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1970  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN  
FOR  
TEXAS



PRESTON SMITH  
GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

VOLUME THREE

APRIL 15, 1970

STATE OF TEXAS  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL



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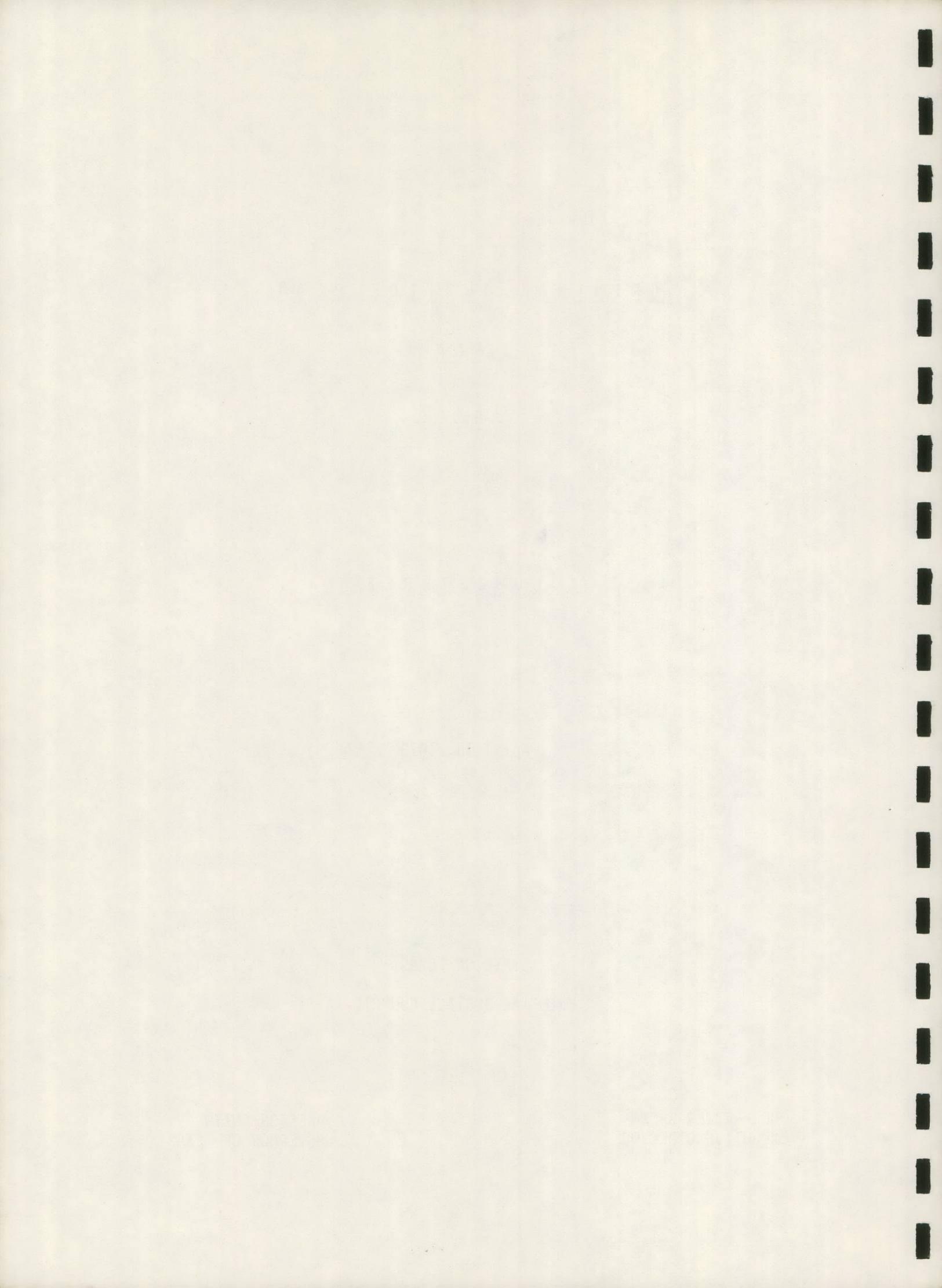
STATE OF TEXAS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

JOE FRAZIER BROWN  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PRESTON SMITH  
GOVERNOR OF TEXAS







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PART v

1970 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN FOR TEXAS

"ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE  
STRUCTURE FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION"



PART V  
1970 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN FOR TEXAS  
"ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE  
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V. ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE  
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3. Planning Coordination and Grant Administration
4. Police Services
5. Judicial Processes and Law Reform
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8. Science and Technology
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10. Public Relations and Public Information

B. ADVISORY BOARD

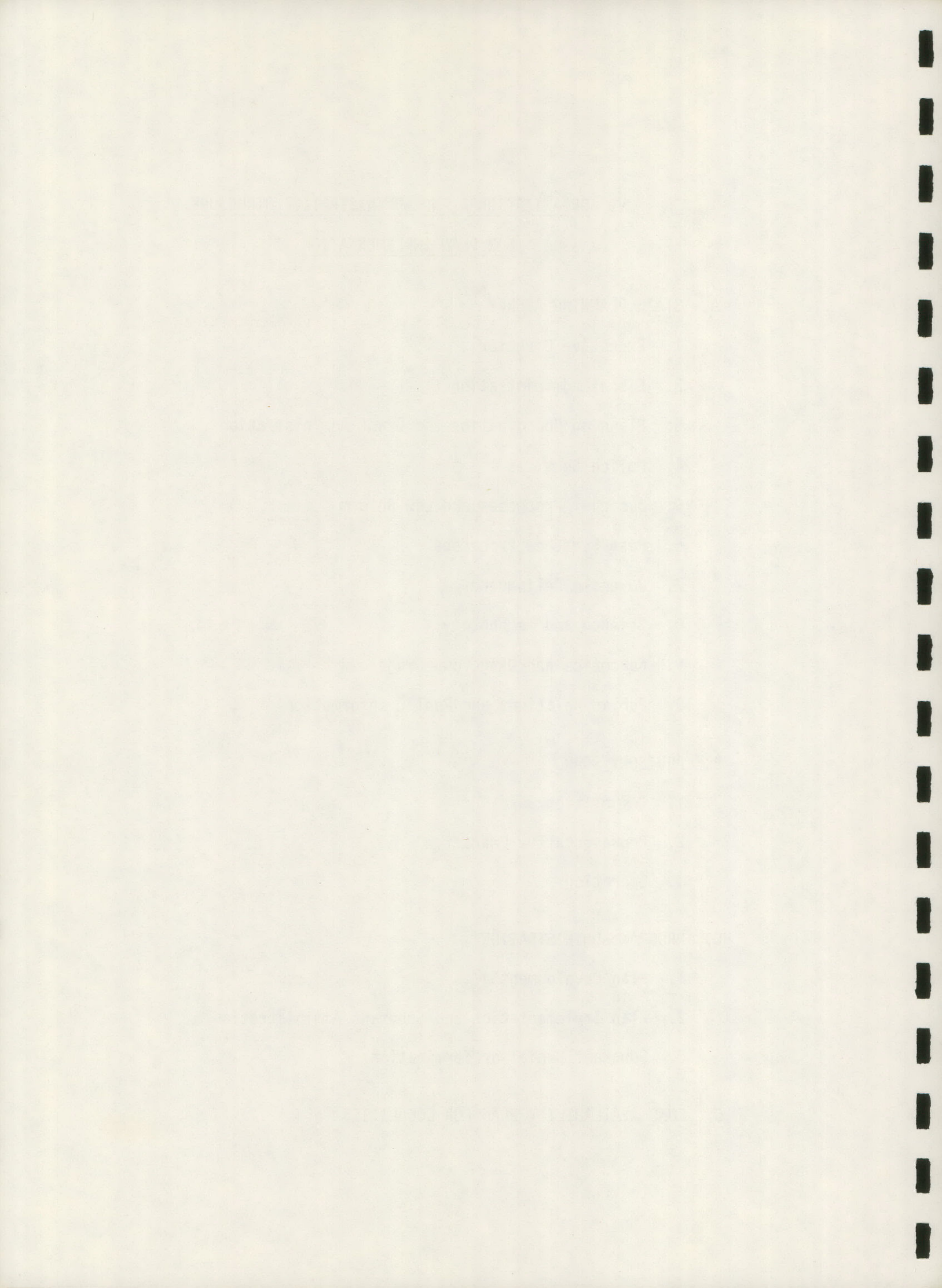
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V. ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE  
STRUCTURE FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Pursuant to Section 203(a) and (b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 the Governor of the State of Texas established the Criminal Justice Council to:

- "(1) develop, in accordance with Part C, a comprehensive state-wide plan for the improvement of law enforcement throughout the State;
- "(2) define, develop and correlate programs and projects for the State and the units of general local government in the State or combinations of States or units for improvement in law enforcement; and
- "(3) establish priorities for the improvement of law enforcement throughout the State.

In October of 1968 the Governor of Texas issued an Executive Order to carry out these responsibilities.

(See Section B, 3)

The Governor is Chairman and Chief Administrative Officer of the Criminal Justice Council. His responsibilities in this program include:

- The creation of the State planning agency for criminal justice;
- The appointment of state and local members to the Criminal Justice Council;
- The chairmanship of the Council;
- The selection of the executive director of the State planning agency; and



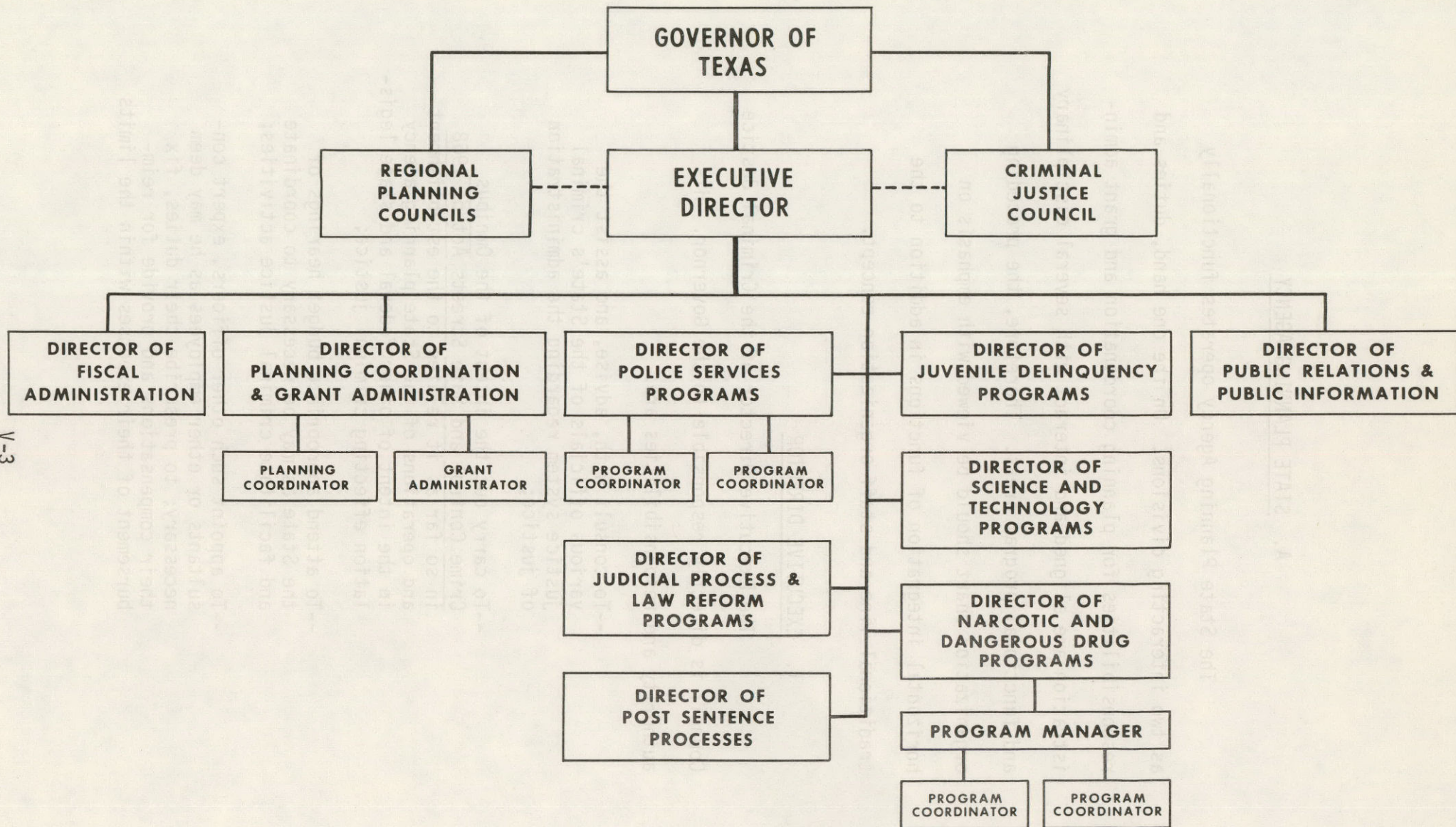
--The final authority for all actions taken by the State planning agency.

The criminal justice comprehensive planning and grant administration functions in Texas, therefore, reside under the Executive branch of the State Government. The administration of this function is carried out by a division of the Governor's Office (a State planning agency) under the direction of an Executive Director. The twenty-one member Criminal Justice Council is an advisory body to the Governor that supervises the agency's planning and administrative functions and recommends appropriate actions relating to subgrant applications.

The Governor, the State planning agency, and the Criminal Justice Council have the responsibility for planning and coordinating Criminal Justice activities in implementing the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 in Texas. These functions include the preparation and development of a comprehensive criminal justice plan for the State, and the development and correlation of action projects and programs under that plan.



# THE TEXAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL



V-3



## A. STATE PLANNING AGENCY

The State Planning Agency operates functionally as two interacting divisions. On the one hand, duties and responsibilities for planning coordination and grant administration are aligned and interact with several disciplinary and functional program areas. Therefore, the preceding organization chart should be viewed with emphasis on horizontal integration of functions in addition to the traditional line and staff organization concept.

### 1. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director of the Criminal Justice Council is directly responsible to the Governor. His authority and responsibilities are:

- To consult with, advise, and assist the various officials of the State's criminal justice system regarding the administration of justice;
- To carry out the intent of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 in so far as it relates to the establishment and operations of the State planning agency in the intent of other federal and state legislation effecting criminal justice;
- To attend appropriate budget hearings of the State as may be necessary to coordinate and facilitate criminal justice activities;
- To appoint such other officers, expert consultants or other employees as he may deem necessary; to prescribe their duties, fix their compensations and provide for reimbursement of their expenses within the limits



imposed by the State budget and subject to the review and approval of the Governor;

- To request and receive of any department, board or commission or any political subdivision in the State, such data and information as may be necessary to establish and operate the State planning agency.
- Review and disseminate to personnel, officials and agencies, as appropriate, information and interpretations of existing, revised and new legislation, regulations and guidelines that effect the procedures, policies and administration of the State planning agency.

Judge Joe Frazier Brown - Executive Director

Former Judge Joe Frazier Brown of San Antonio was named Executive Director of the Criminal Justice Council by Governor Preston Smith on August 12, 1969. At the time of his appointment, Brown was in private practice in San Antonio. He has served as Judge of the 150th District Court, and in such capacity was designated as the Judge of the Juvenile Court in and for Bexar County; Criminal District Court No. 2; and as a Special Judge of the Criminal District Court. He has also served as an Assistant District Attorney of Bexar County.

Brown is a graduate of Southwest Texas State University and holds a law degree from the University of Texas at Austin.

A World War II infantry officer, Brown has been active in Boy Scouts, YMCA, and Little League youth activities. He also served in various capacities on the Methodist Hospital Board and the Alamo Area Council of Governments. He served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Judicial Section, and as Chairman of the Criminal Law and Procedures Section, of the State Bar of Texas. He has been President of the Texas Council of Juvenile Court Judges, Vice-President of the Texas Probation and Parole Association, and is a Past-President of the San Antonio Bar Association.

2. FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

The responsibilities of the Fiscal Administration function include:



- Maintain specific knowledge and understanding of legislation, regulations and guidelines that effect the Criminal Justice Council functions of fiscal administration; and a general knowledge and understanding of the other functions and administration of the Criminal Justice Council.
- Provide assistance, instructions and information to planning and action subgrantees for the reporting of financial information relating to specific subgrants.
- Prepare and present or disseminate routine and special financial reports and documents.
- Maintain all financial records concerning grants, subgrants, and agency operations.
- Approve payment vouchers for payroll, personnel expenses, subgrants and accounts payable.
- Prepare and maintain budgets for agency operation, planning and action funds that have been developed according to policies and directives of the Executive Director.
- Maintain inventory and property records as required.
- Order or contract for supplies, equipment, facilities, and services required for the efficient operation of the agency.
- Maintain all personnel records.
- Review and evaluate subgrant applications for budgetary, allowable cost, and other financial considerations related thereto.
- Coordinate and execute fiscal auditing activities with subgrant project monitoring.
- Provide inter-agency and inter-governmental liaison regarding matters that effect fiscal administration.
- Review news and information releases that pertain to fiscal administration.



Kenneth R. Carter - Director of Fiscal Administration

Before he became financial officer for the Council, Carter was Chief Accountant with the Texas Water Rights Commission and was in charge of accounting, personnel, office services, purchasing, supplies, and inventory records, in addition to their administrative duties. From 1962 to 1967, he was employed in the State Auditor's Office as an in-charge auditor.

A native of Austin, Carter holds a BBA in Accounting from Southwest Texas State University and is a member of the Texas State Business Managers Association.

3. PLANNING COORDINATION AND GRANT ADMINISTRATION

The responsibilities of the Planning Coordination and Grant Administration function include:

- Maintain specific knowledge and understanding of legislation, regulations and guidelines that effect the Criminal Justice Council functions of comprehensive state planning and subgrant administration; and a general knowledge and understanding of the other functions, programs and administration of the Criminal Justice Council.
- Provide assistance and information relating to planning and grant administration to pre-applicants and subgrantees.
- Implement and maintain policies and procedures governing planning and action subgrants for their initiation, processing, approval, monitoring and evaluation.
- Evaluate the results of individually funded planning and action programs or projects, and the effectiveness of the overall grant-in-aid program; and disseminate such information in appropriate form and content to officials and agencies according to their needs and interest.
- Coordinate and assist the development and implementation of Criminal Justice plan of the State's regional planning councils.



