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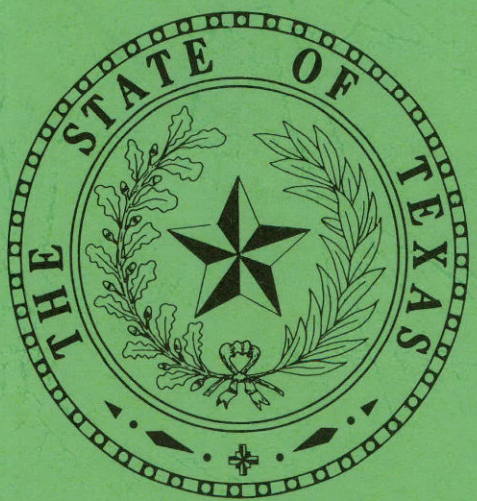

PRESTON SMITH
GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

VOLUME TWO

APRIL 15, 1970

STATE OF TEXAS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN

FOR

TEXAS

VOLUME TWO

April 15, 1970

STATE OF TEXAS

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

JOE FRAZIER BROWN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PRESTON SMITH
GOVERNOR OF TEXAS

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A. UPGRADING LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

The basic strategy for upgrading police personnel will be to develop programs that will attract better qualified personnel into police service and to develop and implement programs that will increase the competence of the people already employed. (See Part III, E, General Statement, regarding judicial personnel and Part III, F, General Statement, regarding corrections and probation personnel.) Substantially, these objectives will be achieved through professional education training, improved personnel administration, and increased availability of publications, manuals and other reference material.

In the field of formal professional education, the long-term objective will be those delineated by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. They read as follows:

> --"The ultimate aim of all police departments should be that all personnel with general enforcement powers have baccalaureate degrees."
>
> --"Police departments should take immediate steps to establish a minimum requirement of the baccalaureate for all supervisory and executive positions."
>
> --"Every officer should be given incentives to continue his general education or acquire special skill outside his department."

The objectives in the field of training are again those delineated by the President's Commission. They read as follows:

> "Formal police training programs for recruits in all departments, large and small, should consist of an absolute minimum of 400 hours of classroom work spread over a 4 to 6 month period so that it can be combined with carefully selected and supervised field training."
>
> "Every general enforcement officer should have at least one week of intensive in-service training a year."
>
> "All training programs should provide instruction on subjects that prepare recruits to exercise discretion properly and to understand the community, the role of the police, and what the criminal justice system can and cannot do. Professional educators and civilian experts should be used to teach specialized courses--law and psychology, for example. Recognized teaching techniques such as problem-solving seminars should be incorporated into training programs."

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice made the following recommendation on police personnel administration (exclusive of education and training shown above):

> --Police departments should recruit far more actively than they now do, with special attention to college campuses and inner city neighborhoods.
>
> --The ultimate aim of all police departments should be that all personnel with general enforcement powers have baccalaureate degrees.
>
> --Police departments should take immediate steps to establish a minimum requirement of

a baccalaureate degree for all supervisory and executive positions.

--Until reliable tests are devised for identifying and measuring the personal characteristics that contribute to good police work, intelligence tests, thorough background investigations and personal interviews should be used by all departments as absolute minimum techniques to determine the moral character and the intellectual and emotional fitness of police candidates.

--Police departments and civil service commissions should reexamine and, if necessary, modify present recruitment standards on age, height, weight, visual acuity and prior residence. The appointing authority should place primary emphasis on the education, background, character and personality of a candidate for police service.

--Police salaries must be raised, particularly by increasing maximums. In order to attract college graduates to police service, starting and maximum salaries must be competitive with other professions and occupations that seek the same graduates.

--Salary proposals for each department within local government should be considered on their own merits and should not be joined with the demands of other departments within a city.

--Promotion eligibility requirements should stress ability above senority. Promotion "lists" should be compiled on the basis not only of scores on technical examinations but on prior performance, character, educational achievement and leadership potential.

--Personnel to perform all specialized police functions not involving a need for general enforcement powers should be selected for their talents and abilities without regard to prior service. Professional policemen should have the same opportunities as other professionals to seek employment where they are most needed. The inhibitions that civil service regulations,

retirement plans and hiring policies place on lateral entry should be removed. To encourage lateral movement of police personnel, a nationwide retirement system should be devised that permits the transferring of retirement credits.

--Entering officers should serve probation periods of, preferably, 18 months and certainly no less than 1 year. During this period the recruit should be systematically observed and rated. Chief administrators should have the sole authority of dismissal during the probation period and should willingly exercise it against unsatisfactory officers.

The Texas Criminal Justice Council will have four long-range areas of major emphasis to accomplish the objectives in this category. Those areas of major emphasis are: (1) adequate recruit and in-service training, (2) professional college education for recruits and for in-service personnel, (3) improved personnel administration in all agencies covering recruitment, selection, assignment discipline, promotion, and compensation of personnel, including strengthening of State established standards, and (4) increase the availibility, to all officers, of professional publications and reference materials.

a. Training

The problem of inadequate training for police officers in Texas has been clearly delineated in Part I of this Plan. The ultimate objective is to have every officer in every assignment trained to perform that duty to

maximum effectiveness. These specific objectives in our terms were set out at the beginning of this section as quoted from the report from the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. By the end of the four-year period all police officers working in Texas should have completed the minimum prescribed course for a basic certificate and all recruits entering service after September 1, 1970, will be required to meet training standards prescribed by the State. A large percentage of them should have completed adequate advanced and specialized courses to receive an advanced certificate. The minimum standards on the course will be raised to 400 hours to comply with the President's Commission's recommendation. All of the large and medium sized cities and all of the large sheriff's offices will have strong training programs in their own academies, having been funded out of action funds for the creation of the academy or for the expansion of the current 18 certified academies. Their programs will be strengthened through the utilization of more sophisticated equipment, through better teacher training, through the improvement of materials in their curriculum, and through better teaching aids.

With 22 regional police academies as training programs in operation or in process of being organized, it

is expected that all regional police academies will be funded and in operation in 1970. These academies will teach the minimum basic course for recruits prescribed by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. This course will be taught to police officers now employed who have not received such training and to new officers who will be employed. It is expected that this minimum course will be lengthened and continuously upgraded through the coming years.

Two agents of the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education were provided through a grant of 1969 funds to assist the planning regions and local units in structuring their regional training academies and in strengthening their local training programs. The regional academies and training programs will also teach numbers of specialized courses and advanced courses such as general criminal investigation, homicide investigation, burglary investigation and so forth. Other specialized courses in narcotics, juvenile police work, identification work, police instructors courses and numerous others will be taught in the regional academies. As resources are increased, regular in-service refresher training will be inaugurated to move toward the objective of one week for every man each year.

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education will be funded in 1971 to develop a catalog of approved police training. This catalog will contain a syllabus of each course, a subject listing, points allowed toward various certificates, and course prerequisites. It will be established by the Commission as their training standard. This activity is included in the program on Peace Officer Training.

All grants for police training programs will be qualified to require that the training be approved by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education.

Extensive progress was achieved in the police training field in 1969. Sixty police schools were held for the basic course, meeting or exceeding the basic requirements. One thousand three hundred forty-one (1,341) officers completed these schools. One hundred three (103) in-service or specialized schools of one week were held with 7,495 officers in attendance.

A major development in the field of management training and of high quality advanced and specialized training for police is projected. This plan is the School of Management and Advanced Studies at the Texas Department of Public Safety. That department is charged by statutes with

training all local law enforcement officers. With an action grant from 1970 funds they will begin the construction of an addition to their existing academy which will handle 200 officers at one time. This facility will include dormitories, cafeteria, classrooms, and adequate offices. The Department expects to staff it adequately to develop a high quality program of management training for all police in the State and for high level training in advanced and specialized subjects. This academy is expected to be completed by the end of 1971 and be in operation sometime in 1972. The cost of construction is shown in the Construction category and not included here.

With this major academy, with the increase of a few academies in police departments and sheriffs' offices, with the strengthening of existing local academies and with the full establishment and implementation of the 22 regional police academies and regional training programs it is believed that the training objective will be achieved for all recruits by 1973 and all officers now employed will have met the minimum State training standards.

A study will be conducted in 1970 with planning funds and utilizing consultants to inventory educational and training programs in the State and to design an optimum program.

The funding for this program for the multi-year period is shown in the table.

b. Professional Education

The need for professional education among the police practitioners is critical as delineated in Part I. The LEEP program has accelerated very greatly the professional education of active police officers as well as college students. An action grant to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education out of 1969 funds, and to be continued for at least three years, has provided two employees for that Commission whose task it is to assist junior colleges and 4 year institutions with the development of law enforcement programs and to encourage already employed police officers to enroll therein, also to encourage the recruitment of high school graduates into law enforcement education.

In the first semester of 1969, there were 1,757 enrolled in police law enforcement courses in junior and senior colleges and universities in the State of which number 846 were police officers. At the end of that semester, 72 degrees - associate degrees or baccalaureate degrees - were conferred of which 39 were on police officers.

With three senior colleges and universities and 18 junior colleges with degree programs at the present time,

the number appears inadequate and the geographical distribution inadequate to serve the professional education needs of the police in Texas. It will be the task of the two representatives of the Commission on Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education in cooperation with appropriate officials in the higher education field and with the incentive from the LEEP program to expand this number within the coming four years to at least ten four-year institutions and 35 two-year programs.

Changes in police personnel administration procedures described in detail elsewhere should give much greater incentive for professional education for potential recruits as well as in-service police officers. The program planned in this field, Professional College Education, is described in subsequent paragraphs. Continued dependence on the LEEP is planned, with the hope that that program can be expanded.

The professional college education program will fund the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education for two employees of adequate competency to work with colleges and universities to install degree programs or to upgrade existing programs; to work with all police agencies and officers to encourage police officers to enroll in college courses; to encourage qualified,

graduating high school seniors to enroll in college police courses through the LEEP. This program will be carried out through high school vocational guidance counselors. Working officers will be encouraged to enroll in college courses through pay incentives included in the program. Only modest funding, $50,000, as incentive pay, is planned for 1970 but substantial increases are planned for subsequent years.

The professional college education program will also provide assistance to local agencies for implementing police cadet programs in which qualified high school graduates will be employed part-time in the police agency and enrolled in a professional college course, going into full-time employment upon graduation. The Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) will be depended upon for assistance in this program, at least for tuition and fees.

For 1970, $120,000 is allocated, $20,000 to the State for the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education and $100,000 to local agencies. This amount will provide for 40 cadets. Programs will be increased in subsequent years.

c. Improved Personnel Administration

The "Problems and Needs" section clearly identified the need for reform of personnel administration systems

in police agencies in this State and for the adoption of good regulations where they are non-existent. It is the opinion of qualified personnel experts that the professionalization of police service cannot progress sufficiently under rigid state laws and regulations or the absence of any personnel administration regulations in many agencies.

A study of existing police personnel administration procedures and regulations will be conducted in 1970 and 1971 with planning funds. It will be updated in 1973. It will be made by a task force appointed by the Criminal Justice Office staff. Some consultant expertise will be secured from appropriate sources. The task force will be broadly representative of agencies and organizations with an interest in the jubject. The work products of the task force will include the following:

--An analysis of state law and of a representative sampling of local ordinances and administrative regulations on the subject.

--A model law, a model ordinance and a model administrative regulation with rationales for the proposals in each.

--A suggested public information program to be implemented by the Texas Criminal Justice Council to create widespread understanding of, and public support for, the proposals.

Beginning in 1970 and continuing through the following three years, action programs will be inaugurated to improve the recruitment of police officers and of the selection procedures utilized in selecting personnel. Some studies will be funded in individual agencies to improve their recruitment and selection procedures and some programs will be funded to develop region-wide recruitment programs. A model selection program will be developed and its widespread use encouraged. Great encouragement will be given to increasing the recruitment at colleges and the recruitment in minority groups. Full advantage will be taken of the "Project Transition" program funded by LEAA and executed by IACP with military personnel in recruitment and in the field of selection the findings of the Chicago study in the field of predicting the performance of personnel will be utilized in the development of new selection programs.

A professional police salary survey will be made with planning funds in the 23 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area's to be used as a basis for consideration for improving police salaries.

A state-wide police compensation and benefits study by SMSA will be conducted in 1971. The study will be updated in 1973. Its work products will be:

--An inventory of compensation and benefits for local police in each SMSA and state agencies including an inventory of statewide ordinances and programs governing and regulating police salaries, pensions and other benefits.

--A salary study in each SMSA comparing local police salaries with salaries in comparable positions in business and industry, the State government and the Federal government and a comparable study for state police. This salary survey will be repeated in 1973 for updating.

--A design for a state established pension and fringe benefits system that meets the needs and that is actuarially sound. This design will include suggested statutes.

The salary surveys then may be utilized by political subdivisions as a basis for securing adequate police salaries and benefits in the subdivisions. Proposed statutes should be prepared for consideration.

d. Publications and Reference Material

The need for publications and reference materials to go to all police officers was clearly documented in the "Problems and Needs" section in Part I of this Plan. In 1971 and 1972 a planning project paid for with planning funds will be structured to produce a model manual in the field of police discretion. The publication "Police Guidance Manuals, a Philadelphia Model" produced by professors at the University of Pennsylvania Law School under an LEAA grant will be

used as a model and modified to meet Texas' conditions. Upon completion of the model it will be disseminated widely and its adoption urged by all local agencies. Some funding may be done in local agencies for their revision of their manuals to meet local needs.

Grants will be made for group subscriptions for some legal reporting publication to go to 200 agencies in 1970 and to 500 annually.

The 1970 staff of the Criminal Justice Council will structure and develop the plans for a monthly periodical containing opinions rendered by the appellate courts or by the Attorney General during the preceeding month. This periodical will be distributed to all law enforcement officers in the State. Action funds will be utilized in succeeding years for some appropriate state agency such as the Attorney General to produce the publication monthly and to distribute to all the above named officials. This part of the program will require $20,000 annually for three years.

In 1968 the Texas Commission of Law Enforcement Procedures established by the Texas House of Representatives in 1967, produced the "Handbook for Texas Law Enforcement Officers". This handbook was distributed to

every law enforcement officer in the State, every justice of the peace, every county attorney, every county judge, every city attorney, and corporation court judge. The legislature in 1969 changed some laws that effect the handbook, and subsequent opinions by the Court of Criminal Appeals, by the Attorney General, and by the United States Supreme Court necessitates some revisions of the handbook. It is planned in 1970 to revise and reproduce this handbook in the quanity of some 20,000 to 25,000 for the distribution set out above. For this purpose, a grant will be made to an appropriate state agency in the amount of $10,000 for such reproduction and distribution. This part of the program will cost $10,000 each year.

The multi-year funding for this program is shown in the table.

2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

a. Planning Projects*

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Education and Training Study	$30,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
Personnel Administration Regulations Study	8,000	8,000	-0-	$10,000
Model Selection Program	-0-	10,000	10,000	-0-
Model Police Guidance Manual	-0-	20,000	20,000	-0-
Police Compensation and Benefits Study	-0-	40,000	-0-	20,000

*These estimates do not include operational expenses of the SPA.

b. Action Programs

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Peace Officer Training	$471,000	$600,000	$650,000	$670,000
Professional College Education	170,000	270,000	300,000	350,000
Improved Personnel Administration (Except Training & Education above)	80,000	100,000	120,000	140,000
Publication and Reference Material	10,000	40,000	45,000	45,000

3. MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

a. Planning Projects

Education and Training Study - The education and training study to be conducted with planning funds in 1970,

employing outside consultants, will inventory the law enforcement courses and programs in the institutions of higher education. It will also inventory the law enforcement training programs in agencies, in regional academies and the extension type courses conducted by the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Texas A & M University, Southern Methodist University, Institute of Law Enforcement and others. This study will produce a design of an optimum education program and optimum training program that will be used as the basis for continued planning and funding. Staff of the Criminal Justice Office and the Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Education with assistance from the Higher Education Coordinating Board will update the study annually.

Personnel Administration Regulations Study - This study will provide recommendations for a state-wide system that will attract and retain highly qualified personnel. The projected study of existing police personnel administration regulations will be conducted in 1970 and 1971 and it will produce proposed revisions to the state civil service law, a model ordinance for cities that are not under the state law, and model administrative regulations for cities that do not adopt an ordinance for this purpose. The proposed revision of the

state civil service law should retain the many excellent provisions in that statute and should bring it into line for effective modern personnel administration with particular emphasis on the sections that would encourage the true professionalization of police service. It should provide recognition of professional education in the selection process and the promotional process. It should provide for lateral entry along the lines of the President's Commission's recommendation. The revised statute should retain the thirty-odd cities now under state civil service and should encourage the entry of others. The model ordinance will be presented to cities not under state civil service and they will be encouraged to adopt it to encourage the true professionalization of police service. The 1973 updating will produce a further refined model and needed legislative revision.

Model Selection Program - When the model police selection program is developed, it will be made widely avaliable to all police agencies and they will be encouraged with action grants to adopt it as their selection procedure. This model program will be updated as necessary to incorporate new developments. It will be made available to all police agencies as a model selection program through which they can select applicants who can be most accurately predicted to perform the police task adequately. With the incentives of action grants at least 500 agencies covering

75% of police personnel in the State should be using it by the end of the period.

Model Police Guidance Manual - The model police guidance manual project in 1971 and 1972 will produce a series of police guidance manuals dealing with areas where police discretion is involved. All agencies of any size will be encouraged to adopt the manual and action grants can be utilized to encourage them by providing for its publication in the agency. It is expected that the manuals will be adopted and in use in all major agencies covering 50% of the police personnel in the State by the end of the period.

Police Compensation and Benefits Study - The results accruing from the police compensation and benefits study may offer a recommended state-wide pension program which might be established by state statutes that would provide an adequate pension and benefits program that is actuarially sound and in which the accrued benefits can be easily transferred from one agency to another. With the adoption of such program, uniform pensions and other benefits would prevail throughout police service, making it more attractive for the entrance of professionally trained personnel. The salary survey should establish reasonable standards in each SMSA for their central cities

and smaller units for police salaries which should give encouragement to local legislative bodies for providing adequate salaries and provide a basis for building public support for such action. Results expected from the survey which will be done each two years, will be that police salaries will move upward substantially as qualifications and competence improve and aid in solving the serious problem of low police salaries. The study will delineate the need for State aid to local police and will aid in the development of such a program.

b. Action Programs

Peace Officer Training - By the end of the multi-year period peace officer training will be fully organized and structured through the use of a catalog of peace officer training established as the training standard by the Commission of Law Enforcement Officer Education and Training under their statutory authority. Such a catalog will list all approved courses with a short syllabus of each course, a listing of subjects and prerequisites for the course. It will also show the amount of credit allowed toward all classes or certificates established by the Commission. There will be in operation 24 police academies in 20 police departments and four sheriffs' departments, staffed, equipped, and with adequate facilities and materials to conduct the recruit training courses for the agencies,

to conduct in-service refresher training for all their personnel, and to conduct first level specialized courses and first level supervisor courses for their personnel.

There will be 20 regional police academies operated by [illegible] planning resions, staffed, equipped, and with adequate facilities to give recruit training to all incoming police officers in the small police departments and sheriffs' offices in the region. These academies will also conduct in-service refresher training, some first level specialized training, and some first level supervisory training for personnel from the above mentioned agencies.

The results from this structure by the end of the multi-year period will be that 1,000 of 2,000 recruit officers annually will receive 600 to 1,000 class hours of high quality instruction in recruit school in the 24 local agency academies. The other 1,000 recruit officers annually will be receiving by the end of 1973, 400 class hours of basic recruit instruction. These two programs will substantially meet the recommendation of the President's Commission for recruit training.

In the local agency academies and in the regional state academies, every officer in the state (1,800 tO 20,000) will receive at least one week in-service training annually.

About one-half of the officers will receive general in-service refresher training and the other half will receive first level specialized training, advanced specialized training, first level supervisory training, and advanced management training in the local academies, the regional academy or at the state academy for management and advanced studies. Every officer in a supervisory or management position will receive one week of training at some level of police administration annually. Strong emphasis will be placed on police-community relations training in all of the recruit programs and in-service refresher programs and many of the specialized courses will devote the entire curriculum to police-community relations. Police training will be clearly structured with the course standards established by the Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Education.

At the end of the multi-year period every police officer in the State will be certified by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards as having met the state-prescribed standards for police training.

Professional College Education - At the end of the multi-year period there will be at least ten four-year institutions of higher learning offering degrees in law enforcement and 35 institutions offering two-year programs.

From these institutions in terms of results, utilizing regular students as well as the cadet programs, we anticipate that at least 1,000 of the estimated 2,000 police recruits annually will have an associate degree or baccalaureate degree in law enforcement when they enter police service. By the end of the multi-year period it is anticipated that 4,000 police officers working today or recruited in subsequent years without college work will have completed an associate degree of baccalaureate degree. The improved personnel administration program should provide greater incentive for college education by providing for education credit on selection and promotion and providing for lateral entry. The pay incentives in the action program should further encourage officers to enroll in professional education courses.

Improved Personnel Administration - It is anticipated that the improved personnel administration program by the end of the multi-year period will produce professional police recruitment programs in every large and medium sized city and in the other central cities of each SMSA (35 cities), and for all of the regions through a regional recruitment program for smaller agencies. This program should bring into police service many more qualified applicants. It is expected that all of the central cities in the planning regions and many of the smaller cities will adopt the model

police selection program discussed in the planning section and be utilizing the most effective techniques for selecting applicants who can be predicted to perform police work most successfully. The salary surveys and police compensation and benefit surveys are expected to produce strong support from the State Legislature, from city councils and from county-governing bodies to raise police salaries to a level that will be competitive with private industry for comparable positions. The revision of state and local personnel regulations produced by the work of the planning project will provide a system that will emphasize ability and encourage professionally educated persons to enter and remain in police service.

Publications and Reference Material - At the end of the multi-year period the publications and reference materials program will be providing every officer a monthly publication from an authoritative state agency that digests each pertinent state attorney general's opinion, each pertinent court opinion from the state applelate courts that would affect the work of police officers. This program will also revise and reproduce annually the "Hankbook for Texas Law Enforcement Officers" and distribute it to every police officer in the state and to all of the police training academies as a textbook. Some national legal reporting periodical will be going to at least 500 of the major

police agencies in the State for legal reference and for the purposes of keeping them current on the criminal law on a more detailed basis than the monthly periodical mentioned above.

B. PREVENTION OF CRIME

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

During 1970 and the three succeeding years, the Texas Criminal Justice Council plans to develop a multi-program approach to the prevention of crime. Major focuses will be on (1) public information about crime and public involvement in the criminal justice system, (2) reducing the opportunities for crime, (3) rapid detection and reporting of imminent crimes, and (4) importantly, research and development in the broad field of crime prevention.

Public Information - The public information envisioned during the next four years will be of three different types. (1) A major emphasis will be given to programs acquainting young people with the dangers of drugs and narcotics, (2) emphasis will be given to programs designed to acquaint the public with the workings of the criminal justice system and the need for massive public participation in the system, and (3) emphasis will also be given to programs designed to acquaint citizens with methods of protecting themselves from crime.

A task force on public education appointed by the Criminal Justice Council in 1969, identified the following objectives for the Council's public education programs:

"--To develop better public understanding of the entire law enforcement system encouraging viewing the entire process including criminal investigation, arrest, prosecution, judicial processes, correctional programs, probation, parole, and other treatment programs rather than seeing them as isolated components.

--To develop better public understanding of the nature and extent of crime along with causative factors and the relationship to social and cultural conditions.

--To develop public support for constructive changes in the penal law and broaden citizen involvement in the various components of the law enforcement system.

--To develop a curriculum in the public schools of Texas to better prepare young people for the responsibilities of citizenship and to acquaint them with the operation of the criminal justice system.

--To develop and encourage broad citizen involvement in programs of crime prevention and special emphasis upon the problems of youthful offenders, drug abuse and traffic in narcotics.

--To develop a means of strengthening the image of the law enforcement officer in the eyes of the public."

Current programs for public information in the next four years are those titled "Crime Prevention Units for Criminal Justice Agencies" and "Development and Implementation of Meritorious Programs on Crime Prevention, Drug Abuse, and the Criminal Justice System".

In the "Crime Prevention Units for Criminal Justice Agencies" program, the four-year goal is to have city, county, or regional crime prevention units covering substantial

portions of each of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) in Texas. Currently, 23 SMSA's are defined in Texas, and it is expected that the 1970 census will result in the designation of from 1 to 3 more. I is estimated that the 25-30 units will employ a total of from 40-60 full-time crime prevention officers, The State police agency, The Texas Department of Public Safety will employ the equivalent of 20 full-time officers.

Crime prevention units will be responsible for planning and developing crime prevention exhibits for display in shopping centers, securing speakers on crime prevention for citizen groups, acting as liaison between the police and citizen groups developing crime prevention campaigns, undertaking security surveys for homes and businesses, training other police officers in crime prevention campaigns, training other police officers in crime prevention techniques, and sponsoring special efforts such as robbery clinics for banks, savings and loan institutions, and retail stores dealing with large amounts of cash. It is anticipated that crime prevention units will work closely with narcotics and other special units within police and prosecutors' agencies in developing presentations, displays, programs, etc., on narcotics or other special crime prevention topics.

Currently,the functions of crime prevention units as described above are being performed by almost every major police agency in the State; however, the function of crime prevention is seldom handled in a planned, systematic way. Most often community relations units are given this responsibility, thereby requiring time and manpower which could be spent on other community relations work. Only one or two city police departments in Texas have a planned, staffed, crime prevention unit. The Texas Department of Public Safety's 40 man Safety Education Service performs many of the functions of the crime prevention unit defined above; however, most of the Safety Education Service's work has been traffic-oriented.

The program titled "Development and Implementation of Meritorious Programs on Crime Prevention, Drug Abuse, and the Criminal Justice System" is a wide-ranging program based in part on the Council's belief that the field of public information on drug abuse and crime prevention is in need of massive participation and innovation.

Currently, many programs on crime prevention and drug abuse are sponsored by public and private agencies and organizations. Those dealing with drug abuse will be catalogued and evaluated by special multi-disciplined task forces created as a part of major state efforts against

drugs and narcotics abuse. Crime prevention programs will be evaluated by the Criminal Justice Council and its staff.

Many different innovative or tried and proven public education programs will be funded under this program. They will range from small projects such as local drug abuse and crime prevention projects to major state-wide projects conducted, for example, in all of the public schools of Texas. The Council and its staff intend to participate in the development of a number of programs, especially a drug abuse program, and, in addition, innovative projects from every possible source in the State will be solicited.

It is anticipated that within four years every Texan will be reached by projects developed under this program.

a. Reduction of the Opportunities for Crime

During the next four years, the Criminal Justice Council plans to sponsor a number of studies to develop methods of "hardening" crime targets. Two of the studies to be conducted are outlined below.

(1) Reduction of Opportunities for Burglary

This study would be conducted by the Texas Research League or another competent organization. If necessary, a grant could be made for expenses incurred in the

study. Work products of the study would include specific recommendations for:

--Building code provisions designed to deter burglaries
--Burglar alarm requirements
--Lighting of commercial and industrial properties
--Minimum street lighting standards for various types of land-use areas.

(2) Reduction of Opportunities for Violent Crimes

This study would be conducted by the Texas Research League or another competent organization. If necessary, a grant could be made for expenses incurred in this study. Work products of this study would include:

--Identification of specific locations (e.g., "drive-up" grocery stores, motels) and specific situations (e.g., children walking to and from school) which provide easy targets for violent crimes.

--Specific recommendations for reducing opportunities for crime in each location and situation identified in the above. Alternative recommendations with alternative cost implementation figures should be provided wherever possible.

--Recommendations concerning procedures for implementing recommendations proposed in the above.

Unless the studies are done at no cost to the State by the Texas Research League, they will be financed from planning funds.

When the studies are completed, the results will be disseminated widely throughout the State, and the Council will make all possible efforts to have the studies implemented.

A growing number of Texas businesses and residential developments are using private guard or detective services to supplement public officers. As was recognized by the Police Task Force of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, the presence of private security personnel "can serve as an added deterrent to persons who are seeking an opportunity to commit crimes."*

The Criminal Justice Council agrees that private security personnel, if they are qualified for the jobs they are doing, can significantly contribute to the security of certain locations. Accordingly, it is planned by the Council to augment, through the project titled, "Private Detective Licensing", the capabilities of the newly established Texas Board of Private Detectives, Investigators, Patrolmen, Guards, and Managers during FY 1970 and 1971 so that the Board may rapidly license and regulate existing services in the State and new services that will be begun.

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*Task Force Report: Police. U.S. Government Printing Office, p. 215.

The two-year objective of this program is to enable the Private Detectives Board to examine and license the 100-125 private security agencies operating in Texas and each of their employees. Each agency will be required to meet state standards or end its operations. Each employee will be tested on his knowledge of information similar to that which public police officers are required to know. In order to meet the state requirements, private agencies will have to provide competent training, etc., for their personnel.

Due to the inadequate State projection of the financial needs of this newly-created agency and the fact that the Texas Legislature will not meet again until 1971, it will be impossible for the Board to accomplish the following objective in less than from 3-4 years without assistance from the Criminal Justice Council. This program will not be funded after FY 1971, during which the Texas Legislature will meet and adequately fund the activities of the Private Detectives Board.

During the next four years, it is planned that at least fifteen of the State's major city police departments will develop computerized systems for assigning their patrol resources in the manner most likely to deter crime. The program description for this project in the

category of crime prevention is titled, "Police Preventive Patrol". This program is a part of a broader police computerization program titled, "Computerization of Police Operations", and it will be administered according to the sub-grant and budget data listed under that program.

b. Rapid Detection and Reporting of Crime

The Criminal Justice Council plans for studies to be made in approximately 15 of Texas' major cities during the next four years of the facilities through which the public can contact the police to seek emergency help, to report criminal acts, or to report suspicions, situtations or persons. Deficiencies in existing facilities identified by the studies will be corrected by action programs.

It is also planned to implement throughout most of Texas by the end of the next four years a common emergency telephone number and a system whereby pay telephones can be used for contacting police without depositing coins.

The program designed to accomplish these objectives is titled "Public Contact with Police Agencies".

Public emergency callbox facilities, pay telephones, etc., exist throughout Texas; but there has been little, if any, systematic study of existing public emergency communications facilities to determine the availability

of such facilities in high crime areas, areas deserted at night, and low-income sections of cities where private telephones are not numerous.

The ability of the public to contact police for assistance in emergencies and when crimes are imminent or in progress is similar in importance to the ability of the police to respond quickly to calls for assistance. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice documented the effect of reductions in police response time to crime and demonstrated a significant correlation between immediate police response to calls for assistance and crimes prevented and arrests made. This program is designed to accomplish the same ends by reducing the average time required for citizens to summon police aid.

Also envisioned under the above program and under the program titled, "Development and Implementation of Meritorious Programs on Crime Prevention, Drug Abuse, and the Criminal Justice System" are public information programs such as the popular "crime stop" or "crime alert" programs to encourage and facilitate the public's providing rapid notice to the police of suspicious situations.

c. Research and Development

Research into the causes of crime and development

of methods for relating causal data to programs for preventing crime will be high priority areas of endeavor for the Texas Criminal Justice Council. Research and development in crime prevention will be an integral part of the Council's broader research and development effort. The program under which research will be undertaken is the program entitled, "Research and Development", Part III, Section J, of this Plan.

2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

a. Planning Projects*

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Reduction of Opportunities for Burglary**	-0-	$5,000	-0-	-0-
Reduction of Opportunities for Violent Crimes**	-0-	5,000	-0-	-0-

*These estimates do not include operational expenses of the SPA.

