Guayama and Aguadilla in 1972. Each of the five centers will be staffed by one director (health educator), two social workers, two part-time psychiatrists and one part-time psychologist.

The project will be developed in two preventive phases. In the first phase, the local teams staffing the centers will be organized. They will develop a plan of action that will satisfy the particular needs of each school and community which they serve. All personnel within the participating schools will be trained in child development and human relations, health courses will be offered and parent-child relations programs will be offered. In the second phase, students identified with undesirable conduct will be evaluated. Group therapy for those students showing antisocial conduct will be conducted. Orientation will be provided to their parents. Severe cases will be referred to other agencies.

Each center will provide services for students of three different schools and approximately 10,000 children, 350 teachers and 8,000 parents will participate in the first phase of each center's program. Direct services will be provided to approximately 200 students at each center. The program is a continuing one and is expected to be extended to other schools districts in future years. Federal 1972 funds will be used to provide salaries for personnel and consultants and their transportation costs, office equipment, utilities, etc., for the implementation of one new center. Three centers will be continued and one new

center implemented with 1971 funds.

3. Prevention of School Desertion and Delinquency  
in Model City and Adjacent Area Public Schools

Funded by H.E.W. last year under the title "Seek, Serve and Save", the Commission is planning to continue this prevention project under LEAA funding during 1972. Originally operating in two elementary schools, one junior high school and one high school in the Model City Area, the project will be extended to one additional high school in the adjacent community of Rio Piedras this year.

The objectives of the project are to identify potential and actual drop-outs of these schools and work with these youths to either keep them in school or bring them back. A wide range of services are available to the target population including various group work, tutoring and recreational programs. Group counseling and orientation sessions for parents, and in-service training to participating teachers are also project components. The project will be staffed by a director, social workers, social work aides, clerical personnel; and teachers and trainers on a part-time basis. Consultant services (psychiatric, psychological, medical and project evaluation) will also be provided. Federal funds will be used for salaries, consultant services, recreational equipment and office materials.

4. Drug Abuse Prevention in Public Schools - Exchange Club

Another project will be implemented by the Exchange Club of Puerto Rico to conduct one seminar concerning drug abuse in each of thirty intermediate and secondary schools in the metropolitan area. These seminars will be conducted by an interdisciplinary team of professionals such as psychiatrists, representatives of the Police, Narcotics Commission, Department of Education, and others. This project will be coordinated with the Department of Education to ensure that the schools selected are not currently receiving the benefit of similar services. During the first two months of project implementation, the professionals

of the Exchange Club who will be involved in the seminars will themselves attend briefings offered by the Police and related agencies to obtain the latest information available regarding narcotics and drug abuse. The remaining ten months will be dedicated to offering seminars in the schools at the rate of three per month. Federal funds from 1970 will be used to purchase moving picture, strip and slide projectors, films and transparencies. These materials will be used to augment seminar lectures.

Subgrant Data

Three subgrants will be awarded to the Department of Education: one of \$118,800 for the general crime prevention project, one of \$109,000 for the drug abuse prevention centers and one of \$73,800 for "Seek, Serve and Save".

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$301,600	\$145,200
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$301,600</u>	<u>\$145,200</u>
Prior Funding	\$765,571	\$532,640

## Prevention of Crime (including public education)

### Program B-2 - Public Education on Crime Prevention

#### Objectives

The objectives of this program are the prevention and reduction of crime through public education campaigns, citizen involvement in prevention efforts, and public awareness of specific crime problems.

#### Implementation

##### 1. Public Education and Prevention Campaign - Kiwanis International.

The Commission is sponsoring a general public education project which will be implemented by the Kiwanis International. This project is a continuation of prior efforts funded directly from the Commission and through the Police of Puerto Rico under the Community Relations component. In 1972, the Kiwanis intends to continue the "Operation Crime Stop" campaign and promote narcotics prevention through the efforts of a church affiliated singing group, "The Agape Experience".

"Operation Crime Stop" is an educational campaign which has been conducted by the Kiwanis with the cooperation of the Police of Puerto Rico since 1967. The primary emphasis in this campaign will be the promotion of the metropolitan-wide emergency telephone number used to contact the Police which was initially installed as a result of the Kiwanis Club efforts. Prevention efforts are currently being expanded to include seminars on drug abuse, delinquency and crime prevention. Approximately 5 seminars will be conducted in public schools throughout the island in 1972.

The Kiwanis will also continue to support "The Agape Experience" during 1972. This singing group, comprised of 16 youths between the ages of 15 and 17 years, promotes crime prevention through musical performances throughout the island. In 1972, the

the group plans to schedule an average of two performances a week and will reach an estimated audience of 30,000. Literature on crime prevention and drug abuse is distributed at each performance and in addition, youths in the metropolitan area are recruited to attend group sessions conducted by the Wesleyan Church in San Juan. Based on the current attendance of fifty youths as a direct result of the group's activities this year, approximately seventy-five additional youths are expected to participate in the church program in 1972.

Federal funds will be used to acquire the services of a part-time secretary, office equipment and supplies, and promotion materials for the Crime Stop campaign. Funds will also be used for audio-visual equipment, literature and traveling expenses for the singing group.

2. Public Education - Civil Rights

One of the objectives of the Civil Rights Commission, a government agency, is to educate students, teachers and members of the community about delinquency problems, the necessity of community participation and cooperation and the right to life, security and personal liberty from the point of view of the betterment of criminal justice and the awareness of the average citizen. To further the achievement of this objective, the Commission will conduct one hundred conferences at schools and civic organizations throughout the island during 1972. The Commission estimates the total attendance to be 5,000 citizens during the course of the year. These conferences will be conducted by three staff attorneys of the Commission and will cover issues described above. To support the conferences, four of the Commission's publications dealing with civil rights, delinquency and the criminal justice system will be distributed to all attendees. The publications will also be mailed to citizens on request. Federal funds will be used to pay for the reproduction of these publications.



Subgrant Data

One subgrant will be awarded to the Kiwanis International for \$16,000 and one to the Civil Rights Commission for \$18,000.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ 34,000	\$ 11,300
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$ 34,000</u>	<u>\$ 11,300</u>
Prior Funding	\$ 14,846	\$ 11,157

Prevention and Control of Juvenile DelinquencyProgram C-1 - Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for JuvenilesObjectives

The objectives of this program are the prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency by the development of a graded series of alternatives to the traditional judicial disposition of confinement of youths in institutions, and the strengthening of links between rehabilitative programs and the community. Objectives also include efforts to reach out and divert youth from entering the delinquent population, through the participation of the adult and juvenile citizens of the immediate neighborhoods as well as the surrounding communities.

This program will provide a combination of vocational, educational, recreational, youth participation, diagnostic and remedial services to more than 5,000 juvenile delinquents and pre-delinquents in a non-institutional setting during 1972.

Implementation

This program encourages applications from private and public agencies to develop and implement community-based and community-involved delinquency prevention programs. Implementation of this program will include group-homes or live-in facilities, treatment and counseling services.

1. Group Homes or Live-In Facilities

Four group-homes will be established to provide a home-like atmosphere for eighty-six youths. The homes will render services to youths who (a) are ready to leave a social treatment center and have no home, or for whom a foster home is not available or recommended, and (b) individuals from community referrals who for various reasons need to be rehabilitated. Activities will include intensive tutoring, general and vocational education, guidance,

and training for employment. Married couples will be preferred as group-home parents.

The Department of Social Services will administer three group-homes. Two of these homes will be initiated in 1972 (one with 1971 funds), and will provide services for adolescent girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty. The facilities will accommodate twelve residents each and will be located in Río Piedras and Ponce. Regular personnel for each home will include a director, a social worker, and three domestic aides. Another home is located in Hato Rey and will provide services for twelve adolescent boys between the ages of fifteen and seventeen years. Regular personnel will include a director, one social worker, and three domestic aides. This home will also operate with 1971 funds.

The Society for the Defense and Protection of Children will continue the operation of a similar service at the Boys Town premises for twenty youngsters, between the ages of fourteen and eighteen in need of live-in facilities as described above and for thirty youths between the ages of fourteen and twenty who are school drop-outs, but will not live on the premises. Key staffing will include a project director, one administrative assistant, one vocational instructor, one social worker, one recreational leader, and two home parents.

Services to be provided with federal funds will include the staffing of the above mentioned projects, and consultants (i.e., clinicians, physicians, dentists, psychologists and project evaluators). Federal funds will also be expended for the subsistence of youths, recreational and hobby-type equipment, and industrial and vocational equipment (i.e., furniture for the homes, electrical appliances, outdoor sports equipment, sewing-machines, and metal lathe-floor).

Two Human Formation Centers will be established to serve ninety "pre" or "semi" delinquent girls from twelve to eighteen years of age. Through the establishment of the centers staffed by multi-disciplinary teams, the intensive processes of

diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment will be brought to the total personality of each resident. These teams will structure the treatment plan to include psychotherapy, counseling, group therapy, readapted group-living, and the creation of new and strong interpersonal contacts. The activities will also center upon a personality and pre-employment program, academic studies in the community, selected training, actual employment, general recreation and community action programs involving relatives of the residents.

One center is located in Bayamón and administered by Hogar Escuela del Sagrado Corazón, Inc. Its capacity is sixty residents at any given time. Personnel includes an administrative superintendent, a project director, two social workers, one vocational counselor, one students tutor, part-time instructors, and administrative and residential supervision personnel.

A consultant staff will consist of a psychiatrist, a psychologist and other social scientists, and an administrative consultant.

Another center will be implemented in 1972 by the Colegio Hogar Señora de Fátima (Oblatas del Santísimo Redenter, Inc.) in a suburb of Bayamón. It will serve forty girls at any given time. Staff of this project will include: an administrative superintendent, a project director, one social case worker, one assistant social case worker, one group dynamics worker, one pre-employment and recreation director, four house mothers, one secretary, and one stenographer-bookkeeper. A consultant staff will consist of a psychiatrist, one psychologist, and one administrative consultant.

Federal funds will be utilized to assist in compensating the above-mentioned staff and consultant services, and for subsistence of the residents. Federal funds will also be expended for the purchase of office and program equipment for both centers (i.e., desks; business chairs; photo machines; beauty, cosmetology, and business machines; library course material; and bedroom furniture).

## 2. Treatment and Counseling Services

Projects to be implemented will be established in neighborhood community centers, receiving delinquent and non-delinquent juveniles referred by the parents, schools, Juvenile Court, Police, and other agencies. These projects will provide activities lacking in the community, especially those designed for less seriously delinquent youth. Programmatic aspects will include group and individual counseling, work and recreational programs, employment counseling, special education, utilization of advocates and volunteers, out-reach services, and youth participation in the decision-making process. Activities encouraging the involvement and participation of the youths families and local community citizens will be included among the anticipated activities. It is expected that these projects will serve approximately 4,500 youths.

One youth service bureau will be continued in La Playa de Ponce. The bureau is administered by the Dispensario San Antonio, Inc. Almost 8,000 individuals (including 3,200 juveniles) of the community will participate in at least one of the project's seven principal components. The project will be staffed by approximately sixty full and part-time personnel in the areas of project management, human services, case and group work, advocacy, community organization, recreation and cultural enrichment, education and vocational training. Consulting services in project planning, research, evaluation, staff training, psychiatry, legal assistance and accounting will also be available.

A social services center will also be established in Loíza Aldea, a barrio of the Metropolitan Area, by the Servicios Sociales Católicos, Inc. This center will serve approximately 200 youths in 1972. Project staffing will include a director, social worker, teacher, recreation leader and secretary on a full-time basis. Additional instructors, administrative personnel and evaluators will be retained on a part-time basis.



A youth counseling and training project will be administered within the Delinquency Prevention Services of the Department of Social Services. It is located in Ponce and will provide services to approximately five-hundred youths between the ages of twelve and twenty-one during 1972. A council of persons from the community will be utilized in assisting in the placement of vocationally-trained youth. Project staff will include a project coordinator, one social worker, two youth counselor supervisors, two teachers, one vocational rehabilitation counselor, three adult counselors, ten youth counselors, two secretaries and one chauffeur.

A youth orientation center, Bosco Youth Village, will be continued in Villa Palmeras by the Salesian Society, Inc. This project will provide services to approximately 250 to 500 youths. Project staff will include a project director, one assistant director, one social work technician, one counselor, and office personnel.

Federal funds will be utilized to provide clothing, school material, and medical services needed by the youth in an emergency situation; and for staffing and consulting services of the above-mentioned projects. The expenditure of federal funds will also be used to purchase office equipment and program equipment (i.e., visual aid material, educational tapes, television set, literature and materials for training).

In Mayaguez, the Rotary Club will establish a youth orientation and counseling project which will serve approximately 360 youths between thirteen and twenty years of age. Educational and group counseling, follow-up, family encounter, and agency referral services will be offered. Primarily dependent on voluntary services of civic leaders, representatives of government agencies, and youths from the community; the project will be staffed by a full-time director, two assistants and a secretary. Federal funds will be used for personnel, rent and office equipment.

Another treatment and counseling service will be the continued implementation of a day care treatment project at two Social Treatment Centers to provide intensive social treatment to a group of fifty youths (twenty-five at each center) in Guaynabo and Ponce from 1971 funds. The population to be served will consist of boys from twelve to eighteen years of age, who are school drop-outs and have behavior problems, and boys in institutions who are ready for release but are not qualified for public education programs (including vocational education). The services to be provided to the youngsters will include medical, dental, academic and vocational classes, physical education, recreation, clothing, meals, psychological testing, and social treatment.

This project is being administered by the Department of Social Services. Regular personnel of the project will include: two social workers, four academic teachers, two vocational instructors and two drivers. Services of regular personnel of the Social Treatment Centers such as the school principals, physicians, a dentist, nurses, physical education teachers, recreation leaders, and vocational counselors will also be available to the project. Services to be provided with federal money include the personnel expenditures, maintenance of vehicles utilized for transportation of youth, funds for initial psychological examinations, and subsistence of youth.

In the San Juan Metropolitan Area, the Department of Labor will initiate an employment service project for 150 youths adjudicated by the juvenile court. A full range of manpower development services including outreach, enrollment, orientation, appraisal, counseling, referral to training, education, work experience, job development, placement and follow-up will be offered. The actual services offered each client will be based on individual employability development plans prepared by the project staff at the time of enrollment. The project will be staffed by eleven employees having skills in the various services to be offered and two administrative support personnel. Federal funds will be used for salaries,

sub-contracts with the Department of Education and private institutions for vocational training, and allowances (\$25 per week) for enrollees while in training.

Another prevention project will be implemented in two public housing developments in Cataño by the Puerto Rico Urban Renewal and Housing Corporation. In this project a minimum of ten youths from the communities involved will be trained as advocates under the Neighborhood Youth Corps Program. In addition, four professionals will be hired as community developers. After an initial eight to ten week training period for the paraprofessionals involved, direct services to the communities will commence. These services will consist of tutoring, vocational training, education, recreation, guidance and counseling; all conducted within the framework of community involvement, peer group activities and youth advocacy. Approximately one hundred youths will be served. LEAA funds will be used to pay for salaries of one supervisor, four Community Developers, an accountant and a secretary. Funds will also be used for a project consultant, travel, office equipment and other operating expenses.

To provide additional resources to the Police Juvenile Referral System operating in San Juan (see Program Description C-2), the Department of Social Services will create two intensive treatment units for a segment of the population processed through the referral system. Each unit will handle an active caseload of a maximum of 25 youths (approximately 125-150 youths per year) and provide case work, group work, vocational rehabilitation, education and advocacy follow-up services. The project will be staffed by a coordinator and each unit will be comprised of a social worker, vocational rehabilitation counselor, teacher and three youth advocates. Federal funds will be used for personnel, psychiatric and psychological services, travel and office equipment.

Another project, to utilize 1971 Part E funds, is the establishment of an institutional aftercare

program for minors released from the Social Treatment Centers. To be implemented by the Services to Families with Children Program within the Department of Social Services, the project will provide for supervision, counseling and job placement services to approximately 150 youths released from social treatment centers and residing in the San Juan metropolitan area. The project will be staffed by a professional team comprised of a psychologist, social worker, occupational counselor and job placement specialist. Ten youth advocates will also work as part of the team. The project will be coordinated with the Vocational Rehabilitation Program of the same agency, the staff of the five local Social Services Department offices in the San Juan area and Social Treatment Center personnel. Federal funds will be utilized to provide the services of the psychologist, social worker, job placement specialist and the advocates.

The final project in this program, funded by a discretionary grant, is the continuation of the Youth Development Office of the city of San Juan. This office, created with HEW support in 1970, is responsible for developing community-based delinquency plans and programs for the municipality youth population.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.3 of the Multi-Year Plan).

#### Subgrant Data

Twelve subgrants from Part C and Part E will be awarded from 1972 funds as follows:

Four subgrants will be awarded to the Department of Social Services - one of \$35,000 for the Group Home for Girls in Ponce from Part E funds, one of \$31,000 for the Group Home for Boys in Hato Rey from Part E funds, one of \$80,000 for the youth counseling project in Ponce from Part C funds and one of \$75,000 for the intensive treatment units for police referrals from Part E funds.

One subgrant of \$82,500 will be awarded to the Oblatas del Santísimo Redentor, Inc. to establish a human reformation center from Part C funds.

One subgrant of \$132,000 will be awarded to the Sagrado Corazón sisters for a human reformation center from Part C funds.

One subgrant of \$25,000 will be awarded to the Mayaguez Rotary Club for a community prevention project from Part C funds.

One subgrant of \$235,800 will be awarded to Dispensario San Antonio, Inc. for the youth service bureau in Ponce from Part C funds.

One subgrant of \$52,000 will be awarded to the Servicios Sociales Católicos, Inc. for the social services center in Loíza Aldea from Part C funds.

One subgrant of \$46,000 will be awarded to the Salesian Society, Inc. for Bosco Youth Village from Part C funds.

One subgrant of \$140,800 will be awarded to the Department of Labor for the employment services project; \$139,400 from Part E funds and \$1,400 from Part C funds.

One subgrant of \$60,000 will be awarded to the Puerto Rico Urban Renewal and Housing Corporation for the prevention project in the public housing developments from Part C funds.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$714,700	\$285,900
Part E Block Support	<u>280,400</u>	<u>120,800</u>
Program Total	<u>\$995,100</u>	<u>\$406,700</u>
Prior Funding	\$1,068,598 <u>1/</u>	\$623,090

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1/ Includes \$137,607 - 1972 discretionary funding



## Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

### Program C-2 - Improvement of Police Services for Juveniles

#### Objectives

Through this program, the Commission aims to develop and implement programs and procedures within the Juvenile Affairs Division of the Police Department that will promote a fair, consistent, and understanding approach in handling juvenile problems, and that may help to create a favorable police image among youngsters having contact with the law. It also aims to continue providing for the use of mechanisms required to effect the diversion of a great number of putative delinquents and delinquency-prone minors from the degenerative cycle of contact with and formal processing through the juvenile system, societal criticism and ostracism due to stigma, and recurring delinquent behavior.

#### Implementation

Implementation of this program area consists of the continuation of the Police Juvenile Referral System, established by LEAA discretionary grant in 1970. This project is conducted by the Puerto Rico Police Department, but has a multi-disciplinary Supervisory Board to ensure proper coordination and problem resolution among the various agencies affected by project implementation. The Supervisory Board is comprised of representatives of the Police Department (Juvenile Affairs Division), Juvenile Court, Department of Social Services, and Puerto Rico Crime Commission. In 1972, a representative of the Department of Education will also be included.

The project proposes to contribute to the attainment of the afore-mentioned objectives, and to the reduction of recurring delinquent behavior by:

1. deflecting minors coming into contact with the Juvenile Justice System away from the official machinery at the point of initial interaction, and

2. providing channels by which juveniles deflected from the formal judicial proceeding, as well as those who have gone through such formality, can participate in positive group experiences, and expand their educational, social and vocational opportunities.

This project is located within the Municipality of San Juan and is composed of the following main components: Diagnostic and Referral Unit, Social Orientation Group Unit, and the Juvenile Affairs Division of the Police Department--consisting of the Juvenile Aid Section and Police Athletic League. Of the juveniles to be served by this project, some will be residents of the Model Cities Area (three of six Police Athletic League chapters to be developed into group orientation units are located in this area).

The Diagnostic and Referral Unit will evaluate approximately 800 minors intervened by the Police. The Social Orientation Group Unit will serve approximately 900 minors and no less than 600 in summer camp activities.

Junior assistant leaders, between the ages of fifteen and twenty years, and trained volunteers will be utilized throughout project activities. Project activities will consist of training for police officers and court workers, psychiatric and psychological examinations, and group-work services. The staff will be composed of a project director, five social workers, two group work coordinators, thirty junior assistant leaders, thirteen juvenile police officers, and three stenotypists.

This project will be supported with 1971 federal funds and services to be procured are: psychiatric and psychological evaluations, intensive recreational and educational programs, lodging expenses for camping activities, and compensation of project staff. Federal funds will also be expended for the purchase of training material, and office, sports and game equipment.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.3 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

No subgrants will be awarded from 1972 funds to implement this program.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>
Prior Funding	\$299,645 <sup>1/</sup>	\$343,469

1/ Includes \$139,145 discretionary funding.

## Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

### Program C-3 Improvement of Court Services for Juveniles

#### Objectives

To reduce the incidence of delinquency and delinquent recidivism by improving the capabilities of the Juvenile Court to make appropriate disposition of cases within its jurisdiction and improving treatment services offered by the Court itself.

#### Implementation

This program will be implemented in 1972 through the continued expansion of the Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic operated by the Juvenile Court. The clinic located in San Juan, provides services for juveniles referred by all court districts to:

- A. Acquire information concerning the individual, which is utilized by the juvenile judge in determining the appropriate case disposition.
- B. Treat adjudicated minors. Medical, psychological, psychiatric, neurological and other services are either offered directly by the clinic or are provided for in coordination with other public and private facilities.

During 1972, services will be augmented at the San Juan clinic by increasing the number of contract personnel and a new clinic (originally scheduled for implementation last year) will be opened in Ponce. An estimated 3,000 youths will be served by the clinics.

Personnel of this project will be under the direction of the Director, Social Services Division of the Courts Administration. Staffing will include three social workers, four psychologists, two psychiatrists and five secretaries. Contract personnel will consist of psychiatrists, neurologists and physicians.

Federal funds from 1971 will be expended for a portion

of the services rendered by the clinic, traveling expenses, compensation of project staff, and for the purchase of office equipment.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.3 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

No subgrants from 1972 funds will be awarded to implement this program.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	Comm., local <u>or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>
Prior Funding	\$274,000	\$192,713



## Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

### Program C-4 - Improvement of Institutional Services for Juveniles

#### Objectives

The objectives of this program are to improve the rehabilitative services offered to minors referred to juvenile institutions; provide data to the judiciary to improve dispositional criteria; and reduce the duration of confinement and rate of recidivism of the institutional population.

#### Implementation

##### 1. Diagnostic Clinic for Social Treatment Centers -

A diagnostic clinic for social treatment centers is being established in the San Juan Metropolitan Area with 1971 funds. Through the establishment of this clinic, social treatment centers will be provided with complete diagnostic and evaluation services for minors and their parents or guardians.

The minors will receive a battery of psychological tests including personality, verbal and non-verbal, and performance tests. Also when required, a thorough neurological evaluation will be given to minors. In addition, individual case studies will be prepared, providing juvenile court justices with more adequate dispositional criteria for those minors. Group therapy will also be provided to the parents or guardians of minors released from the institutions to improve the family relationship.

These services will be provided on a contractual basis by specialized professionals. It is estimated that nearly 2,000 minors who enter or leave the institutions during the year will be referred to the diagnostic clinic, and that approximately 180 parents or guardians will receive counseling or group therapy.

This project will be administered by the Department of Social Services. Regular personnel will be composed of

a director for the clinic, two psychologists, one social worker, one vocational counselor, one psychiatrist, and one typist. Consultant personnel will consist of one neurologist. Federal funds will be utilized to compensate the afore-mentioned staff, and for the transportation and subsistence of minors referred for services.

Also, office and program equipment will be procured with federal funds (i.e., desks, chairs, files, materials and sets of battery tests for examinations).

2. Services and Treatment for Retarded Children in the Social Treatment Centers -

A pilot project will be implemented at the Industrial School for Girls in Ponce for a segment of the population classified as mentally retarded. During the first year, four groups of eight girls each will be enrolled in the project. Separate residence and classroom facilities will be provided (renovation will be completed prior to project implementation at Commonwealth expense). Vocational, educational and social services will be provided by counselors and instructors who are experienced in working with the mentally retarded. The project will be administered by the Department of Social Services and the staff will consist of a director, vocational instructors, two caseworkers, four housemothers, a vocational counselor; and a psychiatrist and the institution's school principal on a part-time basis. Personnel from the Department of Education and the Department of Health will also provide in-service training to project personnel.

Federal funds will be used for personnel; consultant services (psychiatrist and project evaluator); and specialized audiovisual, pre-vocational and physical therapy equipment.

3. Planning for Renovation and Construction of Juvenile Facilities -

This project will provide for the establishment of a physical planning unit using 1971 part E funds in the Department of Social Services to develop a long-range plan for the renovation and construction of the Commonwealth's juvenile rehabilitation facilities. To be staffed by a senior planner, two architects, two planning

technicians and a secretary. The immediate task of the unit will be to establish priorities, set schedules and develop project designs for utilizing over \$4 million of Commonwealth-appropriated construction funds available to the Department. Long-range goals include the development of an overall construction program which can be submitted to the legislature for funding justification and approval.

As part of this project, model facilities in other jurisdictions will be visited and studied. Planning efforts will also include the participation and consultation of personnel in the fields of corrections, psychology, education, and social and vocational rehabilitation in both program planning and program evaluation. Federal funds will be used for staffing, evaluation and travel expenditures.

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$102,000 will be awarded to the Department of Social Services for the project for retarded children from Part C funds.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$102,000	\$34,000
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$102,000</u>	<u>\$34,000</u>
Prior Funding	\$103,000	\$53,585

#### 4.4 Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

##### Program D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

###### Objectives

To enhance police operations through the effective utilization of existing administrative and support service systems, and expansion of these systems where required.

###### Implementation

###### 1. Upgrading and Expansion of Communications Capabilities

This project will be implemented using 1971 funds to provide the following:

- a. Acquisition of 48 portable radios for patrolmen assigned to the Metropolitan Area, and training to 144 patrolmen in operation of the units.
- b. Training to Department technicians to qualify them for FCC license examinations.
- c. Contract maintenance services for the existing microwave system.
- d. An independent network for 88 vehicles of the Traffic Division.
- e. Conversion of all local motorized patrol units from VHF frequencies to UHF frequencies (109 units).
- f. Equip 201 vehicles and 25 motorcycles with VHF radio-communications equipment.

All radio frequencies required to implement this program have been assigned by the Federal Communications Commission. Federal funds will be used to purchase the equipment.

###### 2. Upgrading and Expansion of Criminal Laboratory Facilities

This project will provide continued support to increase the service capabilities of the central laboratory in San Juan and the auxiliary laboratory in Ponce by:

- a. The establishment of a Ballistics Section in the auxiliary laboratory in Ponce to analyze all evidence related to firearms in the Aguadilla, Mayaguez, Ponce and Guayama Judicial Districts.
- b. Purchasing additional equipment for the Chemical Sections of both laboratories such as a PH Meter, a Hydraulic Press, an X-Ray Diffractor, etc.
- c. Purchasing equipment for the photography section in Ponce (M.P.3 Camera).
- d. Providing training to personnel assigned to the Ballistics Section in Ponce.

A new auxiliary laboratory will also be created in Aguadilla as part of this program component. During the first year of operation the laboratory will process narcotics evidence for the Mayaguez, Aguadilla and Arecibo Judicial Districts. The laboratory will be staffed by five technicians, and office equipment and instruments required to conduct analyses on this type of evidence will be procured. Federal funds will be used for salaries, consultant services (evaluation and training), travel and equipment.

3. Improvement of Vehicle Maintenance System

A three-month study will be conducted using 1971 funds of the current fleet administration, preventive maintenance and repair scheduling procedures utilized by the Police Department and the Office of Transportation (responsible for maintenance of all Commonwealth vehicles). Federal funds will be used to provide consultant services; implementation of recommendations will be conducted at Commonwealth expense.

4. Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS)

A design study will be undertaken in 1972 as the first stage of developing an automated information



system to service police operations. The study will include:

- a. An analysis of administrative and operational data requirements for the central headquarters and geographic areas.
- b. Identification of specific processing applications in addition to those currently available to the Police (i.e., crime, arrest and traffic statistical routines; personnel records; and payroll and property files).
- c. Establishment of implementation priorities and scheduling.
- d. Determination of staffing and hardware requirements.

Also during the first year personnel who are currently processing Police information will receive training in systems analysis and programming as an initial step in preparing the existing staff to maintain a complex computing center. Federal funds will be used for personnel, consultant services (system design, training and project evaluation) and travel. One system analyst supported from 1971 discretionary funds will also be assigned to this project.

##### 5. Line Legal Offices

Through this project a Line Legal Office will be established in each of the five Police Areas to provide assistance in field operations on an island-wide basis, and act as liaison officers with the Department of Justice and the courts. Staffing for 1972 will include two attorneys assigned to the Metropolitan Area, and one attorney assigned to each of the remaining four Areas. A driver, secretary and car will be provided to each attorney.

One attorney will be supported from 1971 discretionary funds and the remainder from the 1972 block grant. Federal funds will also be used for office installation and the purchase of vehicles.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.4 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

Three subgrants will be awarded to the Police Department from 1972 funds: one of \$118,400 to establish the line legal offices, one of \$142,600 for improvement of the criminal laboratories and one of \$219,000 for the development of the automated information system.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$480,000	\$160,000
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$480,000</u>	<u>\$160,000</u>
Prior Funding	\$557,615 <u>1/</u>	\$386,838

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1/ Includes \$42,000 of discretionary funding

## Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

### Program D-2 - Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities

#### Objectives

To upgrade police capabilities by analyzing and modifying current strategies, tactics, procedures, and resources utilized by operating units.

#### Implementation

##### 1. Training and Purchase of Photographic Equipment for the Intelligence Office

Through the implementation of this project, a photography section will be created within the Office of Intelligence, audiovisual equipment will be purchased (recorders, cameras, projectors, photo laboratory equipment) and 85 agents will receive two weeks of training in the use of this type of equipment in field operations. Federal funds from 1971 will be used for equipment purchases and salaries of attendees.

##### 2. Expansion of the Division of Drugs and Narcotics

This Division will conduct the following activities to expand and improve its services with 1972 Commission funding:

- a. Create three new Investigation and Control Sections, one in each of the cities of Cayey, Fajardo and Aguadilla.
- b. Implement a patrolling system to cover selected schools in these cities.
- c. Create a Community Education and Orientation Unit within the Division.
- d. Provide training to 50 agents for two weeks using local and Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs instructors.

- e. Develop local instruction capabilities by sending six agents to the ten-week F.B.N.D.D. course.
- f. Continue operation of the Central Intelligence Section created in 1971.

Federal funds will be used for salaries, consultant services (instructors and project evaluation) travel, vehicles, audiovisual equipment and office equipment.

3. Establishment of an Aero-Maritime Patrolling System

In 1972, the Police Department will create a new unit responsible for patrolling the coast of Puerto Rico and its adjacent islands and islets. When fully implemented, this patrolling system will consist of land, sea, and air unit surveillance of the entire coastline and surrounding waters. For the first year of operation, efforts will be concentrated in those Police Areas most susceptible to the introduction of contraband and the illegal entry of foreigners. These Areas are the Western, Southern and Eastern in that order. Project activities will include:

- a. Purchase of one launch and one boat for each of these Areas.
- b. Purchase of one helicopter to augment marine patrol in Southern and Western Areas.
- c. Recruiting of personnel to operate the units, mechanics and maintenance personnel.
- d. Preparation of tactical operations manual.

Federal funds will be used for personnel, equipment, equipment maintenance and training of personnel.

4. Reinforcement of the Arson and Explosives Unit

The Police Department recently employed a bomb disposal technicians with 1971 discretionary funds.

The technician is responsible for supervising the Arson and Explosives Unit, training its personnel and providing training to personnel of the Special Reserve Units.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.4 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$161,500 for the expansion of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Division and one of \$381,000 for the creation of the coastal patrolling system will be awarded to the Police Department.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$542,500	\$180,500
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$542,500</u>	<u>\$180,500</u>
Prior Funding	\$ 39,832 <u>1/</u>	\$ 25,504

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1/ Includes \$15,000 discretionary funding



4.5 Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and Law Reform

Program E-1 - Improvement of Prosecutorial Capabilities

Objectives

To provide prosecutors in the Department of Justice with the skills and techniques required to successfully investigate and prosecute offenders.

Implementation

1. Narcotics Prosecution Task Force

A Narcotics Prosecution Task Force was established in the Department of Justice under Commission sponsorship in 1970. Headed by a General Prosecution Attorney and staffed by six prosecutors and ten investigators, the task force is concerned exclusively with the investigation and prosecution of criminal narcotics cases; providing guidance, counsel and training to law enforcement investigators assigned to narcotics matters; evaluation of narcotics laws and proposing legislation; and assisting the government in the development of public education programs.

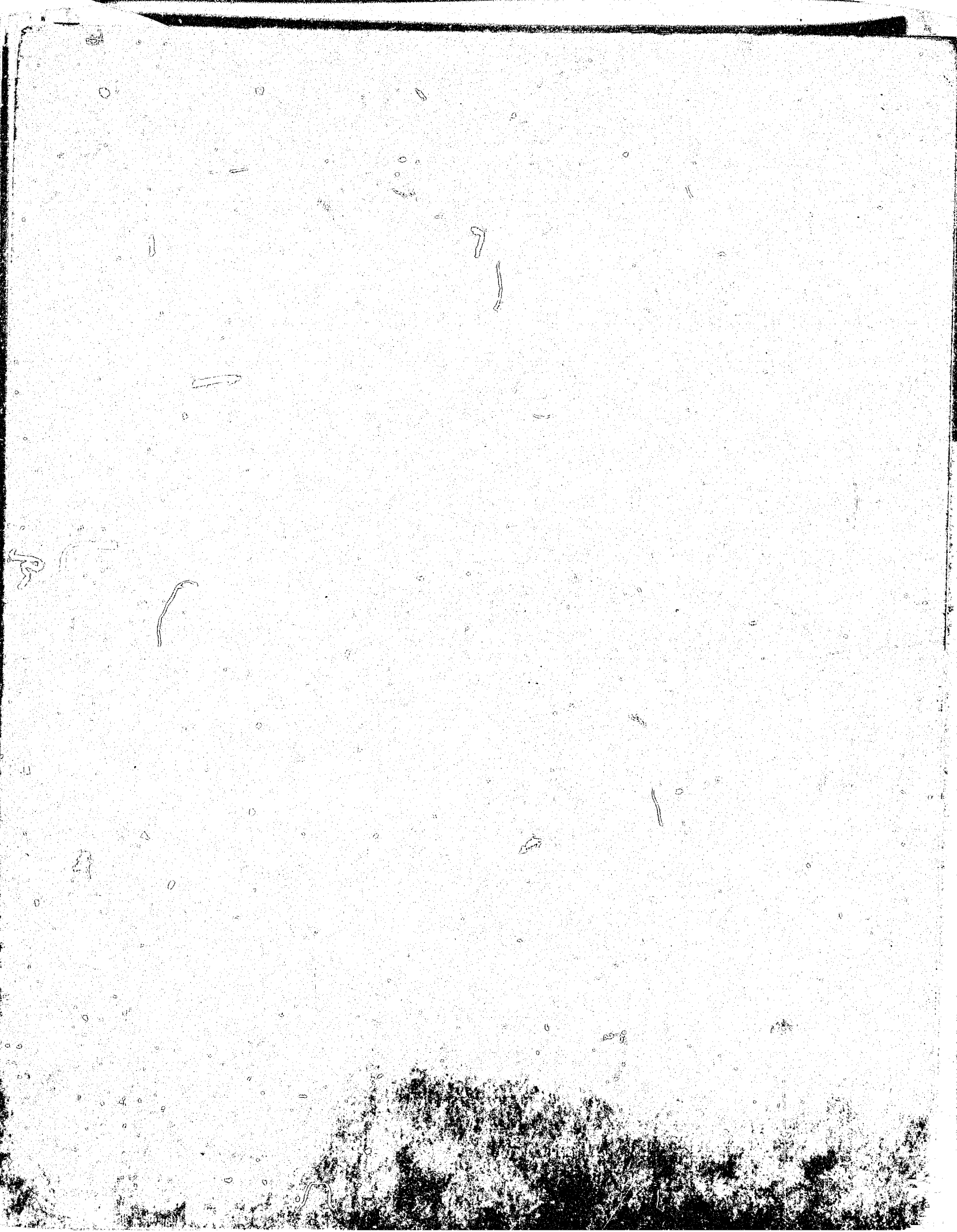
The task force is currently operating from offices located in San Juan. In 1972, regional offices will be established in Aguadilla, Arecibo, Humacao and Guayama in addition to the ones currently operating in Ponce and Mayaguez. The task force staff will be increased to include a director, ten prosecutors and twenty investigators.

In addition to continuing the activities described above, the prosecutors will attend a one-month training course conducted by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and continue an interchange program with selected prosecutors in U. S. jurisdictions faced with similar narcotics problems.

Federal funds will be used for personnel salaries, consultant services (technical assistance and evaluation), travel, the establishment of the above-mentioned offices and equipment such as cameras,

**CONTINUED**

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walkie-talkies, and portable recording devices.

## 2. Investigation Unit

An investigation unit was established in the Department of Justice last year with 1970 funds. Personnel of this unit assist the Commonwealth's prosecuting attorneys in conducting investigations as part of case preparation with particular emphasis placed on subversion, fraud and narcotics cases.

The unit is directly responsible to the Secretary of Justice and has an authorized staffing of nine investigators, a director, and an attorney to provide legal counsel on a part-time basis under the current grant. In 1972 the unit staffing will be increased to include twelve investigators, and training in investigative techniques will be provided to the new personnel. Federal funds will be used for personnel; consultant services (project coordinator and evaluator); office expenses; and equipment such as one vehicle, portable radios and recorders, and walkie-talkies.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.5 of the Multi-Year Plan).

### Subgrant Data

One subgrant will be awarded to the Department of Justice of \$362,300 for the Narcotics Prosecution Task Force and one of \$86,000 for the investigation unit.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$448,300	\$178,600
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$448,300</u>	<u>\$178,600</u>
Prior Funding	\$235,665	\$167,645

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and Law Reform

Program E-2 - Increased Effectiveness of Court Management

Objectives

To expedite the delivery of equitable justice in the courts by increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of all aspects of court management, initially focusing on court records automation and the management of a new judicial center currently being constructed in San Juan.

Implementation

1. Court Records Automation

The Office of the Courts Administration provides administrative services to all courts in the Commonwealth. One of its services is the tabulation of statistical information utilized to determine resource requirements, prepare budgets, analyze trends in criminal case processing and planning in general. Project is currently being funded to convert the present operation from an EAM to EDP system and expand the Administration's information processing capabilities.

The project will be continued in 1972 utilizing 1971 funds and activities will include operation of the converted system, and implementation of additional processing applications. The new applications will be selected after review and analysis of an initial design study completed during the first year of project performance. The computing center staff will be increased to provide the Courts Administration with the capability of doing in-house systems design and programming. Federal funds will be used for personnel and equipment rental.

2. Management Study - Judicial Center

A new judicial center is being constructed in San Juan and is scheduled for completion in December,

1972. This center will consolidate eight sections of the Superior and District Courts currently located in separate facilities in the metropolitan area. To accommodate this consolidation, the Commission will sponsor a management study of the center's operation. The study will encompass:

- a. Personnel requirements and standards for the center and recommendations concerning existing personnel employed at the eight facilities.
- b. Evaluation of existing administrative and operational procedures and recommendations for the center's operation, especially information flow and data processing applications.
- c. Communications requirements.
- d. Equipment requirements and recommendations concerning existing hardware.

A consulting firm will be contracted to conduct the study and federal funds will be used to acquire these services.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.5 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$60,000 will be awarded to the Office of the Courts Administration to conduct the court management study.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ 60,000	\$20,000
Part E Block Support	-0-	-0-
Program Total	<u>\$ 60,000</u>	<u>\$20,000</u>
Prior Funding	\$133,200	\$47,134



Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and  
Law Reform

Program E-3 - Increased Effectiveness of Court  
Operations

Objectives

To improve the quality of justice dispensed in the courts by analyzing all facets of court operations and modifying them as required.

Implementation

Creation of a Summons Unit in the San Juan Superior Court District

A unit will be created with 1971 funds to centralize the now dispersed activity of summoning personally and individually the defendants as well as witnesses of the Superior Court of San Juan, Criminal Section, and the District Courts of San Juan and Rio Piedras, Criminal Sections. The unit will be staffed by 22 marshals and 4 secretaries, and will serve approximately 69,000 summons and warrants of arrest in the metropolitan area (based on fiscal year 1969 caseload information) during the first year of operation. Marshals will be dispatched in radio-equipped vehicles to expedite and control the operation.

Federal funds will be used for travel, project evaluation, office equipment and expenses, rent, and the purchase of 13 radio-equipped vehicles.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.5 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

No subgrants will be awarded as 1971 funds will be used to implement this program.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>
Prior Funding	\$95,560	\$131,301

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and  
Law Reform

Program E-4 - Legal Assistance to Indigents

Objectives

The objective of this program is to increase the availability of counsel for indigents charged with criminal offenses by supporting the Legal Aid Society in extending its services to a larger number of defendants in the Superior and District Courts.

Implementation

This program will be implemented by the Legal Aid Society of Puerto Rico, a non-profit organization supported in part by government appropriations. Under Commission sponsorship since 1970, the Society has been able to expand its services to indigents in the criminal courts, particularly in the District Courts.

In 1972, the Society is planning to increase its staff from its present level of thirty-nine to forty-four. One attorney will be assigned to the Appeals Division so that additional services can be provided to inmates of the Commonwealth's institutions and one attorney will be assigned to each of four judicial district offices (tentative locations are Guayama, Humacao, Arecibo and Aguadilla). As the Society's offices serve both the Superior and District Courts in each judicial jurisdiction, service levels will be increased in both courts of the above-mentioned districts. Secretarial support and library services will also be provided to the attorneys.

A law student internship component initiated with 1971 discretionary funds will be continued in 1972. A total of ten students from three universities will be assigned to three Superior Court district offices in the Metropolitan Area and the Ponce district office. The students will be observers and trainees in virtually all phases of the legal process from pre-trial case investigations through parole proceedings.

Federal funds will be used for salaries of five attorneys, six investigators, seven secretaries and the

interns; consultant services (financial and evaluation); books and publications; and office rent and equipment. This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.5 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$152,000 will be awarded to the Legal Aid Society.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ 152,000	\$ 53,300
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>152,000</u>	<u>53,300</u>
Prior Funding	\$ 205,000 <u>1/</u>	\$ 617,550

1/ Includes \$30,000 discretionary funding

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and  
Law Reform

Program E-5 - Law Reform

Objectives

To provide an organized effort to modernize and maintain current the criminal laws of Puerto Rico; to maintain a continuous study of doctrinaire development in penal law; to propose legislation; to prepare opinions, as authorized by the Secretary of Justice, on matters concerning the construction and implementation of the criminal laws of Puerto Rico.