- Prepare, publish and disseminate the annual Criminal Justice Plan for Texas; in whole or in part according to the needs and requirements of interested citizens, officials and agencies of the federal, state, regional, and local governments, and others interested in the criminal justice planning and action programs of Texas.
- Gather, correlate, analyze and utilize information from staff program directors, members of the Criminal Justice Council, from the criminal justice plans of regional councils, and from contacts with federal, state, and local agencies and officials for input to the State's comprehensive planning process.
- Coordinate the preparation and maintenance of overall budgets for the federal block grant funds.
- Provide inter-agency and inter-governmental program liaison regarding matters that effect planning and grant administration functions.
- Plan, coordinate and implement studies, surveys and research activities to gather information for planning functions and special reports on aspects of the criminal justice system.
- Participate with the Criminal Justice Council in the establishment of priorities.
- Refer technical problems and needs of pre-applicants and subgrantees to appropriate disciplinary and functional program directors for their technical expertise, consultation and assistance.
- Maintain an awareness of other planning and grant administration methods, procedures, techniques, and results to improve the operation and administration of this function of the Criminal Justice Council.
- Evaluate proposals for professional and technical assistance that relate to the functions



of planning coordination and grant administration.

- Assist in presentations to the Criminal Justice Council of information regarding planning and action subgrant programs and projects.
- Review news and information releases that pertain to planning coordination and grant administration.
- Coordinate the forecasts of the criminal justice system quantitative requirements for financial, personnel, facility and equipment resources.
- Coordinate subgrant project monitoring with fiscal auditing activities.

Hugh W. McLeland - Director/Planning Coordination and Grant Administration

Immediately prior to joining the Executive staff of the Criminal Justice Council in January 1969, Mr. McLeland spent three years as a management consultant in the Management Services Division of one of the largest international accounting firms. In this capacity his consulting engagements included private firms and public agencies in the fields of state government, health services and industry. From 1964 through 1967 he was a management engineer for a major manufacturer of helicopters in north central Texas where he designed and implemented major production/inventory control and order/status/requirements generation systems for advanced computer applications. Prior to this he successfully established a systems analysis function while employed by a leading valve manufacturer in Houston.

Mr. McLeland is a 1959 graduate of Texas A & M University with a Bachelor of Science degree in Industrial Engineering, and has since completed several advanced courses in computer science and management.

He organized the Houston Chapter of the Society of American Value Engineers in 1964, has been an active member of the Society for Systems Management since 1963, joined the San Antonio Chapter of the Administrative Management Society in 1967, and organized the Austin



Chapter and served as charter President in 1968, was awarded the Certified Data Processor certificate by the Data Processing Management Association in 1968, and has recently joined the Texas Society of Public Administrators.

Robert C. Hill - Regional Planning Coordinator

Prior to joining the staff of the State Planning Agency in late February, 1970, Hill worked for two years as Assistant Director and Planner of the Deep East Texas Development Council, a regional planning commission and economic development district headquartered in Diboll, Texas. In addition to other duties, Hill prepared the Overall Economic Development Program report for this thirteen-county Region. Before accepting employment with the Deep East Texas Development Council, Hill served for two years as Work Unit Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in Colorado County. Previously he had worked as Soil Conservationist in Nacogdoches County.

Hill attended Texas A & M University on an Opportunity Award Scholarship and received his BS in Agricultural Education in 1957. While at A & M he was elected to membership in the Ross Volunteers and Alpha Zeta. Beginning in 1960 he attended night courses at Stephen F. Austin State University where he received his MA in 1965.

A thirty-five year old native of East Texas, Hill is a member of the American Sociological Association and the Texas Junior College Teachers Association.

Kerry D. Webb - Grant Administrator

From 1965 until he joined the staff of the Criminal Justice Council, Webb was a Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation. His assignments included Washington, D.C., Omaha and Lincoln, Nebraska, and San Diego, California. Webb's experience included investigations of almost all types handled by the Bureau with special emphasis on accounting-type investigations. In addition, his duties included administrative responsibilities, primarily personnel matters.

Webb also has experience in public accounting, educational accounting and budgeting, and internal auditing.



Areas of specialization include analysis of systems and procedures in highly sophisticated and computerized accounting, material systems, and production control systems.

A graduate of Sam Houston State University, Webb received his BBA (Accounting and Economics) in January 1962. He has done graduate work at Texas A & M University.

#### 4. POLICE SERVICES

The responsibilities of the Police Services function include:

- Maintain specific knowledge and understanding of legislation, regulations and guidelines that effect the Criminal Justice Council functions in the field of Police Services; and a general knowledge and understanding of the other functions, programs and administration of the Criminal Justice Council.
- Determine problems and needs of the Police Service field through contact with appropriate members of the Criminal Justice Council, federal, state, regional and local officials and agencies and the public for input to the annual Criminal Justice Plan for Texas, and, in an advisory capacity, to the criminal justice plans of regional councils.
- Provide input to the annual Criminal Justice Plan for Texas relative to annual and multi-year program development in the categories of programs applicable.
- Coordinate the support of police training courses, programs and academies with the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education; and higher education courses and programs according to the policies and direction of the Criminal Justice Council and/or other agencies that exist or may be established for this purpose.
- Encourage and assist pre-applicants to develop or finalize project descriptions, proposals, subgrant applications, and re-



search activities in the field of Police Services.

- Provide technical expertise, consultation and assistance in the field of Police Services to pre-applicants, subgrantees and other officials and agencies.
- Review and evaluate action grant applications according to established procedures and policies; assist applicants to resolve deficiencies that may exist in applications; prepare digests and special reports and presentations for Council's consideration; correspond with applicant regarding staff recommendations or Council's action.
- Design, organize and manage special studies, surveys and research activities, the results of which may be utilized to, (1) define or plan specific action projects, (2) guide the development of priorities or policies for funding criteria, (3) provide a firm basis for legislative proposals, or (4) furnish input to the planning process in the form of the identification of problems and needs or direction.
- Evaluate proposals for professional and technical services that relate to grant application or funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities in the field of Police Services.
- Coordinate and monitor the performance of specialists, advisors and consultants assigned or retained by the Criminal Justice Council for assistance or consultation to funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities in the field of Police Services.
- Maintain cost, technical and service data on the results of funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities of the Criminal Justice Council in the Police Services field; and prepare and disseminate reports and other information as appropriate to officials and agencies according to their needs and interest.



- Participate with the Criminal Justice Council in the establishment of priorities.
- Prepare special reports, presentations and speech material as required.
- Review news and information releases that pertain to the field of Police Services.
- Prepare forecasts of the Police Services field for financial, personnel, facility and equipment resources.

C. G. Conner - Program Director/Police Services

Before he joined the staff of the State Planning Agency in February, 1969, Conner was Inspector, Highway Patrol, Texas Department of Public Safety. He spent eleven years in the Inspection and Planning Division, and prior to that had experience as Patrolman, Sergeant, Captain, Inspector, and Assistant Chief of the Highway Patrol. In the Inspection and Planning Division, Conner was responsible for program development and field inspections for the entire Department. He also has considerable experience as a public school teacher and as an instructor in police schools. Over the past twenty-five years, Conner has instructed in the Texas Department of Public Safety Schools, dozens of local police department schools, and has been guest instructor in police science, police administration, and related subjects at Texas A & M University, Texas University Medical School, the National Institute on Police-Community Relations, Michigan State University, the University of Arizona, the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University and the University of North Carolina.

Conner attended North Texas State University with work in liberal arts including History, English, and Education. He is a graduate of the Traffic Police Administration long course at the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University.

Memberships include National Safety Council (Board of Directors, Police Section), Texas Safety Association (Board of Directors), Texas Police Association (Past-President and Life Member of the Executive Committee), and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (former Alternate Member, Highway Safety Committee, former Alternate Representative, National Committee on Uniform



Traffic Laws and Ordinances, and Member, Special Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws).

Conner has written numerous articles for police journals on timely subjects. In addition, he is a contributor to Police and Community Relations: A Sourcebook, the only current college level textbook in the field of community relations.

(Two Positions Open) - Program Coordinator/  
Police Services

#### 5. JUDICIAL PROCESSES AND LAW REFORM

The responsibilities of the Judicial Processes and Law Reform function include:

- Maintain specific knowledge and understanding of legislation, regulations and guidelines that effect the Criminal Justice Council functions in the field of Judicial Processes and Law Reform; and a general knowledge and understanding of the other functions, programs and administration of the Criminal Justice Council.
- Determine problems and needs of the Judicial Processes and Law Reform field through contact with appropriate members of the Criminal Justice Council, federal, state, regional, and local officials and agencies and the public for input to the annual Criminal Justice Plan for Texas, and, in an advisory capacity, to the criminal justice plans of regional councils.
- Provide input to the annual Criminal Justice Plan for Texas relative to annual and multi-year program development in the categories of programs applicable.
- Compile and document the background and recommendations for criminal justice legislation proposed by the Governor and the Criminal Justice Council for consideration by the Texas Legislature; and coordinate and monitor its legislative support and progress through appropriate gubernatorial and legislative channels.



- Encourage and assist pre-applicants to develop or finalize project descriptions, proposals, subgrant applications, and research activities in the field of Judicial Processes and Law Reform.
- Provide technical expertise, consultation and assistance in the field of Judicial Processes and Law Reform to pre-applicants, subgrantees and other officials and agencies.
- Review and evaluate action grant applications according to established procedures and policies; assist applicants to resolve deficiencies that may exist in applications; prepare digests and special reports and presentations for Council's consideration; correspond with applicant regarding staff recommendations of Council's action.
- Design, organize and manage special studies, surveys and research activities, the results of which may be utilized to, (1) define or plan specific action projects, (2) guide the development of priorities or policies for funding criteria, (3) provide a firm basis for legislative proposals, or (4) furnish input to the planning process in the form of the identification of problems and needs or direction.
- Evaluate proposals for professional and technical services that relate to grant application or funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities in the field of Judicial Processes and Law Reform.
- Coordinate, and monitor the performance of specialists, advisors and consultants assigned or retained by the Criminal Justice Council for assistance or consultation to funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities in the field of Judicial Processes and Law Reform.
- Maintain cost, technical and service data on the results of funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities of the Criminal Justice Council in the Judicial Processes and Law Reform field; and prepare and disseminate reports and other information as appropriate to officials and agencies according to their needs and interest.



- Participate with the Criminal Justice Council in the establishment of priorities.
- Prepare special reports, presentations and speech material as required.
- Review news and information releases that pertain to the field of Judicial Processes and Law Reform.
- Prepare forecasts of the Judicial Processes and Law Reform field for financial, personnel, facility and equipment resources.

Willis J. Whatley - Program Director/Judicial Processes and Law Reform

Whatley joined the staff of the Criminal Justice Council in March, 1969, after having served six years (three terms) as a member of the Texas House of Representatives from Harris County. Prior to his service in the Legislature, Whatley served five years as Assistant District Attorney (Chief, Commercial Fraud Division) for Harris County. For one of the five years, he also acted as Administrative Assistant to the District Attorney. Other experience includes Investigator, District Attorney's Staff, Harris County; private law practice; and Statistician, Board of Insurance Commissioners.

From June 1945 to August 1949, Whatley attended the University of Texas at Austin, where he received his BBA (Engineering Route). He continued work at the University, and after completing a tour with the U. S. Army, received his JD in January 1956. While at the University, Whatley was elected to membership in Alpha Kappa Psi, Phi Alpha Delta, and Lambda Chi Alpha. Whatley is also a graduate of Officers Candidate School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Whatley is a member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar of Texas, the Houston Bar Association, the Travis County Bar Association, the Texas District and County Attorneys Association, the National Honor Society, and veterans and civic groups.



## 6. POST SENTENCE PROCESSES

The responsibilities of the Post Sentences

Processes function include:

- Maintain specific knowledge and understanding of legislation, regulations and guidelines that effect the Criminal Justice Council functions in the field of Post Sentence Processes; and a general knowledge and understanding of the other functions, programs and administration of the Criminal Justice Council.
- Determine problems and needs of the Post Sentence Processes field through contact with appropriate members of the Criminal Justice Council, federal, state, regional and local officials and agencies and the public for input to the annual Criminal Justice Plan for Texas, and, in an advisory capacity, to the criminal justice plans of regional councils.
- Provide input to the annual Criminal Justice Plan for Texas relative to annual and multi-year program development in the categories of programs applicable.
- Encourage and assist pre-applicants to develop or finalize project descriptions, proposals, subgrant applications, and research activities in the field of Post Sentence Processes.
- Provide technical expertise, consultation and assistance in the field of Post Sentence Processes to pre-applicants, subgrantees and other officials and agencies.
- Review and evaluate action grant applications according to established procedures and policies; assist applicants to resolve deficiencies that may exist in applications; prepare digests and special reports and presentations for Council's consideration; correspond with applicant regarding staff recommendations or Council's action.
- Design, organize and manage special studies, surveys and research activities, the results of which may be utilized to: (1) define or



plan specific action projects, (2) guide the development of priorities or policies for funding criteria, (3) provide a firm basis for legislative proposals, or (4) furnish input to the planning process in the form of the identification of problems and needs or direction.

- Evaluate proposals for professional and technical services that relate to grant application or funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities in the field of Post Sentence Processes.
  
- Coordinate and monitor the performance of specialists, advisors and consultants assigned or retained by the Criminal Justice Council for assistance or consultation to funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities in the field of Post Sentence Processes.
  
- Maintain cost, technical and service data on the results of funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities of the Criminal Justice Council in the Post Sentence Processes field; and prepare and disseminate reports and other information as appropriate to officials and agencies according to their needs and interest.
  
- Participate with the Criminal Justice Council in the establishment of priorities.
  
- Prepare special reports, presentations and speech material as required.
  
- Review news and information releases that pertain to the field of Post Sentence Processes.
  
- Prepare forecasts of the Post Sentence Processes field for financial, personnel, facility and equipment resources.

William H. Gaston - Program Director/Post Sentence Processes

During the fall of 1968, Gaston was placed on leave of absence from the Texas Department of Corrections and assigned to the Office of the Governor to assist in organizing the Criminal Justice Council and its Staff.



He has continued to work with the Criminal Justice Council since that time. Of his thirty-three plus years with the State of Texas, Gaston spent twenty with the Department of Corrections. He established the data processing file for the Board of Pardons and Parole, and completely reorganized and modernized the records and reports system of the Department of Corrections. Gaston established the first Unit Record System in any prison in the United States. Other experience gained while working for the State includes twelve years in the budget, accounting, and auditing sections of the Texas Liquor Control Board. Gaston also has four years banking experience and extensive experience in personnel, supply, and comptroller duties with the U. S. Air Force.

Gaston attended the University of Texas at Austin and is a graduate of the Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration. He is a graduate of the American Institute of Banking and the Air Force Comptrollers School. He has completed Air Training Command courses in Personnel Management, Management Analysis, and Manpower Management. He holds the rank of full Colonel in the U. S. Air Force Combat Ready Reserves with occupational specialty of Combat Support Commander which includes base Security and Corrections. He received an outstanding operational readiness award in 1966.

In addition to various civic and church affiliations, Gaston has served as President of the Huntsville-Walker County United Fund.

## 7. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The responsibilities of the Juvenile Delinquency function include:

- Maintain specific knowledge and understanding of legislation, regulations and guidelines that effect the Criminal Justice Council functions in the field of Juvenile Delinquency; and a general knowledge and understanding of the other functions, programs and administration of the Criminal Justice Council.
- Determine problems and needs of the Juvenile Delinquency field through contact with appropriate members of the Criminal Justice Council, federal, state, regional, and local officials and agencies and the public for input to the annual Criminal Justice Plan for Texas, and, in an advisory capacity, to



the criminal justice plans of regional councils.

- Coordinate all activity in the disciplinary and functional fields of crime prevention, police services, judicial processes law reform, and post sentence processes with the Program Director of the appropriate discipline and function.
- Encourage and assist pre-applicants to develop or finalize project descriptions, proposals, subgrant applications, and research activities in the field of Juvenile Delinquency.
- Provide technical expertise, consultation and assistance in the field of Juvenile Delinquency to pre-applicants, subgrantees and other officials and agencies.
- Review and evaluate action grant applications according to established procedures and policies; assist applicants to resolve deficiencies that may exist in applications; prepare digests and special reports and presentations for Council's consideration; correspond with applicant regarding staff recommendations or Council's action.
- Design, organize and manage special studies, surveys and research activities, the results of which may be utilized to, (1) define or plan specific action projects, (2) guide the development of priorities or policies for funding criteria, (3) provide a firm basis for legislative proposals, or (4) furnish input to the planning process in the form of the identification of problems and needs or direction.
- Evaluate proposals for professional and technical services that relate to grant application or funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities in the field of Juvenile Delinquency.
- Coordinate, and monitor the performance of specialists, advisors and consultants assigned or retained by the Criminal Justice Council for assistance or consultation to funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities in the field of Juvenile Delinquency.



- Maintain cost, technical and service data on the results of funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities of the Criminal Justice Council in the Juvenile Delinquency field; and prepare and disseminate reports and other information as appropriate to officials and agencies according to their needs and interest.
- Participate with the Criminal Justice Council in the establishment of priorities.
- Prepare special reports, presentations and speech material as required.
- Review news and information releases that pertain to the field of Juvenile Delinquency.
- Prepare forecasts of the Juvenile Delinquency field for financial, personnel, facility and equipment resources.

James L. Lewis - Program Director/Juvenile Delinquency

Prior to joining the staff of the Criminal Justice Council in September, 1969, Lewis served twelve years as Chief Probation Officer, Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department, and four years as Chief Probation Officer, Travis County Juvenile Probation Department. He has also been Assistant Chief Probation Officer, Travis County Juvenile Probation Department, Superintendent of the Travis County Juvenile Detention Home, Supervisor, Dependency Division, Harris County Probation Department, Assistant Probation Officer, Harris County Probation Department, and Supervisor, Bayland Home for Boys in Houston.

Lewis is a 1949 graduate of the University of Houston with a BS in Sociology and Psychology. He has done graduate work at the Worden School of Social Service, Our Lady of the Lake College.

At present, Lewis is a member of the Texas Social Welfare Association (Past-Chairman, Travis County Chapter) and the Texas Probation and Parole Association (Past-President). He is also a Past-Chairman, Board of Directors, Texas Institute on Children and Youth.



8. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The responsibilities of the Science and Technology function include:

- Maintain specific knowledge and understanding of legislation, regulations and guidelines that effect the Criminal Justice Council functions in the field of Science and Technology; and a general knowledge and understanding of the other functions, programs and administration of the Criminal Justice Council.
- Determine problems and needs of the Science and Technology field through contact with appropriate members of the Criminal Justice Council, federal, state, regional, and local officials and agencies and the public for input to the annual Criminal Justice Plan for Texas, and, in an advisory capacity, to the criminal justice plans of regional councils.
- Coordinate all activity in the disciplinary and functional fields of crime prevention, police services, judicial processes and law reform, and post sentence processes with the Program Director of the appropriate discipline and function.
- Develop and maintain a design and implementation plan for a criminal justice information and communications system to serve Texas' criminal justice officials and agencies at all levels of government according to their need; specifically including documentation of the development and integration of sub-systems, financial requirements, local and state agency involvement and responsibilities, information security and privacy considerations, recommended legislation, and prior activities and current status of development.
- Develop and coordinate programs, projects and research activities relating to the application of science and technology to the problems of the administration of criminal justice.