**Present plans are to request the Texas Research League to do both studies at no cost to the State with the Criminal Justice Council funding part or all of the cost of publication in 1971.

b. Action Programs

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Crime Prevention Units for Criminal Justice Agencies	$120,000	$180,000	$200,000	$220,000
Public Contact with Police Agencies	100,000	150,000	200,000	250,000
Police Preventive Patrol	Funded under program D-2			

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Development and Implementation of Meritorious Programs on Crime Prevention, Drug Abuse, and the Criminal Justice System	$388,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000
Private Detectives Licensing Program	16,500	16,500	-0-	-0-

3. MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The four-year objective of the "Crime Prevention Units for Criminal Justice Agencies" program is to make available continuous, specialized crime prevention information and assistance to the 80-85% of Texas' population living in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of Texas. It is estimated that 25-30 local crime prevention units will be required and that they will employ from 40-60 full-time crime prevention officers. The Texas Department of Public Safety will provide the equivalent of 20 full-time officers.

The four-year objectives of the "Public Contact with Police Agencies" is to survey substantial portions of approximately 15 major Texas cities to determine the adequacy of public emergency police contact systems and to remedy identified deficiencies, thereby reducing by approximately one-fourth to one-half the average time required for individuals to place emergency calls to the police. It is also planned to have a standard emergency telephone number

in most areas of Texas by the end of the four-year period.

The four year objective of the program titled, "Police Preventive Patrol" is to develop a computerized capability for the optimum assignment of patrol units in approximately ten of Texas' major cities.

The four-year objective of the program titled, "Development and Implementation of Meritorious Programs in Crime Prevention, Drug Abuse, and the Criminal Justice System" is to participate in the development of innovative public information programs and the expansion of successful public information programs so that public information on the three topics will be readily available to every Texan.

The program titled, "Private Detectives Licensing Program" will be financed for only two years, and consequently, the two-year goal for the program is the examination and licensing of every private security company operating in Texas and the employees of all such companies. It is estimated that from 100-125 such companies exist in the State.

C. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

As the 1969 Comprehensive Plan for Texas did not provide for innovative programs in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, nor did it set out the problems, needs and priorities on a broad base in the area of juvenile delinquency, the 1970 and subsequent years plan will broaden to its greatest scope the problems, needs and priorities in the field of juvenile delinquency. There are two essentially important items that must be accomplished prior to the completion of many of the long-term goals.

In specific instances creating a program that will meet the needs of the persons or children in need of supervision will require legislation, and the current statutes governing the grounds upon which a child can be adjudicated as a delinquent in the State of Texas will of necessity require amending. The codification of the juvenile laws with all of its ramifications, will require legislation after such time that a study can be made of the laws as a result of this codification. The regional detention facilities spoken to in the ensuing general statement may require legislation, and until such time that a comprehensive study and survey of the juvenile probation programs in the State of Texas is completed by the Criminal Justice Council staff with it's recommendations, there may be a needed

legislation in this area also. Listed below are some of the major problems as seen at this time in the area of prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. The solutions to respond to these problems will be discussed later in this section.

Early detection of pre-delinquent behavior;

Police training in the behaviorial sciences and child development;

Youth service bureaus;

Regional detention facilities;

Comprehensive in-house survey and study of the juvenile probation systems in the State of Texas by Criminal Justice Staff Council;

Regional juvenile probation departments;

Dangers of use of narcotics and dangerous drugs;

Comprehensive treatment center for treatment and research in drug abuse and narcotics;

Half-way house - a new concept;

Persons or children in need of supervision; and,

Internships and in-service training for undergraduate students planning to enter the field of law enforcement.

Short-term goals are being met by several broad programs in prevention and control of juvenile delinquency having been written into the 1970 Plan that will make a beginning in many of the areas listed above and will also continue into the Multi-Year Plan. Titles of these broad based areas are listed below:

In-service Training - Juvenile Probation Departments

Day Care Program for Delinquents;

Dangers of Crime and Narcotics;

Support for Police, Juvenile Court and Juvenile Correctional Internships;

Youth Service Bureaus;

Potential Delinquency, Academic and Social Adjustment-Program;

Comprehensive Treatment Center for Drug Abuse;

In the area of planning and the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency,one of the most urgent, necessary, and essentially required needs in the State of Texas at this time is a comprehensive study and survey of juvenile probation in Texas. A planning program should be established to make this study, due to the lack of uniform reporting and to the lack of standardization of services of probation departments, there is a dearth of knowledge relating to the total extent of juvenile delinquency, the method of treatment of juvenile delinquency at the local level,and of any programs that are in existence to rehabilitate or divert a juvenile delinquent from his anti-social behavior. This situation should be attacked by a comprehensive survey and study of the juvenile problem, with all it's ramifications throughout the State. This survey and study should be conducted by the Criminal Justice Council staff not later than 1972 in order that the findings be made available to the regular session of the legislature that meets in 1973.

The basic goal would be to begin the study during the year of 1971 from 1971 funding.

A few of the problems and needs as indicated in Part I will require legislation which will of necessity place programs for solutions into the Multi-Year Plan due to the impossibility of completing a study and research required and necessary to make recommendations to the 1973 Texas Legislature.

With reference to the in-service training officer-juvenile probation departments there should be developed a mobilized local community effort for basic development, planning and implementation of a coordinated, high level training program emphasizing the law, dynamics of human behavior, basic case work treatment techniques, and effective use of all community resources. To this end there should be established as a pilot project immediately in an urban metropolitan probation department the position of an in-service training officer to carry out these objectives. During the Multi-Year Plan, this program should be extended at least to one metropolitan area each year of the Multi-Year Plan in order that a comprehensive overview can be gleaned regarding the value of such a program.

The basic goals would be to have by 1973, three such programs in metropolitan areas throughout the State. It would be expected, that each of the metropolitan areas at the end of the 1973 year, would absorb the complete and total cost of

this project.

Many children who find themselves in conflict with the law do so as a result of poor academic achievement. This could be academic retardation, self-imposed drop-out, or school imposed drop-out. In any event, for them to continue their academic education after such removal from an academic setting there must be established another resource to help them continue their academic education. One proposal that deserves much merit is a locally staffed and financed "Day Care Center for Delinquents". Through this envisioned project, the juvenile court, informally or formally, could order a child to participate in an organized day care center for delinquent children where remedial education would be available, psychological and psychiatric counselling would be available, individual counselling from a probation officer would be available. This would within and for itself be an innovative method of treating the pre-delinquent or adjudicated delinquent and help him to help himself to re-establish himself in the academic field where he would become or could become a productive member of society. The goals to be accomplished by such a program would be a two year funded project in one community at which time it would be anticipated that the community itself assume financing, and make available to the State the results of the project that is demonstration and innovated in nature.

In view of the increasing importance being put on the use of narcotics and dangerous drugs and the malignancy as is shown in our society today, it is mandatory that a comprehensive education program be conducted to basically and realistically teach the children of our school's of the dangers not only of crime, but the use of narcotics and dangerous drugs. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that as continuing scientific research goes on in the field of the use of narcotics and dangerous drugs, that the public education teachers of today be kept abreast of the new discoveries so that they may be in a better position to import these ideas to children in classroom settings. This especially in view of the enactment of House Bill 467 that makes it mandatory upon the Texas Education Agency and the Texas education systems of Texas in the public schools to carry on a continuous program combating crime, narcotics and dangerous drugs. Therefore, accredited colleges and universities must be placed in a position to offer a continuing education program for the classroom teacher to successfully carry out an on-going education program in this field. It is expected that at least four courses a year, for each of the years encompassed in the multi-year plan will be conducted for a total of 16 courses over the four year plan.

It has long been a practice in graduate schools of social work to place a student in the academic setting, in an actual experience receiving situation, whereby he works in a field of social work. In view of the drastic and rapidly changing laws

governing the handling of juvenile delinquents and new methods being conceived to work with them, it follows that the undergraduate student who is preparing to go into the field of law enforcement should be given the same opportunity as the graduate student. The undergraduate schools should create an in-service program on an internship basis in order that the student could gain meaningful experience while he is studying in the academic setting. To this end, there should be established facilities for undergraduates to participate in an ongoing in-service program on an internship basis in police departments, juvenile probation departments, or juvenile courts.

One of the most effective ways of keeping children from being declared delinquent is to keep the child from the juvenile court system. This is recommended by the President's Task Force on Juvenile Delinquency. It's for a broad based community action to create a "Youth Service Bureau". In so creating the "Youth Service Bureau" a child who shows pre-delinquent behavior and manifest such, by acting out, could by an appropriate authority such as his parents, the school,or the police, be referred to the Youth Service Bureau for professional help and guidance in working at the causative factors of his manifestation of delinquency tendencies and not have to wait until the actual delinquent act occurs.

While in the 20th century and especially in the decade of the sixties it has probably become a trite term to state that it is possible for the United States of America to place a man on

the moon, it should be possible to accomplish practically anything. It is,therefore,obvious that every effort should be made to orientate or to reorientate teacher training to such an extent that in the public schools they should be in a position to detect certain and specific traits that indicate a child is manifesting behavior that ultimately will lead to delinquent behavior if not treated at an early stage. Therefore, it is necessary that all efforts be made to bring in trained teachers who are working with pre-delinquent age children to detect these patterns and furthermore of the utmost importance, it is necessary to establish resources which teachers may refer the child for proper and appropriate treatment. Broad general programs that cover this area have been written into the 1970 Plan and it is hoped that several projects will be placed in operation during 1969-1970, 1970-1971 fiscal year.

There is actually a dearth of literature and known facts on the harmful effects of narcotics and dangerous drugs that there must be a continuing research project carried on throughout the State to help determine the real effects that these drugs are having on the youth and adults of our country today. In order to accomplish this continuing research project, a comprehensive treatment center for narcotics and drug abuse must be established, whereby not only the narcotics user who has been addicted either by the hard narcotics in a physical way or by the dangerous drugs in a psychological way, could

receive treatment for his addiction, but at the same time provide a basis for research into the results of this addiction, the results of such research should be made available to the public in order that better education facilities could be created for the specific purpose of training. This is a two year project and will be funded only from FY 1970 and 1971 funds.

While it is becoming more and more important that police officers receive scientific training in the field of police work, too frequently one broad area of training is being overlooked. This is the area, speaking specifically to the point of the police officer who is assigned to a juvenile aid bureau or a crime prevention bureau in a police department. In addition to their urgent need for police science training there is a most important need for these persons so assigned, to be in a position to receive additional training in the behavioral sciences and child development. After receiving this extra training they would be in a position, as they worked in their every day jobs, to better understand more of the motivation that can cause delinquent behavior on the part of the child. Until such causative and motivating factors are actually understood by a police officer working in the field, the first encounter between a child and the police could endanger the child's future due to the lack of understanding by the police officer. The first encounter with the law enforcement personnel could have a traumatic effect

on the child.

County jails in the State of Texas are not constructed, designed nor built to house juvenile delinquents. However, throughout the State when it is necessary to detain a juvenile, regardless of the cause, it must be done in the county jail. While the statutes do not prohibit a child from being confined in a jail that was built for adults, they do specify that he must be segregated from the adults. Too many jails are not constructed to adequately care for the needs of the adult felons, however, none the less they are used for the housing of juvenile delinquents. In order that this grave situation be remedied immediately, there should be created on a regional basis throughout the State regional detention facilities among counties in a group that cannot individually or should not individually be expected to build and operate a juvenile delinquency detention facility of its own. Regional detention facilities should be established on a cooperative basis between counties that could provide the necessary and adequate care for juveniles who must be detained pending the formal disposition of their case.

In recent years, much has been spoken to and written about the environmental atmosphere in which a child is raised, as a causative factor of juvenile delinquency. It has been established beyond all reasonable doubt that in many cases, environmental factors have influenced children in overt delinquent

behavior. In many instances, situations with the home where emotional conflicts have arisen between a child and his parents, there is created an environmental atmosphere in which a child has, as a result of such conflict, committed a delinquent act. If a project were instituted whereby professional help could be summoned to such a home, it is conceivable that in the efforts to resolve the conflict, the child should, on a temporary basis at least, be removed from the home while the professional worker assists the parents and child in resolving the conflict. Therefore, a new concept in the Half-Way House program locally supported, would be to place a child in such a unit in an effort to avoid commitment to an institution. Through this temporary removal from his environmental home setting into a Half-Way House, would afford the professional help an opportunity to participate in resolving the conflict between the child and the parent. During a four year period, as a new concept, there should be at least four Half-Way Houses established.

In the State of Texas, operating under Article 2338-1, many children are declared delinquent, that if they were adults could not be arrested or taken into court. While these statutory reasons for being declared delinquent are legitimate, and manifest a symptom of delinquency that are legitimate, they do not reach the causative factors. It is, therefore, recommended that these reasons for being adjudicated delinquent as referred to in Section 1, be deleted from the statutes. Such action may well require legislation to insure that these causative factors

are placed under another responsible agency. The establishment of such agencies would require further legislative action. While these acting out symptoms need professional help, they do not especially need help from a juvenile court setting after having been adjudicated a delinquent, but need treatment before court action. Therefore, legislation is again required to do these things in order to provide a child or person with professional help from other sources than a juvenile court setting. The President's Commission recommends that these programs be conducted under programs for persons in need of supervision or children in need of supervision. This service should be provided by another agency statutorily created other than a juvenile court in an official setting. There is no possible way that this project can be carried out until the 1973 legislature takes appropriate action.

2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

a. Planning Projects*

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Survey and Study of Juvenile Probation in Texas	-0-	$125,000	-0-	-0-

*These estimates do not include operational expenses of the SPA.

b. Action Programs

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
In-service Training Officer Juvenile Probation Departments	$ 15,000	$ 45,000	$ 45,000	$ 45,000
Day Care Program for Delinquents	$ 41,000	$ 41,000	-0-	-0-
Dangers of Crime and Narcotics	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 40,000
Support for Police, Juvenile Court and Juvenile Correctional Internships	$ 56,000	$ 56,000	-0-	-0-
Youth Service Bureaus	$ 75,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000
Potential Delinquency Academic and Social Adjustment Program	$ 51,000	$ 51,000	-0-	-0-
Comprehensive Treatment Center for Drug Abuse	$364,000	$364,000	-0-	-0-
Half-Way House - A New Concept	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	$75,000
Special Training Workshops for Police Officers Working With Juveniles	-0-	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ 40,000
Regional Detention Facilities	-0-	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000
Bureaus for People in Need of Supervisors	-0-	-0-	-0-	$100,000

Over a four-year period of time it is anticipated that existing and newly created Youth Service Bureaus numbering fifteen would enlarge their operation by starting new and innovative programs within the Youth Service Bureau based on the experience of operations. Local communities should assume total cost when federal funds are no longer available.

Potential Delinquency - Academic and Social Adjustment Program will provide not less than two projects to be placed into operation in 1970 and continued with LEAA funds in 1971 at the end of which time the local communities would be expected to assume cost of the ongoing program.

Comprehensive Treatment Center for Drug Abuse will be a two-year project as the legislature of the State of Texas has appropriated $125,000 for 1971 for this project and $125,000 for 1972.

Half-Way House-A New Concept will encompass a four-year project, with the anticipation of creating one each year for the four-year period.

D. IMPROVEMENT OF DETECTION AND APPREHENSION

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

The broad objective sought in this category is to increase materially the capability of the police component of the criminal justice system to detect and apprehend a greater percent of the perpetrators of crime, to apprehend them more quickly, and to collect and present the most effective evidence in court subsequent actions. Hopefully, the percentage of index crimes cleared by arrest can be raised from the 26% reported in 1969 upwards into the 30's and ultimately to the practicable optimum. England achieves clearance rates in excess of 35% and up to 45% on our same index crimes. Numerous problems that obstruct the achievement of the above objectives were defined in Part I of this Plan. Many needs to solve the problems identified were also deliniated.

The Texas Criminal Justice Council will focus on five major areas of emphasis or objectives for improving the detection and apprehension of criminals. Those areas are (1) Modern Organization and Effecient Administration, (2) Effective Operations, (3) Adequate Staffing in Agencies, (4) Adequate Equipment with Expanded Utilization of Technology and (5) Effective

--Every department, regardless of size, should have a comprehensive program for maintaining police integrity and every medium and large-sized department should have a well-manned internal investigation unit responsible only to the chief administrator. The unit should have both an investigative and preventive role in controlling dishonest, unethical and offensive actions by police officers.

--Police departments should develop and enunciate policies that give police personnel specific guidance for the common situations requiring exercise of police discretion. Policies should cover such matters, among others, as the issuance of orders to citizens regarding their movements or activities, the handling of minor disputes, the safeguarding of the rights of free speech and free assembly, the selection and use of investigative methods, and the decision whether or not to arrest in specific situations involving specific crimes.

--A comprehensive regulation should be formulated by every chief administrator to reflect the basic policy that firearms may be used only when the officer believes his life or the life of another is in imminent danger, or when other reasonable means of apprehension have failed to prevent the escape of a felony suspect whom the officer believes presents a serious danger to others.

--Each state, through its commission on police standards should provide financial and technical assistance to departments to conduct surveys and make recommendations for improvement and modernization of their organization, management, and operations.

The fragmentation of police component results in an inadequate police response to crime. (Problem and Need C1). To deal with the fragmentation of police components of the criminal justice system, which is produced by the statutory and constitutional basis of the system, a major study of the organization and operation of the police component will be conducted.

This study will be conducted by a commission of appropriate size (10 to 20 persons) appointed by the Governor. The members will be persons of stature and prominence in the State. A Planning Grant will be made to them to employ a small staff and retain competent consultants. Work products of the study will include at least the following:

--An exhaustive study and report of crime, the existing police structure, its operations, and deficiencies and problems related thereto;

--A description and specifications of several alternative models of police organizations and operations with recommendations for one of them and the rationale for the recommendation;

--Drafts of necessary revisions of the constitution and statutes to be proposed to the legislature to implement the proposed model; and

--A public information program to be implemented by the Criminal Justice Council to create public understanding of, and support for, the proposed constitutional and statutory changes.

This study will be begun in 1971 and completed in 1972 and will be presented to the Legislature in January of 1973. If enacted by the Legislature and approved by the voters, extensive funding will be needed in 1973 and succeeding years to implement the recommended changes and achieve extensive consolidation of police agencies.

(2) Organization and Administration in Agencies

The problems of antiquated organization, administration and operations in the individual agencies was described in Problems and Needs, C-10. Texas Criminal Justice Council has already taken action to deal with this problem through action grants. These action grants are for professional surveys of the organization, administration and operations of the individual agenices. Three such grants were made in 1969 and a much more extensive program is anticipated for the multi-year period. Essentially, one of these surveys is a planning activity which designs a modern organizational structure, efficient administrative policies and procedures, and designs an effective operations program for police agencies. By the end of the multi-year period through action grants, the Texas Criminal Justice Council

expects to have aided in ccnducting such surveys in every one of the central cities of the SMSA's several large sheriffs' departments, and 15 or 20 smaller cities. Agencies are required to match these grants in cash. It is felt that after putting their money into such a project they will then implement the sound recommendations in terms of making the necessary reorganization, setting up new administrative policies and procedures and making the needed improvements in operations.

As a result of the surveys previously described and through the utilization of planning funds extensive coordination between agencies will be achieved in staff and staff service areas such as purchasing records, communications and other activities.

The administration of police agenices will be facilitated by the development of a model police guidance manual and the adoption of such a manual on a broad basis. This planning project was described under the category, "Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel."

b. Effective Operations

The recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of

of Justice most applicable to this area of emphasis are:

--Police departments should commence experimentation with a team policing concept that envisions those with patrol and investigative duties combining under unified command with unified command with flexible assignments to deal with the crime problems in a defined sector.

--Each state, through its commission on police standards should provide financial and technical assistance to departments to conduct surveys and make recommendations for improvement and modernization of their organization, management and operations.

--States should assume responsibility for assuring that area-wide records and communications needs are provided.

--In every metropolitan area the central city or the State should provide laboratory facilities for the routine needs of all the communities in the area. State or multistate laboratories and the FBI laboratory should continue to provide the necessary research to make available to all laboratories more sophisticated means of analysis.

--Specialized personnel from State or metropolitan departments should assist smaller departments in each metropolitan area on major investigations and in specialized law enforcement functions.

--Studies exploring the detailed characteristics of crimes, arrests, and field investigation practices should be undertaken in large metropolitan police departments.

--Police callboxes should be designated "public emergency callboxes," should be better marked and lighted, and should be left unlocked.

--Whenever practical, a single police telephone number should be established, at least within a metropolitan area and eventually over the entire United States, comparable to the telephone company's long-distance information number.

(1) Tactics and Techniques

Although this objective or area of emphasis will be strongly effected by the kind of organization and administration, the amount and quality of equipment available, the amount of staff available, and the utilization of technology, primary emphasis will be on the use of new tactics, techniques and procedures. Major emphasis will be given to the utilization of special tactics such a Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) teams, team policing strike forces, crime sensing and alerting systems, and other new innovations. Throughout this area of emphasis, attention will be given to the reduction of police response time to crimes in progress and major emergencies as well as the effectiveness of the response.

The importance of prompt police response to crimes in progress is fully documented in relations to the clearance of such crimes by arrest. Limited information in this State indicates that a slow response time is a serious problem in many police agencies. (See Problems and Needs C25). The solution of this problem will be

assisted in many other programs such as the reorganization of police agencies, the utilization of computer for command and control, the purchase of technical equipment, and the improvement of mobile communications.

The long-term objective based on present information will be to have every police agency responding to crimes in progress and major emergencies within five minutes with a goal of two minutes. This is a long-term goal and its achievement will relate to staffing as well as to the other factors listed above. A limited start on the reduction of police response time will be made in 1970 through the funding of small amounts to local agencies to conduct studies in their own departments to determine the reasons for slow response time. These studies may be made "in-house" or by use of consultants. Of course, agencies will first have to set up a system of reports and records including dispatching records that will document their response time.

Its believed that major improvements in response time can be made by improving communication with police officers through providing personal radios so that when the man is out of the vehicle, he is in constant contact with his headquarters. Other reductions can be made in the command and communications centers.

Staff of the Criminal Justice Council is setting up a system of monitoring the development of new tactics, techniques, and procedures throughout the country. Close contact will be maintained with the National Institute, with International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and other such agencies that can furnish information regarding the development of new tactics, techniques and procedures. At irregular intervals, the new developments will be digested, reproduced, and distributed to all of the principal police agencies in the State to encourage their adoption and use. Such work has already gone on in the police legal advisor program.

It is the objective in this entire program to have all of the police agencies in the State utilizing the most effective tactics, techniques, and procedures by the end of the multi-year period.

Staff will develop study forms to conduct a number of studies in varying sized agencies that maintain a regular police patrol to determine their response time and to stimulate interest in reducing it.

(2) Criminal Justice Information

One of the most critical problems that affect operations is the lack of criminal justice

information with its concomitant communications system. The study conducted by the Texas Criminal Justice Council through consultants for the design of such a system has been fully described under the category "Information and Communication."

All of the hardware, software, and communications lines involved in the Criminal Justice Information System will not achieve its purpose without adequate input from all components of the criminal justice system.

To answer the needs for adequate information in the criminal justice field, the Texas Criminal Justice Council utilized planning funds for consultants to design a comprehensive system of criminal justice information with its related communications. This plan is described under the category of Information and Communications. To make the plan effective, Texas will need uniform compulsory reporting from all agencies in all components of the criminal justice system. Action has already started to produce such a system of reporting. An eight-member executive committee of the Texas Criminal Justice Council has been created and it has appointed an operating technical committee of approximately 20 persons involving police records people, data processing people, academic

personnel from universities, court personnel, corrections personnel, and others. Basically, this task force will produce the following:

--The design of a uniform comprehensive criminal justice report and records system including recommended forms for each report and record.

--A recommended statute establishing the model system requiring the reporting, and the providing for adequate flexibility.

This task force is expected to complete the model statutes by September or October, 1970 for presentation to the Texas Legislature in January of 1971, and is expected to produce the design of the system by September 1, 1971. Planning funds will be used in 1970 and 1971 for the development of the project and action funds used in local agenices for implementation in 1972 and 1973.

c. Adequate Staffing in Agencies

The recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice most applicable to this area of emphasis are:

--Each municipality, and other jurisdiction responsible for law enforcement, should carefully assess the manpower needs of its police agency on the basis of efficient use of all its personnel and should provide the resources required to meet the need

for increased personnel if such a need in found to exist.

--Basic police functions, especially in large medium-sized urban departments, should be divided among three kinds of officers, here termed the "community service officer," the "police officer," and the "police agent."

--Police departments should recruit far more actively than they now do, with special attention to college campuses and inner city neighborhoods.

--Every medium and large-sized department should employ a skilled lawyer full time as its legal adviser. Smaller departments should arrange for legal advice on a part-time basis.

(1) General

In this area of emphasis, it is felt by the Texas Criminal Justice Council that action funds are not now large enough to meet the staffing needs in regular programs in agencies. Rather than action grants, it is expected to take planning action and make action grants for projects to create an understanding on the part of local governing agencies for the need for adequate staffing and to build public support for adequate staffing. Limited staffing will be provided in Action Programs #D3, Professional Aides for Police and #D5 Special Police Units, Limited staffing is also provided for special units in the categories of Prevention

of Crime, Reduction of Organized Crime, and Improvement of Community Relations.

The Criminal Justice Council staff is designing a detailed annual inventory of criminal justice resources in the State which, of course, will include personnel. Data from the inventory will be tabulated and produced at appropriate intervals by subjects, such as the level of police staffing. Various comparisions will be made including population rates and area rates, all in relation to police budgets and tax basis. Such tabulations will be widely distributed with public information on them released to create wide spread public understanding of needs.

Action Number Program D1 "Organization, Administration, and Operations Surveys in Local Agencies" will identify the needs for personnel in each agency surveyed. Such surveys as reported above will also identify the need for specialized staff such as police legal advisors, psychiatrists, public administration specialists, technology specialists, etc.

(2) State Aid to Local Police

Perhaps the most effective method for solving under-staffing in police agencies (and lack of

equipment) is State Aid for local police. The need for state aid to local police was dealt with in Part I of this Plan, "Problems and Needs," #C 19. Not only would such a program add materially to the resources of local agencies and enable them to make a more effective police response to crime, but it would have the side effects of achieving minimum uniform standards for compensating, staffing, equipment, organization, administration, records, and performance. Since crime in any location is the concern of all the people in the State and the resources of the State should be marshalled effectively for its control, it is believed that State aid to local agencies offers an effective channel for marshalling State resources.

During 1970, staff of the Texas Criminal Justice Council will make a study of the feasibility of state aid to local police agencies. The study will involve a search of the constitution and statutes of the State of Texas, securing statutes and programs from states in the United States that utilize such a program and securing the statutes and program utilized in England where it has proved highly effective.

To answer the need identified by the President's Commission and by Problems and Needs C 18

for Police Legal Advisors in medium and large sized police departments, action grants will be made available to all such cities (7) in this state for the employment of full-time legal advisors in the police departments. Training of these personnel will be assisted through application to the Law School, Northwestern University, for attendance at their training course for police legal advisors. Only police legal advisor programs that conform substantially to the standard format as developed by the national association of these officers will be funded. One major department in the state, Dallas, has recently appointed a police legal advisor. It is expected that these advisors may be of two kinds; a qualified lawyer already in the police ranks who will be moved to this position, or a civilian employed from outside as special assistant to the chief or similar civilian position. When all of the large and medium size cities have such programs going, plans will be implemented for the utilization of police legal advisor in the smaller cities on full-time or part-time basis.

The police legal advisor is expected to give day-to-day advice to working officers on a case-by-case basis, to instruct in the training schools on the subjects of law, to participate in the writing of police

manuals, to improve the liaison of the police department with prosecutors' offices and perform other services for the department. They will not perform any of the functions of the city attorney as those offices exist in the State nor any of the functions of the prosecutors, but will be the legal advisor to the police department.

d. Adequate Equipment with Expanded Utilization of Technology

The recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice most applicable to this area of emphasis are:

--Police service should make much greater use of modern technology.

--An experimental program to develop a computer-assisted command-and-control system should be established with Federal support.

--Radio frequencies should be shared through the development of larger and more integrated police mobile radio networks.

--The FCC should require metropolitan areas to submit coordinated requests for additional frequencies, with the manner in which action on a local level is coordinated left to the discretion of local governments.

--Greater use should be made of multichannel radio trunks.

--The FCC should develop plans for allocating portions of the TV spectrum to police use.

--The Federal Government should assume the leadership in initiating portable-radio development programs and consider guaranteeing the sale of the first production lots of perhaps 20,000 units.

--Police departments should undertake data collection and experimentation programs to develop appropriate statistical procedures for manpower allocation.

The problems and needs in this area of emphasis were clearly described in Problems and Needs, C-12, C-13, and C-14. In general, the Texas Criminal Justice Council does not plan to use action funds for the purchase of conventional equipment that is utilized in routine programs. Rather, it expects to use action grants as seed money to stimulate local appropriating bodies to purchase and introduce the new technical equipment that will increase the capability of their officers to investigate crimes, to preserve and present evidence concerning them, to identify criminals, and to expedite police reporting. Planning projects and the Surveys funded in the Action Program should encourage local governing bodies to provide adequate conventional equipment already utilized in routine programs.

In 1971 the Texas Criminal Justice Council anticipates forming a Police Equipment Task Force of knowledgeable persons from the disciplines as well as

outside to delineate the needs of police agencies in the field of equipment. It is anticipated that this study will prescribe for each size agency the minimum amount of equipment that would be acceptable, the amount desirable and the maximum of equipment which could be utilized economically and effectively. Staff of the Council will coordinate this planning. Action Program #24 Surveys will identify equipment needs in each agency surveyed.

The field of mobile police communications presents a very special problem as described in Problems and Needs C-13. The problem of mobile police communication is complex. Because of its complexity, it is felt that action funds cannot be spent wisely until a comprehensive plan depicting needs and producing a design of a model system is produced. The study is projected to begin in 1970 utilizing planning funds. This will be a study of mobile police communications conducted by competent consultants selected by the Criminal Justice Council and guided by a steering committee appointed by the Council. The Texas Chapter of APCO will be called upon to furnish most of the steering committee. Work products of the study to be incorporated in the final report would include:

--A detailed inventory of existing systems, spectrum availability and utilization, equipment, and capabilities by regions and for the State.

--A deliniation of mobile police communication needs at the local, regional and state levels through 1980.

--A design for an optimum police mobile communication system including equipment, frequencies, etc.

--A design for implementation of the recommended system.

--A design for spectrum management.

When the final report of that study is in, hopefully early 1971, programs will be written and funds provided to assist local agencies in bringing their mobile police communications systems into conformity with the plan. No action funds will be needed in 1970, but funds will be needed for implementation of the plan if grants are used to encourage local governing bodies to commit funds for better utilization of technology.

The lack of crime laboratory services has impeded good police work as described in section 1, Problems and Needs C-9 and C-8. The broad objective is to have high quality crime laboratory services available at a reasonable driving distance (100 miles) from every police agency in Texas.

A study funded out of 1969 action funds to determine the feasibility of providing a regional crime laboratory in the San Antonio area. A state-wide study

is projected in 1970, although not yet staffed, to determine the need for laboratory services in all sections of the state and to draw up a design for providing those services.

The Texas Department of Public Safety is required by statute to perform laboratory examinations for all officers in the State of Texas but as described in Part I, their seven laboratories are understaffed and underequipped. Particularily in the field of narcotics there is a tremendous backlog of materials waiting examination. Examinations in this field are critical because cases cannot be presented to the Grand Jury until an analysis is made of the material.

It is expected that during the coming year, grants will be made to the three existing local laboratories and to the state laboratory to expand their capabilities. At the conclusions of the state-wide study, action grants will be utilized to achieve the objective set out of providing high quality crime laboratory services within a reasonable distance of every police agency in the State. This need will require at least 20 regional laboratories. Technical investigative services will be planned for in connection with the laboratories. One mobile investigative laboratory was funded in 1969 for regional use and a limited number are planned for each year of the multiyear period.

Part I of this Plan in Problems and Needs C-14 clearly delineated the great gap in the police application of technology. Perhaps this fact is demonstrated most clearly in the failure to adapt the computer to police operations.

Much more effective allocations and assignments of personnel can be made by utilizing the computer for resources allocation. Beat configurations can be calculated by computer upon the basis of predicting crimes and emergencies. It can search for patterns of crimes and changes in these patterns that will be useful in preventive patrol or detective stake outs. It provides accurate and timely information on the parts of the city that are temporarily depleted of available patrol cars by an excess of calls for service. It can thereby provide management information to commanders for handling such conditions.