Implementation

An Office of Criminal Justice was established in the Department of Justice in 1970 under Commission sponsorship. This office was created to provide the Commonwealth with a mechanism to systematically review the existing Penal Code, the proposed code, and other Commonwealth laws and regulations containing criminal sanctions; advise the Legislature and criminal justice agencies concerning legislation; and develop a legal research capability within the executive branch.

In 1972 the office staff will be increased to include a director, four attorneys, one research associate and office personnel, and will conduct the following activities:

1. Continue analysis and evaluation of the proposed Penal Code.
2. Continue to advise and assist the Joint House-Senate Judiciary Committee in drafting provisions of the proposed Penal Code. This Committee will consider the proposed Code in the next legislative session.
3. Recommend changes to the existing Penal Code if the revised version is not approved.
4. Continue studies of the Rules of Criminal Procedure and substantive and procedural provisions of criminal law in Puerto Rico.

5. Continue the compilation, analysis and publication of opinions and decisions of the Supreme Courts of Puerto Rico and the United States pertaining to penal law and criminal procedure.
6. Publish and distribute an inventory begun in 1970 of municipal ordinances.
7. Continue the compilation of a bibliography concerning criminal law revision and reform in Puerto Rico.
8. Continue to act as a clearing house for all information concerning criminal law revision and reform.
9. Conduct a series of seminars for members of the legal and related professions on the current efforts of penal law revision and reform in Puerto Rico.
10. Provide in-service training to the legal staff of the office, including visits to agencies of other jurisdictions involved in similar activities.
11. Expand the library facilities.
12. Continue a summer intern program to conduct research projects utilizing ten law students.

Federal funds will be used for salaries of the staff and law students, consultant services (legal research and evaluation), travel, books and publications, and office equipment and expenses.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.5 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$150,000 will be granted to the Office of Criminal Justice of the Department of Justice.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$150,000	\$50,000
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$150,000</u>	<u>\$50,000</u>
Prior Funding	\$156,371	\$109,613

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Program E-6 - Center of Criminal Statistics

Objectives

To improve planning capabilities and the decision-making processes of the criminal justice system by establishing a Center of Criminal Statistics charged with the implementation of a uniform statistical reporting system encompassing all criminal justice functions, and providing a statistical research capability for Commonwealth law enforcement administrators.

Implementation

This Center, established in the Department of Justice in 1971, will:

1. Establish a system for the compilation, tabulation, evaluation and presentation of offender transactions, event transactions, and administrative data of all criminal justice agencies.
2. Publish in annual editions the various aspects of crime and criminality on the island.
3. Conduct statistical research on criminality.
4. Provide analysis and tabulations to agencies on a request basis.
5. Render technical training and counseling services to personnel dealing with criminal justice statistics.

The Center, staffed by a director, four statisticians and secretarial personnel, will conduct the following activities in 1972:

1. Analyze and evaluate types of statistics currently collected; and all forms, reporting procedures, and manuals utilized in data collection,

tabulation and presentation by criminal justice agencies.

2. Design and evaluate the new reporting system, and print initial sets of instructions and forms.
3. Train personnel of participating agencies (including a three-day orientation seminar utilizing local and mainland instructors).
4. Conduct a study tracing approximately 6,000 felony offenders from point of arrest to final disposition.

Federal funds will be used for salaries, consultant services (seminar instructors and evaluation), travel, office equipment, and operating expenses.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.5 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$78,000 will be awarded to the Department of Justice to implement this program.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ 78,000	\$ 26,000
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	\$ 78,000	\$ 26,000
Frrior Funding	\$ 42,406	\$ 33,555

4.6 Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation (Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-1 - Improved Probation Services

Objectives

To support the Courts Administration in its attempts to aid adult probationers to adjust to the community, and to reduce recidivism of this clientele by providing a more effective supervision and follow-up program, incorporating a team approach and group treatment techniques. To improve the skills and knowledge required of probation personnel to deal effectively with probationers.

Implementation

Intensive Treatment for Probationers

The adult probation program operated by the Courts Administration established a special unit at the San Juan Superior Court to provide specialized and intensive treatment to approximately 200 adult probationers during 1971. In 1972 this unit will expand its services to include an additional 160 probationers under the jurisdiction of the Bayamón Superior Court. Also, a new unit will be established in Ponce, and provide services to a total of approximately 200 probationers from the Ponce, Mayaguez and Guayama Superior Court Districts.

Staffed by social workers and part-time psychiatrists and psychologists the unit will treat offenders classified as alcoholics, sexual deviants, drug addicts, prostitutes and violent aggressors. These intensive treatment units will work in close coordination with the regular probation staff. Through these units a new approach in case supervision will be established. The supervision will be therapeutically oriented; intensive social, vocational and psychological services will be provided. Staff services will also be offered to families of the offenders.

It is expected that a better classification of probationers will be obtained and that the professional staff



will provide consultant services to the regular probation personnel in the approach adopted.

Federal funds for 1972 will be utilized for personnel salaries, consultant services (psychiatric, psychological and evaluation) and office equipment and supplies.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.6 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$62,600 will be awarded to the Office of the Courts Administration to implement this program from Part E funds.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Part E Block Support	<u>62,600</u>	<u>34,700</u>
Program Total	<u>\$62,600</u>	<u>\$34,700</u>
Prior Funding	\$31,737	\$21,158

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
(Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-2 - Upgrading Institutional Rehabilitation and  
Treatment Services

Objectives

To upgrade all rehabilitation and treatment services offered to individuals confined in the institutions operated by the Division of Corrections, and reduce the rate of recidivism among this population. Specifically, the objectives are to provide adequate medical services to inmates confined at all institutions; initiate group therapy sessions for inmates at the State Penitentiary; develop improved vocational training programs at the institutions and camps; and initiate a drug addiction and alcoholism rehabilitation program for inmates in the institutions and camps.

Implementation

1. Improved Medical Services

For the execution and continuance of this program during 1972 a project will be supported with 1971 funds to provide the penal institutions with necessary and indispensable medical equipment, and expand the professional medical services by increasing the number of medical staff.

The toxicology laboratory of the State Penitentiary will be expanded by hiring consultant and professional services, and a dental unit will be established at the Industrial School for Women.

At present, ophthalmological services are only being offered at the State Penitentiary. In order to expand these services to the Industrial School for Women, to the Ponce District Jail and to the Institution for Youthful Offenders, the purchase of ophthalmological equipment is contemplated.

Medicines and medicaments for all penal institutions will also be acquired. This project will provide services for approximately 5,000 inmates.

Federal funds will secure personnel salaries, transportation and subsistence expenses, medicines and medical equipment such as a dental unit, ophthalmological equipment, laboratory testing instruments, and general hospital equipment such as beds, tables, chairs, and cabinets.

2. Group Therapy for Inmates in Adult Institutions

In 1972, support will be provided for a project to initiate group therapy sessions for inmates at the State Penitentiary; Ponce, Arecibo and San Juan District Jails; and Limon and Guavate Penal Camps. These sessions will be provided by sixteen therapists who will each handle four groups a day. The groups, consisting of ten to fifteen inmates per group, will receive therapy from two months to two years depending on individual needs. At this rate it is expected that the program will reach a minimum of 1,300 inmates annually. Federal funds will be used for personnel services.

3. Improved Vocational Training Programs in District Jails and Camps

In 1972, a project will be funded to establish vocational training programs in the Arecibo, Ponce and Humacao District Jails, Zarzal Penal Camp and the Industrial School for Women. Training will be provided in such skills as auto mechanics, barbering, carpentry, commercial refrigeration repair, home economics, industrial sewing and cosmetology, to approximately 280 inmates. A total of eleven workshops will be constructed with Commonwealth funds. Federal funds will be used to hire seven instructors, equip the workshops and purchase training materials.

4. Drug Addiction and Alcoholism Rehabilitation - Penal Population

In 1972, a rehabilitation program will be implemented in the State Penitentiary, Institution for Youthful Offenders, Industrial School for Women and Zarzal Penal Camp for confined drug addicts and alcoholics. The initial stage of this project will be conducted in Zarzal Penal Camp with 1971 funds. Group therapy services will be provided to the total addict population (approximately 170 inmates). Twelve groups of

twelve to fifteen inmates each will receive these services for an average of two years by a staff of three correctional counselors directed by a social worker. In addition to providing some direct services, the project director will also plan the implementation of treatment services to addicts and alcoholics confined in the other institutions. This second stage, to be funded from 1972 funds, will be staffed by a total of twenty-four therapists and will provide similar services to approximately 1,500 additional inmates. Federal funds will be used for salaries, contract personnel, travel, office expenses and equipment such as desks, chairs, one way mirrors, tables, tape recorders and air conditioners.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.6 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

Three subgrants will be awarded to the Department of Justice:

One of \$101,800 for the group therapy project from Part C funds.

One of \$200,000 for the vocational training project from Part C funds.

One of \$280,000 for the drug addiction and alcoholism rehabilitation project from Part C funds.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$581,800	\$493,500
Part E Block Support	-0-	-0-
Program Total	<u>\$581,800</u>	<u>\$493,500</u>
Prior Funding	\$405,000	\$266,005

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
(Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-3 - Improvement of Correctional Administration  
and Support Services

Objectives

To aid the Division of Corrections in its attempt to raise the management of prisons and rehabilitative programs offered to the inmates to levels of maximum efficiency and to improve the support services of the correctional system.

Implementation

The Division of Corrections will install a radio-telephone system to service all the institutions and the central office with 1971 funds. This system will provide an effective communication media between the institutions and the headquarters and among all the institutions, and will facilitate rapid communication in cases of riots, disorders, and other emergency situations.

Additional federal funding in 1972 will be used to pay monthly charges for the use of repeating stations, equipment maintenance, and project evaluation.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.6 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$11,000 will be awarded to the Department of Justice to implement this program from Part C funds.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$11,000	\$ 3,700
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$11,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,700</u>
Prior Funding	\$100,000	\$165,652

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Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
(Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-4 - Development of Alternatives to  
Institutionalization

Objectives

To rehabilitate offenders and reduce recidivism of this population by providing minimum custody inmates a transitional process of readjustment to the community; including participants in special rehabilitation programs in the community and providing special services such as psychological, vocational, counseling and others; offering temporary residential treatment to parolees who require special individual treatment; and amplifying rehabilitation programs for drug addicts.

Implementation

1. Halfway Houses

Two halfway houses will be supported during 1972 with 1971 funds. Each house will be staffed by a director, one assistant director, one classification and treatment officer, and custodial and maintenance personnel. Each halfway house will have a capacity of 30 minimum custody inmates. The average resident stay will be 90 days. The houses will be located in the San Juan metropolitan area, close to industrial and commercial areas, schools, recreational facilities and public transportation. In addition to providing better individual attention, the halfway house will give inmates the opportunity to go into the community to look for employment, and make appointments with psychologists, vocational counselors and other professionals as necessary. These houses will also provide a temporary home to parolees who require special individual attention, whenever the Parole Board considers it necessary. Federal funds will be used to secure personnel salaries, transportation and subsistence, consulting services, office, kitchen and laundry equipment and other operating expenses such as house rent and telephone services.

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2. Community-Based Rehabilitation Services for Drug Addicts

The Crime Commission will support two projects in 1972 to implement this program component. The first project will be to open a night clinic as an amplification of the Department of Health's present rehabilitation program (CISLA). Diagnostic, group therapy and family counseling services will be provided to thirty ex-addicts at the facilities located in San Juan. At least fifty percent of the client population will be probationers or parolees. The clinic will be staffed by two social workers, a community coordinator (ex-addict) and a social services technician. Part-time medical, psychiatric and psychological services will also be provided. Federal funds will be used for salaries, consultant services and office equipment.

The second project will be implemented by Casa CREA, Inc., a non-profit organization which provides rehabilitation services to addicts in a residential setting. Job placement and follow-up services will be provided to approximately 150 residents of three CREA facilities located in San Juan as a final stage in the rehabilitation program. A vocational rehabilitation counselor and an assistant (ex-addict) will implement the project. Federal funds will be used for salaries, evaluation, travel and office equipment.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.6 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$43,900 will be awarded to the Department of Health for the night clinic from Part C funds.

One subgrant of \$15,400 will be awarded to Casa CREA, Inc., for job placement services from Part C funds.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ 59,300	\$ 33,400
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$ 59,300</u>	<u>\$ 33,400</u>
Prior Funding	\$335,000	\$277,104

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation (Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-5 - Improved Parole Services

Objectives

To improve the rehabilitation services offered to parolees and reduce recidivism among this population by providing intensive treatment, educational and vocational training to those who have demonstrated severe social and behavioral disorders and those in need of improving their working skills; to reduce by 95 percent the unemployment rate among those served by the training project and to develop in the parolee a positive attitude toward employment; to increase the income of the parolee so that he will be more capable to support himself and his family.

Implementation

1. Intensive Treatment Center

This program will be implemented by continuing support with 1971 funds for an intensive treatment center for parolees created in 1970. Services offered at the center include case evaluation, formulation of treatment plans, and treatment to parolees referred to the center. Services will be provided to approximately 200 individuals during 1972 who are selected by personnel from the ten regional parole offices. The selection is based on the individual having demonstrated severe social or behavioral disorders such as recidivism-prone, alcoholism, mental disability, sexual deviancy and drug addiction.

The staff of the center presently consists of a director, six social workers, and a part-time psychologist, psychiatrist and neurologist. In addition to providing treatment services, the staff will also conduct limited research in an attempt to correlate offender characteristics and criminal history. Services offered will be evaluated by comparing parole success of this clientele with parolees receiving the normal parole services.

An additional benefit to be accrued from this program is the possibility of establishing a parole classification system and the development of differential parole assignment (as opposed to geographic assignment), as a result of program findings.

Federal funds will be utilized to provide for salaries, travel and subsistence expenses, consultant services, office equipment and supplies.

2. Education, Training and Employment Placement for Parolees

Vocational training, educational opportunities and job placement will be made available to thirty parolees. The Mayaguez, Aguadilla, Arecibo, and Ponce regional offices of the Puerto Rico Parole Board will develop and coordinate the program.

Thirty parolees will be selected utilizing the following criteria:

- A. A maximum of fourteen months left before expiration of sentence.
- B. Priority to parolees under thirty years of age of either sex.
- C. Fulfilling the minimum educational requirement for the proposed training or educational program.
- D. Priority to family heads and those with economic responsibility toward their families.
- E. No exclusion because of type of offense.
- F. Exclusion for severe mental illness.

Referrals will be made by parole officers and final selection will be made by the Program Director.

The project will be staffed by two parole officers, one at Mayaguez and the other at Ponce. The Director



of Social Services will act as a consultant to the project director. The staff will be responsible for the regular supervision of the parolees, the training program placement, job placement and follow-up.

A two-hour monthly meeting will be held with the parolees to discuss their employment problems, attitudes toward their supervisors and fellow workers, labor regulations, employment agencies programs, and to stress the need of responsibility in order to keep a steady job. Several workshops and vocational schools from the neighborhood will be contracted for the placement of the parolees for a job training program not to exceed twelve months.

Emphasis will be given to vocational training in auto mechanics, refrigeration, electrical appliances repair, radio and T.V. repair, barbering, cosmetology, industrial sewing, dressmaking and others. Educational opportunities in fields such as accounting, secretarial work, architectural drafting and design, and others will also be included.

Federal funds will be used to pay the workshop and vocational schools for the training and education of parolees, project evaluation, and office equipment. A monthly allowance of seventy-five dollars will also be provided to each parolee to cover expenses (transportation and meals) during the training period.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.6 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$87,000 will be awarded to the Parole Board to implement the parolee training project from Part E funds.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Part E Block Support	<u>\$ 87,000</u>	<u>\$ 29,000</u>
Program Total	<u>\$ 87,000</u>	<u>\$ 29,000</u>
Prior Funding	\$207,108 <u>1/</u>	\$118,552

1/ Includes \$60,000 discretionary funding

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
(Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-6 - Construction of Multi-Purpose Facility  
at State Penitentiary

Objectives

To provide additional facilities at the State Penitentiary in Rio Piedras which will be utilized to conduct rehabilitation programs for offenders and their families and the training activities for adult correctional and parole personnel.

Implementation

A two-story building will be constructed on the ground of the State Penitentiary and will contain the following facilities:

- A. Three general purpose rooms with a capacity of twenty-five to thirty people each. These rooms will be connected by sliding walls, so that they can be converted into a conference room whenever necessary.
- B. Observation room. This room will be connected with at least one of the training rooms and should be built in such a way as to permit observation of the group that is being trained without interfering with its normal functioning.
- C. Three offices for staff. These will be provided for the Correctional Training Unit.
- D. Library and meetings room.
- E. Storage and audiovisual equipment room.
- F. Cafeteria and dining room.
- G. Lobby or receiving room.
- H. Parking facilities.
- I. Dormitories. As the training activities will last for several days and participants come from all over

the island, the facility will have:

1. Eight triple rooms to be used by the participants in the training activities, and
  2. Six single rooms to be used by speakers, special guest, etc.
- J. Visiting room. Equipped with television and other amusement equipment for the use of participants in their leisure time.

The possibility of establishing a gymnasium on the roof of the facility will also be considered.

This facility will take about one year to complete, from the design of detailed specifications through construction and outfitting. The project will be financed from 1971 and 1972 Part E funds. These funds will be utilized for construction and equipment costs (the design work is being done by the architectural firm under contract with the Department of Justice to design facilities improvement and construction supported by Commonwealth appropriations). Services for construction will be acquired through the normal Commonwealth Government competitive bidding procedures.

On completion, the facility will be used for rehabilitation programs including the group therapy sessions discussed in Program Description F-2, group work with relatives of inmates, academic courses in the evenings, and will also house the adult correctional and parole training activities (see Program Description A-3).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant from 1972 Part E funds of \$97,000 will be awarded to the Department of Justice to complete construct costs of the facility. The subgrantee will be required to obtain bid guarantees, and performance and payment bonds per LEAA regulations.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Part E Block Support	<u>97,000</u>	<u>44,000</u>
Program Total	<u>\$ 97,000</u>	<u>\$ 44,000</u>
Prior Funding	\$229,000	\$ 76,000

Reduction of Organized Crime

Program G-1 - Improvement of Capabilities for Control  
and Reduction of Organized Crime

Objective

The objective of this program is to enable the various governmental agencies having jurisdiction relating to organized crime to coordinate and intensify the investigation and prosecution of organized crime; to develop new systems of intelligence gathering; to train law enforcement personnel in this area; to propose needed legislation and to promote an educational effort relative to organized crime.

Implementation

Commonwealth efforts to be undertaken during 1972 to achieve program objectives are the following:

1. Interdepartmental Task Force on Organized Crime

This task force, initiated under Commission sponsorship in 1970, and now chartered by law as a government agency, will continue its investigations in 1972. Comprised of representatives from seven agencies and chaired by a Special Prosecuting Attorney at Large from the Department of Justice, the task force is supported by a staff of four investigators and clerical personnel. The task force will: inventory existing organized crime intelligence; present cases for prosecution where appropriate; hold public hearings; organize public education programs; hold seminars for law enforcement personnel; and evaluate present laws relative to organized crime and propose new legislation.

Concerned primarily with narcotics, gambling and prostitution, the specific activities for 1972 include:

- a. The continued collection and analysis of available information concerning narcotics, prostitution, gambling and suspect businesses in the metropolitan area.

- b. Continued in-service training for staff.
- c. Evaluation of laws relative to organized crime and drafting of legislation.
- d. Sponsoring of public education programs.
- e. Acquisition of investigation equipment such as portable transmitters, receivers and recorders.

Federal funds will be used for personnel salaries, travel (to attend training in other jurisdictions), equipment, consultant services, office supplies, and public education program expenses.

2. Police Investigation of Organized Crime

The Criminal Investigation Corps is the unit of the Police Department having primary enforcement responsibilities in the area of organized crime for this agency. To upgrade this unit's capabilities, the Commission is sponsoring a project with 1971 funds to provide three weeks of training to 26 agents of the Corps in organized crime investigation techniques and detection of prostitution, narcotics trafficking and illegal gambling operations. Equipment such as cameras, recorders, and one vehicle will also be purchased to facilitate field investigations. Federal funds will be used for salaries of trainees and equipment purchases.

3. Inter-Caribbean Intelligence Group

The Commonwealth is participating in a project sponsored by LEAA funding to the State of Florida to establish an intelligence network involving Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Florida. A teletype system linking agencies of the three jurisdictions to computerized intelligence files maintained in Florida and to N.C.I.C. is operational.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.7 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$56,100 will be awarded to the Department of Justice for the Interdepartmental Task Force.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$56,100	\$ 18,700
Part E Block Support	-0-	-0-
Program Total	<u>\$56,100</u>	<u>\$ 18,700</u>
Prior Funding	\$100,474	\$ 67,777

4.8 Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Program H-1 - Training of Personnel in the Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Objectives

To upgrade the capability of the Police Department and other agencies in prevention and control of civil disorders and disturbances, disasters and other emergencies by providing training to personnel and equipping them with offensive and defensive gear.

Implementation

1. Police Special Reserve Program

With project activities funded to date, the Police Department has established special reserve tactical units in all five Police Areas, provided training to all personnel and purchased equipment for the units. In 1972, the Commission will sponsor the continuation of this project to provide two weeks of in-service training to all existing personnel (approximately 383 officers) of these units. Also, because of personnel turnover, there are about sixty officers assigned to the tactical units who have not received the basic training conducted in prior years. These officers will receive the basic course consisting of two weeks of sensitivity training and two weeks of training in civil disturbance control techniques. Equipment will be purchased for the new officers and to replace equipment which has been damaged or destroyed in training or field operations. Mobile units (buses, vans, autos and motorcycles) will also be purchased. Federal funds will be used for salaries of instructors and trainees, project evaluation, equipment, training and office supplies.

2. Training for the Security Force of the University of Puerto Rico

The University of Puerto Rico will initiate a training program for the security force of the Río Piedras campus. Comprised of approximately 110 guards, the force will receive about twelve weeks of training spread over a ten-month period. The curriculum

will cover at least thirteen subjects including basic police skills (internal regulations, disciplinary procedures, communications, investigation, techniques of riot control, identification of explosive and incendiary devices, etc.) and courses to improve relations with students (applied psychology and sociology, human relations and civil rights). Instructors from the University, Police Department, National Guard and Fire Department will provide the training. Defensive equipment such as gas masks, helmets, shields and walkie-talkies will also be provided to the security force. Federal funds will be used to pay salaries of instructors, travel, project evaluation, office supplies and equipment.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.8 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$323,600 will be awarded to the Police Department and one subgrant of \$48,000 will be awarded to the University of Puerto Rico.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$371,600	\$ 123,909
Part E Block Support	-0-	-0-
Program Total	<u>\$371,600</u>	<u>\$ 123,909</u>
Prior Funding	\$554,650	\$ 229,798



Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Program H-2 - Interagency Planning and Coordination  
in the Area of Riots and Civil Disorders

Objectives

To establish a suitable mechanism for interagency planning and programming for the government and private organizations concerned with various aspects of riots and civil disorders such as training, prevention, control, providing emergency services, and reducing contributory factors in the community.

Implementation

1. Office of Technical Assistance

An Office of Technical Assistance was established in the Crime Commission in 1970 and is supported by discretionary funding. Currently staffed by a specialist, two assistants, a legal researcher and a part-time consultant, the office was responsible for the creation of a Task Force on Civil Disorders with representation from nine agencies in addition to the Commission. Working through Task Force representatives, the office will be actively engaged in: developing and revising civil disorders plans for governmental agencies with primary responsibilities in emergency situations; reviewing legislation and recommending changes in existing laws to the Legislature; conducting and coordinating training on tactics and strategies on an interagency basis; compiling literature and training aids; providing technical assistance on equipment procurement; and staff training in 1972. In addition, the membership of the Task Force will be increased to include representatives of private organizations which may be affected by civil disorders. Federal funds will be used for personnel salaries, consultant services, travel, and training and office equipment.

2. Interagency Emergency Communications Network

As part of a Commonwealth plan to establish interagency emergency operation centers in the five

police areas over the next five years, the Commission is supporting a project with 1970 funds to provide the initial communications capabilities required. During 1972, a communications network will be installed in the Headquarters of the National Guard, Police Department, Fire Department and Office of Civil Defense, all located in the San Juan Metropolitan Area, and National Guard installations in Ponce and Mayaguez. Training to approximately 28 operators of the participating agencies will also be undertaken. The project will be administered by the National Guard. Federal funds will be used to purchase the equipment and the first year's maintenance.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.8 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

No subgrants will be awarded from 1972 funds to implement this program.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Part E Block Support	-0-	-0-
Program Total	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Prior Funding	\$ 104,000 <u>1/</u>	\$ 48,017

1/ Includes \$80,000 discretionary funding

4.9 Improvement of Community Relations

Program I-1 - Improvement of Police Community Relations

Objectives

The objective of this program is to upgrade the police personnel so as to improve the capability of the police in meeting community problems. It will provide for training courses; model community projects; establishment of citizen advisory councils; community service officer programs; liaison with civic and business organizations; establishment of community relations units in all the five Police Areas.

Implementation

This program, initiated in 1970, will be continued in 1972 through the following activities:

1. The three community relations units established in 1970 and 1971 will continue to be supported.
2. Two additional units will be created, one in the Northern Area and one in the Eastern Area. Community relations units will then be operational in all Police Areas.
3. Citizen advisory committees will be organized in the Northern and Eastern Areas.
4. Forty hours of training in community relations will be provided to approximately 300 cadets.
5. Public education campaigns and programs (including a regularly scheduled T.V. show) will be sponsored and civic organizations will be encouraged to participate.
6. Participation in the Model Cities program (see Program A-1, and Section 5.3, Related Plans, Programs and Systems) will continue.

Federal funds will be used for salaries of personnel assigned to the units and trainees, project evaluation, travel, office equipment and materials for the public education program.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.9 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$123,300 will be awarded to the Police Department to implement this program.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$123,300	\$ 41,100
Part E Block Support	-0-	-0-
Program Total	<u>\$123,300</u>	<u>\$ 41,100</u>
Prior Funding	\$181,967	\$126,395

Improvement of Community Relations

Program I-2 - Increase Public Understanding of  
Department of Justice Programs

Objectives

To increase public understanding of the various programs and services of the Department of Justice to gain public acceptance, interest, and in some instances active participation.

Implementation

The Commission will support the operation of a Community Relations Unit in the Department of Justice with 1971 funds. This unit will provide services to the various divisions and programs, with particular emphasis placed on the Department's narcotics, organized crime and corrections programs.

Staffed by a community relations specialist, photographer and secretary, the unit will conduct the following activities:

1. Provide information to the public through the press, radio, television and publications.
2. Coordinate conferences offered by Department personnel to various public groups including students, civic and religious organizations and labor unions.
3. Organize two seminars; one to promote inter-agency cooperation in achieving the goals of the Department's programs and one to solicit the cooperation and involvement of various private groups and organizations.

Federal funds will be used for salaries, project evaluation, travel, photographic equipment, and promotion materials and expenses.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.9 of the Multi-Year Plan).

Subgrant Data

No subgrants from 1972 funds will be awarded to implement this program.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Prior Funding	\$ 23,706	\$ 16,385

Research and Development (Including Evaluation)Program J-1 - Work Release for Confined Juveniles,  
Feasibility StudyObjectives

To investigate the feasibility of implementing a work release program for youths confined in the Department of Social Services' facilities.

Implementation

A project will be conducted by the Department of Labor in cooperation with the Department of Social Services to implement this program. Two analysts from the Employment Service Division of the Labor Department will study the feasibility of initiating a work release program in juvenile facilities. The study will be conducted in Ponce and Mayaguez, where the Industrial Schools for Girls and Boys are located respectively.

After an initial orientation period for personnel of concerned juvenile justice agencies and the two institutions involved, the analysts will work with the Department of Social Services personnel to determine the characteristics, interests and needs of the juvenile offenders. The analysts will then study local economic conditions and attempt to gauge program receptivity in the private sector. Local employers, labor unions, and community agencies will be contacted. Legal implications and requirements will also be investigated.

Based on these findings, recommendations will be made to the Department of Social Services as to whether or not this type of rehabilitation program could be implemented successfully. Additional recommendations concerning the vocational training offered at the institutions will be made, based on the study of local labor market conditions. Federal funds will be used for personnel, travel and office expenses.

The program is for one year, and will not necessitate future federal funding. New projects will be

implemented under the Juvenile Delinquency Functional Category if study results are positive.

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$20,000 will be awarded to the Department of Labor.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$20,000	\$11,200
Part E Block Support	-0-	-0-
Program Total	<u>\$20,000</u>	<u>\$11,200</u>
Prior Funding	\$30,846	\$22,098

Research and Development (Including Evaluation)

Program J-2 - Research - Penal Population

Objectives

To contribute to crime prevention and rehabilitation efforts by conducting two research projects in adult institutions; one to establish a neurological profile of inmates afflicted with organic cerebral damage or disease; and one to analyze the role of the institutional instructor as a social change agent.

Implementation

1. Neurological Research - Penal Population

The School of Medicine of the University of Puerto Rico is currently conducting a research project with volunteer inmates from the State Penitentiary. The long-range objectives of this project are to:

- (a) Establish a neurological profile of inmates afflicted with organic cerebral damage or disease.
- (b) Initiate a testing and treatment program on a voluntary basis in public health centers, to detect and prevent potential criminal behavior on the part of individuals having a similar profile.
- (c) Provide evaluation and treatment services to the Courts, Department of Social Services and the Division of Corrections.

During the first year of operation emphasis was given to the establishment of laboratories, recruitment of personnel, selection of the sample population, preparation of the socio-psychological research instruments and analysis of sixty patients.

During 1972 it is expected that 240 inmates will be psychologically, sociologically, neurologically evaluated. A control group will be selected and evaluation services will be offered to the Courts, Department of Social Services and the Corrections Division.

The project is directed by a professor of the School of Medicine and is staffed by three part-time neurologists, one EEG technician, one electroencephalographer, one social worker, one social investigator and one administrator. Consultant services to the project are rendered by the Harvard School of Medicine which is conducting a similar project.

Federal funds will be used for salaries, consultant services, travel, laboratory equipment, and office expenses.

2. The Institutional Instructor - Role as Social Change Agent

This project will also be implemented by the University of Puerto Rico in cooperation with the Division of Corrections. The objective of the research project is to provide the institutional instructor with skills and knowledge required to deal more effectively with the attitudes, frustrations and problems of inmates and play a more active role in their rehabilitation.

The project will be conducted at the Institution for Youthful Offenders and will be implemented in three phases:

- (a) Project organization, sample and control group selection (both teachers and inmates), instrument design, and baseline data collection.
- (b) Training to selected instructors in various group and casework techniques, and operation of the institution's academic program.
- (c) Variable measurement to detect significant differences in inmate behavior (against baseline data and control groups) at end of classes, six months later, and after release.

This research effort will be funded for a period of eighteen months and will be staffed by a director, eight researchers and a secretary. The training to instructors will be provided by contract personnel. Federal



funds will be used for salaries, consultant services, travel and operating expenses.

This program is a continuing one and future federal funding is projected (see Section 3.3.10 of the Multi-Year Plan.

Subgrant Data

One subgrant of \$80,000 from Part C funds for the neurological study and one of \$75,900 from Part C funds for the institutional instruction project will be awarded to the University of Puerto Rico.

<u>Budget</u>	<u>LEAA</u>	<u>Comm., local or other</u>
Part C Block Support	\$155,900	\$89,400
Part E Block Support	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Program Total	<u>\$155,900</u>	<u>\$89,400</u>
Prior Funding	\$ 50,000	\$40,471

4.11 Project Evaluation

The Crime Commission considers itself one of the fore-runners in the area of project evaluation. At the initiation of the program in 1969, the Commission adopted the policy that all projects were to be evaluated, and that all significant projects were to be evaluated by an independent third party.<sup>1/</sup> In addition, subgrantee agencies evaluate their own projects and the Commission staff specialists conduct thorough periodic monitorings which contain significant evaluative elements.

Of 19 completed projects to date, the Commission has received 14 formal evaluations. While the quality of the evaluations conducted during the first years of the program fluctuated considerably, recent efforts have improved markedly. The primary reason for this improvement has been the inclusion of an evaluation component in the formal grant application specifying evaluation criteria and methodology. The staff specialists have also developed capabilities in this field through their professional backgrounds and experiences with project implementation performance, and provide technical assistance to the agencies in developing evaluation designs.

In 1972, the Commission will continue with its policy of requiring evaluations of all projects, and approximately \$173,300 of 1972 action funds are allocated for project evaluation within the individual project budgets.

<sup>1/</sup> The one exception to the outside evaluation requirement is the evaluation of projects implemented by the Department of Social Services. This agency has a section in the central administration which evaluates all Department programs, regardless of funding source.

4.12 Compliance with Funding Limitations

4.12.1 Funds available to local units

Not applicable to Puerto Rico as there are no local law enforcement agencies and all law enforcement services are provided by the Commonwealth government.

4.12.2 Construction Costs

One construction program is included for 1972 Part E funding (Program F-6, Construction of Multi-Purpose Facility at State Penitentiary). A total of \$326,000 federal funds (\$229,000 from 1971 and \$97,000 from 1972) and \$111,000 local match is allocated for the program. No additional construction is currently contemplated with LEAA funding.

4.12.3 Personnel Compensation

- (1) Estimated total personnel compensation in all Part C programs (exclusive of compensation for time spent in conducting or undergoing training programs; time engaged in research, development or other short term programs) \$1,914,800.
- (2) Estimated total personnel compensation in all Part C programs for police or other regular law enforcement personnel (exclusive of compensation for time spent in conducting or undergoing training programs; time engaged in research, development or other short term programs) \$722,000.
- (3) Estimated total increases in personnel compensation of implementing agencies (exclusive of same compensation items as in (2) above) \$89,500.
- (4) Estimated expenditures from Federal share for the increased personnel compensation projected in (3) above (exclusive of same compensation item as in (2) above and not to exceed 50 percent of (3)) \$43,400.

4.12.4 Addenda on Award of Advance Action Grant Funds

Puerto Rico did not apply for an advance award F.Y. 1972 funds.

4.13 Assistance to High Crime/ Law Enforcement Activity Areas, Local Participation and Fund Balance

4.13.1 Program Activity and Budget by Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Substantive Law Enforcement Area

The chart on the following pages provides a complete breakdown of 1971 and 1972 funding allocations for each Commission project. This listing includes a budget distribution by major geographic sector (five Police Areas), specific municipality or Commonwealth agency local jurisdiction within the sector, and finally by substantive law enforcement area.

The purpose of this chart is to assist LEAA to make determinations of Commission compliance with various statutory requirements. The specific requirements are addressed in Sections 4.13.2 (Assistance to High Crime/ Law Enforcement Activity Areas), 4.13.3 (Local Participation and Fund Balance) and 4.15 (Allocations to Substantive Areas of Law Enforcement).

PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
A-1 Training and Improvement of Police Personnel		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Correspondence Courses	P	73,000 (51,600)					
2. In-service Training (General and Explosives)	P	367,300 (190,500)					
3. Training for Model Cities Personnel	P		Santurce no budget* (68,000)				
4. Training in Investigative Matters	P	no budget* (19,500)					
5. Police Psychological Evaluation Center	P	154,400 (Df-7,500)					
6. Training for Cadets	P	35,900					
7. Training in Administration, Supervision and Human Relations	P	no budget* (123,700)					
8. Technical and Scientific Training	P	no budget* (52,000)					
9. Training for Intelligence Personnel	P	no budget* (44,000)					

\* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.

P = Police      JD = Juvenile Delinquency  
 Ct = Courts      CP = Crime Prevention  
 Cr = Corrections      DF = Discretionary Funds  
 DA = Drug Abuse      E = Part E funds

Figures in parentheses are 1971 allocations

PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
10. Internal Revenue Agent Training	P		San Juan 38,600				
A-2 Training and Improvement of Court Personnel							
1. Training for Prosecuting Attorneys	Ct	6,100 (5,000)					
2. Continuous Training for Practicing Attorneys	Ct	20,000 (14,900)					
A-3 Training and Improvement of Corrections and Rehabilitation Personnel							
1. Training for Personnel of Social Treatment Centers	Cr,JD	no budget* (80,000)					
2. Continuation of Correctional Training Programs	Cr	E-109,000 (121,300)					
3. Training Unit for Division of Social Services, Court Administration	Cr,JD	no budget* (65,600)					
4. Training for Undergraduate Students at the Division of Corrections	Cr			Vega Alta 5,750			Mayaguez 5,750

\* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.

PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
5. Training for Undergraduate Students at the Parole Board	Cr		San Juan 7,150		Ponce 7,150 (6,000)		Mayaguez & Aguadilla 14,300 (14,000)
A-4 Higher Education of Law Enforcement Personnel							
1. Training for Students Majoring in Social Welfare in Corrections and Rehabilitation, Catholic University	Cr,JD	23,800					
2. Graduate Program of Training and Research in Criminology and Social Deviance, University of Puerto Rico	P,Ct,Cr,JD	55,700					
3. Education in Correctional Rehabilitation, Puerto Rico Junior College	Cr,JD	24,400 (11,000)					
4. Center of Criminal Justice, Inter-American University	P,Ct,Cr	119,600 (108,000)					
5. Undergraduate Program in Social Welfare, University of Puerto Rico	Cr,JD	no budget* (37,200)					

\* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.

PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
B-1 Orientation on Crime Prevention and the Use of Drugs and Narcotics- Public Schools							
1. Prevention of Drug Abuse	DA,CP,JD		no budget* Bayamón (School District) (109,200)		Guayama (School District) 109,000	no budget* Humacao (School District) (109,000)	no budget* Aguadilla Mayaguez (School Districts) (218,000)
2. Orientation on Crime Prevention	DA,CP,JD		Carolina (School District) 118,800 (97,500)				
3. Seek, Serve and Save (prev. school desertion and juvenile delinquency)	CP,JD		San Juan & R. Piedras (School District) 73,800				
4. Crime Prevention- Exchange Club	CP,DA		San Juan (School District) no budget*				

\* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.

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PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
B-2 Public Education on Crime Prevention		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Public Education- Civil Rights	CP	18,000					
2. Kiwanis Crime Prevention Campaign	CP,DA	16,000					
C-1 Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for Juveniles							
1. San Juan Youth Development Office	JD,CP		San Juan Df-137,600				
2. Center for Adolescent Girls	JD,CP	82,500					
3. Group Home for Girls	JD,Cr		San Juan no budget* (45,800)				
4. Mayaguez Office for Comprehensive Youth Development	JD,CP						Mayaguez 25,000
5. Ponce Youth Service Bureau	JD,CP,Cr				Ponce Playa 235,800 (154,300)		
* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.							

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PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
6. Group Home for Adolescent Girls	JD,Cr				Ponce E-35,000		
7. Group Home for Boys	JD,Cr		San Juan E-31,000 (30,800)				
8. Youth Counseling and Training Program	JD,CP				Ponce 80,000 (80,700)		
9. Loiza Aldea Social Service Center	JD,CP		Loiza Aldea 52,000				
10. Employability of Out-of-School Juvenile Offenders	JD,Cr		San Juan 1,400 E-139,400				
11. Bosco Youth Village	JD,CP		Hato Rey & Sant. 46,000 (41,900)				
12. Hogar Escuela Sor Maria Rafaela	JD,CP	132,000 (92,300)					
13. Boys Town Academy	JD,CP	no budget* (100,000)					
* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.							



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PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
14. Delinquency Prevention in Public Housing Developments	JD,CP		Cataño 60,000				
15. Day Treatment Center	JD,Cr		Guaynabo no budget* (20,850)		Ponce no budget* (20,850)		
16. Intensive Treatment Unit for Police Referrals	JD,Cr		San Juan E-75,000				
17. Institutional Aftercare Program	JD,Cr		San Juan (E-47,000)				
C-2 Improvement of Police Services for Juveniles							
1. Police Juvenile Referral System	JD,P		San Juan no budget* (160,500)				
C-3 Improvement of Court Services for Juveniles							
1. Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic	JD,Ct		(Judicial Districts) no budget* (97,000)				

\* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.

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PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
C-4 Improvement of Institutional Services for Juveniles							
1. Diagnostic Clinic for Social Treatment Centers	JD,Cr		no budget* (53,000)				
2. Physical Planning Unit	JD,Cr		no budget* (E-50,000)				
3. Project for the Retarded in the Ponce Industrial School for Girls	JD,Cr				Ponce 102,000		
D-1 Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services							
1. Line Legal Advisor	P		118,400 (Df-12,000)				
2. Criminal Laboratory	P		142,600 (100,300)				
3. Improvement of Communications System	P		no budget* (243,000)				
4. Improvement of Vehicle Maintenance System	P		no budget* (12,600)				

\* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.

PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
5. Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS)	P	\$ 219,000					
6. System Analyst	P	Df-15,000)					
D-2 Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities							
1. Bomb Disposal Technician	P	no budget* (Df-15,000)					
2. Purchase of Photographic Equipment for the Intelligence Office	P	no budget* (24,800)					
3. Expansion of the Division of Drugs and Narcotics	P,DA	35,000	San Juan 50,000		Cayey 25,500	Fajardo 25,500	Aguadilla 25,500
4. Aero-Maritime Patrol	P,CP	381,000					
E-1 Improvement of Prosecutorial Capabilities							
1. Narcotics Prosecution Task Force	Ct,DA	362,300 (122,500)					
2. Investigation Unit	Ct	86,000					
* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.							

PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
E-2 Increased Effectiveness of Court Management							
1. Automation of Court Records	Ct	no budget* (100,000)					
2. Court Management Study	Ct		San Juan 60,000				
E-3 Increased Effectiveness of Court Operations							
1. Summons Unit	Ct		San Juan (Judicial District) no budget* (95,600)				
E-4 Legal Assistance to Indigents							
1. Legal Assistance to Indigents	Ct	152,000 (100,000) (Df-30,000)					
E-5 Law Reform							
* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.							

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PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
1. Office of Criminal Justice	P,Ct,Cr	\$ 150,000 (99,600)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
E-6 Center of Criminal Statistics							
1. Criminal Statistics Information Center	P,Ct,Cr	78,000					
F-1 Improved Probation Services							
1. Intensive Treatment for Probationers	Cr		San Juan Bayamón E-41,700 (31,700)		Ponce & Guayama E-13,900		Mayaguez E-7,000
F-2 Upgrading Institutional Rehabilitation and Treatment Services							
1. Continuation of Medical Services Expansion	Cr	no budget* (250,000)					
2. Establishment of a Group Counseling Program for the Penal Population	Cr	101,800					
* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.							

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PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
3. Expansion of Educational and Vocational Services in the Penal Institutions	Cr	200,000	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
4. Narcotics Rehabilitation Penal Population	Cr,DA	280,000 (25,000)					
F-3 Improvement of Correctional Administration and Support Services							
1. Radio-Telephone Communications System	Cr	11,000 (100,000)					
F-4 Development of Alternatives to Institutionalization							
1. Halfway Houses	Cr		R. Piedras no budget* (225,000)				
2. Night Clinic Services for Addicts	Cr,DA		R. Piedras 43,900				
3. Employment Services for Ex-addicts	Cr,DA		San Juan 15,400				
F-5 Improved Parole Services							
* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.							

PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
1. Intensive Treatment for Parolees	Cr	no budget* (77,500)					
2. Vocational Training and Employment Placement for Parolees	Cr				Ponce (Df-20,000)		Mayaguez E-87,000 (Df-40,000)
F-6 Construction Programs for the Penal Institutions							
1. Construction of a Multiple Services Center for the Penal Institutions	Cr	E-97,000 (E-229,000)					
G-1 Improvement of Capabilities for Control and Reduction of Organized Crime							
1. Organized Crime Task Force	CP,Ct,P	56,100					
2. Organized Crime Training	P	no budget* (20,500)					
H-1 Training of Personnel in the Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders							
1. Special Reserve Program	P	323,600 (300,000)					

\* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.

PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
2. Training Program for U.P.R. Security Force	P		R. Piedras 48,000				
H-2 Inter-agency Planning and Coordination in the Area of Riots and Civil Disorders							
1. Office of Technical Assistance	P,Ct,Cr	no budget* (Df-40,000)					
2. Inter-agency Emergency Communications Network	P		R. Piedras Santurce San Juan Hato Rey no budget**		Ponce no budget**		Mayaguez no budget**
I-1 Improvement of Police Community Relations							
1. Police Community Relations Project	P,CP	123,300 (104,800)					
I-2 Increase Public Understanding of Department of Justice Programs							

\* Project will be implemented using discretionary grant funds.

\*\* Project will be implemented using 1970 funds.

PROGRAM	Substantive Areas	Geographic Area, Jurisdiction and Budget Distribution					
		Island-wide	Metro-politan Area	Northern Area	Southern Area	Eastern Area	Western Area
1. Department of Justice Community Relations Project	Ct, Cr	\$ no budget* (23,700)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
J-1 Work Release for Confined Juveniles Feasibility Study							
1. Work Release for Confined Juveniles- Feasibility Study	JD, Cr				Ponce 10,000		Mayaguez 10,000
J-2. Research in the Penal Population							
1. Neurological Research Project	CP, Cr		San Juan 80,000				
2. The Institutional Instructor - Role as Social Change Agent	Cr		San Juan 75,900				
* Project will be implemented using 1971 funds.							

S U M M A R Y

Geographic Area	Budget Distribution					
	1971			1972		
	Part C	Part E	Total	Part C	Part E	Total
Island-wide	\$ 2,993,400 <sup>1/</sup>	\$ 279,000	\$ 3,272,400	\$ 3,948,800	\$ 206,000	\$ 4,154,800
Metropolitan Area	1,023,850	47,000	1,070,850	908,550 <sup>4/</sup>	287,100	1,195,650
Northern Area	--	--	--	5,750	--	5,750
Southern Area	281,850 <sup>2/</sup>	--	281,850	569,450	48,900	618,350
Eastern Area	109,000	--	109,000	25,500	--	25,500
Western Area	272,000 <sup>3/</sup>	--	272,000	80,550	94,000	174,550
Totals	4,680,100	326,000	5,006,100	5,538,600	636,000	6,174,600

<sup>1/</sup> Includes \$119,500 discretionary funding

<sup>2/</sup> Includes \$20,000 discretionary funding

<sup>3/</sup> Includes \$40,000 discretionary funding

<sup>4/</sup> Includes \$137,600 discretionary funding



4.13.2 Assistance to High Crime/Law Enforcement Activity Areas

The Commonwealth has two urban centers which fall within "High Crime/Law Enforcement Activity Areas" as defined by LEAA. These centers are the San Juan Metropolitan Area and the city of Ponce.<sup>1/</sup> For purposes of discussing urban crime problems and programming, the Commission has also included the island's third urban area, the City of Mayaguez. With the exception of District Court caseloads, these three areas accounted for over fifty percent of Commonwealth totals in each of the parameters utilized to measure relative crime rates and law enforcement activities.

Assistance levels to these areas must for the most part be prorated on a percentage basis according to agency workload and resource distribution for general service improvement projects undertaken by Commonwealth agencies. For these projects (totaling \$2,993,400 Part C and \$279,000 Part E funds in 1971 and \$3,948,800 Part C and \$206,000 Part E funds in 1972) a general statement can be made that assistance to the three urban areas is in direct proportion to the existing levels of agency activities, benefitting residents in the Metropolitan Area, Ponce and Mayaguez.

Several projects are geographic specific, however, and funding from 1971 and 1972 in the three areas for these projects is allocated as follows:

San Juan Metropolitan Area

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$1,023,850	Part C	\$ 908,550
Part E	<u>47,000</u>	Part E	<u>287,100</u>
Total	\$1,070,850	Total	\$1,195,650

<sup>1/</sup> Both meet the criteria of a city with a population in excess of 150,000 and a Part I offense index rate of at least 2,500 offenses per 100,000 population.

Ponce

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1972</u>
part C	\$281,850	Part C	\$441,900
part E	<u>-</u>	Part E	<u>41,950</u>
Total	\$281,850	Total	\$483,850

Mayaguez

	<u>1971</u>		<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$163,000	Part C	\$ 47,900
Part E	<u>-</u>	Part E	<u>94,000</u>
Total	\$163,000	Total	\$141,900

To summarize, of a total of \$1,733,700 allocated to geographic specific projects in 1971, \$1,515,700 or 87.4 percent was allocated to these three areas. Of \$2,019,800 allocated to geographic-specific projects in 1972, \$1,821,400 or 90.2 percent is allocated to the Commonwealth's major urban areas. For additional information on funding by program, project, jurisdiction and law enforcement area, refer to the chart in Section 4.13.1.

4.13.3 Local Participation and Fund Balance

As the centralized government structure precludes any significant involvement of the Commonwealth's cities, eligible subgrantees are comprised of Commonwealth agencies and private organizations.

When viewing local participation and fund balance in this environment, the clientele or target area served must be utilized as a measure of allocations on a geographic and jurisdictional basis. The majority of the Commission's programs and projects are island-wide in scope as they apply to improvement of general services and capabilities of agencies having island-wide jurisdiction. Several programs, projects and project components are location - specific, however, and are identified in the chart in Section 4.13.1.

#### 4.14 Technical Assistance and Services

The Commission has employed professional specialists in each of the criminal justice categories. These specialists, all of whom have extensive experience and expertise, have and continue to work closely with their counterparts in the line agencies. Such cooperation and technical assistance will cover not only planning, action grant activities and evaluation, but will encompass other criminal justice problems of the operating departments. At the present time the Commission has available on its staff police, courts, corrections, juvenile delinquency, community relations, civil disorders, and L.E.E.P. specialists. The Commission has prepared and distributed to potential grantees a fiscal manual (copies of which were previously submitted to LEAA) which outlines LEAA and Commonwealth laws and regulations as to expenditure of funds and maintenance of financial records. Commission specialists in the accounting, auditing and grants management are available to provide technical assistance in this field.

Technical assistance provided by the Commission Finance staff to line agencies has included:

1. Budget preparation and presentation according to the manual of Fiscal Procedures for Administration of Grants of the Commission and LEAA Financial Guide.
2. Orientation on allowability and non-allowability of costs as described on LEAA Financial Guide.
3. Matching shares and in-kind contribution required in specific projects.
4. Orientation on limitation of action funds for personnel salaries.
5. Accounting system and fiscal controls as required by Treasury Department and LEAA requirements, including monitoring responsibility by SPA.
6. Orientation on reports required.

7. Assistance in the implementation of project accounting systems.
8. Seminars have been held on accounting procedures. Other seminars, as may be deemed necessary, will be held.
9. Other technical assistance in financial matters.

The Puerto Rico Treasury Department, Bureau of the Budget and Planning Board, as well as the University of Puerto Rico have specialists who can be called upon for assistance as needed in connection with crime control efforts. These professionals are generally concerned with planning and fiscal matters but can furnish expertise which will aid criminal justice agencies.

Finally, the Commission has coordinated the provision of technical assistance to Commonwealth agencies by various federal agencies including LEAA and YDDPA and has also sponsored members of Commonwealth agencies and the legislature to attend training seminars conducted in the mainland.

4.15

Allocation to Substantive Areas of Law Enforcement

The table in Section 4.13 categorizes each individual project to be implemented in 1972 by the principle subdivisions of law enforcement (police, courts, corrections, drug abuse, juvenile delinquency and general crime prevention). The following listing summarizes 1972 allocations by subdivision:

	\$2,646,000
Police	1,145,800
Courts	2,294,800
Corrections	1,660,200
Juvenile Delinquency	1,106,900
Drug Abuse	1,826,900
Crime Prevention	

These figures are accurate when considering Commission expenditures for any individual category but are meaningless as a total investment for all categories. With the addition of the juvenile delinquency and drug abuse categories as a test for plan comprehensiveness this year, projects cannot be classified as unique to individual categories in many instances (i.e., drug abuse prevention project for juveniles in the public schools). Budgets for projects falling within several categories are counted in each of the relevant categories.

The above figures also reflect the Commission's efforts to achieve a well-balanced program which is comprehensive in scope and which addresses all components of the criminal justice system on a rational and equitable basis. A comparable balance is achieved in the Commission's multi-year projections through expansion of individual programs at approximately the same rate.

4.16 Utilization of Services, Facilities and Equipment

Under the centralized government of Puerto Rico, all executive agencies involved in law enforcement are under the jurisdiction of members of the Governor's cabinet with their heads being appointed by him. This general government organization facilitates inter-departmental cooperation and use of facilities and equipment. The Crime Commission, acting as the government's planning and coordinating agency in the field of law enforcement, is currently sponsoring or implementing several programs and projects which will improve the utilization, sharing and consolidation of facilities, services and resources. These are:

1. Incorporation of training for parole personnel into the curriculum of the training unit which was initially established exclusively for corrections personnel (Program A-3).
2. Operation of a coordinated training program for personnel of two programs operated by the Department of Social Services and personnel from several private organizations at a facility currently maintained by the Department (Program A-3).
3. Operation of a youth service bureau in Ponce, which utilizes personnel and resources of the Department of Education, Public Parks Administration, Fomento, private industry and several universities (Program C-1).
4. Establishment of a youth orientation and counseling program sponsored by the Mayaguez Rotary Club, which will be primarily dependent on voluntary services of civic leaders, government agency representatives and youths from the community (Program C-1).
5. Development of a program for the employability of out of school juvenile offenders by the Department of Labor in collaboration with the Juvenile Court, Department of Education and private institutions to provide vocational and educational training and employment services to adjudicated minors (Program C-1).

6. Implementation of a community-based delinquency prevention program in public housing developments utilizing LEAA, New Careers and Puerto Rico Urban Renewal and Housing Corporation funding. (Program C-1).
7. Establishment of intensive treatment units within the Department of Social Services to provide additional resources to the Police Juvenile Referral System (Program C-1).
8. Continuation of a youth development Office in San Juan, funded by a discretionary grant, to develop a delinquency prevention strategy for the municipality (Program C-1).
9. Continuation of a police juvenile referral system coordinating the efforts of the Police, Juvenile Court, the Department of Social Services and the Model City Administration to provide better services to delinquent youth in the metropolitan area (Program C-2).
10. Establishment of a physical planning unit in the Department of Social Services to develop a long-range plan for the renovation and construction of the Commonwealth's juvenile rehabilitation facilities (Program C-4).
11. Development of an effective preventive maintenance and repair system to increase the utilization of the existing police vehicles (Program D-1).
12. Conduct a court management study to effectively consolidate metropolitan area court facilities in the judicial center currently under construction (Program E-2).
13. Continuation of the centralized summons warrant-serving unit to service the three courts in the San Juan Superior Court District (Program E-3).
14. Continuation of the office of Criminal Justice to provide a legal research and reference source for all criminal justice agencies (Program E-5).

15. Continuation of the Center of Criminal Statistics to provide statistics and analyses on a system-wide basis (Program E-6).
16. Continuation of an interdepartmental task force on organized crime to coordinate the detection, enforcement and prevention activities of the concerned government agencies (Program G-1).
17. Continuation of a civil disorders technical assistance unit in the Crime Commission to coordinate the prevention, detection and control of riots and civil disorders on a Commonwealth-wide basis (Program H-2).
18. Implementation of an inter-agency emergency communications network (Program H-2).

4.17 Part E Special Requirements

Page references to pertinent text and data

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Part C Investment in Correctional Programs

In 1971, the Part C funds assigned to the corrections area constituted 28 percent of the Commonwealth's block grant. Part C funding allocations for 1972 constitute 26 percent of the total Part C grant. 1/

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1/ In making these calculations, one-third of the project cost of the Center of Criminal Justice, two-thirds of the costs of the Master's program in Criminology at U.P.R. and the total cost of three degree programs in Social Welfare and Corrections in Program A-4 were allocated to corrections. In Program C-1 budgets for the projects to establish group homes by the Department of Social Services, employment services for adjudicated minors, the youth service bureau, the aftercare project for juveniles released from treatment centers, the unit to provide services for juveniles referred by the Police Department and the day centers were allocated to juvenile rehabilitation. The other projects in this latter program are considered to be prevention-oriented. Two-thirds of the budget for the Criminal Statistics Information Center (C-6) was also included.

The allocation level dropped slightly this year due to unforeseen project implementation delays which obviated 1972 support for many continuation projects funded in 1971. At the same time funding decreased, total project activity in the rehabilitation field increased over that projected for 1972 in the original Part E application submitted last year. Two new degree programs with major emphasis on deviant behavior and rehabilitation; a project for undergraduate student training at the adult institutions; a vocational training and employment service project for out-of-school adjudicated minors; a major narcotics treatment project for inmates: two projects for community-based services to addicts; and two new research projects have been added to the list of projects which were originally scheduled for funding this year. With this increased level of activity, the Commission will reestablish the 28 percent. Part C support for corrections projects in 1973 and future years.

#### Satisfactory emphasis on community-based correctional facilities and programs

Of \$636,000 Part E funds for 1972, \$97,000 or 15 percent are allocated to construction, well below the maximum of 50 percent established to demonstrate compliance with this requirement. Of the total Part E allocation, \$520,050 will be spent to assist efforts in the three major urban areas (does not include \$109,000 for corrections training and \$6,950 of the budget for intensive treatment for probationers of the Guayama Judicial District).

#### Advanced techniques in the design of institutions and facilities

For the construction of the multi-purpose facility at the state penitentiary (Program F-6), clearance has already been received from the LEAA ad hoc Committee on Correctional Architecture demonstrating compliance and LEAA project approval.

The project to create a physical planning unit in the Department of Social Services (with 1971 funds) is intended to provide this capability to the agency responsible for administering the Commonwealth's juvenile

institutional program.

#### Sharing of institutions and facilities on a regional basis

As all adult facilities are operated by the Department of Justice and all juvenile facilities by the Department of Social Services, offenders are not excluded from program access on the basis of area of residence or institutional jurisdiction in Puerto Rico.

#### Personnel and program standards of institutions and facilities receiving Part E support

The program descriptions in this document describe the program activities and staffing contemplated for all programs and projects to receive Part E funding. Subgrants are awarded on the basis of compliance with these program descriptions.

#### Programs to improve the recruiting, organization, training and education of personnel

Programs A-3 and A-4 describe the Commonwealth's manpower improvement and recruiting efforts. Implementation of program A-3 will provide standardized training on a regularly-scheduled basis for all personnel in the adult and juvenile correctional and rehabilitation field.

By the end of this year, minimum standards (80 hours recruit and 20 hours in-service training) will have been reached or surpassed in adult and juvenile probation, adult parole (in-service only) and adult corrections. Our projections indicate these standards will be met by 1975 for all personnel in the rehabilitation area. Program A-4 describes the Commission's higher education projects which will introduce curricula designed specifically for career preparation in the correction and rehabilitation fields.

#### Construction project approvals and certifications

The construction program (F-6) was included in the 1971 Part E application which was approved by LEAA. All grant award conditions have been met (consultation with the ad hoc committee) indicating compliance with this requirement.



5.0 RELATED PLANS, PROGRAMS AND SYSTEMS

5.1 General

In Puerto Rico most programs having a partial relationship to law enforcement are under the jurisdiction of Commonwealth agencies. The one major exception is the Model Cities Program which is being conducted by the Municipality of San Juan and is under the jurisdiction of the city government. Even here, the Governor has a full-time assistant assigned to coordinate the Model Cities effort with the Commonwealth government.

The Crime Commission has concerned itself with all related programs and systems. Supervisory Board members themselves, operating in the role of agency administrators, are directly involved in the implementation of several of these programs. Further, the Commission staff has assigned specialists to maintain liaison with officials and staff of agencies conducting related programs in an initial attempt to coordinate Commission programming with that of these various agencies.

The programs included as relevant to this section are:

- A. Juvenile delinquency planning under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968.
- B. The Model Cities program under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966.
- C. Programs under the Highway Safety Act of 1966.
- D. Mental health, drug abuse and alcoholism plans.
- E. Programs in the areas of urban renewal, poverty, manpower, and education which are funded by grants from federal agencies.

LEAA-sponsored discretionary grants and academic assistance programs are incorporated in the multi-year and annual action program components of this plan.

Programs related to law enforcement, but which are maintained as ongoing functions of agencies and funded by Commonwealth appropriations to agency operating budgets, are described in the existing system component of the plan.

The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968

The Puerto Rico Crime Commission received a grant under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 for the purpose of developing a planning project to study and analyze the problem of juvenile delinquency on the island. During Phase I of the planning process, data was collected on the youth problems and juvenile delinquency incidence among youth on an island-wide basis. A series of data gathering activities was initiated by an analyst and university students emphasizing the collection of all statistical data available in different public and private agencies. Priority was given to those agencies dealing directly or indirectly with the prevention, control and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, namely the Police Department, the Juvenile Court, the Department of Social Services and the Department of Education. Different studies prepared by the Social Research Center of the University of Puerto Rico were used as an additional source.

In April 1969, the Municipality of San Juan was awarded a subgrant to establish an area planning office. The planning process aimed at developing the capacity in the Municipality of San Juan to further analyze the extent of the delinquency problem in San Juan and the establishment of comprehensive programs for delinquency prevention and control. This office will continue its operations in 1972, supported by a discretionary grant of \$137,607 from LEAA.

Areas of substantive activities for Phase II of the Commission's comprehensive planning process included:

- A. The up-dating of data presented during the initial planning process.
- B. Ranking of the Commission established priority areas in regards to the juvenile delinquency problem.
- C. Study of factors contributing to the delinquency problem and delinquent behavior.

D. Assessment of the efficacy of present public and private programs which aim to prevent and correct delinquent behavior:

1. Definition of programmatic endeavors and project approaches to remedy the apparent needs.
2. Establishment of a training program for those who deal with delinquent youth (i.e., police, probation, court and social treatment center personnel, school counselors and community organizers).
3. Examination of existing models of community and youth participation in delinquency prevention, and the development of model programs for consideration by agencies and organizations.
4. Investigation of the applicability of outreach approaches to the various existing prevention and control programs.
5. The planning process documentation of the existence or dearth of community treatment facilities in different areas and development of treatment facility models for implementation by community organizations.

E. Relationship between crime control and social development agencies (it has been stated that there is little coordination between crime control agencies and those that deal with social involvement). The Commission initiated an investigation of this situation and will attempt further analysis, paying particular attention to formal and informal agency policies that bear on such coordination.

Areas of substantive activities for the amplification of Phase II of the Commission's comprehensive planning process during 1972 include:

- A. Assisting concerned public and private agencies so as to facilitate program improvements geared to the needs of the target populations.
- B. Use of current and projected data of youth population in determining trends of delinquency and youth population.
- C. An attempt to provide a systematic control for the collection of adequate and reliable information from line agencies on a regular basis.
- D. Research on school drop-outs. The correlation between the problem of juvenile delinquency and the establishment of comparisons with non-drop-out delinquents and delinquency-prone youths.
- E. Mobilization of sufficient resources to increase employment and levels of income for youth in high delinquency areas.
- F. Design of training programs for youth volunteers to assist planning agency personnel in data collection and analysis of activities.
- G. Identification and assessment of real youth-oriented needs in each of the Commission established priority areas.
- H. Performance of a more comprehensive evaluation process on out-reach programs for delinquency prevention.

To date, the total federal budget secured under this act for juvenile delinquency planning in Puerto Rico amounts to \$196,434.

The Model Cities Program under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966

Implemented by the Model Cities Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the program is designed to coordinate and develop public and private resources in a comprehensive five-year plan to attempt solving socio-economic and physical problems of slum and blighted neighborhoods by means of upgrading and significantly improving the environment and living patterns of the areas. The participant cities in this program receive one-year planning grants to cover eighty percent of the comprehensive planning costs to raise substantially the levels of housing, education, mental health and medical treatment, employment and job training, income and social services.

After the completion and approval of the plans, the cities are eligible for Federal grant-in-aid programs and Model Cities supplemental grants to carry out planned programs.

In Puerto Rico, the city of San Juan has been designated as a model city under this program. In its Second Action Year Plan, the San Juan City Demonstration Agency's (CDA) formal planning has been extended and has undergone continuous re-evaluation. The CDA staff, all government and private participating agencies and residents have been involved in the entire planning process through work sessions developed for this purpose.

The Crime Commission in its coordination efforts with those programs related to law enforcement in the Commonwealth, has developed a close liaison with the Model Cities Program. Formal channels have been established between the two programs, with the participation of the Executive Director of the Model Cities Program as a non-voting member of our Supervisory Board. In addition, three Commission-sponsored projects will be implemented in the Model Cities Area and have been developed in coordination with the CDA. One of these, Improving Police-Resident Communications, is also funded by both agencies. The three projects are:

1. Improving Police-Resident Communications - to improve police services in the area with officers trained in behavioral sciences and employ 28 neighborhood security patrolmen hired from the area population (see Program Description A-1).
2. Seek, Serve and Save - to help potential drop-outs to remain in school and out of delinquency (see Program Description B-1).
3. Police Juvenile Referral System - a discretionary grant for \$139,145 received by the Police Department in 1970 established a juvenile referral and orientation resource unit in the Department to operate in the city of San Juan. At the recommendation of the Crime Commission and in coordination with the Model Cities Office, a component was included in the project to reorient three Police Athletic League chapters operating in the Model Cities area toward the social orientation group concept. These chapters provide additional referral resources for area juveniles coming into contact with the police. The Crime Commission will continue to support the project this year with approximately \$161,500 of 1971 funds (see Program Description C-2).

The complete Model Cities plan contains eleven program components. Seven of these components with law enforcement elements are described in detail on the following pages.

SUPPLEMENTARY FUNDED PROJECTS IN THE SECOND ACTION YEAR

Implementing Agency	1972 Budget in Thousands		
	Model Cities Grant	Other Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
Department of Labor	162	-0-	88
Department of Education	281	-0-	39
Job Development Center	181	-0-	-0-
Department of Social Services	1258	1538	892
Executive Assistant Office (Municipal Adm.)	102	-0-	-0-

A. MANPOWER JOB DEVELOPMENT

1. Human Resources Development Center - to give the residents job placement opportunities and services.
2. Skill Center - to provide a new type of training facility, geared toward individual needs.
3. Training in Various Occupations - training in different occupations in demand.

B. SOCIAL SERVICES COMPONENT

1. Integrated Social Services Project - to develop an Integrated and Comprehensive Social Services Program that will continue offering a gamut of services to the Model Cities Neighborhood Area residents. Services include: public assistance, family services, vocational rehabilitation, food distribution and day care services.
2. Multi-Services Center - to increase accessibility of services to residents by providing immediate and

accurate information on available services offered by various agencies.

3. Community Orientation and Organization - to continue providing orientation, promotion and training to residents in regard to the philosophy of the Model Cities Program, citizen participation, problems, needs and program priorities.
4. Family Relation - to provide counseling to residents in relation to family and marital problems.
5. Legal Aid - to carry out an intensive socio-legal educational program to alert the residents as to their legal rights and responsibilities, and provide legal representation.

C. RECREATION AND CULTURE

1. Training of Recreational Leaders - to continue providing training opportunities to those voluntary leaders in the community, allowing them to attend seminars and regular classes at the University of Puerto Rico.

Implementing Agency	1972 Budget in Thousands		
	Model Cities Grant	Other Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
Civic Committee Inc.	\$ 49	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Family Institute of Puerto Rico	30	-0-	-0-
Model Cities Program	41	-0-	-0-
University of Puerto Rico	132	-0-	-0-

2. Recreational Center for Gandul Sector - increased recreational and cultural activities to keep children and youth, 7 to 25 years old, busy during their free time.
3. Recreational Center for Tokio Sector - to provide recreational activities for the youth during their spare time, and help in the development of skills.
4. Recreational Program for the whole Model Cities Neighborhood Area - to provide such activities that would enable voluntary participation of the area residents in socially acceptable activities during their spare time.

D. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT COMPONENT

1. Transportation and Environment Protection Development - to provide for the construction of housing units, highways, sewers, public housing projects, etc.

Implementing Agency	1972 Budget in Thousands		
	Model Cities Grant	Other Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
First Baptist Church	\$ 35	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
United Presbyterian Church	40	-0-	32
Recreation Department (Municipality of San Juan)	240	-0-	32
Department of Housing and Urban Development	179	-0-	-0-

E. EDUCATION COMPONENT

1. CDA Coordination Office - to facilitate the development of the MC Education Component through the coordination of the overall activities related to the program.
2. Additional School Staff - to improve the quality of educational opportunities offered by augmenting teaching staffs and utilizing modern teaching techniques in the public schools in the area.
3. Special Education Incentives - (Scholarships) - to offer economic assistance to students from all school levels including college, from low-income families for one year period to reduce school drop-out rate.
4. Community Adult Education Center - to serve residents 15 years old and over who have less than a high school diploma or are illiterate to raise the employability of out-of-school youth and adult population of the area.

Implementing Agency	1972 Budget in Thousands		
	Model Cities Grant	Other Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
Department of Education	\$ 31	\$ -0-	\$ 3
Department of Education	435	130	8
Department of Education and the University of Puerto Rico	378	-0-	-0-
Department of Education	54	48	60

F. HEALTH COMPONENT

1. Community Mental Health Center - to provide comprehensive and integrated services to all Model Cities residents, such as: Day Care Center, Outpatient Services, Foster Home Services, School Program, Consultation and Education.
2. Drug Addiction, Prevention and Treatment - to provide treatment service to 50 male addicts from the Model Neighborhood Area. In addition, community conferences will be offered on the drug addiction problem.
3. Addiction Research Center Day and Night Care Center - to offer twenty-four hours services to addicts such as detoxification, induction, and psycho-social therapy.
4. Preventive Services - orientation and educational activities planned in coordination with religious, civic and social groups for youth showing anti-social behavior.

Implementing Agency	1972 Budget in Thousands		
	Model Cities Grant	Other Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
School of Medicine (University of Puerto Rico)	\$ 477	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Rehabilitation and Education Center for Addicts, Inc. (CREA)	96	-0-	-0-
Department of Health (CISLA)	185*	-0-	-0-
Department of Health	46*	-0-	-0-

\* 1971 funds



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5. Community Orientation Offices - services arranged to inform drug addicts of programs available in the community.

G. PUBLIC SAFETY

1. Improving Police-Resident Communications - to improve police services in the area with officers trained in the behavioral sciences, and employ 28 neighborhood security patrolmen hired from the area population. This approach will make it possible to reach community areas that generate deviant behavior and handle situations at the community level before serious problems arise. This project is being jointly funded by Model Cities and the Puerto Rico Crime Commission.
2. Youth and Adult Service Bureau - to provide a central mechanism for the coordination of all crime and delinquency prevention efforts in the area and to help inmates of the Model Cities Area who are ready to be released from juvenile and adult institutions, or individuals on probation or parole to adjust to family and community life.

\* 1971 funds

Implementing Agency	1972 Budget in Thousands		
	Model Cities Grant	Other Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
Model Cities Program	\$ 14*	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Police Department	186	68 (LEAA 71 funds)	718
Department of Social Services	199	-0-	-0-

The Model Cities Program also includes in their Second Action Year Plan description of those non-supplemental funded projects making substantial Model Neighborhood Area impact. The projects are described as follows:

NON-SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDED PROJECTS

Project Description	Implementing Agency	Total Cost
1. <u>Career Opportunities Program</u> - designed to attract, train and increase employability of capable and eligible young residents from disadvantaged areas.	Dept. of Education and the University of Puerto Rico	\$237,000
2. <u>Follow Through</u> - to offer comprehensive services including instruction, health, social and psychological services and teacher training.	Department of Education	200,000
3. <u>Teachers Corps</u> - to improve the educational opportunities for low-income families.	Dept. of Education, Inter. Am. U. & U.P.R.	100,450
4. <u>Family Planning</u> - to continue a pilot project on Advisory Councils in the Municipality of San Juan, including Model Neighborhood Area; to establish a on-going system of having community participation as counselors in family planning.	Department of Health	702,000
5. <u>Seek, Serve and Save</u> - to help potential drop-outs to remain in school and out of delinquency.	Department of Education	261,900 (73,800 LEAA funds)

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5.4 Highway Safety Act of 1965

The United States Congress approved Law 89-564 in 1965, appropriating funds to the States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico to assist states to develop, expand and improve their highway safety program in accordance with uniform standards prescribed by the Secretary of Transportation.

To deal with this legislation the Governor of Puerto Rico appointed the Secretary of Public Works as his representative, who in turn created the Puerto Rico Highway Safety Commission.

The Puerto Rico Crime Commission has established close coordination with the Highway Safety Commission. The Police Superintendent and the Secretaries of Health, Education and Justice participate as active commissioners of both supervisory boards. Technical staff of our SPA is presently engaged in consultation with members of the Highway Safety Commission staff to explore possible areas of cooperative interaction. An official designation has been made to one of our staff members to participate as liaison between both commissions.

This year the Highway Safety Commission will be spending \$2 million, half of it federal funds, for the highway safety campaign. These funds will be utilized for educational measures, safety measures on the highway, police equipment, traffic courts and an advertising campaign for highway safety. In addition to this, the Commission will implement a comprehensive alcoholism program over the next three years with an additional \$3 million granted from the National Highway Safety Administration.

The Commission will implement twenty-two projects in their regular Highway Safety Program and forty-two projects in the Alcohol Safety Action Program. These projects are described in order of priority in the following pages.

I. HIGHWAY SAFETY REGULAR PROGRAM

1. Alcohol Control - According to both the Federal and the Commonwealth priorities, the Alcohol Control element has the highest priority. Research done at the School of Legal Medicine at the University of Puerto Rico has conclusively shown that alcohol is a major factor in almost 50 percent of all traffic fatalities in Puerto Rico. The following program sub-elements - enforcement, investigation of blood alcohol and investigation of deaths - receive the highest priority in the allocation of federal funds.
  - a. Alcohol Control Enforcement - The purpose of this program is to detect drunken drivers by means of blood and breath analyses.
  - b. Investigation of Blood Alcohol - to provide accurate analysis and information on alcohol and drug contents in the blood of surviving drivers of fatal accidents and drunken driving suspects.
  - c. Investigation of Deaths - to provide accurate information and analyses of alcohol and drugs in the blood of deceased accident victims.
2. Pedestrian Safety Campaign - this program develops special activities from kindergarten to high school and promotes public education through news media, as well as safety campaigns for special protection of rural pedestrians.

	1972	
	Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
	60	91
	50	67
	53	59
	48	47

3. Enforcement (Special Agents Program) - The purpose of this program implemented by the Police of Puerto Rico is to reduce the number of traffic accidents, fatalities and violations by involving the community as active participants in the achievement of this goal. One thousand civilian drivers in the Metropolitan Area will be recruited to serve as an Auxiliary Corps who will report and mail to the Police Headquarters traffic violations they spot on the road. Warnings, but no formal citations, will be issued to the violators.
4. Emergency Medical Services (Community Program) - provides island-wide intensive training in first aid techniques to selected citizens, and provides for the installation of first aid stations in high-frequency traffic accident areas.
5. Emergency Medical Service (Ambulance Program) - The purpose of this program is to provide training in medical care techniques to ambulance drivers, attendants, police, firemen and others. In addition, to provide for the purchase of specially designed and equipped ambulances and to provide for the establishment of five dispatching centers in the hospitals with two-way communication with the ambulances.
6. Driver Education (High School) - to provide driver education to all eligible high school students.

1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
22	23
60	202
55	4,130
101	118

7. Driver Education (Out of School) - to provide driver education to out of school aspiring drivers.
8. Driver Education (Campaign) - to increase and coordinate efforts of government agencies and civic organizations in order to reach more drivers with traffic safety messages.
9. Driver Testing and Licensing, Non-Driving Tests - The purpose of this program is to administer written, physical and eye tests to applicants for new licenses and renewals, to ensure that each driver meets the physical and visual requirements, and that they have thorough knowledge of the traffic laws and regulations.
10. Traffic Courts - to expand the available court services for alleged traffic law offenders and to provide a special traffic seminar for all judges dealing with traffic violations.
11. Traffic Records - to improve the procedures for collecting and analyzing information on motor vehicle accidents.
12. System Planning and Administration - to plan, manage and coordinate effectively all highway safety activities in the Commonwealth.

1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
45	113
60	100
53	240
5	3,305
30	96
60*	60

\*F. Y. 71 Funding

	1972 Budget in Thousands	
	Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
13. <u>Crash Location and Identification (Urban)</u> - to identify and study hazardous urban locations.	40	47
14. <u>Crash Location and Identification (Rural)</u> - to identify and study hazardous rural locations.	31*	47
15. <u>Traffic Control Devices (Traffic Engineering Studies)</u> - to provide road site studies for the determination of traffic control device needs.	43	376
16. <u>Road Design and Construction</u> - to provide recommendations and designs for existing and new roads incorporating traffic safety features.	20	39
17. <u>Road Inspection and Maintenance</u> - to provide proper and prompt maintenance of roads.	8	3,562

\*F. Y. 71 Funding

II. ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

A. Public Information and Education - to educate the public on the major alcohol-related traffic accidents.

1. Driver Education and Improvement Programs - augment alcohol safety sections of driver education and driver improvement programs.
2. School Curriculum Modification - include alcohol safety topics in all school curricula.
3. Public Education Campaign - through TV, radio, newspaper, posters, stickers and pamphlets.
4. Speaker's Bureau - develop and operate a bureau of eleven full-time professional speakers to speak on alcohol and driving to all clubs and organizations.
5. Counseling - to problem drivers.
6. Demonstration Projects - to provide demonstrations on the effects of alcohol on driving to special groups such as judges, prosecutors, legislators, civic, community and youth leaders.

Implementing Agency	1972 Estimated Budget in Thousands	
	Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
Dept. of Public Works Dept. of Educ.	-0-	5.0
Dept. of Educ.	-0-	3.0
Highway Safety Commission	198.0	66.0
Dept. of Public Works Dept. of Educ.	281.0	20.1
Dept. of Public Works	-0-	30.2
School of Legal Medicine	91.0	-0-

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B. Enforcement - to detect, screen and identify drunken drivers and pedestrians, especially problem drinkers, to minimize alcohol-related traffic accidents, fatalities and injuries.

1. Equipment procurement - to purchase breath analyzers to conduct tests on suspected drunken drivers.

2. Training of Patrolmen and Breath Analyzer Operators - From 16 to 100 patrolmen and operators at each patrol station will be trained.

3. Guide for Patrolmen

4. Screening Tests - provide these tests every-day on all roads of the island, especially on weekends.

5. Breath Tests

6. Information System - to provide officers up-to-date information on vehicles owned by convicted drunken drivers.

7. Surveillance program - to initiate and operate a program of surveillance of convicted drunken drivers by local policemen.

C. Licensing - to implement a computerized "Vehicle and Driver Information System" (VADIS) to provide instant information retrieval on

Implementing Agency	1972 Estimated Budget in Thousands	
	Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
Police Dept.	600.0	23.2
Police Dept. Medical School	-0-	30.2
Police Dept.	-0-	1.7
Police Dept.	-0-	1,800.0
Police Dept.	600.0	258.0
Police Dept.	-0-	100.0
Police Dept.	-0-	400.0

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CONTINUED



alcoholic drivers and vehicle owners in addition to information of all alcoholic driver license applicants.

1. Medical Advisory Board - will review cases of all problem drinkers.
2. Modification of Driver Handbook and Written Examination - include alcohol-related topics in the handbooks.
3. Vehicle and Driver Information System - to provide instant retrieval of any information on alcoholic drivers, vehicle owners, and alcoholic driver's license applicants.
4. Information Transmission Network - set up a network linking the VADIS with the police, courts, health and social services agencies.

D. Courts and Judiciary - to identify problem drinkers and to provide them with the opportunity of medical counseling and treatment. In addition, enlarge the program of suspended sentences and court referral of all convicted problem drinkers to the Department of Health.

1. Development of Procedures

Implementing Agency	1972 Estimated Budget in Thousands	
	Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
Dept. of Health Dept. of Public Works Medical Ass.	160.0	36.0
Dept. of Public Works	-0-	2.0
Dept. of Public Works	235.0	3,392.5
Dept. of Public Works Police Dept., Courts Dept. of Health Social Serv.	-0-	195.0
Courts Adm.	-0-	2.0



2. Educational Seminars - offered to judges, prosecutors and probation officers on the problems of drinking drivers and the need for suspended sentences with treatment provisions.
  3. Pre-Sentencing Investigation - to provide an investigation program to cover all traffic and non-traffic alcohol cases.
  4. Information System - to provide effective communication of the courts with the Department of Health, Motor Vehicle Bureau and the Police.
  5. Monitoring System - a program to monitor treatment progress and follow-up on problem drinkers referred for treatment.
- E. Medical and Social - to increase the rehabilitation facilities and personnel for problem drinkers at the Health and Social Services Departments.
1. Examination of Patients
  2. Voluntary Treatment Programs - problem drinkers can voluntarily seek help at the two municipal alcohol rehabilitation centers, Alcoholics Anonymous and the Dept. of Social Services.

Implementing Agency	1972 Estimated Budget in Thousands	
	Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
Courts Adm.	35.0	5.5
Courts Adm.	280.0	1,032.0
Courts Adm.	-0-	20.0
Courts Adm.	-0-	20.0
Dept. of Health	60.0	360.0
Dept. of Health Dept. of Social Services	-0-	105.0

3. Referral Treatment - drivers with serious alcohol problems are referred by the Motor Vehicle Bureau to the Department of Health for treatment in the Alcoholism Center.
  4. Progress Reports
  5. Information System - establish a system for effective communication of the rehabilitation program with the courts, the licensing bureau and the police.
  6. Counseling - services provided by the Social Service Department.
  7. Activities of Municipal and Social Organizations - extend the activities of the Alcoholics Anonymous organization and the Municipal Alcohol Rehabilitation Centers.
- F. Research - to provide accurate analysis and information on alcohol contents in the blood of (1) surviving and dead drivers of fatal accidents, (2) surviving drivers of accidents involving injuries, (3) drunken driver suspects.
1. Determination of the blood alcohol levels (BAL) of drivers of non-fatal accidents

Implementing Agency	1972 Estimated Budget in Thousands	
	Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
Dept. of Health	255.0	795.0
Dept. of Health Dept. of Social Services	-0-	21.0
Dept. of Health	-0-	20.0
Dept. of Social Services	-0-	100.0
Inst. of Health Lab. Health Dept.	-0-	300.0
Inst. of Health Lab. Dept. of Health	45.0	50.0

- 2. Determination of BAL of fatal traffic accident victims
- 3. Determination of BAL of surviving drivers of fatal accidents and drunken driver suspects.
- G. Legislation - to provide the most effective legislation towards minimizing the possibility of a person driving while under the influence of alcohol.
  - 1. Preparation and passing of legislation - identify new legislative requirements, prepare legislative bills on alcohol control in traffic safety, introduce the bills in the legislature and provide supporting information on the bills.
- H. ASAP Organization - to plan, manage, coordinate, and evaluate effectively all ASAP activities.
  - 1. Organization of management
  - 2. Planning of management
  - 3. Planning of evaluation

Implementing Agency	1972 Estimated Budget in Thousands	
	Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
School of Legal Medicine Univ. of P.R.	-0-	300.0
Inst. of Health Lab. Dept. of Health	-0-	723.9
Highway Safety Commission	-0-	1.8
ASAP Management	-0-	2.0
" "	-0-	5.0
ASAP Evaluation	40.0	9.0

- 4. Collection of benchmark data
- 5. Monitoring of implementation
- 6. Financial management
- 7. Evaluation
- 8. Decision-making and feedback
- 9. Information system

Implementing Agency	1972 Estimated Budget in Thousands	
	Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
ASAP Evaluation	30.0	5.0
ASAP Management	80.0	13.0
" "	20.0	3.1
ASAP Evaluation	423.0	17.0
" "	100.0	17.0
ASAP Management	-0-	80.0

5.5. Mental Health, Alcoholism and Drug Abuse State Plans

The two agencies having primary responsibility for developing plans under this section are the Department of Health and the Narcotics Addiction Control Commission. The Crime Commission works directly with the Department of Health and consults the Narcotics Commission on all proposed narcotics projects prior to accepting them for funding. The following description includes only those programs currently operating with federal funds. For a complete explanation of these programs, reference Section 2.5.

Mental Health and Alcoholism Planning

The Department of Health is responsible under Law Number 89-749, Section 314 (a) for integral planning of health services at the Commonwealth level, and Section 314 (b) for the development of island-wide health planning activities of metropolitan and local areas at a regional level.

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<u>Mental Health Programs</u>	1972 Budget in Thousands	
	Federal funds	Commonwealth Funds
1. Addiction Research Center (CISLA) located in Río Piedras, Bayamón, Caguas and Carolina.	\$ 104,000 <u>1/</u>	\$ 1,162,000 <u>1/</u>
2. Mental Health Prevention and Treatment (Ponce, San Juan, Aguadilla, Arecibo, Mayaguez, Caguas, Carolina, Fajardo and Bayamón).	3,121,885	7,552,652

1/ Plus \$43,900 1972 LEAA funds for the re-structure of the night clinic (Program F-5). State funds are provided by the Narcotics Addiction Control Commission.

Mental Health Programs

3. Alcoholism Control and Rehabilitation Program

1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal funds	Commonwealth Funds
<u>2/</u>	\$ 85,000

Drug Abuse Planning

The Puerto Rico Narcotics Addiction Control Commission acts as a clearinghouse for all programs related with drug addiction in the Commonwealth. The Commission as such only functions with Commonwealth funds.

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2/ A proposal has recently been submitted to the National Institute of Alcoholism for over \$500,000 of federal aid.

5.6 Other Federally-Funded Plans and Systems

The activities and programs listed by agency in this section are related to other systems in Puerto Rico which are directly or indirectly involved in the Criminal Justice System and which have not been included in previous sections.

A. Department of Labor

The Department of Labor of Puerto Rico is the government agency responsible by virtue of Commonwealth Law Number 6, of administering the government program designed to promote the welfare of the worker, increase his opportunities for profitable employment, improve his working and living conditions, and reduce the economic uncertainty produced by unemployment. The agency implements the following projects using federal funds:

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1. Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) - in coordination with the Department of Education, the program provides occupational training for unemployed and under-employed persons who cannot reasonably obtain appropriate full-time employment without training. The training is conducted either in vocational schools, or on the job, or a combination of both.
2. New Careers - work training employment program for youths and adults designed to improve physical, social economic and cultural conditions of the community; it combines work training employment with the necessary educational

1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
1,178	-0-
480	-0-

training, counseling and other supportive services.