- Encourage and assist pre-applicants to develop or finalize project descriptions, proposals, subgrant applications, and research activities in the field of Science and Technology.
- Provide technical expertise, consultation and assistance in the field of Science and Technology to pre-applicants, subgrantees and other officials and agencies.
- Review and evaluate action grant applications according to established procedures and policies; assist applicants to resolve deficiencies that may exist in applications; prepare digests and special reports and presentations for Council's consideration; correspond with applicant regarding staff recommendations or Council's action.
- Design, organize and manage special studies, surveys and research activities, the results of which may be utilized to, (1) define or plan specific action projects, (2) guide the development of priorities or policies for funding criteria, (3) provide a firm basis for legislative proposals, or (4) furnish input to the planning process in the form of the identification of problems and needs or direction.
- Evaluate proposals for professional and technical services that relate to grant application or funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities in the field of Science and Technology.
- Maintain cost, technical and service data on the results of funded projects, special studies, surveys and research of the Criminal Justice Council in the Science and Technology field; and prepare and disseminate reports and other information as appropriate to officials and agencies according to their needs and interest.
- Participate with the Criminal Justice Council in the establishment of priorities.
- Prepare special reports, presentations and speech material as required.
- Review news and information releases that pertain to the field of Science and Technology.



- Prepare forecasts of the Science and Technology field for financial, personnel, facility and equipment resources.

Peter G. Kleck - Program Director/Science and Technology

Kleck joined the staff of the Criminal Justice Council in February 1970, after twenty years active duty with the U. S. Air Force. His assignments with the Air Force were primarily in the communications, electronics, and computer science specialties within the field of intelligence. Prior to his entry into the service from San Antonio, he was employed as a communications traffic analyst and had experience as a geophysicist in seismic oil exploration.

Kleck is a 1949 graduate of St. Mary's University of San Antonio with a BS in mathematics and physics. He completed postgraduate work in Education at Trinity University, graduate work in languages at the University of Syracuse, and received his Master of Computing Science degree from Texas A & M University in 1964.

9. NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

The responsibilities of the Narcotics and

Dangerous Drugs function include:

- Maintain specific knowledge and understanding of legislation, regulations and guidelines that effect the Criminal Justice Council functions in the field of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs; and a general knowledge and understanding of the other functions, programs and administration of the Criminal Justice Council.
- Determine problems and needs of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs field through contact with appropriate members of the Criminal Justice Council, federal, state, regional and local officials and agencies and the public for input to the annual Criminal Justice Plan for Texas, and, in an advisory capacity, to the criminal justice plans of regional councils.



- Coordinate all activity in the disciplinary and functional fields of crime prevention, police services, judicial processes and law reform, and post sentence processes with the Program Director of the appropriate discipline and function.
- Develop, coordinate and administer planning and certain action programs designated by the Governor and the Criminal Justice Council for the enforcement, education, rehabilitation, and research activities related to the abuse of narcotics and dangerous drugs.
- Encourage and assist pre-applicants to develop or finalize project descriptions, proposals, subgrant applications, and research activities in the field of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.
- Provide technical expertis, consultation and assistance in the field of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to pre-applicants, sub-grantees and other officials and agencies.
- Review and evaluate action grant applications according to established procedures and policies; assist applicants to resolve deficiencies that may exist in applications; prepare digests and special reports and presentations for Council's consideration; correspond with applicant regarding staff recommendations or Council's action.
- Design, organize and manage special studies, surveys and research activities, the results of which may be utilized to, (1) define or plan specific action projects, (2) guide the development of priorities or policies for funding criteria, (3) provide a firm basis for legislative proposals, or (4) furnish input to the planning process in the form of the identification of problems and needs or direction.
- Evaluate proposals for professional and technical services that relate to grant application or funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities in the field of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.



- Coordinate and monitor the performance of specialists, advisors and consultants assigned or retained by the Criminal Justice Council for assistance or consultation to funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities in the field of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.
- Maintain cost, technical and service data on the results of funded projects, special studies, surveys and research activities of the Criminal Justice Council in the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs field; and prepare and disseminate reports and other information as appropriate to officials and agencies according to their needs and interest.
- Participate with the Criminal Justice Council in the establishment of priorities.
- Prepare special reports, presentations and speech material as required.
- Review news and information releases that pertain to the field of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.
- Prepare forecasts of the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs field for financial, personnel, facility and equipment resources.

Harold K. Dudley - Program Director/Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

Dudley served as Executive Assistant to Governor Preston Smith from the time Governor Smith took office, January, 1969, until he joined the staff of the Criminal Justice Council, March 21, 1970. From 1965 until becoming the Governor's Executive Assistant, Dudley served on Lt. Governor Smith's staff. Prior to 1965, he was manager of the Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce.

A native of Wichita Falls, Dudley is a graduate of Midwestern University with a degree in Business Administration. He received his MBA from the University of Texas at Austin in 1967, and has now been admitted to the University's doctoral program in business. He was named



outstanding alumnus of Midwestern University in December 1968. Dudley is also a graduate of the Chamber of Commerce Institute of Organizational Management at the University of Colorado and has completed a post graduate seminar in Organization Management at the University of Houston.

Dudley is a member of the American Management Association and the Texas Public Relations Association. He is a past member of the Texas and West Texas Chambers of Commerce Managers Associations, former Executive Director of the Wichita County Diamond Jubilee, past Secretary of the Maverick Club of Wichita Falls, and a former member of the North Texas Chapter of the National Defense Transportation Association and is a past officer and director of the Wichita Falls Jaycees. He has twice served as President of the Midwestern University Ex-Students Association.

Luther Hartman - Program Manager/Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

Before joining the staff of the Criminal Justice Council in March, 1970, Hartman was active in law enforcement and had served in the patrol, traffic, detective, communications, and training divisions of the San Antonio Police Department. He had also worked in the Bexar County Criminal District Attorney's Office as a felony investigator, taught social science and government at the junior high, high school, and junior college levels, and served as assistant principal and principal in San Antonio high schools.

Hartman's education includes a BS from the University of Texas, an MEd from Trinity University, and law enforcement training at the San Antonio Police Academy, the F.B.I. National Academy, and the Office of Naval Intelligence. He is now admitted to candidacy for the PhD at the University of Texas at Austin and is presently completing his dissertation and expects to receive the degree in August, 1970.

A Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Naval Reserve (Intelligence Officer), Hartman is also a member of the Navy League and Reserve Officers Association. Other memberships include Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Delta Pi honorary professional societies, the Texas Police Association, the F.B.I. National Academy Associates, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Educational Research Association, and civic and veteran organizations.



Loyan H. Walker - Program Coordinator/Narcotics  
and Dangerous Drugs

Immediately prior to joining the Criminal Justice Council staff, Walker owned and operated a real estate and investment firm specializing in commercial and rural property. From 1952 until 1967, he was Manager, Agriculture, Water, and Petroleum Departments, West Texas Chamber of Commerce. Other experience includes six years as Training Specialist with the Veterans Administration, a year as Employee Relations Counselor, U. S. Air Force, and three years as Vocational Agriculture teacher in Stonewall County.

Walker is a 1935 graduate of Walnut Springs High School, and holds a BS in Agricultural Education and Economics from Texas A & M University.

A resident of Glen Rose, Texas, Walker is President, National Association of Agricultural Chamber of Commerce Executives, a Past-President, Agri-business Council of Texas, a member of the Board of Directors, West Texas Water Institute, and a member of the Agriculture Committee, United States Chamber of Commerce.

Nolan J. Robnett, Jr. - Program Coordinator/  
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

Before he joined the staff of the State Planning Agency, Robnett worked as a Registered Representative of the New York Stock Exchange for Rauscher-Pierce Securities Corporation. From 1966 until the family business was sold in 1968, he operated the Robnett Egg Farms of Lubbock.

A native of Lubbock, Robnett holds a BBA in Personnel Management from Texas Tech University.

10. Public Relations and Public Information

The responsibilities of the Public Relations and Public Information function include:

- Maintain a general knowledge and understanding of legislation, regulations and guidelines that effect the operation and administration of this federal grant-in-aid program and the Criminal Justice Council.



--Provide information in the form of news releases, statements and special reports concerning aspects of the program - its operation, activities and results - to the news media and others that inquire or may otherwise be interested.

--Establish and maintain referral library services for those interested and seeking sources of criminal justice information.

(One Position Open) - Director of Public Relations and Public Information



## B. ADVISORY BOARD

As the advisory board for the State planning agency for criminal justice, the Criminal Justice Council has the following responsibilities:

- Advising the Governor on all law enforcement matters;
- Overseeing, reviewing, and approving the preparation, development, and periodic revision of a comprehensive state-wide plan to carry out new and innovative approaches for the improvement of criminal justice throughout the State;
- Defining, developing, and correlating programs and projects for the State and units of general local government in the State under the comprehensive state-wide plan;
- Establishing priorities for the improvement of criminal justice throughout the State;
- Encouraging and evaluating applications for financial assistance to State agencies, units of general local government, and combinations of such units to enable them to participate in the formulation and implementation of the Comprehensive State Plan.

The responsibilities for State plan development and implementation reside with the Governor. The Governor's responsibilities under this arrangement include:

- Creation of the State planning agency for law enforcement;
- Appointment of state and local members of the Council;
- Chairmanship of the Council;
- Selection of staff;
- Final authority for all actions taken by the State planning agency.



## 1. COMPOSITION

The Criminal Justice Council is composed of twenty-one members appointed by the Governor representing police, sheriffs, prosecution, courts, juvenile processes, education, law enforcement training, general local government, State government, and interested citizens. Members of the Criminal Justice Council are:

--The Honorable Preston Smith, Governor of Texas  
(Chairman and Chief Administrative Officer)

Governor Smith received a bachelor of business administration degree from Texas Technological College. He continued to build a theater business in Lubbock, which he started to help work his way through college. After building a profitable business, he entered politics as a member of the House of Representatives from the Lubbock district. After serving six years in the House, Governor Smith was elected and served six years in the Senate and six years as Lieutenant Governor.

With extensive experience in business and government already behind him, Governor Smith was elected Governor in 1968 and became the 39th Governor of Texas on January 21, 1969. Since taking office, he has maintained an "open door" approach to government and the Governor's Office, seeking the counsel and involvement of all the people as the best stimulant for a more representative government.

--James A. Turman, Ph.D., Executive Director, Texas  
Youth Council

Dr. Turman's educational background consists of a BS degree from Abilene Christian College, and MA and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Texas. He also holds a distinguished visiting professorship in the Behavioral Sciences at Howard Payne College. The major part of his adult lifetime has been spent working with youth. In addition to the position of Executive Director of the Texas Youth Council which he has held since 1957, he has also served as the Texas State Administrator of the Interstate



Compact for Juveniles, Director of Institutions of the State Youth Development Council, the forerunner of the Texas Youth Council, and in private and State capacities as a clinical psychologist and consultant on juvenile delinquency. Dr. Turman is a member of numerous professional associations such as the American Psychological Association, the Texas Psychological Association and is on the Board of Directors of the American Correctional Association.

In 1965 Dr. Turman was a United States delegate to the United Nations Conference on Crime and Delinquency in Stockholm, Sweden.

--Wilson E. Speir, Director of the Texas Department of Public Safety

Colonel Speir has served as a patrolman, captain, major, regional commander, and assistant director of the Department. Prior to entering the Department of Public Safety, Colonel Speir served as a high school principal after graduating with honors from East Texas State University.

Wilson Speir is past president of the Texas Police Association and is presently serving on the Executive Committee of that Association. He is past president of the Texas South Plains and Eastern New Mexico Peace Officers Association and the Capitol Area Law Enforcement Association. In 1967 House Speaker Ben Barnes appointed him to the Commission on Law Enforcement Procedures.

--Crawford C. Martin, Attorney General of Texas

General Martin is a graduate of the University of Texas Law School. His first official act as Attorney General was the creation of the Crime Prevention Division within the Attorney General's Office. He brings to the Council 14 years of experience as a Senator during which time he was the sponsor of some of the State's most significant legislation. He held major committee positions, including chairmanship of the Senate committee handling appropriations. He has served on virtually every standing Senate committee.

Before being elected to the State Senate, General Martin was Mayor of Hillsboro. He was appointed Secretary of State in 1963 until his election as Attorney General in 1966.



--Major General Ross Ayers, Adjutant General of Texas

General Ayers educational background consists of a BA from Texas Technological College and a MA from the Universtiy of Texas at Austin, plus advancement through numerous military schools.

General Ayers, a veteran of World War II, began his military career in 1931 when he enlisted in Service Battery, 131st Field Artillery Battalion, 36th Infantry Division. He made his advancement through the ranks, executing his responsibilities in various assignments with commendation and honors. In 1947 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and served as Assistant Executive Officer, 36th Infantry Division Artillery during 1960. He was reassigned as Division Artillery Executive Officer, 36th Infantry Division, and promoted to Colonel, Artillery in 1961. He was assigned as Commanding Officer of the 36th Infantry Division Artillery in 1963. Upon formation of the 36th Infantry Brigade (Separate), General Ayers was assigned as the Commanding General on November 1, 1965, and served in that position until March 13, 1969, when he became the Adjutant General of Texas.

General Ayers brings experience to the Council in the areas of emergency planning in both national disasters and civil disorders as well as having experience in many local and State civic functions.

--Wallace D. Beasley, Executive Director of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education

Prior to becoming Director of this agency, Mr. Beasley was coordinator of the Police Training Division, Engineering Extension Service, Texas A & M University for 25 years. He is the author of many police training articles which are used in police training today. His BS degree is from Abilene Christian College.

For many years, Mr. Beasley's main emphasis in police training has been to bring professionalism to the law enforcement officer. He has the reputation for knowing more Texas policemen by name than any other person in the State.



--Arleigh B. Templeton, President of Sam Houston  
State University

Dr. Templeton assumed the duties of President of Sam Houston State University on September 1, 1964. He served as Executive Director of the Governor's Committee on Education Beyond the High School from November 1963, through August 1964, while on leave from his duties as Superintendent of Schools at Alvin and President of Alvin Junior College, a position he held for ten years.

Dr. Templeton received his Bachelor of Science degree from Sam Houston State University in 1936 and his M.Ed in 1949 and Ed.D. in 1961 from the University of Houston. Dr. Templeton began his teaching experience in Madison County in 1936, and since that time has taught and held administrative positions at League City High School, Clear Creek Independent School District.

He has served as a member and chairman of various committees of the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges. He has been a member of the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association since 1958, has served as chairman of eight college evaluation committees under the Standards of Accreditation, is presently a member of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, and is past president of the Southern Association.

Dr. Templeton served as coordinator for the regional workshop of Texas Association of School Boards (four years), was president of Gulf School Research Development Association, and has served on numerous evaluation programs for public schools. He is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Texas Educational Foundation, Inc., which conducts a program for technical and vocational training in connection with the President's War on Poverty (Gary Job Corps Center and McKinney Job Corps Center for Women). Most recently he has been named chairman of the Secretary's (HEW) National Advisory Committee on Dyslexia and Related Reading Disorders.

--John Kinross-Wright, M.D., Commissioner, Texas  
Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation

Dr. Kinross-Wright received his BA from Oxford University; MRCS, LRCP, from London University; and BMBS, MA from Oxford. Dr. Kinross-Wright brings to the Council broad experience in the field of psychiatry. He has served



as an instructor, associate professor and professor of psychiatry with several leading universities. Dr. Kinross-Wright has served as a consultant psychiatrist, attending psychiatrist and Chief of Psychiatry with many recognized hospitals. Prior to accepting his present position, Dr. Kinross-Wright was Director of Houston State Psychiatric Institute.

--George J. Beto, Ph.D., Director of the Texas Department of Corrections

Dr. Beto received his MA and Ph.D from the University of Texas. Dr. Beto has served as an Instructor and President of Concordia College, Austin, Texas and Visiting Instructor for the University of Texas. Dr. Beto has also served as President of Concordia Theological Seminary in Springfield, Illinois and during this same time he was a member of the Illinois Parole Board.

Dr. Beto has served as a member of the Texas Board of Corrections and as a consultant to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. He is a member of National Advisory Council on Correctional Manpower and Training and president, American Correctional Association.

--Roy Barrera, former Secretary of State of Texas

Mr. Barrera has experience both as a prosecutor and as a defense lawyer. He served as Assistant District Attorney in San Antonio for six years, and was Chief Prosecutor in that office before resigning in August, 1957, to establish his own law firm.

--Mayor Art Flores, Mayor of Eagle Pass

Mayor Flores was elected to that city's top post in 1966 and re-elected in 1968. He is a past president of Region 7, Texas Municipal League, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Education Center, San Antonio. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the South Texas Regional Export Expansion Council.



--Judge Fidencio Guerra, Judge of the 139th District Court in Hidalgo County and Presiding Judge of the 5th Administrative Judicial District (comprising ten counties in South Texas).

Judge Guerra was appointed as a District Judge in 1954 and has been re-elected continuously since that time. Judge Guerra's docket includes criminal and civil cases, and juvenile offenders. He resides in McAllen.

--Dr. Edward W. Guinn, Fort Worth Physician

Dr. Guinn was elected to the Fort Worth City Council in 1967. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Tarrant County United Fund and Community Services, Inc., and of the Tarrant County Community Council. He is also active in a number of other professional and community organizations.

--Sheriff W. B. "Bill" Hauck, Sheriff of Bexar County

Sheriff Hauck has been in law enforcement work since 1931 with the exception of service in World War II in the U. S. Navy. He was appointed Sheriff of Bexar County in 1962 and has been continuously reelected to that office since that time. He inaugurated and operated the first combined city-county jail in Texas and established one of the first departmental training academies for sheriffs' deputies.

--Noah Kennedy, District Judge of Nueces County

Judge Kennedy was appointed District Judge in 1969 while serving as the County Judge of Nueces County since his election to that post in 1958. He has previously served as County Attorney. He is currently the President of the South Texas County Judges and Commissioners Association and a board member of the Coastal Bend Regional Planning Commission. In 1959, he was named one of the five outstanding young Texans by the State Junior Chamber of Commerce. He resides in Corpus Christi, Texas.

--Mayor J. C. "Pepe" Martin, Jr., Mayor of Laredo

Mayor Martin is a South Texas rancher who has been Mayor of Laredo since 1954. He is a director of the Texas



Research League, has been a member of the Texas A & I University Board of Directors since 1958, and is currently serving as President of that Board. He was named "Mr. South Texas" in 1965 and is active in numerous civic and community organizations.