Perhaps the greatest value to be achieved by a police agency through a more effective application of current technology is in improving the means by which it gets information, makes decisions and reacts. This is the command, control, and communication system.

Here modern electronics provides opportunities for sensing and communicating. The digital computer permits collecting large amounts of relevant information on crime and on available resources, processing these extremely rapidly and then getting the message out. Modern command and control systems would have a complaint clerk receiving calls for assistnace. Instead of writing on slips of paper, he would type into a computer the basic information on the nature of the call, its priority, and an indication of the kind of response to be made on the call, merge it with other information about police car location, decide which car to send to the call, and send a digital message directly to a teleprinter link in the car.

In addition, the computer can do many things for police that it does in business such as bookkeeping, record keeping, maintenance of personnel records, scheduling assignments, crime record keeping, and a variety of tasks that cannot be efficiently done by pencil and paper.

e. Technical Equipment

The recommendation of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of

Justice most applicable tc this area of emphasis are:

> --State legislatures should enact statutory provisions with respect to the authority of law enforcement officers to stop persons for brief questioning, including specifications of the circumstances and limitations under which stops are permissible.

The problem of police technical equipment is generally of two kinds. Based on reports in the regional plans, there is a general shortage of police technical equipment, additionally the quality of it is not adequate. This problem was attacked in 1969 through the program was to purchase quipment which added a new capability to a department. No replacement nor additions to existing equipment in routine programs was allowed. No conventional equipment (motor vehicles, firearms, auto radios, etc.) was purchased. It is anticipated that this policy will be followed throughout the program.

The quality of police equipment may be shown by a comparision of the police vehicle which is the principle item of capitol investment used to support a police officer performing his duties. Except for some additional items such as siren, red light and radio, it differs little from the automobile used by his wife to purchase groceries. It is hoped that national studies

will develop specifications for the kind of vehicle needed by police officers. The vehicle certainly should be equipped to help him do a better job. As a minimum, it should include tape recorded training lectures, evidence collection equipment, various non-lethal weapons, prisoner capture and transportation facilities, teleprinter and voice radio, comfort and protective devices, dictation equipment and all of the other ancillary materials he might need.

Many other areas need additional application of existing technology in police equipment as well as the development of new technology. There are great possibilities for air borne surveillance of major incidents, for remote training, for remote viewing of line-ups, night vision devices, record keeping improvements, finger-print recognition techniques, facsimile transmission of photographs, fingerprints or other graphic information; burglary alarm sensors or portable robbery alarms; computer aids to detective investigation, and the many potential crime laboratory techniques. The possibilities in this field are very rich. In implementing programs in this area we will attempt to encourage technical development in the fields that need it.

Common technical equipment is generally short in supply or non-existent in many agencies. Action out of 1969 funds was taken to provide, where lacking, finger-print equipment including print cameras, identification cameras, investigative cameras, dictating equipment, video cameras and monitors, investigation kits, and other technical equipment to add to the capability of police agencies utilizing them. Dictating equipment was purchased to speed up police officer reporting time. This program, on a selective basis, will be continued through the multiyear period to add new capability to police agencies.

Consolidation of police purchases has been achieved in at least two regions by the development of good specifications for purchase of equipment for all of the cities and counties in the region desiring to participate. This is a step in furthering the consolidation and coordination of police functions emphasized by LEAA. The purchase plan utilized by the region most successful in this activity will be reproduced and transmitted to all of the regions to encourage their development of such programs.

The professional police surveys previously reported to should delineate the need for additional

and better routine equipment such as automobiles, fire-arms, mobile radios and so forth and should give support for agencies providing these from local budgets. They will do the same for technical equipment.

Early in 1971 and annually in succeeding years, staff of the criminal Justice Council will sponsor a "Brain Storming" project in which research and development people from the most advanced technological areas such as space research, etc., will be brought together with a group of imaginative police operational people to accomplish three things: (1) to identify police needs for additional technology, (2) to inform the police of the technology now available and to stimulate its adoption, and (3) to stimulate technical people to develop and produce the needs.

Staff of the Criminal Justice Council already has under way a monitoring project in which new technical developments are catalogued. At appropriate intervals, these new developments will be digested and widely disseminated to police administrators and local governing agencies.

The police equipment task force mentioned under the area of emphasis of "adequate equipment" will make contribution to the increased utilization of technology.

The objectives, directions, scope and types of improvements planned for the multi-year period are as follows: (1) every police agency will have an adequate amount of police equipment that is utilized in conventional programs such as police motor vehicles, automobile radios, fire arms and other common equipment; (2) every city that is the central city of an SMSA, and every major sheriff's office, and every city with more than 10 police officers will have adequate technical equipment to investigate all crimes thoroughly to identify, collect, preserve, and demonstrate in court all evidence related to a crime, surveillance equipment for effective surveillance both night and day of persons and locations, personal walkie-talkie radios for each autcmotive units used on regular police patrol, devices to protect the security of police communications, sophisticated devices for searches, and reporting equipment to facilitate making police reports.

f. Effective Legal Tools - Substantive and Adjective Law

The inadequacy of legal tools available to police officers were described in the Problems and Needs Section C-27, C-28, C-29 and in other areas.

The State Bar of Texas, through a penal code revision committee of distinguished jurists from over

the State of Texas, has worked more than three years in the preparation of a model penal code to present to the legislature. Five police advisors, including one Criminal Justice Council staff member assist the committee. This code is patterned after the model penal code developed by the American Law Institute and utilizes the experience of all of the other states who have recently revised their penal codes. The Texas Criminal Justice Council awarded the State Bar $5,000 in 1969 planning funds to accelerate the study and complete it in 1970 for presentation to the legislature in January of 1971. The enactment of this model code by the Texas Legislature will give the police agencies in the State extensive additional resources in the form of clear, enforceable penal statutes.

A serious need exists for revision of the adjective law, the Texas Code of Criminal Procedures. The State Bar has a permanent committee for revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure and these needs are being submitted to them. The major associations of police agencies in the State have organized the Texas Law Enforcement Legislative Council consisting of delegates from each of the associations including the District Attorneys' Association. They will be asked to endorse,

support, and work for the enactment of the needed amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure. These will be those set out in the Problems and Needs Section, especially C-27.

Action Program E12 is designed to support the completion of the Penal Code Revision and the revisions of the Code of Criminal Procedures.

Staff will continuously work with the appropriate State Bar committees and appropriate law enforcement associations to determine needed revisions in both codes for presentation before each forthcoming legislature.

In general, the results or accomplishments in this category for the multi-year period are that there will be an adequate constitutional and statutory basis for structuring an effective police component of the system and a beginning will be made toward setting up the structure. All larger agencies will have modern organizational structures with efficient administration and operations. Each agency will be reasonably well staffed and the larger agencies will be utilizing specialists and professional aides extensively. Conventional equipment will be in adequate supply due to local action, and there will be widespread use of sophisticated technology in all larger agencies.

There will be adequate legal tools in the form of a reformed, modern penal code and a revised code of criminal procedure.

2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

a. Planning Projects*

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
State Level Study of Police Component	$ -0-	$100,000	$50,000	$ -0-
Local Surveys - Action Program #D1	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Criminal Justice Reports and Records Study	(Shown in Information and Communications Category)			
Annual Inventory of Crime and Resources - Staff	(Criminal Justice Council Staff)			
Annual Publication of Analysis of Inventory	60,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Staff Monitoring of New Developments in Techniques, Tactics and Equipment with Publication and Dissemination	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
State-wide Crime Laboratory Study	22,000	50,000	-0-	-0-

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
State-wide Police Mobile Communications Study	60,000	60,000	10,000	10,000
Technology "Brain-storming" Project	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Penal Code Revision Project	(Shown in Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities)			
Code of Criminal Procedure Revision	(Shown in Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities)			
Police Equipment Task Force	-0-	10,000	-0-	-0-
Police Guidance Manual	20,000	-0-	-0-	10,000
Police Response Time Study	(Staff of Criminal Justice Council)			
State Aid for Local Police	-0-	-0-	10,000	-0-

*These estimates do not include operational expenses of the SPA.

b. Action Programs

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Organization, Administration and Operations Surveys (#D1)	$110,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000
Computerization of Police Operations (#D2)	125,000	400,000	500,000	600,000
Professional Aides for Police (#D3)	40,000	80,000	100,000	120,000
Technical Equipment, Technology and Systems (#D4)	415,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Special Units in Police Agencies (#D5)	40,000	100,000	150,000	200,000
Police Consolidation (#D6)	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,000,000
Revision of Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure (#E11)	(Shown in Category: Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities)			
Reports and Records Systems (#K2)	(Shown in Category: Information and Communication)			
Data Communications and Information Systems (#K1)	(Shown in Category: Information and Communication)			

3. MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

a. Planning Projects

(1) State Level Study of Police Component

This project will be finished by mid-year 1972 and will produce several alternative models of the police component of the Criminal Justice System with a recommendation and rationale for one of the models. It will produce recommended constitutional and statutory changes to implement the recommendations. After its enactment by the Legislature, it will lead to the need for massive funding to implement police consolidation covered in Action Program #D6.

(2) Organization, Administration and Operations Surveys

The program is very largely a planning project although funded out of Action funds. By the end of the multi-year period 30 cities will have made complete surveys of their total organization, administration and operations, and 30 cities will have conducted surveys of some aspect of operation such as police response time, police records, police communication, personnel administration, salary surveys, and etc.

(3) Criminal Justice Reports and Records Study

The study is covered in the "Communication and Information" category will produce in 1970 a model statute providing compulsory reporting for all agencies in each component of the Criminal Justice System, and by the end of 1971 will produce a model criminal justice reports and records system with specifications and suggested forms. When the statute is enacted and the forms adopted, it will lead to the Action Program #K-2, Reports and Records Systems in a majority of the police agencies to assist them to meet the requirements of statute.

(4) Inventory of Criminal Justice System

Staff of the Texas Criminal Justice Council in cooperation with law enforcement planners

in each of the regions will conduct annually an inventory of crime, criminal justice system resources and activities. This inventory will be conducted early in the year and reproduced and distributed widely. Specific studies on certain aspects will be made at periodic intervals and distributed as appropriate.

(5) Publication of Results

The Council will publish an analysis of the inventories covered in (4) above annually.

(6) Staff Monitoring

The staff's monitoring of new developments in the field of improvement of detection and apprehension and in the technological field is an on going project. Materials and publications being collected and at periodic intervals throughout the year pertinent data will be published and transmitted to every police agency in the state (1600).

(7) State-wide Crime Laboratory Study

A study will be started in 1970 and completed in 1971 to survey the need for crime laboratory services in each region and produce a design of a system that will make crime laboratory service available within reasonable driving range (100 miles) of every police agency in the

state. It will recommend whether the system should be state operated or operated locally.

(8) State-wide Police Mobile Communication Study

This study will be began in mid-year 1970 and completed by the end of 1971. It will be up-dated annually thereafter. It will inventory the mobile communication equipment and facilities in the state, determine state needs for mobile communication through 1980 and produce a design of an optimum system for each region and the state as a whole. This design will cover spectrum utilization, equipment specifications, channels, etc. It will further produce a plan for spectrum utilization in the future. This program will lead to extensive funding in Action Program #D-4 Technical Equipment, Technology and Systems in 1971-73.

(9) Technology "Brainstorming" Project

The project will be carried on annually beginning in 1970. It is expected to identify additional technology needed by police agencies and to interest research and industrial grcups, especially aero-space groups, in the development of technical equipment to meet the technological neecs.

(10) Penal Code Revision Project

This project is being covered in the category "Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities."

(11) Code of Criminal Procedure Revision Projects

This project is also covered in the "Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities" category.

(12) Police Equipment Task Force

A task force will be started in 1970 and will produce, by 1971, and biennially there-after specific recommendations for equipping in various-sized police agencies. The original report and each updated report will be transmitted widely to local governing bodies, and police agencies and will lead to extensive funding in program D-4 Technical Equipment, Technology and Systems.

(13) Police Guidance Manual

This project will be started in 1970 and completed in 1971 except for periodic updatings. It will produce a model manual for Texas Police agencies in the areas of police discretion utilizing the "Philadelphia Model" as a guide. It will lead to funding in Action Program A-6 Law Enforcement Publications.

(14) Police Response Time Study

The study will be conducted by the staff of the Criminal Justice Council on a sampling basis. It is anticipated that Action Program D-1 will conduct this study in all the cities over 100,000 and it is further anticipated that 20-30 smaller cities will conduct police response times studies in that program by the end of the multi-year period.

(15) State Aid for Local Police

The projected task force study will begin in 1970 and will produce a recommendation to the Legislature for consideration in its 1971 session. In 1972 additional study and refinement will be made in preparation for additional legislative action in 1973. If the Legislature takes action it will provide direct financial assistance approximately 1600 local police agencies in the state.

b. Action Programs

(1) Organization, Administration and Operations Survey

By the end of the multi-year period, this program will have been completed in the 30 cities with populations in excess of 50,000 or above. This

should lead to modern organization effective administrative policies and procedures, and efficient operations programs throughout the agencies. Surveys of the specific aspect of police operations such as police response time, records, personal administration, salaries, etc., will have aided some small departments or given additional aid to agencies that have had the complete survey earlier by the end of the multi-year period.

(2) Computerization of Police Operations

By the end of the multi-year period this program will have achieved complete computerization of police operations in the 10 largest cities in the state providing resource allocation, prediction of crimes and incidents, management information, and computerized command and control. Additionally, in those cities police records will be completely computerized for the provisions of other management data in the form of summaries and etc. Some 50 additional large sheriff's offices and smaller cities will be utilizing the computer to some extent, particularly in producing routine summaries and providing management information.

(3) Professional Aides for Police

By the end of the multi-year period this program will have an adequate amount of police

legal advisor service in the 10 largest cities in the state. The 10 next smaller cities will have part time legal advisor service. Part-time psychiatric assistance will be available in the 4 largest cities. Additionally, public administration specialists will be utilized in the four largest cities.

(4) Technical Systems and Equipment

By the end of the multi-year period, this program will have provided in every police agency in the state within a city of 20,000 or larger and in every sheriff office with 10 or more deputies, good technical investigative equipment and good identification equipment. In the 20 cities of 100,000 there will be such equipment as night viewing devices, video camera's and monitors, polygraph instruments and other sophisticated investigative and surveillance equipment. In the 10 largest cities in the state electronic or other systems of detecting crimes and alerting police will be in operation in an average of 50 locations in each city. In general, in every county will be available technical equipment to investigate crimes and preserve evidence of their commissions. There will be adequate identification equipment for the finger printing and mugging of all subjects arrested.

(5) Special Units in Police Agencies

By the end of the multi-year period, this program will have established and in operation small special units to deal with some particularly pressing problem on crime in the 10 larger agencies. In 1970-71 these will be specialized in narcotics units. These units will not exceed 4 or 5 men with related support services and facilities.

(6) Police Consolidation

This program has no funding until 1973 because the major expenditures are not anticipated until the state-wide study of the police component is completed and legislative action in January-June 1973 is completed. This program can not begin on a broad basis until 1973. If the Legislature takes effective action, within a few years the police components should be so structured until there could be through coordination of police functions, and each agency should be of sufficient size and so organized, administered, staffed and equipped that it can make an effective response to crime.

(7) Other Action Programs

Action Programs E-11, shown in category "Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities"

is included here because of its tremendous importance to the improvement of detection and apprehension of criminals. This program should lead to recommendations in 1971 for the complete reformation of the Penal Code of the state of Texas along the lines of the Model Penal Code developed by the American Law Institute. Action Program E-11 for the revision of the Code of criminal procedure should result in action by the legislature in 1971 to allow the admissibility of oral confession under the federal rule, should provide for wire tapping with judicial control similar to the federal statute, should allow the securing search warrants for evidence under strict judicial control, should allow for subpoenas by courts of record to secure fingerprint evidence, hair, blood, urine and it should provide for a stop and frisk statute as well as other needed tools. Action Program K-2 shown in categcry "Information and Communication" is dealt here because it is of such importance and is such a major problem and need in police service. This action program by the end of the multi-year period should have in operation in every police agency in the state a uniform system of reports and records which adequately reports the incidence of crime and the systems response to it. Action Program K-1, "Data

Communications and Information Systems," although shown in the category "Information and Communication" is included for the discussion here because of the serious problem and need for it and its importance to the improvement of detection and apprehension of criminals. The full implementation of the Texas Crime Information center with its related communications system should have by the end of the multi-year period a central computer interfaced with related data banks with 400 remote terminals that can secure and provide the kind of data needed by police agencies for the effective detection and apprehension of criminals.

E. IMPROVEMENT OF PROSECUTION AND COURT ACTIVITIES AND LAW REFORM

The multi-year objective is to implement an adequate Judicial Processes System, preferably with a unified system of courts and prosecution and adequate related components which meet the needs of all the citizens of Texas. The system must be structured architecturally, functionally and territorially that can be adjusted to meet the needs of the translocating population without the necessity of constant legislative revision. We must assure those who are the victim of a criminal act that there will be prompt and vigorous prosecution, prompt and just judicial determination of guilt or innocence and assessment of just and proper penalties of those convicted. This will require sweeping and far reaching reforms that many will consider drastic.

The approach for the multi-year period will be the same for each problem and need in order to achieve the desired results of planning and action, action from planning and planning from action. This approach will be a continuous movement throughout the multi-year period. It does not necessarily follow that the immediate initiation of movement will be the same in each instance, but by necessity must rest upon what is the most effective starting point for the individual problem and need.

The initial step will be to assemble a complete written and graphic description of what presently exists by statutory or constitutional provisions. All published materials as they relate to the subject will be gathered and a written and graphic digest prepared. Prior statutory and/or constitutional legislative submissions will be assembled, insofar as possible, with their reasons for submission to the Texas Legislature. The statutory and constitutional provisions of the other forty-nine states and the federal government will be reviewed and digested for comparison, suggestion and reference for the final proposed program with the necessary consideration given to the uniqueness of the State of Texas.

The second step will be to determine the alternatives which may be logically presented in their order of determined priority. Each alternative will be supported by the information gathered in the initial step and will be accompanied by a detailed analysis showing the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed alternative.

The third step will be to draft the proposed constitutional and/or statutory revisions that will be necessary to achieve the proposed alternatives. A summary shall be prepared which will include the present law and the proposed law, justifications for the proposed change and the probable arguments which will be offered for and against the proposed change.

The final step of planning for the implementation of the proposed changes is the most critical and the most important. It will deviate from practices we have heretofore considered sufficient.

We will develop a defined program through public relations and information utilizing all sources and resources available. We cannot adhere to the policies of the past of relying entirely upon the State Bar of Texas or a portion thereof, a few interested citizens or those who are directly affected within Judicial Processes to secure the passage of the recommended change. We must face the reality that drastic, sweeping and far reaching changes may be accomplished only through a program of public relations and information that informs the public, educates the public, and stimulates the public to become personally involved to demand that the proposed change becomes law at the earliest possible date.

As the steps above are completed, there will be recognition of areas where immediate action may be taken pending the completion and implementation of the proposed planning program. New and innovative action programs will be proposed and implemented. Evaluation of these action programs will be incorporated in the planning process as we approach the desired objective. We must realize that while many proposals may seem excellent and adequate on paper, only the actual

operations will prove whether or not they are sound, workable and efficient.

In some of the problems and needs, immediate action is indicated and is the most logical choice. Action programs will be developed and implemented giving preference to those that are new, creative and innovative. We may then draw from them for our continuation of planning. As action programs are implemented, they too will suggest further planning and/or action necessary in a particular area.

In each problem and need that is now recognized, as well as those which will be recognized as we progress, the same total approach must be applied. If only action is implemented and we ignore planning, we will be short-sighted in resolving the particular problem and need. We will have looked and spoken to only one facet of the problem and need.

Planning in Judicial Processes to achieve the multi-year objections will be under the direction of the Program Director. Consultants, part-time researchers, statisticians, secretarial and clerical personnel will be employed to perform this work.

The inter-relation and overlap of the components of Judicial Processes make it impossible to pro-rate the planning funds to each problem and need. Therefore, in each problem and need

the planning budget for the multi-year plan is the total planning budget for Judicial Processes. In each instance, reference will be made to multi-year planning budget set forth below:

MULTI-YEAR PLANNING BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973
$ 86,000.00	$ 95,000.00	$ 105,000.00	$ 115,000.00

The multi-year action budget for each problem and need will be allocated for programs that meet the particular problem and need. Where proper, a particular action budget may be referenced to another action budget that will meet this and other problems and needs.

As the various problems and needs are discussed in relation to the objective sought, the direction, scope, budget and general type of improvement planned over the multi-year program, the approach hereinabove explained will be used. With this in mind, it will not be necessary to reiterate the above mentioned approach in each problem and need. The problems and needs referred to herein are in each instance D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs.

1. JUDICIARY:

a. Structure of the Entire Court System

The multi-year objective is to design and implement a unified court system that architecturally, functionally and territorially meets the needs of all the citizens in Texas.

The current status of the court system in Texas has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, a. Structure of the Entire Court System and Part II, Existing Law Enforcement Systems and Available Resources. In general, the past efforts to change the architectural structure of the court system or the judicial districts have been unsuccessful.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to develop and implement a unified court system which adequately meets the needs of each and every individual in the State, whether he lives in the most or least populous county or the geographically largest or smallest county. This will be pursued through the planning steps heretofore mentioned with the realization that this endeavor by necessity and past history will be an arduous and tedious task requiring some three to four years before actual implementation into law. It is hoped that by the time the Texas Legislature convenes in 1973, that a unified court system may be presented for consideration and hopefully passage into law.

The scope in realizing the multi-year ultimate objective will not be narrowly limited to the court system but will also include from the on-set the relationship of the problems and needs of those components within the criminal justice system which affect the functions of the court system.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the ultimate objective - a unified court system. It is hoped that the planning efforts, direction, and scope will affect the future creation of courts in the interim period.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained. It is not anticipated that any action funds will be proposed at this time and will not be proposed until the public relations and information planning has been completed so as to determine the necessary funding for a successful implementation of the proposed unified system of courts.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973
PLANNING			
See General Statement - Planning Budget			
ACTION			
-0-	$ 50,000	$ 75,000	$ 100,000

In forecasting the results and accomplishments desired in the multi-year period, we must take into consideration that as this particular problem and need is pursued the other problems and needs which have a direct relationship to our ultimate objective of a unified court system will also be simultaneously considered. They are dependent upon each other and will determine the total sequential progress through the multi-year period.

1970

It is anticipated that there will be completed a written and graphic description of the courts in Texas, a digest of the existing published materials relating to court systems, and a collection and digest of prior efforts in changes in the court systems in Texas.

1971

A written and graphic digest of the court systems of the other forty-nine states and the federal system will be completed. The alternative structures of system of courts will be started.

1972

It is anticipated that the proposed alternatives will be completed with a detailed analysis of each of the pro-

posed alternatives. The necessary statutory and constitutional revisions will be completed during this year. A defined public relations and information program for the general public and the personnel in the criminal justice system will be completed and implemented prior to the submission of the proposed recommendation to the Texas Legislature in 1973.

1973

It is hoped that the Legislature will have agreed with the proposed recommendation and will have passed the necessary concurrent resolution to submit a consitutional amendment to the people of Texas. Whether or not this is accomplished, the program of public relations and information will be continued to strive for acceptance at the earliest possible date. Should the Legislature reject the proposed change, then reassessment of the proposed unified court system will be made to determine what is necessary to meet the objections.

b. Court Administrator System

The multi-year objective is to design and implement a court administrator system which will have jurisdiction over all courts with the exception of municipal courts.

The current status of the court administrator system has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judi-

ciary, b. Court Administrator System. We presently have nine "administrative judicial districts" and a judicial qualification commission, each of which has been discussed in Part II, "Existing Law Enforcement Systems and Available Resources". The conscientious efforts of each does not constitute what is envisioned within a court administrator system.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to develop and present to the Texas Legislature an adequate court administrator system. This must be pursued through the planning steps heretofore mentioned with the realization that this effort must be in cooperation and conjunction with the efforts of a unified court system. This should be presented simultaneously with the unified court system.

The scope in achieving the multi-year objective will not be limited to the review and evaluation of the court administrative systems of the other forty-nine states and the federal system. It will also include the review and evaluation of the principles, effectiveness and acceptability of non-judicial state-wide administrative or coordinating systems or boards in all states.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the ultimate objective - a court administrator system. This improvement will be presented in conjunction

with a unified court system. It will be pursued independently should the Texas Legislature reject a unified court system.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained. Action funds will not be proposed until the public relations and information planning has been completed.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

Included in Action Budget - 1. Judiciary, a. Structure of Enitre Court System

In forecasting the results and accomplishments desired in this multi-year program, we must take into consideration, as heretofore mentioned, that this is in coordination and conjunction with the proposed unified court system. This will control the progress on a yearly basis during the multi-year plan.

1970

It is anticipated that there will be completed a written and graphic description of the nine "administrative judicial districts", and the judicial qualifications commis-

sion, and a written and graphic description of the court administrative systems of the other forty-nine states and the federal system.

1971

It is anticipated that there will be completed a written and graphic description of the non-judicial statewide administrative and coordinating systems or boards. As soon as practicable during this year, a review and assessment of the material collected will be completed to provide the data necessary to begin the structuring of a court administrator system.

1972

It is anticipated that proposed alternatives will be completed with a detailed analysis of each. The necessary statutory and constitutional revisions will be drafted. A defined public relations and information program for the public and the personnel in the criminal justice system will be completed and implemented prior to the submission of the proposed recommendation to the Texas Legislature in 1973.

1973

It is hoped that the Texas Legislature will have agreed with the proposed recommendation and will have passed

it into law subject to the constitutional amendments being adopted where necessary. Should the Legislature reject the proposed change then immediate reassessment of the proposed court administrator system will commence to determine what is necessary to meet the objections.

c. Qualifications of Judges

The multi-year objective is to provide to the judges in Texas, who are not required to be an attorney, legal and non-legal education, training and handbooks so they may better discharge the duties of their office. This will meet the deficiency during the interim period prior to the adoption of a unified court system.

The current status as to the qualification of judges is discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, c. Qualifications of Judges and Part II, Existing Law Enforcement Systems and Available Resources. There is not a current survey which discloses how many of these judges are attorneys and/or the amount of legal education or training they have received. There have been seminars and institutes over the past years but no evaluation has ever been made. Other than the provisions contained in the Statutes and Constitution of Texas, there are no handbooks available as guidelines for these judges.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be through action. Seminars state-wide, regional and local will be implemented and handbooks will be prepared, published and distributed to the appropriate judges.

The scope in realizing the limited multi-year objective will be seminars and the preparation, publication and distribution of handbooks.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the continued legal and non-legal education and training of all judges of these courts.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained. The action budget is a portion of the Judicial Processes Seminars, and Judicial Processes Handbooks Action Budgets.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

(Incorporated in Judicial Processes Seminars and Judicial Processes Handbooks Action Budgets)

The forecast of results and accomplishments desired in this multi-year program are:

1970

The anticipatec handbooks are included in Judicial Processes Handbooks. The anticipated number and attendance of state-wide, regional and/or local seminars is included in Judicial Processes Seminars.

1971

The anticipated handbooks are included in Judicial Processes Handbooks. The anticipated number and attendance of state-wide, regional and/or local seminars is included in Judicial Processes Seminars.

1972

The anticipated handbooks are included in Judicial Processes Handbooks. The anticipated number and attendance of state-wide, regional and/or local seminars is included in Judicial Processes Seminars.

1973

The anticipated handbooks are included in Judicial Processes Handbooks. The anticipated number and attendance of state-wide, regional and/or local seminars is included in

Judicial Processes Seminars.

d. Use of Commissioners or Referees

The multi-year objective is to review and evaluate the use of commissioners or referees in the present court system and the use of commissioners or referees in a unified court system. This will determine whether or not commissioners or referees should be used during either the interim period and/or in the unified court system to relieve the work load of the courts, administratively or otherwise, to prevent crowded dockets and unnecessary delays.

The current status of the use of commissioners or referees has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, d. Use of Commissioners or Referees and Part II, Existing Law Enforcement Systems and Available Resources.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to review and evaluate the use of the commissioners and referees in the short-term interim period for the present court system and in the long-term unified court system. The short-term direction will be, should the evaluation show that commissioners or referees may be properly utilized in our present court system, to present to the Texas Legislature at the earliest possible date proposed amendments for the statutory authority of commissioners or referees. The long-term

direction, if the evaluation indicates it proper, will be the inclusion of commissioners or referees in the unified court system.

The scope in achieving the multi-year objective will not be limited to the use of commissioners or referees in Texas but will include the review and evaluation of the use of commissioners or referees in the other forty-nine states and the federal system. Alternate approaches other than commissioners or referees by other states will also be reviewed and evaluated.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period will be determined by the evaluation of the use of commissioners or referees on a short-term basis for the interim period in our present court system and on a long-term basis as a portion of a unified court system. If the evaluation indicates this is an appropriate addition to the present and future court system, proposed statutory authority will be presented to the Texas Legislature at the earliest possible date.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained. Action funds are not anticipated at this time for the short-term proposal of commissioners or referees in the present court system. If

the evaluation indicates this is appropriate, then action funds will be determined.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

Included in Action Budget - 1. Judiciary, a. Structure of Entire Court System

In forecasting results and accomplishments desired we must take into consideration the results of the short-term and long-term evaluation. The possible results and accomplishments are the use of commissioners or referees in our present court system and in the unified court system.

1970

It is anticipated that a written and graphic description of the existing use of commissioners or referees in Texas as well as the other forty-nine states and the federal system will be completed. An evaluation will be made and, if the evaluation shows it appropriate, proposed statutory authority for commissioners or referees in our present court system will be prepared for presentation to the Texas Legislature in 1971.

1971

In the event that the evaluation is not completed in 1970, it will be continued.

1972

If the evaluation shows it appropriate for the short-term and/or long-term objective, then proposed alternatives will be completed with a detailed analysis of each of the proposed alternatives. The necessary statutory and constitutional revisions will be drafted. During this year, a defined public relations and information program will be completed and implemented prior to the offering of these proposed recommendations to the Texas Legislature in 1973.

1973

It is hoped that the Texas Legislature will agree to the proposed recommendation for the unified court system. Since this will require the adoption of a constitutional amendment at a subsequent date, it is hoped that they will enact into law, if it is appropriate, the authority for the use of commissioners or referees in the present court system. Should the Texas Legislature reject the proposed changes either in whole or in part, a reassessment will commence to determine what is necessary to meet the objections.

e. Pre-trial, Pre-hearing, Pre-sentence and Pre-determination Procedures and Reports

The multi-year objective is to provide diagnostic services to each court for pre-trial, pre-hearing, pre-sentence and pre-determination reports which include psychiatric examination, psychological testing, medical examination, potential rehabilitive capabilities, and unique or special problems of each person charged with a criminal offense or pending a delinquency determination. This will provide each court necessary information for the determination of personal bail, bail or no bail for adults, release to those statutorily defined or detention for juveniles and sentencing for adults and disposition upon the determination of delinquency for juvenile with the joint consideration of punishment and rehabilitation.

The current status of the availability and use of diagnostic services is fragmented and fails to present a true reflection of the diagnostic services which are available to the courts and the use of these services. This has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, e. Pre-trial, Pre-hearing, Pre-sentence and Pre-determination Procedure and Reports.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to determine what diagnostic services are available, where they are located and the limitations of each. This information will be disseminated to each court. In addition, action programs will assist in the establishment of diagnos-

tic services on an area basis from a single-unit which provides all of the necessary services to all courts within their area.

The scope in achieving the multi-year objective will be in the gathering and dissemination of information pertinent to the diagnostic services available, their location, and limitations and the assistance in the establishment of single-unit diagnostic services on an area basis. In addition, the diagnostic services available and their usage in the other forty-nine states and the federal system will be reviewed and evaluated to improve diagnostic services in Texas.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the availability of diagnostic services to every court.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained and an action budget for the Program Description - "Diagnostic Services Program".