3. Jobs - in this program the government identifies and locates the hard-core unemployed, and industry (private and public) utilizes its resources for preparing, hiring and retaining them in productive jobs.
4. Work Incentive Program (WIN) - in coordination with the Department of Social Services and the Department of Education, the program provides for vocational training of welfare clients of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.
5. Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) - Out of School Program - to increase employability of the enrollees through work experience obtained during the training period, and to motivate the enrollee to return to school and increase his academic or vocational training.
6. Apprenticeship Division - provides a method of learning a skill through a predetermined schedule or training outline consisting of not less than 4,000 hours (a minimum of two years) of on the job training and related theoretical instruction.

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1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
1,200	-0-
2,000	1,200
NA*	-0-
800	-0-

\* Not available

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- 7. Employment Service - provides counseling, job placement and development and referral to job training.

1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
	-0-

B. Department of Social Services

The Department of Social Services of Puerto Rico is the government agency responsible by virtue of Commonwealth Law Number 171, to integrate existing programs and create new programs with maximum citizen participation to provide the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of the social problems in Puerto Rico in order to make social justice a reality. The program implements the following projects:

- 1. Family Services Program - includes a variety of services and economic assistance related to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. This program is responsible for the development of the procedures, direction

1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
28,651	29,918

and follow-up of the services dedicated to welfare of children and the enrichment and strengthening of family life.

- a. Economic assistance and social services to adults
- b. Social services to families with children
- c. Work incentives to beneficiaries of economic assistance
- d. Educational and orientation services in family planning
- e. Distribution of food and school footwear
- 2. Physical and Vocational Rehabilitation Services - provides physical, vocational and social rehabilitation to disabled persons from 16 years up to help them engage in gainful occupations.
- 3. Social Services and Placement at Social Treatment Centers - provides social rehabilitation to minors who have demonstrated behavioral or personality problems, who lack social protection and need social treatment in order to participate in normal family life in the community.

1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
24,400	23,652
1,301	1,833
2,150	1,943
-0-	500
800	1,990
11,922	2,257
758	4,700

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1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
348	149
-0-	5
348	4
1,078	1,300 (Narcotics Commission)

4. Coordination of Services to Children and the Aged - coordinate services and activities rendered to children and the aged.
- a. Children's Commission
- b. Gericulture Commission
5. Drug Addiction Prevention and Rehabilitation of Addicts - the program was created in accordance with Federal Law 91-211 which provides funds through the National Institute of Mental Health for programs directed toward the prevention and control of drug addiction. The programs are planned and administered in coordination with the Puerto Rico Narcotics Addiction Control Commission. This program includes four basic aspects of the problem: education and training, prevention, research and treatment.

C. Puerto Rico Urban Renewal and Housing Corporation (CRUV)

Created by Commonwealth Law Number 88, this agency is responsible of the development of the government program of housing in the urban areas, based on the

philosophy that each family should have an adequate, hygienic and secure home in a healthy social and physical environment. The agency will be functioning with \$10,665,000- 1972 State Funds.

1. Low Rent Housing Program - Provides loans and annual contributions which permit public agencies to provide adequate housing for low income families with subsidized rent.
2. Housing Rehabilitation Grants - Grants to individuals of families who own and occupy residences in neighborhood development, urban renewal, code enforcement areas and those areas certified by the locality to become such areas.

D. Department of Education

Created by the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Art. IV, Section 6, this agency is responsible for the administration and direction of the public education system in Puerto Rico. The Department has approximately 160 projects being funded from a total budget of \$91,090,800 (federal and Commonwealth funds). Those related directly or indirectly with the criminal justice system are as follows:

1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
19,425	
42,000	



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Legislation and Project

1. Economic Opportunity Act, P. L. 88-452
  - a. Title I-A, Center of Study and Work
  - b. Title I-B, Neighborhood Youth Corps
  - c. Title II-A, Community Action Program
    - 1) Community Education
    - 2) Follow Through
    - 3) Multiple Services Center
  - d. Title VIII, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)
2. Elementary and Secondary Education Law, P.L. 89-10
  - a. Title I, Educationally Deprived Children Program
    - 1) Project Development in 35 districts for Deprived Students

1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
1,016	-0-
3,097	-0-
640	-0-
897	-0-
46	-0-
10	-0-
28,004	-0-

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- 2) Services to Children in Correctional Institution
3. Law for the Educational Improvement of Disadvantaged Children in Institutions, P. L. 89-313
4. Higher Education Law, P. L. 89-329, as amended
  - a. Title V-D, Training to Personnel in the Field of Education
    - 1) Training on Drug Addiction
5. Loans and Awards Fund for the Juvenile Association of Future Farmers of America, Law Number 341.
6. Social Security Act, Title IV, P. L. 90-248 (Contract with the Department of Labor)
  - a. Work Incentive Program
7. Economic Opportunity Act, Title I-B, P. L. 88-452 (Contract with the Department of Labor)

1972 Budget in Thousands	
Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
329	-0-
359	-0-
53	-0-
-0-	153
1,200	-0-

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		1972 Budget in Thousands	
		Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
a.	Training to Participants of the Work Experience Program	60	-0-
8.	Model Cities Program under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, P. L. 89-754 (Contract with the Municipality of San Juan)		
a)	Educational Component	1,338	-0-
b)	Multiple Skills Center	239	-0-
9.	Highway Safety Act, P. L. 89-564 (Contract with the Department of Health)		
a)	Training to Emergency Medical Personnel	240	-0-
10.	Emergency Employment Act, Titles V-VI, P. L. 92-54 (Contract with the Governor's Office of Puerto Rico)		
a.	Employment Development to prevent the unemployment problem	4,722	-0-

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		1972 Budget in Thousands	
		Federal Funds	Commonwealth Funds
11.	Puerto Rico Narcotics Addiction Control Commission		
a.	Orientation Center for the Prevention of Drug Addiction	-0-	400

6.0 PROGRESS REPORT

6.1 Introduction

As this is the first progress report prepared by the Crime Commission, the following sections describe all action programs developed and projects funded under P.L. 90-351 from the first grant under Section 307(b) awarded on August 30, 1968 to the Puerto Rico Police through implementation of the 1971 Comprehensive Plan. Since varying program description formats were utilized in the 1969, 1970 and 1971 Comprehensive Plans, the projects have been categorized according to the 1972 Annual Action Plan format. This structure was adopted for the sake of consistency and to facilitate comparisons of past program performance with current and future program development plans included in Sections 3 and 4 of this document.

The report is written on a program basis and includes for each program:

1. Title
2. Objectives
3. Program Budget. The figures include actual awards from Part C block and discretionary funds, Part E funds, all subsequent adjustments and are current as of June 15, 1972.
4. Program Subgrants. All subgrants awarded to implement the program are included. The status of project activities is current as of April-May 1972.
5. Program Impact. This section is limited to tangible results already achieved and increased system capabilities already demonstrated.
6. Program Implementation Problems
7. Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation. This section is based on actual implementation experience and the resultant impact on the Commission's plan development and implementation strategies and time-table.

6.2 Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Program A-1 - Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Objectives

To upgrade police personnel by providing general recruit, in-service, management, and other specialized training; and providing psychological and psychiatric testing to police officers and recruit candidates.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C <u>1/</u>	\$ <u>69,660</u>	\$ <u>464,458.50</u>	\$ <u>502,564</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>46,440</u>	<u>306,904.00</u>	<u>407,833</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>116,100</u></u>	\$ <u><u>771,362.50</u></u>	\$ <u><u>910,397</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Revision of Police Recruit Training Curriculum, Puerto Rico Police (70-A-152-1, \$7,720)

A 1970 subgrant was awarded to the Puerto Rico Police with the purpose of revising the curriculum of the training offered to recruits at the Police Academy. The project was initiated on September 1, 1971 by a five-member committee, presided over by the Academy Director. The other members were an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, two professors from the University of Puerto Rico and a police officer who has specialized knowledge in technical areas such as civil disturbances, strikes, riot control, and bomb disposal. The committee, assisted by a consultant, submitted a final report to the Police Superintendent with its recommendations, among others: (a) that the basic course for cadets should be increased to a period of 14 weeks (420

1/ Includes discretionary funds of \$10,000 in 1970 and \$7,500 in 1971.

hours) instead of the present 10 weeks (400 hours) period; (b) that training in civil rights be increased; (c) that part of the weekly classroom teaching be reduced from 40 to 25 hours. The difference in time (15 hours) was recommended to be used in field operations and library work.

Partial implementation of the recommendations will be effected in 1972 with the addition of one week of training in civil rights and a consolidation and reorganization of the existing ten-week curriculum.

2. General In-service Training, Puerto Rico Police (AO-52-8, \$263,605) (71-A-252-16, \$190,458)

During the first stage of implementation (January 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971) of this project two weeks of intensified general in-service training were provided to 1,557 policemen. This figure represents 257 police officers trained over the amount specified in the proposal. The additional policemen trained were due to the project time-schedule expansion to use budget economies. Also two weeks of intensified special bomb disposal training were provided to 35 policemen (the proposal specified 25). A closed circuit television system was established in the Police Academy to provide training on a continuous basis with new and improved training methods and techniques. The Academy was also provided with audiovisual equipment, air conditioning units for six classrooms and bomb disposal equipment to improve the training efficiency. The Academy staff was increased with three full-time instructors to meet the burden of providing the additional in-service training.

This project continued its second stage of implementation with the approval of a 1971 subgrant to carry out in-service training to 1,000 members of the Police Force and two weeks of special intensive training to 30 agents in the bomb disposal course. The number of police officers for training was reduced to 1,000 this year due to very early political activities initiated for the 1972 general elections. From August 1971 to April 1972, 847 policemen received the two weeks in-service training. The

feasibility of employing islandwide closed circuit television programs for training purposes is also contemplated. Dubbing of ten training films from English to Spanish for better audiovisual resources at the Police Academy has been budgeted.

3. Correspondence Course, Puerto Rico Police (71-A-252-4, \$41,350)

A Correspondence Course Section was established on May 1, 1971 at the Police General Headquarters for the purpose of improving the police personnel professionally to cope efficiently with their duties and responsibilities and to acquire enough knowledge to pass promotional tests for higher ranks. During the first stage of implementation (May 1, 1971 - April 7, 1972) 5,547 police members (22 captains, 80 first lieutenants, 149 second lieutenants, 618 sergeants and 4,678 policemen) were enrolled in this program, covering 15 subjects with a total of 27 lessons prepared and sent throughout the year. This section was staffed with professional and administrative personnel with duties related to preparation, administration and evaluation of lessons. Equipment was purchased and rented to facilitate the preparation and evaluation of the course.

4. Training on Special Investigative Techniques to Intelligence Division Personnel, Puerto Rico Police (71-A-252-36, \$19,522)

A two-week specialized training project was established in the Police Academy to offer a complete intelligence matters course to 85 agents of the Police Intelligence Division. These personnel are being trained in the methods and procedures used for collecting intelligence material and neutralizing the subversive elements in Puerto Rico. The curriculum includes the phases of intelligence related to: (a) collecting of information, (b) control and handling of informers, (c) counter-sabotage, (d) counter-subversion, (e) counter-revolt, (f) penetration of groups and (g) training in the use of technical audio-visual electronic equipment that will

be purchased with the federal funds budgeted in the proposal. Coordination and exchange of information with other local agencies will be promoted.

Thirty-three agents in two groups of 15 and 18 were trained at the Police Academy from March through April 1972. A third group of 25 agents commenced in May. The electronic equipment already ordered is expected to be received shortly. The training of the remaining personnel will be covered before July 1972.

5. Technical and Scientific Training for Criminal Investigation Personnel, Puerto Rico Police (71-A-252-37, \$52,000)

A two-week training program in specialized investigative matters for 288 members of the Police Force was established in the Police Academy in February, 1972 with a 1971 subgrant with the purpose of improving investigative techniques of all the Police investigative units. To carry out this program the Puerto Rico Police hired the professional services of the Legal Medicine Institute of the University of Puerto Rico which will cover part of the training program. The Police Academy is providing all facilities. Five groups of the personnel have been trained through April 30, 1972 totalling 139 police officers. The groups have been represented by members of the following investigative units: Criminal Investigation (Detective), Drugs and Narcotics, Vice Control, Auto Theft, Intelligence and members of the Criminal Investigation Corps. Training of the remaining personnel is expected to be completed by November 1972.

6. Training for Model Cities Personnel, Puerto Rico Police (70-A-152-4, \$110,942) (71-A-252-38, \$68,010)

This project was initiated in August, 1970 and completed the first year of operation with the establishment of a police station in the Multiple Services Building of the San Juan Model Cities Program. In order to face in a positive and dynamic way all types of problems emerging within the jurisdictional limits

of the Area, 144 members of the Police Force were assigned. In addition 28 Neighborhood Security Patrolmen were appointed to assist the police officers. Four weeks of specialized training in police, social and cultural matters were offered to the police members.

The Neighborhood Patrolmen received four weeks in police basic training matters and four weeks training in social and cultural matters. The Police also received \$178,000 from the San Juan Model Cities Program to support the project.

A 1971 subgrant was recently approved by the Puerto Rico Crime Commission to continue the implementation of the training program by providing four weeks specialized retraining for police personnel and the Neighborhood Security Patrolmen.

7. Training in Administration, Supervision and Human Relations; Puerto Rico Police (71-A-252-33, \$123,724)

Under this project, two weeks training will be provided to 490 supervisors. One week will be dedicated to sensitivity training and the other to theoretical and practical training in administration, supervision and human relations. This training project was established at the Police Academy with a 1971 subgrant.

The training program began by contracting two part-time university professors specializing in matters such as theories in administration, human relations, discipline, types of leadership, training, evaluation, and decision making. Also the Police Department contracted two professional psychologists to offer the sensitivity training. The first group of 30 police supervisors began their training on April 24, 1972.

8. Training on Drugs and Narcotics, Puerto Rico Police (AO-52-7, \$36,851.50)

This project started in early 1970 with the primary objectives of administering two weeks intensive training to 150 agents (120 agents from the Drug and Narcotics Division and 30 agents from the Vice Control

Unit). At the completion of the project training had been administered to 210 agents. The training course was evaluated in December 1970 in regards to (1) course perception, (2) training instruments utilized (3) course content, (4) interest developed. The evaluation revealed that the training administered brought highly satisfactory results and succeeded in maintaining interest and increasing the knowledge level of the participants. This project also had budget economies that were used to buy equipment to be utilized for operational and training purposes. In 1971, the Commission-sponsored efforts shifted primarily to supporting the Drugs and Narcotics Division operations. Additional training activities are limited to sending agents to the B.N.D.D. Course in Washington, with the intent of utilizing them as instructors in future years.

9. Police Psychological Service Center, Puerto Rico Police (70-A-152-21, \$105,000)

A Psychological Service Center was established with a professional staff of one clinical psychologist as director, assisted by six psychologists, three social workers and one sociologist; and an administrative staff of one administrative technician V, assisted by an executive officer II and clerical personnel. During the first stage (January 1, 1971 to April 30, 1972) of implementation of this project, psychological tests were administered to 2,855 (the proposal specified 1,500) police candidates with the purpose of determining suitability for police work. Additional police candidates were examined due to the project timetable schedule expansion to use budget economies. In addition, psychological tests were administered to 199 (the proposal specified 2,300 policemen) to detect possible abnormal behavioral and personality traits. Psychological treatment was offered to 19 regular members showing psychopathic problems. The low number of regular members examined was due to lack of orientation and to the negative impact caused on the police officers about such services to be provided by the Psychological

Service Center.

10. Clinical Psychologist, Puerto Rico Police (70-DF-082, \$10,000) (71-DF-922, \$7,500)

A 1970 discretionary grant was approved by LEAA to acquire the services of a clinical psychologist to augment the staffing of a Psychological Service Center established with 1970 block funds. The clinical psychologist was recruited on a part-time basis in January, 1971 for the development, evaluation and refinement of psychological testing instruments to be administered to all police candidates. During the first stage of this project the clinical psychologist and an assistant initiated the revision of the following testing instruments: (a) the Biographical Information Questionnaire, (b) Personality Questionnaire, (c) the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (M.M.P.I.) and finally (d) a revision of Police Regulations and General Rules.

This project is continuing under 1971 discretionary funding and as of April, 1972 the clinical psychologist and his assistant have performed the following: (a) testing the validity of the Biographical Questionnaire; (b) gathering statistical data from the Personality Questionnaire; (c) revised and prepared the final draft of the vocabulary test; (d) initiated a plan of job analysis of about 600 patrolmen; (e) administered two intelligence tests: (1) The Multiple Choice Vocabulary; and (2) the Raven Progressive Matrices. These latter tests were applied to a sample group of 457 senior high school students.

#### Program Impact

No regularly scheduled in-service or specialized courses for police officers existed in the Police Academy prior to 1970. Since the implementation of this program, 2,404 members of the Force (7,638 total) have received two weeks of general in-service training. This represents 31.5 percent of the regular Police personnel. An evaluation performed by the project consultant reflects an improvement in the police officers': (a) performance ability, (b) degree of efficiency, and (c) interrelations.



The impact of the two-week bomb disposal course component of the in-service project has been covered in Program D-2.

The correspondence project was established on November 30, 1970, supported by Commonwealth funds. The program began with an initial enrollment of 4,893 members, representing 64.1 percent of the Police Force. A few months later, with the approval of the first federal subgrant in 1971, the enrollment was increased to 5,116 members. With the approval of a subgrant in 1972, the enrollment was increased to 5,547 members, representing 72.6 percent of the Force. Since the inception of the program a total of 2,717 (35.6 percent) of the police officers enrolled in the project have been examined for promotions in the levels from private to the rank of captain, with 798, or 29.0 percent passing the examinations. The police officers were required by the Police Superintendent to be enrolled in the correspondence program as a pre-requisite to qualify for promotion examinations.

The personnel of the Criminal Investigation Division (Intelligence Unit, Criminal Investigation Corps, Detective, Drugs and Narcotics, Vice Control and Auto Theft Units) are engaged in two weeks of specialized training. The evaluations conducted by a committee and the Police Academy revealed a most positive attitude about the quality of the training by the 200 agents already trained. The unit commanders have noticed an improved working performance of the personnel trained, however it is still too early to precisely measure the effects of the training in relation to the criminal justice system.

There was no police station within any slum sectors of San Juan before the establishment of the Model Cities Area Multiple Services Center. Since the implementation of this program, including the training given to the regular police officers and the Neighborhood Security Patrolmen, a positive change in community attitudes has been effected. Area residents behave in a more cooperative fashion toward the police officers with a better

approach to and understanding of their own problems.

It is too early to evaluate the impact in relation to supervisory and administrative performance of the officials engaged in the two weeks supervisory and sensitivity training.

According to the Drugs and Narcotics Division Commander, the increase in conviction rates from 78.0 percent in 1970 to 81.0 percent in 1971 for narcotics violations was due to the extensive training received by agents of the Division.

Prior to the implementation of the psychological service project, policemen were recruited without psychological examinations to detect abnormal behavior. However, since a Psychological Service Center was established better screening has been achieved in the selection of police cadets, guaranteeing the availability of qualified personnel to ensure better performance of police duties. Better training results have been obtained by the Police Academy instructors with the cadets selected by the Psychological Service Center. Additionally, the community has knowledge of the existence of this Center as a prerequisite for police recruitment. In relation to the impact of the services provided by the Center to the police officers, the same has been limited to 199 men who have voluntarily received the psychological services and to 19 who have been referred for psychological treatment, due to emotional disturbances.

#### Program Implementation Problems

1. Project implementation delays due to unavailability of facilities for the establishment of the Psychological Service Center and the Model Cities Police Station.
2. Personnel recruiting delays due to internal agency procedures requiring individual investigations, low pay scales and low academic backgrounds of police officers.
3. Difficulties in contracting professionals and

technicians with the required working experience and academic background.

4. Personnel turnover due to promotions, resignations and removals have affected the quality of the services rendered in different operational areas.
5. Equipment procurement delays due to suppliers located in the USA resulting in a slow bidding process and long delivery lead times.
6. Equipment installation delays at the Police Academy due to insufficient electrical power.
7. Negative reaction factor exerted by the police officers toward the Police Psychological Service Center.
8. Statistical data analysis delays in the Clinical Psychologist and Police Basic Curriculum Revision projects due to lack of electronic data processing facilities.
9. Delays in some reports rendered by evaluation committees and professional consultants.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. Recommendations for revising the recruit training curriculum will be partially implemented in 1972 by restructuring the existing ten-week course and adding one week of civil rights training. Further expansion (as recommended) of the course in future years will be encouraged, but will be largely dependent on budget and manpower availability constraints.
2. The correspondence course project was originally programmed for an estimated enrollment of 150 police officers and a curriculum of ten subject matters. The resultant enrollment was substantially increased to 5,116 policemen in 1971, and

5,447 in 1972. This was due primarily to a policy adopted by the Police Superintendent of requiring enrollment in these correspondence courses as a prerequisite for promotions in the supervisory levels. With the increased importance of this project to police personnel, the curriculum will be expanded to fifteen subjects in 1972. Also, the course material will be organized to address the differing requirements and responsibilities of the various police ranks. A consulting center will also be added to the project design. This center will respond to individual questions raised by personnel concerning legal matters, procedures and departmental policies.

3. There was a change in the Drug and Narcotics Division training project; a new programming concept was introduced to expand operations and create a Criminal Intelligence Section within the Division.
4. The other training projects will either be continued as originally designed or are still too new to indicate any changes in programming strategy.
5. The Psychological Service Center will expand and reorganize its functions with the establishment of the following units: (a) Evaluation, (b) Services and Consultation, and (c) Research. Also, an intensive orientation campaign is being conducted within the Department to overcome an initial negative reaction toward the center and its services. This latter effort is being undertaken to increase the number of regular officers participating in the project to the level originally planned.

Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Program A-2 - Training and Improvement of Court Personnel

Objectives

To improve the quality of justice dispensed in the courts and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial branch by providing training to all personnel related to the adjudicatory function of the criminal justice system.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>5,000</u>	\$ <u>19,919</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>7,703</u>	<u>17,914</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>12,703</u></u>	\$ <u><u>37,833</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Training for Prosecuting Attorneys, Department of Justice (70-A-152-16, \$5,000) (71-A-252-43, \$5,000)

A training unit was established within the Department of Justice on January 1, 1971 to provide commonwealth prosecutors, particularly those newly appointed, continuous training in presentation of evidence in cases of non-frequent occurrence, definition of uncommon offenses, decisions of the Puerto Rico and U.S. Supreme Courts and other subjects.

Two one-day seminars were conducted during February, 1972 in San Juan and Ponce. The following topics were covered: conspiracy, bribery and corruption, extortion, riot and rout, fraud, embezzlement, false personation and false pretense, larceny by trick, the 1954 Income Tax Act, subversive acts, and drugs and

narcotics. Over 100 prosecutors and representatives from the Police Department from throughout the island attended these seminars.

Also, two prosecutors attended the one-month course at the National College of District Attorneys in Houston, Texas during June, 1971 under this subgrant.

2. Training for Practicing Attorneys, Puerto Rico Bar Association (71-A-252-25, \$14,919)

A training unit was established within the Puerto Rico Bar Association, located in Santurce, Puerto Rico on August 20, 1971, to provide continuous training to practicing lawyers in the area of criminal law and procedure and related disciplines. The Executive Director of the Bar Association supervises the program, personnel, financing and contracting of panelists. The Bar Committee on Legal Education and Professional Advancement supervises the organization and scheduling of the seminars.

The following seminars have been conducted since project implementation:

- a) Seminar of federal and local court decisions. This one-day seminar was held in San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez during October and November, 1971 with an attendance of approximately 200 persons including prosecutors, judges, practicing attorneys and law students.
- b) Seminar on the proposed Penal Code. This three-day seminar was held in San Juan during January, 1972.
- c) Seminar on torts (ex-delictus). This one-day seminar was held in San Juan during February, 1972.
- d) Lecture and workshop on "The Controlled Substances Act of Puerto Rico", approved in June 1971. The workshop was held in San Juan in March, 1972.

An average of 200 attorneys attended each of the seminars.

A questionnaire of training interests and necessities was sent to 3,100 registered members of the Bar Association in order to design a series of responsive seminars for future project implementation. From 2,500 practicing attorneys, 350 (14%) completed the questionnaire. The Social Research Unit of the University of Puerto Rico was recently contracted to tabulate and analyze the responses. Although not completed, preliminary results indicate that training interests of the attorneys are concerned with criminal law and procedure, and recent legislation with the applicable local and federal court decisions.

#### Program Impact

Prior to program implementation no regularly-scheduled training existed beyond that provided in law schools. Since implementation approximately 1,000 practicing attorneys and all prosecutors have received training in presentation of evidence in cases of non-frequent occurrence, definition of uncommon offenses and decisions of the Puerto Rico and U.S. Supreme Courts. The establishment of an institutionalized and permanent training program represents the first step in the improvement of the problems of faulty case preparation, erroneous charging, procedural errors or inadequate case presentation on the part of prosecution and defense attorneys.

#### Program Implementation Problems

Implementation of project 70-A-152-16 was delayed almost one year. The director of the project is the chief of the Criminal Investigation Division. This person has too many operational responsibilities to dedicate a sufficient amount of time to the project. There have been no problems in the implementation of the Bar Association project.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

There has been insufficient experience with the prosecution training project to determine if any change in programmatic strategy is required. On the other hand, the results of the survey taken by the Bar Association should prove extremely useful to the Bar and the Commission in projecting the direction and scope of these training endeavors.

Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Program A-3 - Training and Improvement of Corrections and Rehabilitation Personnel

Objectives

To aid the Commonwealth agencies directly involved in the rehabilitation of adult and juvenile offenders (Courts Administration, Parole Board, Division of Corrections and Social Services Department) in their attempt to significantly upgrade existing personnel and to secure better qualified employment candidates.

This program will provide recruit, in-service and special training to all personnel in the system as well as to senior university students that have shown special interest in the field of rehabilitation.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>38,984.87</u>	\$ <u>160,078</u>	\$ <u>286,920</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>26,000.00</u>	<u>161,362</u>	<u>273,092</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>64,984.87</u></u>	\$ <u><u>321,440</u></u>	\$ <u><u>560,012</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Establishment of a training unit for the Division of Social Services of the Courts Administration, Courts Administration, (70-A-152-6, \$50,000) (71-A-252-31, \$65,600)

A training unit was established in the Courts Administration in February 1971 to conduct a formal training program for adult and juvenile probation officers. During the first year of operation the following activities were carried out for total attendance of 417.

- a) Eleven sessions of sensitivity training in human relations.
- b) Two training sessions in personnel supervision.
- c) Two sessions of basic training for newly appointed probation officers.
- d) One training session in drug addiction and rehabilitation.
- e) One training session in reality therapy.
- f) Three sessions on helping process for the adult offender.
- g) Two training sessions on helping the juvenile delinquent in a court setting.

Project activities under a continuation subgrant started on March 16, 1972. Two activities have been conducted:

- a) A two-day training session for adult probation supervisors on the elements of a pre-sentence report.
  - b) Two three-day seminars on group work with offenders for 55 adult and juvenile probation officers.
2. Training for Adult Correctional and Parole Personnel, Department of Justice, (A0-52-4, \$84,078), (70-A-152-17, \$45,000) (71-A-252-26, \$121,320)

The Department of Justice established a training unit within the Division of Corrections to provide continuous and formal training for correctional personnel in February 1970.

The following activities were implemented during the first year of operation:

- a) The project director spent one week at the Center of Studies on Crime and Delinquency of the Southern Illinois University with the purpose of being briefed on the current trends and techniques of correctional training.
- b) Two three-day interdisciplinary seminars were offered to 81 officers from the probation, parole, corrections, vocational rehabilitation and drug treatment agencies. The objective of these seminars was to improve the knowledge each agency has of the other and to strengthen working arrangements between them.
- c) One week of basic training to 780 correctional officers. This training focused on: correctional philosophy, role of the correctional worker in the rehabilitation of offenders, discipline and guidance, and human relations.
- d) Five days of training to 48 administrative personnel on administration and supervision.
- e) Two days of training to 85 probation, parole, corrections and vocational rehabilitation officers on new trends in penology.
- f) Five days of training to 21 persons (correctional officers and investigators from the Criminal Investigation Division of the Department of Justice) on methods and techniques of criminal investigation.
- g) Ten days of training to trainers: twenty training officers from corrections, probation, parole, and the Department of Social Services and Police were trained in modern approaches in training.
- h) Twenty-eight employees traveled to New York, Indiana, Florida, Michigan and Illinois to attend various trainings including: halfway houses and community correctional centers, the role of the correctional officer in the

classification and treatment of inmates, the use of methadone, and riot control.

During its second year of operation the project was expanded to include parole personnel and the following activities were implemented:

- a) The one-week basic training course was offered to 98 additional correctional officers.
- b) Ten days of training on group work to 19 classification officers.
- c) Seven days of training on administration and supervision to 21 wardens and administrative personnel.
- d) Five days of training on personnel supervision to 45 supervisory personnel.
- e) A one-day session on civil rights of the offenders to 60 employees.
- f) A two-day seminar on classification of inmates to 19 top and middle executives. This seminar was coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Prisons through the LEAA technical assistance program.
- g) Six days of sensitivity training on personal relations to 26 staff members of the State Penitentiary.
- h) Two days of training on legal aspects of imprisonment to 35 correctional and classification officers and wardens.
- i) Five days of training to 4 correctional officers on riot control. This activity was offered at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary and was coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

The third phase of this project started on March 1, 1972 and a training session on community resources is being



conducted to wardens and classification officers.

3. Training for Personnel of Social Treatment Centers, Department of Social Services (71-A-252-20, \$80,000)

On successful implementation of this project, three-day training sessions will be offered to approximately 1,800 persons, including the following:

- a) All social service personnel and other sub-professionals rendering services in social treatment centers, juvenile homes, camps, group homes, and local offices;
- b) personnel in private institutions supervised by the Department and
- c) other groups including parents and guardians of minors who are ready to leave the institutions and the community resources.

Since August 1971, when the grant was awarded, the following activities have been accomplished:

- a) A training committee has been organized representing the participating Department programs and the Crime Commission.
- b) A full-time employee from the Department's Training Division was transferred to the project as assistant to the project director.
- c) Agreements as to employees to attend the training sessions were obtained with the Auxiliary Secretary of Social Treatment Centers.
- d) Meetings have been held with executive personnel of the Social Services to Families with Children program with the same purpose.
- e) A study has been performed as to participants from private institutions to participate.

- f) Trainers to be contracted have been interviewed and are under consideration by the project director.
- g) A contract for the training site facilities is being negotiated.

The training activities themselves have not yet commenced.

4. Training for Undergraduate Students at the Parole Board, Parole Board (70-A-152-14, \$20,000) (71-A-252-22, \$20,000)

This project provides for field practice training of college students at the Parole Board regional offices. By means of this training they will be exposed to the experience of performing duties regularly assigned to the parole officer. This project was implemented at the Mayaguez, Aguadilla and Ponce regional offices of the Parole Board in October 1970. The following activities were implemented during the first year of operation:

- a) Fifty-eight students from three different universities participated in the field practice training. Students attended the agency an average of eight hours a week.
- b) Students completed 250 investigations during the year. These investigations were pre-parole, home visits and interstate requests.
- c) A four-hour basic training course was offered to the students in order to place them in the agency.
- d) A one-day seminar to all participating students and some parole officers on criminal psychology was conducted.

The second year of operations started in November 1971. The following activities have been implemented:

- a) Basic training was offered to 30 students.

- b) A one-day workshop to participating students on drug addiction was conducted.
- c) Students are working on the investigations at the regional offices.

Program Impact

1. Prior to the establishment of this program no formal training for adult and juvenile rehabilitation personnel existed. Since implementation, 75 percent of all correctional officers received 40 hours of training, 100 percent of the classification personnel received in-service training, and 100 percent of the wardens were trained. This program has met the minimum standards established by the ACA and NCCD. As for probation personnel, all adult and juvenile officers went through sensitivity training sessions. This training helped to improve the working atmosphere in the rigid court setting.
2. Better understanding of the various correctional and rehabilitation programs was achieved through interdisciplinary seminars.
3. The evaluation performed on subgrant AO-52-4 showed that the knowledge gained by the correctional officers was satisfactory. In a survey conducted by an outside evaluator, 70 percent of the personnel interviewed stated that the training improved and upgraded their knowledge, skills and attitudes.
4. This SPA performed a limited evaluation on the correctional training. A sample of 12 percent of the attendees was studied. The following results were obtained:
  - a) Fifty-nine percent of the subjects did not have any previous training.
  - b) Ninety-two percent considered the subjects included in the training as "very appropriate to my needs and duties".
  - c) Ninety-three percent considered the trainers

very competent.

- d) Eighty-seven percent considered they learned very much.
  - e) Seventy-five percent learned "new ways to perform my duties".
  - f) Sixty percent considered the training a complete success.
  - g) Ninety-eight percent will like the project to continue.
5. Two graduating seniors who were involved in the field practice studies at the Parole Board have indicated they will seek employment with the Board this summer.

Program Implementation Problems

1. The difficulty to recruit qualified trainers delayed the implementation of this program.
2. As most of the personnel to be trained are presently employed and located throughout the island, the scheduling of training sessions is difficult and sometimes results in smaller groups than those planned.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. As a result of the training received, needs to improve the classification and treatment system for inmates, the approach in the supervision of probationers, and the need to revise the role of the correctional officer in the rehabilitation process have been indicated for the Commonwealth system.
2. The success of the student training at the Parole Board stimulated the Division of Corrections to apply for a similar project for 1972.

Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Program A-4 - Higher Education for Law Enforcement Personnel

Objectives

To provide graduate and undergraduate studies at the college and university levels to criminal justice personnel; to recruit qualified personnel into the various branches of the criminal justice system.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C <u>1/</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>70,000</u>	\$ <u>156,068</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>70,343</u>	<u>128,087</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>140,343</u></u>	\$ <u><u>284,155</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Establishment of a Criminology Curriculum at the Hato Rey Campus of Inter American University, Inter American University (70-A-152-20, \$3,000)

The purposes of this project were: (a) to conduct a feasibility study for the establishment of programs at the Associate and Bachelor's degree levels in criminology and law enforcement, and (b) the development of curriculum design of such.

The planning of this curriculum design was to be conducted at the Inter American University School of Law in Hato Rey. Its operation started on January 18, 1971. The following activities were conducted and implemented by a consultant during its four months of operation:

1/ Includes discretionary funds of \$15,000 in 1970.

- a) Research on available literature of existing programs in criminology and law enforcement.
- b) Coordination with the directors of the Departments of Psychology, Sociology and other disciplines of the University to determine which existing courses and materials could be adopted for the programs.
- c) Coordination with public and private agencies of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the mainland to determine the specific competences required to be engaged in the criminal justice system.
- d) Survey conducted of other curricula of criminology and law enforcement established in the United States to determine their applicability here.
- e) Submission of the curriculum proposal to the Inter American University Academic Senate when the survey was completed.

The final report recommended:

- a) A two-year course of study leading to an associate degree is preferable to the immediate inauguration of a four-year baccalaureate program for two reasons. First, since the program is an innovation at the Hato Rey Campus, it is advisable for the University to invest a significant but modest portion of its financial and professional resources in the program during the first years of its existence. Second, it is anticipated that most of the initial matriculants in the criminology curriculum will be drawn from among those who already are full-time employees of the criminal justice system. Consequently, their attendance will necessarily be on a part-time basis.
- b) A curriculum leading to the degree of Associate in Applied Science (Criminology).

A formal proposal of this curriculum is under study to be submitted to the Crime Commission for future implementation.

2. Center for Criminal Justice, Inter American University (70-A-152-8, \$52,000) (71-A-252-13, \$108,000)

The Center was created in August, 1970 to provide:  
(a) graduate studies in law and criminal justice  
(b) research (c) training to criminal justice professionals and (d) legal assistance to indigents. During its first year of operation, the following activities were implemented:

- a) The Center established a Master of Arts degree in Criminal Justice with an enrollment of 46 regular students, and 93 undergraduate and law students also benefitting from the courses offered in the program.
- b) The Center's students planned and carried out a number of empirical, applied, and systematic research projects (14) in which substantive problems and intrasystematic issues related with crime and the criminal justice system in Puerto Rico were examined.
- c) The Center established three Legal and Social Aid Clinics located in public housing developments in the San Juan Model Cities Area which serve the community by responding to the need for professional service.
- d) The Center began a series of seminars (1) and public conferences (14) designed to provide a vehicle for exchange of ideas, knowledge, policies and strategies of the criminal justice system and personnel.

Currently in its second year of operation, the following activities are being implemented:

- a) Sixty-seven regular Master's degree candidates

have been matriculated and 116 part-time undergraduate and law students are also enrolled in courses offered by the Center for Criminal Justice.

- b) The Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association approved the Master of Laws program of the Center for Criminal Justice. This was a meaningful step forward both in criminal justice education, and in post-graduate programs in law; it marked the first time in the history of legal education that a graduate program for Puerto Rico has been approved by this accrediting body.
  - c) The Legal Aid Clinics have continued with their services to the community.
  - d) The first in a series of training programs for the Puerto Rican judiciary was offered to 40 members of the Superior Court of Puerto Rico. The subject covered was the new narcotics legislation.
  - e) The first in a series of monthly symposia was offered to all students under the joint auspices of the Center and the Bar Association of Puerto Rico.
3. Design of an Academic Curriculum for the Training of Correctional Rehabilitation Personnel, Puerto Rico Junior College (71-A-252-8, \$11,034)

This project was initiated by the Puerto Rico Junior College on May 1, 1971. The following activities have been implemented to date:

- a) Coordination with the director of the School of Social Work, the subdirector of the Corrections Division, the Superintendent of Schools, and other departments and agencies to solicit an exchange of ideas and collaboration with the program.

- b) Studies of available literature on rehabilitation.
  - c) An Advisory Committee was created to develop the curriculum.
  - d) A curriculum was designed for an Associate degree in Criminological Sciences specializing in Correctional Rehabilitation.
  - e) Seventy-five percent of state correctional departments of the United States were contacted to obtain information related to their in-service training.
  - f) The academic program in corrections titled as, Education in Correctional Rehabilitation will be implemented during 1972-73 with an initial enrollment of 30 employees from the Division of Corrections of the Department of Justice.
4. Establishment of Undergraduate Program in Social Welfare, University of Puerto Rico  
(71-A-252-9, \$37,034)

An undergraduate program with a major in Social Welfare started its implementation in January 1972, at the School of Social Work of the University of Puerto Rico. This program is designed to prepare qualified personnel for employment in social welfare agencies (including the Department of Social Services and the Corrections Division) at the entry level, and also provide specialized courses for existing employees of these agencies.

The following activities were implemented during the year:

- a) A conference was conducted for 175 students on the development of a Social Welfare System.
- b) Orientation and assistance has been offered to the faculty and students concerning the program.
- c) Approximately 70 students are currently enrolled in the program.

5. Law Enforcement Education Program

To date, three higher education institutions have qualified for LEEP funding and are presently conducting academic programs for law enforcement personnel.

- a) At the Puerto Rico Junior College, an Associate of Arts degree program in Police Science is currently being offered under LEEP grants of \$10,000 (1970) and \$35,000 (1971). The program was initiated in 1969 at Rio Piedras with a group of 33 students for the first year and 46 students in the second year. To date 27 students have graduated from this program.
  - b) The Inter American University has implemented a similar program at the Ponce Campus, providing educational opportunities for policemen assigned to the southern area with a 1970 LEEP grant of \$20,000. The program was initiated in August, 1970 with a group of 54 police officers. In January 1971, 49 additional students enrolled for the second year of the program.
  - c) The College of the Sacred Heart initiated a police science program in January 1972, providing educational opportunities for 37 policemen from the Metropolitan Area with a 1971 grant of \$25,000.
6. Police Command and Executive Development Fellowships, Police Department  
(70-DF-358, \$3,500), (70-DF-359, \$3,500)
- Two police officers of supervisory ranks received Master's degrees from the University of Puerto Rico in 1971 under discretionary funding.
7. Corrections Executive Development Fellowships, Parole Board (70-DF-394, \$8,000)
- Two parole officers received Master of Arts degree in Criminal Justice from the Center of Criminal Justice at Inter American University in 1971 under

discretionary funding.

#### Program Impact

The program in general has had no significant impact on the criminal justice system as of yet since most of its projects have not developed completely, with the exception of the Center for Criminal Justice which has been evaluated and its findings reveal the following:

1. The Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association accredited the Master of Laws degree of the Center.
2. The series of seminars, symposia and public conferences have provided a vehicle for an exchange of ideas and enhanced the effectiveness of the criminal justice personnel.
3. The Legal Aid Clinics were regarded as highly important to the program particularly for field work and field services.
4. The increasing cooperation at almost all levels of law enforcement, prosecutive, judicial and correctional agencies.
5. The legally oriented programs with judicial training institutes are noted to be highly successful and a step forward in expanding the expertise of the Bench and Bar of Puerto Rico as well as enlisting their continued interest and support.
6. Publications, research and service operations, all legally oriented, are continuing at a rapid but sound pace and serve as substantial bases for the LL.M. degree program in Criminal Justice.

#### Program Implementation Problems

1. Implementation delays were due to the need for additional professional personnel.
2. Implementation delay of grant 71-A-252-9 was due to

a delay in the approval of the proposal by the Academic Senate of the University of Puerto Rico.

3. Lack of adequate space, facilities and equipment.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. The design of new academic programs on law enforcement and capacity enrollments have evidenced the felt needs of student and criminal justice employee interests in the criminal justice system and further reflect the development of a reservoir of trained and educated criminal justice workers.
2. The encouraging response on the part of the judiciary toward the initial seminar conducted by the Center of Criminal Justice may provide the Commission with a vehicle for establishing a permanent training program for Commonwealth court officials.
3. In the long run, this program will certainly alleviate the problem most frequently encountered by the Commission and implementing agencies: that of recruiting qualified criminal justice professionals to administer and operate the innovative projects developed in response to the Safe Streets Act.



6.3 Prevention of Crime (Including Public Education)

Program B-1 - Orientation on Crime Prevention and the Use of Drugs and Narcotics - Public Schools

Objectives

To develop an effective prevention program at all school levels, in order to avoid youth involvement with drugs, prevent drop-outs, and to develop among the students a positive attitude towards law, order and authority. To provide diagnosis and treatment to those students suffering from mental or other character disorders and drug use.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>9,835.33</u>	\$ <u>221,910</u>	\$ <u>533,661</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>6,667.00</u>	<u>177,533</u>	<u>384,707</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>16,502.33</u></u>	\$ <u><u>399,443</u></u>	\$ <u><u>918,368</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Orientation on Crime Prevention in Public Schools, Department of Education (AO-52-5, \$9,835.33), (71-A-252-6, \$97,455)

This project provides for general orientation on the dangers involved in the use of narcotics, youth problems, family relations, and law and order to public school students, teachers and parents. Social and psychological counseling and educational and recreational services are also project components. The project is being implemented by the Social Work Program of the Department of Education in the Carolina School District.