--Judge Truman Roberts, Judge of the 52nd Judicial District (composed of Hamilton, Bosque, Coryell and Comanche Counties)

Judge Roberts was appointed District Judge in 1961 and has been re-elected continuously since that time. He is the current chairman of the judicial section of the State Bar of Texas and is a past president of the County and District Attorneys Association of Texas. Judge Roberts resides in Hamilton.

--O'Brien Thompson, former City Commissioner of Amarillo and past president of the Texas Municipal League

He is a member of the National Budget and Consultation Committee of United Community Funds and Community Councils, Inc., a group concerned with research and action on national social problems. Mr. Thompson is Chief Chemist with Texaco in Amarillo. He is active in all aspects of civic affairs as well as governmental planning.

--Carol Vance, District Attorney of Harris County

Mr. Vance was appointed District Attorney in 1966 and has been elected twice since that time. He was recently named Executive Director of the Texas Law Enforcement Legislative Council, is chairman of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Procedures, Treasurer of the National District Attorneys Association and past chairman of the Criminal Law Section of the State Bar of Texas.

--Frank Dyson, Chief of Police, City of Dallas

Chief Dyson began his service with the Dallas Police Department as a patrolman in November, 1950. Since then, he has served the Department as Sergeant in the Patrol Division, Lieutenant in the Vice Division, Captain in the Patrol Division, and in the Identification Division. He was promoted to Deputy Chief in July of 1968 and placed in command of the



Special Operations Division, Assistant Chief in June, 1969  
in charge of Program Management, and Chief of Police in  
December, 1969.

Chief Dyson has attended the North Western University  
Traffic Institute and the FBI National Academy. He holds a  
BS degree from the Sam Houston State University.

Chief Dyson has instructed at El Centro Junior College  
on the subject of Police Administration and is presently  
a member of the faculty at the Southwestern Police Academy  
where he teaches Police Planning. He is an active member  
of the Texas Police Association and the FBI National Academy  
Associates.

--(One vacancy currently exists on the Council  
due to the resignation of Mr. Al Henry who was Administrative  
Assistant to Mayor Louie Welch, City of Houston. This  
vacancy will be filled in the very near future.)



## 2. REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, in Section 203(a), provides that a State planning agency "be created or designated by the Chief Executive of the State and be subject to his jurisdiction. The State planning agency shall be representative of law enforcement agencies of the State and of the units of general local government within the State." The following documentation is offered as evidence that the requirements of the Act and the criteria of the Mitchell-Finch directive of February 13, 1969 on State planning agency composition requirements have been met in the appointment of the Criminal Justice Council.

--Representing State criminal justice agencies are:

- Preston Smith - Governor of Texas
- Wallace Beasley - Director of the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards in Education
- Dr. George Beto - Director of Texas Department of Corrections
- Major General Ross Ayers - Adjutant General of Texas
- Dr. John Kinross-Wright - Commissioner of the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
- Colonel Wilson E. Speir - Director of the Department of Public Safety
- Dr. Arleigh Templeton - President of Sam Houston State University
- Dr. James Turman - Executive Director of the Texas Youth Council



--Representing units of general local government are the following elected policy-making or executive officials:

- Art Flores - Mayor, Eagle Pass
- Fidencio Guerra - Judge, 139th Judicial District
- Dr. Edward W. Guinn - Councilman, City of Fort Worth
- Noah Kennedy - Judge, 148th Judicial District
- J. C. Martin, Jr. - Mayor, City of Laredo
- Truman Roberts - Judge, 52nd Judicial District
- Carol Vance - District Attorney of Harris County

--Representing criminal justice officials or administrators from local units of government:

- W. B. Hauck - Sheriff, Bexar County
- Frank Dyson - Chief of Police, City of Dallas
- Noah Kennedy - Judge, 148th Judicial District
- Fidencio Guerra - Judge, 139th Judicial District
- Truman Roberts - Judge, 52nd Judicial District
- Carol Vance - District Attorney, Harris County

--Representing the major criminal justice functions are:

#### Police

- Wallace D. Beasley - Executive Director, Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education
- Major General Ross Ayers - Adjutant General of Texas\*
- Wilson E. Speir - Director, Texas Department of Public Safety\*
- Frank Dyson - Chief of Police, City of Dallas\*
- W. B. Hauck - Sheriff, Bexar County

#### Courts

- Crawford C. Martin - Attorney General of Texas\*
- Roy Barrera - Attorney
- Fidencio Guerra - Judge, 139th District Court

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\*These members represent special interests in the areas of organized crime, riots, and civil disorders.



Courts

- Noah Kennedy - Judge, 148th Judicial District
- Truman Roberts - Judge, 52nd Judicial District
- Carol Vance - District Attorney, Harris County\*
- Joe Frazier Brown - Executive Director, Criminal Justice Council

Corrections

- Dr. James A. Turman - Executive Director, Texas Youth Council
- Dr. Arleigh B. Templeton - President, Sam Houston State University
- Dr. John Kinross-Wright - Commissioner, Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation
- Dr. George J. Bezo - Director, Texas Department of Corrections
- W. B. Hauck - Sheriff, Bexar County

--Representing the field of juvenile delinquency:

- Dr. James A. Turman - Executive Director, Texas Youth Council
- Carol Vance - District Attorney, Harris County
- Fidencio Guerra - Judge, 139th Judicial District
- Joe Frazier Brown - Executive Director, Criminal Justice Council
- Noah Kennedy - Judge, 148th Judicial District

--Representing community or citizen interests are:

- Preston Smith - Governor of Texas
- Roy Barrera - Attorney
- Art Flores - Mayor, Eagle Pass
- J. C. Martin, Jr. - Mayor Laredo
- O'Brien Thompson - Citizen, Amarillo

--Representing reasonable geographical and urban rural balance are the following:

Urban

- O'Brien Thompson - Citizen, Amarillo
- Frank Dyson - Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas
- Roy Barrera - San Antonio
- Dr. Edward W. Guinn - Fort Worth

\*These members represent special interests in the areas of organized crime, riots, and civil disorders.



- W. B. Hauck - Bexar County (San Antonio)
- Noah Kennedy - Nueces County (Corpus Christi)
- Carol Vance - Harris County (Houston)

Rural

- Art Flores - Eagle Pass
- Fidencio Guerra - Hidalgo County
- J. C. Martin, Jr. - Laredo
- Truman Roberts - Hamilton, Bosque, Coryell,  
and Comanche

- Representing a balance between state criminal justice agencies and local units of government and local units of government and local law enforcement agencies are nine representatives of state criminal justice agencies and twelve representatives of local units of government and local criminal justice agencies.

3. OPERATION

The Criminal Justice Council is the advisory board for the State planning agency for criminal justice. The Council's statutory responsibilities are:

- To develop a comprehensive plan for the improvement of criminal justice throughout the State;
- To define, develop, and correlate programs and projects for the State and the units of general local government in the State for improvement of criminal justice; and
- To establish priorities for improvement of criminal justice throughout the State.

With these statutory requirements as a guideline, the Council's specific responsibilities include:

- The preparation, development, and revision of comprehensive plans based on an evaluation of criminal justice problems within the State;
- The definition, development, and correlation of action projects and programs under such plans;



- The establishment of priorities for criminal justice improvement in the State;
- The encouragement of grant and project proposals from local and State units of government for criminal justice planning and improvement;
- The evaluation of applications for financial assistance and the awarding of funds to units of government;
- The encouragement of regional and metropolitan area planning efforts, action projects, and cooperative arrangements;
- The coordination of the State's criminal justice plan with other programs relating to, or having an impact on, criminal justice.

The operations of the Criminal Justice Council are governed by the following procedures. The Executive Order establishing the Criminal Justice Council is included thereafter.



## COUNCIL PROCEDURES

### Article I: Offices

The Criminal Justice Council shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor of Texas and shall function under the executive branch of the government of the State of Texas. An agency to be known as the Criminal Justice Office will be organized for staff support to the Governor and the Criminal Justice Council with offices in Austin, Texas.

### Article II: Regular Meetings

Section 1. All meetings of the Council shall be held in Austin, Texas, or at such other places as may be fixed by the Council.

Section 2. Regular meetings of the Council shall be held not less than quarterly at a date and time to be set by the Council.

Section 3. Written or printed notices of the meeting stating the place, day and hour of the meeting shall be delivered, either personally or by mail, by or at the direction of the Governor, to each member of the Council.

Section 4. The Chairman of the Council will preside over all meetings of the Council. In his absence his duly designated representative shall preside.



### Article III: Special Meetings

Section 1. Special meetings of the Council may be held at such time and place as shall be stated in the notice of the meeting or in a duly executed waiver of notice thereof.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Council, for any purposes, unless otherwise prescribed by statute or by the Articles, may be called by the Governor of the State of Texas.

Section 3. Written or printed notices of a special meeting stating the place, day, and hour of the meeting and the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, shall be delivered not less than three days before the date of the meeting, either personally or by mail, by or at the direction of the Governor.

Section 4. The business transacted at any special meeting of the Council shall be limited to the purposes stated in the notice.

### Article IV: Quorum and Voting

Section 1. A majority of the members of the Council, represented in person or by his duly authorized representative, shall constitute a quorum except as otherwise provided by law or these articles.

Section 2. If a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present or represented



at the meeting shall be the act of the members, unless the vote of a greater number is required by law or these articles.

Section 3. Each member, having voting power, shall be entitled to one vote each on each matter submitted to a vote at a meeting of the Council. A member may vote either in person or by his duly authorized representative present.

Section 4. Any action required to be taken at a meeting of the Council may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by a majority of the members.

#### Article V: Members

Section 1. The number of Council members shall be 21, nine of which will be representative of State interests and 12 representing local units of governments or citizens. Members must be residents of the State of Texas and appointed by the Chief Executive of the State. Each member will serve for an undetermined time until his successor shall have been appointed.

Section 2. Any vacancy occurring in the Council may be filled by appointment of the Governor of the State of Texas.

Section 3. The Chairman of the Council will be the Governor of the State of Texas.



## Article VI: Committees

Section 1. The Chairman will have authority to create subcommittees as necessary for the efficient transaction of Council business. Such subcommittee members will be members of the Council with one member being appointed as Subcommittee Chairman by the Chairman of the Council.

Section 2. Regular or special meetings of the subcommittees may be held from time to time to be determined by the Chairman of the respective subcommittee.

Section 3. Special meetings of the subcommittee may be called by the Governor, the Chairman of the Council, or by the Chairman of the Subcommittee, upon notification of each member of the Committee.

## Article VII

These articles may be altered, amended, or repealed or new articles or bylaws may be adopted at any regular or special meeting of the Council at which a quorum is present.





JOHN CONNALLY  
GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

EXECUTIVE ORDER

WHEREAS, The State of Texas recognizes the responsibility of the State and its political subdivisions in the field of law enforcement; and

WHEREAS, there is need for effective statewide planning and coordination of law enforcement activities and for implementation of the provisions of Title I of the Federal Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 in the State of Texas; and

WHEREAS, the development of a comprehensive law enforcement plan for the State of Texas is necessary in order to protect the life, liberty and property of the citizens of this State.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN CONNALLY, Governor of the State of Texas, by virtue of the power vested in me, do hereby create and establish an Interagency Planning Council to be known as the Texas Criminal Justice Council. The purposes of the Council are as follows:

1. To develop a comprehensive plan for the improvement of law enforcement throughout the State;
2. To assist the Governor in matters relating to law enforcement;



3. To define, develop and correlate programs and projects for the State and the units of general local government in the State for improvement in law enforcement;
4. To establish priorities for improvement in law enforcement throughout the State; and
5. To oversee the administration of all programs envisioned under the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

The Governor shall serve as Chairman of the Criminal Justice Council. The Attorney General, the Director of the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, the Director of the Texas Department of Corrections, the Adjutant General of Texas, the Director of the Department of Public Safety, the President of Sam Houston State College, the Commissioner of the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, the Executive Director of the Texas Youth Council, and such other representatives as the Governor may designate shall also serve as regular members on the Criminal Justice Council as representatives of State government.

The Governor shall in addition to the State members, name twelve (12) representatives of the local government who shall serve as regular members of the Criminal Justice Council.

The Governor shall appoint an Executive Director of the Criminal Justice Council and such administrative staff as



necessary. The Executive Director will serve as additional ex-officio non-voting member of the Council.

The Criminal Justice Council shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor of the State of Texas.

Members of the Criminal Justice Council shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed from funds made available to the Council for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties.

The members of the Council shall serve from the date of their appointment or election to office to the expiration of their appointment or election.

This order is to be effective immediately.

In official recognition whereof, I hereby affix my signature this 18th day of October, 1968.

S/ John Connally (original signed)  
Governor of Texas



## C. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

### 1. PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The Criminal Justice Council utilizes many methods and sources of input to formulate and revise the criminal justice plan for Texas. The 21-member council itself, because of its highly representative and expert character is the State's most knowledgeable single organization on matters of criminal justice. Its individual members contribute knowledge, information and guidance relative to the discipline, geographical area and level of government they represent. They have maintained active participation in the development of the State's Comprehensive Plan and accordingly have made available their staff and agency resources to the staff of the Criminal Justice Council.

Planning funds have been awarded to regional planning councils for the purpose of regional comprehensive criminal justice planning. Several of these subgrants are being used to maintain a full-time criminal justice planner on the staff of regional councils. A few of the regional councils are under the direction of their executive board, contracting for the services of consultants and universities in their area to assist them in criminal justice planning. The planning efforts of these regional councils, and the resultant development of action programs, are serving as one of the greatest sources of input to the state planning effort. It is through the plan documentation



by these regional councils, which are assisted by the Criminal Justice Council, that not only lay the foundations for local system improvements but provide input for program maintenance at the state level by the Criminal Justice Council.

Through personal contact by members of the staff of the Criminal Justice Council with the many officials, agencies and citizens of Texas, a more in-depth grass roots approach to planning and action program content is achieved. These contracts provide means to gain a better appreciation of problems and needs, and to sample reaction to tentative or proposed alternatives.

Finally, the guidelines, plans and accomplishments of other states and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration occasionally yield meritorious ideas or concepts that have application to Texas' programs. This has been particularly true in the fields of science and technology and research.

This 1970 Criminal Justice Plan For Texas has been prepared, and is being submitted April 15, concurrent with a significant reorganization and realignment of staff personnel duties and responsibilities and during a period of significant expansion. The changes that have been, and are being made since the appointment of a new Executive Director are also reflected in the content of this Plan. For example, the 1969 Plan offered only eleven action programs to which



subgrant applicants could respond, whereas, this 1970 Plan offers sixty programs. Although it is true that a substantially greater response can be made by the availability of over seven and one-half times more action funds, it should also be quite evident that as the program enters its second year, the substance and quality of the planning and implementation effort has been improved by an even greater measure. The improvements in the organization and administration of the State planning agency as reflected in the 1970 Plan have been initiated and refined during the few months immediately prior to the Plan's submittal and during its development.

The methods and procedures for the formulation and documentation of the 1971 Plan, which will be finalized by this year's end, have also been recently developed. Under the concept that state-wide comprehensive planning is an on-going process, the Criminal Justice Council feels that the annual documentation of plans is only incidental to effective program management, and that the greatest benefit can be derived by a flexible interaction of the planning/implementation/evaluation/planning cycle.

In the remaining period of 1970 the Criminal Justice Council will seek an even greater involvement of the State's 23 regional planning councils and the major cities. Within the next two months further planning assistance subgrants will



be awarded to newly organized planning councils and four or five of the largest metropolitan areas. These subgrants will provide further encouragement to their efforts of developing more sophisticated Criminal Justice plans and programs.

The staff of the Criminal Justice Council will soon complete an analysis of available inventory data, and by June will have set up the necessary mechanisms for updating that which will be feasible in gathering that data that was not available or reported for prior planning considerations. Concurrently, improved guidelines will be provided to planning subgrantees to assist them in their plan development and implementation and to provide the State planning agency with uniformly meaningful data and information about local problems, needs, resources, programs and priorities. These regional plans will be submitted to the State planning agency by October 1, 1970. The analysis of these plans will initiate the preparation of the 1971 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas. Next year's plan is scheduled to be finalized by December, 1971.

## 2. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION AND SUBGRANT ADMINISTRATION

The 1970 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas contains sixty programs classified in twelve categories. Each program describes a grouping of individual projects that are related by subject or type, and provides a vehicle for subgrant



application and award. The Criminal Justice Council has budgeted federal action funds to each program according to state and local agency eligibility. According to the Act, at least 75% of each state's total action block grant must be awarded to units of general local government or combinations thereof.

Applications, according to the policies, procedures and format developed by the Council for such purposes, are received by the Director of Planning Coordination and Grant Administration. Receipt is routinely acknowledged and the application is immediately recorded in a control register. Through the control register a classification/sequential number is assigned and the name of the applicant and title of the project is recorded. A control event of the register provides a check on whether the appropriate clearinghouse has been afforded an opportunity to comment. If not, appropriate action is initiated. After a cursory examination of the application it is assigned to an appropriate Program Director for review and evaluation.

A copy of the application is sent to a Program Director through the Director of Fiscal Administration who reviews the budgetary or financial information for completeness, accuracy, cost allowability and matching requirements.

The Program Director to which the application is assigned



reviews and evaluates the proposed project according to established criteria, policies and procedures. He will contact the proposed project director to resolve whatever errors or deficiencies that may exist in the application. When the Program Director feels the application is ready for consideration by the Criminal Justice Council he will prepare a digest of the proposed project. The digest will include a discussion of the proposed project's description, implementation, funding and staff comments and recommendations for Council's consideration. This package of materials will then be returned to the Director of Planning Coordination and Grant Administration. No more than seven days should have elapsed to this point from the date of assignment to the Program Director.

The Director of Planning Coordination and Grant Administration will inform the applicant that review and evaluation has been completed, the staff comments and recommendations to the Council, and the date, time and place the Criminal Justice Council will formally consider the application.

Digests of all subgrant application will be presented to a meeting of all Program Directors ten days prior to the Council meeting. This will afford an opportunity to review the readiness of each application and to consider inter-disciplinary implications.



Digests of each application to be presented to the Council will be mailed to each member seven days prior to the meeting. This allows the Council to individually consider the merits of the applications and prepare their comments and questions for the meeting. Program Directors, and occasionally applicants, will be available to answer any questions the Council members may have. After consideration, the Criminal Justice Council will recommend to the Governor a disposition (approval or denial) of each application.

The Director of Planning Coordination and Grant Administration will formally notify applicants that their application has been approved by transmitting a "Statement of Grant Award". Upon acceptance of the grant award, and when the federal funds are required, the subgrants will formally request funds by returning a completed "Request for Funds" form.