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973
PLANNING			
See General Statement - Planning Budget			
ACTION			
$ 100,000.00	$ 130,000.00	$ 175,000.00	$ 200,000.00

In forecasting the results and the accomplishments desired in this multi-year programs we must take into consideration that the review and evaluation of all diagnostic services, their availability and use may alter the future approach.

1970

It is anticipated that information on the diagnostic services available, their location and particular limitations will be completed. This information will then be compiled in a single-unit for distribution to each court in Texas, Also, it is hoped that two area based single-unit diagnostic services will be established to serve the courts in their surrounding areas.

1971

It is anticipated that a complete review and evaluation of the available diagnostic services and the use thereof by the courts in the other forty-nine states and the federal system will be completed. Also, during 1971 it is hoped that two more area-based single-unit diagnostic services will be established.

1972

It is anticipated that the review and evaluation of the diagnostic services and use thereof by the courts in

the other forty-nine states and the federal system will provide the basis for future action programs and legislative changes in Texas. The changes by the Texas Legislature in 1971 will be compiled and distributed to each court in Texas. Recommended legislative changes will be prepared and submitted to the appropriate agencies for their consideration and future action. It is hoped that two more area-based single-unit diagnostic services will be established with preference of location being determined from the prior establishments to provide as nearly as possible uniform geographic locations within the State.

1973

It is hoped that two more area-based single-unit diagnostic services will be established with preference of location determined from the prior establishment to provide as nearly as possible uniform geographic locations within the State. The changes by the Texas Legislature in 1973 will be compiled and distributed to each court in Texas subsequent to the session.

f. Negotiated Pleas

The multi-year objective is the implementation of the "negotiated plea" as recommended by the American Bar Association in Texas.

The current status of "pleas of guilty" in Texas has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, f. Negotiated Pleas. This reflects that the current procedure in pleas of guilty falls short of the multi-year objective.

The future direction of the state planning effort is to develop a program for the acceptance of the "negotiated plea" and for the presentation to the Texas Legislature any necessary statutory changes.

The scope in achieving the multi-year objective will be a review and evaluation of the present system of "pleas of guilty" and the "negotiated plea". A publication comparing the two systems will be prepared and distributed to the proper criminal justice system personnel. The co-operation of the State Bar of Texas and the American Bar Association will be solicited in order that a joint effort may be made for the implementation of "negotiated pleas" in Texas.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the multi-year objective - the implementation of the "negotiated plea".

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist primarily of the planning budget as heretofore explained and, if appropriate, an action budget.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970 1971 1972 1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

Included in Action Budget - 1. Judiciary, a. Structure of Entire Court System

In forecasting results and accomplishments desired in this multi-year program, we must give consideration to the proposed direction of the State Bar of Texas and the American Bar Association.

1970

It is anticipated that the review and evaluation of the present system of "pleas of guilty" in Texas and the "negotiated pleas" as proposed by the American Bar Association will be completed. A comparison of the two will be published and distributed to the proper criminal justice system personnel. The proposed directions and time tables of the State Bar of Texas and the American Bar Association will be determined and all future efforts will be coordinated.

1971

It is anticipated that the coordinated efforts of

the judicial processes planning personnel, the State Bar of Texas and the American Bar Association will be successful in the acceptance and implementation of the "negotiated pleas" in Texas. Should this not be possible, the efforts of the state planning will be to assist, in whatever way most practicable, the implementation of the "negotiated plea" in Texas at the earliest possible date.

1972 - 1973

The results and accomplishments in 1972 and 1973, which cannot be forecast at this time, will depend upon the success met in 1971.

g. Waiver of Indictment

The multi-year objective is the right of "waiver of indictment" in the courts in Texas.

The current status is, that in all felony cases, an indictment must be returned by a grand jury prior to the entering of a plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere or even a trial in any district court. This has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, g. Waiver of Indictment.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to draft the necessary statutory and constitutional

changes for presentation to the Texas Legislature.

The scope in achieving the multi-year objective will include a review of the waiver of indictment as is presently done in the federal system and where applicable, the courts of the other forty-nine states.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the ultimate objective - a right of waiver of indictment.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consists of the planning budget as heretofore explained for the year 1970 only. It is not anticipated that any further funds will be necessary.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

Included in Action Budget - 1. Judiciary, a. Structure of Entire Court System

In forecasting the results and accomplishments desired in this multi-year program, we must take into consideration that we anticipate the acceptance of the proposed statutory

and constitutional changes that will be necessary by the Texas Legislature in 1971.

1970

It is anticipated there will be completed the necessary proposed statutory and constitutional changes for submission to the Texas Legislature in 1971.

1971 - 1972 - 1973

It is anticipated that no further efforts will be necessary as it is expected that this proposed change will be accepted by the Texas Legislature in 1971. Should it not be accepted, then the state planning effort will be directed to taking whatever course of action necessary to achieve the multi-year objective during the future years.

h. Assessment of Punishment

The multi-year objective is for punishment to be assessed in criminal cases by the trial judge with the exception of capital cases where the death penalty is asked.

The current status of the assessment of punishment has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, h. Assessment of Punishment. This discussion presents the factors which lead to the lack of uniform punishment being assessed.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to present to the Texas Legislature the statutory changes for assessment of punishment by the trial judge in all cases except where the penalty for the offense includes death and the death penalty has been asked.

The scope in achieving the multi-year objective will not be limited to the review and evaluation of the present laws in Texas but will include the laws of the other forty-nine states. All publications relating to the assessment of punishment will be reviewed, digested and evaluated for incorporation in the justification of the proposed statutory changes.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the ultimate objective - the assessment of punishment in all cases by the trial judge except where the offense includes death and the death penalty has been asked.

The budget for the multi-year plan consists of the planning budget as heretofore explained and an appropriate action budget if and when deemed necessary.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970 1971 1972 1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

Included in Action Budget - 1. Judiciary, a. Structure of Entire Court System

In forecasting the results and accomplishment desired in this multi year program, we must take into consideration the statutory changes by the Texas Legislature in 1971 and the proposed statutory changes which will be presented to the Texas Legislature in 1973.

1970

It is anticipated that there will be completed a written and graphic description of the existing system in Texas. During this year the collection of statutes from the other forty nine states will begin and hopefully will be completed by the end of 1970.

1971

It is anticipated that a written and graphic

description for the other forty-nine states will be completed and the necessary statutory changes will have begun.

1972

It is anticipated that the necessary statutory changes will be completed with a detailed analysis of each. A defined program of public relations and information will be completed and implemented prior to the offering of the proposed changes to the Texas Legislature in 1973.

1973

It is hoped that the Texas Legislature will have agreed with the proposed changes and have passed them into law. Should the Texas Legislature reject the proposed changes, then a reassessment of the proposed changes will commence for a determination of what is necessary to meet the objections.

i. Prompt Hearings and Final Determination

The multi-year objective is to determine the factors which contribute to the lack of a prompt hearing and a final determination and after this determination, to make those recommendations which will cause these hearings in Texas courts to conform to the time table recommended by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

The current status of the lack of prompt hearings and final determination in judicial matters in the criminal courts has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, i. Prompt Hearings and Final Determination. No state-wide survey, analytical and objective, has ever been done and this must be accomplished before recommendations can be made and implemented to overcome this deficiency.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to develop and to conduct a state-wide survey. Upon verification and evaluation of the survey, recommendations will be formulated as to how to eliminate the particular deficiencies.

The scope in realizing our multi-year objective will encompass the whole criminal justice system. The efforts of the other forty-nine states and the federal system will be reviewed and evaluated to assist in guidance and direction in the formulation of recommendations to relieve the stumbling blocks which create delayed hearings and final determination.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the initiation and implementation of recommendations at the earliest possible time during the course of the multi-year period.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained. An action budget cannot be properly determined as it is anticipated many of the recommendations may properly be fitted into action programs now proposed and underway for the benefit of the entire criminal justice system.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

Included in Action Budget - 1. Judiciary, a. Structure of Entire Court System.

In forecasting results and accomplishments desired in the multi-year plan, we must take into consideration that as recommendations are made and implemented, that these will be accomplished in the appropriate component of Judicial Processes at the earliest possible date. It is not possible at this time to anticipate what recommendations will be made and implemented in action programs during the multi-year plan.

1970

It is anticipated that there will be composed and

distributed to all personnel in Judical Processes a questionnaire which will relate directly to the delays in prompt hearings and final determination. Questionnaires will be distributed to the other forty-nine states and the federal system. Publications will be selected for future digesting and evaluation.

1971

It is anticipated that the questionnaires to those in Judicial Processes in Texas and the questionnaires to the other forty-nine states and the federal system will have been returned during the year 1970. From a random sampling of the questionnaires to the Judical Processes in Texas, a verification will be made with an on-sight evaluation of the accuracy, both subjectively and objectively, of the particular questionnaire. A written digest will be implemented at this time.

1972

It is anticipated that a complete written and graphic digest of the returned questionnaires will have been completed. From these digests, recommendations will be considered, and determination made as to how best to implement these in current action programs and future action programs. Legislative changes will be considered and the proposed necessary statutory changes will be drafted where possible for

recommendations to the Texas Legislature in 1973.

1973

It is anticipated that the recommended projects within the action programs can be implemented during 1973 and that the Texas Legislature will consider the proposed legislative changes during this year.

j. Deputy Court Reporters

The multi-year objective is to determine the adequacy of the number of deputy court reporters in Texas and where deficiencies exist, recommend changes to insure the adequate complement necessary for the taking and transcribing of records of the trial courts.

The current status of the location of deputy court reporters is that there is one in each court of record with the Legislature determining the pay scale that the county must meet. The pertinent problems of deputy court reporters were discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, j. Deputy Court Reporters.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to survey the deputy court reporters in Texas as to their official work load for the court, their work load outside of their official capacities to the court, and the

additional duties imposed by the court.

The scope in achieving the multi year objective will not be limited to the status of the situation of deputy court reporters in Texas but will include the same information as the other forty-nine states and the federal system.

The general improvements over the multi-year program is to provide an adequate complement of deputy court reporters where needed to take and transcribe the record of each trial in the courts.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained. The action portion of the budget is estimated without experience for the first year. It is to meet emergency situations pending the completion of the survey. Upon completion of the survey a better estimate may be and will be made for the remaining years of the multi-year plan.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

$ 5,000	$ 10,000	$ 15,000	$ 20,000

In forecasting the results and accomplishment desired in this multi-year program, we must take into consideration, as heretofore mentioned, that until the survey is completed, the direction of improvements and the initiation of them cannot be determined.

1970

It is anticipated that there will be a complete survey of the deputy court reporters in Texas, the other forty-nine states and federal system which will basically reflect the desired information heretofore discussed.

1971

It is anticipated that during this year the determination may be made as how to proceed with recommendations for pilot projects and their locations and any legislative changes necessary. Program descriptions and drafting of statutory changes will be completed by the end of 1971.

1972

It is anticipated that the proposed action pro-

grams will be initiated through projects. The evaluation of the pilot projects so initiated will be utilized in the revising of the proposed legislative changes which will be completed and offered to the Texas Legislature in 1973. A defined program of public relations and information will be developed and implemented prior to offering the changes to the Texas Legislature.

1973

It is hoped that the Texas Legislature will have agreed with the proposed changes and will have passed them into law. Should the Texas Legislature reject them, then a reassessment of the proposed changes will be commenced to determine what is necessary to meet the objections.

k. Clerical Personnel - Administrative

The multi-year objective is to provide the clerical personnel assigned to the courts by the district or county clerks or employed by the court continued legal and non-legal education, training, and handbooks, so that they may better discharge the duties of their office.

The current status of clerical personnel has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, k. Clerical Personnel Administrative.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be two-fold. The planning will be a continued effort and will review, evaluate and make recommendations as how to improve the educational process of clerical personnel. Action will consist of two approaches. They are seminars for all clerical on state-wide, regional and/or local basis and the preparation, publication and distribution of handbooks.

The scope will not be limited to the review, evaluation and continuation of the efforts in Texas but also will include the efforts and their evaluations of the other forty-nine states and the federal system.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year plan is the continuing legal and non-legal education and training of all clerical personnel assigned to or employed by the court.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained. The action budget is a portion of the Judicial Processes Seminars and Judicial Processes Handbooks - Action Budgets.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

(Incorporated in Judicial Processes Seminars and Judicial Processes Handbook Action Budgets)

The forecast of results and accomplishments desired in this multi year plan are as follows:

1970

The anticipated handbooks are included in Judicial Processes Handbooks. The anticipated number and attendance of state-wide, regional and/or local seminars is included in Judicial Processes Seminars.

1971

The anticipated handbooks are included in Judicial Processes Handbooks. The anticipated number and attendance of state-wide, regional and/or local seminars is included in Judicial Processes Seminars.

1972

The anticipated handbooks are included in Judicial Processes Handbooks. The anticipated number and attendance of state-wide, regional and/or local seminars is included in Judicial Processes Seminars.

1973

The anticipated handbooks are included in Judicial Processes Handbooks. The anticipated number and attendance of statewide, regional and/or local seminars is included in Judicial Processes Seminars.

1. Uniform Jury Information

The multi-year objective is to design a uniform jury information questionnaire and have it adopted by all trial courts in Texas.

The current status of the uniform jury information questionnaire has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, 1. Uniform Jury Information.

The future directions of the state planning effort will be to develop a uniform jury information questionnaire and to secure its adoption by all trial courts in Texas.

The scope in achieving the multi-year objective will be to survey the trial courts in Texas as to the jury information questionnaires now used and to develop a uniform jury information questionnaire which will adequately meet the needs of all trial courts.

The general improvements over the multi-year period is to the development of a uniform jury information questionnaire and securing its adoption by all trial courts.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

Included in Action Budget - 1. Judiciary, a. Structure of Entire Court System.

In forecasting the results and accomplishments desired in this multi-year program, we must take into consideration that the adoption of a uniform jury information questionnaire may not be instantaneous by all trial courts and the

efforts in securing its adoption and use may be over an extended period of time.

1970

It is anticipated that the information from questionnaires will be compiled, digested and evaluated. From this evaluation, a uniform jury information questionnaire will be prepared and distributed to each court.

1971

A program will be developed and implemented through the trial judges, their various organizations, the State Bar of Texas and local bar associations to cause the adoption and use by all trial courts.

1972

If all trial courts have not adopted and/or begun using the recommended uniform jury information form the program implemented in 1971 will be continued. Questionnaires will be prepared and distributed for review and evaluation of the form.

1973

A revised uniform jury information form will be prepared and distributed for adoption and use by all trial courts. The program for adoption and use will be continued.

2. PROSECUTION:

a. Prosecution System

The multi-year objective is to design and implement a uniform prosecution system in Texas. This system will not include those who prosecute in the municipal courts.

The current status of the prosecution system in Texas has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 2. Prosecution, a. Prosecution System, and Part II, Existing Law Enforcement Systems and Available Resources.

The future direction of the state planning efforts will be to develop and present a unified prosecution system which adequately meets the needs of each and every citizen in the state. These efforts will be in conjunction time-wise with the proposed unified court system.

The scope in realizing the multi-year objective will not be narrowly limited to the system of prosecution, but will also include from the on-set the relationship of the problems and needs of those components within the criminal justice system which affect the functions of the prosecution system.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the ultimate objective - a unified prosecution system. This will be in conjunction with the proposed unified

court system and the time table of implementation will coincide. Intermediate improvements will apply to the present prosecution system and will be incorporated in the unified prosecution system. These will be discussed separately.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget heretofore explained. Action funds will be proposed when the public relations and information planning has been completed so as to determine the necessary funding for a successful implementation of the proposed unified prosecution system.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973
PLANNING			
See General Statement - Planning Budget			
ACTION			
-0-	$ 50,000	$ 75,000	$ 100,000

In forecasting results and accomplishments desired in the multi-year plan, we must take into consideration that this proposal will be in conjunction with the time table of the unified court system.

1970

It is anticipated that there will be completed a written and graphic description of the prosecution system in Texas, a digest of published materials relating to prosecution system, and a digest of prior proposed changes in the prosecution system in Texas.

1971

It is anticipated that a written and graphic digest of the prosecution systems in the other forty-nine states and the federal system will be completed. As soon as practicable, formulation of alternate structures of prosecution systems will begin.

1972

It is anticipated that the proposed alternatives will be completed with a detailed analysis of each. The necessary statutory and constitutional revisions will be completed. A defined public relations and information program will be completed and be implemented prior to the offering of the proposed changes to the Texas Legislature in 1973.

1973

It is hoped that the Texas Legislature will have agreed with the proposed changes and will have passed

them into law. Should the Texas Legislature reject the proposed changes, then a reassessment of the proposed unified prosecution system will be commenced to determine what is necessary to meet the objections. The program of public relations and information will be continued to strive for enactment of the proposed changes at the earliest possible date.

b. Compensation of Prosecutors and Adequate Compensation of Staff

The multi-year objective is the implementation of adequate compensation for prosecutors, their staff and an adequate staff to discharge the duties of the office. This will provide the incentive necessary for career prosecutors and a full staff complement.

The current status of the compensation of prosecutors, their staff and the lack of an adequate staff has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 2. Prosecution, b. Compensation of Prosecutors, Adequacy and Compensation of Staff, and Part II, "Existing Law Enforcement Systems and Available Resources". There is not a state-wide survey available which indicates the number of prosecutors who feel that an additional outside civil practice is necessary to insure them adequate annual income, the staff necessary for total job performance and/or the total number of vacancies in staff authorized because of the lack of adequate compensation.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to determine and implement adequate staff and compensation for each prosecutors' office to assure a full staff complement to discharge their duties in their respective offices. In planning efforts, the long-range objective of the unified prosecution system should resolve the problem of compensation of prosecutors and staff. Action will consist of pilot projects to meet the interim needs.

The scope in realizing the multi-year objective will include not only a review and evaluation of the staff and compensation of all prosecutors and their staff in Texas, but also the compensation of prosecutors and staff in the other forty-nine states and the federal system.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the adequate staffing and compensation of all prosecutors' offices.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained and the action budget will be the budget for the program description - "Staffing of Prosecutors' Offices".

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

$ 150,000	$ 150,000	$ 150,000	$ 150,000

The forecast of results and accomplishments desired in the multi-year program are:

1970

It is anticipated that there will be completed a written and graphic digest of the compensation of all prosecutors and their staff, and the authorized staff for each prosecutors' office and the current staffing. It is anticipated that several action projects will be initiated during this year within the scope of the Program Description, - "Staffing of Prosecutors' Offices".

1971

It is anticipated that a written and graphic digest of the compensation of prosecutors and their staff and the staff authorized and filled for the other forty-nine states and federal

system will be completed. During this year, it is expected that a complete review of all information gathered will begin. It is further anticipated that several action projects will be implemented within the scope of the Program Description - "Staffing of Prosecutors' Offices".

1972

It is anticipated that a proposed compensation for prosecutors and their staff will be integrated within the proposed unified prosecution system for its presentation to the Texas Legislature in 1973.

It is further anticipated that during this year several pilot projects will be initiated within the scope of the Program Description - "Staffing of Prosecutors' Offices".

1973

It is hoped that the Texas Legislature will have agreed with the recommended change and will have passed it into law. Should the Texas Legislature reject the proposed change then a reassessment will be commenced as to the proposed compensation of prosecutors and their staff, and the proposed staff for each prosecutors' office to determine what is necessary to meet the objections. If the circumstances indicate it, several more pilot projects will be implemented during this year within the scope of the Program Description - "Staffing of Prosecutors' Offices".

c. Prosecutors' Visitation

The multi-year objective is the establishment and continuation of visitation by prosecutors to their brother prosecutors' office to enhance their expertise in the preparation and trial of cases and in the operational function of the office.

The current status of visitation between prosecutors' offices has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 2. Prosecution, c. Prosecutors' Visitation. There is not a current survey to determine the actual need and use of Prosecutors' Visitation.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to encourage the establishment and continuation of prosecutors' visitation to their brother prosecutors' office.

The scope in achieving the multi year objective will be the development of a comprehensive questionnaire to show the need and implementation of the program by financial assistance at the on-set. Evaluation as the program continues will supply the necessary in-put for the appropriate changes in implementing the program.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the implementation and continuation of visitation between prosecutors' offices to develop expertise in the preparation and trial of cases and in the overall operation of the office.

The budget for the multi-year will consist of the planning budget heretofore explained and an action budget to assist in the implementation of visitation.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973
PLANNING			
See General Statement - Planning Budget			
ACTION			
$ 5,000	$ 7,500	$ 10,000	$ 12,500

The forecast of the results and accomplishments desired in the multi-year program are:

1970

It is anticipated that a questionnaire will be developed and mailed to each prosecutors' office. It is anticipated that approximately twenty prosecutors and/or assistants will be funded under the Program Description - "Prosecutors' Visitation".

1971

It is anticipated that an evaluation of the questionnaires will be completed and a definite program formulated

to inform all prosecutors' offices of assistance and where located. It is anticipated that approximately twenty-five prosecutors and/or assistants will be funded under the Program Description - "Prosecutors' Visitation".

1972

It is anticipated that the program formulated will be mailed to all prosecutors' office. It is anticipated that approximately thirty prosecutors and/or assistants will be funded under the Program Description - "Prosecutors' Visitation".

1973

It is anticipated that any amendments to the program formulated will be made and incorporated and the current program mailed to all prosecutors' offices. It is anticipated that approximately thirty-five prosecutors and/or assistants will be funded under the Program Description - "Prosecutors' Visitation".

d. Use of Summons Rather than Warrants of Arrest

The multi-year objective is the optimum utilization of "summons" rather than "warrants" of arrest.

The current status of the use of summons rather than warrants of arrest has been discussed in Part I, Problems

and Needs, 2. Prosecution, d. Use of Summons Rather than Warrants of Arrest. No current survey is available to determine the actual use or familiarity of the use of summons rather than warrants of arrest.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to review and digest the statutory provisions and disseminate this information to all prosecuting attorneys and trial courts.

The scope in achieving the multi-year objective will be to review and digest the present statutory provisions in Texas, review and digest statutory provisions in the other forty nine states and the federal system, and make recommendations for implementation of the existing law as well as legislative changes that may be appropriate.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the implementation of the use of summons rather than warrants of arrest under the present statutes and to recommend changes that will improve these procedures.

The budget for the multi year plan will consists of the planning budget as heretofore explained.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970 1971 1972 1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

Included in Action Budget - 2. Prosecution, a, Prosecution System.

The forecast of the results and accomplishments desired in this multi-year program are:

1970

It is anticipated that there will be completed a review and digest of the present existing statutory provisions. A questionnaire will be prepared and mailed to all prosecutors and courts to determine the utilization of summons rather than warrants of arrest.

1971

It is anticipated that a complete review and digest of the present statutory provisions in Texas and the other forty-nine states and the federal system will be completed. A review and evaluation of the questionnaires will be completed and a

comprehensive publication prepared and mailed to all prosecutors and courts.

1972

It is anticipated that a survey will again be made to determine the extent of implementation. Recommended legislative changes will be completed for presentation to the Texas Legislature in 1973.

1973

It is hoped that the Legislature will have agreed with the proposed changes and will have them passed into law. It is further hoped that the new law, which will cure the deficiencies of the past law, will then allow full implementation of the use of summons rather than warrants of arrest.

3. PUBLIC DEFENDER

The multi-year objective is to assure the representation of every indigent, whether adult or juvenile, by competent and experienced counsel.

The current status of the defense of indigents before the courts has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 3. Public Defender and in Part II, Existing Law Enforcement Systems and Available Resources. The conglomerate of approaches

does not adequately meet the needs of those persons, adult or juvenile, who are before the courts.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be two-fold. The planning efforts for an adequate system of defense of indigents, whether a public defender system or an alternate, will be pursued through the planning steps heretofore discussed. Action will be initiated through public defender projects as provided in the program description entitled Public Defender Program.

The scope in achieving the ultimate multi-year objective of an adequate system will not be limited to the review and evaluation of the conglomerate systems which exist in Texas, but also will include those systems in the other forty-nine states and the federal government. All publications related to this area will be reviewed and evaluated. The action projects will be implemented and evaluated and will serve as guidelines in the planning process.

General improvements planned over the multi-year period is the multi-year objective - an adequate system which provides competent and experienced counsel for each indigent before the court. During the interim in achieving this multi-year objective, the general improvement planned is the estab-

lishment of public defenders, especially in metropolitan areas, in the state. The realization of the multi-year objective will not necessarily phase out the public defenders established but will probably integrate them into the new system.

The budget for the multi-year plan consists of the planning budget as heretofore explained and the action budget for the establishment of public defenders.

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973
PLANNING			
See General Statement - Planning Budget			
ACTION			
$ 75,000	$ 100,000	$ 125,000	$ 150,000

In forecasting the results and accomplishments desired in this multi-year plan, we must take into consideration both planning and action efforts.

1970

It is anticipated that there will be completed a written and graphic description of the conglomerate systems

heretofore mentioned as well as a written digest and graphic description of the systems used in the other forty-nine states and the federal system. It is hoped that two public defender projects will be established during 1970 with preference being given to the metropolitan areas.

1971

It is anticipated that a complete review and evaluation of the information gathered in 1970 will be completed. It is anticipated that two more public defender projects will be established during 1971, one of which will serve a rural area.

1972

It is anticipated that proposed alternatives will be completed with a detailed analysis of each. The necessary statutory and constitutional revisions will be drafted. Also, during this year, a defined program for public relations and information will be completed and implemented prior to the offering of these proposed changes to the Texas Legislature in 1973. Two more public defender projects will be initiated during the year 1972, the location of each predicated in part upon those heretofore established.

1973

It is hoped that Texas Legislature will have agreed with the proposed recommendation and will have passed it into law subject to any constitutional amendment where necessary. Should the Texas Legislature reject the proposed change, then reassessment of the proposed change will commence to determine what is necessary to meet the objections. Also, if the proposed recommendations is rejected or should further financial assistance be appropriate, two more public defender projects will be established in the State in 1973.

4. JUDICIAL PROCESSES SEMINARS

The multi-year objective is to provide the continuing legal and non-legal education and training of all personnel in Judicial Processes through organized, continuing structured seminars.

The current status as to seminars for personnel within Judicial Processes has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 4. Judicial Processes Seminars.

The future direction of state planning effort will be two-fold. The planning effort is to review and evaluate existing and future seminars so that they may be improved each year. Action programs will consist of national, state-wide, regional and/or local seminars.

The scope is realizing the multi-year objective will be action programs and the planning staff's review and evaluation to improve and create new action programs for implementation during the multi-year period.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the continued legal and/or non-legal education and training of all personnel within Judicial Processes.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained and the action budget of the program description - "Judicial Processes Seminars".

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973
PLANNING			
See General Statement - Planning Budget			
ACTION			
$ 155,000	$ 175,000	$ 200,000	$ 225,000

The forecasts of the results and accomplishments desired in this multi-year program are:

1970

It is anticipated that approximately fifty national, state-wide, regional and/or local seminars will be held with approximately sixteen hundred total attending these seminars.

1971

It is anticipated that approximately ninety national, state-wide, regional and/or local seminars will be held with approximately twenty-five hundred total attending these seminars.

1972

It is anticipated that approximately one hundred twenty five national, state-wide, regional and/or local seminars will be held with approximately three thousand total attending these seminars.

1973

It is anticipated that approximately one hundred fifty national, state-wide, regional and/or local seminars will be held with approximately three thousand five hundred total attending these seminars.

5. JUDICIAL PROCESSES HANDBOOKS

The multi-year objective is to prepare, publish and distribute handbooks for the functional areas of Judicial Processes which need this assistance in the daily performance of their duties.

The current status of Judicial Processes Handbooks has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 5. Judicial Processes Handbooks.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be financial assistance to the proper qualified agencies, associations, persons, etc., to prepare the handbooks. Planning efforts in Judicial Processes will evaluate the need of future handbooks as an integral part of its total responsibility.

The scope in realizing the multi-year objective will be primarily financial assistance with planning being an integral part of total Judicial Processes planning.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the preparation, publication and distribution of handbooks for all Justices of the Peace, District, County, Municipal and Justices of the Peace Clerks, and those others who need handbooks in the daily performance of their duties.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained and the action budget for the Program Description - "Judicial Processes Handbooks".

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973
PLANNING			
See General Statement - Planning Budget			
ACTION			
$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 10,000

The forecasts of results and accomplishments in the multi-year programs are:

1970

It is anticipated that a grant will be made to a qualified agency, association or person to prepare, publish and distribute a handbook for Justices of the Peace.

1971

It is anticipated that a grant will be made, if not consummated in 1970, for preparation of the remaining handbooks.

If it is so indicated, the number of handbooks for District, County, Municipal, Justices of the Peace Clerks and Justices of the Peace may be increased to better meet the needs of each office. The changes by the Texas Legislature during this year will be reviewed and a supplement prepared by the appropriate handbooks.

1972

It is anticipated that all handbooks considered heretofore will be in the process of preparation, publication and distribution. The total planning within Judicial Processes will be reviewed to evaluate the publication of further handbooks.

1973

It is anticipated that distribution of handbooks and appropriate supplements will be continued. Grants for further handbooks will be made to a qualified agency, association or person.

6. MEDICAL EXAMINER SYSTEM

The multi-year objective is the adoption of the medical examiner system by each county in Texas.

The current status of the adoption of the medical examiner system have been discussed in Part I, Problems and

Needs, 6. Medical Examiner System and Part II, "Existing Law Enforcement Systems and Available Resources".

The future direction of the state planning effort will be two-fold. The planning effort will be to ascertain how to assist the counties in adopting the medical examiner system. Action will consist of providing training for physicians to qualify as a competent medical examiners.

The scope in realizing the multi-year objective will include planning and action.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the adoption of the medical examiner system by all counties in Texas.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained and the action budget will be the budget for the Program - "Implementation of Medical Examiner System".

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

$ 15,000	$ 20,000	$ 25,000	$ 30,000

The forecast of results and accomplishments desired in the multi-year program are:

1970

It is anticipated that the survey will be completed, reviewed and evaluated to provide a base for recommendation to the counties for the adoption of the medical examiner system. It is further anticipated that a pilot project will be implemented to train physicians to become qualified medical examiners. It is anticipated that approximately ten physicians will attend the initial pilot project, preferably from counties that indicate they will adopt the medical examiner system.

1971

It is anticipated that twenty-five physicians will attend the institutes for medical examiner preferably from counties that indicate they will adopt the medical examiner system.

1972

It is anticipated that fifty physicians will attend the institutes for medical examiners preferably from counties that indicate they will adopt the medical examiner system.

It is anticipated that fifty physicians will attend the institutes for medical examiners, preferably from counties that indicate they will adopt the medical examiner system. It is hoped that a majority of the counties will have adopted the medical examiner system and provide their county with this service either by having a resident qualified medical examiner or by contract with a county who can provide this service.

7. PROBATION SYSTEM - (See)

   a. Upgrading Personnel

   f. Increase in Effectiveness of Corrections

8. UNIFORM MANDATORY REPORTING SYSTEM - (See)

   k. Information and Communications

9. COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The multi year objective is to secure the total involvement of all prosecutors and judges in community relations programs throughout the state.

The current status of community relations between the courts, prosecutors and general public has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 9. Community Relations.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to develop community relation programs and to assist in their implementation.

The scope in achieving the multi-year objective will be to review and evaluate community relation programs involving judges and prosecutors in Texas and the other forty-nine states. Assistance will be afforded to the implementation of programs throughout the state.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year program is the total involvement of trial judges and prosecutors in community relations programs throughout the state.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained and an action budget to assist in the Program Description - "Community Relations".

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

$ 12,500	$ 17,500	$ 22,500	$ 27,500

The forecast of results and accomplishments desired in this multi-year program are:

1970

It is anticipated that there will be assembled a complete survey of community relations programs involving trial judges and prosecutors. During this year it is also anticipated that through the efforts of the State Bar of Texas, projects will be implemented to the fullest extent possible.

1971

It is anticipated that a complete review of the materials collected will have provided formats of community relations programs for use by trial judges and prosecutors and these will be distributed. Assistance will be given to as many projects throughout the state as possible utilizing the efforts and cooperation of the State Bar of Texas and the local bar associations.