In its first year the project started its operations with one junior high and one high school in the city of Carolina and expanded in its second year of operation to an elementary school to provide continuity of services. To date, the following activities have been conducted:

- a) A psychological test was administered to 3,032 students with the purpose of screening those in need of special socio-psychological and educational aid. The analysis of one of the tests showed that 55 percent of the subjects were susceptible to get involved in delinquent behavior or personality problems.
- b) One questionnaire designed to detect possible drug users, was completed by the teachers of about 905 junior high students. It was found that 34 students were in need of special urgent counseling or assistance.
- c) One week of training was offered to 26 teachers on subjects such as: the drug addict personality and various techniques in handling drug addicts. The objective of this training was to improve the teachers knowledge in those areas so they can understand the students better.
- d) One week of training was offered to 116 teachers on leadership and behavior. Twelve teachers from the Republic of Colombia that were in Puerto Rico sponsored by A.I.D., participated in one of the activities.
- e) Thirty-three group sessions to students and 8 to parents on drug education were offered in coordination with the Drugs and Narcotics Division of the Police Department.
- f) In coordination with the Civil Rights Commission and the Exchange Club, eleven orientation sessions

were offered to 1,050 students on: civil rights, the constitution and its relation to citizens behavior and responsibilities, the legislative process, and human dignity and democracy.

- g) One workshop was held for 32 students on human rights and their applicability in a democratic-christian society. This activity was co-sponsored by the University of Puerto Rico School of Law.
  - h) One-day workshop for parents on: civil rights and offenders, the juvenile law and civil rights and education.
  - i) One-day seminar for 72 school personnel on the civil rights and the teachers role.
  - j) Four days of training for 32 students on leadership.
  - k) Nine training meetings offered (50 minutes each) to 25 teachers on subjects such as: early identification of troubled or disturbed students, helping process and case discussions. This sessions were conducted by a psychologist and social workers.
  - l) Eighteen orientation activities for 1,367 students on family relations.
  - m) One-thousand, seventy-nine students benefited from group counseling and 119 of individual counseling.
  - n) Recreational equipment (T.V. set, table-games, etc.) were made available to students during their leisure time.
2. Prevention on Drug Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency, Department of Education, (70-A-152-7, \$219,210), (71-A-252-32, \$436,206)

The project provides orientation and prevention of drug abuse and juvenile delinquency in public schools, through the establishment of preventive treatment centers

in the school districts of Bayamón, Mayaguez, Humacao and Guayama. The project is developed in two preventive phases. In the first phase, the local teams staffing the centers are organized. They develop a plan of school and community which they serve. All personnel within the participating schools are trained in child development and human relations, health courses and parent-child relations program are offered. In the second phase, students identified with undesirable conduct are evaluated. Group and individual therapy for those students showing antisocial behavior are offered. Orientation is provided to their parents and severe cases are referred to other agencies.

The following activities have been implemented since the initiation of the project in August 1970:

- a) Intensive orientation to school personnel on project goals and implementation.
- b) Three days training to the project director and staff on family therapy.
- c) One hundred and forty-nine training sessions offered to teachers and school personnel on the following subjects: drug addiction, personality development, better ways to handle students with behavioral problems and techniques and identification of such.
- d) Fifteen group sessions offered to a total of 512 parents on drug addiction and communication between parents and children.
- e) Thirty-five group sessions on drug education with a participation of 746 students.
- f) Fifty-six psychological evaluations administered to students.
- g) One hundred and twenty-seven students benefited from individual counseling.

- h) Twenty-seven sessions on family therapy.
  - i) Three days training to project staff on methods and techniques on primary and secondary prevention in the school setting.
  - j) Two weeks seminar for 76 teachers with the purpose to upgrade the teachers knowledge and attitudes concerning youth in trouble.
  - k) The curriculum of the health course offered in public schools was revised as a result of this project. The training offered to teachers and the new concepts learned showed that the existing curriculum was outdated.
3. Juvenile Delinquency and Drug Abuse Prevention, (70-A-152-26, \$2,700) - Exchange Club

A 1970 federal subgrant was awarded to the Exchange Clubs of Puerto Rico for the prevention of drug abuse by providing general orientation by means of films and lectures to students and civic organizations. This project was initiated in October, 1971 in thirty schools in the San Juan Metropolitan Area.

To date, the following activities have been implemented:

- a) Four conferences on drug education to 490 parents.
- b) Three conferences to the teachers of a private school on drug education.
- c) Conference given to fifty students of the Inter American University on Narcotics Laws and Drug Education.
- d) Conferences to 300 students on drug education.

#### Program Impact

Prior to the establishment of this program no formal prevention programs in the area of juvenile delinquency

and drug abuse existed for the school population. A formal evaluation was completed on grant AO-52-5 by the Evaluation Unit of the Department of Education and some of the findings were as follows:

- a) Three fifths of the students that were included in the evaluation sample indicated that all the activities performed in the project were of interest.
- b) Eighty-one percent considered that the orientation on drug abuse was helpful to them.
- c) After completion of first year of the project, 77 percent of the students showed a positive attitude toward authority figures such as police, teacher, father.
- d) Ninety-eight percent of the students recommended that the project should continue and be extended to other schools.
- e) More than 2/3 of the teachers were satisfied with the project results.
- f) With the establishment of this program the school personnel had the opportunity to be trained in drug and delinquency prevention. Prior to this program, training was offered on a limited basis, informally and with no uniformity.
- g) The program has had an impact on the educational field creating the interest of schools wanting to be included in the project.
- h) Although no official figures are available, the drop-out rate in the schools being served has decreased.

#### Program Implementation Problems

Implementation delay due to recruitment difficulties.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. Grant A0-52-5 was originally a pilot project. Due to the positive results of the formal evaluation and the assessment of the students and the staff, the project was extended to two additional schools.
2. New approaches have been acquired in the school setting in dealing with behavioral problems.
3. The teachers have become more involved in the treatment of the students and also are more aware of their responsibility of an integral education to youth.

Prevention of Crime (including public education)

Program B-2 - Public Education on Crime Prevention

Objectives

The objectives of this program are the prevention and reduction of crime through public education campaigns, citizen involvement in prevention efforts, and public awareness of specific crime problems.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>14,846</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>11,157</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>26,003</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Kiwanis Crime Prevention, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands Commission of Kiwanis International, (70-A-152-29, \$5,000)

The Police Department through its Community Relations Project (A0-52-1) provided financial and other support to civic organizations directly involved in public educational campaigns for the reduction of crime. In 1970, the Department furnished the Kiwanis Club of San Juan with \$7,225 for promotion materials to be used for the Operation Crime Stop campaign. The primary emphasis in this campaign was the promotion of the metropolitan-wide emergency telephone number - 343-2020, used to contact the Police, which was initially installed as a result of the Kiwanis Club efforts.

Due to the success of this emergency telephone number the program was expanded to other major areas,

namely, Ponce, Caguas and Mayaguez.

In 1971, the Kiwanis Club continued its promotional campaign under its own sponsorship. On October 1, 1971, a subgrant was awarded from 1970 funds to expand its prevention efforts through the implementation of the following project components:

a) Church Program and the "Agape Experience". This component proposed to increase the ability of the Wesleyan Church of San Juan to attract youths from the metropolitan area to its counseling program, by means of the following activities:

- 1- "What's up" Program - this involves the distribution of cards which include an available telephone number for the youth to call at anytime, if in need of orientation and guidance. The church program, during four months rendered services to 50-100 youths a week. Follow-up services of these cases were given to 125 youths. For the past three months this system has not continued its efforts due to lack of funds to continue renting this system.
- 2- The Agape Experience - a singing group sponsored by the church which promotes rehabilitation and crime prevention through musical performances throughout the island. In seven months of operation they have only conducted 16 performances. They also distribute a newspaper called "The Living News" which includes crime prevention literature written by the youths.
- 3- Church Program - conducts therapy and orientation sessions on various prevention subjects. Overnight counseling and housing was provided for two youths. As of April 1972, there were 43 youths participating in the project and 14 therapy sessions had been conducted.

b) Fight Against Delinquency in Ponce and Bayamón

Through neighborhood baseball teams, the Kiwanis Clubs are providing recreational and educational activities to underprivileged children. To date, a total of 650 youths from the ages of 9 to 15 were reached in both locations. The program provided the youths counseling and guidance on drug addiction, self discipline and respect for law and order. Recent literature and information available concerning drug abuse, delinquency, crime prevention, and services offered by local agencies and organizations were also provided to all participating youths.

2. Public Education on Crime Prevention, Civil Rights Commission, (70-A-152-27, \$9,846)

The Civil Rights Commission is a government agency whose main objective is to educate students, teachers and members of the community about delinquent problems, the necessity of community participation and cooperation with law enforcement agencies and the right to life, security and personal liberty.

To further the achievement of this objective, the Commission initiated a series of conferences on the subject "The Right to Life, Security and Personal Liberty" at schools and civic organizations throughout the island.

To support the conferences, four of the Commission's publications dealing with civil rights, delinquency and the criminal justice system are distributed to all attendees. The publications are also mailed to citizens on request.

From February to April 1972 the Commission held 72 conferences in 55 of the 78 municipalities of Puerto Rico. About 4,320 students attended these conferences (an average of 60 students per conference).

Personal evaluation questionnaires of these conferences were distributed to all attendees and are now

being tabulated and analyzed.

Even though formal conclusion have not been reported yet some general opinions of the participants are as follows:

- a) "I have gained additional knowledge concerning civil rights".
- b) "It has helped me to clarify erroneous ideas"
- c) "It should be offered again, and the subjects covered should be increased".
- d) "It interested me, and should be expanded, due to the fact that there are many politicians that take advantage of their political status".

We considered the Civil Rights Commission has complied with all the requirements established.

#### Program Impact

1. The Kiwanis crime prevention project has resulted as a significant impact on the crime problem in general, not only because of its success with the promotion of its "Operation Crime Stop" emergency number, which has developed into an effective crime reporting system aid for the Police Department, but also because it has contributed to an increase of community involvement in the prevention and reduction of crime.
2. The Civil Rights Commission conducted a survey which revealed that not only there is a general ignorance among the community as to their fundamental rights (47 percent of the persons interviewed had no knowledge of their rights) but also ignorance, indifference and intolerance of the rights of other persons. This situation contributes to apathy on the part of the citizen and even suspicion or fear of law enforcement agencies. By informing the public of their rights and also their responsibilities to cooperate with the police and protect the rights of

others, the Civil Rights Commission hopes to develop an effort to solve the problems of crime involving contributions by the community as well as government agencies.

#### Program Implementation Problems

The Kiwanis crime prevention project encountered a number of problems in its second year of operation. This was due to a change in the scope of the project by including two additional components, the "Fight Against Delinquency" and the "Agape Experience". The former was discontinued because of its emphasis in recreational activities and not in crime prevention activities as proposed; the latter promised to develop into a significant prevention effort in the community but due to problems with the personnel involved, the project weakened.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. The Kiwanis Club of San Juan tried to expand their crime prevention efforts by consolidating two additional components in their project. As the project progressed, we realized that these components were gradually deviating their activities from crime prevention. Hence, these components are to be discontinued for future funding and the Kiwanis Crime Prevention will continue their project with Operation Crime Stop campaigns which has developed into a significant impact in the community.
2. Based on the positive results of the conferences conducted by the Civil Rights Commission, the Public Education Crime Prevention project will continue to intensify and expand its efforts throughout the island.



6.4 Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Program C-1 - Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for Juveniles

Objectives

The objectives of this program are the prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency by the development of a graded series of alternatives to the traditional judicial disposition of confinement of youths in institutions, and the strengthening of links between rehabilitative programs and the community. Objectives also include efforts to reach out and divert youths from entering the delinquent population, through the participation of the adult and juvenile citizens of the immediate neighborhoods as well as the surrounding communities.

This program provides a combination of vocational, educational, recreational, youth participation, diagnostic and remedial services to juvenile delinquents and pre-delinquents in a non-institutional setting.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>24,226.59</u>	\$ <u>207,076</u>	\$ <u>587,385</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>47,000</u>
Comm./other	<u>16,667.00</u>	<u>185,763</u>	<u>486,832</u>
Total	\$ <u>40,893.59</u>	\$ <u>452,839</u>	\$ <u>1,121,217</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Group Home for Boys, Department of Social Services (AO-52-12, \$27,117.59) (71-A-252-18, \$30,800)

This project was established in October 1970 in San

Juan by the Department of Social Services to provide a home-like residence for boys leaving Social Treatment Centers who do not have a home to return to. The objective of the group home is to help the youngsters readjust to community life, become self-sufficient and gradually become independent. As originally planned, the home was to provide services and facilities for 12 youths between the ages of 8 and 12. As of May 1972 (nine months into the second grant period) the capacity of the group home was reduced from 12 to 8 and the referral age increased to 15 to 17 years. The home currently has 8 boys residing in it and a total of 15 have been referred to the home since project initiation. The current residents are attending public schools.

2. Group Home for Adolescent Girls, Department of Social Services (70-A-152-19, \$22,933) (1971 Allocation, \$45,800)

A grant was awarded in November 1970 to establish a group home in San Juan for 12 adolescent girls between the ages of 16 and 20 having the same objectives as the home for boys. This group home did not actually start operating until January 1972. The maximum capacity of this home was also reduced to 8 and there are currently 7 girls residing in the home. All of the girls are attending public schools.

3. Boys Town, Society for the Protection of Children (70-A-152-11, \$50,000) (71-A-252-29, \$100,000)

A grant was awarded in October 1970 to the Society for the Protection of Children, a non-profit, private organization for the implementation of a project on the Boys Town premises in Rio Grande. The objectives of the project were to provide room, board, social services, medical care, academic and vocational education, recreation, evaluations and religious services to 30 boys between the ages of 16 to 18, individuals who for various reasons need to be rehabilitated due to problems in their homes or lives; economic limitations of the family, poverty, poor family environment, and those who as a

result of these circumstances have become problems in the public schools or drop-outs and need special attention and education.

During the first 14 months of operations 91 youths were enrolled in the program (61 residents and 30 non-residents). However, by October 1971 the enrollment decreased to 9 resident students of the 30 called for in the proposal. At the time there were 32 non-resident students. This evidenced the difficulty of the program in offering services geared to retain these resident students. Two couples have been offering services as house parents and the physical facilities of the residences have been improved. Medical services, recreational and sports activities are being offered to the students and they also attend religious services. Effective coordination has been established with the Department of Education to facilitate both the vocational and regular educational services.

Under continuation funding, the project has recently been reorganized administratively, and personnel and services have been reinforced to correct early implementation deficiencies. The current project capacity is 20 residents and 30 non-residents (school drop-outs).

4. Hogar Escuela Sor María Rafaela, Hermanas Misioneras de los Sagrados Corazones, Inc. (71-A-252-11, \$92,250)

A grant was awarded to the Hermanas Misioneras de los Sagrados Corazones, Inc., in September 1971, to establish the Hogar Escuela Sor María Rafaela in Bayamón.

The Hogar Escuela provides institutional care for a maximum of 50 girls between the ages of 12 and 18 years evidencing anti-social behavior. There are at present 47 girls residing at the Hogar Escuela.

The girls receive room, board and clothing, and specialized services. They participate in activities according to age and interests. Special

activities such as visits to historic sites, cultural and social events are also promoted.

Of the total enrollment at the Hogar Escuela, 79 percent are attending public schools in the area. The remaining 21 percent receive special classes at the institution until they are able to compete in the regular public school system. Special courses such as ceramics, sewing, cosmetology and other have been initiated. Civic organizations are participating in regular activities of the Hogar Escuela, thus promoting an integration with the community.

Ponce Youth Service Bureau, Dispensario San Antonio, Inc. (A0-52-10, \$109,512) (70-A-152-31, \$52,740) (71-A-252-7, \$154,278)

Based on a Youth Services Bureau concept, the project was designed to use the resources of a small, but well-regarded community center, operated under private, non-profit auspices, as the locus of its program known as Dispensario San Antonio. Situated in Ponce, the island's second largest city, the center has served for several years a population concentrated in the "port" area of the city known as La Playa.

Original expansion of the program occurred through the funding of a core of new services in February 1970, and formally introduced the Youth Service Bureau concept into the center. These new components were designed specifically to enhance the capacity of the center to offer services to the delinquent and pre-delinquent youth population in a more direct and extensive way.

There are seven principal program components:

- a) An advocacy program. Six full-time advocates have rendered services to approximately 250 youngsters during the two years of implementation and they also serve as community organizers.

- b) The community organization component has been active in six of Ponce-Playa's fourteen barrios and have served 750 people. This component is concerned with stimulating residents to address local socio-economic issues.
- c) Intensive case service and coordination. Participants served by the program who are identified as "intensive cases" are those children and youngsters who are assigned to an advocate, a social worker, and usually, but not always, a tutor. These youths represent the Bureau's most difficult cases, the ones who, without involvement in the Bureau, are deemed most likely to be further involved in the local juvenile justice system. During the first two years 200 youngsters were serviced in this project component.
- d) Human services. This component provides intake, vocational rehabilitation, general public health care, and drug prevention services to the clientele of the Youth Services Bureau. In the first two years 500 individuals were serviced.
- e) Recreational and cultural enrichment. Such activities have served hundreds of children, youths, and adults through such programs as the Little League, baseball, softball, boxing, swimming, dancing, steel band, and numerous other. A minimum of 2,500 youngsters have benefited of recreational programs in the first two years. This component has proven to be a major resource for attracting large numbers of local residents to participate in the Youth Service Bureau's overall program. It also served as an important source for identifying and channeling individuals in need of more intensive service to the Bureau's other program components.
- f) Education and tutoring. This component has become a central and one of the most indispensable features of the Bureau. Faced with a community

situation in which local schools are virtually overwhelmed, tutoring and other educational services remain essential. A recent and successful development has been the preparation of local young adult residents for the high school and ninth grade equivalency examination. Success has been marked and 58 youths have received high school equivalency diplomas through this means. During the first two years 1,300 youngsters have benefited from this program.

- g) Vocational training and job placement. Another essential program ingredient is the job training in welding, carpentry, industrial sewing, homemaking, and crafts for local young people. Job placement of 260 graduates of these training programs indicates the success of this component.

In addition to the several programs discussed above, the center's staff is augmented by a full-time nurse whose salary is paid by the Commonwealth Health Department, and by a doctor who is available three times a week. The Agriculture Extension Division of the University of Puerto Rico provided a full-time teacher of nutrition and cooking for La Playa, and the center became the site of these activities.

- 6. Youth Counseling and Training, Department of Social Services (71-A-252-5, \$80,657)

This project is directed toward the identification of youth vulnerable to delinquency. It is an extension of the Youth Counselor's project that is functioning in the Ponce Region in the Services to Families with Children Program of the Social Services Department.

Although in the first nine months of operation no specific activities were implemented as to the amplification of the program, during the months of January to April 1972 the following activities have been accomplished:

- a) Ten additional neighborhoods have been included as target areas.
- b) Ten new counseling groups have been organized in each neighborhood.
- c) Two hundred and thirteen youngsters are participating in the activities of these new groups.
- d) One thousand five hundred and twenty-five youngsters have participated in sports and educational and recreational activities.
- e) Five adult groups with an enrollment of 75 have been organized in five of the ten new target areas.
- f) A total of 169 adults have participated in different kinds of social, educational and cultural activities.
- g) All personnel has been offered initial in-service training.

7. Youth Orientation Center (Bosco Village), Salesian Society, Inc. (71-A-252-12, \$41,900)

This prevention project is administered in great part by the consumers themselves (youths from 14 to 18) to make leisure time become a source of productive advancement for 200-500 youths.

The project has the following objectives:

- a) To create a "decision-making role" by the youths themselves in their own programs.
- b) To enable more outlets for productive use of leisure time by the consumers.
- c) To counteract "anti-social" group activity and "anti-authority behavior".

The project initiated its implementation as planned early in August 1971. A Board of Directors was elected consisting of three adults and fifteen young members, and four sub-committees were organized. The activities conducted for the youths through April 1972 were:

- a) A total of 110 youths have been referred to agencies for training and employment. Numerous contacts were made in order to be ready for such referrals of these youngsters, 30 have summer jobs, 11 are working full-time and 9 are being trained. A number of youths do not qualify for some programs due to their age or educational level.
- b) A group of 20 youths have participated in a swimming course.
- c) A musical band named "La Ronda de la Amistad" has been organized for 35 youths.
- d) As a socio-cultural activity, 93 visited the Ponce Museum, the Catholic University, and other interesting city sites. They also met there with other youth groups.
- e) Several college students helped 25 students prepare for the College Board Examinations.
- f) The youths are actively engaged in sports such as basketball, volleyball, ping-pong, dominoes, pool, and softball. Approximately 124 adolescents have been participating.
- g) A booklet has been published describing existing job and training opportunities. This booklet will be distributed to the 299 youth registered in the Center.

8. Day Treatment Centers, Department of Social Services, (70-A-152-18, \$29,000), (1971 Allocation, \$41,700)

Services of the juvenile institutional facilities

in Guaynabo and Ponce were expanded under this project to include day students (25 in each center) so that those who required social services could benefit from them while living at home with their families.

The youths from 12 to 18 years old benefit from academic and vocational education and other services offered by the treatment center program. The length of stay is decided individually for each boy, but generally will be a minimum of one year and maximum of 18 months.

Youth admitted to the project are residents of the centers who are ready to live at home and continue receiving social and educational services; and youth from the community who are school drop-outs and may be exhibiting anti-social behavior. The project started in June 1971, eight months after the grant was awarded. In Ponce 15 boys have been participating, while in Guaynabo 5 boys have been participating. The project has not been able to reach the expected target group or progress due mostly to administrative difficulties. Efforts have been made to provide the participants with the proposed services. During a long period of time there were transportation problems for the youths participating in the project. These problems have required help from the treatment centers with limited resources and only recently psychological evaluations in Ponce have been initiated.

9. Institutional Aftercare for Minors, Department of Social Services (1971 Allocation, \$47,000)

This project will be implemented by the Services to Families with Children Program within the Department of Social Services. The project will provide for supervision, counseling and job placement services to approximately 150 youths released from social treatment centers and residing in the San Juan metropolitan area. The subgrant for this project has not yet been awarded.

### Program Impact

Through implementation of this program, the Commission, Commonwealth agencies and private organizations have initiated a broad range of community-based services for juvenile delinquents and pre-delinquents. When considering program impact, the word "initiated" is important. From the preceding section it is readily apparent that many of the projects are still in early stages of implementation and have had no impact. For those which have been in operation for a period of time, the accomplishments still must generally be indicated in terms of the population receiving services, not results of the services offered. This type of information was included in the description of the individual projects. In programmatic terms, impact at this time can best be illustrated by the various services and capabilities currently being developed in the various program components:

1. Early identification and diversion of youth from the juvenile justice system. Through identifying social conditions related to high rates of delinquent behavior, assisting communities in developing their own resources to change these conditions, and providing services to support youths in their development, this program is creating and moving towards early intervention strategies for vulnerated and delinquent youth.
2. Direct services to participating youths. The program provides a broad range of services to youths including guidance and counseling, psychiatric and psychological treatment, tutoring, vocational and academic education, job placement, medical care, and recreation. These services are provided both in a residential and community setting.
3. Youth participation. The target groups themselves are actively involved in the projects developed to serve them. Youths from the communities are included in project decision-making, and work with peer groups as advocates, tutors, group leaders, and community organizers.

4. Outreach. An important program component, this concept is used extensively in the projects as a case finding technique and in structuring counseling, tutoring and advocacy activities.
5. Community involvement. In addition to helping communities to organize their resources to cope with local problems and recruiting community residents and youths to staff the projects, the active participation of community volunteers is solicited.
6. Research and evaluation. The program includes systematic methods of determining the effectiveness of the various program concepts and approaches and measuring tangible results as they become available.

#### Program Implementation Problems

As can be expected in a program which attempts to bring in new theories, services and approaches to the delinquency prevention and rehabilitation field and which has a large volume of project activity, numerous problems have been encountered. The following have been encountered by one or more of the projects included in the program:

1. Staffing difficulties due to lack of qualified personnel, recruiting delays and lack of benefits for contract personnel.
2. Equipment purchasing delays.
3. Difficulties in acquiring necessary facilities (one planned project was not applied for because the required facilities were not available).
4. Internal administrative problems in the implementing agencies.
5. Inadequate training in innovative concepts for project personnel, and reluctance to adopt new approaches, particularly in the areas of vocational training and tutoring.

6. Lack of criteria for selecting youths, resulting in participation of individuals not suited for or interested in the available services. Referral procedures were also time consuming.
7. In several instances, the planned number of youths in the project target group was not reached, resulting in high overhead and service costs per participant.
8. Underbudgeting, resulting in inability to provide some services included in the project design.
9. Inappropriate determination of skills required for project staff positions and composition.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. The most significant result of the program's implementation to date which will affect future plan development is the experience acquired in attempting to implement projects based on mainland models. The success of these projects requires the adaptation of the models to the cultural differences of Puerto Rico.
2. As the projects become operational and success rates can be measured, the Commission will have a variety of community-based models to analyze as to their effectiveness in prevention and rehabilitation. Comparative studies can then be conducted to determine which approaches are best for serving a particular clientele and consequently determine the future direction of the Commission's programming in this area.
3. The development of this program is proceeding at a much slower rate than initially expected, requiring major adjustments to projected activities.



Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Program C-2 - Improvement of Police Services for Juveniles

Objectives

Through this program, the Commission aims to develop and implement programs and procedures within the Juvenile Affairs Division of the Police Department that will promote a fair, consistent, and understanding approach in handling juvenile problems, and that may help to create a favorable police image among youngsters having contact with the law. It also aims to continue providing for the use of mechanisms required to effect the diversion of a great number of putative delinquents and delinquency-prone minors from the degenerative cycle of contact with and formal processing through the juvenile system, societal criticism and ostracism due to stigma, and recurring delinquent behavior.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C 1/	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>139,145</u>	\$ <u>160,500</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>234,669</u>	<u>108,800</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>373,814</u></u>	\$ <u><u>269,300</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Police Juvenile Referral System, Puerto Rico Police (70-DF-235, \$139,145) (71-A-252-28, \$160,500)

A juvenile referral system was established in the Police Department in July 1970 with the objectives of:

- a) deflecting minors coming into contact with the

1/ Includes discretionary funds of \$139,145 in 1970.

juvenile justice system away from the official machinery prior to court intervention and,

- b) providing channels by which juveniles deflected from the formal judicial proceeding, as well as those who had gone through such formality, can participate in positive group experiences, could expand their educational, social and also their vocational opportunities.
- c) Upgrading police officers who deal with juveniles in the Juvenile Affairs Division.

The project is administered by a supervisory board comprised of representatives of the Police Department, Juvenile Court, Department of Social Services and the Puerto Rico Crime Commission. A representative of the Department of Education has been added to the original first year representatives. Subcommittees have been organized to carry out tasks such as working with the evaluation plan and development of the referral guidelines. The project is composed of three operational units:

- a) The Diagnostic and Referral Unit to deal with all minors intervened by the police for screening and referral purposes.
- b) The Social Orientation Group Unit to reorient the services offered by the Police Athletic League toward a social orientation group in six of the chapters operating within the municipality of San Juan, three of which are located within the Model Cities area.
- c) The Human Resources Development Unit, to coordinate and offer all needed training activities to achieve project goals.

This project is based upon the willingness of the Juvenile Court to relinquish part of its judicial power to the Diagnostic and Referral Unit. The initial guidelines used by the Diagnostic and Referral Unit

were very limited and basically restricted services to juveniles intervened for incorrigibility. The guidelines have since been broadened to include consideration of juveniles intervened for 11 different types of faults under varying circumstances.

Of 342 cases intervened during a nine-month period of the first year, 234 were referred to the Juvenile Court and 108 or 32 percent were diverted from the juvenile justice system. During the first four months of the second year 39 juveniles were referred to the Juvenile Court and 106 or 73 percent of the total were diverted. In summary, 214 or 44 percent of the cases handled by the Unit were diverted from the Court, since the project was initiated.

The Social Orientation Group Unit started operating in April 1971. By October 28, juvenile assistant leaders were appointed. Groups were organized by these leaders working with the police officers, and activities carried out such as tutoring, dances, drawing, arts and crafts. Soccer, baseball and volleyball teams were organized. Social group orientation has been given to other Police Athletic League chapters. Some efforts have been made to involve adults and parents of the community in the activities of the center. Other type of activities are being developed such as discussion groups and organization clubs. Activities involving other chapters have been organized. At present the unit is actively involved in planning summer camp activities. Some trips have also been planned to historical sites such as the Ponce Museum, Monte del Calvario and others. A population of 800 youngsters participated in the summer camp activities of 1971.

Two hundred persons have benefited from the training activities offered by the Human Resources Development Unit covering subjects such as leadership, group work, communication, personality, drug addiction, interviewing, police image, needs expressed by the police officers, human relations, resources available, and how to utilize them, and the philosophy of Law No. 97.

Principles and methods of supervision, techniques of group therapy, were offered to the staff as well as training geared specifically towards the juvenile leaders and community volunteers.

#### Program Impact

With the implementation of this program, the Police Department is now afforded the opportunity and discretion to deal with certain juvenile offenders in a more informal manner. Now, after almost two years of operation, the following results indicate a significant impact on delinquency and the juvenile justice system:

1. The diversion of 214 minors from the juvenile justice system (during the first year 32 percent, second year 73 percent).
2. Eight hundred youngsters enjoyed summer camp activities with the amount of funds budgeted for 165 youths.
3. The number of persons to be trained was surpassed, and 94 percent of the trainees interviewed expressed that they had the opportunity to apply to their jobs the knowledge acquired during the training sessions.
4. Four line agencies represented on the Supervisory Board have been able to establish a proper coordination which has been of paramount importance to the project.
5. The introduction of professionally trained personnel and social group work in the youth preventive program of the Police Athletic League, allowing for directed activities as well as the participation of 28 juvenile assistant leaders in the programming of six PAL centers.
6. Periodic amplification of the referral guidelines has demonstrated the confidence of the Court in the ability of the project to adequately deal with intervened minors.

### Program Implementation Problems

There was a delay of nearly six months before the project really could get started due to several difficulties. Among them are the following:

1. Being a law enforcement agency, an investigation of every applicant was conducted. This has frequently been a slow process in hiring new personnel.
2. Contract personnel are not attracted to these positions due to lack of certain fringe benefits that regular employees have.
3. Another problem was the juvenile officers, resistance to changes in working conditions such as new hours, a more demanding, active and purposeful programming of activities, new professional personnel who indirectly would supervise them, and the demands of working with older juvenile groups. The evaluation showed that 76 percent of the trainees had an unfavorable attitude toward working in this type of project.
4. At least 49 percent of the 191 who received training were not working with the project any longer at the end of the first year. Consequently a number of police officers who are working in the centers have not received the training offered at the initiation of the project.
5. The project is located in facilities which are separate from the Juvenile Affairs Division.

### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

If the program proves successful and funds are available, PAL activities would expand to other chapters in the capital area, and the whole program concept to other priority areas in the island. In 1972, a project will be implemented by the Department of Social Services to reinforce the referral resources available to the referral system.

### Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

#### Program C-3 - Improvement of Court Services for Juveniles

#### Objectives

To reduce the incidence of delinquency and delinquent recidivism by improving the capabilities of the Juvenile Court to make appropriate disposition of cases within its jurisdiction and improving treatment services offered by the Court itself.

#### Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>81,500</u>	\$ <u>97,000</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>54,400</u>	<u>64,666</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>135,900</u></u>	\$ <u><u>161,666</u></u>

#### Program Subgrants

1. Amplification of the Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic of the Juvenile Court, Court Administration (70-A-152-10, \$81,500) (1971 Allocation, \$97,000)

On August 1, 1970, the Puerto Rico Crime Commission approved a proposal to improve and amplify the organization and services of the Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic at the Juvenile Court. The objectives of this program were the following:

- a) Organize and amplify the Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic in San Juan to provide evaluations and treatment to a larger number of juveniles.
- b) Establish a sub-unit at the Ponce Juvenile Court to coordinate services to be provided to juveniles

at the Ponce, Guayama, Aguadilla and Mayaguez Juvenile Courts.

During the first year of operations psychological evaluations were doubled, and psychiatric, neurological and electroencephalographic evaluations increased. Psychologists visited the various judicial districts, expanding their services to minors located throughout the island and individual treatment was initiated on a limited basis to minors in the San Juan Judicial District.

In the second year of implementation, the project was reorganized, and services are now being provided on a more regionalized basis to reduce the overhead costs of travel time for the professionals. Contract services are now being provided in Aguadilla and Mayaguez as one unit, Caguas and Humacao Court Districts as one unit, Bayamón and Arecibo as one unit and Ponce and Guayama as one unit. The San Juan clinic will continue to offer its services primarily to minors from the metropolitan area. A vocational counselor was recently added to the staff of the San Juan clinic to broaden its range of available services.

#### Program Impact

The impact of this program can most readily be demonstrated in terms of service levels. In fiscal year 1969, prior to implementation, a total of 461 evaluations and examinations were administered. In fiscal year 1971, a total of 994 were administered including the resumption of neurological and encephalographic studies. Individual psychiatric treatment is now being offered in the San Juan clinic for 12 youths, and group treatment is currently being offered to 25 youths in the Bayamón Juvenile Court.

#### Program Implementation Problems

1. There has been a lack of coordination with professional personnel at the courts, the Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic and the Office of Courts Administration. Inadequate program planning has hampered

needed coordination. The participating personnel at all operational levels should have been involved in the early planning stages of the program.

2. Physical facilities are overcrowded or inadequate for the diagnostic and treatment clinics, and there was over a year's delay in acquiring the facilities for the Ponce Clinic.
3. Administrative procedures have delayed recruitment and designation of personnel. Vacant positions have hampered the development of the program.
4. Services were prohibitively expensive in the first year of implementation due to extensive travel time.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

Although services have increased markedly, the clinics are still only reaching about 28 percent of the minors under the jurisdiction of the court. The Commission will continue to support the expansion of these clinics so that eventually all minors appearing in court may benefit from these services.

Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Program C-4 - Improvement of Institutional Services  
for Juveniles

Objectives

The objectives of this program are to improve the rehabilitative services offered to minors referred to juvenile institutions; provide data to the judiciary to improve dispositional criteria; and reduce the duration of confinement and rate of recidivism of the institutional population.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>53,000</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>53,585</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>156,585</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Physical Planning Unit, Department of Social Services (71-E-252-1, \$50,000)

This unit was created in February 1972 in the Department of Social Services to:

- a) Develop a long range (four-year) plan integrated with program development for the construction and renovation of juvenile rehabilitation facilities. The unit will develop a plan for the utilization of the Commonwealth funds allocated for improvement and construction facilities (about four million dollars).

- b) Develop new approaches, improved methods and alternatives in both physical and programmatic areas.
- c) Establish priorities, objectives and offer alternatives for the best use of the resources available to the Department.

The project is in the initial stage of implementation. Personnel are being recruited and an evaluation contract is being negotiated with the Graduate School of Planning of the University of Puerto Rico.

2. Diagnostic Clinic for Social Treatment Centers, Department of Social Services (71-A-252-19, \$53,000)

On August 1, 1971 a grant was awarded for the creation of a Diagnostic Clinic for the Social Treatment Centers Program. The clinic will operate initially in the San Juan metropolitan area. The objectives are:

- a) Provide evaluations and social studies of minors admitted to detention facilities and of those discharged from treatment centers so as to help them make adequate adjustments to the institution or to the community.
- b) Provide the juvenile justices with ample and reliable information about the juvenile and circumstances so as to enable them to make appropriate dispositions of each case.

As of April 1972, project activities had not been initiated.

Program Impact

There has been no impact by this program as the projects awarded are still not operational.

Program Implementation Problems

The following difficulties have been encountered in the implementation of the program:

1. Lack of coordination within the various divisions that will participate in the program.
2. No clear delineation of responsibilities between agency unit and project personnel.
3. Recruitment problems due to low salary levels.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The program has no significant results to date which will affect the Commission's planning.

6.5 Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals  
Program D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

Objectives

To enhance police operations through the effective utilization of existing administrative and support service systems, and expansion of these systems where required.

Program Budget

	1969	1970	1971
Part C 1/	\$ -0-	\$ 218,064	\$ 412,057
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	-0-	151,200	283,161
Total	\$ -0-	\$ 369,264	\$ 695,218

Program Subgrants

1. Upgrading and Expansion of Criminal Laboratory Facilities, Puerto Rico Police, (AO-52-6, \$49,726) (71-A-252-17, \$100,339)

The objectives of this project were to expand the general headquarters' laboratory and create an auxiliary laboratory in the southern city of Ponce in late 1970. Both objectives were successfully accomplished in 1971. The volume of work for laboratory analysis increased sharply in the past few years. Increasing crime rates and the transfer, in 1970, of primary narcotics enforcement responsibility from the Treasury Department to the Puerto Rico Police are two major contributing factors. In the period 1968-69 the Chemistry Unit processed 8,265 chemical analyses

1/ Includes discretionary funds of \$15,000 in 1970 and \$27,000 in 1971.



(blood, hairs, fibers, explosives, etc.) including 6,401 (77 percent) narcotics analyses. For the years 1969-70 the chemical analyses workload increased to 55,118 including 52,087 (94 percent) narcotics analyses and in the years 1970-71 the chemical analyses reflected a workload of 53,072 of which 48,426 (91 percent) were narcotics analyses.

Pressures on the central laboratory were slowly alleviated as the auxiliary laboratory in Ponce processed 6,462 (11 percent) of the narcotics analyses in 1970-71 and 5,769 within the period of July 1, 1971 to April 30, 1972.

In the Photography Section of the central laboratory the number of negatives, kodaliths, enlargements and copies processed reflected a workload increase from 122,651 in 1968-69 to 127,375 in 1969-70; in 1970-71 the workload increased to 146,748; and in the period of June 1971 to February 1972 95,478 items were processed. This unit is processing the photographic laboratory work of all the investigative and field units on an island-wide basis until the photography unit is created in the Ponce auxiliary laboratory.

The high work production of the laboratory has been in part due to additional personnel and technicians assigned and to the acquisition of highly technical equipment to assist in the evidence analyses.

Under a 1971 continuation subgrant, additional chemical analysis and photographic equipment have been requisitioned. All bids have been awarded and most of the equipment has been delivered.

The Kodak Company has furnished a photographic equipment location functional sketch for the central laboratory and alterations required for the equipment installation are being made. Training for the laboratory personnel in the use of the new equipment will soon be initiated. The photography unit in Ponce will be established with the equipment currently being replaced in the central laboratory.

2. Improvement of the Police Communications System,  
Puerto Rico Police,  
(70-A-152-3, \$153,338) (71-A-252-40, \$272,168)

Maximum Police communications capability is not being provided as indicated by the fact that approximately 400 (28 percent) of the 1,427 police vehicles and 50 (25 percent) of the 192 motorcycles assigned did not have radios in 1971, and for the 1,085 officer assigned to foot patrol duties in the Metropolitan Area only 58 walkie-talkies were available. In order to expand and modernize police communications a totally integrated system was designed in early 1970. The primary objective of the designed system of this project was to provide more efficient, modern and sophisticated communications capability to the foot patrolmen in the San Juan Metropolitan Area.

The bidding for the technical equipment, to reach the forementioned objectives, was held in late 1970. The project contemplated buying 125 walkie-talkies, 2 repeater stations, 17 battery chargers, 200 batteries, and a component of spare parts. The equipment was subsequently ordered and was recently received. Two days training on the communications equipment for 500 policemen started on April 17, 1972 and should last about seven weeks.

A continuation project which was implemented in March 1972 envisions expansion of the Police tactical communications capability through acquisition of additional communications equipment, (201 VHF vehicle radios, 25 VHF motorcycle radios, 109 VHF mobile units, 4 satellite receivers, 8 UHF base stations, 5 repeater stations, 48 walkie-talkies, etc.) training of 6 police communications technicians in Florida to get their Federal Communications Commission second class license; training of 144 policemen in the use and care of new communications equipment, obtaining a maintenance contract for the Police microwave system and providing an independent communications channel for the Traffic Division. Other equipment (microwave Hot-Stanley terminals, dial multiple communications center operating

consoles, complaint card conveyor belt system, single sideband multiplier) will be purchased for the communications center at the new police general headquarters building scheduled for completion in 1973. The bidding specifications for this equipment will be processed on or about July 1, 1972. The tactical communications equipment being used at the present time will be installed in the operational areas to facilitate communication with the police zones remote from the metropolitan area of San Juan, and support the projected expansion of foot patrolmen communications capabilities in the geographic areas.

3. Line Legal Adviser, Puerto Rico Police  
(70-DF-197, \$15,000) (71-DF-899, \$12,000)

The first subgrant for this project was awarded in September 1970. The nomination of the legal adviser was delayed almost two months because of the Police application, investigation and nomination recruiting process. During the early stages of this project the legal adviser attended a 5-day special training program for Police legal advisers in Washington, D.C. sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Northwestern University. In the first year of the project 32 percent of the adviser's time was spent on research efforts in order to channel the objectives of the project in the right direction. The field operational aspects increased from 26 percent of the adviser's time for fiscal year 1971 to 41 percent during the last six months. Most of the field activities of the line legal adviser have been dealing with union personnel strikes, land invasion cases, drugs and narcotics, vice squad, and other police-sponsored raids. The line legal adviser has also spent 152 hours as an instructor at the Police Academy and 158 hours in interdepartmental meetings with judges and police personnel.

Recently the line legal adviser was actively involved with the independent trucker's strike and the associated problems. He was on the scene in most of the 27 picket-police encounters giving advice on legal and civil rights matters to the personnel assigned. He is additionally giving field legal assistance to the following units:

- a) Detective Division - Since October 1971 the line legal adviser has personally assisted the agents in the most important felony investigations conducted to monitor the handling of criminal evidence from the moment it is obtained, identified, and processed, until its introduction in the criminal courts.
- b) Stolen Vehicles Unit - He has been observing very closely the stolen vehicles investigative phase and has assisted and advised unit agents in extensive and complex suspect interrogations.
- c) Vice Control Unit - The line legal adviser has been accompanying unit agents on criminal raids in the areas of prostitution and illegal gambling to insure that there are no legal or procedural violations committed that could negatively affect the criminal case proceedings. He also has been conducting civil rights and penal law training at the Police Academy to the agents of this unit.
- d) Drugs and Narcotics Division - The line legal adviser has also been present during the five raids conducted by the agents of this Division since December 1971. He also has been giving civil rights and penal law training to the agents. Critical circumstances in the last few months have brought some innovations in the legal assistance procedures for Division agents under administrative or judicial complaints. If a citizen files a complaint against an agent, a line-up identification process is immediately effected. This assures the citizen that his complaint is being investigated without prejudice and at the same time avoids unjust complaints against Drug and Narcotics agents.
- e) Police Areas - In addition to operating in the San Juan Metropolitan Area, the line legal adviser also provides services to the remaining four police operational areas and assists the area commanders in reaching decisions based on

Police Superintendent, Governor's or High Court policies on many controversial matters typical of Puerto Rico (land invasions, political sign postings, etc.). As a result, the reported incidents of this nature have been handled most efficiently by the Police Department.

4. Improvement of Vehicle Maintenance System, Puerto Rico Police (71-A-252-34, \$12,550)

The Police had 1,408 vehicles assigned as of June 30, 1971. An average of 425 vehicles were being repaired every month during that year. Of those vehicles an average of 200 were repaired in private garages at a cost of \$570,580 annually and 225 were repaired at the Commonwealth Transportation Office's garages at a cost of \$933,672. These figures reflect 30 percent of the total vehicles down for repairs every month within that period. In order to find adequate solutions to transportation problems, the Police initiated a project to perform a three-month study of the Police Transportation Division. This study is being conducted of the current fleet administration, preventive maintenance and repair scheduling procedures utilized by the Police Department and the Office of Transportation (responsible for the maintenance of all Commonwealth vehicles). This project was approved in February 1972, and a consulting firm was contracted in April to conduct the study. The consultants are currently in the process of gathering and analyzing information.