A subgrant project file is created when the Criminal Justice Council approves an application. All prior documents, correspondence, preliminary proposals, and the grant application, and award statement are included. Grant award, financial and project status reports, usually quarterly, and final reports are received and reviewed by subgrant administrators. They may initiate or suggest action that may be desirable or necessary for proper administration of subgranted funds.



The Planning Coordination and Grant Administration, and the Fiscal Administration, functions of the State planning agency maintain adequate controls, ledgers and fund accounting procedures to assure proper project monitoring and fund accounting. These procedures have been reviewed by appropriate state and federal authorities and found to be more than adequate for these purposes. Manuals, guides, forms and directives relating to these procedures, as well as the agencies records, will be made available to appropriate officials and agencies at their request.

### 3. SUBGRANT DENIAL OR TERMINATION

If an application for an action grant is not approved, or is altered from the originally requested amount, the Criminal Justice Council will notify the applicant, in writing, setting forth the reasons for the action. Whenever an applicant requests a hearing on action taken by the Council, the Council, following appropriate and adequate notice, usually within 20 days, shall hold a hearing, at which time the applicant may present such additional information as may be deemed appropriate and pertinent to the matter involved. The Council will within 30 days advise the applicant of its determination pursuant to such hearing.

If the Council determines that with respect to any payments made or to be made there is a substantial



failure to comply with (1) regulations of the Council or (2) a plan or application submitted to the Council, the Council shall notify the applicant or subgrantee that further payments shall cease or be reduced until such time as the failure has been corrected.

When a grant or any portion of a grant or application is discontinued, the Council shall notify the subgrantee of the action and reasons therefore. The subgrantee may request a hearing on the subject as stated in the first paragraph of this section.

Whenever an applicant or subgrantee is dissatisfied with the findings or determination of the Council following a hearing pursuant to the first two paragraphs above, an applicant or subgrantee may, in such form and manner as the Governor shall prescribe, file a Petition for Review.

The Governor shall refer such Petition to an Appeal Board of three members appointed by the Governor, none of whom shall serve as a member of the Council. The applicant or subgrantee shall be notified within 30 days of this hearing on the approval of the determination made by the Appeal Board.



#### D. FUND AVAILABILITY PLAN FOR LOCALITIES

The approach for distributing planning funds is based primarily upon population data, however, since distribution of funds on a strict population basis would deprive some areas of adequate funds necessary for sound planning, the funding distribution plan involves three calculations. To insure that each of the 23 regional planning councils receive adequate funding, each region is allocated \$10,000 (\$.20 x the first 50,000 population) as a basic planning grant. An additional \$136,900 is allocated the regions according to their relative populations. In addition, supplemental funds amounting to \$115,000 is being awarded to the five largest metropolitan areas that account for almost 50% of the crime in Texas. The planning funds being awarded to units of general local government and combinations of such units amount to \$481,900 or more than 50% of the total federal block grant for planning.

Planning funds are available under the provisions of Policies and Procedures Governing Grants for Comprehensive Law Enforcement Planning, Office of the Governor, Criminal Justice Council, January 10, 1969. This manual is on file with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and is available from the Criminal Justice Council upon request.



It is the policy of the Criminal Justice Council to require that grant applications from units of a general local government be reviewed by the metropolitan clearinghouse (regional council) of their region, and that applications from regional councils be reviewed by the State clearinghouse (the Governor's Division of Planning Coordination).

Applicants for planning funds are required to contribute not less than 10% of the total cost as a matching contribution. A cash match is preferred and encouraged, but in rare instances in-kind services or goods may be used with prior approval of the Criminal Justice Council.

The table on the following pages lists the 23 regional planning councils in Texas, the name and address of their directors, the name and address of the president or chairman of each council. Preference should be made to the accompanying map of the planning regions to determine the jurisdictional and geographic coverage of each regional council.







<u>PLANNING SUBGRANTEE</u>	<u>ALLOCATION</u>	<u>STAFF DIRECTOR</u>	<u>CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL</u> <sup>1</sup>	<u>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</u> <sup>2</sup>
Panhandle Regional Planning Commission	\$12,000	Mr. J. Louis Odle Secretary P.O.Box 1971 Amarillo, Texas	Hon. R. G. Mills Chairman 2401 So. Lipscomb Amarillo, Texas	Panhandle State Planning Region
South Plains Association of Governments	\$12,600	Mr. H. Alden Deyo Executive Director 514 LNB Building Lubbock, Texas	Hon. W. D. Rogers, Jr. President 1103 8th Street Lubbock, Texas	South Plains State Planning Region
Nortex Regional Planning Commission	\$13,000	Mr. Edwin Daniel Executive Director 2414 9th Street Wichita Falls, Tex.	Hon. Bill Holder Chairman Archer Co. Ct. House Archer City, Texas	North Texas State Planning Region
North Central Texas Council of Governments	\$46,800	Mr. Wm. J. Pitstick Executive Director P.O. Box 888 Arlington, Texas	Hon. B. J. Hampton President P.O. Box 482 Ft. Worth, Texas	North Central Texas State Planning Region (part)
Texoma Regional Planning Commission	\$10,500	Mr. Jerry Chapman Executive Director P.O. Box 979 Denison, Texas	Dr. Harry Shytles, Jr. President 600 No. Highland Sherman, Texas	North Central Texas State Planning Region (part)
Ark-Tex Council of Governments	\$11,100	Mr. Franze Gourley Executive Director P.O. Box 2907 Texarkana, Texas	Hon. George Rozzell President P.O. Box 3776 Wake Village, Texas	North East Texas State Planning Region



<u>PLANNING SUBGRANTEE</u>	<u>ALLOCATION</u>	<u>STAFF DIRECTOR</u>	<u>CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL</u>	<u>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</u>
Smith County - Tyler Area Council of Governments	\$10,800	Mr. A.A. Arnold Executive Director P.O. Box 2039 Tyler, Texas	Hon. W.P. Little President 307 No. Glenwood Tyler, Texas	East Texas State Planning Region
West Central Texas Council of Governments	\$13,800	Mr. Cecil L. Mayes Executive Director P.O. Box 3195 Abilene, Texas	Hon. Leon Thurman President Jones Co. Courthouse Anson, Texas	West Central Texas State Planning Region
El Paso Council of Governments	\$15,100	Mr. Leslie Smyth Executive Director 511 Electric Bldg. El Paso, Texas	Hon. Peter deWetter President 908 E. Blanchard St. El Paso, Texas	Upper Rio Grande State Planning Region
Permian Basin Law Enforce- ment Planning Committee	\$11,700	Mr. O.G. Nordmarken Project Director P.O. Box 3752 Odessa, Texas	Dean Clyde H. Chism Chairman P.O. Box 3752 Odessa, Texas	Permian Basin State Planning Region
Concho Valley Council of Governments	\$10,600	Mr. James Ridge Executive Director 7 West Twohig Bldg. San Angelo, Texas	Hon. Chas. Dankworth President P.O. Box 101 Paint Rock, Texas	Concho Valley State Planning Region
Heart of Texas Council of Governments	\$11,700	Mr. A.K. Steinheimer Executive Director 110 So, 12th St. Waco, Texas	Hon. Travis DuBois, Jr. Chairman P.O. Box 1370 Waco, Texas	Central Texas State Planning Region (part)



<u>PLANNING SUBGRANTEE</u>	<u>ALLOCATION</u>	<u>STAFF DIRECTOR</u>	<u>CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL</u>	<u>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</u>
Central Texas Council of Governments	\$12,100	Mr. Charles Cass Executive Director P.O. Box 729 Belton, Texas	Hon. Norman Storm President Coryell Co. Courthouse Gatesville, Texas	Central Texas State Planning Region (Part)
Austin-Travis County Organ- ization for Regional Plan- ning	\$13,700	Mr. Hoyle Osborne Executive Secretary P.O. Box 1088 Austin, Texas	Mr. David B. Barrow Chairman 3603 Northhills Austin, Texas	Capitol State Planning Region
Brazos Valley Development Council	\$11,300	Mr. Glenn J. Cook Executive Director P.O. Box 3067 Bryan, Texas	Mr. Wm. A. Miller Chairman P.O. Drawer 31 Navasota, Texas	Brazos State Planning Planning Region
Deep East Texas Development Council	\$13,500	Mr. C. A. Pickett Executive Director 205 No. Temple Dr. Diboll, Texas	Hon. G.G. Gibson President P.O. Box 305 Trinity, Texas	Deep East Texas State Planning Region
Golden Tri- angle Crimi- nal Justice Council	\$14,700	Dr. Wendell Bedichek Director P.O. Bos 10030 LSS Beaumont, Texas	Hon. James McNicholas Chairman P.O. Box 3827 Beaumont, Texas	South East Texas State Planning Region
Houston- Galveston Area Council	\$44,300	Mr. Gerald Coleman Executive Director 430 Lamar Ave. Houston, Texas	Hon. Bill Elliott President Harris Co. Courthouse Houston, Texas	Gulf Coast State Planning Region



<u>PLANNING SUBGRANTEE</u>	<u>ALLOCATION</u>	<u>STAFF DIRECTOR</u>	<u>CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL</u>	<u>GEOGRAPHIC AREA</u>
Golden Crescent Council of Governments	\$10,900	Mr. Geo. Staples, Jr. Executive Director P.O. Box 2301 Victoria, Texas	Hon. Harry Gibson President P.O. Drawer 738 Victoria, Texas	Golden Crescent State Planning Region
Alamo Area Council of Governments	\$24,100 <sup>3</sup>	Mr. Robt. Jamison Executive Director 422 Three Americas Life Building San Antonio, Texas	Mr. John Shields Chairman P.O. Box 2449 San Antonio, Texas	Alamo State Planning Region (part)
Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments	\$ 0 <sup>3</sup>	-----	Dr. Alfredo Gutierrez Chairman P.O. Drawer DD Del Rio, Texas	Alamo State Planning Region (part)
South Texas Council of Governments	\$11,000	Mr. Emilio Gutierrez Executive Director P.O. Bos 1365 Laredo, Texas	Hon. Efrain A. Duran Chairman 311 South Lee Rio Grande City, Tex.	South Texas State Planning Region
Coastal Bend Regional Planning Commission	\$16,600	Mr. Herbert Whitney Executive Director P.O. Box 2350 Corpus Christi, Tex.	Mr. Homer Dean, Jr. Chairman P.O. Bos 150 Alice, Texas	Coastal Bend State Planning Region
Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council	\$14,800	Mr. Robt. Chandler Executive Director 411 First Natl. Bank McAllen, Texas	Hon. Ted R. Hunt President P.O. Box 157 Port Isabel, Texas	Lower Rio Grande Valley State Planning Region
Supplemental Funds	\$110,000			
Discretionary Reserve	5,000			
	<u>481,900</u>			

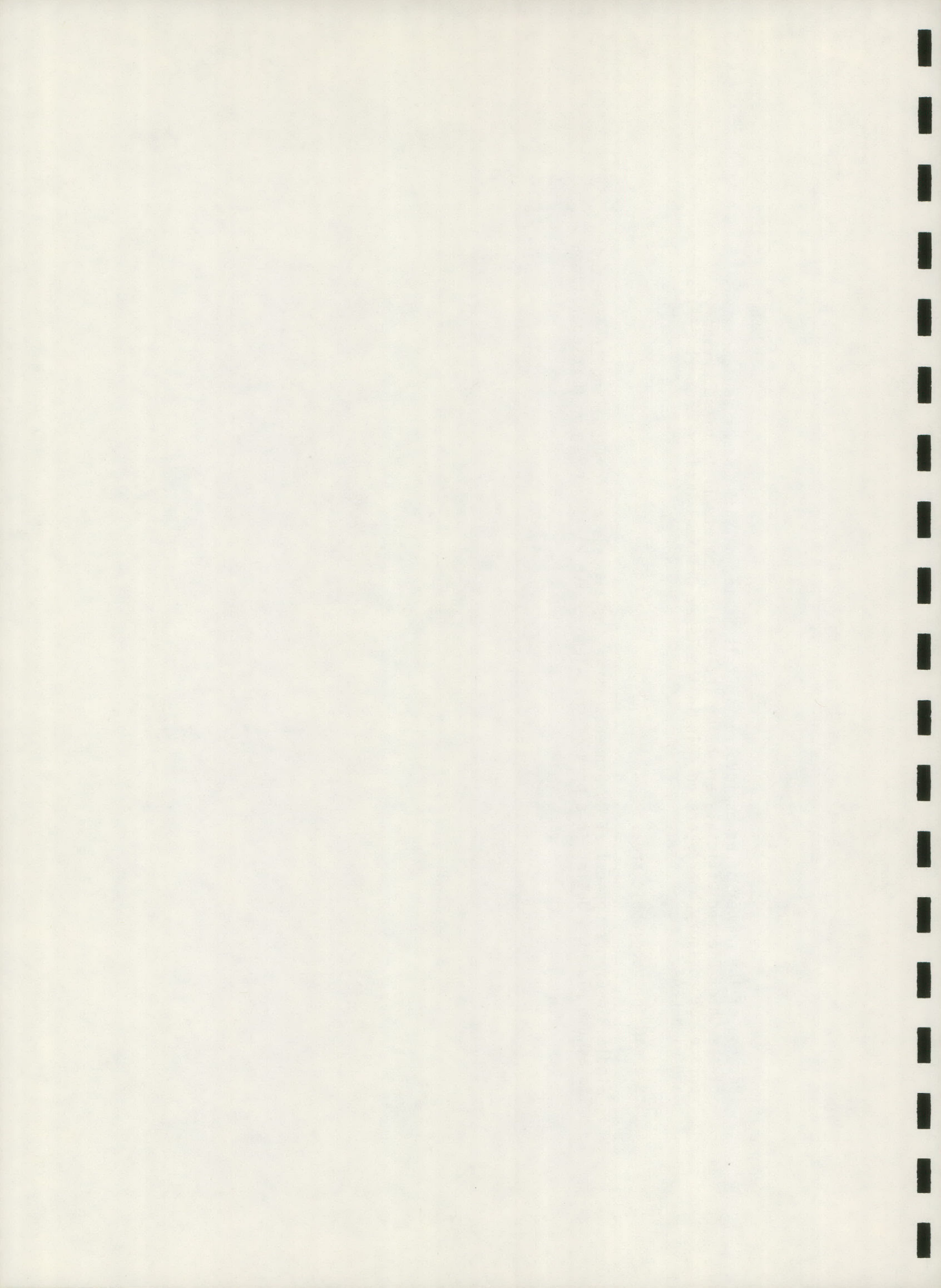


<sup>1</sup>Because of the number of names involved in this State, only the names and addresses of the Chief Elected Officials are being included. Complete lists of supervisory, police, or advisory boards are on file in the Texas Criminal Justice Council Office and with LEAA.

<sup>2</sup>See map for geographic area.

<sup>3</sup>Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments is in the process of forming, and is expected to assume planning duties in a part of the Alamo State Planning Region when operational.





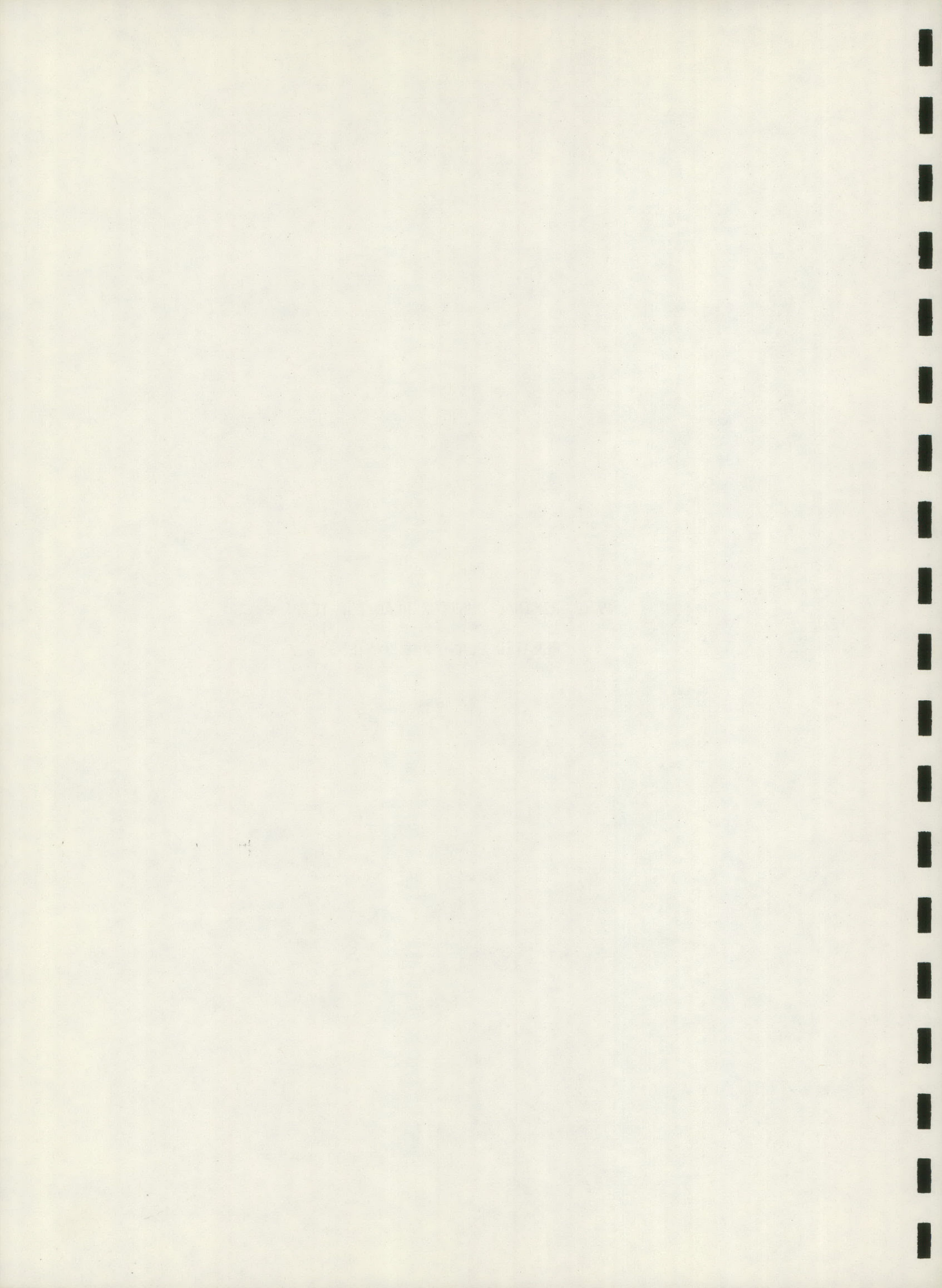


PART VI

1970 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN FOR TEXAS

"RELATED PLANS AND SYSTEMS"