1972

It is anticipated that a review will be made of the current community relation programs and up-dating will be completed and disseminated. Assistance will be given to all projects possible with the cooperation of the State Bar of Texas and the local bar associations.

It is anticipated that assistance will be continued through the State Bar of Texas and the local bar associations to provide community relations programs involving trial judges and prosecutors.

10. BAIL BOND REFORM AND PERSONAL BOND

The multi-year objective is to design and implement legislation to regulate professional bail bondsmen and to encourage the expansion of the use of personal bond.

The current status of bail bond reform and the utilization of personal bond has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 10. Bail Bond Reform and Personal Bond.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be two-fold. The planning effort will devote its primary attention to the designing of legislation for an adequate bail bond law. Action will consist of the funding of personal bond projects, preferably in the metropolitan areas in the initial funding.

The scope in achieving the multi-year objective will not be limited to the review and evaluation of statutory authority of bail bond reforms, personal bond and personal bond projects

in Texas, but also will include the review and evaluation of statutory authority of bail bond reforms, personal bond and personal bond projects in the other forty-nine states and the federal system.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is enactment of legislation which provides an adequate bail bond law and the complete utilization of personal recognizance where deemed proper within the existing and future statutory authority.

The budget for the multi-year plan will consist of the planning budget as heretofore explained and the action budget under the Program - "Personal Bond Program".

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

$ 75,000	$ 100,000	$ 125,000	$ 150,000

The forecast of the results and accomplishments desired in this multi-year program are:

1970

It is anticipated that there will be completed a written and graphic description of the statutory provisions of personal bond and the existing personal bond projects in Texas. It is anticipated that a minimum of one personal bond project will be initiated during this year.

1971

It is anticipated that there will be completed a written and graphic description of the statutory provisions of bail bond regulation and personal bonds in Texas, the other forty-nine states and the federal system. A complete review will begin with the primary objective being new and innovative personal bond projects that may be implemented by action projects in the immediate future. It is anticipated that two or more personal bond projects will be initiated during this year.

1972

It is anticipated that proposed legislation for bail bond regulation will be completed with a detailed analysis. The necessary statutory provisions will be drafted and a defined program to promote public relations and information will be completed. It is anticipated that a minimum of two new personal bond projects will be implemented during this year.

1973

It is hoped that the Texas Legislature will have agreed with the proposed recommendation and will have passed it into law. Should the Legislature reject the proposed legislation, then reassessment of the proposed legislation will commence to determine what is necessary to meet the objections. It is anticipated, if it is appropriate, that two or more new personal bond projects be initiated during this year.

11. CURRICULUM IN LAW AND UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOLS

The multi-year objective is to assist in the development of curriculum in law and undergraduate schools in Texas which will provide a definitive foundation for future judges, prosecutors and public defenders.

The current status of the curriculum in law and undergraduate schools in Texas has been discussed in Part I, Problems and Needs, 11. Curriculum in Law and Undergraduate Schools.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be the continued use of the Judicial Processes Task Force Committee which was created in 1969 and the funding of Criminal Justice Project Internships in the law schools in Texas.

The scope in realizing the multi-year objective will

be to contribute to junior and senior colleges and law schools the collective efforts of the Task Force Committee as to recommendations for new and innovative curriculum preparatory to careers as judges, prosecutors and/or public defenders. Financial assistance will be made to the law schools which establish and/or expand intern programs.

The general improvement planned over the multi-year period is the continued contribution by the Task Force Committee to those in authority who develop the curriculum for the law and undergraduate schools in the State of Texas and to have internship programs in each law school in Texas.

The budget for the multi-year period will be the action budget for the Program - "Criminal Justice Internships".

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

$ 25,000	$ 35,000	$ 45,000	$ 55,000

The forecast of the results and accomplishments desired in the multi-year program are:

1970

It is anticipated that two law schools will be funded to expand their current criminal justice intern program.

1971

It is anticipated that the above two projects will be funded and one new criminal justice intern program will be implemented.

1972

It is anticipated that continued funding (decreasing) will be made and two new criminal justice intern programs will be implemented.

1973

It is anticipated that two new criminal justice intern programs will be implemented and continued funding (decreasing) will be made to those heretofore established and expanded.

12. & 13. PENAL CODE AND CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE REVISION

The multi year objective is to assist in providing Texas with an adequate and current penal code and code of criminal procedure.

The current status of the penal code and code of criminal procedure revisions has been discussed in Part 1, Problems and Needs, 12. Penal Code and 13. Code of Criminal Procedure Revision.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be to assist financially the State Bar of Texas in the continued revision of these codes to maintain an adequate and current code in each instance.

The scope in realizing the multi-year objective will be financial assistance.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the financial assistance to insure that adequate revisions are timely offered to the Texas Legislature.

The budget for the multi-year plan is anticipated to consist only of assistance in the preparation and presentation of proposed changes in Program Descriptions - "Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure Revision".

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

$ 10,000	$ 15,000	$ 20,000	$ 20,000

In forecasting the results and accomplishments desired in this multi-year program, the acceptance or rejection by the Texas Legislature in early 1971 of the proposed revised penal code and amendments to the code of criminal procedure will control the future results and accomplishments.

1970

The revision of the penal code will be completed in June or July, 1970. It is anticipated that a public relations and information program will be implemented during this year to assist in the acceptance by the Texas Legislature of the proposed changes.

1971 - 1972 - 1973

If the Texas Legislature accepts the penal code revision, then only the necessary changes in the succeeding years

will have to be considerec for the penal code and code of criminal procedure. This will probably require less financial assistance than budgeted. If the Texas Legislature rejects the penal code revision, in whole or in part, work must begin immediately to meet the objections of the Legislature. Funding will continue through 1973 to secure a revised penal code and the necessary amendments to provide Texas with a current and adequate penal code and code of criminal procedure.

14. JUDICIAL PROCESS DEVELOPMENT AND ACCELERATION PROGRAM

The multi-year objective is to provide funding for new, creative and innovative programs which are conceived through planning, action and/or creative imagination which are developed during the interim period from the prior plan approval and do not conform with the approved program descriptions contained in the current plan. And, to provide funds for those programs where the funding limitation balance may prevent the implementation of a worthwhile and meritorious project and/or those programs, which by evaluation, prove that acceleration is of such importance and effectiveness that delay would hamper attaining the desired goals.

The current status of the programs envisioned in this program reflected in Part I, Problems and Needs, D. Judicial Processes and Part III, Multi-year Plan, E. Improvement of

Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform. Reference is made specifically to the general statement in Part III, Multi-year Plan, E. Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform.

The future direction of the state planning effort will be through action through the appropriate vehicle.

The scope in realizing the multi-year objective will be the funding of those projects discussed in the multi-year objective.

The general improvements planned over the multi-year period is the improvement of prosecution and court activities and law reform through the method of funding those projects discussed in the multi-year and removing the delay that would exist during the interim period between the plan approval dates.

The budget for the multi-year will consist of the planning budget heretofore explained. Action funds will be the budget for the Program Description -"Judicial Process Development and Acceleration Program".

TOTAL BUDGET

1970	1971	1972	1973

PLANNING

See General Statement - Planning Budget

ACTION

$ 20,000	$ 30,000	$ 40,000	$50,000

The forecast of results and accomplishments desired in the multi-year of 1970 through 1973 will be the same for each year. It is anticipated that several new, innovation and creative projects will be funded and/or the providing of additional funds to projects within an approved program description to insure immediate implementation of worthwhile and meritorious projects.

F. INCREASE IN EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTION AND REHABILITATION

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

Experience tends to indicate an ideal correctional system in Texas would be composed of the Texas Department of Corrections, regional correctional facilities, local holding jails, and interstate correctional facilities where they might be deemed more capable of dealing with certain categories of inmates, a state-wide system of probation fully adequate to meet the needs of a meaningful correctional process, and a system of pardons and paroles that insures that the best interests of society are served. This ideal system should be an effective aid to crime prevention through its effective rehabilitation process. As Thomas Fuller (1608-1661) once said, "To punish and not prevent is to labor at the pump and leave open the leak."

Presently, the Texas Department of Corrections has a recidivism rate of approximately 20% as compared to 75% in 1949. This indicates a high degree of success. However, the ideal would naturally be a rate of 0%. To achieve this, the Department must continually assess its rehabilitation programs and its methods of inmate testing and classification and continually revise and add to them where necessary. Correctional and rehabilitative personnel must be well trained and educated.

A planning project, New Concepts in Correctional Systems, will be initiated in 1970 to study the feasibility of regional facilities and completed in 1971. Programs in this 1970 Plan have been written to fund the construction and operation of new rehabilitation programs. Another program has been written to further the training of correctional personnel. It is anticipated that both of these programs will be continued with greater funding available each year. By 1973 a further downward trend in the Department's recidivism should be well in evidence.

Presently, it is estimated that the recidivism rate for county and other local jails in Texas is approximately 80%. Most of those incarcerated in these institutions are misdemeanants. Practically without exception, these jails do not possess the necessary conditions conducive to rehabilitation programs. Rehabilitation programs and the necessary classification and testing systems are practically non-existent. Further, these jails are operated by law enforcement agencies. These agencies, therefore, have two basically incompatible responsibilities: the apprehension of the offender and the custody and care of the offender.

To properly serve society, the correctional process for the offender should begin immediately after his apprehension. It does not. As the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice states:

> " . . .No part of corrections is weaker than the local facility that handles persons awaiting trial and serving short sentences . . . Local jails and misdemeanant institutions should be integrated into the state correctional systems. They should not be operated by law enforcement agencies. Rehabilitation programs and other reforms should be instituted."

Present Texas Criminal Justice Council thinking indicates the establishment of a regional correctional facility system, provided it is proven feasible. Under present state structure, such a system would be administered and controlled by the Texas Department of Corrections. This would place the responsibility with the agency in Texas most capable in corrections and rehabilitation. Local jail facilities should be limited to temporary holding quarters.

There are many advantages to be realized through a regional correctional facility system. The correctional process could begin immediately with the logical outcome that the recidivism rate would be lowered. Under the present system of independent jails, there generally is no meaningful correctional process. Law enforcement officers would be freed from jail responsibilities to perform law enforcement activities. This would logically result in better crime prevention and detection. Further, charges of coercion in law enforcement jails that often result in the inadmissibility of evidence would no longer be made as the facility would

no longer be under law enforcement control. Savings could be possible with the Department of Corrections operating these regional facilities. The Department is largely self-supporting through its ability to utilize its inmates to produce a wide variety of articles such as food and wearing apparel used by the inmate population. Areas served by these regional facilities could have inmate labor available for worthwhile public projects. Presently, most inmates in the various independent jails are completely idle, much to the detriment of their rehabilitation. Jail costs to the various localities would be substantially reduced. Qualified personnel possessing a certain high level of standardized training in corrections and rehabilitation would operate the regional facilities. Probably most important of all advantages is that all areas of such a system would have the same realistic objectives.

The Texas Department of Corrections has the ability to construct these regional facilities at a cost much lower than would be commercially possible. The Department has an established construction program through which it trains and utilizes many of its inmates and produces construction materials such as bricks, cabinets, air-conditioning ducts, and many others. Some changes in State statutes would be necessary to allow the Department to construct and operate regional facilities.

Priority in the establishment and construction of regional facilities might be given to those Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) of sufficient size and capability to support this program. The location of a facility should allow easy access to the communities served. Consideration should also be given to availability of extensive work programs, to nearness of educational institutions to provide faculty and staff for some rehabilitation programs, and to availability of other rehabilitative services. One ideal location would be adjacent to, or a part of, the new Dallas - Fort Worth Regional Airport. Another possibility would be the Rio Grande Valley area on or near the old Harlingen Air Force Base, where the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation now operates one of its facilities.

The Department of Corrections presently operates a widely deployed and highly efficient bus system for transporting prisoners. This system could be expanded to service all local holding jails in an area served by a regional correctional facility.

A determination must be made before facilities are planned concerning the housing and rehabilitation of certain categories of inmates: women, juveniles, drug and narcotics

addicts, alcoholics, the aged and infirm, and the mentally deficient and mentally disturbed. Regional correctional facilities might be constructed so that these categories of inmates are appropriately provided for. An alternative to providing regional facilities for any one of these categories, especially women, might be an interstate correctional compact. The Texas Department of Corrections has been notably successful in administering its correctional and rehabilitations programs. For this reason some neighboring states and the Federal government have shown an interest in interstate compact agreements with the Department.

Even though the regional correctional facility would appear to be the long range solution to the high rate of recidivism in Texas jails, something must be done to reduce recidivism until regional facilities are a reality. Jail personnel must be trained in proper correctional and rehabilitational methods and procedures. Also, jail construction and renovation will be necessary in the interim. Preference should be given to those facilities which might become a part of a regional system.

Probation, as well as parole, are both correctional processes. Both services are vital parts of the correctional process and the rehabilitative capabilities of each of these

processes is much needed in the effort to restore properly rehabilitated offenders to society. An organized probation service is available in few counties in the State. Probation officers are responsible to district court judges for jurisdiction and to the county commissioners courts for financial management. Parole officers are responsible to the Texas Board of Pardons and Parole. Financial support for the parole system is provided by the Legislature of Texas. Probation services are not administratively coordinated with the Texas Department of Corrections. This fragmentation of the correctional process has produced a system that is neither totally judiciary nor totally administrative in function. The revocation of probation is a judicial process. The revocation of parole is an administrative process of the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Probation services must be expanded to all counties in the State and probation personnel must be recruited and trained. Probation, to be an ultimate correctional tool, must provide all the services properly delegated to probation such as pre-sentence investigations and probated sentence supervision.

A study to specifically determine the State's probation needs and the methods to implement such a probation system will be made in the 1970-1971 period.

2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

a. Planning Projects*

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
New Concepts in Correctional Systems**	$45,000	$45,000	-0-	-0-
Probation System Study	19,000	16,000	-0-	-0-

b. Action Programs

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Correctional Personnel Training and Education	$275,000	$240,000	$240,000	$240,000
Probation Officer Training and Placement	80,000	160,000	240,000	320,000
Rehabilitation Programs for Correctional Institutions	745,000	810,000	840,000	870,000
New Concepts in Correctional Systems**	See Part III, L, Multi Year Plan			

* These estimates do not include operational expenses of the SPA.
**The feasibility of regional correctional facilities will be studied in 1970 and 1971. Construction of such facilities is anticipated to begin in 1971.

3. MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

a. Planning Projects

New Concepts in Correctional Systems - This project's purpose is to determine the feasibility of regional correctional facilities and related programs. This project should be completed in 1971 and, if regional correctional facilities are feasible, a construction program will be ini-

tiated in 1971. It is anticipated that construction will be limited to no more than two such facilities during the 1971-1973 period. It is anticipated that one such facility would begin initial operations in 1973. Federal funding of this program would include design, construction, and initial costs of planning and operating these facilities.

Probation System Study - The purpose of this project is to study the level of adult probation services presently offered in the State with a view toward determining the necessary structure of an optimum system. This study will include an inventory of services available in the various locations where probation programs are now in effect and an assessment of their success. From this a further determination will be made as to whether or not the various probation departments should be coordinated under some state-wide authority. The means whereby effective probation services can be made available state-wide will also be determined.

b. Action Programs

Correctional Personnel Training and Education - Even if regional correctional facilities do become a reality, their full scale utilization throughout the State will not be effected for years to come. Therefore, this program will be necessary to bring local jail personnel to a level of

training sufficient to give them some effectiveness in the correctional process. This program will also allow the Texas Department of Corrections and related agencies to further refine and maintain their level of ability. Primarily, the aim of this program is to encourage a framework of correctional and rehabilitational training and education. The goal of this program will be to provide, by 1973, all local jail personnel with sufficient training to operate effectively in the correctional process. These personnel could provide a manpower pool from which some of the needs of the regional correctional facilities might be filled as they become operational.

Probation Officer Training and Placement - the aim of this program is to encourage the establishment of at least the rudiments of an organized probation service to serve at least 75% (190 out of 254) of the counties in the State by 1973. A further objective by 1973 is to have all probation departments which serve the center cities of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area's to provide all probation services, including a meaningful pre-sentence investigation program.

G. REDUCTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

During 1970 and the three succeeding years, Texas will develop a coordinated, state-wide effort against organized crime. Adopting as its definition of organized crime the definition contained in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, the State plans to develop programs which will act against organized crime already existing in Texas and prevent further encroachment of organized crime into the State. The definition, as stated in the Omnibus Act is as follows:

> "Organized crime" means the unlawful activities of the members of a highly organized, disciplined association engaged in supplying illegal goods and services, including but not limited to gambling, prostitution, loan sharking, narcotics, labor racketeering, and other unlawful activities of members of such organizations. (Section 6016)

The State's efforts against organized crime will be guided by the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council, established by Governor Preston Smith on March 7, 1970, by Executive Order. The purposes of the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council are:

> --To develop a comprehensive plan for the suppression of any organized crime existing in Texas now and to prevent its future encroachment in this State

--To coordinate the activities of all law enforcement and prosecuting agencies in the implementation of a comprehensive organized crime control program in the State of Texas

The Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council is structured in accordance with the definition for a "state organized crime prevention council", section 601(g) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, and funds for its activities are provided from planning grant monies.

Activities guided by the Organized Crime Prevention Council during the next four years will have three major emphases: (1) During the four years a major state-wide capability for intelligence gathering, analysis, and dissemination will be developed. Also, the need for additional legislation and improved procedures for prosecuting on a state-wide basis those involved in organized crime will be studied, and recommendations will be made to the Texas Legislature. (2) At the same time that the coordinated state-wide capability is being developed the capabilities of existing police and prosecuting agencies will be strengthened by training, adding personnel, and adding equipment. (3) In addition, a major public education effort about organized crime will be undertaken. The public education effort will be designed to acquaint the public with the dangers of organized crime and its methods of operation so that the

public may better protect itself and the necessary public support for vigorous prosecution of organized crime can be developed.

State-wide Capabilities - During the next four years, a complete capability at the state level for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence data on organized crime will be developed. During FY 1970, the Intelligence Section of the Texas Department of Public Safety will develop a core unit for organized crime intelligence. The program titled, "Organized Crime Intelligence, Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination" requests $35,000 in LEAA support in FY 1970 to develop this core unit at the Department of Public Safety. In the next three years, this program description will be funded at greater levels so that the intelligence gathering capabilities of the state, cities, and counties will be enhanced and coordinated into a fully-equipped state-wide organized crime intelligence network. Additionally, it is anticipated that Texas will attempt to join with at least Arkansas and Louisiana and probably 2-4 other states in the development of a regional intelligence network. A discretionary grant will be sought from LEAA for this multi-state project as it develops. The program titled, "Organized Crime Intelligence Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination" will require greatly increased funding levels in the next three years, bringing a total four-

year cost of the project to approximately $700,000. The organized crime intelligence network envisioned will be designed to be fully compatible with projected capabilities of the Texas Crime Information Center, and a merger of the two will be possible at some time in the future.

State-wide investigatory and prosecution capabilities will be augmented by the development of from three to five "strike groups" against organized crime. These groups will be composed of representatives from all state law enforcement and regulatory agencies having responsibilities in organized crime control, local police and prosecutors, and perhaps federal officers. The "strike groups" will work primarily in major cities in Texas but will be available for use elsewhere as the need dictates. The program under which these groups are to be organized is titled "Organized Crime Control Units for Law Enforcement Agencies," which is discussed in further detail below.

In addition to state-wide intelligence, investigation, and prosecution capabilities, it is anticipated that studies will be undertaken under the auspices of the Criminal Justice Council and the Organized Crime Prevention Council to determine what changes, if any, should be recommended to the Texas Legislature in the areas of additional State laws pertaining to organized crime and additional state-wide prosecution capabilities.

Increasing Existing Capabilities - During the next four years, it is planned to increase significantly the capabilities of state agencies responsible for organized crime control, and police and prosecutors' agencies in major metropolitan areas and other sections of the State having organized crime problems. Current programs designed to result in these increases are titled "Organized Crime Control Units for Law Enforcement Agencies", "Technical Equipment Acquisition--Organized Crime", and "Training of Law Enforcement Personnel in Organized Crime Control".

The objective of the "Organized Crime Control Units for Law Enforcement Agencies" program is, within the next four years, to have organized crime units, composed of the various specialties needed for effective organized crime control, i.e., attorneys, accountants, investigators, administration technicians, intelligence analysts, etc., functioning within police or prosecutors'offices in the major metropolitan areas of Texas and in other sections of the State in which the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council feels there is a threat of organized crime. At least six of these units will be established. Another objective of this program is to develop"strike groups" in major cities of Texas composed of different law enforcement and regulatory agency representatives. At least two or three of these strike forces are to be organized. $198,000 is requested for this program in FY 1970, and additional re-

quests in the three succeeding years should push the program total to approximately $1 million.

The four-year objective of the "Technical Equipment Acquisition--Organized Crime" program is similar to that of the organized crime control units program--increasing the capability of police and prosecutors agencies in major metropolitan areas of the State and other areas having organized crime problems to deal effectively with organized crime. Equipment for which legal uses have been established, such as night vision, video and audio surveillance equipment, will be purchased by this program. Also, equipment such as dictating devices which will improve the efficiency of intelligence gathering units will be purchased. $65,000 is requested in this program during FY 1970 and comparable levels of expenditure during the three succeeding years will bring the total program cost in the four years to approximately $325,000.

The "Training of Law Enforcement Personnel in Organized Crime Control" program seeks to train already-working intelligence officers, criminal investigators, supervisors, planners, and administrators in organized crime control. Personnel added to organized crime control units under the "Organized Crime Control Units for Law Enforcement Agencies" program will be eligible for specialized or advanced training. The

program will also provide grants for organized crime training schools, briefings, or seminars to be held by state agencies or local governments in Texas. The four-year objective for the program is to have all police officers, regulatory commission investigators, administrators, prosecutors, etc., who can assist in the effort against organized crime trained to a level adequate for effective performance. $20,000 is requested during the first year of the program (FY 1970) and increasing amounts to be requested in succeeding years will push the four-year program total to approximately $250,000

Public Education About Organized Crime - The Texas Criminal Justice Council plans, over the next four years, to undertake several projects designed to acquaint the public, especially those segments of the public most directly affected, e.g., the business community, with the dangers of organized crime. The current program designed to work in this area of emphasis is titled "Public Education about Organized Crime". $12,000 is requested in the program for FY 1970, and increased levels of expenditure in the three subsequent years will raise the total level of expenditure of federal money to approximately $100,000. A great deal of private support, such as that of chambers of commerce, is also expected in this program.

2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

a. Planning Programs*

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council	$7,500	$18,000	$18,000	$18,000

*These estimates do not include operational expenses of the SPA.

b. Action Programs

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Organized Crime Control Units for Law Enforcement Agencies	$198,000	$250,000	$275,000	$300,000
Technical Equipment Acquisition -Organized Crime	65,000	75,000	100,000	100,000
Training of Law Enforcement Personnel in Organizec Crime Control	20,000	50,000	75,000	100,000
Organized Crime Intelligence Collection, Analysis, and Dissemination	35,000*	175,000*	225,000*	250,000*
Public Education About Organized Crime	12,000	25,000	30,000	35,000

*To be augmented by discretionary grants to be sought from LEAA for interstate sharirg of organized crime intelligence.

3. MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The four-year goal for all of the organized crime programs is to develop in Texas a coordinated, aggressive, continuous capability for resistance to organized crime and for the destruction of criminal organizations.

Because of the nature of organized crime and the lack of comprehensive analysis of the nature of organized crime in Texas, it is impossible to quantify anticipated accomplishments of the organized crime programs except to predict that approximately 40-60 full-time, specialized personnel will be added for organized crime control to police and prosecutors' offices in Texas, two strike forces will be created, 50-75 pieces of specialized organized crime control equipment will be purchased, 1,200 persons will receive specialized organized crime control training, and 25 Texas agencies and from five to seven Southern and Southwestern states will be tied into an organized crime intelligence sharing network. Every Texan will receive information about the nature and threat of organized crime.

These "goals" are "means" to the end described in paragraph one of this statement. Being based on very preliminary planning, they are very tentative and are subject to substantial revision by the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council, whose responsibility it will be to plan and set goals for organized crime control in Texas.

H. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

To deal with the potential problem of riots and civil disorders delineated in Part I of this Plan, the Texas Criminal Justice Council has conceived a two-part strategy. That strategy is (1) the alleviation of conditions producing riots, and (2) providing additional capability to the police agencies in areas most likely to have riots and civil disorders to deal promptly and effectively at the inception of such a situation. The basis for determining riot potential will be based on the size of the population in a city (50,000 or more) and the existance of a large minority group (racial, college, etc) in the population. See the table at the end of this section for city populations.

Staff of the Criminal Justice Council has secured model ordinances and commissioners' courts' resolutions to provide to cities and counties to establish mutual aid programs. Staff has begun monitoring publications in the field and has started a collection of literature on new developments in tactics, techniques and equipment for civil disorder control. This material includes International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) publications, FBI publications, articles from periodicals, catalogs, etc. These will be utilized for technical

assistance to regions and agencies and as the basis for planning and programming.

a. Alleviation of Conditions Producing Civil Disorder

(1) Police-Community Relation Programs

Extensive funding in police-community relations programs in 1969 and in 1970 and future years is expected to reduce community tensions and thus reduce the liklihood of major disorders in the State. With the social turmoil prevalent throughout the country; however, it is essential that the police agencies in Texas, in areas of large population concentrations with large minority groups, and in college and university towns, have the capability of handling swiftly and effectively such disorders at their inception.

(2) Planning and Training for Riot and Disorder Prevention and Control

The objective of this program is to assist local governments whose jurisdictions have a potential for riots or disorders, to plan and train for effective coordinated response to riots or disorders. It is expected that regional plans incorporating all of the resources of the local agencies in the area will be developed for quick action in such conditions. Texas has a mutual aid law which allows action by the individual agencies for mutual aid in such conditions. Full advantage will be taken of

this law through the encouragement of local city governments to adopt the law by ordinance and for commissioner's courts to adopt it for the sheriff's office by resolution. Comprehensive regional plans will be developed in 13 regions around core cities. The training in this program should assist police agencies materially by giving additional skills to their personnel and alleviating conditions that produce riots and civil disorders. Rumor control centers will be utilized with community relations programs to reduce tensions.

b. Additional Riot Control Capability

The Texas Criminal Justice Council through its administration of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act's funds will attempt to increase the capability of the police agencies in the selected locations to deal effectively with civil disorders. They will attempt to increase this capability by increasing the skill of the administrators to organize effectively for it, increase the skill of individual officers in performing their duty in case of riot, and to add riot control equipment to the arsenals of these police agencies.

(1) Riot Control Equipment

The objective of this program is to assist local units of government whose jurisdictions have a potential for riots to equip their police agencies to make ef-

fective response to them. The units of general local government or combinations thereof applying for riot control equipment will have to show that they have a plan for organizing and training for riot control and utilizing the equipment effectively. Some of the equipment may be utilized for rumor control centers. Protective equipment such as helmets, vests, gas masks, and so forth will be purchased as well as offensive equipment such as tear gas equipment, fire arms, etc. Communications equipment will be included.

Staff will provide advice and technical assistance utilizing the library and periodic digests.

(2) Planning and Training for Riot and Disorder Prevention and Control

The objective of programs under this heading will be to assist local governments to coordinate their efforts with other governments, state and local, and to train their own personnel to act with maximum effectiveness in such a contingency. This program was covered above and will not be dealt with further here.

(3) Riot Control Seminars, Briefings and Technical Assistance

The objectives of programs in this category will be to achieve close coordination between the two State agencies and between them and all local agencies and to

familiarize local officials with state-wide riot and disorder control plans as developed by the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Texas Adjutant General's Department. This program will make available technical assistance to the local units of government from these state agencies. The programs will also provide for the exchange of information, review of plans, and the exchange of ideas through these seminars. Each of the two state agencies and staff of the Criminal Justice Council will provide technical assistance on organization, operations, tactics, equipment, etc.

2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

a. Planning Projects*

Program Description Title	1970	1971	1972	1973
Literature Collection and Distribution	-0-	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Planning and Training for Riot and Disorder Prevention and Control	(funded as an action program)			
Staff Planning and Assistance	-0-	20,000	20,000	20,000

*These estimates do not include operational expenses of the SPA.

b. Action Programs

Program Description Title	1970	1971	1972	1973
Riot Control Equipment	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000	$300,000
Planning and Training for Riot and Disorder Prevention and Control	100,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Riot Control Seminars Briefing and Technical Assistance	30,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

3. MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

a. Planning Projects

Literature Collection and Distribution - The monitoring and literature collection with digests and distribution will result in all agencies being informed of new developments.

Planning and Training for Riot and Disorder Prevention and Control - See action program results.

Staff Planning and Assistance - The Criminal Justice staff will plan extensively in the field and through conferences and staff assistance, disseminate the information. This planning will include standards and specifications for all equipment, model organizations, tactics, etc.

b. Action Programs

Great reliance will be placed upon effective

police-community relations programs described in that category to relieve community tensions and frictions. If effective programs in that category are implemented, they should have a substantial effect upon the incidence of riots and civil disorders.

Riot Control Equipment - The equipment in some instances will be purchased by the region for use of all officers and will be kept in a common pool.

Planning and Training for Riot and Disorder Prevention and Control - Ir the field of riot and civil disturbance prevention every city of over 50,000 population will have an intelligence capability to detect conditions leading to riots and civil disorders. This capability will be coordinated fully with the Intelligence Section of the Texas Department of Public Safety. A formal program of rumor control with rumor control centers established in the 15 major cities with 100,000 population or greater will be able to act decisively in preventing riots by dispelling false rumors and reporting factual conditions.

Riot Control Seminars Briefing and Technical Assistance - By the end of the multi-year period police service in Texas will be organized, trained, and equipped to deal decisively with any riot or civil disturbance that gets under way in any jurisdiction. The police department

in every city of over 50,000 population (31 cities) will be fully organized, trained and equipped. All agencies with 20 or more officers will be equipped, or have access to equipment, for riot control. There will be a regional plan for riot control in each of the 23 SMSA's, ordinances, and commissioners' courts' resolutions adopted for mutual aid between all of the agencies. All agencies will be included in the coordinated plan. A complete coordinated program will be in operation between the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Texas Adjutant General's Office (Texas National Guard) for the utilization of all state resources in coordination with local agencies.

TEXAS CITY POPULATION ESTIMATES
July 1, 1969
(Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide, 1970-71 Edition)

50,000 Population & Over (27)

Abilene - 103,162
Amarillo - 167,770
Arlington - 89,736
Austin - 257,507
Beaumont - 135,000
Brownsville -54,000
Corpus Christi - 213,750
Dallas - 899,600
El Paso - 348,127
Fort Worth - 417,248
Galveston - 73,000
Garland - 72,190
Houston - 1,244,000
Irving - 87,162
Laredo - 75,600
Longview - 52,242
Lubbock - 164,500
Mesquite - 50,496
Midland - 65,000
Odessa - 84,700
Pasadena - 87,600
Port Arthur - 69,017
San Angelo - 69,000
San Antonio - 744,588
Tyler - 61,213
Waco - 112,935
Wichita Falls - 114,000

100,000 Population & Over (13)

Abilene
Amarillo
Austin
Beaumont
Corpus Christi
Dallas
El Paso
Fort Worth
Houston
Lubbock
San Antonio
Waco
Wichita Falls

Anticipated 50,000 by 1973

Baytown
Grand Prairie
Victoria
Richardson

Anticipated 100,000 by 1973

Arlington
Pasadena

I. IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

The broad objective in this category is to make the police truly the "peoples' police" in which condition there is an organic union between the police and the community. Ideally, the public will be the police and the police the public. In such a situation the police will participate in, and give vital leadership to, the solution of community problems.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice made the following recommendations in the field of police-community relations:

--The police should formally participate in community planning in all cities.