5. System Analyst, Puerto Rico Police (71-DF-898, \$15,000)

The implementation of this project was delayed over six months due to the Police Department's recruiting process involving a thorough investigation of the applicants prior to nomination. Due to the technical aspect of the work, candidates are very scarce and the investigation requirement put an additional impediment factor on the successful implementation of the project. Finally, a system analyst was hired in February 1972 and in the short period of time elapsed,

he started studying the flow of information within the Police general headquarters. The analyst studied the information systems utilized in Washington, Honolulu, New York and in the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) with the principal objective of orienting the Puerto Rico information center along the systems studied. The analyst subsequently developed a general analysis of the different activities of the central office of the Police Department covering among others, (a) weapon's registry, (b) criminal history, (c) fingerprints and (d) final criminal case disposition.

Area programming priorities were reestablished as follows: (a) Psychological Evaluation Center data system design, (b) Department's payroll mechanization, (c) Police Evaluation Unit data system (d) Criminal history (e) fingerprints and (f) final criminal case disposition. He has completed work on subsystems for deposited firearms, weapon registration, licenses to bear firearms, licenses for target practice and a roster of denied applications. He will complete the weapon's registry system in the near future and will start studying the Psychological Evaluation Center information requirements for future electronic data processing.

Program Impact

1. With the criminal laboratory expansion the number of drug analyses conducted by experts increased from 6,401 in 1968-69, to 52,087 in 1969-70, 48,426 in 1970-71 and 45,486 from July 1971 to February 1972.
2. There were more personnel (three chemists) available to testify in court and therefore there was less time involved in bringing accused persons in the drugs and narcotics cases before a magistrate in the Ponce Area.
3. With the acquisition of highly technical and up to date equipment, the Police laboratory chemical analysis work output has been more rapid, efficient and thorough.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Personnel recruiting delays due to internal agency procedures requiring background investigations.
2. Recruiting delays in hiring laboratory chemists due to low salary scales.
3. Slow administrative procedures by the Commonwealth's Bureau of the Budget in order to create new personnel positions.
4. High incidence of court appearances by laboratory personnel.
5. Implementation delays due to resignations of two project directors.
6. Slow bidding procedures for purchase of highly technical equipment.
7. Delays in drafting communications equipment specifications and requirements due to complexity of the communication system.
8. Equipment bidding and delivery delayed due to suppliers being in the mainland.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. Based on the positive results of the original laboratory expansion and creating an auxiliary laboratory in Ponce, project expansion is scheduled to create auxiliary laboratories in the three other Police Areas.
2. The line legal adviser concept has brought such excellent operational results that the Police has a 1972 action grant project to expand the line legal adviser's operations through the appointment of a line legal adviser in each of the five police areas.
3. The system analyst is currently conducting studies of the information processing requirements of the various police functional areas to test approach feasibility prior to the implementation of the Law Enforcement Management Information System. (LEMIS)

Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

Program D-2 - Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities

Objectives

To upgrade police capabilities by analyzing and modifying current strategies, tactics, procedures, and resources utilized by operating units.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C <u>1/</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>83,832</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>67,365</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>151,197</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Purchase of Photographic Equipment and Training for Agents of the Police Intelligence Division, Puerto Rico Police (71-A-252-35, \$24,832)

The Police Intelligence Division's primary objectives in developing this project are:

- a) To improve the effectiveness and security of its criminal intelligence photographic capability by creating the Photography Section, establishing and equipping a photographic laboratory, and providing two weeks training for 85 criminal intelligence agents in the handling of photographic and sound-recording equipment.
- b) Coordinate interagency mutual interest services with the Interamerican Counter Intelligence Group, FBI, Interpol and other law enforcement agencies within the Caribbean.

1/ Includes discretionary funds of \$15,000 in 1971.

The Photography Section was administratively established by appointing one man in charge and one assistant.

All equipment was requisitioned in February and April 1972 and is currently in the bidding process. The training is scheduled to start as soon as the equipment is received.

2. Drugs and Narcotics Division Expansion, Puerto Rico Police (71-A-252-15, \$44,000)

In late 1971 the Drugs and Narcotics Division expanded to create a Criminal Intelligence Section (consisting of one officer and four special agents) with the primary objectives of penetrating the highest levels of narcotics traffic into and through Puerto Rico. There are also plans to send six agents from the Division through the ten-week Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs course in Washington, D.C. The applications have been submitted and the Division is waiting for school approval of the selected candidates.

The Criminal Intelligence Section is still trying to recruit the four agents for the unit. They are having problems with the recruitment of qualified personnel because of the sensitive nature of the investigative work within the drugs and narcotics area.

3. Bomb Disposal Technician, Puerto Rico Police, (71-DF-921, \$15,000)

A 1971 discretionary grant was approved by LEAA to acquire the services of a bomb disposal technician. The bomb disposal technician carries out the following duties: organizes and supervises the police in all aspects of bomb disposal work, prepares guides in handling explosives for the already existing Bomb and Arson Unit, investigates all cases related to explosives, trains the personnel of the Unit, and collects data with respect to all matters concerning explosives.

During the period from September 24, 1971 when the technician was appointed to April 1, 1972 the Unit has attended 117 complaints involving incendiary devices or explosives. In addition to his functions in the Criminal Investigation Corps the technician has conducted special training courses in bomb disposal to the Special Police Reserve Unit at the Police Academy; trained 26 agents during the National Governor's Conference last year on bomb security; offered 18 conferences on bomb security methods to hospital staffs, firemen, police officers, police cadets, commercial air lines, and others. In addition, he administered 8 hours of training to 21 members of his explosives unit in the use of technical equipment; and prepared a two-week explosives training curriculum to be used in the Police Academy.

Program Impact

1. According to the commander of the Drugs and Narcotics Division, there was an increase in conviction rates of narcotics cases from 78 percent in 1970 to 81 percent in 1971.
2. According to the chief of the Criminal Investigation Corps, the reduction of explosive and incendiary crime complaints from 611 in 1970-71 to 225 up to May 1972 was due to:
  - a) The organized training received by the bomb disposal personnel,
  - b) the introduction of more modern investigative techniques, and
  - c) the acquisition and employment of modern bomb disposal equipment.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Personnel recruiting delays due to internal agency procedures requiring extensive investigation, and sensitivity of the investigative work to be performed.

2. Slow bidding procedures for purchase of technical equipment.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. In 1971, the programming emphasis in narcotics control shifted from personnel training to operational improvements within the Drugs and Narcotics Division. In future years, the Commission and the Department will continue to emphasize operations. Training will not be discontinued, however, as several of the agents who will attend the B.N.D.D. course will be used as Academy instructors in this field.
2. The bomb disposal technician will continue to function as the head of the Bomb and Arson Squad and as an instructor in this field.
3. No results are available from the Intelligence Division project affecting program strategy.

**CONTINUED**

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6.6 Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and Law Reform

Program E-1 - Improvement of Prosecutorial Capabilities

Objectives

To provide prosecutors in the Department of Justice with the skills and techniques required to successfully investigate and prosecute offenders.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>60,000</u>	\$ <u>53,122</u>	\$ <u>122,543</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,852</u>	<u>86,793</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>100,000</u></u>	\$ <u><u>93,974</u></u>	\$ <u><u>209,336</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Narcotics Prosecution Task Force, Department of Justice (A0-52-3, \$68,122) (71-A-252-1, \$122,543)

The Narcotics Prosecution Task Force was established within the Department of Justice under Commission sponsorship in September 1969. Headed by a Special Prosecuting Attorney and staffed by four prosecutors and criminal investigation secretaries, the task force has as its sole responsibility the investigation and prosecution of criminal narcotics cases, improving the investigative and prosecutorial capabilities of law enforcement personnel in the Commonwealth, evaluation of narcotics laws and proposing legislation.

This Task Force was established with the idea of centralizing the investigation and prosecution of all

narcotics cases in Puerto Rico within one unit. The Department realized that this could only be set as a long-range goal and the Task Force decided to supervise all of these cases but having the different district attorneys in the island in charge of actual prosecution. Besides case supervision, the unit is in charge of all the preliminary hearings at the San Juan District Court, some of the cases of the San Juan Superior Court, and also, all extraordinary cases in matters of narcotics.

During the first year of operation 631 cases were submitted for to the unit for consideration. Of these, 600 were submitted to preliminary hearing, 565 of which were later submitted for prosecution. Prosecutors assigned to this unit in San Juan worked in 100 additional cases around the island. The unit also supervised all under-cover investigations conducted by the Police and Justice Departments (361) when cases were being prepared for submission to a magistrate.

During the first year, three prosecutors attended training offered by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs National Training Institute, and the Task Force also offered three training seminars to narcotics under-cover agents and other concerned personnel from the Police Department.

For the second year of operation a grant was awarded to this project in July 1971. Federal funds for this year provided for 2 new prosecutors in addition to the 4 of the previous year and 6 secretaries. The new prosecutors were assigned to the District Attorney's Offices in Ponce and Mayaguez.

The Task Force also assisted in drafting a new narcotics law which was approved in Puerto Rico in June 1971: The Controlled Substances Act of Puerto Rico.

The main purpose of this Act is to consolidate all current legislation and incorporate modern viewpoints towards the use and illegal distribution of drugs and narcotics and the rehabilitation of addicts.

The new law emphasizes special treatment for drug addicts and a special procedure is established for the internment of addicts to treatment institutions. By a disposition of this law ten agents working in narcotics investigations within the Police Department were transferred to the Department of Justice to perform similar duties. This group of investigators was assigned to the Narcotics Prosecution Task Force. They are working in the investigation of those drug addicts accused of possession of narcotics who will be submitted for prosecution under the provision of the law which provides for probation and special treatment for drug addicts.

A policy established by the Secretary of Justice now requires all district attorneys to obtain the approval of the Narcotics Task Force prior to submitting narcotics cases to a judge for dismissal. Through this procedure, better control of narcotic cases prior to submitting to a magistrate for judicial determination has been obtained.

During the second year of operation 1,152 cases were submitted for consideration. Of those, 1,102 were submitted to preliminary hearing out of which 1,058 (92 percent) were submitted for prosecution.

The Task Force has kept working in coordination with the Police Department in the investigation of narcotic cases and is offering monthly training sessions to police personnel receiving training at the Police Academy concerning the matters of narcotics investigation, special techniques and legal orientation. Several seminars have also been offered to students of the public schools.

2. Investigation Unit, Department of Justice  
(70-A-152-28, \$45,000)

An investigation unit was established in the Department of Justice in September 1971. Personnel of this unit assist the Commonwealth's prosecuting attorneys in conducting investigations as part of case preparation with particular emphasis on subversion, tax fraud

narcotics cases in Puerto Rico within one unit. The Department realized that this could only be set as a long-range goal and the Task Force decided to supervise all of these cases but having the different district attorneys in the island in charge of actual prosecution. Besides case supervision, the unit is in charge of all the preliminary hearings at the San Juan District Court, some of the cases of the San Juan Superior Court, and also, all extraordinary cases in matters of narcotics.

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An investigation unit was established in the Department of Justice in September 1971. Personnel of this unit assist the Commonwealth's prosecuting attorneys in conducting investigations as part of case preparation with particular emphasis on subversion, tax fraud

and narcotics cases. The unit is directly responsible to the Secretary of Justice and has an authorized staffing of nine investigators (there are currently two positions unfilled), a director and a secretary.

This unit actually started functioning in March 1972, when initial recruitment of personnel was completed. Since then, the investigators have received training in the use of firearms and have received on-the-job training in investigative techniques. In May 1972, five investigators started an eight-week training course at Fort Gordon, Georgia on advanced techniques in investigation and two investigators attended the training offered on organized crime activities at the Police Academy. Actual case investigations have commenced on a limited basis.

#### Program Impact

1. The establishment of the Narcotics Prosecution Task Force has centralized the investigation and prosecution of narcotics cases of the San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez Judicial Districts within one unit.

The unit also served as a liaison with all the District Attorneys offices in the island to provide legal orientation, assistance and advice in the matter of presentation of evidence, recent legislation and Supreme Court decisions concerning narcotics cases. Prior to program implementation this source of legal advice did not exist.

This concentrated effort has enabled the members of the Task Force and the District Attorneys to develop considerable technical legal skills in the investigation and trial of narcotics cases. Although statistics on conviction rates are not available, the high percent of cases presented to the Task Force which were eventually prosecuted, indicates that the unit and the Police Department are effectively collaborating efforts and are preparing solid cases for court presentation.

2. The investigation unit has not been in operation long enough to show any tangible impact on the system. However, with its creation, investigative support will be available to the prosecutors for general case preparation for the first time.

#### Program Implementation Problems

Both projects suffered from initial implementation delays resulting from personnel recruitment problems and the lengthy and thorough background investigations conducted on the employment candidates.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. Based on the successful accomplishments of the Narcotics Prosecution Task Force, prosecutors will be assigned to all Judicial Districts to handle narcotics cases exclusively. Additional investigative support will also be provided to the unit.
2. If the investigation unit functions well in the metropolitan area, the services will also be extended to other judicial districts where investigative support is justified by prosecution workload.

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and Law Reform

Program E-2 - Increased Effectiveness of Court Management

Objectives

To expedite the delivery of equitable justice in the courts by increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of all aspects of court management, initially focusing on court records automation and the management of a new judicial center currently being constructed in San Juan.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>51,700</u>	\$ <u>100,000</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>34,500</u>	<u>45,556</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>86,200</u></u>	\$ <u><u>145,556</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Court Records Automation, Court Administration, (A0-52-9, \$51,700) (71-A-252-42, \$100,000)

The Office of Courts Administration, provides administrative services to all Courts in the Commonwealth. One of its services is the tabulation of statistical information utilized to determine resource requirements, prepare budgets, analyze trends in criminal case processing and planning in general.

The limitations of the present E.A.M. processing system have caused great delays in report generation with annual reports running a year behind and quarterly reports as much as three months behind.

A subgrant to convert this system to an E.D.P. operation and to upgrade the information processing capabilities was awarded to the agency in September 1969. This project experienced considerable difficulties in the first stages of implementation. In June 1971 a contract was awarded to a management consulting firm who conducted a data processing system study of the Office of Courts Administration, involving the evaluation and analysis of the existing system, the definition of the system requirements and the design of a data processing system. This study was completed in October 1971. The Courts Administration also contracted a hardware firm for equipment rental and installation and training of the computing center personnel.

From October 1971 to May 1972, the agency has been involved in the analysis of the system study, personnel training and space alterations. Conversion of the existing statistical system to an E.D.P. operation is scheduled for June 1972 with the installation of the computer.

Program Impact

The extent to which this program will effect the management of the court system and case processing cannot be determined until the automated system is operational.

Program Implementation Problems

1. As originally proposed, the primary efforts of the first year were to be directed toward equipment procurement and conversion of the existing E.A.M. system. The Courts Administration later decided to conduct a system design study prior to those activities.
2. Difficulties were encountered in negotiating a contract for the study.
3. Complying with Bureau of the Budget regulations concerning the rental or purchase of E.D.P. equipment was time consuming.

4. Space alterations for the computer installation were also time consuming.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

Based on the final results of the system design study, additional data processing capabilities will be added to the present system. In addition to generating central administrative reports, the system will eventually support the operations of the courts in the nine judicial districts.

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Program E-3 - Increased Effectiveness of Court Operations

Objectives

To improve the quality of justice dispensed in the courts by analyzing all facets of court operations and modifying them as required.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>95,560</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>131,301</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>226,861</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Creation of a Summons Unit in the San Juan Superior Court District, Courts Administration (71-A-252-30, \$95,560)

A unit is being created to centralize the now dispersed activity of summoning personally and individually the defendants and witnesses in cases of the Superior Court of San Juan, Criminal Section; and the District Courts of San Juan and Rio Piedras, Criminal Sections. Marshals will be dispatched in radio-equipped vehicles to expedite and control the operation. The project was initiated in January 1972 and activities to date include the acquisition of office equipment and eleven vehicles to be used by the unit. Procurement of the required communications equipment is currently in the bidding stage.



Program Impact

As this unit is not yet functioning, it is too early to determine the impact the program will have in expediting trial work and reducing the overhead of this operation.

Program Implementation Problems

In addition to the usual delays in purchasing equipment, a suitable location with adequate parking facilities has not yet been obtained.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

If the results of this program indicate that this is an efficient and effective device for facilitating case processing, similar units will be created in Ponce and Mayaguez, the other two Judicial Districts having heavy caseloads.

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and Law Reform

Program E-4 - Legal Assistance to Indigents

Objectives

The objective of this program is to increase the availability of counsel for indigents charged with criminal offenses by supporting the Legal Aid Society in extending its services to a larger number of defendants in the Superior and District Courts.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C 1/	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>75,000</u>	\$ <u>130,000</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>50,000</u>	<u>83,800</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>125,000</u></u>	\$ <u><u>213,800</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Legal Assistance to Indigents, Legal Aid Society (70-A-152-9, \$75,000) (71-A-252-10, \$100,000)

The Legal Aid Society (Sociedad para Asistencia Legal de Puerto Rico) is a non-profit organization chartered under the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico since 1955, to provide legal aid to indigents under arrest or indictment. The Society is directed by a Board of Directors composed of nine members: three representing the public interest (cliente), three representing the Commonwealth Government, and three representing the Bar Association of Puerto Rico. In fiscal year 1970 the Society was supported by a staff of 30 attorneys including the Executive Director, 24 secretaries and 3 investigators, and was able to maintain an office in each division of the Superior Court and the Supreme Court.

1/ Includes discretionary funds of \$30,000 in 1971.

In August 1970, a grant was awarded to the Society to increase its services to indigents, particularly in preliminary hearings and misdemeanor cases at the District Court level. During fiscal year 1971 the staff was increased to 38 attorneys (2 were supported from federal funds) 25 secretaries (2 were supported from federal funds) and 4 investigators. Federal funds under this subgrant were also utilized to increase salaries and to improve library and physical facilities.

In August 1971, a continuation subgrant was awarded, increasing the staff to 39 attorneys (2 from the previous year plus the additional attorney are supported from federal funds), 26 secretaries (2 from the previous year plus the additional secretary are supported from federal funds) and 10 investigators (the 6 additional investigators are supported from federal funds). Library and office facilities were also improved with federal funds.

The following chart reflects the increased level of services offered by the Society since the initiation of the program in fiscal year 1971.

	<u>F.Y. 1970</u>	<u>F.Y. 1971</u>	<u>F.Y. 1972</u> (6 mo.)
Preliminary Hearings	2,934	4,400	2,473
Cases Resolved, District Court	1,566	1,907	1,025
Cases Resolved, Superior Court	4,671	5,786	2,873
Counseling Interviews	24,357	30,357	N.A.

In addition to these activities, the Society represents cases before the Supreme Court, Juvenile Court, the Parole Board and cases referred by various Legal Aid offices in the United States.

2. Law Student Interns, Legal Aid Society  
(71-DF-857, \$30,000)

A legal intern program was established within the Legal Aid Society on July 1971 with discretionary funding. This project provides for contracting law students on a full and part-time basis, clerical expenses and supplies. The objectives of the project are:

- a) To increase the available legal assistance to indigents and to complement the classroom legal education of the law students with actual legal experience.
- b) To serve as a link between legal education, the profession and the administration of justice.
- c) To develop the professional attitudes and ethical standards of the law students.

In August 1971 ten students from three universities (University of Puerto Rico, Inter American University and Catholic University) were selected for the project.

These students were contracted on a part-time basis for a forty-week period. Students were involved in the following legal proceedings:

- Preliminary hearings;
- Arraignments;
- Habeas Corpus;
- Interviewing clients and witnesses;
- Counseling and legal services to prison inmates;
- Inspection of location where alleged offense was committed;
- Preparation of case files;
- Bibliographical research;
- Discussion of different kinds of motions;
- Psychiatric hearings to determine processability;
- Selection of the jury;
- Trials;
- Guilty pleas;
- Probation and Parole; and
- Pronouncement of judgements.

The role of the law student in some of these legal activities has not always been a passive one. Even though there is no legal disposition, statute or set of rules permitting law students to engage in the practice of the law, or even intervene in any legal proceeding in court, several judges have allowed some outstanding students to practice the law in a limited way. The project will be continued during the summer season and ten additional students will be contracted on a full-time basis for a period of ten weeks.

#### Program Impact

1. As the above statistics indicate, there has been a significant increase in the services rendered by the Legal Aid Society during the years of program implementation. In fiscal year 1971, the Society increased its representation at preliminary hearings by 50 percent, misdemeanor cases in the District Court by 22 percent, and misdemeanor and felony cases in the Superior Court by 24 percent from the previous year. The statistics for the first six months of fiscal year 1972 indicate increased levels of activity in preliminary hearings and District Court cases and approximately the same level of activity in the Superior Court compared with the 1971 statistics. The most recent evaluation report of this project stated that of all cases resolved in the six-month period of this fiscal year a full 50 percent resulted in acquittal.
2. In addition to providing additional resources to the Society and providing administrative support to the Society's attorneys, the legal intern project has given the student the opportunity to learn by experience how criminal justice is really administered, and has given the intern self confidence and knowledge of the routine in court. This project will also serve to attract the better students, if not to the Society itself, at least to the field of criminal law.

#### Program Implementation Problems

There have been no problems in the implementation of this program.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

Although this program has been one of the most successful in terms of demonstrating tangible results and working towards program objectives, the Society was involved in less than 4 percent of the cases resolved in the District Court in 1971. To actually accomplish objectives of extending services to all indigent defendants, this program will continue to be supported and expanded as funding becomes available.

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and  
Law Reform

Program E-5 - Law Reform

Objectives

To provide an organized effort to modernize and maintain current the criminal laws of Puerto Rico; to maintain a continuous study of doctrinaire development in penal law; to propose legislation; to prepare opinions, as authorized by the Secretary of Justice, on matters concerning the construction and implementation of the criminal laws of Puerto Rico.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>16,959.45</u>	\$ <u>39,738</u>	\$ <u>99,633</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>11,333.00</u>	<u>27,221</u>	<u>70,559</u>
Total	\$ <u>28,292.45</u>	\$ <u>66,959</u>	\$ <u>170,192</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Office of Criminal Justice, Department of Justice  
(AO-52-11, \$56,697.45) (71-252-2, \$99,633)

The Office of Criminal Justice was created in the Department of Justice to satisfy a legislative mandate bestowed upon the Puerto Rico Crime Commission, which is "to maintain a constant study of the doctrinal development of the Penal Law, in all its aspects, to recommend legislation in connection with said improvement and to counsel and assist all government organizations, when so requested on legislation of penal nature, both in its formal and substantive aspects proposed by the latter..." 1/

1/ Section 4, Law No. 33, approved June 11, 1969

Initially staffed by a director, two attorneys and clerical personnel, the Office increased its staff by one attorney, a research associate, a librarian and office personnel under the 1971 continuation subgrant. Consultant services were also available to the Office.

The major activities of the Office to date include:

- a) Advising and assisting the Joint House-Senate Judiciary committee in drafting provisions of the proposed Penal Code. The proposed code was introduced in the last session, but was not acted on by the Legislature.
- b) Drafting Administration bills to revise provisions of the existing Penal Code. Four laws passed in the 1970 and 1971 legislative sessions were drafted by the Office. Two bills drafted by the Office have not yet been presented.
- c) Conducting legal research studies. Two major studies have been completed: one dealing with probation and parole provisions in penal law and one dealing with methadone maintenance programs for heroin addicts. These studies will be published in 1972.
- d) Compiling all municipal ordinances having criminal law sanctions. This effort was initiated in 1970 and should be completed in the near future.
- e) Publishing a Criminal Justice Bulletin. Since August 1971, the Office has been publishing a bulletin containing a compilation and analysis of the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Puerto Rico and the United States concerning Penal Law and Criminal Procedure.
- f) Compiling a bibliography of criminal law revision and reform in Puerto Rico, the United States

and foreign jurisdiction. Compilation of the bibliography was initiated in 1970 and the first edition will be published this year.

- g) Inventorying all laws in Puerto Rico having criminal sanctions, all laws containing proceedings of contempt of court and all administrative regulations having criminal law sanctions. The Office completed these inventories in August 1971 and will maintain them current on an ongoing basis.
- h) Conducting seminars and conferences on Penal Law and Criminal Procedure. These seminars were initiated last year in conjunction with the Bar Association (also see Program A-2).
- i) Acting as an information clearinghouse and maintaining a legal library. These activities were initiated in 1970 and are ongoing responsibilities of the Office.
- j) Counseling and assisting government agencies, when so requested, on legislation of a penal nature proposed by the agencies. This is an ongoing service and is provided in accordance with procedures specified by the Secretary of Justice.
- k) Conducting a student summer internship program. This component was initiated in the summer of 1971 with ten students working on the various Office projects on a part-time basis for ten weeks.

#### Program Impact

With the establishment of this Office, the Commonwealth has created an effective mechanism to modernize and maintain current the criminal laws of Puerto Rico. A tangible impact on the criminal justice system has already been achieved with the adoption into law of four bills amending various provisions of the Penal Code in the two years of implementation. Hopefully, a more significant contribution

of the Office will be the adoption of a new penal code. At a recent symposium, Dr. Gerhard Mueller of New York University stated that the draft revision "is almost a model for other countries to imitate". Although not acted on in the last legislative session, the Office assisted the Joint House-Senate Judiciary Committee draft many of its provisions. This bill is expected to be reintroduced in the next session of the Legislature in January 1973.

In addition to these accomplishments, the information collection, cataloguing, compilation and publication functions have consolidated in one office, a single source for virtually all criminal law and procedural information available or required by criminal justice agencies and personnel. The Office's continuing research activities will ensure that the efforts to date are maintained current, modern concepts are continually introduced into the development of penal law and procedures, and remain an invaluable aid to legislators and criminal justice administrators.

#### Program Implementation Problems

1. Several activities were delayed due to personnel turnover. Since the Office was created, there have been three directors.
2. When the Office was initially created, few agencies took advantage of the legal consultation and assistance services. One of the reasons was that agencies were not aware that these services were available, and the other reason was the lack of internal policies or guidelines as to the type of consultation and under what circumstances legal assistance should be provided to these agencies. These problems have been overcome.
3. The director is in charge of all the administrative affairs of the Office which are becoming increasingly burdensome at the expense of substantive responsibilities.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The Office of Criminal Justice has initiated activities in the substantive areas required to satisfy statutory mandates and program goals. The Commission will continue to support the Office, with some program expansion in future years, to reinforce the services currently being provided.

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Program E-6 - Center of Criminal Statistics

Objectives

To improve planning capabilities and the decision-making processes of the criminal justice system by establishing a Center of Criminal Statistics charged with the implementation of a uniform statistical reporting system encompassing all criminal justice functions, and providing a statistical research capability for Commonwealth law enforcement administrators.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>42,406</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>33,555</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>75,961</u></u>	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Center of Criminal Statistics, Department of Justice (70-A-152-22, \$42,406)

The Center, located in San Juan, is implemented by the Department of Justice. The project was approved by the Commission on December 14, 1970 and actual implementation started in February 1971. The Center hopes to accomplish program goals by collecting uniform data on persons arrested, accused, pardoned, paroled, confined to prison, and on their social characteristics; on offenses, types of transactions, victims, and value of property stolen. The Center will also carry out statistical studies on adult



criminality and juvenile delinquency in Puerto Rico, and determine yearly costs of the criminal justice administration. The Center intends to publish annual reports of all information gathered and studies done, as well as a summary of the analyzed information for the use of criminal justice administrators, planners, and interested parties. The use of computers for tabulating the data will be contemplated after the project starts its operational activities in approximately one year.

To date the Center accomplished the following:

- a) Office installation, equipment procurement and personnel recruitment (one director, four statistical technicians and one typist).
- b) Intensive training of personnel, which consisted of a series of conferences given by the project director on criminal statistics; reading of selected material on crime and delinquency, legislations, the Penal Code, annual and statistical reports of law enforcement agencies; and periods of discussion on the material read.
- c) Inventory and analysis of all statistical information gathered by law enforcement agencies, and all forms used by these agencies in data gathering.
- d) Preparation of initial drafts of new forms for uniform data gathering.
- e) Visits to all agencies that intervene in adult criminality and juvenile delinquency.
- f) A two-week visit by the project director to California and Pennsylvania to comparable agencies and several institutions in both states, to observe the procedures used in the collection, tabulation, analysis and publication of uniform criminal statistics.

- g) Completed a survey of the problem of drugs in Puerto Rico.
- h) Conducted a study for the establishment of halfway houses in Puerto Rico.
- i) Initiated a study on alcoholics in penal institutions.
- j) Initiated a study of women inmates in the Industrial School for Women.
- k) Conducted a census of drug addicts in the penal institutions, and offered assistance, as requested, to personnel of government and private agencies as well as to the general public.

#### Program Impact

Until the project is operational, and uniform as well as transactional statistics are published, no impact on the criminal justice system is expected.

#### Program Implementation Problems

There were implementation delays due to both staff recruitment and office installation.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. The activities to carry out this project are divided in phases and to date implementation has progressed as scheduled (with the exception of initial start-up delays mentioned above). However, the crucial phases of designing and implementing the new reporting system are not completed. Barring any problems in these phases the project will be implemented as originally planned.
2. The potential benefit to Commission and line agency planning has already been demonstrated through studies the Center conducted for the Division of Corrections. The halfway house study presented preliminary projections as to the number of facilities required and

their location based on an analysis of institutional offender movement and characteristics and screening criteria and duration of residence at the existing facility. An analysis of institutionalized addicts and alcoholics is also in process. The results of this study will be utilized in the formulation of the final design of the treatment project included for 1972 funding.

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation (Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-1 - Improved Probation Services

Objectives

To support the Courts Administration in its attempts to aid adult probationers to adjust to the community, and to reduce recidivism of this clientele by providing a more effective supervision and follow-up program, incorporating a team approach and group treatment techniques. To improve the skills and knowledge required of probation personnel to deal effectively with probationers.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>31,737</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>21,158</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>52,895</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Intensive Treatment for Probationers, Courts Administration, (71-A-252-21, \$31,737)

The project provides for a new approach to the supervision of the hard core probationer. Staffed by a psychiatrist, a psychologist and a social worker, the unit will work in coordination with the probation officers to provide intensive treatment to probationers incorporating a team approach and group treatment techniques.

Implementation started in January 1972. During the period of operation the staff was recruited and the

following activities were conducted:

- a) Orientation on drug addiction was provided by the social worker to the probation officers.
- b) Coordination and working agreements were established with five public and private agencies.
- c) Two hundred and forty-nine cases were screened for the selection of those to be served.
- d) One hundred and seventy-eight probationers from the San Juan Superior Court District to be served by the Center were selected.
- e) Two therapeutic groups have been organized.

#### Program Impact

Although no tangible results can be demonstrated due to the short period of actual implementation the program departs from the traditional probation supervision methodology and should provide an important contribution to the improvement of offender rehabilitation services.

#### Program Implementation Problems

This program was delayed due to difficulties in recruiting qualified personnel in the field of probation.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The program will be expanded to two additional court districts with 1972 funds. Further expansion will be deferred until justified by tangible program results.

### Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation (Including Probation and Parole)

#### Program F-2 - Upgrading Institutional Rehabilitation and Treatment Services

##### Objectives

To upgrade all rehabilitation and treatment services offered to individuals confined in the institutions operated by the Division of Corrections, and reduce the rate of recidivism among this population. Specifically, the objectives are to provide adequate medical services to inmates confined at all institutions; develop improved vocational training programs at the institutions and camps; and initiate a drug addiction and alcoholism rehabilitation program for inmates in the institutions and camps.

##### Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>174,578</u>	\$ <u>275,000</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>117,377</u>	<u>109,074</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>291,955</u></u>	\$ <u><u>384,074</u></u>

##### Program Subgrants

1. Improved Medical Services, Department of Justice (70-A-152-15, \$161,140) (71-A-225-41, \$250,000)

The project began implementation in November 1970 and provides for the improvement of the medical services offered to inmates at the State Penitentiary, Institution for Youthful Offenders and Industrial School for Women by securing additional medical equipment and personnel; purchasing ambulances for the above institutions, 3 security camps and 2 district jails;

and the establishment of a laboratory in the San Juan District Jail to detect use of drugs.

To date, part of the medical equipment and the ambulances were purchased, the laboratory facilities were refurbished, and some of the staff was recruited.

2. Narcotics Rehabilitation - Penal Population, Department of Justice, (71-A-252-44, \$25,000)

In 1972, a rehabilitation program will be implemented in the State Penitentiary, the Institution for Youthful Offenders, the Industrial School for Women and the Zarzal Penal Camp for confined drug addicts and alcoholics. The initial stage of this program is being conducted in Zarzal using 1971 funds. This project was awarded in May 1972. Individual and group therapy will be provided to approximately 170 drug addicts of the Zarzal Penal Camp.

3. Expansion of Educational and Vocational Services in the Penal Institutions, Department of Justice, (70-A-152-30, \$13,438)

This project awarded in April 1972, provides for the expansion of the vocational training facilities and equipment in the Arecibo District Jail. Training will be provided in such skills as auto mechanics and body and fender work. Two groups of 20 inmates each will benefit from this vocational training. The training will be conducted by two vocational instructors from the Department of Education. The equipment to create these workshops has been ordered.

Program Impact

The projects have not been fully implemented and to date no significant impact can be determined.

Program Implementation Problems

The project to improve medical services experienced considerable delays in recruiting a chemist to be in charge

of the toxicology laboratory. This resulted in additional delays in recruiting the remainder of the laboratory staff and the selection and procurement of equipment for the laboratory. Delays in the purchase of equipment for the other institutions and the ambulances also impeded the project's progress.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

As the projects in this program are not yet operational, no results are available to utilize in future plan development.

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
(Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-3 - Improvement of Correctional Administration  
and Support Services

Objectives

To aid the Division of Corrections in its attempt to raise the management of prisons and rehabilitative programs offered to the inmates to levels of maximum efficiency and to improve the support services of the correctional system.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>100,000</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>165,652</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>265,652</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Radio-Telephone Communications System, Department of Justice, (71-A-252-14, \$100,000)

The Division of Corrections will install a radio-telephone system with 1971 funds to service all the institutions and the central office. This system will provide an effective communication media between the institutions and the headquarters and among all the institutions, and will facilitate rapid communication in cases of riots, disorders, and other emergency situations.

A subgrant to implement the project was awarded in August 1971, and equipment procurement is currently in the bidding stage.

Program Impact

There has been no impact as this program has not been implemented yet.

Program Implementation Problems

1. A corrections planning study, one of the projects originally included in this program, was not applied for. A deviation was requested to LEAA to replace this project and implement a new project at Zarzal Camp for treatment of drug addicts (see Program F-2).
2. Delays in the purchase of the communications equipment has affected the project implementation.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The program component of installing the radio-telephone communications system should be completed by 1973. No additional support beyond the allocation for the first year's maintenance of system operations is contemplated. The series of planning studies, originally scheduled for implementation in 1971, are now projected to be initiated in 1973.

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
(Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-4 - Development of Alternatives to  
Institutionalization

Objectives

To rehabilitate offenders and reduce recidivism of this population by providing minimum custody inmates a transitional process of readjustment to the community; including participants in special rehabilitation programs in the community and providing special services such as psychological, vocational, counseling and others; and offering temporary residential treatment to parolees who require special individual treatment.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>60,560</u>	\$ <u>131,813</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>40,380</u>	<u>95,309</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>100,940</u></u>	\$ <u><u>227,122</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Halfway Houses, Department of Justice,  
(70-A-152-5, \$60,560) (71-A-252-45, \$131,813)

This project provided for the establishment of four halfway houses through 1971 to serve adult inmates and was initiated in July 1970.

During the first two years of implementation only one house was established which is located in Rio Piedras. This house is currently operating at full capacity (an average of 20 inmates). Complete professional services are provided to residents. A

part-time psychologist and psychiatrist and full-time counselors are assigned to the project. During the implementation period, 50 inmates have benefited from the services.

A formal evaluation of this project is currently being conducted. A 1971 continuation subgrant was recently awarded which provides for the establishment of a second facility.

Program Impact

Prior to the establishment of this program, no community-based correctional program existed to serve adult inmates. The Division has obtained the involvement and support of the community where the house is located.

Program Implementation Problems

Only one halfway house was established during 1970 and 1971 instead of the four originally planned due to numerous implementation problems:

1. Required staffing was not available.
2. Difficulties were encountered in finding a suitable location, including community opposition to the program.
3. The formulation of internal regulations to implement the program was complicated and the staff devoted a lot of time to that task.
4. Complicated procedures were used for the selection and screening of inmates to be transferred to the facility.
5. There were difficulties in finding suitable candidates from the minimum security camps.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. Based on the experiences to date, the Commission has



had to drastically alter its timetable for program expansion.

2. The importance of informing the residents of the community selected for program location and obtaining their support prior to attempted installation was readily demonstrated by early failure and later success in location selection of the existing facility.
3. A follow-up component will be added to the program design to determine rehabilitative effectiveness.
4. The large number of candidates rejected from the population of the minimum security camps indicates the need to evaluate the existing system of classification and treatment of inmates.

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation (Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-5 - Improved Parole Services

Objectives

To improve the rehabilitation services offered to parolees and reduce recidivism among this population by providing intensive treatment, educational and vocational training to those who have demonstrated severe social and behavioral disorders and those in need of improving their working skills; to reduce by 95 percent the unemployment rate among those served by the training project and to develop in the parolee a positive attitude toward employment; to increase the income of the parolee so that he will be more capable to support himself and his family.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C 1/	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>69,630</u>	\$ <u>137,478</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>46,900</u>	<u>71,652</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>116,530</u></u>	\$ <u><u>209,130</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Intensive Treatment Center, Parole Board,  
(70-A-152-13, \$69,630) (71-A-252-27, \$77,478)

This project provides for the establishment of a center for specialized intensive treatment to selected parolees. Services offered at the center include case evaluation, formulation of treatment plans, and treatment to parolees referred to the center. The treatment will be provided by social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists. In addition to providing treatment services, the staff

1/ Includes discretionary funds of \$60,000 in 1971.

will also conduct limited research in an attempt to correlate offender characteristics and criminal history.

Project implementation began in November 1970. During the first year the following activities were carried out:

- a) The staff was recruited and trained in the following subjects: basic training, alcoholism, criminal behavior and personality development, group counseling, reality therapy and personnel supervision (project director).
- b) One hundred and twenty-five parolees were served by the project through direct and intensive individual and group counseling. The relatives of the offenders are also counseled in the areas related to the parolees rehabilitation.

Under grant 71-A-257-27 the project continued its operation and as of May 1972, the project was serving 150 parolees, including those of the first year of implementation.

2. Education, Training and Employment Placement for Parolees, Parole Board, (71-DF-910, \$60,000)

The objective of this project is to provide vocational training, educational opportunities and job placement services to parolees. The project began in October 1971 in three regional offices of the Parole Board (Aguadilla, Ponce and Mayaguez) and contracts and agreements were made with shop owners, schools and agencies. Trainers were payed for their services and a monthly allowance was provided to each participant to cover transportation and meal expenses while attending courses. Coordination with the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Social Services, and the Department of Labor was programed.

There are currently twenty-one parolees attending different workshops and being trained in a trade.

Group sessions have been held with the parolees and trainers to discuss mutual problems affecting the project, and the parolees have also been oriented on labor laws, good working habits and other matters.

Program Impact

New approaches are being tried in the rehabilitation of offenders. The fact that the parole program is diverting from the traditional methods of supervision of offenders can be considered an impact on the criminal justice system.

Program Implementation Problems

Delay in implementation due to difficulty in recruiting qualified personnel.

Use of Results of this Program in Future Plan Development and Implementation

Plans are being made to expand this program to serve more parolees.

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation  
(Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-6 - Construction of Multi-Purpose Facility  
at State Penitentiary

Objectives

To provide additional facilities at the State Penitentiary in Rio Piedras which will be utilized to conduct rehabilitation programs for offenders and their families and the training activities for adult correctional and parole personnel.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>229,000</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>76,000</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>305,000</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Construction of Multi-Purpose Facility at the State Penitentiary, Department of Justice, (1971 Allocation, \$229,000)

Funds have been allocated to the Department of Justice for the construction of a two-story building on the grounds of the State Penitentiary. This building will take about one year to complete and will be used for rehabilitation programs including group therapy sessions, group work with relatives and inmates and academic courses in the evenings. The building will also house the adult correctional and parole training program. The building will contain the following facilities:

- a) Three general purpose rooms with a capacity of twenty-five to thirty people each. These rooms will be connected by sliding walls, so that they can be converted into a conference room whenever necessary.
- b) Observation room. This room will be connected with at least one of the training rooms and should be built in such a way as to permit observation of the group that is being trained without interfering with its normal functioning.
- c) Three offices for staff. These will be provided for the Correctional Training Unit.
- d) Library and meetings room.
- e) Storage and audiovisual equipment room.
- f) Cafeteria and dining room.
- g) Lobby or receiving room.
- h) Parking facilities.
- i) Dormitories for participants in training activities.
- j) Visiting room. Equipped with television and other amusement equipment for the use of participants in their leisure time.

To date the following activities have been carried out:

- a) Formal endorsement from the National Clearing house for Correctional Programming and Architecture was received.
- b) Final designs are under development.
- c) Approval by the Planning Board and Environmental Quality Board have been requested.

Program Impact

This program is in its initial stage and has not been fully implemented and to date no significant impact can be determined.

Program Implementation Problems

The necessary federal and Commonwealth construction clearances and procedures have delayed the initiation of this program.

Use of Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The Commission is not contemplating any additional construction utilizing LEAA funds at this time.

6.8 Reduction of Organized Crime

Program G-1 - Improvement of Capabilities for Control and Reduction of Organized Crime

Objective

The objective of this program is to enable the various governmental agencies having jurisdiction relating to organized crime to coordinate and intensify the investigation and prosecution of organized crime; to develop new systems of intelligence gathering; to train law enforcement personnel in this area; to propose needed legislation and to promote an educational effort relative to organized crime.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>10,000</u>	\$ <u>70,000</u>	\$ <u>20,474</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>3,333</u>	<u>50,759</u>	<u>13,685</u>
Total	\$ <u>13,333</u>	\$ <u>120,759</u>	\$ <u>34,159</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Organized Crime Task Force, Department of Justice (AO-52-2, \$19,300) (70-A-152-23, \$60,700)

An interdepartmental Task Force on Organized Crime for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was established within the Criminal Investigations Division of the Department of Justice in September 1969.

The Task Force attempted to comply with all functions mentioned in Section 301 (b) (5) of P.L. 90-351. Specific programs contemplated include: education and training of governmental and law enforcement personnel; public education; creation of a small investigative staff for the Task Force; and the development

of systems for collecting, analyzing, storing and disseminating intelligence data relating to organized crime.

Task Force members represent those agencies of the Commonwealth government having direct involvement with organized crime and its control, including representatives of the Department of Justice, the Puerto Rico Police and the Treasury Department; the Administrator of Horse Racing; and the Director of the Division of Gambling Inspection of the Economic Development Administration. The Task Force is staffed by a prosecuting attorney, four investigators and clerical personnel from the Department of Justice. In 1970 the Task Force and its responsibilities were established by law.