VI. RELATED PLANS AND SYSTEMS

A. THE DIVISION OF STATE-LOCAL RELATIONS

1. Model Cities Program
2. Manpower Planning Program
3. Highway Safety Program
4. Economic Opportunity Program

B. DIVISION OF PLANNING COORDINATION

1. Goals for Texas
2. Regional Planning Assistance
3. Project Notification and Review System (BOB A-95)

C. OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

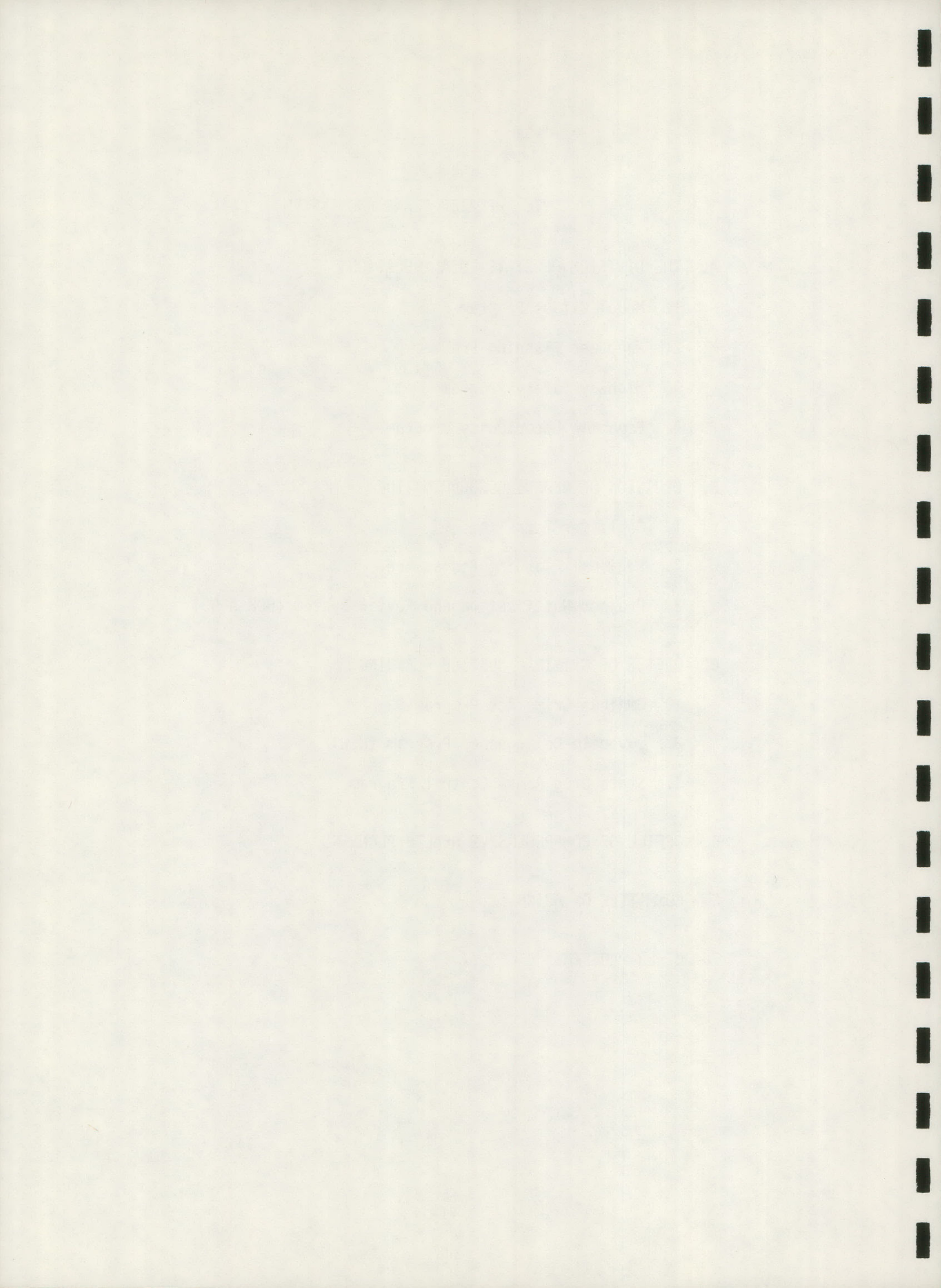
1. Omnibus Crime Act Program
2. Juvenile Delinquency Program (HEW)
3. State Drug Abuse Control Program

D. OFFICE OF COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING

E. COMMITTEE ON AGING

F. OTHER PROGRAMS







## VI. RELATED PLANS AND SYSTEMS

The basic coordinative mechanism for comprehensive planning and action programs in Texas is the Governor's Office. The Governor is designated by statute as the State's Chief Planning Officer (Article 4413 (32a), Vernon's Annotated Civil Statutes). Virtually all governmental planning programs and many action programs are administered, coordinated, and/or reviewed by the Governor's staff. Related plans and systems in Texas can, consequently, be best described within the framework of the Governor's Office.

Seven divisions of the Governor's Office constitute the Program Development section of the office. These divisions, one of which is the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, staff for the Criminal Justice Council, report directly to the Governor's Assistant for Program Development, and through him, to the Governor.

State coordination, administration, and review of various state and federal planning and action programs is the responsibility of five of the seven divisions. The divisions have additional responsibilities; but their planning and/or program administration duties will be detailed by programs below:



A. THE DIVISION OF STATE LOCAL RELATIONS

1. Model Cities Program

Although many state agencies and other divisions of the Governor's Office, including the Criminal Justice Council, participate in the Model Cities program, primary responsibility for state coordination of and participation in Model Cities is centered in the Division of State-Local Relations.

The Model Cities Program, created by Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, calls for a comprehensive attack, through planning and action, on social, economic, and physical problems in selected urban slum and blighted areas through concentration and coordination of federal, state, and local public and private efforts.

The Model Cities program has special relevance to the criminal justice program in two ways: (1) Model Cities are required to plan and program for crime and delinquency prevention and control within their model neighborhood areas, usually high crime center city areas. (2) The total Model Cities Program attacks social and economic conditions contributing to crime.

Model Cities receive both planning and action (known as "supplemental") funds from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Supplemental funds can be used to wholly fund action projects or to match, as the local share, other federal grant funds. Texas cities participating in the Model Cities Program, their populations, and the amounts of their planning and



supplemental (action) grant awards from HUD are listed below:

CITY	*POPULATION	PLANNING GRANT (for all pur- poses)	SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS (Action) (for all purposes)	
			<u>GRANTED</u>	<u>RESERVED</u>
Houston	1,244,000	\$268,500		\$13,383,000
San Antonio	744,588	177,772	\$9,590,000	
Austin	257,507	168,000		3,054,000
Waco	112,935	100,772	2,642,000	
Laredo	75,600	106,000		2,260,000
Texarkana	35,828	79,772	2,057,000	
Edinburg	20,200	82,000		1,796,000
Eagle Pass	16,108	79,272	1,776,000	

\* Estimated as of July 1, 1969 by the Texas Almanac.

Crime and delinquency prevention and control projects currently underway in cities having completed their planning year (San Antonio, Waco, Texarkana, Eagle Pass) are formally submitted to HUD for implementation by cities currently in their planning year (Houston, Austin, Laredo, Edinburg) are listed below:

Action Projects in Progress:

San Antonio, Texas

--Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Project: using graduate students from the Worden School of Social Work, Our Lady of the Lake College, as case workers with juveniles in danger of becoming delinquent. Initial year's funding--\$12,331, Model Cities supplemental funds.

--Police Community Relations Program: expansion and



decentralization of the community relations division of the San Antonio Police Department. Initial year's funding--\$50,820, Model Cities supplemental funds.

--Strengthening Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department: employment of juvenile probation officers to work in model neighborhood areas. Initial year's funding--\$46,086, Model Cities supplemental funds.

#### Waco, Texas

--Police Science Library: purchase of library materials for newly-established police science curriculum at McLennan County Community College. Funding--\$12,360, Model Cities supplemental funds.

--Expanded Police Juvenile Services: juvenile police officers for Waco Police Department. Initial year's funding--\$14,400, Model Cities supplemental funds.

#### Texarkana, Texas

--Police Effectiveness and Community Relations Program: salary supplements, training, and equipment for Texarkana Police Department. Establishment of storefront police-community relations center. Initial year's funding--\$174,910, Model Cities supplemental funds (\$105,267); City of Texarkana (\$36,365 in-kind); concentrated Employment Program, U. S. Department of Labor (\$25,153); Civil Defense, U. S. Department of Defense (\$2,125); Department of Justice, college tuition, (\$6,000).

#### Eagle Pass, Texas

--Juvenile Delinquency prevention project: youth worker for probation counseling, group work, indirect services to juveniles. Initial year's funding--\$13,600, Model Cities supplemental funds.



Action Projects Formally Submitted to HUD for Approval:

Edinburg, Texas

--Legal Aid Project: an attorney and a sociologist-counselor will be made available for service and advice to low-income residents. Initial year's funding--\$36,220, Model Cities supplemental funds.

--Upgrade Police Services: additional patrolmen and equipment for the Edinburg Police Department. Initial year's funding--\$18,516, Model Cities supplemental funds (\$1,100); City of Edinburg funds (\$12,666); Omnibus Crime Act grant from Texas Criminal Justice Council through the Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council (for equipment), \$5,850).

(Houston, Austin, and Laredo had not completed their planning as of March 31, 1970; therefore, their crime and delinquency projects have not been formally submitted for review).

Only one project listed on the previous pages, Edinburg's project to upgrade police services, is jointly financed by Model Cities and the Criminal Justice Council. The seven projects already in progress were developed in 1969 before Omnibus Crime Act grants through the Criminal Justice Council were available. It is anticipated that from 10-15 action projects will be jointly funded by Model Cities and the Texas Criminal Justice Council during 1970, and that an additional 5-7 crime and delinquency projects will be jointly funded by Model Cities supplemental funds and LEAA Discretionary funds.



The Texas Criminal Justice Council has taken a number of positive steps to insure complete and continued coordination with the Model Cities Program in Texas:

- Two members of the Council are mayors of cities participating in the Model Cities Program.
- A Staff Assistant for Model Cities on the Criminal Justice staff provides information and assistance to the eight Texas Model Cities and reviews the crime and delinquency sections of their plans.
- Technical assistance is furnished to City Demonstration Agencies upon their request.
- A "Guide to the Programs and Services of the Texas Criminal Justice Council" has been prepared and distributed to Model Cities agencies.
- The State's Model Cities Coordinator attends Criminal Justice Council meetings regularly.

#### Texas Communities Tomorrow

Texas Communities Tomorrow is a new state program designed to increase the responsiveness of state and federal government to the approximately 825 Texas towns of less than 12,000 population. A goal of the program is balanced development and population distribution for both large and small communities in the State.

Public meetings in each of the State's twenty-one planning regions will be held by July, 1970, to acquaint



officials and citizens from small cities and towns with the services and programs of state and federal administrative agencies, including the programs and services of the Texas Criminal Justice Council. The Criminal Justice Council participates in the regional meetings.

In addition, the Texas Communities Tomorrow staff of the Division of State-Local Relations acts as a clearing-house for requests for information from small cities and towns. Many of their requests concern crime prevention and control problems and are referred to the Texas Criminal Justice Council for response.

During state fiscal year 1970 (ends 8-31-70), the Texas Communities Tomorrow Program is being financed with approximately \$47,000 in State money. A grant from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for expansion and improvement of the program has been applied for, but, as of March 31, 1970, has not been received.

Patterned after the Texas Communities Tomorrow Program, two additional programs designed to increase the responsiveness of state and federal government to cities and towns will begin in 1970. A medium-sized city program will focus on cities of 12-75,000 population, and a large city program will be developed for Texas cities of over 75,000 population.



The Texas Criminal Justice Council will participate fully in both of these programs, seeing them as valuable channels for information dissemination and input into the planning efforts of the Council.

Applications for partial financing of the medium-sized and large cities programs have been filed with the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. As of March 31, 1970, HUD had not approved the applications.

## 2. Manpower Planning Program

The Manpower Planning Program, funded by a grant of \$63,000 (FY 1970) from the U. S. Department of Labor, is in the first year of studying the supply and demand of labor within the State of Texas. A five-phase research process to be completed by September, 1970, will include an inventory and evaluation of existing manpower programs, both federal and state, an assessment of manpower needs, a comparison of Texas' problems with those of other states and nations, a study of manpower mobility within the State, and the development of a conceptual model for a manpower system in Texas. After September, 1970, more specific research into specific manpower problems will be conducted, and the conceptual model will be applied to comprehensive manpower planning for the State.



Although specific manpower data such as the supply and demand of persons with skills for working within the criminal justice system is not available from the Manpower Planning Program at this time, the program is working toward that end; and the Criminal Justice Council will provide Manpower Planning with data on police training programs, etc., and the needs for specific types of manpower, such as police officers, and will fully utilize the information and plans available from the Manpower Planning Program in subsequent years.

### 3. Highway Safety Program

The Texas Highway Safety Program is financed as follows:

#### State Funds

State FY 1970 (ends 8-31-70)	\$3,000,000
State FY 1971 (ends 8-31-71)	\$3,600,000

#### Federal Funds

(under the Highway Safety Act of 1965, U. S. Department of Transportation)

Federal FY 1970 Approximately \$3,700,000

(not officially awarded as of March 31, 1970)

The Texas Highway Safety Program seeks to implement federal highway safety standards in Texas, including standards in the areas of police traffic services, driver licensing,



alcohol in relation to highway safety, emergency medical services, traffic courts, identification/surveillance of accident locations, traffic records, planning and administration, motor vehicle registration, motor vehicle inspection, motorcycle safety, traffic codes and laws, highway design, traffic control devices, pedestrian safety, debris removal, and driver education.

The Traffic Safety Program relates to the program of the Texas Criminal Justice Council in that grants made to police agencies by either program often strengthen the capabilities of those agencies in both traffic and criminal law enforcement. Projects funded during federal FY 1969 and thus far in FY 1970 in the Traffic Safety standard area of Police Traffic Services which have also served to strengthen patrol and other criminal law enforcement capabilities of Texas police agencies include:

--A series of grants to the Texas Department of Public Safety has assisted that agency to train approximately 600 patrolmen for its uniformed services, principally the Texas Highway Patrol. Although the primary mission of the Highway Patrol is police traffic supervision on rural highways, it performs general police duties throughout the state and makes approximately 2,000 felony arrests per year. Grants made by the Traffic Safety Program for this purpose, in both funds expended and funds awarded but not yet expended as of March 31, 1970, total \$919,844.

--Purchase of 150 vehicles for the Texas Highway Patrol. Traffic Safety funds totaled \$183,621.



--Purchase of five helicopters for the Texas Department of Public Safety. The helicopters are used for traffic control, emergency medical services, and criminal law enforcement (the state pays the total bill for criminal law enforcement activities). \$420,104 in Traffic Safety money has been spent thus far by this project.

--Strengthening training capabilities in traffic control of the North Central Texas Police Academy, Arlington, Texas. The Criminal Justice Council has made a similar grant for the strengthening of the academy in teaching criminal law enforcement. Traffic Safety funds total \$23,580.

--Attendance of a San Antonio police officer at Northwestern University's Traffic Institute. Traffic Safety funds total \$6,880.

--Improvement of the police training facilities, Fort Worth Police Department. Highway Safety funds total \$143,224.

--Specialized vehicle equipment for the Dallas Police Department. Traffic Safety funds total \$12,238.

Federal Highway Safety grants are matched by recipients on a 50-50 basis.

Coordination between the Traffic Safety Program and the Criminal Justice Program is through staff knowledge of the objectives and purposes of both programs and referral of prospective police agency applicants to the program most suited to the applicant's needs.



#### 4. Economic Opportunity Program

The Texas Office of Economic Opportunity renders state technical assistance to local antipoverty agencies, reviews antipoverty program proposals for the Governor, develops new programs, and collects and distributes information concerning programs and services available to low-income citizens. The State OEO generally supervises for the state and assists in the administration of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 within Texas.

The Economic Opportunity Program contributes to the Criminal Justice Program in that it seeks to eliminate social and economic deprivations closely associated with crime. More specifically, the OEO program funds projects such as alcoholism prevention and alcoholic rehabilitation, thereby treating a problem of the criminal justice system, recidivist alcoholics.

The total allocation of federal Economic Opportunity Act funds made to Texas grantees for a variety of purposes during state fiscal year 1969 (ended 8-31-69) was \$91,972,162.



## B. DIVISION OF PLANNING COORDINATION

### 1. Goals for Texas

Goals for Texas is a state program designed to accomplish the following objectives in the general categories of education, the economy, general government, health, housing, human resources, natural resources, recreation and open space, public protection, and transportation:

- To determine goals for Texas.
- To tie together and to coordinate federal and state programs.
- To set priorities.
- To involve Texas citizens in the decision-making process.
- To develop a partnership with local governments and regional planning agencies in Texas.
- To allocate efficiently scarce resources among many demands.
- To integrate planning with budgeting.

The Public Protection category of Goals for Texas is directly relevant to the Criminal Justice Program. In this category, Texans are assessing needs, setting goals for addressing these needs, and developing priorities for all aspects of public protection, including the criminal justice system. The Goals for Texas process parallels the regional and local criminal justice planning process, and in most cases



the processes overlap at the staff, citizen participation, and policy-maker levels.

The problems, goals, and priorities for Texas in public protection will become, as they are available, "grass-roots" input into the criminal justice planning process at the state level. As phase one of the Goals for Texas Program, state agencies have already developed preliminary goals for their activities during the next few years. At the current time, to be completed by June 1, 1970, citizens, local governments, and regional planning organizations in each of the state's twenty-one planning regions are developing statements of local and regional problems, goals, and priorities. After June 1, the goals developed by state agencies and the planning regions will be evaluated in order to integrate the goals and priorities with the state's budgeting process and comprehensive plans being developed in the state, such as the Criminal Justice Plan for Texas.

The Criminal Justice Council coordinates its planning with the Goals for Texas Program by reviewing the problems, priorities, and goals developed by agencies and regions in the category of public protection and by participating in meetings concerning Goals for Texas. A staff member from the Division of Planning Coordination is assigned as liaison between the Criminal Justice Council and the Division of Planning Coordina-



tion and is in almost daily contact with the Criminal Justice staff about the Goals for Texas and other programs.

## 2. Regional Planning Assistance

Financial assistance is provided annually by the State to the regional planning commissions in general support of their comprehensive planning activities. Provided on a "block-grant" basis, these funds may be used for any purpose of the regional planning commission, including matching, as the local share, planning grants of federal origin such as criminal justice planning grants. State Regional Planning Assistance grants must be matched by an equal amount of local cash. State financial assistance for state fiscal year 1969 provided a base grant of 11.5¢ per capita for the first 50,000 population, plus 1¢ per capita for all population over 50,000.