--Police departments in all large communities should have community-relations machinery consisting of a headquarters unit that plans and supervises the department's community relations programs. It should also have precinct units, responsible to the precinct commander, that carry out the programs. Community relations must be both a staff and a line function. Such machinery is a matter of the greatest importance in any community that has a substantial minority population.

--In each police precinct in a minority-group neighborhood there should be a citizens' advisory committee that meets regularly with police officials to work out solutions to problems of conflict between the police and the community as a whole, including those elements who are critical or aggrieved.

--It should be a high-priority objective of all departments in communities with a substantial minority population to recruit minority-group officers--and to deploy and promote them fairly. Every officer in such departments should receive thorough grounding in community-relations subjects. His performance in the field of community relations should be periodically reviewed and evaluated.

--Every jurisdiction should provide adequate procedures for full and fair processing of all citizen grievances and complaints about the conduct of any public officer or employee.

--Police departments should develop and enunciate policies that give police personnel specific guidance for the common situations requiring exercise of police discretion. Policies should cover such matters, among others, as the issuance of orders to citizens regarding their movements or activities, the handling of minor disputes, the safeguarding of the rights of free speech and free assembly, the selection and use of investigative methods, and the decision whether or not to arrest in specific situations involving specific crimes.

--Police departments should recruit far more actively than they now do, with special attention to college campuses and inner city neighborhoods.

These recommendations will be objectives in this category.

Although several of the major cities in Texas have what are believed to be effective police-community relations programs, they report that their programs need to be refined and improved. Other large and medium sized cities need to develop police-community relations programs. It is planned for full, formal programs in the 13 cities of 100,000 and

over and several in the 50,000 to 100,000 population group. Such programs will help establish better relations between the police department and young people and racial minority groups within the cities and will result in a general reduction of friction. Much credit has been given to police-community relations programs for reducing community tensions in major cities to the extent that Texas has had no incident of major size.

During the multi-year period, the Criminal Justice Council plans to place emphasis on three aspects of police-community relations. All three will be directed toward the above cities in Texas, and all will primarily be aimed toward young people and racial minority groups. Those areas of emphasis are: (1) increasing the frequency and quality of interpersonal contacts and communications between citizens and police officers; (2) improvement of the ability of police agencies to respond to legitimate citizen grievances; and (3) increased police participation in inter-disciplinary community problem solving.

a. Police Participation in Inter-Disciplinary Community Problem Solving

In this area of emphasis,reliance will be placed on the training programs and upon the formal, organized units in agencies to increase in police the desired police

participation. Perhaps the greatest obstacle to their participation in such inter-disciplinary activities is the tendency of other disciplines and groups to ignore the police in their activities, planning, etc. The emphasis will be to encourage the police to push themselves into such activities where their contribution and leadership can be vital. Meaningful participation by police will require education, sensitivity, and a dedication to total community betterment rather than the limited police viewpoint sometimes exhibited.

Staff of the Texas Criminal Justice Council and of the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education will monitor the literature and research in the field in order to incorporate new developments into operations and training. The Commission has written a "Police-Community Relations" manual which will be printed and available within a month which will serve as training material and executive reference source. It will be widely distributed. Staff of the Criminal Justice Council is now working with one city and university in planning a sophisticated, two-year, laboratory-type training program for all police personnel to utilize an LEAA Discretionary Grant.

Staff of the Texas Criminal Justice Council and of the Commission will monitor all formal programs and reproduce and distribute descriptions of effective programs, projects, innovations, etc.

Staffs of the Criminal Justice Council and of the Commission will confer annually with staff of Texas A & M University on the most effective program for their annual Institute of Police-Community Relations.

One-day seminars of all police chiefs of cities over 100,000 and over 50,000 are planned to develop broader understanding of such programs, their objectives, and necessary organization, administration operations, and the training need. Such seminars are planned annually.

b. Interpersonal Communications and Contacts

The first major emphasis will be placed on increasing the frequency and the quality of interpersonal communication (i.e., non-violation, non-arrest contacts and contacts) between citizens and police officers. Special attention will be given to minority groups. The current programs intended to develop these additional, high quality contacts are titled, "Police-Community Relations Units in Police Agencies", "Police Training for Community Relations", and "Employment of Off-Duty Police Officers in Civic and Recreational Programs".

It is the objective of the "Police-Community Relations Units in Police Agencies" program to assist in the establishment or improvement of police-community relations

units in each of the Texas cities of over 100,000 and some of 50,000 to 100,000 population in the next four years. Assuming the continued growth of middle sized cities, this means that approximately 25-30 projects will be funded during fiscal year 1970, and the three succeeding years. The total four year cost will be approximately $1 million.

Police training envisioned under the "Police Training for Community Relations" program is considered to be an integral part of the "Peace Officer Training" program under the category of "Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel". It is anticipated that every police officer working in a city of 50,000 or more will receive high quality training in police-community relations by the end of the multi-year period. Personnel in formal units will have received extensive advanced training and all management and supervisory personnel in those cities will have received training. Training curricula are being developed and supervised by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education.

The "Employment of Off Duty Police Officers in Civic and Recreational Programs" program will be expanded and extended to 10-15 of Texas' largest cities.

c. Response to Grievances

A second major emphasis in the field of police-community relations will be on the improvement of the ability

of police agencies to respond to legitimate citizen grievances. Three current programs are written to further this emphasis. The program titled, "Citizen Complaint Processing" is designed to enable one city during FY 1970 to develop a model procedure for processing citizens' complaints. During the three succeeding years, it will be desirable to enable five additional cities to experiment with citizen complaint procedures so that a diversity of models will be available. Models and their city's experiences with complaint processing will be fully documented and made available to other cities. It is believed that by the end of the period all cities over 50,000 will have adopted and be using one of the models.

The program titled, "Minority Group Police Officer Recruitment" will produce effective minority group recruitment programs in the 15 cities of 100,000 population and operate at regional level in four or five regions for smaller cities.

2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

a. Planning Projects*

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Police-Community Relations Manual	-0-	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Monitoring, Library and Distribution **	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Seminars and Conferences**	$1,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000

* These estimates do not include operational expenses of the SPA.
** Does not include staff time, salary, or expenses.

b. Action Programs

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Police-Community Relations Units in Police Agencies	$200,000	$220,000	$240,000	$250,000
Police Training for Police-Community Relations	(Funded in Peace Officer Training)			
Employment of Off-Duty Police Officers in Civic and Recreational Programs	40,000	50,000	60,000	70,000
Citizen Complaint Processing	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Minority Group Police Recruitment	30,000	40,000	45,000	50,000

3. MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

a. Planning Projects

Police-Community Relations Manual - Citizen Complaint Processing will produce a model procedure for wide distribution and adoption. The Police Guidance Manual, when widely adopted, will remove causes of friction in police work.

Monitoring, Library and Distribution - The monitoring of development and collection of literature by the Criminal Justice staff and the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education and the periodic revision

of the Police-Community Relations Manual will serve to keep agencies in Texas abreast of all new developments.

Seminars and Conferences - Individual conferences with chiefs and the one-day seminars will give input for planning and serve to disseminate information. Conferences with Texas A & M University staff will result in an improved program at the one-week Annual Institute.

b. Action Programs

Police-Community Relations Units in Police Agencies - By the end of the multi-year period there will be formal organized police-community relations units in every police agency serving a city of 100,000 population and over. These cities are all core cities in their regions. It is also anticipated that there will be formal programs in some of the cities of less than 100,000 population, especially when they are central cities of their region such as Galveston, Laredo, Midland, Odessa, San Angelo, Tyler, Longview, and Victoria.

Police Training for Police-Community Relations - The police training program for police-community relations by the end of the multi-year period will have the subject "police-community relations" taught in every recruit training and basic training program conducted. In-service specialized training for at least eight hours will have been given to

10,000 officers already in service by the end of the period. Officers in police-community relations units will each have received intensive training for from 60 class hours to 200 class hours.

Employment of Off-Duty Police Officers in Civic and Recreational Programs - By the employment of off-duty police officers in civil and recreational programs in ten to fifteen of the major cities during the multi-year period, police will have been encouraged to participate in civic affairs and citizens will see the police as vital and participating members of the community.

Citizen Complaint Processing - The program for designing a citizen complaint processing procedure by the end of the multi-year period will have good citizen complaint procedures utilized in all cities over 50,000 (31) and in many smaller agencies.

Minority Group Police Recruitment - The minority group police recruitment program should by the end of the multi-year period be producing from 50 to 100 well qualified applicants annually from minority groups in areas where minority group recruitment is now not successful.

J. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

The limited funds available from Texas' FY 1969 block grant required that stringent priorities be placed on the use of these funds. Also, in the first year of the program, and primarily because the criminal justice system was still responding along the lines of established patterns, very few needs were developed by potential sub-grantees for research and development projects. For these reasons funds were not allocated to the functional category, Research and Development. We have indication that in 1970 we will have significant requirements to sub-grant research and development funds to assist state and local agencies in the implementation of viable research and development programs.

Based on the needs of the criminal justice system in Texas the research programs that we anticipate and desire can probably best be categorized in three areas: (1) equipment, (2) information, and (3) systems analysis.

Research into the development and applications of new equipment can provide criminal justice agencies with a substantially increased capability to carry out their operational functions. The purposes of such research will be to develop new equipment to meet specific needs or to apply

existing technology (equipment and methods) to solve criminal justice problems and needs. The overlying consideration here is to update criminal justice agencies with the tools of today and tomorrow.

Research is also required in the area of information or diagnostics of criminal justice problems and needs. Quoting from our 1969 Comprehensive Plan:

> "That part of the planning process involving the collection of data on resources and conditions, the digestion and evaluation of that data, the realization of the magnitude of problems and needs has revealed an even stronger need to greatly expand and accelerate that very process."

In this regard, we will actively seek projects to study crime - its causes and effects - the behavior of individuals and evaluations of our response to these conditions. These research efforts will be designed to result in specific conclusions and recommendations for action-oriented programs. Our evaluation of research proposals will be very critical of those that seek to merely gather data with little thought to expectations of how that data can be effectively used.

We expect that research utilizing such techniques as systems analysis can provide operational criminal justice agencies with significantly more effective and efficient environments. We have found that today's technology has far

outstripped our ability to effectively use it. For the most part, our criminal justice systems have not kept pace with the rest of our thinking. As a result of this deficiency in our thought processes most of our criminal justice agencies and systems are operating under traditional methods that evolved over a long period of time. This has created a fertile field for applying systems analysis techniques to arrive at solutions by first determining objectives and then proposing, evaluating, and selecting the alternatives and resources to obtain these objectives - keeping in mind that our technology offers a tremendous number of possibilities.

In this particular functional category we feel an even greater need to coordinate these programs with the efforts of those outside our jurisdictions. Our consideration of significant programs and projects in the field of criminal justice research and development will of necessity be tempered by the research and development efforts of LEAA and the other states. To most effectively utilize these research funds it will be necessary to learn through the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice what specific projects are being contemplated and implemented over the nation and in the states.

Research efforts for state planning purposes to assimilate, analyze, and interpret information on problems

and needs and existing resources will continue as one of the basic functions of our state planning agency. We will utilize to an even greater extent, the facilities and resources available to this office through the 23 regional planning councils throughout the State and the research and planning departments in the major cities.

2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

The program descriptions we have identified below are those that we can now adequately define and document for the immediate future. This list is not intended to be all inclusive nor exclusive of research and development programs for future years, although they do form an adequate base for multi-year planning.

a. Planning Projects *

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Studies of the Criminal Justice System	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000

*These estimates do not include operational expenses of the SPA.

b. Action Programs

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Research and Development	$280,000	$400,000	$750,000	$750,000
Scientific Management	20,000	75,000	150,000	200,000
Inter-agency Cooperation	20,000	30,000	40,000	50,000

3. MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As a result of our anticipated research and development efforts and from the results of the many other programs we have identified in this plan, we anticipate that three broad goals will be achieved. The adaptation of new and existing equipment and its related techniques, methods, and systems will have developed a substantially changed environment in the operational aspects of criminal justice agencies. This will bring new capabilities to law enforcement agencies for the detection and apprehension of criminals; to prosecutory functions for the development and use of evidence; to the courts for more efficient and effective docket management and dispositions; to corrections and rehabilitation agencies for more efficient detention facilities and more effective rehabilitation programs. The information on the specific equipment tools and techniques, the agencies in which they will be utilized, and the numbers of the types of equipment can only be identified after more information is assimilated and analyzed as a result of the following planned efforts.

The collection and use of data on resources and conditions within the State will be significantly increased for the purpose of, not only more effective planning, but also better management of the criminal justice system and its component parts. Expanded efforts to begin immediately

will seek the more complete and accurate quantitative data that has heretofore been difficult to achieve. In researching the criminal justice system, the information needs will be satisfied for three broad goals: (1) greater specificity and quantification of criminal justice problems and needs particularly at the local level, (2) data relating to the existence, conditions and responses of crime and its effects toward a more scientific, statistical base, and (3) inventory data on existing and planned personnel, financial, equipment, and facility resources. With this information digested and analyzed, the state planning function will have more conclusive evidence upon which to base quantitatively specific planning goals and priorities.

Through more scientific management techniques - the application of systems analyses, data processing, operations research, program modeling and simulation, organizational theory, etc. - we should develop the means by which operational criminal justice agencies can function at an optimum level of efficiency and effectiveness. Initially, systems will be designed or redesigned that will incorporate these principals of scientific management and through these projects they will be tested and developed for application in similar agencies of other jurisdictions. An intermediate period should see the gradual acceptance and proliferation of such systems throughout the criminal justice field. Finally, in later

stages these systems and techniques will become widely adopted, refined and polished to provide a new dimension to the management and operation of the criminal justice system.

K. IMPROVEMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

The Texas Criminal Justice System is an association of allied governmental agencies bound together through the performance of services that share a common goal; the control of anti-social or criminal conduct. Each agency enjoys a high order of independence despite the frequent overlap between jurisdictional and functional boundaries. With this realm of independence each agency is nevertheless subject to the impact of activity and policy decisions of other criminal justice agencies. Among these agencies in the criminal justice system there exists one very important chain of problems, needs, priorities and action programs that transcend jurisdictional and functional boundaries - a system of information and communications. Because of this common bond; because of the closely associated and interrelated programs to improve the system's information and communications capabilities; because of the clearly defined opportunity to satisfy the needs of the individual agencies, improve their interrelationships, conserve economic and human resources, and in so doing create substantial comprehensive improvements in the criminal justice system as a whole; it is the philosophy of the Criminal Justice Council that programs in the area of information and communications should be considered to improve the entire system

of criminal justice, and thereby also satisfying the needs and problems of its component parts. We will, therefore, proceed to develop and implement action programs relating to criminal justice information and communications at the state and local levels of government with the guiding philosophy that adequate information, management, and inter-agency communications is the foundation of effective public service. (The term "communications" in this section will refer to methods of storing, exchange and retrieval of data as it relates to, and interfaces with, electronic data processing systems. Radio or voice communications relate almost entirely to law enforcement discipline and have been discussed in Part III, Section D, Improvement of the Detection and Apprehension of Criminals.)

The broad goal of this functional category is to establish a state-wide criminal justice information and communications system to service the needs of law enforcement, judicial, correctional, and rehabilitative agencies at the local, regional, state and federal levels of government. Toward this goal, the State has established a basic design of the system that will meet these needs and its full implementation will span a five year period. Although adequate state funds have not yet been allocated for this project (State Legislature next meets in January, 1971

to provide appropriations for the biennium beginning September 1, 1971), we have found that a great deal of preliminary and design work can be accomplished through existing operational entities at the local, state, and national levels.

Major criminal justice information and communications systems are now past the early stages of development in the two most populous regions in Texas. The results of their efforts and their plans for subsequent phases will provide significant in-put to the detail systems design of the emerging state-wide system.

A Records and Reports Task Force composed of key members of the Texas Criminal Justice Council has begun work and is setting out to establish a state-wide criminal justice system of uniform reporting.

Through our activities as a participant in the ten-state Project SEARCH (System for Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories) we will design and implement, in one of the states' major metropolitan areas, a project of great significance to the criminal justice system.

Data bases to provide information to operational entities have been created (vehicle registrations at the Texas Highway Department, inmate population and characteristics at the Texas Department of Corrections); are being

converted (drivers license and criminal histories at the Texas Department of Public Safety); and are in the planning states (juvenile records at the Texas Youth Council and stolen autos and wanted persons at the regional computer centers). The establishment of these information files is being observed and coordinated by the Criminal Justice Council staff.

In addition to the metropolitan and regional centers we anticipate financially assisting the development of wider geographical, but more rural information and communications systems.

The Texas Department of Public Safety is now implementing a communications system that will provide electronic message switching for their 28 teletype terminals and for an additional 150 local teletype terminals now existing as 14 regional communications circuits. This message switching capability for Texas' state and local law enforcement agencies will be operational in September, 1970.

In future periods as State funds become available, there will be created the Texas Crime Information Center that will assume operational responsibility for the then existing information and communication services and will develop and implement the later phases of the planned Texas Criminal Justice Information and Communications System.

2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

The major program under this functional category is very broad in scope so as not to limit the resourcefulness ambitions, innovativeness or desires of state and local agencies to increase their capabilities in the fields of applying the tools of electronic data processing and communications to their specific problems and needs. These efforts in the criminal justice field over the State will be adequately monitored and coordinated by the staff of the Criminal Justice Council to assure a minimum of duplication, void and redundancy. The following programs in this functional category are not now intended to reflect an exclusive list of all programs that will be offered over the multi-year period. Our experience in 1970 may indicate a need to provide additional programs for subsequent years.

a. Planning Projects*

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Support for Systems Development & Implementation	$50,000	$150,000	$200,000	$200,000

*These estimates do not include operational expenses of the SPA.

b. Action Programs

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Data Communications and Information Systems	$900,000	$1,500,000	$2,500,000	$1,500,000
Records and Reporting Systems	130,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Criminal Justice Reference Library	30,000	15,000	5,000	-0-

3. MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Long-term goals to be realized by the end of 1973, specify an on-going establishment and operation of a statewide criminal justice information and communications system. It is intended that this function be administered by a proposed Texas Crime Information Center (TCIC). This center will be operated and managed as a criminal justice agency and thereby provide information and data communications services to all disciplines of the criminal justice system at all levels of government according to their need.

The communications system may be described as a network of 430 data handling terminals connected to a central facility (TCIC) either directly or through as many as eight regional communications centers located in major metropolitan areas. The information system may be described as a series of data bases at various locations that contain the operational information that may be required by the terminal agencies. These two major systems are operationally considered to be one. Through the communications system each agency having a terminal will have direct access to the functional information files contained within the system. In addition to providing communications services between terminals, an agency, according to their need, may access such information as wanted persons, stolen automobiles or

other property, licensed drivers, vehicle registrations, criminal history records, and data pertaining to criminal offenders currently in the criminal justice process. With this application of today's science and technology, criminal justice agencies at all levels of government will be provided an extremely effective tool for dealing with today's highly mobile and complex crime situation.

The intermediate goals that relate to criminal justice information and communications that we hope to realize in 1971 and 1972 are the detailed development and implementation of the major tasks that will make this system a reality. They are:

--The establishment of a state-wide uniform system of reporting crimes, arrests, and dispositions of offenders as they enter and exit the criminal justice system.

--An expansion of the basic information and communications systems to round out a repertoire of information services and to expend the communications network to all local, regional, and state agencies that desire to avail themselves of these services.

--The establishment of the Texas Crime Information Center; its facilities, computer center, personnel, and financial resources, to provide the required level of service on a state-wide basis.

The realization of these intermediate goals will need the support of the public it seeks to serve, the dedicated efforts of the active participants in all areas of the

criminal justice process, and the desire of the municipal, county and state police-making and governing bodies to provide the necessary mechanisms and resources to establish and support this comprehensive task.

The short-term goals to be accomplished in 1970 and 1971 are considerably more varied. The information to be made available to users of the information and communications system will be contributed by various state and local agencies. State agencies will provide for example, vehicle registrations, drivers' licenses, criminal histories, to name a few. Local agencies and some state agencies will provide information files such as wanted persons, stolen autos, and offenders in the criminal justice process.

Agencies of all criminal justice disciplines at all levels of government will be encouraged to initiate or continue their planning and efforts related to criminal justice information and communications. Some of this encouragement will come in the form of financial assistance. The Criminal Justice Council has in 1969, and will continue in 1970, to provide financial assistance for the establishment of regional teletype communications networks. The Council has, and will continue to fund projects that will assist local, regional and state units of government to initiate or accelerate their efforts in providing information and communications services. Until another agency

or functional responsibility is established, the planning efforts of the staff of the Criminal Justice Council will coordinate the design and development of these efforts to assure that as this state-wide system grows from the grass roots; and as the component parts begin to come together, the intermediate and long-range goals of the information and communications services for the State's criminal justice system can be achieved.

It was with the same purpose in mind, that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, in May of 1969, brought together the cooperative efforts of ten states to lead in the design and development of a nation-wide information and communications system. The System for the Electronic Analysis and Retrieval of Criminal Histories (Project SEARCH) was established under the auspices of LEAA to extend the pioneering efforts of the National Crime Information Center into the fields of criminal histories and statistics. Texas is one of the participating states in Project SEARCH. The contributions that Texas has made in 1969 have been well received and utilized by Project SEARCH. Benefits that have accrued to Texas through its participation have already proven invaluable by providing key elements of design for our planned development, and financial assistance for the implementation of one of the most innovative criminal justice computer applications. By virtue

of Project SEARCH, and as our contribution to a national demonstration effort, we plan to design and implement a subject-in-process sub-system. The data base to be created by this system will be a felony offender inventory of a criminal justice process. Offender records will be entered into this system at the time of arrest and will be statused or tracked as an offender proceeds through the criminal justice process. An offender inventory will provide operational data for the criminal justice agencies that deal with offenders as well as provide a dynamic, analytical data base for statistical research and management information. It is planned that this data base and the mechanisms for its effective use will be operational and demonstratable in December of 1970. This application will later be incorporated as an on-line sub-system in the state-wide information and communications system.

Also, in 1970, the Records and Reports Task Force of the Criminal Justice Council will establish a basic and uniform criminal justice reporting system for local and state criminal justice agencies. Through a system of uniform reporting, we will be able to gather operational and statistical data on felony offenders and offenses, arrests, and dispositions. This planned system can serve as the foundation for much that will be developed in the future.

A great deal of ground work has already been laid for this reporting system by other agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Texas Department of Public Safety, and Project SEARCH. A technical working group under the Records and Reports Task Force will review the work that has been done and determine the basic requirements for a general reporting system. This design will be tested and recommended to the task force, which in turn will seek its implementation.

The long, intermediate, and short-term goals for improving the information and communications aspects of the Texas Criminal Justice System remain as one of the highest priorities of the Criminal Justice Council and the criminal justice agencies that comprise the system. A great deal of planning, research and systems design has already been expended toward meeting these goals. All available personnel and financial resources will be requested and applied to implement each step for their successful realization.

L. CONSTRUCTION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

1. GENERAL STATEMENT

The need for construction of facilities within the State has been documented in Part I and in three earlier sections in Part III. Permanent facilities construction projects under this category will house education, training, law enforcement, correction and rehabilitation programs.

The Criminal Justice Council recognizes that the construction of facilities involves large expenditures and that the finest facilities can only contribute to the overall improvement of the criminal justice system. The Council has, therefore, adopted a policy on the funding of physical facility programs. This policy, recommended by a sub-committee of the Council, was adopted by the Council on February 13, 1970. The sub-committee's recommendation is quoted below.

> It is recommended that the Council postpone funding and/or consideration of jail physical facility programs until September 1, 1970, in order to have completed the 1970 planning study of the Criminal Justice Council staff on local corrections programs and the feasibility of regional jail construction and operation--by which time it is felt that the outcome of the Hruska and Dodd Bills construction programs should be anticipated.
>
> It is recommended that the Criminal Justice Council adopt the following guidelines for consideration and funding of other local physical facility programs:

Preference will be given to funding local physical facilities that are part of a larger operational program, than the physical facility itself.

Consideration and funding of local physical facility programs, must strictly follow the guidelines of Section 301 (4), (c) and (d) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

Consideration of funding of regional physical facility programs or physical facility programs serving more than one local unit of government, shall be given preference over the funding of a strictly local unit of government.

In consideration of funding physical facility programs, for a local government entity or combination of local government entities, such local government entity or combination thereof, must present to the Council their justification of inability to locally fund such physical facility programs. Such justification shall include the presentation to the Council of data concerning the tax rate of each such local government entity and/or combination thereof, together with the tax evaluation ratio comparison to actual value.

2. MULTI-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

a. Planning Projects

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973

See New Concepts in Regional Correctional Facilities, Part III, Section F.

b. Action Projects

Program Description Titles	1970	1971	1972	1973
Construction	$2,946,000	$3,000,000	$3,500,000	$3,000,000

3. MULTI-YEAR FORECAST OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS

During this four-year planning period the Criminal Justice Council will seek to financially assist the construction of: a state supported law enforcement training center for local personnel; a center for continuing education to provide graduate and post-graduate degree programs to all criminal justice personnel; facilities to house correction and rehabilitation programs for state, regional and local agencies; and, law enforcement facilities for police operations. Early implementation of this plan, however, will be contingent upon the current policy of the Criminal Justice Council as quoted in sub-section 1 above.

PART IV

1970 CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN FOR TEXAS

"THE ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM"

IV. THE ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM

A. UPGRADING LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

A-1. Peace Officer Training

A-2. Professional College Education

A-3. Personnel Administration Systems

A-4. Law Enforcement Publications

B. PREVENTION OF CRIME

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

B-1. Crime Prevention Units for Criminal Justice Agencies

B-2. Public Contact with Police Agencies

B-3. Police Preventive Patrol

B-4. Development and Implementation of Meritorious Programs on Crime Prevention, Drug Abuse, and the Criminal Justice System

B-5. Private Detective Licensing Program

C. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

C-1. In-Service Training Officer - Juvenile Probation Departments

C-2. Day Care Program for Delinquents

C-3. Dangers of Crime and Narcotics

C-4. Support for Police, Juvenile Court and Juvenile Correctional Internships

C-5. Youth Service Bureaus

C-6. Potential Delinquency - Academic and Social Adjustment - Program

C-7. Comprehensive Treatment Center for Drug Abuse

C-8. Half-Way House - A New Concept

D. IMPROVEMENT OF DETECTION AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

D-1. Organization, Administration, and Operations Surveys

D-2. Computerization of Police Operations

D-3. Professional Aides for Police (Legal Advisor)

D-4. Technical Equipment, Technology, and Systems

D-5. Special Units in Police Agencies

E. IMPROVEMENT OF PROSECUTION AND COURT ACTIVITIES AND LAW REFORM

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

E-1. Diagnostic Services Program

E-2. Deputy Court Reporters Program

E-3. Staffing of Prosecutors' Offices

E-4. Prosecutors' Visitation

E-5. Public Defender Program

E-6. Judicial Processes Seminars

E-7. Judicial Processes Handbooks

E-8. Implementation of Medical Examiner System

E-9. Community Relations Program

E-10. Personal Bond Programs

E-11. Criminal Justice Internships

E-12. Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure Revision

E-13. Judicial Processes Development and Acceleration Program

F. INCREASE IN EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

F-1. Correctional Personnel Training and Education

F-2. Probation Officer Training and Placement

F-3. Rehabilitation Programs for Correctional Institutions

G. REDUCTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

G-1. Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council

G-2. Organized Crime Control Units for Law Enforcement Agencies

G-3. Technical Equipment for Organized Crime Control

G-4. Training for Organized Crime Control

G-5. Organized Crime Intelligence Collection

G-6. Public Education about Organized Crime

H. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

H-1. Riot Control Equipment

H-2. Planning and Training for Riot and Disorder Prevention and Control

H-3. Riot Control Seminars, Briefings, and Technical Assistance

I. IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

I-1. Police-Community Relations Units in Police Agencies

I-2. Police Training for Community Relations

I-3. Off-Duty Police in Civic and Recreation Programs

I-4. Citizen Complaint Processing

I-5. Minority-Group Police Officer Recruitment

J. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

J-1. Research and Development

J-2. Scientific Management

J-3. Inter-Agency Cooperation

K. IMPROVEMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

K-1. Data Communications and Information Systems

K-2. Records and Reporting Systems

K-3. Criminal Justice Reference Library

L. CONSTRUCTION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

L-1. Construction of Facilities

M. RELATIONS OF PART IV PROGRAMS WITH PART I PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

N. COMPLIANCE WITH FUNDING LIMITATIONS

A. UPGRADING LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL

The short term and long term objectives for the category "Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel (police)" were fully set out in the general statement portion for this category in Part III. The scope and direction of planning was also covered there. In the current year Texas will seek to obtain its objectives through a four-fold approach: (1) peace officer training, (2) professional college education for police, (3) improved personnel administration, including recruitment, selection, and regulations, and (4) increased availability of publications, manuals and other reference materials.

In the field of peace officer training one program is written for that topic but it includes three separate activities. Those activities are (1) the establishment and support of police academies, (2) the fostering and support of a large number of training programs and courses including management training, specialized training, advanced training and (3) providing training equipment and training materials. The current year objectives for this program are clearly set out in Part III and fully shown in the program.

In professional education for police one program is written which is designed to recruit from high schools qualified young men who are interested in a police career and

getting them enrolled in professional college education courses through the LEEP program. Additionally, the program is designed to encourage already employed police officers to enroll in professional college courses. The long term and short term objectives were clearly set out in Part III and are contained fully in the program description "Professional College Education".

Improved personnel administration (excluding education and training dealt with above) will be sought through improved recruitment programs and improved selection programs in agencies. Goals and objectives are set out in Part III and in the program.

The supply of the need for professional publications and reference materials demands of each officer or available in agencies the program "Law Enforcement Publications" design. It has as it objective placing in the hands of every police officer a regular periodical containing legal opinions that relate to the police officers work. It further envisions keeping a current reference book on the penal law, the code of criminal procedure and police procedures in the hand of each police officer working in the State.

The scope and direction of planning in this category was fully shown in Part III.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Title: Peace Officer Training (A-1)

Introduction: The relationship of this program to the "problems and needs" is depicted in Part IV, Section M. Long-term objectives were set out adequately in Part III. For ease of presentation this program is divided into three parts: (1) general training, (2) police academies, and (3) training equipment. For clarity, each part will show (1) objective, (2) implementation, (3) sugbrant data, and (4) budget (partial). A program budget and past progress for the programs are shown at the end.

PART I: GENERAL TRAINING

Objective: The long-term objective is to have every police officer in the State trained to an adequate level for his position. The immediate objective is to have each officer trained to a minimum level for his position. The current objectives are shown in the table, "Summary of Police Training Plan". This program will move vigorously toward this objective. This training will cover recruit training for the estimated 1,600 recruits entering police service in 1970; management and supervisory training for management

and supervisory personnel; advanced training in various advanced and specialized phases of police work such as homicide investigation, finger printing narcotics work, advanced criminal investigation, laboratory work, police instruction, with heavy emphasis on community relations. In-service refresher training will be provided for many police officers. Basic training of 140 to 160 class hours will be given to 1,000 officers now working without training.

Implementation: More than one-half of the recruits entering police service will receive high quality recruit training at the twenty-one academies maintained or being established by the larger police departments, three sheriffs' offices and the Texas Department of Public Safety. These recruits will receive an average of 16 weeks or 500 to 600 hours of high quality instruction by certified police instructors in courses approved by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Limited funds are requested for these. Approximately 90 of the recruit officers from small departments will receive a ten-week basic course of 350 hours at an academy operated by the North Central Texas Council of Governments. The remainder of the recruits, mostly from small departments, will be taught in the 15 regional academies now certified and some

additional to be certified. THose academies are located in strategic geographical locations in the state. The recruits will receive a four-week course of 140 to 160 class hours. The course is approved and the instructors are certified by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education.

Four consultants have been employed by the Commission on Law Enofrcement Officer Standards and Education who will work with each regional academy and school and with the local coordinator. They will help organize the courses, supply lesson plans and teaching materials, and further assist the coordinator by keeping him informed abour current developments in the police field. The consultants will assist in organizing additional regional academies as needed. These academies will generally be located in junior colleges, existing police academies, the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education and other appropriate sources. Most of the instructors are contributed free by the agencies. A detailed plan for the regional academies is contained on pages 26 - 49 of the "State-wide Educational and Training Plan for Texas Peace Officers" included as an attachment to the 1969 Texas Plan. Local participating agencies will pay salaries and gnerally pay subsistence and travel expenses of students.