Since initiation, the Task Force's main objectives have been to determine the extent of existing organized crime; establish an intelligence, investigation and prosecution capability; act as liaison with Inter-caribbean Intelligence Group; and develop educational programs for law enforcement personnel and the public. Now established as a permanent governmental agency, the Task Force is initially concentrating its efforts on narcotics, gambling, prostitution and auto theft.

During the first two years of operation the staff was actively involved in compiling and cataloguing relevant information from the various agencies which may be able to contribute to the increased knowledge of organized crime activities. To increase its intelligence gathering capability, a pilot project was recently initiated in coordination with the Police Department. In this project, particular geographic areas are selected, and police officers periodically report any activity which the officers consider might be related with organized crime. The information is provided to the Task Force and evaluated. If this technique appears to be useful in collecting intelligence data, it will be used on an island-wide basis.

The Task Force has also been involved in analysis of existing laws as they relate to the prosecution of organized crime cases. As a result, amendments have been proposed to the Legislature to broaden the definition of forgery, and increase the charge of conspiracy from a misdemeanor to a felony whenever the related crime committed or attempted is a felony.

In conjunction with the Justice Department's Community Relations Unit, a public education program is being developed. Task Force representatives have participated in television programs and have conducted seminars and conferences for law enforcement officials and the public.

2. Organized Crime Training, Puerto Rico Police  
(71-A-252-39, \$20,474)

This project was implemented in February 1972 and immediately thereafter the project director drafted a two-week training program utilizing field professionals, including representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Organized Crime Task Force as instructors. This training course started on April 17, 1972 and ended on May 5, 1972. The subject matters included were, among others, structure and history of organized crime, organized crime in the Caribbean, interstate narcotics traffic, income tax fraud, criminal laboratory analysis, criminal photography, and explosives. Twenty-nine agents of the Criminal Investigation Corps attended the training program. Arrangements have been made to buy audio-visual equipment which will also be used for training and field operations.

Program Impact

1. Prior to program implementation, no systematic method of compiling and cataloguing information or intelligence related to organized crime existed. Agencies most likely to encounter organized crime activities operated independently, maintaining their own files and information sources. Due to the broad range of legal and illegal enterprises normally associated

with or susceptible to organized crime infiltration, none of these agencies has complete investigative jurisdiction over, or complete information about these enterprises and the individuals involved. With the creation of the Organized Crime Task Force this fragmentation of enforcement efforts is being overcome. The Task Force itself has constructed files on organized activities in the areas of narcotics, gambling and auto theft, and information is being made available by participating agencies.

After two years of investigation the Task Force has concluded that there is organized crime activity at the local level and it may be connected with organized crime in the United States. The Task Force estimated that illegal revenue generated from illegal gambling, narcotics, and prostitution alone may have been as high as \$440 million in 1971. This volume is too large to be handled by independent operators. Although no organized crime cases have been prosecuted in Puerto Rico, the Task Force already has under investigation the first specific targets which are expected to be prosecuted before the end of 1972.

2. Due to the recent implementation of the Police training project within this program area, at this time it is too early to be able to feel any impact on organized crime problems. However, the utilization of instructors from other agencies concerned with these same problems is another indication that interagency cooperation is increasing.

#### Program Implementation Problems

1. Procedural difficulties such as lack of qualified investigators and the difficulty of compiling and cataloguing relevant information from the various agencies which may be able to contribute to the increased knowledge of organized crime activities limited Task Force activities.
2. As could be expected, there was an initial reluctance by agencies to make confidential information available to the Task Force staff.
3. There were no problems encountered in the Police training project.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. During the first two years of implementation, the Task Force activities were fairly limited in scope. Initial procedural and coordination problems mentioned above were largely responsible. As these difficulties are continually diminishing, the Commission anticipates an increase in Task Force activity, particularly in the areas of intelligence gathering, and the investigation and prosecution of cases. The Task Force also indicated that additional legal and illegal enterprises will be analyzed. This increase in productivity will require program expansion and the Commission will continue to support this expansion as required by the Task Force.
2. It is still too early to be able to use the results of the Police training project in future plan development.



6.9 Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Program H-1 - Training of Personnel in the Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Objectives

To upgrade the capability of the Police Department and other agencies in the prevention and control of civil disorders and disturbances, disasters and other emergencies by providing training to personnel and equipping them with offensive and defensive gear.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>54,650</u>	\$ <u>217,110</u>	\$ <u>300,000</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>18,216</u>	<u>114,096</u>	<u>103,571</u>
Total	\$ <u>72,866</u>	\$ <u>331,206</u>	\$ <u>403,571</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Special Reserve Program, Puerto Rico Police  
(A-110042, \$54,650) (70-A-152-2, \$200,000)  
(71-A-252-24, \$300,000)

A 56-hour training program for 109 agents of the Metropolitan Area Police Special Reserve Unit was established in 1969. The training program was conducted from January to March 1969, and equipment and materials were purchased for the Unit.

In 1970 a subgrant was approved for the implementation of the second stage of this project. The Metropolitan Special Reserve Unit was increased from 109 to 169 agents. The basic riot control training curriculum was also increased from 56 to 80 hours and two weeks of sensitivity training added to the course. In

addition, 128 new agents were assigned to two Special Reserve Units created in the Southern and Western Police Areas. The 188 new agents undertook the four weeks of basic and sensitivity training.

The 109 Metropolitan Area Special Reserve Unit agents trained in 1969 were also retrained in a two-week in-service training course and participated in the two-week sensitivity training. Equipment and materials were purchased for the new agents and damaged or obsolete equipment was replaced.

In 1971 a subgrant was approved to support the third stage of the project, expanding to two new Police Special Reserve Units of 64 agents each, in the Northern and Eastern Police Areas. The project included an increase of the Metropolitan Area Special Reserve Unit from 169 to 188 agents. The 147 new agents (64 Northern, 64 Eastern and 19 for the Metropolitan Area) received the two weeks of sensitivity and two weeks of basic training. A total of 297 agents (128 from the Southern (64) and Western (64) Areas, plus 169 from the Metropolitan Area) will be retrained. Three groups of 41 agents each (123) were already trained from March to April 1972. Equipment and materials were purchased for the new agents and damaged or obsolete equipment was replaced.

2. Riots and Civil Disorders Training and Equipment - Adult Institutions, Department of Justice  
(70-A-152-32, \$17,110)

The project involves the training of custodial personnel of adult institutions in riot prevention and control techniques and the purchase of riot control equipment.

In 1970, the Department of Justice established a training unit within the Division of Corrections to provide continuous and formal training for correctional personnel. In its second year of operation, under grant 70-A-152-17, four correctional officers received five days of training on riot control at

the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. These officers were used as instructors of the training provided throughout this project.

In March 1972, the Division of Corrections began the implementation of this project for a period of four months. With the assistance of the Puerto Rico Police and the National Guard, 30 custodial officers from the State Penitentiary and two adult institutions from the San Juan Metropolitan Area have received training on the techniques and the use of riot control equipment. Ten of the officers trained in this project will also be used by the Division as instructors to provide training to custodial personnel throughout the system. The equipment purchased and used for this training consisted of offensive and defensive gear, such as helmets, shields, batons and handi-talkies.

#### Program Impact

1. Prior to program implementation, the Police Department was attempting to deal with an increasing number of major civil disturbances throughout the island without an effective prevention and control strategy. Since 1969, when the first Special Reserve Unit was created with 307(b) funds, units have been established in all five Police Areas, unit personnel are receiving four weeks of training annually and a substantial amount of offensive and defensive gear has been purchased.

These units are deployed to all major public events in a preventive crowd control capacity and, of course, to any actual disturbance. The last major riot occurred in March 1971 at the Río Piedras campus of the University of Puerto Rico. Since that time the number of disturbances has been declining and none has escalated to that level. The Police attribute this in part to the preventive deployment activities and the rapid dispersment of rioters and deescalation of potentially serious civil disturbances.

2. Prior to 1971, no custodial personnel had received training in riot control techniques. In that year, four personnel were trained and are now used as instructors in this specialized field. This year, additional personnel from three institutions were trained. Of these, ten will also be used as instructors. Through the implementation of this program, a training staff has been created which provides the Division of Corrections the ability to train custodial personnel throughout the system in riot prevention and control techniques.

#### Program Implementation Problems

1. Personnel recruiting delays due to internal Police Department procedures requiring individual investigations.
2. Equipment bidding and delivery delays due to suppliers located in the mainland.
3. Delays in some reports rendered by evaluation committees and professional consultants.
4. Defective gas masks were purchased and issued to the Police Special Reserve Units.
5. The agents assigned to the Special Reserve Units outside of the Metropolitan Area are dispersed throughout the different Police Districts resulting in some deployment delays in emergency situations.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. As the Special Reserve Units have already been created in all Police Areas, program development of this component will consist of continuing the training of existing and new personnel, expanding the size of the units as needed, purchasing equipment for new personnel and replacing damaged or obsolete equipment.
2. Training in the prevention and control of institutional riots will be extended to custodial personnel throughout the system.

Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Program H-2 - Interagency Planning and Coordination  
in the Area of Riots and Civil Disorders

Objectives

To establish a suitable mechanism for interagency planning and programming for the government and private organizations concerned with various aspects of riots and civil disorders such as training, prevention, control, providing emergency services, and reducing contributory factors in the community.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C 1/	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>64,000</u>	\$ <u>40,000</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>31,160</u>	<u>16,937</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>95,160</u></u>	\$ <u><u>56,937</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Office of Technical Assistance, Puerto Rico Crime Commission, (70-DF-075, \$40,000) (71-DF-995, \$40,000)

The Office of Technical Assistance was established in September 1970 to enhance the Commonwealth's capability to detect, prevent and control civil disorders.

To attain its goals it was decided that technical assistance would be extended to all concerned government and private agencies. This would be in the form of, but not limited to, assistance in planning, programming, training and coordinating efforts of these agencies in all aspects of the problem area in question.

1/ Include discretionary funds of \$40,000 in 1970 and \$40,000 in 1971.

The initial step taken by the Office, was to create a Task Force composed of those agencies most affected by civil unrest. Agencies represented on the Task Force are: the National Guard, the Fire Department, the Police Department, the University of Puerto Rico, the Office of Civil Defense, the Department of Education, and the Department of Social Services.

During its first year of operation the Office of Technical Assistance developed seven prevention and control plans and provided training to 344 members of the following agencies:

Police Department	181
Fire Department	87
Corrections Division	50
University of Puerto Rico	21
Office of Civil Defense	2
Department of Education	2
Social Services Department	1

During the first seven months of the second year, the Office developed eleven prevention and control plans, and 448 members of the following agencies were provided with training:

Police Department	232
Fire Department	179
Corrections Division	4
University of Puerto Rico	16
National Guard	17

Assistance has also been provided in the selection and purchase of equipment, including army surplus equipment.

A study and analysis of the origin and causes of civil disorders in the Commonwealth has been conducted by the Office. The results of the study have provided concerned officials with a better insight into the problem. At present, the Office is also conducting a study of legislation and jurisprudence of the Commonwealth and United States jurisdictions

connected with civil disobedience, civil disorders and riots.

In addition, the Office has been working towards the establishment of an emergency operations center in the Metropolitan Area, and the preparation of a manual to assist in the organization and operation of the center. It has also been assisting the Police Department in preparing a lecture room along the same line as the one in Fort Gordon, Georgia, where the Civil Disturbance Orientation Course, better known as SEADOC, is presented.

The Office is presently preparing a course on crowd behavior. This course will be presented to custodial personnel of the Corrections Division. The Puerto Rico National Guard has been requested to provide its instructors and equipment to conduct part of the course.

2. Interagency Emergency Communications Network, Puerto Rico National Guard, (70-A-152-25, \$24,000)

As part of a Commonwealth plan to establish inter-agency emergency operation centers in the five police areas over the next five years, a grant was awarded to the National Guard in September 1971, utilizing 1970 funds to provide the initial communications capabilities required.

The following agencies will participate in this project: the Police Department, Fire Department, the National Guard, the Office of Civil Defense and the Justice Department. These are the agencies that will participate in the operation of the emergency operations center.

The equipment requested for the project, consists of six powerful low frequency radio units. These units will provide a rapid means of communication between the emergency operations center and the above mentioned agencies. Once the center is operational it will improve coordination of efforts resulting in a more efficient operation. It will also eliminate

duplication of assignments.

The equipment has been purchased, and immediately after installation personnel from participating agencies will receive training on the operation and maintenance of the equipment.

#### Program Impact

1. Although Puerto Rico has experienced much civil unrest through the years, prior to the creation of this program there had been very little training made available to the personnel charged with the prevention and control of civil disorders. Since the start of the program, 792 officials have received a limited amount of training; in reality and to a great extent, it has been a sharing of knowledge between agencies.
2. Agencies that operated on an incident to incident basis have, through the acquisition of emergency plans, gained a better insight into the problem. They are now aware of their capabilities and limitations to cope with an incident. They now feel better prepared, and because of this, feel much more confident they can successfully manage any situation that may arise.
3. Improved communication between agencies has brought about better coordination.
4. The Interagency Communications Radio Network has made possible the creation of an emergency operations center. The center will bring the agencies closer together, making it possible for all agencies concerned to contribute towards the control of any situation. It will centralize control, draw upon the knowledge of all individuals present, eliminate confusion and pool all available resources.

#### Program Implementation Problems

1. Delay by some agencies in submitting information necessary for the development of their plans.

2. Negative attitude of some agencies and their personnel.
3. Personnel of advanced age and poor academic background.
4. Personnel poorly trained, if at all.
5. Unavailability of sufficient reliable data on past incidents of civil disorders and riots.
6. Inferior equipment, many times none at all.
7. The absence of communication between agencies.
8. The need for training material in the Spanish language.
9. The need for qualified instructors.
10. Antiquated facilities which restrict preventive and control planning.
11. Inadequate methods employed to select personnel for this type of work.
12. Agencies not receptive to suggestions or proposed changes.
13. Delay in the implementation of the communications project due to negotiations in the purchase of the equipment.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

Because of the experience gained since the start of the program it is expected that in the very near future the following will be accomplished:

1. Expansion of the emergency operations center resulting in the creation of centers within each of the Police areas on the island. These centers will operate

under the supervision of the original center located in the Metropolitan Area.

2. Uniformity of data gathering and record keeping methods employed by participating agencies.
3. An in-depth study of the origin and causes of civil disorders leading to a better understanding of the problem.
4. A clear indication from the legislation study presently being conducted as to what new legislation may be needed.
5. Improvement of training with the Office of Technical Assistance itself providing material and instructors.
6. Assistance to primary agencies in the design and implementation of research projects.
7. Expansion of the Task Force membership to include other government agencies and subsequently private agencies.

6.10 Improvement of Community Relations

Program I-1 - Improvement of Police Community Relations

Objectives

The objective of this program is to upgrade the police personnel so as to improve the capability of the police in meeting community problems. It will provide for training courses; model community projects; establishment of citizen advisory councils; community service officer programs; liaison with civic and business organizations; establishment of community relations units in all the five Police Areas.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>20,000</u>	\$ <u>57,170</u>	\$ <u>86,033</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>13,333</u>	<u>38,113</u>	<u>52,271</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>33,333</u></u>	\$ <u><u>95,283</u></u>	\$ <u><u>138,304</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Police Community Relations Project, Puerto Rico Police (AO-52-1, \$77,170) (71-A-252-3, \$86,033)

In 1970, the Police Community Relations Unit was initially established at the Police headquarters with a director, two assistants and two secretaries. The project also included 40 hours of community relations training at the Police Academy for 600 police cadets. The training was actually offered to 676 men. The project also contemplated a Police publicity program which was most effectively handled through the press, television, and a school exposure to the Police program. Television spots were produced reflecting the policeman's role in many aspects

of daily life. The school exposure component depicted the policeman's role in the community through a program called "My Friend the Policeman". A photographer and a regular policeman were permanently assigned in support of this program, participated in various public school meetings, and distributed coloring books reflecting many facets of police work which the school children could associate within their own experience level.

In the San Juan Metropolitan Police Area, a citizen's advisory Committee was organized in early 1970 and met regularly with the Police Superintendent. This citizen's advisory committee's main objective was to give counsel on community relations affairs to the Police Superintendent. Two additional citizen's advisory committees were organized in the Ponce and Mayaguez districts with similar functions.

The project was evaluated in March 1971. The evaluator analyzed the content and effects of the training program and made a survey among some of the San Juan Metropolitan Area citizens and police supervisors. Two of the evaluator's observations were: (a) to increase the community relations training program to a total of 60 hours, (b) that the interviewed police commanders felt that the policemen who had attended the community relations training behaved favorably in their relationship with the public compared with other policemen who had not undergone that kind of training.

The continuation project for 1971 included expansion based on the positive results of the original project. Community relations offices were established in the Ponce and Mayaguez (Southern and Western) Police Areas. A police lieutenant, a sergeant and administrative personnel were assigned to both offices. Citizen's committees were also organized in towns within the respective Southern and Western Police Operational Areas. The establishment of these citizen's committees is considered one of the highlights of the program, since it brought closer the police officers and the citizens in the fight against crime. Budget



limitations precluded expansion of the training program by the 20 hours suggested by the evaluator and 40 hours of community relations training was again scheduled for another 600 police cadets. The same publicity agency used in 1970 was again contracted to bring some facets of police work to the public through television and newspaper.

The project is being developed and administered in a very satisfactory manner. The Southern and Western Police Area commanders and policemen are directly involved with the citizen's committees in the towns within the Police Areas. In the citizen's committee meetings there have been many positive police-citizen encounters thereby creating a closer relationship and understanding of the police needs and problems by some segments of the community. Training has been given to 445 cadets this year, and the continuation project is in the process of being evaluated.

#### Program Impact

1. Closer police-community communications capability due to the creation of citizen's committees and the availability of police personnel to actively participate in civic affairs in schools and the community.
2. Improved police-community relations due to the intensive 40 hours training on community relations already administered to over 1,100 policemen in the past two years.

#### Program Implementation Problems

1. Short project implementation delay due to non-availability of enough space for the Ponce and Mayaguez Community Relations Units.
2. Personnel nominations delayed due to a late request to the Commonwealth's Bureau of the Budget and the Personnel Office for the approval of new positions created in the project.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The original Community Relations Project was planned to test the project's acceptability factor both in and out of the Police Department. As a result of the satisfactory project results obtained in the Metropolitan Area, the project was expanded to cover the Western and Southern Police Operational Areas. Additionally, there is a scheduled project expansion to cover the remaining operational areas by 1973.

Improvement of Community Relations

Program I-2 - Increase Public Understanding of  
Department of Justice Programs

Objectives

To increase public understanding of the various programs and services of the Department of Justice to gain public acceptance, interest, and in some instances active participation.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>	\$ <u>23,706</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>16,385</u>
Total	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>-0-</u></u>	\$ <u><u>40,091</u></u>

Program Subgrants

1. Increase Public Understanding of Department of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, (71-A-252-23, \$23,706)

This project provides for a Community Relations Unit in the Department of Justice. This unit will provide services to the various divisions and programs, with particular emphasis placed on the Department's narcotics, organized crime and corrections programs. The unit will conduct activities geared to provide public education and involvement in the programs of the Department.

The project began in September 1971. Since that date the following activities have been implemented:

- a) A T.V. program on organized crime. The objective of this program was to inform the citizens about

the functions of the Task Force on Organized Crime, and the role of the Department of Justice in relation to organized crime.

- b) A T.V. program about the Parole Board. The emphasis of this activity was to explain to the community what is "parole", the services provided by the Board and request citizen cooperation.
- c) Two T.V. programs about the Division of Corrections. The emphasis was on the educational programs carried out at the prisons, the services that are offered to the inmates, and new facilities and programs planned.
- d) Brochures and booklets are being prepared with information about the programs carried out by the Department of Justice.

Program Impact

For the first time professional community relations services are being provided for the Department of Justice, and are considered to be the first step in the involvement of citizens in the correctional and other Department programs.

Program Implementation Problems

Program implementation delays due to the recruitment of personnel.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The scope of the unit's efforts has been fairly limited to date, and efforts will be made to increase the number and range of services provided to the Department and the community.

6.11 Research and Development (Including Evaluation)

Program J-1 - Uninstitutionalized Juvenile Delinquents

Objectives

The aim of this project is to develop case histories of uninstitutionalized delinquents to determine what services or treatment have been given, if available private and public resources have been used efficiently, and what improvements or changes in these resources are required.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ <u>17,972.78</u>	\$ <u>5,846</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>
Part E	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Comm./other	<u>16,667.00</u>	<u>5,431</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total	\$ <u>34,639.78</u>	\$ <u>11,277</u>	\$ <u>-0-</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Uninstitutionalized Juvenile Delinquents, Courts Administration (70-A-152-12, \$23,818.78)

On October 23, 1970, the Puerto Rico Crime Commission approved a proposal submitted by the Courts Administration to conduct a social research study of uninstitutionalized juveniles with the following objectives:

- a) To determine the social and personal characteristics of these minors such as their sex, age, number of years in school completed, the circumstances which apparently led them to their delinquent behavior and other domestic or personal circumstances.
- b) To determine the official attention given to the minor once he was received in the court as a possible subject to judicial service and action:

concrete nature of the complaint or fault imputed him; services offered to him, decisions taken with respect to the minor and reasons justifying them; judicial procedures to which he was submitted, concrete results of same, etc., and

- c) to establish and describe the living circumstances of the minors at least six months after the court's intervention, including the supervision and social assistance services which have been offered to the minors by the court as well as by any other public and private agencies.

The study was conducted, under contract, in the Juvenile Court Districts of San Juan, Ponce and Humacao. A total of 948 minors were included in the study. The final report was recently submitted for consideration of the Courts Administration and the Crime Commission. The project has been evaluated and a preliminary report of these results has also been submitted to the two agencies.

Program Impact

The ultimate end of this research effort is to determine which service areas should be strengthened or expanded and which additional resources should be offered to help those minors who the court does not consider to be in need of institutional care.

As this study was only recently completed and evaluated, the Courts Administration and the Crime Commission have not yet had the opportunity to analyze the study conclusions and recommendations as to policy and programming implications.

Program Implementation Problems

The project was initially approved for a period of 12 months, however, it actually took a period of 17 months to complete. This was due to several difficulties encountered such as:

- a) Difficulty in obtaining the services of qualified personnel to carry out the study.
- b) The regular personnel of the agency did not assist in the compilation of data as stated in the proposal.
- c) Some youths selected for the sample could not be located and substitutions had to be made.
- d) Excessive turnover of field personnel.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

As stated earlier, neither the Courts Administration nor the Crime Commission has had the opportunity to analyze the study results for policy and programming implications. Consideration of adjudicative policy or procedural recommendations will of course remain within the purview of the Courts Administration itself. Programming recommendations will be considered by the Commission jointly with the courts and other social service agencies to determine their merits, feasibility and practicability. Positive study results should assist the Commission and these agencies in directing future efforts in planning juvenile rehabilitation programs.

Note: As this study was a one-time activity, Program Area J-1 was utilized for a completely different type of activity in the 1972 Annual Action Program.

Research and Development (Including Evaluation)

Program J-2 - Research - Penal Population

Objectives

To contribute to crime prevention and rehabilitation efforts by conducting a research project in adult institutions to establish a neurological profile of inmates afflicted with organic cerebral damage or disease.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ 50,000	\$ -0-
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	-0-	40,471	-0-
Total	\$ -0-	\$ 90,471	\$ -0-

Program Subgrants

1. Neurological Research - Penal Population  
University of Puerto Rico (70-A-152-24, \$50,000)

This is a demonstration and research project conducted by the School of Medicine of the University of Puerto Rico to develop a neurological, medical, psychological and social profile with volunteer adult inmates from the State Penitentiary. Physical brain damage and other neurological conditions will be studied among the prison population. At the same time, specialized treatment will be offered to the subjects in the sample, and other inmates on a voluntary basis. The project aims to detect possible organic damage and its relation to aggressive behavior and crime.

Since initiation date in July 1971, the following activities have been developed:

- a) Project staff was recruited and trained in the specialized field of neurological research.
- b) The methodological design of the research component was constructed.
- c) The sample was selected.
- d) The research instruments (questionnaires, etc...) were developed and verified.
- e) Seventy-three inmates and 16 patients from the Medical Center serving as a control group have been evaluated.

#### Program Impact

Prior to the establishment of this program, no formal professional research had been conducted in Puerto Rico to attempt to correlate crime among adult offenders and organic brain damage. This program is the first scientific research to cover a comprehensive study of offender traits including medical characteristics.

#### Program Implementation Problems

1. It was difficult to find an agency to develop the program. The Department of Health, who was the first to apply, gave up in their intent. The School of Medicine was finally encouraged to implement the program.
2. Difficulty in the recruitment of staff in this highly specialized field.

#### Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

Concrete results are not expected to be available from this program for several years. If profiles of this type can be constructed and validated, the program results will be used as a basis for the creation of voluntary preventive treatment programs in the community.

## E X H I B I T S

TO

Criminal Justice Comprehensive Plan

Puerto Rico Crime Commission

February 23, 1972

(Annual reports, studies, budgets, etc. of governmental units in Puerto Rico are ordinarily written in Spanish. Pertinent exhibits to this report have been extracted from such sources and translated into English).

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TYPE I CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE 1961-1971

By Subgroups of Crimes Against the Person and Crimes Against the Property and Rates per 100,000 Population

FISCAL YEAR	Number of Type I crimes			Crime rates per 100,000 population		
	Total Type I Crimes	Crimes against the person	Crimes against the property	Total Type I Crimes	Crimes against the person	Crimes against the property
1961	36,016	8,215	27,801	1,538.7	350.9	1,187.8
1962	43,040	11,137	31,903	1,825.2	472.3	1,352.9
1963	52,327	13,483	38,844	2,082.2	536.5	1,545.7
1964	55,364	13,871	41,493	2,152.6	539.3	1,613.3
1965	57,830	13,840	43,990	2,203.0	527.2	1,675.8
1966	59,901	13,907	45,994	2,236.1	519.2	1,716.9
1967	59,725	13,377	46,348	2,212.0	495.4	1,716.6
1968	63,220	13,704	49,516	2,308.1	500.3	1,807.8
1969	65,897	13,451	52,446	2,402.9	490.5	1,912.4
1970	64,487	12,780	51,707	2,322.6	460.3	1,862.3
1971	69,956	12,888	57,068	2,579.5	475.2	2,104.3
Percent change						
1971 over 1961	94.2	56.9	105.3	67.6	35.4	77.2
1971 over 1970	8.5	0.8	10.4	11.1	3.2	13.0

Source: Puerto Rico Police

Exhibit A-1

CRIMES BY TYPE  
1961-71

FISCAL YEAR	Total Type I Crimes	Crimes Against the Person				Crimes Against the Property			
		Murder and Manslaughter	Invol. Man-slaughter	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto Theft
1961	36,016	166	222	7,418	409	535	11,367	14,065	1,834
1962	43,040	181	315	10,193	448	653	12,951	15,732	2,567
1963	52,327	237	319	12,345	582	847	16,115	18,500	3,382
1964	55,364	216	397	12,735	523	958	16,468	19,621	4,446
1965	57,830	246	346	12,742	506	1,302	17,314	20,459	4,915
1966	59,901	182	401	12,740	584	1,615	18,689	19,974	5,716
1967	59,725	192	353	12,284	548	1,601	18,621	20,640	5,486
1968	63,220	190	450	12,402	662	1,385	18,967	23,287	5,877
1969	65,897	185	434	12,164	668	1,547	20,976	20,835	9,088
1970	64,487	205	356	11,421	798	1,848	20,732	22,201	6,926
1971	69,956	235	367	11,543	743	2,450	26,008	22,182	6,428
Percent change									
1971 over 1970	8.5	14.6	3.1	1.1	- 6.9	32.6	25.4	- 0.01	- 7.2
1971 over 1961	94.2	41.6	65.3	55.6	81.7	357.9	128.8	57.8	250.5

Source: Puerto Rico Police  
Exhibit A-2

TYPE I CRIMES BY POLICE AREAS

1961-1971

FISCAL YEAR	Total Type I Crimes	P O L I C E A R E A S				
		Metro-politan	North	South	East	West
1961	36,016	19,308	3,099	6,321	3,238	4,050
1962	43,040	22,751	3,657	7,656	3,954	5,022
1963	52,327	28,153	4,511	9,206	5,299	5,158
1964	55,364	29,929	4,632	9,605	5,571	5,627
1965	57,830	31,576	4,614	9,750	5,647	6,243
1966	59,901	32,271	4,652	10,420	6,211	6,347
1967	59,725	30,902	4,272	11,156	6,733	6,662
1968	63,220	32,543	5,076	12,185	7,205	6,211
1969	65,897	35,239	4,998	10,928	7,834	6,898
1970	64,487	36,409	4,569	10,206	7,035	6,268
1971	69,956	38,837	5,091	11,844	7,918	6,266
Percent change						
1971 over 1961	94.2	101.2	64.3	87.4	144.5	54.7
1971 over 1970	8.5	6.7	11.4	16.1	12.6	-0-

Source: Puerto Rico Police  
Exhibit A-3

TYPE I CRIMES KNOWN TO THE POLICE BY MONTH AND DAILY AVERAGE  
FISCAL YEARS 1969 - 1971

	1968 - 69		1969 - 70		1970 - 71	
	No Crimes	Daily Average	No Crimes	Daily Average	No Crimes	Daily Average
July	5,701	183.9	5,104	164.6	5,258	169.6
Aug.	5,627	181.5	5,024	162.1	5,150	166.1
Sept.	5,913	197.1	4,873	162.4	5,027	167.6
Oct.	5,703	183.9	4,996	161.2	5,888	189.9
Nov.	5,371	179.0	5,036	167.9	5,686	189.5
Dec.	6,034	194.6	5,487	177.0	6,043	194.9
Jan.	6,100	196.7	6,206	200.2	6,642	214.3
Feb.	5,193	185.5	5,281	188.6	5,893	210.5
March	5,706	184.0	5,884	189.8	6,515	210.2
April	5,300	176.6	5,562	185.4	6,340	211.3
May	5,080	163.9	5,625	181.5	5,936	191.5
June	4,169	139.9	5,409	180.3	5,578	185.9
Total	65,897	180.5	64,487	176.7	69,956	191.7

Source: Puerto Rico Police

Exhibit A-4

TOTAL ARRESTS OF ADULTS AND INTERVENTIONS WITH JUVENILES

1961-1971

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL	ADULT ARRESTS	JUVENILE INTERVENTIONS	TYPE OF ARRESTS AND INTERVENTIONS					
				TYPE I OFFENSES			TYPE II OFFENSES		
				Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile
1961	66,668	54,588	12,080	12,918	7,698	5,220	53,750	46,890	6,860
1962	71,044	57,790	13,254	14,939	9,135	5,804	56,105	48,655	7,450
1963	78,761	63,691	15,070	16,435	9,628	6,807	62,326	54,063	8,263
1964	73,607	60,621	12,986	16,033	9,517	6,516	57,574	51,104	6,470
1965	69,647	57,716	11,931	14,807	8,910	5,897	54,840	48,806	6,034
1966	66,421	54,617	11,804	13,757	7,983	5,774	52,664	46,634	6,030
1967	72,768	58,717	14,051	13,676	7,290	6,386	59,092	51,427	7,665
1968	73,048	58,105	14,943	13,925	7,317	6,608	59,123	50,788	8,335
1969	67,520	53,454	14,066	13,368	7,316	6,052	54,152	46,138	8,014
1970	70,699	56,959	13,740	14,502	8,223	6,279	56,197	48,736	7,461
1971	67,050	54,081	12,969	12,637	6,732	5,905	54,413	47,349	7,064

Source: Puerto Rico Police

Exhibit A-5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY TYPE OF DISPOSITION  
1966 - 1971

Type of Disposition	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total Arrests	54,617	58,922	58,105	53,454	56,959	54,081
Percent	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Releases:						
No probable cause	8.4	7.0	9.2	8.9	8.3	9.7
Fined	14.0	13.8	9.8	8.3	8.2	8.9
On bail	24.0	28.4	19.0	21.5	20.7	20.6
Without bail	10.6	8.3	26.0	25.6	27.1	28.7
Detained	42.8	42.2	35.8	35.6	35.6	32.0
Other dispositions	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Puerto Rico Police

Exhibit A-6

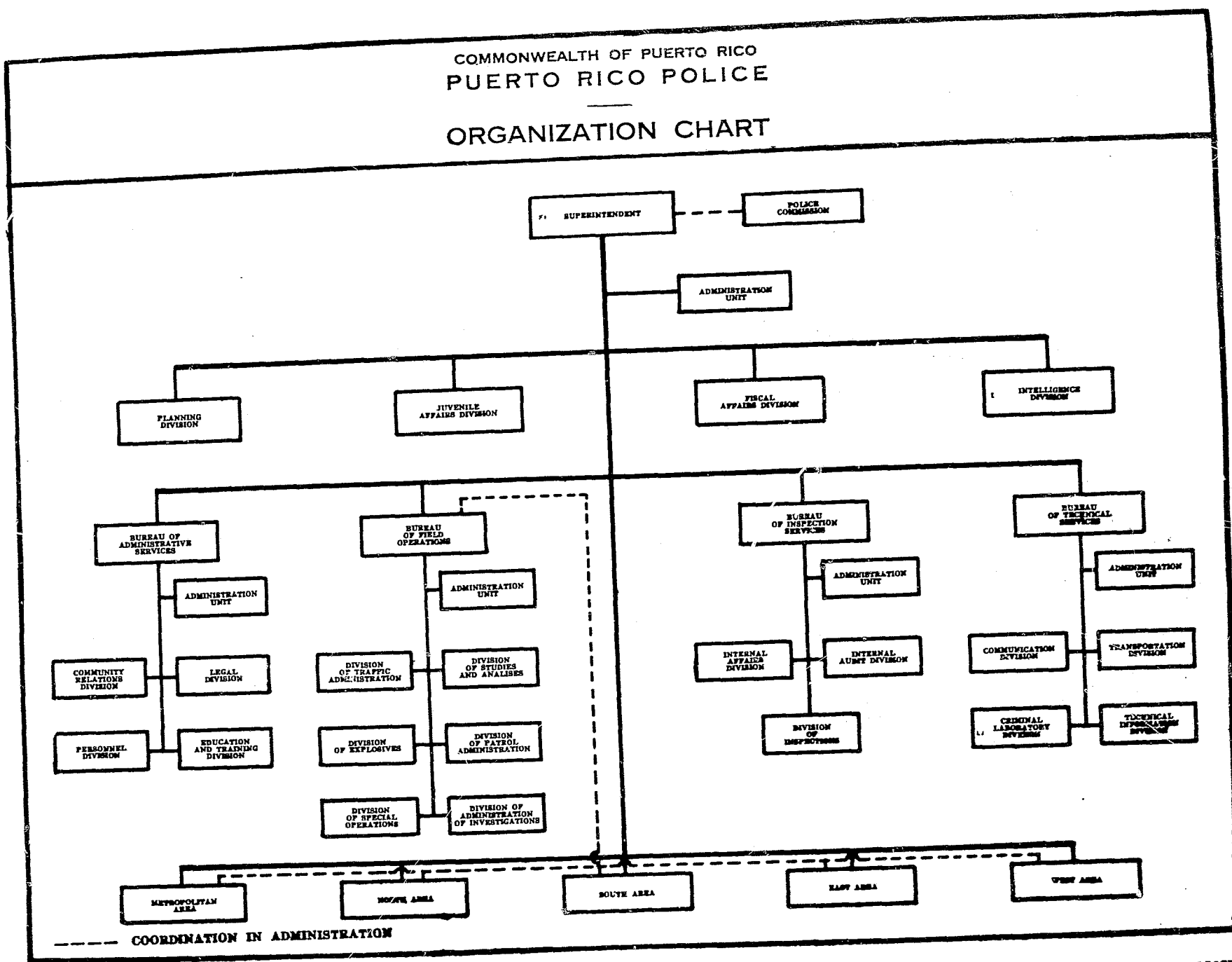
PERCENTAGE OF TYPE I CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST

1966 - 1971

FISCAL YEAR	Total Type I Crimes	Crimes Against the Person				Crimes Against the Property				
		Murder and Manslaughter	Invol. Manslaughter	Aggravated Assault	Rape	Robbery	Burglary	Grand Larceny	Petty Larceny	Auto Theft
1966	16.9	77.5	87.3	55.2	43.3	16.2	3.9	4.7	6.4	3.6
1967	15.4	79.7	83.6	48.8	46.6	16.8	4.4	4.9	6.7	4.1
1968	17.1	83.7	84.9	60.8	39.6	17.0	4.1	5.1	5.8	3.0
1969	14.5	93.5	88.4	55.1	53.7	12.5	2.5	4.1	4.8	2.8
1970	16.2	89.1	86.7	54.4	48.5	16.1	4.0	4.5	6.4	3.5
1971	15.9	85.5	94.3	72.4	66.4	8.6	2.2	2.9	4.7	2.6
Change										
1971 over 1966	- 1.0	8.0	7.0	17.2	23.1	- 7.6	-1.7	- 1.8	-1.7	-1.0

Source: Puerto Rico Police

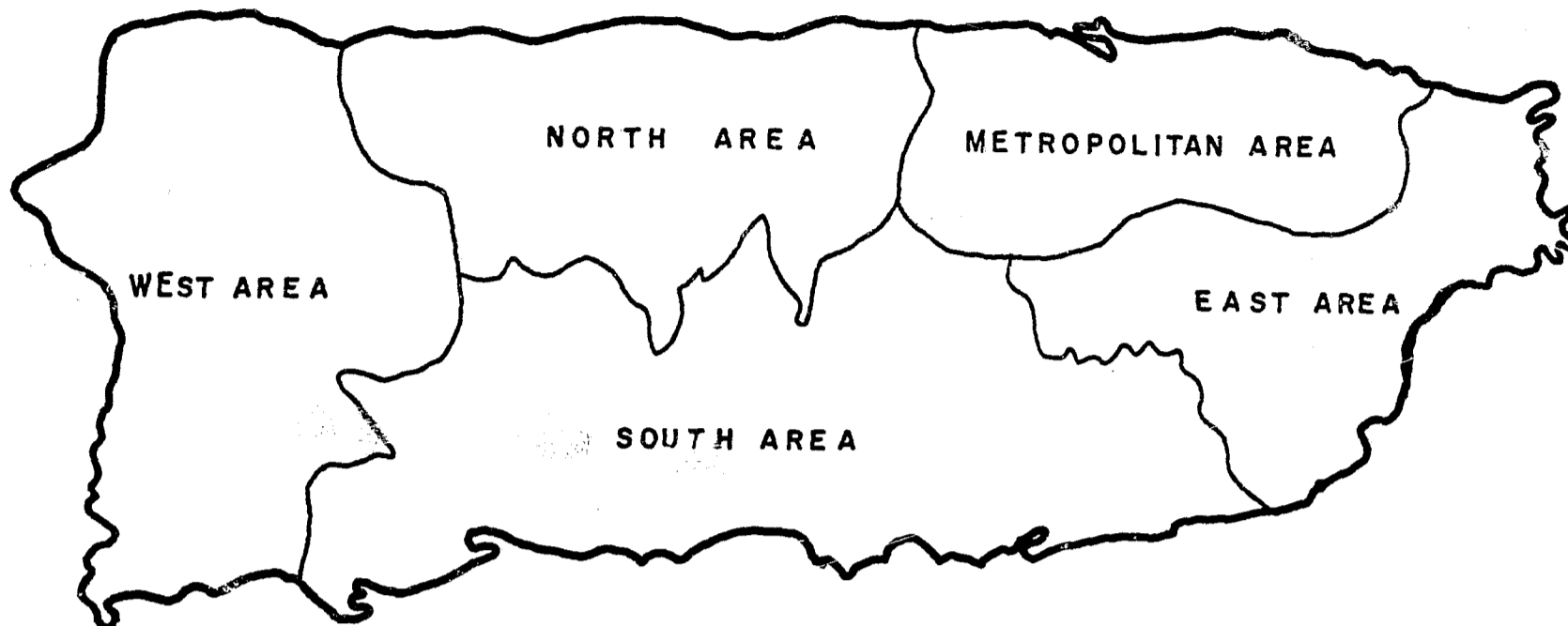
Exhibit A-7



SOURCE: PUERTO RICO POLICE  
EXHIBIT B-1



PUERTO RICO



PUERTO RICO POLICE AREAS

Exhibit B-2

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE RESOURCES, BY POLICE AREAS  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1971

Police Areas	Population	No. of Actual Policemen Assigned	No. of Police Stations	No. of Police Vehicles	No. of Type I Offenses	No. of Arrests for Type I Offenses***
Area I METROPOLITAN	1,039,535	2,500*	49	927**	38,837	4,947
Area II NORTH	310,521	532	20	147	5,091	1,504
Area III SOUTH	560,638	1,024	29	211	11,844	2,922
Area IV EAST	390,151	731	22	149	7,918	1,680
Area V WEST	411,188	817	26	223	6,266	1,608
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,712,033</b>	<b>5,604</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>69,956</b>	<b>12,661</b>

\* Does not include 1,935 members of the force assigned to Headquarters and other services.

\*\* Includes 328 Headquarters vehicles.

\*\*\* Includes interventions with juveniles.