State support for regional planning from 1968-1971 is as follows:

State fiscal year 1968 (ended 8-31-68):	\$250,000
State fiscal year 1969 (ended 8-31-69):	\$250,000
State fiscal year 1970 (ends 8-31-70):	\$600,000
State fiscal year 1971 (ends 8-31-71):	\$700,000

The State Regional Planning Assistance Program is relevant to the Criminal Justice Program in that it greatly strengthens the regional planning commissions which are involved in regional criminal justice planning and in that it evidences the state's commitment to comprehensive regional planning, such



as that encouraged by the Omnibus Crime Act.

3. Project Notification and Review System (BOB A-95)

The State of Texas has established a system for participation in the "clearinghouse" coordination of federally-assisted projects through the review, comment, and information exchange process established by Bureau of the Budget Circular A-95. Grants made by the Texas Criminal Justice Council from Omnibus Crime Act funds are reviewed by the appropriate "clearinghouse" in accordance with the provisions of A-95.

The Division of Planning Coordination has been designated by the Governor as the State Planning and Development Clearinghouse. Regional planning commissions recognized by the Governor serve as metropolitan or regional clearinghouses in Texas. In those regions where regional planning commissions do not exist, the Division of Planning Coordination has been assigned clearinghouse responsibilities.

The BOB A-95 process accomplishes the following for the criminal justice grant program:

- Reception and dissemination of project notifications to affected state agencies and local governments.
- Coordination and liaison between applicants for federal assistance and state agencies, local governments, and other agencies having comments upon projects for which federal assistance is sought.



--Liaison between federal agencies contemplating federal development projects and appropriate agencies of state and local government.

--Evaluation of the significance and impact of federal or federally-assisted plans and projects on state, metropolitan, or regional plans, programs, and projects.



C. OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING

1. Omnibus Crime Act Program

The Office of Criminal Justice Planning has staff responsibility for preparing the Annual Criminal Justice Plan for Texas and for developing all phases of the criminal justice planning program.

For more information about the organizational and administrative structure of the office, see Part V of this Plan.

2. Juvenile Delinquency Program (HEW)

The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 is administered directly in Texas by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The Governor has designated the Criminal Justice Council to review and comment for the State on applications submitted from Texas, and specifically to comment on their relationship to the juvenile delinquency sections of the current Criminal Justice Plan for Texas. The Criminal Justice Council staff also provides information and technical assistance to state agencies, local governments, or private groups wishing to apply for a Juvenile Delinquency Act grant from HEW.

Grants for the following purposes are authorized by the Juvenile Delinquency Act: planning juvenile delinquency



programs or projects; delinquency prevention programs; rehabilitative services for delinquents; the development of new techniques and practices in the juvenile delinquency field; and training for persons working with juvenile delinquents or juveniles in danger of becoming delinquent.

The objectives and allowable projects under the Juvenile Delinquency Act closely parallel the Criminal Justice Council's juvenile delinquency program funded under the Omnibus Crime Act.

The following Texas projects are financed in part by the Juvenile Delinquency Act:

- Dallas County Juvenile Department, Dallas Training Project funded under Title II of the Juvenile Delinquency Act--\$3,381.
- Two grants to Sam Houston State University, the Institute of Contemporary Corrections, Huntsville, Texas. Both are training projects funded under Title II of the Juvenile Delinquency Act--total awards \$111,312.
- City of Killeen, Texas, Regional Planning Project under Title II of the Juvenile Delinquency Act, \$46,180.

Although no projects are currently jointly funded by the Criminal Justice Council and HEW Juvenile Delinquency funds, it is anticipated that one or two such projects may be developed in 1970.



According to the Regional Office of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, four applications from Texas are currently being processed (March 31, 1970).

The responsibility for coordination between the Criminal Justice Council and HEW in matters relating to juvenile delinquency lies with the Criminal Justice Council's Program Director for Juvenile Delinquency. He maintains frequent communication with the Regional Office of HEW concerning the Juvenile Delinquency Act, participates with HEW representatives in technical assistance teams for local governments, and reviews and comments on all applications from Texas for Juvenile Delinquency Act funds.

### 3. State Drug Abuse Control Program

In January, 1970, Texas' four highest officers, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Attorney General, and the Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, announced a major statewide drive against the abuse of drugs and narcotics. The Criminal Justice Council was assigned the responsibility of developing a coordinated plan for education, enforcement of laws, and rehabilitation of users.

The initial state plan is now being developed, and through the establishment of task forces to develop long range plans for education, enforcement, and rehabilitation, the planning process will continue throughout 1970. Many immediate action projects have already been started, and more will be initiated throughout 1970.



The narcotics plan will be developed as an on-going part of the Criminal Justice planning program for Texas. Education and health planners will also focus on the narcotics use and abuse problem. The financing of the narcotics plan will come from a variety of sources, including Omnibus Crime Act grants for projects implementing parts of the plan, increased state appropriations to state agencies for use in narcotics and drug abuse control, and increased expenditures by local units of government in drugs and narcotics-related fields.

An especially significant portion of the state's efforts against drug abuse is being developed by the Texas Education Agency. The Texas Legislature has required that all Texas public schools begin courses of instruction for grades five through twelve in the dangers of drugs and narcotics in September, 1970. (House Bill 467, 61st Texas Legislature, Regular Session).

The Texas Education Agency is currently developing plans and curricula for implementing the drug abuse education program. The Criminal Justice Council is participating in the Education Agency's planning and is assisting that agency to secure additional funds for financing of the drug abuse education program.



D. OFFICE OF COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH PLANNING

The Office of Comprehensive Health Planning is responsible for the development and periodic revision of a comprehensive state health plan through assessing the health status of the population and environment, conducting studies of health problems and resources, selecting goals and priorities for solving health problems, developing long-range policy for meeting health needs, and evaluating programs and their contributions to attaining health goals.

The Comprehensive Health Planning program is authorized by the Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Service Amendments of 1966 and the Partnership for Health Amendments of 1967. The federal share (3/4) of the Office of Comprehensive Health's budget for FY 1969 was \$360,000 and for FY 1970, \$409,000. The federal grantee agency is the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The Comprehensive Health Planning program relates to the criminal justice program especially in the areas of drug abuse and alcoholism, where health and criminal justice problems overlap.



A staff member of the Division of Planning  
Coordination acts as a liaison between the Criminal Justice  
Council and the Office of Comprehensive Health Planning.



E. COMMITTEE ON AGING

The Governor's Committee on Aging, with its nine-member board, is the policy-making agency for statewide implementation of the Older Americans Act. Grants are available to communities from the Committee for the purpose of helping the aging in such areas as housing, mental and physical health, financial needs, and employment. In criminal justice-related fields, the Committee is interested in teaching older Americans how to protect themselves from criminal acts.

During federal FY 1969, the Committee on Aging received \$538,495 from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. For federal FY 1970, the Committee on Aging will have \$286,200 in federal money for grants. State appropriations to the Committee on Aging for state fiscal years 1969 and 1970 are \$25,000 each year.



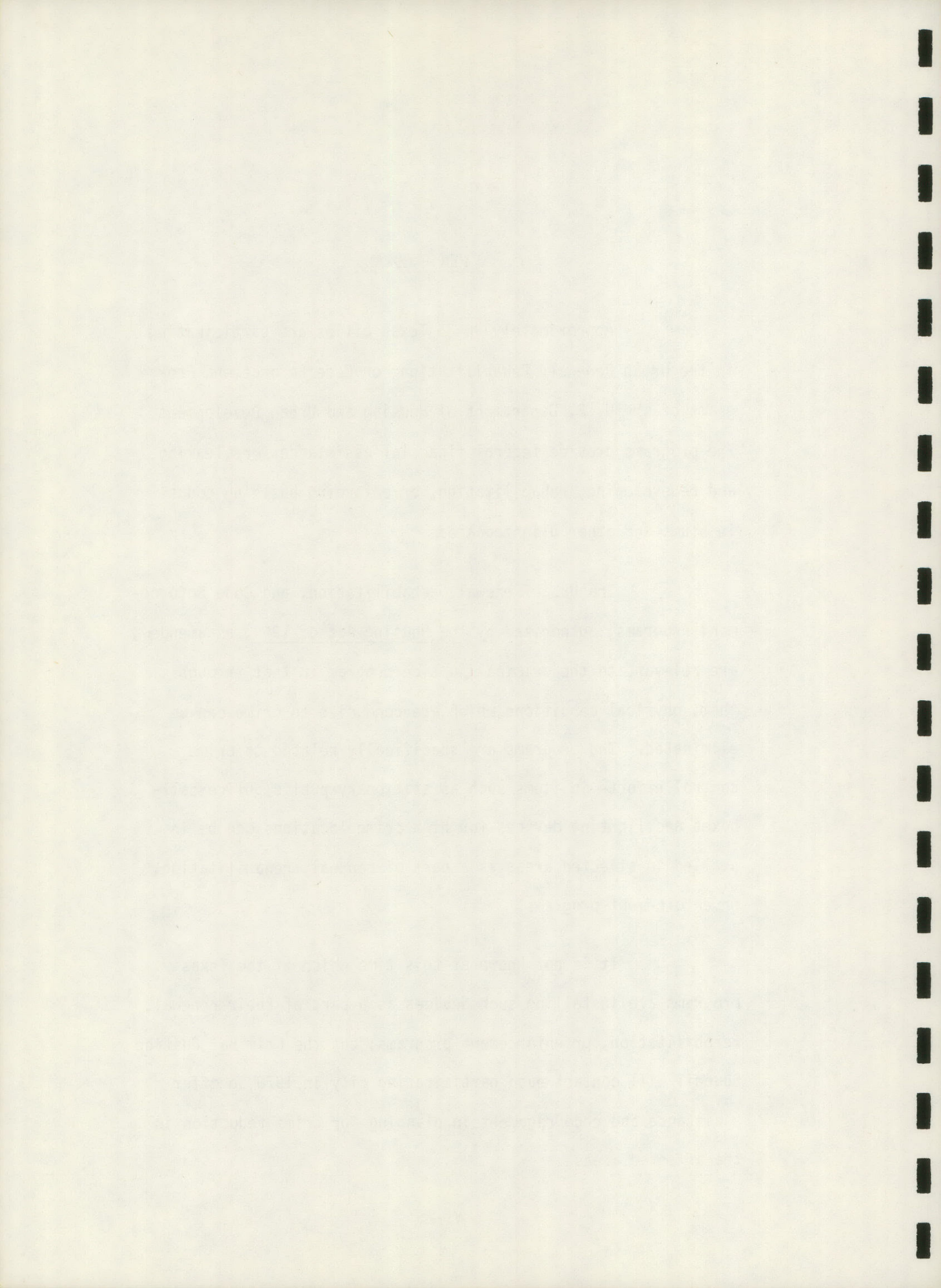
F. OTHER PROGRAMS

Approximately 30-35 Texas cities are participating in the Urban Renewal, Rehabilitation, or Code Enforcement Programs of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The programs provide federal financial assistance for clearing and redeveloping, rehabilitating, or enforcing building codes in slums and other blighted areas.

The Urban Renewal, Rehabilitation, and Code Enforcement Programs, authorized by the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, are relevant to the criminal justice program in that through them, physical conditions which are conducive to crime can be eliminated. The programs are specifically related to crime control efforts in items such as stationary public police call-boxes and lighting devices for high crime locations can be installed in affected areas as a part of renewal, rehabilitation, or enforcement programs.

It is not known at this time which of the Texas programs are installing such devices as a part of their renewal, rehabilitation, or enforcement programs; but the Criminal Justice Council will contact each participating city in 1970 to offer assistance and encouragement in planning for crime reduction in the affected areas.





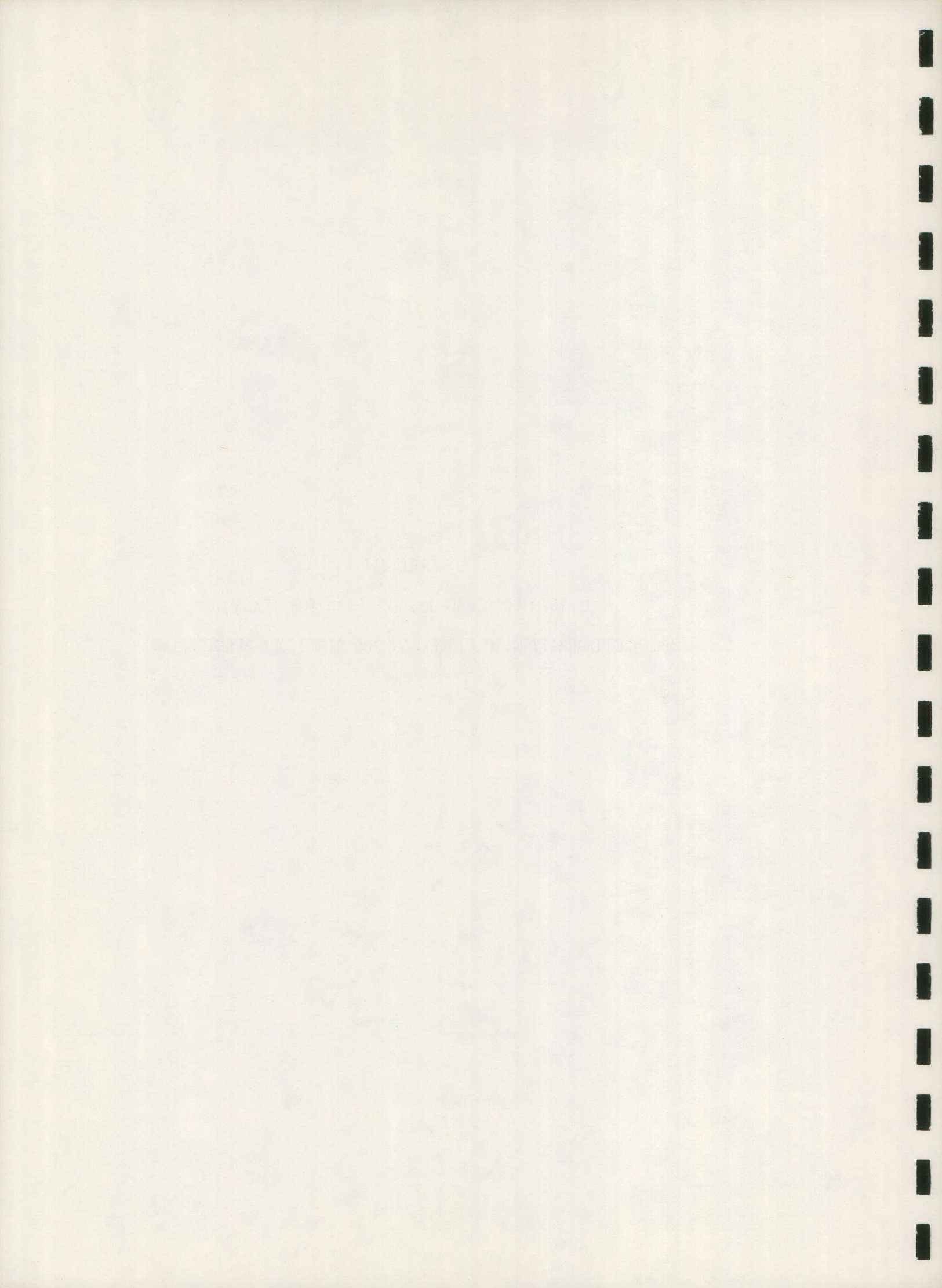


PART VII

1970 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN FOR TEXAS

"PLAN CONFORMITY WITH MISCELLANEOUS STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS"



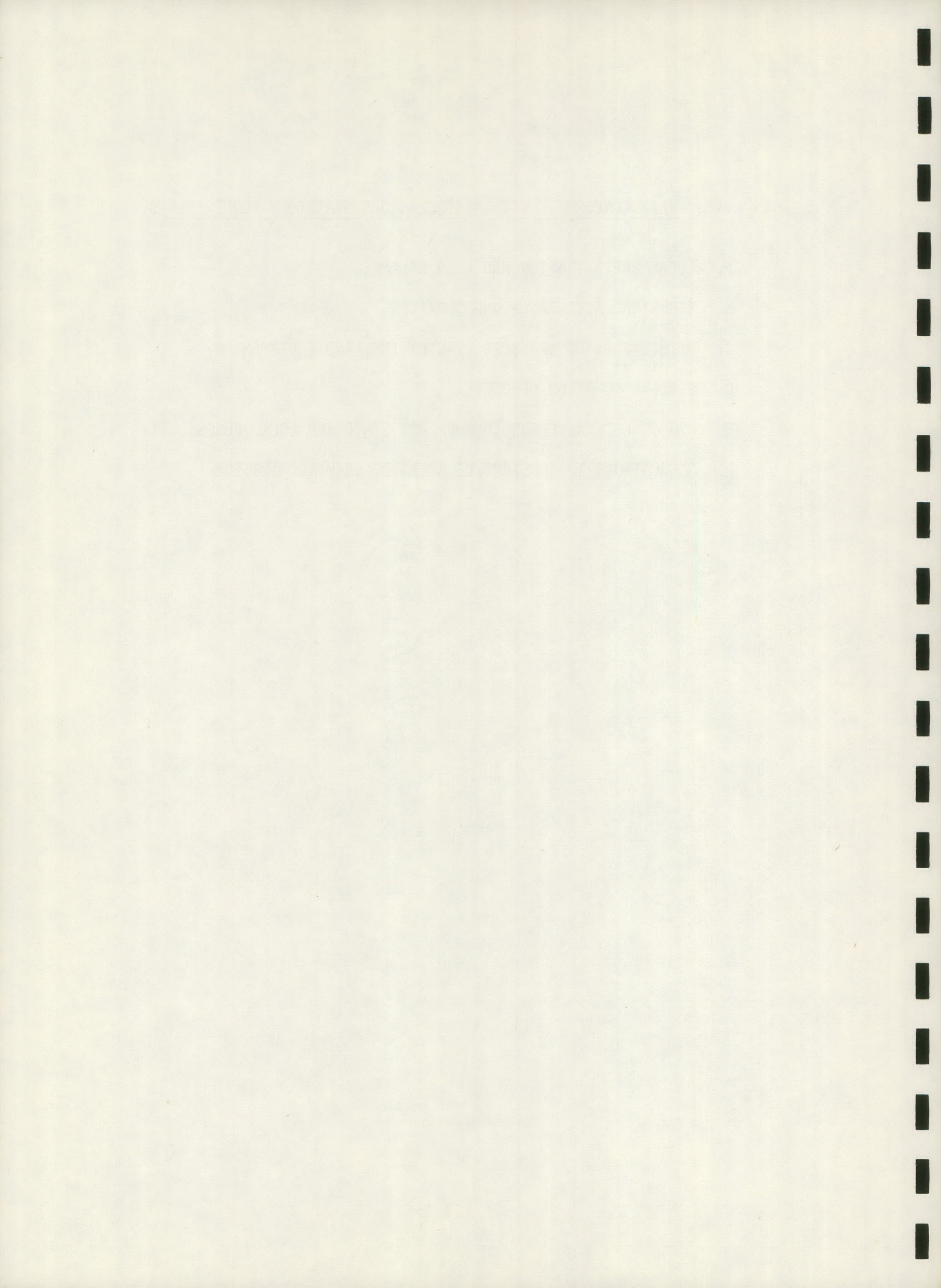




VII. PLAN CONFORMITY WITH MISCELLANEOUS STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

- A. LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND FUND BALANCE
- B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES
- C. UTILIZATION OF SERVICES, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT
- D. STATE ASSUMPTION OF COSTS
- E. USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO SUPPLANT STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS
- F. ALLOCATIONS TO SUBSTANTIVE AREAS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE







#### A. LOCAL PARTICIPATION AND FUND BALANCE

As specified by the Act, at least 75% of all federal action funds (Part C) must be made available to local units of government or combinations of such units. Programs in this plan have been written in consideration of this limitation. All problems and needs have been identified in this plan by major functional categories - law enforcement, judicial processes, post sentence processes, etc. - and appropriate funding has been provided in the programs. Therefore, an automatic balance in the allocation of funds to State agencies is effected through budgetary control.