This regional training program for recruits in regional academies will be a continuing and expanding program, as a majority of the sheriffs' offices and smaller police departments cannot operate their own training programs. The 61st Legislature has passed a law requiring all officers entering police service on and after September 1, 1970 to be certified that they meet minimum standards of training prescribed by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. This law makes the regional academies on an expanded basis mandatory.

Within the next year fifteen two-week courses for first line supervisors will be held for approximately 450 such personnel. Two one-week courses will be held for middle management personnel, reaching approximately 100 persons. Four one-week laboratory-type workshops will be held for top administrators reaching approximately 120 persons.

Twenty scholarships for $800 each covering tuition, fees, and materials will be provided for attendance of police management personnel at the three-month Southwestern Police Academy course, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, Southern Methodist University.

Forth scholarships of $400 each, covering tuition, fees, and materials will be provided for first echelon

police supervisors to attend the one-month session of the School of Police Supervision, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, Southern Methodist University.

Ten scholarships of $1,200 each will be granted for tuition, fees, materials, and subsistence for the attendance of police management personnel at the three month course in police administration, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky. Grants for the training programs at Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute and at the Southern Police Institute will be made to cities, counties, regional councils, and state agencies.

In addition, grants under this program may be made for the purpose of sending police personnel with specialized training such as laboratory technicians and narcotics officers for updated specialized training in their fields of endeavor.

Recipients will be required to pay travel and will be required to pay subsistence at the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.

Grants will be made to applicants covering only personnel approved for attendance by the two institutes.

Approximately 40 advanced courses will be conducted dealing with such subjects as finger printing, drug abuse, homicide investigation, advanced criminal investigation, police instruction, sheriff department operations and community relations. Some of these will be regional and some state-wide.

For the considerable number of officers now working in small police departments and sheriffs' departments who have had no basic recruit training, 40 four-week regional training courses covering the basic 140 hours course will be held reaching approximately 1,200 officers.

It is further expected that a majority of the officers not attending the recruit, management or advanced courses set out above will be provided a minimum of eight hours as a refresher course.

This police training program will be a continuing and expanding program for the foreseeable future. Federal funding will be needed for four more years in increasing amounts.

The four consultants from the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education will work full time in the regional training programs for recruits, management personnel and advanced and specialized training.

Until central facilities are provided, management and advanced training will be conducted at local and regional academies by contract with IACP and other competent agencies, at the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute at Southern Methodist University, at Southern Police Institute, Louisville, Kentucky, at Texas A & M University, The Texas Department of Public Safety, The University of Texas and other locations. The Texas Department of Public Safety is beginning construction of a POlice SChool of Advanced and Management Studies described in category L - Construction.

Much of the general refresher in-service training will be conducted by individual departments utilizing the extension service of Texas A & M University and utilizing in-service schools presented by the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Subgrant Data: Only applicants in need and able to perform adequately will be eligible. Subgrants will be made to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, to the Texas Department of Public Safety, to REgional Councils or regional planning commissions for the regional police academies, and to cities and counties for their police departments and sheriffs' departments. Forty or fifty recipients are

anticipated. The grants will range from $45,000 to the State Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Eduation to $100 to a small city. State grants will total $61,000 and local grants $195,000. Grants will be made only for training courses approved by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. A table showing an outline of the plan is attached.

SUMMARY OF POLICE TRAINING PLAN

1. 20 Students - Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute
   @ $800 each (3 months) = $16,000

2. 40 Students - Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute
   @ $400 each (1 month) = $16,000

3. 10 Students - Southern Police Institute
   @ $1,200 each (3 months) = $12,000

4. 120 Students - University of Texas Management Workshops
   @ $150 each - $18,000

5. Department of Public Safety Management and Supervisory Workshop
   $5,000

6. 400 Students - Local middle management training
   @ $50 each - $20,000

7. 400 Students - local supervisory training
   @ $50 each - $20,000

SPECIALIZED AND ADVANCED TRAINING

8. 1,000 Students - Various subjects @ $25 each - $25,000

9. 10 Students, Technical training (chemists,toxicologists, etc.)
   @ $400 each - $4,000

BASIC TRAINING COURSE
(Recruit and In-Service)

10. 1,000 Students - Agency Academies - no funds

11. 1,000 Students - Regional Police Academies - $85,000

12. 400 Students - Local Training Programs
    @ $25 each - $10,000

13. Unknown - In-service Refresher - no funds

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR TRAINING

14. Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education
    $45,000

Budget

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$256,000
(2)	State Support	$ 40,667
(3)	Local Support	$130,000

PART II:POLICE ACADEMIES

Objective: The objective is to establish a functioning regional academy in at least 15 regions and three local agencies with the capability of providing high quality recruit, in-service refresher, and in-service specialized police training to the officers of the agencies and of all small law enforcement agencies in the regions. Other objectives are shown in the "General Training" part.

Implementation: Regional councils of governments and local agencies will employ a training director and clerical personnel (full time or part time). The director of training will then secure facilities, equipment, materials and instructors. He will organize and coordinate courses as approved by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education.

Funding at the present level of $200,000 annually will be needed for the current year and an increase in the following three years.

Subgrant Data: Only regional councils of governments and local units of government will be eligible for grants. Fifteen to twenty recipients are anticipated. The grants are anticipated to range from $10,000 to $30,000. Regional training directors, curricula, instructors, materials and facilities must be approved by the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Salaries, travel and subsistence for trainees will not be eligible for grant.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$ 200,000.00
(2) State Support	$ -0-
(3) Local Support	$ 133,333.00

PART III: TRAINING EQUIPMENT

Objective: The objective of this program is to increase the capabilities of law enforcement agencies to effectively and continually train their in-service personnel. Other objectives are set out in Part I.

Implementation: This program will be implemented through grants to local units of government or state agencies for the purpose of purchasing such equipment as projectors, such materials as books, films, packaged programs, etc., for their police agencies.

Agencies desiring to purchase equipment under this program must show a plan for continual utilization of the equipment as is stated in the objective for this program, equipment purchased by this program must increase the capabilities of agencies to train their personnel. No equipment to replace or add to existing conventional equipment will be purchased.

Grants for this purpose will be increased in the next three years.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made available to units of local government, combinations thereof, or state agencies which can demonstrate a need for the equipment and a plan for continual utilization of the equipment.

It is estimated that from 10 to 12 grants will be made during the first year of this program, and that the monetary range of the grants will be from $500 to $3,000.

In each grant the local or state match for projects under this program must be in the form of case. City police departmenets and sheriffs' offices operating their own academies or regional training programs and state agencies conducting basic police training will utilize the program.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested $ 15,000

(2)	State Support	$ 3,333
(3)	Local Support	$ 6,667

Combined Program Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$471,000
(2)	State Support	$ 44,000
(3)	Local Support	$270,000
(4)	Other Support	-0-
(5)	Program Total	$785,000

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

Past Progress: * This program was included in the program of peace officer training in the 1969 Plan, Page III-36. Twelve of the State's 21 planning regions have been funded for a total of $129,795 to organize, staff and equip in some instances, and operate police academies for basic and specialized training for all peace officers in their regions. Programs are under way in these regions at this time. Most of the courses will be completed and reports made by June 30, 1970. Twelve other regions or subregions have applications completed or in the course of completion to establish regional academies for the same purpose. Most of them will be funded by January, 1970.

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcment Officer Standards and Education was given a grant of $27,196 for salaries and travel for two state training coordinators to assist regions in thier organization of regional police training programs. Both coordinators have been employed and are now in the field assisting local agencies and regional staff in organizing the regional academies and getting courses under way. Specific figures on persons trained will be furnished by June 30, 1970.

A grant of $6,490 has been made to the Texas Police Association to conduct two police management workshops for chief and top staff. The workshops are scheduled in April and May, 1970. They are conducted by the Extension Division, University of Texas, using the laboratory method. Other management training grants are anticipated to state and local police agencies.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Title: Professional College Education (A-2)

Introduction: The relationship of this program to problems and needs is shown in Part IV, Section M. For ease of presentation this program is divided into two parts: (1) General, and (2) Education Incentives. For clarity, the (1) objectives, (2) implementation, (3) subgrant data, and (4) budget are shown for each part. A final program budget and past progress are shown at the end.

PART I: GENERAL

Objective: The principal objective is to increase the number of professionally educated police officers in police service who hold an associate degree or a baccalaureate degree in police science or similar field of study.

One of the objectives is to enroll 500 qualified graduating high school seniors and 1000 active police officers in junior colleges and senior colleges and universities in programs leading to an associate degree or baccalaureate degree in a course directly related to law enforcement. Some of the students will be in cadet programs working part-time in police departments and carrying a specified minimum number of college courses.

First year accomplishments: In the fall semester of 1969 in 22 colleges that have law enforcement programs there were a total of 1859 persons enrolled in police science programs. Of this number, 904 were peace officers, and 955 were full-time students. At the end of the first semester, 72 police science degrees were conferred and 39 of the recipients were police officers. It is anticipated that this number will be increased by 500 for the fall semester of 1970. During the first year of the program a grant was made to one city for full year employment of five cadets. The program in 1970 will add 30 additional cadets to this program.

Implementation: The State will be divided into four regions with one or more community or junior colleges and at least one senior college or university within the region. A consultant of the Texas Commission of Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education will be assigned to work in two regions to assist the college coordinators in securing instructional materials, instructors and otherwise assisting them in keeping up-to-date with governmental needs and procedures. These consultants will work with the 15 junior colleges now offering an associate degree in police work and the three senior colleges and universities offering baccalaureate degrees in police science or a similar field. They will also work with high schools to get the state-authorized subject

"Police Administration" taught in all eligible schools. Additionally, the consultants will encourage additional junior colleges and senior colleges and universities to offer degree programs in this field. They will work with high schools and their vocational guidance counselors to interest qualified graduates in enrolling in college police courses. They will develop and implement a recruiting program for college enrollment through these vocational guidance counselors. It is believed that 30 to 50 students can be enrolled at each existing institution of higher education by the use of the two consultants from the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Full details are contained on pages 9 through 25 in the "State-wide Educational and Training Plan for Texas Peace Officers" included as an attachment to the 1969 Plan.

This program will be a continuing and expanding program for at least the next four years, until a sufficient number of graduates are available to fill the vacancies for police officers and deputy sheriffs annually. The two consultants requested herein will spend full time in this program of professional college education for police.

Cities implementing cadet programs will recruit persons between 17 1/2 and 20 years of age who will work part time in the police departments and enroll in a college or university for a specified number of courses. Salary and uniforms will be furnished and tuition and fees paid where LEEP loans and grants are exhausted or not available.

Subgrant Data: The one subgrant will be to the Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, a State agency, for $20,000, travel and operational expenses for the two consultants working in this program. Two or three grants will be made to cities for cadet programs. Cadets must work a minimum of 20 hours per week and carry at least 12 hours of courses. Colleges will employ their own coordinators and secure students through the use of part "D" funds of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, for student loans to provide tuition, materials and instructional aids. Grants will range from $10,000 to $30,000.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$120,000
(2)	State Support	$ 13,333
(3)	Local Support	$ 66,667

PART II: EDUCATION INCENTIVES

Objective: The objective of this program is to assist cities and counties to encourage their employed police and sheriff's officers to enroll in directly related law enforcement courses at accredited colleges by providing additional salary payments.

The long-term goal is the same as for professional police education, that is, every police officer with general police responsibility will hold a baccalaureate degree in a law enforcement course. During the first year 165 to 200 officers will be paid incentive pay for completing the prescribed law enforcement college work. No such program was funded in 1969.

Implementation: Applicant cities or counties will apply for grants to pay 50% of increased salary payments for men who have completed two years of college work and a specified period of time of acceptable service in the department. These periods will range from 3½ to 5 years. These programs will be for fiscal year 1970 and will require federal funding for at least 3 additional years.

Subgrant Data: Any city or county that desires to enter the program may apply for grant if it can legally pay its 50% share. It is anticipated that not more than 30 cities will apply and receive grants. Special requirements placed on grantees will include that they pay one-half of the additional salary payments in cash, and that the man receiving the salary payment shall have completed at least two years of the law enforcement education.

Budget

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$ 50,000
(2) State Support	$ -0-
(3) Local Support	$ 50,000

Combined Program Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$170,000
(2)	State Support	$ 13,333
(3)	Local Support	$116,667
(4)	Other Support	-0-
(5)	Program Total	$300,000

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

50 % Federal 50 % State/Local

Past Progress: A grant for $20,000 has been made under this program to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education for the purpose of coordinating and offering technical assistance to Texas colleges and universities offering professional police education.

The Commission has hired two consultants for the above purposes, and both are currently working.

An application under this program from the City of Dallas for $15,000 for a police cadet program is in the final stages of preparation, and the grant should be received by and acted upon by the Criminal Justice Council in the near future.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Title: Personnel Administration Systems (A-3)

Objective: This program will deal with only the recruitment and selection aspects of personnel administration. Its relationship to "problems and needs" is shown in the table "Relationships". The program contains two parts: (1) recruitment and (2) selection. For ease of presentation the (1) objective, (2) implementation, (3) subgrant data and (4) budget data are shown for each part with a combined Budget Data at the end.

IMPROVED POLICE RECRUITMENT

The objective of this program is to increase the capability of police agencies in Texas to secure a sufficient quantity and quality of police recruits to keep their departmental strength at authorized levels.

The long term goal of this program is to develop a comprehensive recruitment program covering the state to attract to police service, highly qualified applicants.

The short term goal is to recruit, especially from colleges, 200 highly qualified applicants into local police agencies during the next year.

Implementation: Grants will be made to local units of government or combinations thereof for the purpose of staffing, equipping, and operating recruitment units designed to expand the recruitment capabilities of police departments.

Preference will be given to those units of government in Texas who can demonstrate a high level of police vacancies over several years and substantial previous efforts directed toward reducing police vacancies.

This program will pay costs of salaries, travel, per diem, equipment, and associated publication costs for expanded police recruitment efforts.

Full-time salaries will not be paid for any unit of government having less than 100,000 population.

Funding at the current level of $60,000 a year will be needed for 1970 and the succeeding three years.

Subgrant Data: Local units of government or combinations thereof are eligible for grants under this program.

It is anticipated that most grants under this program will go to major cities; however, recruitment programs in which a

number of departments agree to act together will, if the combined needs of the departments warrant, be considered under this program.

It is anticipated that from three to five grants will be made under this program during the first year. The monetary range of the grants will vary from $12,000 to $30,000.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 60,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 40,000
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$100,000

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

IMPROVED POLICE SELECTION

The objective of this program is to improve the quality of applicants selected by police departments for employment. It is designed to refine and improve the current selection procedures utilized by the departments. It is hoped to make application of the findings in the "Psychological Assessment of Patrolmen Quali-

fications in Relation to Field Performance" study, LEAA Project #046.

The ultimate goal is for every police agency in Texas (630 municipal police departments and 254 sheriffs' offices) to utilize the most efficient method of selecting personnel from applicants received through their recruitment procedure.

Implementation: Cities and counties, for their respective police departments and sheriff's offices will apply for a grant to design a new selection procedure and to purchase necessary materials for its implementation. Personnel from the departments will be involved in the development of the procedure. In some instances they may employ outside consultants, or they may utilize free of charge consultative services provided by large industries with major personnel departments or expertise from universities. It is anticipated that during 1970 not more than four such grants will be made. If funded projects prove to be successful in developing improved selection procedures the program should be extended with future federal support for at least three more years.

Subgrant Data: Cities and counties for their respective police departments and sheriffs' offices will be eligible to apply for grants. It is anticipated that not more than four agencies will be funded during 1970. The grants are expected to range from $2,000 to $5,000. Grantees will be required to have a personnel

department in their agency with some expertise in personnel management activities.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 20,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 13,333
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 33,333

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Prcgram, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Combined Program Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 80,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 53,333
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 133,333

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: No programs were written for this subject in 1969.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Title: Law Enforcement Publications (A-4)

Objective: The relationship of this program to "problems and needs" is shown in the table "relationships". The objective of this program is to make readily available to all law enforcement officers for reference and as a text book in training school, a current revision of the Handbook for Texas Law Enforcement Officers, a comprehensive publication prepared by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Procedures, authorized by House Resolution 329, 1967. Subsequent legislative enactments and court opinions have made the revision of this handbook necessary. The handbook covers such topics as laws of arrest, search and seizure, confessions, line-ups, disposition of prisoners, handling juvenile offenders, handling mentally disturbed persons, note-taking, report-writing, interviews and interrogations, case preparation, criminal investigation, and other pertinent topics. It is published in a 9¼ by 4¼" size for handy reference.

The state agency reproducing the handbook in 1970 will distribute 25,000 copies to every police officer, every justice of the peace, every corporation court judge, city attorney, county

attorney and district attorney in the State.

Implementation: The Texas Department of Public Safety or another appropriate state agency will employ a competent legal staff to review the current handbook for all necessary revisions, and then, will publish and distribute 20,000 to 25,000 copies of the handbook placing it in the hands of every law enforcement officer, justice of the peace, and every prosecuting attorney in the State of Texas.

Subgrant Data: Only one applicant will be eligible for a grant under this program.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$ 10,000
(2) State Support	$ 6,667
(3) Local Support	$ -0-
(4) Other Support	$ -0-
(5) Program Total	$ 16,667

(6) Applicable Federal-Local Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior funding for Program $ -0-

Past Progress: No program in 1969.

B. PREVENTION OF CRIME

The goals for this category in 1970 will be to begin the multi-program approach to the prevention of crime. The four strategies utilized are: (1)public information about crime and public involvement in the criminal justice system, (2) reducing the opportunities for crime, (3) rapid detention and reporting of imminent crimes, and (4) research and development in the field of crime prevention. The Public Education Program will seek to acquaint individuals and the business world with the scope and significance of crime, with special emphasis on drug abuse, ways to protect themselves from crime, the work of the criminal justice system in crime suppression and activities for the public in the support of criminal justice agencies. During the first year, it is expected to improve or establish four to six public education units in metropolitan areas in Texas, generally police departments. Major funding is provided in special meritorious programs which should provide major impact on certain emphasis areas such as drug abuse.

A beginning will be made on improving the capability of the public to contact police agencies promptly and easily. They will be encouraged to contact through the typical "crime alert" programs. Four of these are expected to be

funded and five cities will survey their public police call facilities for possible expansion. It is expected to establish a standardized telephone number (911) in ten metropolitan areas.

The police preventive patrol which is an effective crime prevention device will be dealt with under the category of "Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals."

The long-term goals and the scope and extent of planning in this area are fully described in the general statement portion of Part III, The Multi-Year Plan.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention of Crime

Title: Crime Prevention Units for Criminal Justice Agencies (B-1)

Objective: The relationship of this program to "problems and needs" is shown in Part IV, Section M. The objective of this program is to acquaint individuals and/or businesses with the dangers of drug abuse, with ways to protect themselves from crime, with methods of helping the police to detect criminal activity, and with the need for support of and participation in the criminal justice system. The activity objective of this program is to have criminal justice agency public education units functioning in every part of Texas. It is estimated that from 25-30 separate units will be needed to accomplish this objective. A long-term goal for this program is the prevention of crime through citizens' knowledge of protecting themselves from criminal acts and the dangers of crime, drugs, and narcotics. Strong public support of, and participation in, the criminal justice system is also sought.

Implementation: Grants will be made available to local units of government for the purpose of developing or improving special units for public education within criminal justice agencies.

Salaries; travel; subsistance; equipment such as projectors, recorders, etc; training; materials; and other related expenses can be provided under this program.

The first year's objective for this program is to add or improve from four to six public education units in metropolitan areas of Texas.

It is anticipated that federal assistance will be required for this program through the multi-year period. Each subgrantee, however, will be required to assume the costs of its programs within a reasonable period of time so that this program can participate in the start of additional programs.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made to local units of government. Preference will be given to requests from metropolitan areas or to requests designed to have a regional impact.

From four to six grants will be made within the first year with the monetary range of the grants being from $5,000 to $30,000.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$120,000
(2)	State Support	-0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 80,000

(4) Other Support

(5) Program Total $200,000.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention of Crime

Title: Public Contact with Police Agencies (B-2)

Objective: The relationship of this program to "problems and needs" is shown in Part IV, Section M. The objective of this program is to improve the facilities through which the public can contact the police to seek emergency help, to report criminal acts, or to report suspicious situations or persons. The goal of this program is to reduce the average time required for citizens to contact police officers when crimes are imminent or in progress. This will have the same effect on the prevention and solution of crime as a reduction in police response time to calls for assistance. This program envisions the establishment of a standardized police emergency telephone number (911) throughout Texas; surveys in at least all Texas cities over 100,000 population and densely populated counties of the strategic locations of police call boxes and public telephone and programs to remedy discovered deficiencies; and crime stop programs in approximately fifteen to twenty Texas cities. In the current year approximately four crime alert programs will be funded; five cities will survey their public police call facilities, and the standardized telephone number will be extended to ten metropolitan areas.

Implementation: Grants will be made available to local units of government for one or more of the following purposes: to implement programs designed to acquaint the public with police telephone numbers and to encourage the public to report suspicious acts or persons, such as the popular "crime stop" or "crime alert" programs; to study the availability of telephone contact with the police in high crime locations and to implement programs to remedy demonstrated deficiencies; to develop with telephone companies standardized police or emergency telephone numbers or procedures by which individuals may use pay telephones to place emergency calls without depositing coins; and to develop any other meritorious program designed to insure that police aid can be readily summoned when needed. Federal funding under this program will be required for approximately four additional years. The level of funding will be increased each year.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made to approximately five to eight local units of government during the first year of this program. The monetary range of the grants will vary, according to the type of program proposed, from $1,500 to $25,000. Cities, counties, or combinations thereof are eligible. It is anticipated that most recipients of grants under this program will be cities for their police departments. Recipients of grants under this program will be distributed throughout

Texas with the first effort being in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Budget

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$100,000
(2)	State Support	-0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 66,667
(4)	Other Support	-0-
(5)	Program Total	$166,667

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention of Crime

Title: Police Preventive Patrol (B-3)

Objective: See Part I, Preventive Police Patrol and Application of Technology for problems and needs. The objective of this program is to enable police agencies to develop the capability for allocating their patrol manpower and equipment in a pattern most likely to prevent crimes from being committed.

This program and the activities it describes are fully contained in the program entitled,"Computerization of Police Operations" program number D-2. However, the activities described by this program are essential to effective, comprehensive, crime prevention programs and are considered to be part of the Criminal Justice Council's crime prevention efforts in 1970. This program will be retained since it is descriptive of part of the total crime prevention picture.

Implementation, Subgrant Data, and Budget: This program, a highly significant program in the field of crime prevention, is an integral part of the program entitled, "Computerization of Police Operations", under the category

of "Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals". This program, consequently, will be funded according to the implementation plan and subgrant data under the "Computerization of Police Operations" program and will be funded from the budget for that program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention of Crime

Title: Development and Implementation of Meritorious Programs on Crime Prevention, Drug Abuse, and the Criminal Justice System (B-4)

Objective: The relationship of this program to "problems and needs" is shown in Part IV, Section M. The purpose of this program is to acquaint the public with the dangers of drug abuse, with methods of crime prevention, with methods of personal protection from criminals, with ways to assist the police in the detection of crime, and with the need for public support of and participation in the criminal justice system. The goals of this program are to participate in the development of from 25 to 50 alternative approaches to crime prevention through public education, public information, or public participation in criminal justice activities and to reach with these programs every citizen of Texas.

A long-term goal for this program is the prevention of crime through citizens' knowledge of protecting themselves from criminal acts, and the dangers of crime, drugs and narcotics. Strong public support of and participation in the criminal justice system is also sought. Approximately 15 projects will be partially funded by this program during

the first year, and they should reach approximately 3-4 million Texans.

Implementation: Grants will be made available to all agencies and institutions eligible under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 for the purpose of developing public education programs for any of the above purposes and for the purpose of implementing meritorious public education programs in cities, counties, the State schools, or other areas of jurisdiction.

Examples of the types of programs envisioned under this program are:

--A workshop or conference for editors, reporters, and other members of the news media to discuss the criminal justice system, specific problems facing the system, and the role of the media in crime prevention. A workshop of this type held in 1967 at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill covered the following topics:

--Toward a Redefinition of the Police Function
--The Police and the Supreme Court
--The Roles and Dilemmas of Counsel in Criminal Justice
--Informing the Public and Protecting the Courts
--The Role of the Judge
--Juvenile Delinquency and the Juvenile Court
--Reforming the System
--The Responsibility of the News Media

A Texas workshop could cover similar topics.

--The production and dissemination of public service films, tapes, and/or programs for the purpose of communicating to the public the problems of crime or drug abuse, or methods of crime prevention.

--The implementation of such programs as "lock your car" campaigns.

--Other crime prevertion and public education programs judged to be meritoricus by the Texas Criminal Justice Council.

This program is designed to encourage the development of many approaches to crime prevention and education of the public. Since continual efforts in these areas are desired, and since many agencies will be encouraged to participate in the development of approaches to crime prevention and public educatior, this program will require federal assistance throughout the multi-year period.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be available to local units of government, State agencies including State universities, and private non-profit orgarizations, including private universities.

Plans for proposed projects must be submitted in detail to the Texas Criminal Justice Council for approval in advance of funding .

It is anticipated that several subgrants will be made under this category and that they will range from grants as small as $1,500 for local drug abuse or crime prevention education programs to as high as $125,000 for state-wide drug abuse or crime prevention education programs.

Budget

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$388,000
(2)	State Support	$ 74,667
(3)	Local Support	$184,000
(4)	Other Support	-0-
(5)	Program Total	$646,667

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention of Crime

Title: Private Detective Licensing Program (B-5)

Objective: The relationship of this program to "problems and needs" is shown in Part IV, Section M. The objective of this program is to provide financial assistance to the Texas Board of Private Detectives, Private Investigators, Private Patrolmen, Private Guards, and Managers in their initial phases of operation. The last legislature passed what is referred to as the Private Detectives Act which creates a board, provides certain functions, duties and responsibilities, etc. To carry out these provisions, adequate financing is imperative or the licensing shall be not of the highest quality or in the shortest length of time. Unfortunately, the monies appropriated are far from adequate which makes it impossible to fulfill the intent of the Act. Persons included in this Act include Private Patrolmen and Private Guards which in some ways supplement law enforcement personnel. Further, the right to deny and revoke licenses will end the careers of the unscrupulous and irresponsible engaged in this profession which in turn will assist in the relationship of this profession and law enforcement. The Texas Board of Private Detectives, Private

Investigators, Private Patrolmen, Private Guards, and Managers is a duly constituted public agency of the State of Texas created by the 61st Texas Legislature (Vernon's Annotated Civil Statutes, artical 4413 (29bb), 1-51.). The functions of the Board, in insuring a level of competence among private police agencies operating in Texas and enforcing provisions against convicted felons, unscrupulous persons, etc., who attempt to portray themselves as protective officers, investigators, etc., will contribute to realization of Section 301(b)(1) of the Omnibus Crime Act relating to the improvement of public protection and the reduction of crime in public and private places.

There are approximately 100-125 private agencies providing guard, detective, and patrol services to citizens of Texas. Each of these agencies will be required to meet standards or end their operations. Each of their employees will be tested on their knowledge of information similar to that which public police officers are required to know. In order to meet the state requirements, private agencies will have to provide competent training, etc. for their personnel. Each of the 100-125 private agencies operating in Texas will be contacted and required to apply for licenses during the first year. A test for licensing of personnel will be developed and administered to approximately 1,000 individuals working for private police agencies.

Implementation: Implementation will be through the Texas Board of Private Detectives, Private Investigators, Private Patrolmen Private Guards and Managers and will be to meet the objectives set forth above. There will be no funding under this program beyond September 1, 1971. Funding in fiscal year 1971 will be done only upon receipt of evaluation reports of the first year's activity and approval of the reports by the Texas Criminal Justice Council. The State of Texas will fully fund the activities of this Board when the next Texas Legislature meets in 1971. This program is designed to permit more rapid control of private police services than will be possible if the Board must wait until 1970 for adequate funding by the Legislature.

Subgrant Data: One subgrant will be to the Texas Board of Private Detectives, Private Investigators, Private Patrolmen, Private Guards and Managers with the agreement that funding is contemplated only until September 1, 1971, and further, evaluation reports will be submitted as directed and determined by the Criminal Justice Council prior to a second funding.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$16,500
(2)	State Support	$11,000
(3)	Local Support	$ -0-

(4) Other Support $ -0-

(5) Program Total $27,500

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % STate/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

C. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Each program description spoken to below has been treated in Section C , Part III of the Comprehensive Multi-Year Plan. Therefore, no other reference will be made in this statement to Section III, Part C of the Plan. This statement will set out the goals and strategy for fiscal year 1970.

The goals to be accomplished in this program are to upgrade efficiency within metropolitan juvenile probation departments in their day-to-day working with children and families who are before the court for delinquent behavior. It appears essential and necessary that a full-time person must be assigned to this staff for the specific purpose of in-service training and not be burdened with regular duties of the probation officer. In this manner he can devote his entire time to planning of training programs by the use of all community resources, research, and latest literature and planning of formal in-service training sessions for the department.

The basic goals are to provide a day care center for delinquents or pre-delinquents who will be ordered to attend the program by the court or probation department. Many things could be accomplished in such a

program, for instance, keeping family units together while receiving treatment, keeping children out of institutions, and through remedial education prepare them for re-entry into school or through vocational education prepare them for entry into the labor market. Another achievement would be the possibility of reduction of the number of commitments to a State Correctional Institution.

The program is to establish short course seminars in accredited colleges or universities for the purpose of keeping the classroom teacher abreast of the latest developments as research goes in the field of the use of dangerous drugs and narcotics. This is to help the classroom teacher in providing proper curriculum for teaching of students in grades five through twelve in the public school systems in the State of Texas as directed by the legislature.

The goals to be achieved by such a program are to give undergraduate students actual experience in on-the-job-training. This refers to students who are taking a course in college leading to a career as a professional in the broad field of law enforcement. This program is patterned after the schools of social

work throughout the nation who use the field work placement for on-the-job experience in the graduate school of social work.

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice recommended the establishment of the Youth Service Bureau Program in an effort to divert pre-delinquents and children who have committed minor delinquent offenses from the juvenile court system. They will receive the necessary treatment to alleviate the problem that causes the pre-delinquent acting out or the delinquent acting out. The strategy involved is to have a community based program involving all agencies that can offer services of any nature to a child and his family, especially the child who has come in conflict with the law in a minor way.

The early identification of a potential delinquent is essential if in-roads are going to be made into the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Elementary schools are the third basic social institution that have the opportunity to objectively detect acting out behavior at a later date. Therefore, when these acting out situations are detected by the classroom school teachers, provision should be made through school counsellors

ror a referral of the child and the family to an appropriate agency or agencies to meet the immediate needs of the child and his family.

It is of utmost importance that continuing treatment for the addicted drug user be carried out, and should be coupled with research into the effects as well as the cause of drug addiction. There should be established a Comprehensive Center for this purpose. The Legislature of the State of Texas agrees with this premise and has appropriated one-quarter of a million dollars to assist in carrying out such a comprehensive plan.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Title: In-Service Training Officer - Juvenile Probation Departments (C-1)

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide for a qualified full-time training officer for a metropolitan juvenile probation department. The responsibility of this training office shall be: A. Mobilization of local community resources on a voluntary basis for the planning, development and implementation of a coordinated, high-level, basic training program, emphasizing the law, dynamics of human behavior, basic case work treatment techniques, and effective use of community resources; B. Planning, coordination and implementation of a continuing program of in-service training and staff development through the use of similar resource people, educational aids, etc.