Source: Puerto Rico Police

Exhibit B-3

POLICE PATROL ASSIGNMENTS BY POLICE AREAS  
AS OF JUNE 30, 1971

Police Areas	No. of Foot Patrols	No. of Policemen Assigned	Maximum No. on Patrol	Minimum No. on Patrol	No. of Motorized Patrols	No. of Policemen Assigned	Maximum No. on Patrol	Minimum No. on Patrol
METROPOLITAN	536	536	446	211	485	595	564	254
II								
NORTH	70	74	74	52	77	86	86	57
III								
SOUTH	212	217	217	152	120	131	84	131
IV								
EAST	85	87	87	57	91	106	66	104
V								
WEST	136	151	105	151	113	141	101	141
HIGHWAY PATROL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	244	248	175	248
TOTALS	1039	1085	929	623	1130	1307	1076	937

N/A - Not applicable

Source: Puerto Rico Police

Exhibit B-4

MONTHLY SALARIES FOR POLICE OFFICERS AS OF JULY 1, 1971

	Starting	Maximum
Patrolman	\$ 400	\$ 565
Detective	420	585
Sergeant	445	610
Lieutenant II	505	665
Lieutenant I	565	725
Captain	650	850
Major	745	1,045
Lieutenant Colonel	900	1,200
Colonel	1,050	1,350

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF POLICE OFFICERS

	Number	Percent
Some High School	613	8.1
High School Graduate	6131	81.3
Some College	649	8.6
4 years College Degree	138	1.8
Advanced College Degree	8	.1

AGE BREAKDOWN OF SWORN POLICE PERSONNEL AS OF JUNE 30, 1971

Age	No. of Personnel	Percent
19-24	1980	26.3
25-34	3261	43.3
35-44	1395	18.5
45-54	620	8.2
over 55	283	3.7

Source: Puerto Rico Police

Exhibit B-5

POLICE VEHICLES AS OF JUNE 30, 1971

TYPE	NUMBER
Patrol Cars	1072
Trucks	4
Motorcycles	114
Busses	3
Wagons	44
Panel Delivery	10
Jeeps	380
Pick Ups	7
Cranes	19
Police Boats	2
Helicopters	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1657</b>

POLICE VEHICLES AS OF JUNE 30, 1971  
BY AREAS

Area	Total Vehicles	With Radio Receivers	Without Radio Equipment
Metropolitan Area	598	589	9
North Area	147	125	22
South Area	211	210	1
East Area	149	148	1
West Area	223	188	35
Headquarters	329	298	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>99</b>

**POLICE RADIOS**  
Equipment Held Transreceivers  
Number  
58

Source: Puerto Rico Police  
Exhibit B-6

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
Division of Corrections

ORGANIZATION CHART

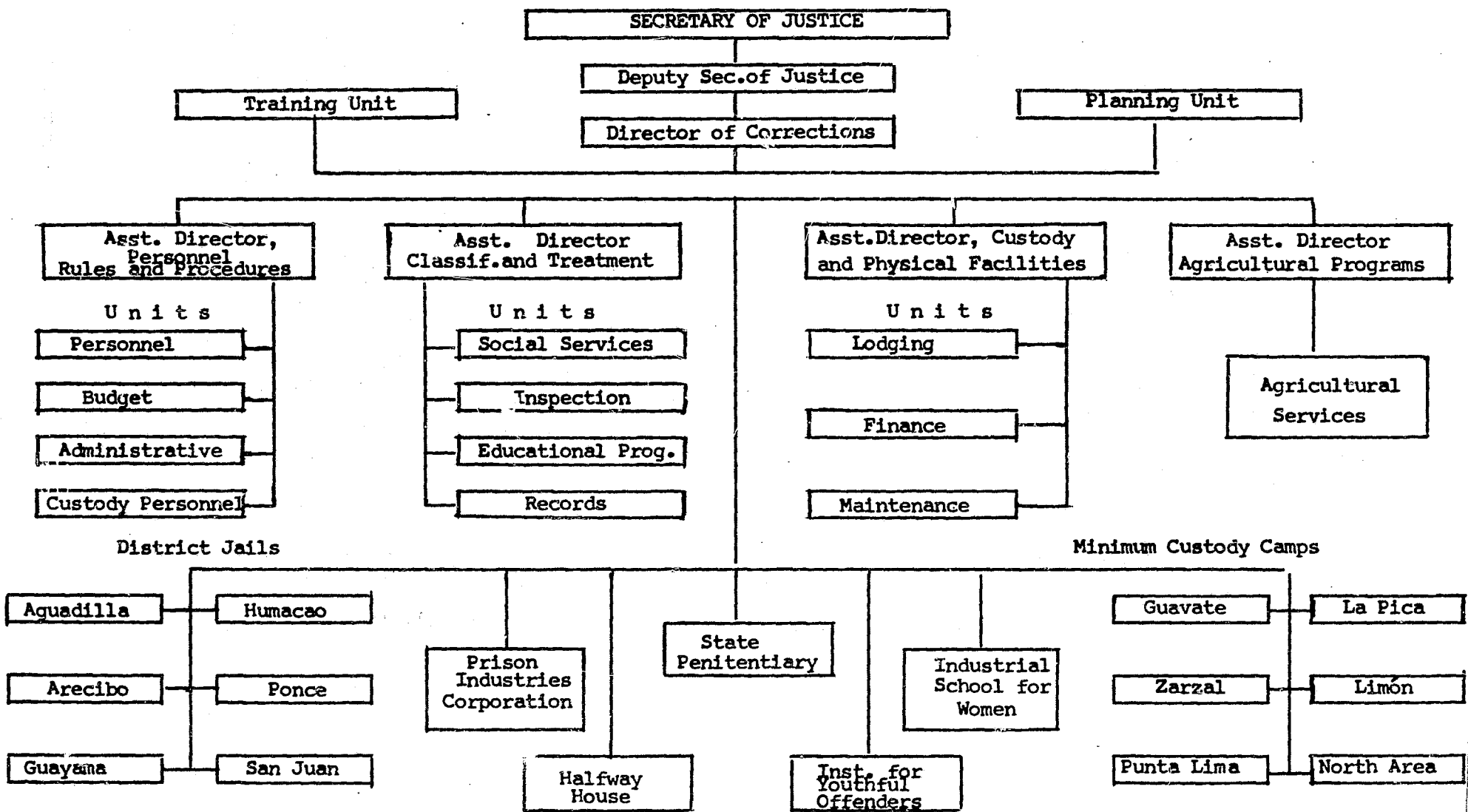
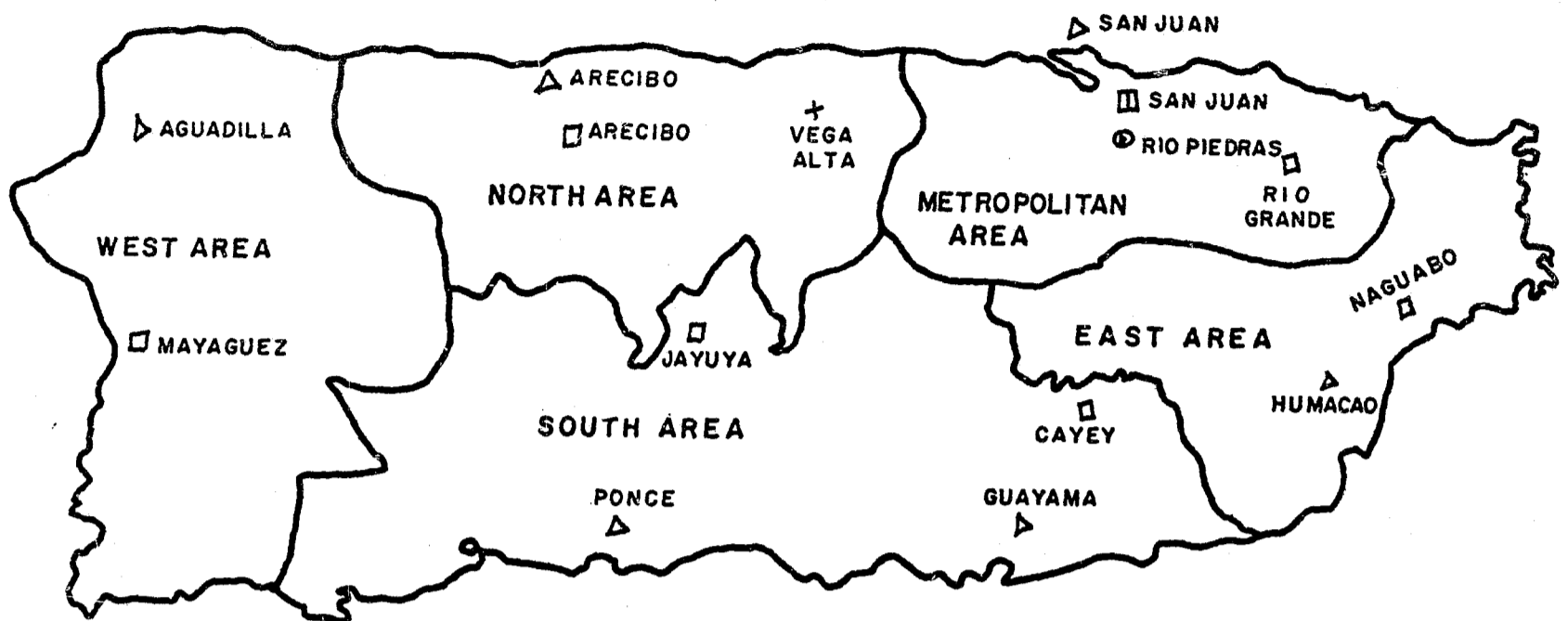


Exhibit C-1

LOCATION OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS  
PUERTO RICO



- ⊙ STATE PENITENTIARY
- △ DISTRICT JAILS
- PENAL CAMPS
- ◻ INSTITUTION FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS
- + INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

SOURCE: DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS

Exhibit C-2

MOVEMENT OF UNSENTENCED AND SENTENCED PENAL POPULATION  
FISCAL YEARS 1967-71

Type of Movement	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total Inmates at beginning of year	4,879	4,810	4,630	4,556	4,565
Received during the year	25,275	27,567	27,745	28,963	27,740
1. From Court	15,797	16,793	16,046	17,585	15,474
2. Parole violators	0	147	123	100	38
3. Escapees returned	76	56	74	69	75
4. Returned to institution of origin	3,061	3,553	4,156	3,576	4,104
5. Transferred	2,753	2,828	3,032	3,317	3,017
6. Temporarily transferred	3,273	3,977	4,014	4,175	4,889
7. Others	315	213	300	141	143
Total Active during the year	30,154	32,377	32,375	33,519	32,305
Released during the year	25,344	27,747	27,819	28,954	27,867
1. Sentence expired	3,808	3,710	3,427	3,208	2,650
2. Paroled	833	881	812	592	605
3. Pardoned	1	1	0	0	--
4. Escaped	83	82	106	92	97
5. By Court order	762	1,046	948	1,207	1,230
6. Died	19	8	19	22	11
7. Paid fines	912	845	713	705	608
8. On bail	5,575	6,797	6,667	8,383	7,793
9. On bail pending appeal	145	162	143	90	112
10. Transferred	7,015	7,944	8,561	8,490	8,373
11. Temporarily transferred	2,574	3,001	3,359	3,113	3,463
12. Became sentenced inmates	2,761	2,549	2,473	2,593	2,052
13. Others	856	721	591	459	887
Total Inmates at end of year	4,810	4,630	4,556	4,644	4,438
Average Daily Population	4,803	4,635	4,479	4,545	4,402
Number of Institutions	13	13	15	15	15

Source: Division of Statistics  
Department of Justice  
Exhibit C-3

As of June 30	Adult Penal Population		Civil Population 16 years of age and over		Rate per 100,000 population 16 yrs. of age and over
	Total	Percent of Change*	Total	Percent of Change*	
1960	4086	--	1,294,900	--	315.5
1961	4226	3.4	1,331,600	2.8	317.4
1962	4198	2.7	1,393,200	7.6	301.3
1963	4428	8.4	1,453,800	12.4	304.6
1964	4668	14.2	1,510,200	16.6	309.1
1965	4836	18.4	1,554,900	20.1	311.0
1966	4879	19.4	1,568,300	21.1	311.1
1967	4810	17.4	1,580,644	14.7	304.3
1968	4630	13.3	1,608,749	16.2	287.8
1969	4556	11.5	1,937,540	17.0	235.1
1970	4644	13.7	1,657,144	28.0	280.3
1971	4438	8.3	1,696,065	31.0	260.8

\* Base year: 1960

Source: Division of Statistics  
Department of Justice

Exhibit C-4

Date	ADULT DRUG ADDICTS CONFINED IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS		Percent of drug addicts in the penal population
	YEARS 1968 - 1971	Population	
Feb./68	1315	4568	28.8
June/68	1527	4630	33.0
Dec./68	1563	4335	36.1
June/69	1827	4551	40.1
Jan./70	1835	4456	41.2
June/70	1957	4553	43.0
Oct./71	2003	4303	46.5

Source: Division of Corrections  
Department of Justice

Exhibit C-5

**JUVENILE POPULATION IN SOCIAL TREATMENT CENTERS**  
FISCAL YEAR 1970-71

Social Treatment Centers	No. of Centers	Total Enrollment at beginning of year	Received during year	Total Active During year	Released During year	Total Enrollment at end of year
State Home for Boys (Guaynabo)	1	216	220	436	192	244
State Home for Girls (Trujillo Alto)	1	115	78	193	87	106
Ind. School for Boys (Mayaguez)	1	271	225	496	256	240
Ind. School for Girls (Ponce)	1	183	125	308	120	188
Treat. Center for Girls (Aibonito)	1	53	21	74	30	44
Treat. Center for Boys (Ponce)	1	61	54	115	54	61
Boys Camp (Maricao)	1	56	80	136	78	58
El Rosario Camp (San Germán)	1	57	54	111	84	27
Group Home (Hato Rey)	1	0	12	12	1	11
Group Home (Guaynabo)	1	10	9	19	8	11
Group Home (Cupey)	1	10	4	14	3	11
Det. Home (Humacao)	1	13	118	131	122	9
Det. Home (Ponce)	1	59	446	505	429	76
Det. Home for Boys (Hato Rey)	1	136	732	868	738	130
Det. Home for Girls (Río Piedras)	1	45	378	423	368	55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>1,271</b>

Source: Department of Social Services

Exhibit C-6

**MOVEMENT OF JUVENILE POPULATION IN SOCIAL TREATMENT CENTERS**  
FISCAL YEARS 1967-1971

	FISCAL YEARS				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>Admissions</b>	2,179	2,055	2,123	2,504	2,556
New admissions	1,171	979	1,100	1,077	1,223
Re-entrants	356	333	389	523	641
Recidivism *	23%	25%	26%	33%	34%
Transfers	652	743	634	904	693
<b>Departures</b>	2,301	2,183	2,142	2,459	2,573
Releases: Satisfactory adjustment	616	586	625	729	934
Percent of Satisfactory adjustments	38%	37%	38%	40%	36%
Others **	1,685	1,597	1,517	1,730	1,639
<b>Referral Sources</b>					
Juvenile Court	1,877	1,757	1,901	2,177	2,303
Social Services Offices	69	107	116	131	147
Transfers among Social Treatment Centers	201	166	-	139	80
Others	32	25	106	57	27

\* Percent of re-entrants to admissions (not including transfers).

\*\* Includes those absent without permission, transferred, on probation, over twenty-one, ill, etc.

Source: Department of Social Services

Exhibit C-7



SOCIAL TREATMENT CENTERS  
ENROLLMENT DATA AND REFERRAL SOURCE  
FISCAL YEARS 1967-71

D A T A	F I S C A L Y E A R S				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>REGULAR ENROLLMENT</b>					
Enrollment at the beginning of the year	1,549	1,427	1,299	1,280	1,284
Admissions during the year	2,179	2,055	2,123	2,504	2,556
Total enrollment during the year	3,728	3,482	3,422	3,784	3,841
Releases during the year	2,301	2,183	2,142	2,459	2,573
Enrollment at the end of the year	1,427	1,299	1,280	1,325	1,268
<b>SPECIAL ENROLLMENT <sup>1/</sup></b>					
Enrollment at the beginning of the year	27	55	55	55	49
Admissions during the year	1,667	1,454	1,333	1,563	1,630
Total enrollment during the year	1,694	1,509	1,388	1,618	1,679
Releases during the year	1,639	1,454	1,333	1,569	1,657
Enrollment at the end of the year	55	55	55	49	22
<b>REFERRAL SOURCES **</b>					
Juvenile Courts	1,877	1,757	1,901	2,177	2,303
Social Service Local Offices	69	107	166	131	147
Transfers among Social Treatment Centers	201	166	-	139	75
Other Sources	32	25	106	57	31

\*\* For regular enrollment only

<sup>1/</sup> Includes minors referred by Police to juvenile detention homes for a maximum of 48 working hours (pre-hearing detention) and minors in need of shelter referred by local Department of Social Services units for a maximum of three months.

Source: Department of Social Services  
Exhibit C-8

**AVERAGE DAILY ENROLLMENT  
IN SOCIAL TREATMENT CENTERS FOR JUVENILES  
FISCAL YEARS 1965-66 THRU 1970-71**

FISCAL YEARS	Total Average	Social Treatment Centers											Detention Homes			
		State Homes		Industrial Schools		Treatment Centers		Boys Camp Maricao	Camp San Germán	Group Home Guaynabo	Group Home of Cupey	Group Home Hato Rey	Humacao	Ponce	Boys Hato Rey	Girls Río Piedras
		Boys Guaynabo	Girls Trujillo Alto	Boys Mayaguez	Girls Ponce	Girls Aibonito	Boys Ponce									
1971	872	171	66	135	124	40	48	46	30	10	11	9	13	58	69	42
1970	895	165	110	164	96	53	40	41	35	9	11	-	13	55	59	44
1969	893	163	119	175	96	56	39	12	45	5	11	-	15	54	77	26
1968	892	180	156	178	126	47	39	26	46	9	2	-	13	40	X	30
1967	1093	204	174	225	146	51	52	37	53	8	XX	-	11	37	62	33
1966	1134	211	180	319	118	38	46	31	39	8	XX	-	XX	44	85	15

X Not available

XX Not operating during this fiscal year.

Source: Division of Statistics  
Department of Social Services

Exhibit C-9

MOVEMENT OF PAROLE POPULATION  
FISCAL YEARS 1967-71

Type of movement	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
On parole at beginning of the year	1,556	1,535	1,529	1,491	1,437
Placed on parole during the year	847	957	876	665	680
New cases	833	881	807	592	605
Transfers	14	73	66	70	70
Other	0	3	3	3	5
Total	2,403	2,492	2,405	2,156	2,117
Cases closed during the year	868	951	914	735	639
Sentence expired	707	740	698	572	457
Parole revoked	96	93	97	64	52
Died	15	24	14	14	10
Transferred	5	61	56	59	65
Other	45	33	49	26	55
On parole at the end of the year	1,535	1,541	1,491	1,421	1,478
Population change	- 21	+ 6	- 38	- 70	- 7
Percent of revocations	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.1	2.5

Source: Division of Statistics,  
Department of Justice

Exhibit D-1

8 OF 9

CONTINUED

DISPOSITION OF CASES HEARD BY THE PAROLE BOARD  
FISCAL YEARS 1965-1971

Fiscal Year	Total	Parole Granted	Parole Denied	Other Disposi- tions*	Percent Granted	Percent Denied	No. of Meetings Held by Board
1964-65	2088	857	335	896	41	16	124
1965-66	1857	970	109	778	52	5	162
1966-67	1959	813	370	776	41	18	168
1967-68	1744	865	183	696	49	10	186
1968-69	1843	802	212	829	43	11	192
1969-70	1831	578	92	1242	31	5	166
1970-71	1605	659	91	855	41	6	150

\* Includes cases postponed or dismissed

Source: Division of Statistics  
Department of Justice

Exhibit D-2

MOVEMENT OF ADULT PROBATION POPULATION  
FISCAL YEARS 1968-1971

Type of Movement	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
On probation at beginning of the year	2682	2670	2563	2573
Placed on probation during the year	876	784	851	1152
<b>Total</b>	<b>3558</b>	<b>3454</b>	<b>3414</b>	<b>3725</b>
Cases closed during the year	888	901	841	985
Probation expired	762	758	733	835
Died	15	15	16	17
Executive Clemency	0	14	0	5
Revocations	107	112	92	128
Other	4	2	0	0
On probation at end of the year	2670	2553	2573	2740

Source: Courts Administration

Exhibit D-3

JUVENILES ON PROBATION DURING  
FISCAL YEAR 1970-71 BY COURT

Court	On Probation at beginning of year	Placed on Probation during the year	Total	Released	On Probation with Supervision at the end of year
Aguadilla	84	111	195	73	122
Arecibo	176	195	371	180	191
Bayamón	301	261	562	273	289
Caguas	249	174	423	206	217
Guayama	242	107	349	137	212
Humacao	338	191	529	324	205
Mayaguez	206	142	348	168	180
Ponce	553	322	875	400	475
San Juan	745	480	1225	663	562
<b>Total</b>	<b>2894</b>	<b>1983</b>	<b>4877</b>	<b>2424</b>	<b>2453</b>

Source: Social Services Division  
Courts Administration

Exhibit D-4

**ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION CHART  
GENERAL COURTS OF JUSTICE**

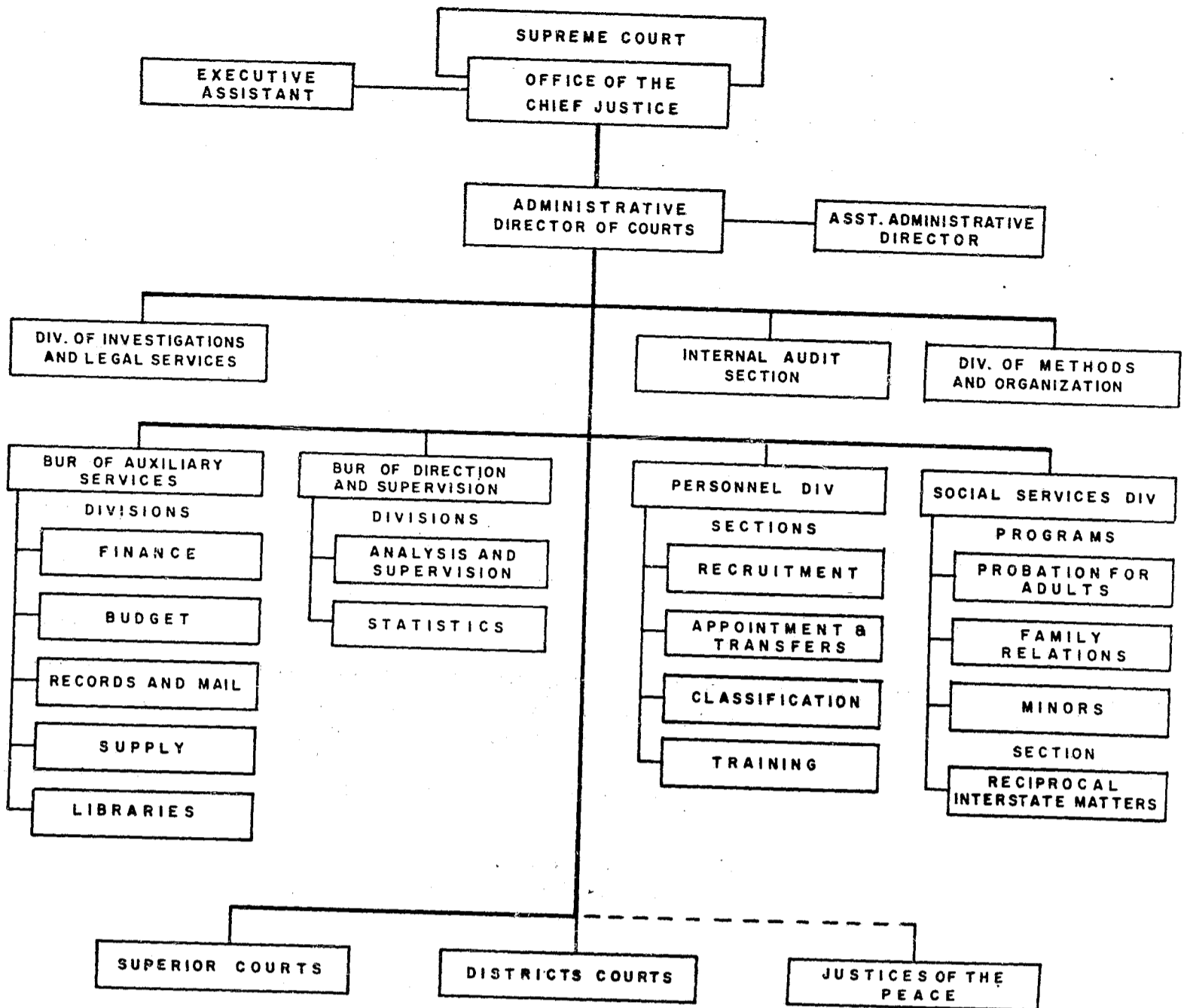


Exhibit E-1

**CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ACTIONS  
SUPREME COURT, FISCAL YEAR 1969-70**

	Pending on June 30 1969	Actions Filed			Actions Tried Total	Pending on June 30 1970
		New Actions	Recons. and Reinst.	Total		
Appeals						
Civil	26	27	0	27	38	15
Criminal	200	169	3	172	209	163
Extraordinary Remedies						
Certiorari	42	163	4	167	157	52
Certiorari Rule 15.1 (a)	19	28	0	28	29	18
Habeas Corpus	0	14	0	14	14	0
Mandamus	1	5	0	5	4	2
Quo Warranto	4	0	0	0	0	4
Civil Cases Reviews	280	382	7	389	359	310
Administrative Reviews	21	28	1	29	41	9
Other*	10	3	0	3	6	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>580</b>

\* Includes liquidation of partnership, disbarment of attorneys, etc.

Source: Supreme Court

Exhibit E-2

CRIMINAL CASES, SUPERIOR COURT, FISCAL YEARS 1961-1970

FISCAL YEAR	Pending at the beginning of the year	FILED					TRIED					Pending at the end of the year	
		Original Jurisdiction	Appeals	Transfers	Others *	Total	Convictions	Aquittals	Dismissals	Appeals	Transfers		Total
1960-61	4416	9211	645	0	36	9892	4207	2104	964	612	73	7960	6348
1961-62	6348	10251	772	27	33	11083	5019	2816	1333	592	74	9834	7597
1962-63	7597	11519	828	44	13	12404	5640	3006	1504	829	64	11043	8958
1963-64	8952	12850	658	97	323	13928	7946	3863	2472	877	41	15199	7681
1964-65	7211	11268	661	57	480	12466	6799	3166	2077	590	50	12682	6995
1965-66	6732	12336	513	70	580	13499	7712	3261	1747	387	41	13148	7083
1966-67	6830	12646	309	82	1091	14128	7956	4488	2209	248	63	14964	5994
1967-68	5766	12775	246	191	1327	14539	8110	3838	2116	325	129	14518	5787
1968-69	5432	13957	226	191	1264	15638	8085	3479	1663	205	75	13507	7563
1969-70	7506	17571	131	132	1175	19009	8715	3599	2285	98	53	14750	11765

\* Includes de novo, reopened and transfer cases.

Source of Information: Annual Report of the Office of the Courts Administration

Exhibit E-3

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES, BY COURTS, SUPERIOR COURT, 1969-70

Court	Pending on June 30 1969	Cases Filed	Total	Tried	Pending on June 30 1970
Aguadilla	<u>1529</u>	<u>3505</u>	<u>5034</u>	<u>2968</u>	<u>2066</u>
Criminal	187	1019	1206	794	412
Civil	1342	2486	3828	2174	1654
Arecibo	<u>2249</u>	<u>4523</u>	<u>6772</u>	<u>3738</u>	<u>3034</u>
Criminal	433	1437	1870	1089	781
Civil	1816	3086	4902	2649	2253
Bayamón	<u>4261</u>	<u>8687</u>	<u>12948</u>	<u>7191</u>	<u>5757</u>
Criminal	1396	3121	4517	2372	2145
Civil	2865	5566	8431	4819	3612
Caguas	<u>6484</u>	<u>13329</u>	<u>19813</u>	<u>11397</u>	<u>8416</u>
Criminal	560	1108	1668	1068	600
Civil	5924	12221	18145	10329	7816
Guayama	<u>1249</u>	<u>2272</u>	<u>3521</u>	<u>2239</u>	<u>1282</u>
Criminal	254	715	969	648	321
Civil	995	1557	2552	1591	961
Humacao	<u>2885</u>	<u>3554</u>	<u>6439</u>	<u>2826</u>	<u>3613</u>
Criminal	667	1050	1717	819	898
Civil	2218	2504	4722	2007	2715
Mayaguez	<u>1756</u>	<u>4669</u>	<u>6425</u>	<u>4465</u>	<u>1960</u>
Criminal	212	1111	1323	981	342
Civil	1544	3558	5102	3484	1618
Ponce	<u>3286</u>	<u>6953</u>	<u>10239</u>	<u>6395</u>	<u>3844</u>
Criminal	689	1918	2607	1537	1070
Civil	2597	5035	7632	4858	2774
San Juan	<u>15631</u>	<u>20665</u>	<u>36296</u>	<u>17704</u>	<u>18592</u>
Criminal	3108	7530	10638	5442	5196
Civil	12523	13135	25658	12262	13396
<b>TOTAL</b>	<u>39330</u>	<u>68157</u>	<u>107487</u>	<u>58923</u>	<u>48564</u>
Criminal	7506	19009	26515	14750	11765
Civil	31824	49148	80972	44173	36799

Source: Annual Report of the Courts Administration

Exhibit E-4



CRIMINAL CASES BY COURT AND DEGREE OF OFFENSE, SUPERIOR COURT  
1969-70

Court and Degree of Offense	Pending on June 30 1969	FILED					
		Originals	Appeals	Transfers	Trials De Novo	Reopened	Total
AGUADILLA	187	823	14		182		1019
Felony	88	344					344
Misdemeanor	99	479	14		182		675
ARECIBO	433	1330	20	7	80		1437
Felony	232	623					623
Misdemeanor	201	707	20	7	80		814
BAYAMON	1396	2888	18	36	173	6	3121
Felony	751	1461		1		6	1468
Misdemeanor	645	1427	18	35	173		1653
CAGUAS	560	975		34	99		1108
Felony	319	607		1			608
Misdemeanor	241	368		33	99		500
GUAYAMA	254	680		1	34		715
Felony	133	270		1			271
Misdemeanor	121	410			34		444
HUMACAO	667	964	8	6	70	2	1050
Felony	347	446				2	448
Misdemeanor	320	518	8	6	70		602
MAYAGUEZ	212	976	23	1	98	13	1111
Felony	56	385		1		1	387
Misdemeanor	156	591	23		98	12	724
PONCE	689	1742	6	44	114	12	1918
Felony	411	820				1	821
Misdemeanor	278	922	6	44	114	11	1097
SAN JUAN	3108	7193	42	3	268	24	7530
Felony	1826	4085		1		12	4098
Misdemeanor	1282	3108	42	2	268	12	3432
TOTAL	7506	17571	131	132	1118	57	19009
Felony	4163	9041		5		22	9068
Misdemeanor	3343	8530	131	127	1118	35	9941

CRIMINAL CASES BY COURT AND DEGREE OF OFFENSE, SUPERIOR COURT  
1969-70

DISPOSED OF						Pending on June 30 1970
Convictions	Acquittals	Dismissals	Appeals	Transfers	Total	
415	244	122	2	11	794	412
134	56	32			222	210
281	188	90	2	11	572	202
693	201	177	6	12	1089	781
336	62	80			478	377
357	139	97	6	12	611	404
1201	578	559	16	18	2372	2145
570	175	237	8	1	991	1228
631	403	322	8	17	1381	917
650	336	80		2	1068	600
380	138	33			551	376
270	198	47		2	517	224
355	170	118	2	3	648	321
152	57	53	1		263	141
203	113	65	1	3	385	180
558	177	73	1	10	819	898
253	43	19			315	480
305	134	54	1	10	504	418
663	221	84		13	981	342
270	56	18			344	99
393	165	66		13	637	243
1023	356	150	1	7	1537	1070
502	133	54			689	543
521	223	96	1	7	848	527
3157	1316	922	25	22	5442	5196
1737	523	493	17	4	2774	3150
1420	793	429	8	18	2668	2046
8715	3599	2285	53	98	14750	11765
4334	1243	1019	26	5	6627	6604
4381	2356	1266	27	93	8123	5161

Source: Superior Court Clerks  
Exhibit E-5

**CRIMINAL CASES TRIED BY COURT AND FINAL STATUS  
SUPERIOR COURT, 1969-70**

COURT	CONVICTIONS			ACQUITTALS		Others*	Total
	Plea of Guilty	By Court of Law	By Jury	By Court of Law	By Jury		
Aguadilla	298	90	27	206	38	135	794
Arecibo	489	182	22	183	18	195	1089
Bayamón	867	242	92	499	79	593	2372
Caguas	417	208	25	328	8	82	1068
Guayama	247	91	17	146	24	123	648
Humacao	391	118	49	161	16	84	819
Mayaguez	498	112	53	177	44	97	981
Ponce	652	307	64	275	81	158	1537
San Juan	2049	924	184	1202	114	969	5442
<b>Total</b>	<b>5908</b>	<b>2274</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>3177</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>2436</b>	<b>14750</b>

\* Appeals, transfers and dismissals.

Source of Information: Superior Court Clerks  
Exhibit E-6

**CRIMINAL CASES TRIED BY JURY AND COURT OF LAW  
AND TIME ELAPSED FROM FILING TO FINAL DISPOSITION  
SUPERIOR COURT, 1969-70**

COURTS	Grand Total	By Jury	By Court of Law	Length of time since original proceeding commenced								
				Less than 6 months			From 6 to less than 12 months			1 year or more		
				Total	by Jury	By Court of Law	Total	by Jury	By Court of Law	Total	by Jury	By Court of Law
<b>All Courts</b>	6406	955	5451	4398	509	3887	1459	303	1156	549	143	406
<b>Percent</b>	100%	100%	100%	68.7%	53.3%	71.3%	22.7%	31.7%	21.2%	8.7%	15.0%	7.4%
Aguadilla	361	65	296	321	51	270	29	13	16	11	1	10
Arecibo	405	40	365	287	20	267	101	19	82	17	1	16
Bayamón	912	171	741	533	58	475	246	70	176	133	43	90
Caguas	569	33	536	386	15	371	138	16	122	45	2	43
Guayama	278	41	237	204	25	179	48	14	34	26	2	24
Humacao	344	65	279	214	13	201	94	32	62	3	2	1
Mayaguez	386	97	289	340	79	261	39	16	23	7	2	5
Ponce	727	145	582	552	105	447	146	32	114	29	8	21
San Juan	2424	298	2126	1561	143	1418	618	91	527	245	64	181

Source: Superior Court Clerks

Exhibit E-7

CRIMINAL CASES APPEALS TO THE SUPERIOR COURT, BY COURT  
AND FINAL DISPOSITION, 1969-70

Court	Dis- missed	Con- firmed	Re- voked	Waived	Modi- fied	Re- turned for further proce- edings	Total	Per- cent of Total
Aguadilla	2	4	4		1		11	11.2
Arecibo	3	2	3	4			12	12.2
Bayamón	11	3		3		1	18	18.4
Caguas		1	1				2	2.0
Guayama	2					1	3	3.1
Humacao	3	6	1				10	10.2
Mayaguez	1	4	5	3			13	13.3
Ponce	1	5		1			7	7.1
San Juan	15	7					22	22.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>98</b>	
<b>Percent of Total</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>		<b>100.0</b>

Source: Superior Court Clerks

Exhibit E-8

MINORS REFERRED TO COURT AND PETITIONS FILED  
JUVENILE COURT 1962-1971

Fiscal Years	Minors Referred			Total petitions filed for minors referred
	Total Minors	Petitions Filed	Brief Services	
1961-62	4,447	3,269	1,178	5,737
1962-63	5,719	4,308	1,411	7,513
1963-64	7,033	5,081	1,952	8,567
1964-65	7,436	5,463	1,973	8,862
1965-66	6,917	5,186	1,731	8,325
1966-67	7,027	5,342	1,685	8,834
1967-68	7,466	5,457	2,009	8,810
1968-69	7,379	5,227	2,152	8,207
1969-70	7,952	5,329	2,623	8,599
1970-71	7,227	5,361	1,866	8,446
Percent Change				
1971 over 1962	62.5	64.0	58.4	47.2
1971 over 1970	-9.1	0.01	-28.9	-0.02

Source: Social Services Division,  
Courts Administration

Exhibit E-9

PETITIONS FILED AND MINORS REFERRED TO COURT  
JUVENILE COURT 1970-71

Courts	Number of Minors			Number of Petitions				
	Petitions filed	Brief Service Dispositions	Total	Pending On June 30, 1970	Filed during 1970-71	Total	Disposed of	Pending On June 30, 1971
Aguadilla	344	34	378	95	503	598	448	150
Arecibo	459	215	674	28	740	768	665	103
Bayamón	851	279	1130	10	1229	1239	1073	166
Caguas	304	20	324	21	453	474	353	121
Guayama	421	96	517	45	714	759	598	161
Humacao	406	41	447	26	639	665	501	164
Mayaguez	424	250	674	22	661	683	575	108
Ponce	716	324	1040	767	1287	2054	1481	573
San Juan	1436	607	2043	124	2220	2344	1728	616
<b>Total</b>	<b>5361</b>	<b>1866</b>	<b>7227</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>8446</b>	<b>9584</b>	<b>7422</b>	<b>2162</b>

Source: Social Services Division,  
Courts Administration

Exhibit E-10

JUDICIAL DISPOSITION OF CASES OF MINORS ADJUDICATED, BY COURT,  
JUVENILE COURT, 1970-1971

JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS	Aguadilla	Arecibo	Bayamón	Caguas	Guayama	Humacao	Mayaguez	Ponce	San Juan	Total
<b>Resolutions</b>										
Placed on probation*	122	140	203	143	124	154	132	244	256	1518
Acquitted	17	46	69	24	51	39	6	73	109	434
Sent home with warning	34	73	110	1	33	9	30	142	58	490
Custody given to the Sec. of the Dept. of Soc. Services	29	18	16	10	24	2	22	58	29	208
Dismissed	52	47	168	28	58	39	89	89	402	972
Transferred to court for adults	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	7
Jurisdiction waived to adult court	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	6
Referred to Family Services Programs of the Dept. of Social Services	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Other dispositions**	2	0	16	1	1	1	0	7	5	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>3671</b>
<b>Reconsiderations</b>										
Cases Closed	51	63	110	75	59	174	85	106	244	967
Placed on probation*	22	0	18	1	51	6	35	65	0	198
Post-custody	2	6	9	0	7	0	0	0	0	24
Custody given to the Sec. of the Dept. of Social Services	11	0	18	3	26	6	9	41	21	145
Dismissed	41	42	53	13	60	28	50	76	126	489
Acquitted	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
Termination of custody	7	7	1	1	2	0	19	20	6	63
Jurisdiction waived to adult court	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	8
Other dispositions**	22	0	6	1	5	0	11	25	0	70
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>1968</b>

\* Includes minors placed on probation without supervision.

\*\* Termination of post-custody, under the custody of persons or private institutions, transferred to U.S. residence, etc.

Source: Social Services Division,  
Courts Administration

Exhibit E-11

TIME ELAPSED FROM FILING TO FINAL DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE CASES,  
BY COURT DISTRICT  
JUVENILE COURT 1970-71

COURTS	Length of time since original proceeding commenced							T o t a l
	Less than 1 month	From 1 month to less than 2	From 2 months to less than 3	From 3 months to less than 4	From 4 months to less than 5	From 5 months to less than 6	6 months or more	
All Courts	1361	1258	444	269	132	56	151	3671
Percent	37.1%	34.2%	12.1%	7.3%	3.6%	1.6%	4.1%	100%
Aguadilla	123	106	13	5	3	1	6	257
Arecibo	137	122	46	9	5	2	3	324
Bayamón	257	255	47	15	4	3	5	586
Caguas	25	114	30	19	3	4	12	207
Guayama	25	39	36	66	57	22	49	294
Humacao	16	72	64	54	19	8	11	244
Mayaguez	121	93	50	7	3	1	4	279
Ponce	197	196	91	61	20	8	48	621
San Juan	460	261	67	33	18	7	13	859

Source: Division of Social Services,  
Courts Administration

Exhibit E-12

CRIMINAL CASES, DISTRICT COURT, FISCAL YEARS 1961-70

Y E A R	Pending at the beginning of the year	F I L E D				T R I E D						Pending at the end of the year
		Original Jurisdiction	Transferred	Re-opened	I n c o n t r o l	Convictions		Dismissals	Acquittals	Transfers	I n c o n t r o l	
						Plea of Guilty	Hearings held					
1960-61	29750	84019	138	11	84168	42570	8027	11830	19473	442	82342	31576
1961-62	31576	77475	95	22	77592	37947	8227	11811	18472	397	76854	32314
1962-63	32314	69098	198	22	69318	30512	6278	10154	14522	345	61811	39821
1963-64	37958	70749	316	6	71071	35840	8116	17312	19932	493	81693	27336
1964-65	21325	59924	54	24	60002	23828	7243	15409	15802	429	62711	18616
1965-66	16681	58244	26	26	58296	25175	7550	13326	13940	482	60473	14504
1966-67	13402	57815	35	17	57867	24848	6646	11387	13316	484	56681	14588
1967-68	13335	55434	65	41	55540	22600	6473	14940	12950	521	57484	11391
1968-69	10036	51594	31	18	51643	18753	6062	12812	12609	504	50740	10939
1969-70	10320	52670	12	8	52690	18551	5363	13380	12595	525	50414	12596

Source of Information: Annual Report of the  
Courts Administration

Exhibit E-13

CRIMINAL CASES BY COURT, DISTRICT COURT

1969-70

	Court	Pending June 30 1969	F I L E D			Total
			Originals	Transfers	Re-opened	
1	Adjuntas	57	663			663
2	Aguadilla	172	1564	1		1564
3	Añasco	36	723			724
4	Arecibo	331	2237			2237
5	Bayamón	511	2699		2	2701
6	Cabo Rojo	42	747			747
7	Caguas	129	2410	3		2413
8	Camuy	70	1481			1481
9	Carolina	246	1575			1575
10	Cayey	285	670			670
11	Ciales	53	380		1	380
12	Coamo	88	989			990
13	Comerio	150	671			671
14	Fajardo	149	1055	1		1056
15	Guayama	179	937			937
16	Guayanilla	104	585			585
17	Humacao	101	1173			1173
18	Juana Díaz	78	784			784
19	Lares	147	587			587
20	Manatí	111	1009			1009
21	Mayaguez	183	2580			2580
22	Orocovis	84	262			262
23	Patillas	104	553			553
24	Ponce	1544	5653			5653
25	Río Grande	275	757			757
26	Río Piedras	2573	5967	4	4	5975
27	Salinas	124	330			330
28	San Germán	73	1149	1		1150
29	San Juan	1367	5290			5290
30	San Lorenzo	4	930	1		931
31	San Sebastián	125	859			859
32	Toa Alta	353	1713	1		1714
33	Utua	119	605			605
34	Vega Baja	133	918			918
35	Vieques	16	253		1	254
36	Yabucoa	80	788			788
37	Yauco	124	1124			1124
38	Total	10320	52670	12	8	52690

Source of Information: Superior Court Clerks

CRIMINAL CASES BY COURT, DISTRICT COURT

1969-70

D I S P O S E D O F						Pending June 30 1970	
Convictions		Dis-missals	Acquit-tals	Trans-fers	Total		
Plea of Guilty	By Trial						
279	49	138	162	3	631	89	1
713	145	165	449	11	1483	253	2
192	89	148	296	2	727	33	3
1172	202	263	324	11	1972	596	4
746	262	609	411	51	2079	1133	5
312	99	101	203		715	74	6
616	299	659	719	32	2325	217	7
900	145	149	256	16	1466	85	8
338	204	531	464	23	1560	261	9
162	101	328	182	12	785	170	10
147	28	98	108		381	52	11
472	95	222	181	2	972	106	12
310	72	124	142	4	652	169	13
314	54	383	98	2	851	354	14
376	72	231	215	6	900	216	15
286	42	107	146	8	589	100	16
223	181	245	407	12	1068	206	17
297	96	148	199	8	748	114	18
234	118	70	125		547	187	19
383	29	282	155	6	855	265	20
1175	190	543	547	12	2467	296	21
73	28	90	82	1	274	72	22
251	41	135	75	3	505	152	23
3094	246	617	1168	54	5179	2018	24
95	89	237	161	4	586	446	25
889	738	2573	1585	62	5847	2701	26
87	58	84	102		331	123	27
415	159	214	346	1	1135	88	28
1687	605	2197	1158	105	5752	905	29
242	162	197	296	11	908	27	30
340	126	91	220	8	785	199	31
357	209	459	704	34	1763	304	32
190	56	193	142		581	143	33
223	112	140	305	3	783	268	34
154	8	65	22	4	253	17	35
178	58	346	236	6	824	44	36
629	96	198	204	8	1135	113	37
18551	5363	13380	12595	525	50414	12596	38

Exhibit E-14



**END**