Regional planning commissions in every geographical area (SMSA) in the State through cooperation with their local units of government identified the problems and needs of their respective areas. Inasmuch as this plan is based on this information, a balanced geographical allocation of funds based on needs identified will be effected among local units of government and combinations thereof. Larger concentrations of population, the metropolitan areas, generally have greater and more pressing needs than do less-populated areas. As funding priorities are assigned to needs in this plan, these areas should receive funds at least proportionate to their population. As funding will be on the basis of needs identified in this plan and the



priority given to each need, not all local units of government will receive funds.

The following list will further illustrate the anticipated distribution of funds:

SCHEDULE OF ANTICIPATED ACTION FUND ALLOCATION

Program No. (Ref:PartIV)	Allocation of Funds		Local Funds are Available To:		
	State Agencies	Local Units or Combinations	Metropolitan Areas	Local Units	Combinations of Local Units
A-1	66,000	405,000	X	X	X
A-2	20,000	150,000	X	X	X
A-3		80,000	X	X	X
A-4	10,000				
B-1		120,000	X	X	X
B-2		100,000	X	X	X
B-3					
B-4	112,000	276,000	X	X	X
B-5	16,500				
C-1		15,000	X	X	X
C-2		41,000	X	X	X
C-3		40,000	X	X	X
C-4		56,000	X	X	X
C-5		75,000	X	X	X



Allocation of Funds

Local Funds are Available To:

Program No. (Ref:PartIV)	State Agencies	Local Units or Combinations	Metropolitan Areas	Local Units	Combinations of Local Units
C-6		51,000	X	X	X
C-7	187,500	176,500	X	X	X
C-8		75,000	X	X	X
D-1		100,000	X	X	X
D-2		125,000	Only		
D-3		40,000	Only		
D-4	20,000	400,000	X	X	X
D-5		40,000	X	X	X
E-1		100,000	X	X	X
E-2		5,000	X	X	X
E-3		150,000	X	X	X
E-4		5,000	X	X	X
E-5		75,000	X	X	X
E-6	50,000	105,000	X	X	X
E-7	10,000				
E-8		15,000	X	X	X
E-9	10,000	2,500	X	X	X
E-10		75,000	X	X	X
E-11	25,000				
E-12	10,000				
E-13	10,000	10,000	X	X	X



Allocation of Funds

Local Funds are Available To:

Program No. (Ref:PartIV)	State Agencies	Local Units or Combinations	Metropolitan Areas	Local Units	Combinations of Local Units
F-1	50,000	225,000	X		X
F-2		80,000	X	X	X
F-3	45,000	700,000	X	X	
G-1					
G-2	54,000	144,000	Only		
G-3	15,000	50,000	Only		
G-4	10,000	10,000	Only		
G-5	35,000				
G-6	7,000	5,000	Only		
H-1		300,000	X	X	X
H-2		100,000	X	X	X
H-3	30,000				
I-1		200,000	Only		
I-2					
I-3		40,000	X	X	
I-4		10,000	Only		
I-5		30,000	X	X	X
J-1	70,000	210,000	X	X	X
J-2		20,000	X	X	X



Program No. (Ref:PartIV)	Allocation of Funds		Local Funds are Available To:		
	State Agencies	Local Units or Combinations	Metropolitan Areas	Local Units	Combinations of Local Units
J-3		20,000	X	X	X
K-1	225,000	675,000	X	X	X
K-2		130,000	X	X	X
K-3	7,500	22,500	X	X	X
L-1	1,396,000	1,555,000	X	X	X
TOTAL	2,491,500	7,434,500			

Most of the programs listed above speak primarily to large city and metropolitan area needs. Some are specifically written to meet large city needs. Therefore, even though all local units of government are eligible to apply for funds under most programs, a major portion of federal funds will be available to metropolitan areas.



## B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES

The Criminal Justice Council has and will continue to demonstrate the willingness of the State to contribute technical assistance or services for programs and projects contemplated by the state-wide comprehensive plan and the programs and projects contemplated by units of local government.

The technical assistance and services provided by the Criminal Justice Council are explicitly delineated in Part V, Section A of this Plan. Very broadly stated, these services include: (1) assistance to the regional planning councils in the development of regional criminal justice plans, (2) assistance to pre-applicants in the design, development, and documentation of programs and action projects, (3) providing information, guidelines, and documentation of the policies and procedures of the Criminal Justice Council, and on legislation, regulations and guidelines relating to the implementation of the Plan, (4) technical services in specialized fields of criminal justice for the development, implementation, and evaluation of plans and action projects, (5) criminal justice clearing-house services for information, data, and specialized consultation.



In the area of technical services, staff specialists are normally well equipped to provide assistance to all types of criminal justice agencies as needed. However, staff specialists are also well aware of the information and consultative services available from the private sector and other state and federal agencies and have not hesitated on several occasions to coordinate and utilize such services to resolve specific problems.



C. UTILIZATION OF SERVICES, FACILITIES, AND EQUIPMENT

Part IV of this Plan includes several programs that will provide for effective utilization of existing facilities and permit and encourage units of general local government to combine or provide for cooperative arrangements with respect to services, facilities and equipment. Part I, Section H also documents the Criminal Justice Council's desire to encourage the combination or sharing of criminal justice services. From the beginning of this program the Council has required the involvement of regional planning councils as a prerequisite for planning and action grant awards. These regional councils have been response to the Criminal Justice Council's desire and have in several instances established cooperative arrangements among their units of local government.

The State criminal justice agencies have traditionally provided services, equipment, and facilities to criminal justice agencies of local governments as well as to other state agencies. Specific examples of such arrangements can be found in various sections of Part II, of this Plan. The Texas Department of Public Safety has traditionally provided operational data and information to local police agencies to assist them in the detection and apprehension of criminals, and also provided local police agencies with



basic and advanced training through the Department of Public Safety Police Training Academy. It is now in the implementation phases of converting criminal history records for computer applications to expand its information services to the State's law enforcement agencies, and will soon be providing automatic teletype message-switching capabilities for approximately 200 local police agencies.

Other state agencies such as the Texas Department of Corrections, the Texas Youth Council, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, have also been responsive and extremely helpful to those state and local agencies that have requested their services and consultation.

Improved utilization of facilities is specifically encouraged by programs in Part IV that seek to provide for regional jail and rehabilitation facilities and programs. The specific program on construction of facilities provides that preference will be granted to projects that combine services and provide for cooperative arrangements with respect to such services, facilities, and equipment.

Programs that provide for the appropriate sharing, pooling or consolidation of facilities and resources are also included in Part IV. Among these is a specific program for this purpose.



#### D. STATE ASSUMPTION OF COSTS

It is the expressed intent of the Criminal Justice Council to utilize federal grants-in-aid as start up costs or "seed money" for new and innovative programs and projects. Efforts have been and will continue to be made to require that subgrantees provide assurance that funded programs will continue in the event that federal funds become unavailable in future periods. Applicants for federal funds in applying for assistance for projects for which further assistance will be needed in future periods are required to demonstrate a willingness to assume a greater percentage of project costs in subsequent periods.

The State Legislature, limited by the State Constitution, meets biennially for the purposes for passing revenue and appropriations legislation. It has, therefore, not yet had an opportunity to respond to the efforts of the State planning agency nor to the impetus being generated by State criminal justice agencies as a result of increased planning activity and fund availability. There are indications, however, that the next session of the State Legislature which will convene in January, 1971, will favorably respond by providing needed enabling legislation and appropriations for extensive improvements in the State's



criminal justice system. It should be noted here that many state and local agencies have begun the implementation of significant action projects that might have otherwise not been practical without certain legislative action.

Similarly, most of the major counties and cities within the State have not yet fully realized the impact that federal grant-in-aid programs could make in assisting them to provide increased and improved services in their jurisdictions through such programs as are described within this Plan. Their brief experience with this program and the encouragement of coordinating agencies and organizations has in some cases created an awareness among local government officials that will hopefully provide the encouragement to appropriate special funds for matching purposes.



E. USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS TO SUPPLANT  
STATE AND LOCAL FUNDS

A formal statement certifying that an applicant will comply with Section 303(10) of the Act is a part of each action grant application and is required before formal approval. A grantee is also required to abide by all rules and regulations of the Criminal Justice Council which include the financial guidelines established by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The only operational funds provided by the State Legislature that adjourned in August, 1969, were for the State planning agency. It is anticipated that the appropriations for these purposes in the next biennium will exceed those provided by the last legislature. It is also anticipated that a significantly higher level of State funds will be provided to other State criminal justice agencies.

Very little budgetary information from units of general local government is available from the first quarter of 1970, but on the basis of a very early analysis from a very small sample it appears that units of local government will continue or expand their budgets for criminal justice and public protection purposes.



F. ALLOCATIONS TO SUBSTANTIVE AREAS  
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Although many 1970 programs relate to more than one principal subdivision of criminal justice (police, courts, corrections, and crime prevention) and some cannot be definitely categorized in any particular subdivision, the following is considered to be a close approximation of the distribution among subdivisions:

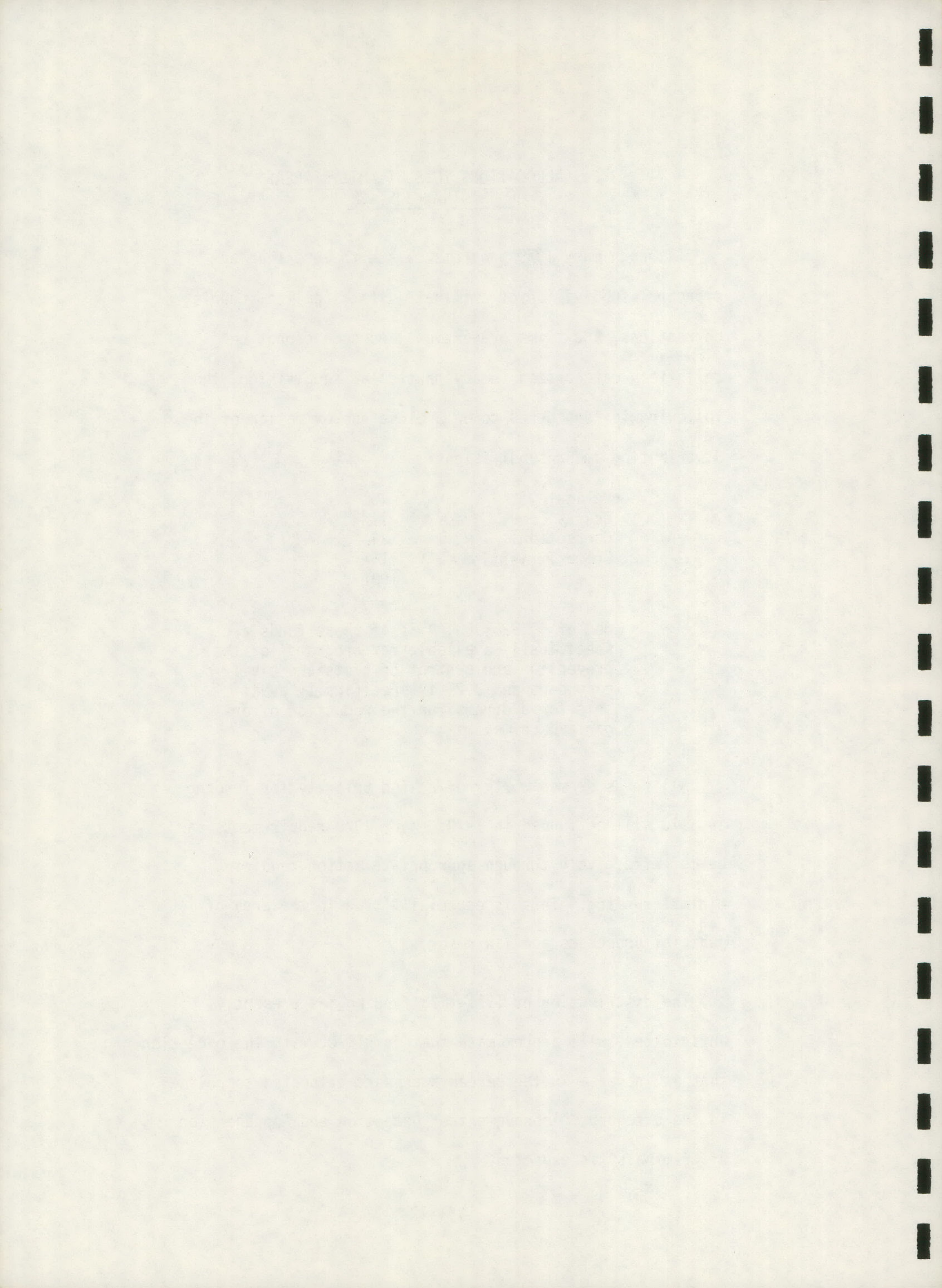
Police	40%
Courts	11%
Corrections	34%
Crime Prevention	15%
	<u>100%</u>

Out of \$9,926,000, 4.3% of these funds are specifically available for programs for the prevention and control of riots and civil disorders and 3.2% is specifically available for programs for the reduction of organized crime.

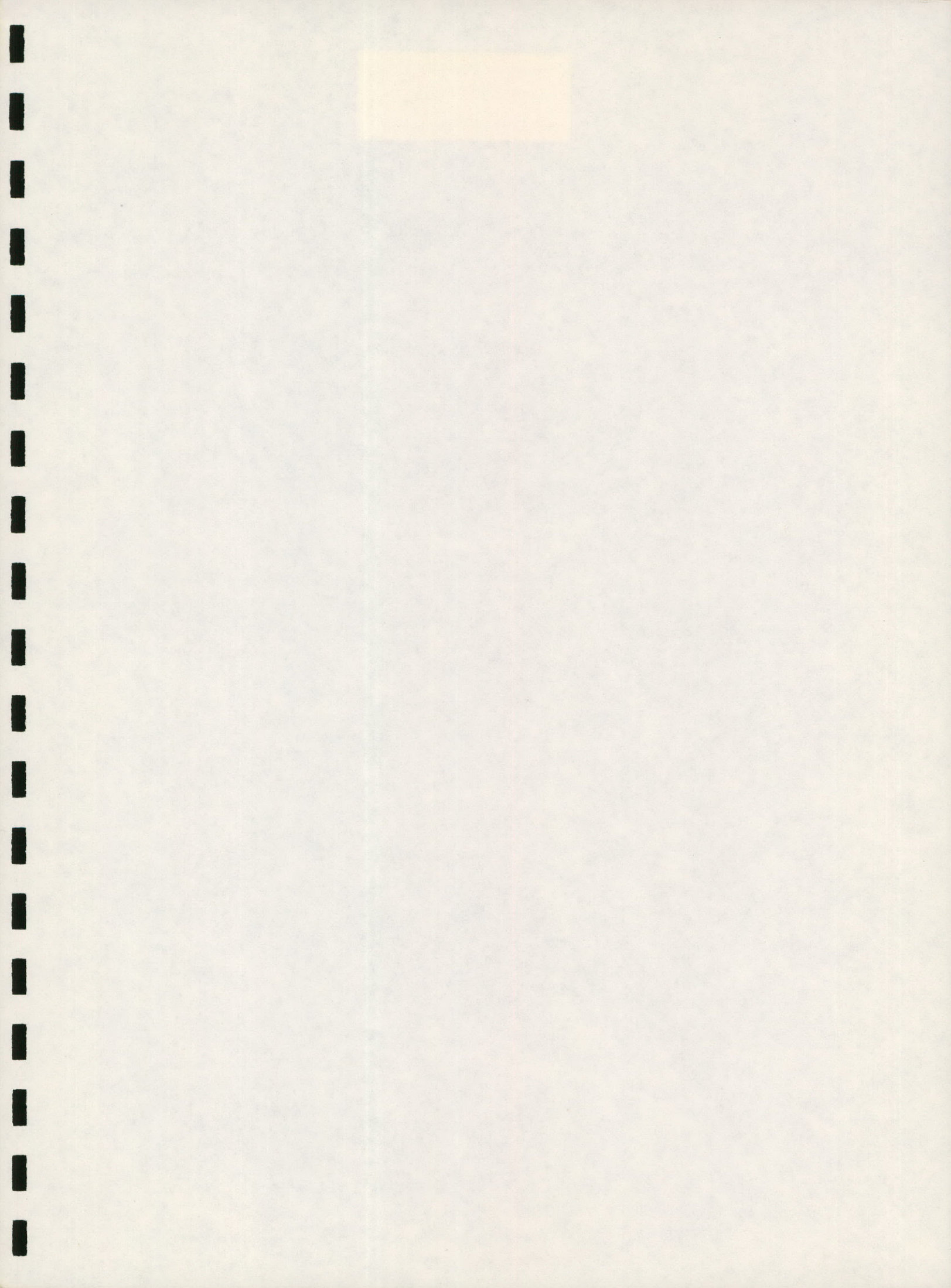
All needs deemed worthy of a high priority for funding in 1970 will be funded in 1970. Many 1970 requirements can be met effectively through appropriate action requiring minimal funding. This is especially true in the area of judicial processes and law reform.

The distribution of 1971-1973 funding, as presently anticipated, will approximate that for 1970, with the exception that an increase in the percentage share allocated to police in the category, "Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals" is expected.











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