The goals to be accomplished are to upgrade the present level of staff proficiency and working with delinquent children and with their families; 2.) To increase the capacity of an agency to utilize training for internal staff development; 3.) To provide a

continuing method of staff development by enabling one person to devote his full time to this purpose and this purpose only; 4.) To convince the local governmental unit responsible for funding the agency of the need for, and usefulness of, the position of training officer as a regular compliment of the agency staff. The needs and problems for this program description are adequately described in the revised Part I, Problems, Needs, and Priorities, Section E, paragraph 15. The primary goal for this program is to establish a demonstration project in one metropolitan probation department. The target group will be 27 to 75 assistant probation officers depending upon which metropolitan area applies for the grant.

The period for this initial project will be two or three years. It is anticipated that the applicant in subsequent years will assume a greater share of the project's cost and the responsibility for continued funding after the second or third year.

The priorities in the 1969 Plan did not provide for this program; however, past demonstrations at the county level have involved full-time assistant probation officers that have been assigned training programs in

addition to their regular responsibilities. This approach, of course, is not the most efficient.

Implementation: There should be made available to one or more juvenile probation departments funds to implement a program of a full-time training officer to carry out the objective stated above. It will be expected that the local unit of government funding the probation departments will absorb the cost of their operation upon the expiration of the federal assistance program.

Subgrant Data: Subgrants under this program will be made through local units of government and combinations thereof. The condition stresses that projects will comply with the President's Commission on Law Enforcement Administration of Justice Recommendations.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$15,000
(2)	State Support	$ -
(3)	Local Support	$10,000
(4)	Other Support	$ -
(5)	Program Total	$25,000

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60% Federal 40% State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -

Past Progress - Not Applicable

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Title: Day Care Program for Delinquents (C-2)

Objective: A program will be established which creates alternatives to traditional institutionalization that now are in existance in the State. A community based day-care program will be seen as a way: (1) To restore the child and family to constructive living. (2) To introduce interactional experiences in non-delinquent behaviors in order to effect attitudinal change, enhance meaningful peer and authority relationships, and improve self concept where feasible. (3) To keep families together (4) To save money and institutional bed space. (5) To reduce problems of stigma and institutionalization. (6) To make services more convenient for children in high delinquency areas. (7) To maintain contact with the children in his or her family. (8) To broaden the range of service, within the administrative frame work of juvenile departments. (9) To increase flexible opportunities for more creative provisions such as family couseling service. (10) If successful, to encourage subsidies to the county for placing young offenders in local programs instead of state institutions.

Part I, Problems, Needs and Priorities, Section F, paragraph 16 has been amended to provide additional information of support.

A quantitative aspect relating to the goals of this program are to provide services to 20 to 30 delinquent children for an approximate six month period, in an intensive treatment program that includes special education, vocational education, group counseling, and person-to-person counseling.

The anticipated goals of this program are to determine if this kind of a program can meet the needs of an adjudicated delinquent as an alternative to placing the child in a corrective institution. Involving the child's family in the program would at the same time eliminate the negative aspect of separating the child from the family during a period of institutionalization.

After a two or three year demonstration period, the implementing agency will be expected to assume the funding responsibility of an on-going project.

The priorities of the 1969 Plan did not include this program. Texas has had no prior experience with this type of a project, but other states have found it helpful in working with the adjudicated delinquent.

Implementation: The program would be a combined experimental and demonstration project. The feasibility in substituting a community base program for institutionalization could be studied. Some of the goals for evaluation would be: 1) To compare effectiveness of the period of treatment in a community instead of detention as measured by attitudinal and behavioral change. 2) To determine if institutional commitments to state institutions could be reduced. A pilot program should be developed on a community wide basis using all community resources available for work with children, including probation officers on a full-time basis in the day-care center, a special education teacher on a full-time basis in the education center, a family counselor on a full-time basis in the education center, and office help as required.

Subgrant Data: Subgrants will be made to local units of government or combinations thereof. The condition stresses that projects will comply with the President's Commission on Law Enforcement Administration of Justice Recommendations. One or two subgrants, each in the amount of about $20,000, is anticipated.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$41,000
(2) State Support	$ -
(3) Local Support	$27,334
(4) Other Support	$ -
(5) Program Total	$68,334

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60% Federal 40% State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -

Past Progress: Not Applicable

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Title: Dangers of Crime and Narcotics (C-3)

Objective: The principal objective is to establish a training program within accreditied colleges or universities. The training program will be a short course on drug abuse and narcotics planred primarily for school teachers in grades five through twelve, who will be responsible for class room teaching of the Dangers of Crime and Narcotics as directed by H.B. No. 467 entitled "Education-Crime and Narcotics Dangers-Advisory Commission." The rationale for such a program is set forth in Section I of this plan under Needs, Problems, and Priorities, Section E., Part 5.

The Texas Legislature last year passed House Bill 467 to establish a state-wide education program in the field of crime and narcotics. This program will be implemented in grades 5 through 12 of our public schools and it, therefore, effects elementary, junior high, and high schools. This program is to keep "key" teachers abreast of the latest facts regarding drug abuse under the provision of the House Bill. These teachers

will then be in a position to feed into their school districts this vital information.

In the first year of this program it is anticipated that two to three hundred teachers will be involved in approximately 4 such courses.

It is expected that the Texas Legislature will appropriate funds to continue this program in future years.

The content of the courses to be provided will be determined by the academicians as they participate with other agencies in receiving the latest information regarding drug abuse, and it is anticipated that this curricula will be subject to change as new concepts are developed and made available through research.

Implementation: There should be established, provisions for accredited colleges and universities to conduct short courses on Dangers of Crime and Narcotics, primarily for classroom teachers. However, they should not necessarily be limited to school personnel, but should also be made available to personnel from the field of law enforcement.

Subgrant Data: Subgrants will be made through local units of government or combinations thereof. They must submit with their application, a copy of the proposed curricula and other program plans and an agreement to submit after the project, and adequate evaluation.

The number of subgrantees will vary. The monetary range of subgrants is anticipated at approximately $10,000 each per state-wide project. The funding necessary will vary depending upon many variable factors.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$40,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -
(3)	Local Support	$26,666.67
(4)	Other Support	$ -
(5)	Program Total	$66,666.67

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60% Federal 40% State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -

Past Progress - Not Applicable

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Title: Support for Police, Juvenile Court and Juvenile Correctional Internships (C-4)

Objective: To meet an acute shortage in Texas of Personnel trained to work with the juvenile offender and with police departments, juvenile courts and in the correctional institutions; an acute, serious problem exists in that police departments and juvenile courts, being locally financed, have almost no funds for manpower, training and development. The target groups for the proposed project include juvenile offenders, police departments working with juveniles, juvenile courts, and juvenile correctional institutes in both metropolitan and rural areas of Texas. Other target groups are students desiring to work with the juvenile offender in communities committed to finding solutions to the juvenile crime problem. The pervasive goals involved are for undergraduate students in accredited colleges or universities in the State of Texas, working toward a degree in sociology or a related social science with the intent of becoming a professional person

involved in a juvenile offender setting (either a police department, juvenile court, or juvenile correctional institution), to be assigned to (approximately) a twelve week internship in a police department, a juvenile court or a juvenile correctional agency or institution as a practical experience credited within a particular curriculum leading to the particularly desired behavioral or social science degree.

The support for this program description is the revised Part I, Problems, Needs and Priorities, Section E, paragraph 15.

An undetermined number of undergraduate students in the corrections field will be placed in police departments, juvenile probation departments, and correctional institutions for the purposes of receiving actual experience in the field prior to graduation and entering the correctional field as professionals. Several of these criminal justice agencies are willing and anxious to offer such opportunities to undergraduate students.

The priorities for 1969 did not include this program; however, graduate schools of social work have used the field work method for many years.

Implementation: There should be made available to one or more accredited colleges or universities in the State of Texas funds to implement an internship program for training as part of the curriculum leading to a degree with view of becoming employed in the field of correctional work with juveniles. It is expected that results would be tested in terms of students receiving the internship experience who become employees of agencies concerned with the juvenile offender, the service given the cooperating agencies by the student interns, and the development of new programs within the agency as a result of the contribution of the trained manpower.

Subgrant Data: Subgrant under this program will be made through local units of government in combinations thereof.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$56,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -
(3)	Local Support	$37,333.34
(4)	Other Support	$ -
(5)	Program Total	$93,333. 34

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60% Federal 40% State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1696 Fund Request $ -

Past Progress: Not Applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Title: Youth Service Bureaus (C-5)

Objective: The principal objective is to effect the establishment of the community base program for detection and treatment of juvenile delinquency in accordance with recommendation of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The rationale for such a program is set forth in Section I of this plan under Needs, Problems, and Priorities, Section E, paragraph 10, Post Sentence Processes, wherein it is reflected that fifty percent of the crimes are committed by persons less than 20 years of age. This part of the program is confined to the first year's operation. The long range goal is to encompass several areas, including individual counties or multi-county areas throughout the State.

The primary goals for this program are to provide a service for pre-delinquents and children who have committed minor offenses, away from the legal court structure. The purpose is to divert children from the juvenile justice system and at the same time meet their needs for assistance.

The Youth Service Bureaus will be a community effort involving police, probation, schools, and other social agencies. Other than brief interviews and contacts, the purpose will be to refer the child to the proper agency for service. The program will also include follow-up services to insure that the child is participating in the programs offered.

Only one Youth Service Bureau has been established to date, and it began operations on March 2, 1970. Applications for other Youth Service Bureau projects have been received by the Criminal Justice Council.

Implementation: There shculd be established in accordance with Section I of this Plan a pilot program in several areas of Texas. In order to demonstrate the feasibility of such projects, it will be necessary to establish Youth Service Bureaus in several areas. This pilot project should be in conjunction and in cooperation with established community agencies that are already offering services to children and youth. It will be necessary to implement the Youth Service Bureau with the understanding that the local units of government will absorb the cost of their operation upon the expiration of the federal assistance program. It is of the upmost importance that all existing agencies working with youth be involved in the Youth Service Bureau program.

Subgrant Data: Subgrants under this program will be made through local units of government and combinations thereof. Cities, counties and regional areas comprising the most densely populated areas with the highest incidence of crime are to be included in this program. The funding range will vary according to the areas covered. The condition stresses that projects will comply with the President's Commission on Law Enforcement Administration of Justice Recommendations.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$75,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -
(3)	Local Support	$50,000.00
(4)	Other Support	$ -
(5)	Program Total	$125,000.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60% Federal 40% State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $19,485.00

Past Progress: To begin operation January, 1970.

Tom Green County Youth Service Bureau.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Title: Potential Delinquency-Academic and Social Adjustment-Program (C-6)

Objective: There is an urgent need to identify at an early state in life the potential delinquent. Schools should accept responsibility in this area by the identification of social and educational problems at an early age. After identification there is further need to assess the individuals' potential, followed by counselling and psychiatric and psychological services where need is indicated. The counselling should involve the entire family and also involve the entire system of community services as required in the individual case.

Further support for this program is provided in the revised Part I, Problems, Needs and Priorities, Section E, paragraph 8.

The primary objective of this program is the early detection of pre-delinquent behavior and through proper school channels to refer the "acting out" child and his family to an appropriate agency for service in order to alleviate the potential problem of delinquent behavior

at a later date. Such projects would serve children in the elementary grades of the public school system and would reach all children who manifest anti-social behavior.

More specific activities involved are the identification of anti-social behavior and referral for counselling, psychological, and psychiatric services as needed. The accomplishments in the first year will establish a well founded system of school referrals to proper sources for needed services as indicated. It is not anticipated that projects would extend beyond a two year period. Thereafter the school systems would accept full responsibility for continuation.

The 1969 priorities did not provide this program. To the best of our knowledge no such plan is in operation in Texas at this time. This program would provide for demonstration projects.

Implementation: It is proposed that there be established in public schools, on a system wide basis, such a program as described in the objective above. This would require additional, and well trained personnel such as Special Education Teachers, School Social Workers, Media Curriculum Specialist, etc.

Subgrant Data: It is anticipated that funding of projects under the program would be through Public School Systems of the State of Texas, who must submit adequate evaluation. The number of subgrants will vary.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$51,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -
(3)	Local Support	$34,000.00
(4)	Other Support	$ -
(5)	Program Total	$85,000.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60% Federal 40% State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Title: Comprehensive Treatment Center for Drug Abuse (C-7)

Objective: The objective is to establish on a multi-county or regional basis a comprehensive treatment center for individuals abusing narcotic and non-narcotic drugs. In Texas, according to estimates of all narcotic agents, there are approximately 5,700 to 5,800 opiate addicts. It is generally recognized that the problem of drug abuse, both in narcotic and non-narcotic agents, is an increasing one throughout the nation and Texas is no exception. In the majority of cases of drug abuse, it is usually found that there is dependency on multiple drugs, either concomitantly or in a sequential fashion.

Present facilities for treatment and research in the field of drug abuse are very meager. State hospitals are overcrowded and not really equipped to do research and treatment of drug abusers.

Further support for this program is provided in the revised Part I, Problems, Needs and Priorities, Section E, paragraph 12.

The number of persons tc be reached through this program cannot now be determined. This ongoing program will include treatment for juveniles that are involved in drug abuse as well as research into the effects and causes of drug abuse.

It is anticipated that this program will be funded for two years with financial assistance from the Criminal Justice Council. Future funding will become the responsibility of the State.

Although there is a great deal of research being performed at the national level, this is the only state program of real interest that we have seen to date. Even so, the results of all research efforts will be utilized to their fullest extent.

Treatment and research are the key components of this program.

Implementation: It is, therefore, proposed, that a project be funded to provide a research and treatment facility for work with the addicted drug abuser. This facility would be on a multi-county basis, marshalling all community resources available - i.e. medical teams for research, treatment, and overall direction,

education facilities, social research, biological research, law enforcement, etc.

The facility should include a center located near a medical center if possible, including a half-way house program. The center would offer treatment on an in-patient and out-patient basis, and for walk-in persons regardless of referral source - such as agency, physician, court-order, or self referral.

Subgrant Data: The funding would be to a local unit of government or a combination thereof which can meet the general provision above. The application must not only include a detailed statement of the plan, scope and personnel but also an agreement to furnish adequate evaluation as directed by the Criminal Justice Council. It is anticipated that only one subgrantee will apply for funding under this program at the present but that this program will receive numerous requests for funding in the immediate future.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$364,000.00
(2)	State Support	$125,000.00
(3)	Local Support	$117,838.50
(4)	Other Support	$ -

(5) Program Total $606,838.50

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60% Federal 40% State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -

Past Progress: Not Applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Title: Half-Way House - A New Concept (C-8)

Objective: The principal objective is to effect the creation of a Half-Way House to be used as a new concept. The rationale for such a program is set forth in Section I of this plan under Needs, Problems, and Priorities, Section E, Post-Sentence Processes. Many situations within homes where emotional conflicts have arisen between a child and his parents creates an environmental atmosphere in which a child should be removed on a temporary basis while professional help is afforded to both the parents and the child. Therefore, a new concept in the half-way house programs locally supported would be to place a child in such a unit in an effort to avoid commitment to an institution while professional help was working through the problem of conflict between the parent and the child. Follow-up programs should be instituted by the half-way house staff after the child has returned home to insure continued professional help until all conflicts are removed.

Implementation: There should be established in accordance with Section I of this plan a pilot program a year for each of the four years involved in the multi-year plan. This project should be in conjunction with, and in cooperation with established community agencies that are offering services to children on a local basis. It will be necessary to implement the half-way house with the understanding that the local units of government will absorb the cost of their operation upon the expiration of a federal assistance program.

Subgrant Data: Subgrants under this program will be made through local units of government and combinations thereof. Cities, counties, and regional areas comprising the most densely populated areas with the highest incidence of crime are to be included in this program. The funding range will vary according to the areas covered but approximately $65,000 per half-way house is contemplated. The condition stresses that projects will comply with the President's Commission on Law Enforcement Administration of Justice Recommendation.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$75,000.00
(2) State Support	$ -

(3) Local Support $50,000.00

(4) Other Support $ -

(5) Program Total $125,000.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60% Federal 40% State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -

Past Progress - Not Applicable

D. IMPROVEMENT OF DETECTION AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS

The goal in this category is to increase the capability of the police component of the criminal justice system to detect and apprehend a greater percentage of the perpetrators of crime, apprehend them more quickly, and to collect and present effective evidence in subsequent court actions so that indictments and convictions can be secured in a maximum number of cases. Specifically, it is intended to increase the percentage of index crimes cleared from the present level of twenty-six percent, to increase the number of indictments from arrests made, and to increase the percentage of convictions in cases tried.

Five strategies will be employed in Texas to achieve these objectives and goals. These strategies are: (1) modern organization and efficient administration in police agencies, (2) effective operations in all agencies, (3) adequate staffing in all agencies, (4) adequate equipment with expanded utilization of technology in all agencies, and (5) effective legal tools, i.e., substantive and adjective law.

To move toward obtaining these objectives in 1970, the following programs were written:

--Organization administration and operations surveys
--Computerization of police operations
--Professional aides for police
--Technical equipment and technical systems
--Special units in agencies

The problems of the inadequate salaries, staffing, and conventional equipment are not directly attacked with action programs except for program D1, Organization, Administration and Operations Surveys, which will act specifically in those areas. Several of the planning projects, such as the mobile police communications study, Police Equipment Task Force, the annual inventory of crime, resources and activities, and others will aim directly at encouraging units of local government to deal with these problems.

The programs written do deal with providing technical equipment, with expanded utilization of technology and with providing personnel in specialized functions such as professional aides, special police units, and specialized units. The scope and direction of planning in this category is shown in Part III. Short term and long term goals for this category are set out fully in Part III and in each of the action programs.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

Title: Organization, Administration, and Operations Surveys (D-1)

Objective: The relationship of this program to problems and needs is shown in Part IV, Section M. The objective of this program is to produce a recommended model of organization, management and operations for the police departments resulting from a survey by competent personnel, and the implementation of these recommendations in the agencies involved. Also to produce a model design for an operation such as records, crime laboratory, or other small study. The "Problems and Needs" section identifies the fact that the majority of police agencies in the State are operating with traditional organization structure, traditional management techniques, and traditional systems of operation and have never had competent personnel to survey these aspects of their agency and especially their utilization of manpower to see that it is most effective. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice recommended that all

agencies make such a survey. New concepts in police organization, new developments in management principles and techniques, and new developments in police operations make it imperative for police agencies to have competent consultants survey these aspects to see that they are utilizing the most effective methods, structures, and techniques. The long term goal is to have every police agency in the state in cities of 25,000 and above and major counties with a staff in the sheriff's department of more than 50 people to have such surveys made at periodic intervals to make sure that they are utilizing resources as effectively as possible.

Implementation: The cities and counties involved will contact with competent consultants who will conduct an organization, management and operations survey of the police departments and sheriffs' offices and make specific recommendations for improvement. The study may cover only one aspect of operations such as records or crime laboratory needs. At the conclusion of the studies the cities,involved will implement the recommendations of the consultants. Such studies should result in improved organization, improved administration and

improved operations, including staff operations, in the involved departments. Funding at the same level of $100,000 will be needed for 1970 and increased for the three following years.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made to an estimated 6 agencies for fiscal year 1970. In all instances the local match for funds under this program is to be in the form of cash. Grants will range from $10,000 to $50,000.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$100,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 66,667.00
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$166,667.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ 15,660

Past Progress: Two grants for the purposes of this program were made in FY 1969. The grants were made to the City of Galveston for $9,360 and to the City of San Angelo for $6,300. Both cities contracted with the International Association of Chiefs of Police for surveys

of their police departments. Galveston's survey has recently been completed, and San Angelo's survey is in progress.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

Title: Computerization of Police Operations (D-2)

Objective: The relationship of this program to problems and needs is shcwn in Part IV, Section M. The objective of this program is to utilize a computer for allocation of police resources so as to utilize manpower more efficiently, reduce police response time, and to prcvide police management more effective control of police operations.

Implementation: Design studies will be made, records converted, report systems designed, hardware and software specifications developed, hardware secured, and programs written. Advice and assistance at no charge will be provided by the State Planning Agency so that full compatibility is achieved with the State Criminal Justice Information System. This will be a beginning program and will continue throughout the multi-year period and will need greatly increased federal funding for a minimum of three additional years until fully established. The long term goal is for

each city of 100,000 population or greater to computerize police data and to utilize the computer for police resource allocation command and control for more effective utilization of manpower and for speedup of police response time by 50%. The short term goal is to begin the development of such programs in 3 or 4 cities during 1970.

Subgrant Data: Local units of government in major metropolitan areas will be eligible for funding under this program. Three or four recipients are anticipated for fiscal year 1970 with grants ranging from $20,000 to $50,000. Grantees will be required to show declared purpose to implement and utilize the program efficiently and to have the administration resources to utilize the product effectively. Cities of 100,000 population or greater will be eligible to apply for grants.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$125,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 83,333.00
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$208,333.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ 50,000

Past Progress: One grant for $28,000 for the first year of a project under this program has been made to the City of Wichita Falls. The Wichita Falls project is in progress.

An Application from the City of El Paso is being prepared.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement and Detection and Apprehension of Criminals.

Title: Professional Aides for Police (Legal Advisor) (D-3)

Objective: The relationship of this program to problems and needs is shown in Part IV, Section M. The goal is to clear more crimes by arrest and secure convictions in a greater percentage of cases. This program is designed to increase the quantity and availability of legal advice to police officers. It is designed to improve the quality of instruction on legal subjects in police training programs, to increase the quantity and quality of input on legal matters in police manuals, to make competent legal advise available to officers on a case-by-case basis, and to improve liaison of the police department with prosecutors' offices. It is believed that the case by case legal advice, the improved legal training, and the improved liason with the prosecutors will result in the filing of charges in at least 10% more cases investigated by the police than are now filed and will increase the conviction rate in all felony cases by at least 10%. Long range goal is to have full time legal

advisors available in all cities of 250,000 and up and part time legal advisors available in all cities of 50,000 and above, and to produce the increased filing of charges in cases investigated and to improve the conviction rate, as set out above. No programs were funded in 1969 and in 1970, it is expected to place a police legal advisor in 3 cities.

Implementation: Medium-sized and large cities (250,000 Medium, 500,000 and above - Large) will employ a lawyer as legal advisor to the police department. Desirably, he will be a civilian employee, perhaps with a title of "assistant to the chief." Stenographic services will be secured and necessary equipment will be purchased. This legal advisor will advise police officers on a case-to-case basis, assist in writing police manuals and instructing in police training schools, and maintain close liaison with prosecutors' offices as well as other legal duties he may perform directly for the police department. It is anticipated that future funding for at least four years will be needed with an increased number of participants and greatly increased funding.

Subgrant Data: Only medium-sized and large cities as shown above will be eligible. Generally,their

contributions will be required in cash matching funds. It is anticipated that not more than three cities will apply to participate in the program. The sub-grants will range from $10,000 to $15,000.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$40,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$26,667.00
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$66,667.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60% Federal 40% State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not Applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

Title: Technical Equipment, Technology, and Systems (D-4)

Introduction: The relationship of this program to problems and needs is shown in Part IV, Section M. For better presentation this program included four parts: (1) technical equipment, (2) crime sensing and alerting system, (3) crime laboratories, and (4) mobile regional crime laboratories.

For clarity each part contains (1) objectives, (2) implementation, (3) subgrant data, and (4) budget. A program budget and past progress is included at the end.

Part I: Technical Equipment

Objective: The objective of this program is to increase the capability of police operations through the acquisition and utilization of equipment that will facilitate and improve operations. Included in improving and facilitating operations in reduction in police response time and in routine operations. Increased police capability is anticipated through the use of technical equipment such

as dictating devices, video-cameras for recording events and other uses, other camera equipment, identification equipment, necessary supportive devices optical scanners and sophisticated optical equipment is included. Scrambling devices for police radio for security purposes are also included.

Police time for report-writing will be conserved through the use of dictating machines for recording data at the crime scenes for quick reproduction by stenographic personnel. The ready availability of complete data on these cases will facilitate administration. It is expected that police report time can be reduced by 50 percent by the use of transcribing equipment. The objective will be to acquire new type equipment that adds to capability, not merely replace or add to existing equipment.

Personal radio transceivers will be covered when a part of a program to reduce police response time or as a part of a special program to deal with special problems. Studies will be conducted to determine methods of reducing police response time to crimes in progress through greater utilization of technology. The short term goal is to increase the capability of

60 city police departments and sheriffs' offices in their detection of crime, identification of criminals and recording of case data and other records. This increased capability will be brought about by the increased use of technology such as polygraph instruments, video cameras, dictating equipment, identification cameras, investigation cameras, darkroom equipment, personal radios, scrambling equipment for radio communication, night viewing devices, and such items. The long term goals of this program will be to have each police agency in the state making full use of technology in its investigative, identification communication, and records procedures. It is expected that 10 finger print cameras, 20 investigative cameras, 15 field fingerprint kits, 15 investigative kits, 3 video cameras and monitors, 60 personal transceivers, 7 night viewing devices, and 10 dictating machines along with other equipment will be acquired in 1970.

Implementation: This program will be implemented through the funding of local agencies (police departments and sheriffs' offices) who have presented plans incorporating the acquisition of such equipment. It will take place in each of the local agencies. This part of the program will be continued for several years for other agencies

not funded this year in order to increase their capabilities through the utilization of the technical equipment. The Federal funding required will increase greatly the next three years.

Subgrant Data: Subgrants will be made to some 6 regions and to 20 to 40 cities and counties for their police departments and sheriffs' offices. No grants will be made to State agencies. Each unit of general local government must show the capability of utilizing the equipment effectively (sensing and alerting equipment for surveillance of burglary and robbery potential locations, polygraph instruments, video cameras, dictating equipment, etc.) The grants will range from $500 to $20,000 for equipment. Grantees will be required to show full utilization of the equipment during the life of the grant. The sum of $20,000 will be used to fund studies in 3 to 5 cities to determine methods of reducing police response time through utilization of technical equipment and otherwise. Only cities of 100,000 or larger will be eligible and grants will range from $2,000 to $5,000.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$220,000.00
(2) State Support	$ -0-
(3) Local Support	$133,333.00

Part II: Crime Sensing and Alerting Systems

Objective: The objective of this program is to alert police agencies to attempted crimes, especially the crime of burglary during the night hours. With such alerting it is anticipated that police response will be fast enough to apprehend the subject while the crime is in progress. It is anticipated that burglary can be reduced by 20% in certain types of business in the cities utilizing this program. Long range goals are to decrease the crime of burglary through creating a greater deterant by improving the ability of the police to detect burglars in the act. During the first year it is expected to fund two cities to inaugurate such programs as demonstrations. It is believed that burglary of a certain type of business can be decreased by 20% through the utilization of this program.

Implementation: Cities will apply for grants to purchase technical surveillance equipment, both the switchboards for police departments, and the censors to be placed in selected businesses with high burglary potential. These censors may be auditory, ultrasonic, or other types which have the capability of alerting the agency that a crime is likely in progress. In desirable programs, sensing points should be able to be moved

from one location to another without great expense. If the demonstrations prove effective, such programs will be established in at least 6 more cities and will greatly increase the funding need.

Subgrant Data: Only major cities with the capability of handling technical equipment for this program will be eligible to apply. It is anticipated that not more than two recipients will desire grants and will be eligible. The grants will range from $25,000 to $50,000. Salaries for personnel operating the equipment will not be paid.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$60,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$40,000.00

Part III: Crime Laboratories

Objective: The objective of this program is to assist existing crime laboratories within the State of Texas to expand existing capabilities by the purchase of additional equipment and the recruitment and hiring of additional equipment. The goals of this program are to increase the capability of the three local

laboratories and the 7 DPS laboratories to examine materials submitted by 10%. Long range goals of this laboratory expansion program are to have a crime laboratory capable of examining any kind of evidence submitted to it within driving range (100 miles) of every police agency within the state.

Implementation: Grants will be made available to local units of government currently operating a funding crime laboratory and/or to the Texas Department of Public Safety for one or more of the following purposes: recruitment programs on college campuses for the purpose of securing additional trained chemists, toxicologists, etc., for work in crime laboratories in Texas, the hiring of additional trained personnel where it can be demonstrated that additional trained personnel will improve and expand laboratory services and the purchase of technical equipment designed to expand the capabilities of existing crime laboratories.

As the number of crime laboratories in Texas increases and as the tasks undertaken by these labs grow in numbers and complexity, the need for federal assistance for this program will grow. Future funding at higher levels will be required for this program for an indefinite future period.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made available to cities in Texas who either operate or fund crime laboratories, to Dallas County which partially funds a crime laboratory, and/or to the Texas Department of Public Safety.

As is stated in the objective for this program, equipment purchased by this program must increase the capabilities of existing crime laboratories. No equipment to replace or to add to existing conventional equipment will be purchased. In each grant for the purchase of equipment, the local or state match must be in the form of cash.

Continuation grants for personnel hired by this program will not be made for more than one additional year. After that period, local or state funding must pay the salaries.

It is estimated that from two to three grants under this program will be made the first year and that the monetary range of the grants will be from $5,000 to $40,000.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$100,000.00
(2) State Support	$ 13,333.00
(3) Local Support	$ 53,334.00

Part IV: Mobile Regional Crime Laboratories

Objective: The objective of this program is to assist central cities or counties willing to provide regional service or regional associations of governments to develop, staff, and operate mobile regional crime laboratories for use at crime scenes. The goals of this program are to increase capability of police officers to secure evidence of the commission of crime and to identify a criminal with its commission. It is believed that the mobile crime laboratory operated from a central city to assist local agencies will bring some laboratory techniques and trained investigative personnel to them to such an extent it will be possible to be able to file charges and secure convictions in 10% more cases than would be possible without the laboratory services. Long range goals are to have a mobile crime laboratory available from the central city of the 23 planning regions to render service to member cities and counties, and achieve the level of improvement in filing charges and convictions set out above, i.e., 10% increase.

Implementation: Grants will be made available to local units of government or combinations thereof for the

purpose of purchasing, equipping, staffing, and operating mobile crime laboratory units for use on a regional basis.

No single project will be funded for operating and staffing expenses for more than three additional years. After that time, local governments will be required to completely fund such projects.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be available to cities, counties, or regional groupings of governments.

It is estimated that one or two grants under this program will be made in the first year and that the monetary range will be from $15,000 to $25,000. Grants will be available to cities, counties or planning regions for their police departments or sheriff's office in the central city or central county to operate the mobile regional crime laboratory.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$ 40,000.00
(2) State Support	$ -0-
(3) Local Support	$ 26,667.00

Combined Program Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$420,000
(2)	State Support	$ 13,333
(3)	Local Support	$253,334
(4)	Other Support	-0-
(5)	Program Total	$686,667

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State-Local

(7) Program Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal Request $ 76,115

Past Progress: Grants totaling $76,115 have been made to date under this program.

The largest grant made to date under this program was to the City of Dallas for a demonstration project designed to equip all police officers in a Dallas police district with personal portable radios to reduce police response time to crime. The portable radios will replace more costly automobile radios.

Additional grants have been made to local units of government for the purchase of the following types of equipment: photographic equipment, video tape equipment, crime investigation kits, firing range devices, narcotics analysis kits, and portable dictating devices to reduce the time required for police report-writing.

The City of Tyler has been funded to purchase a mobile crime laboratory (investigative) to be used in cooperation with the Smith County Sheriff to serve all neighboring cities and counties.

The equipment funded under this program has either been purchased or is in the process of being purchased. Several of the grants made under this program were made on a regional basis, thereby encouraging cooperation in purchasing and the sharing of technical equipment by a number of police agencies.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

Title: Special Units In Police Agencies (D-5)

Objective: The objective of this program is to improve the capabilities of police agencies implementing it to clear crimes by investigation through the specialization of the investigative unit. This program is clearly related to the general problems and needs cealing with low clearance of crimes by police. The program will be aimed at establishing specialized units in police agencies where specialization is deemed desirable to deal with some special crime problem such as drug abuse, or other problems that may become acute or to be utilized in a city just reaching the size justifying to the establishment of a criminal investigation unit.

Implementation: Four or five police agencies will be assisted in forming specialized units, either a criminal investigative unit, where none exists, or to create a specialized unit in an existing criminal investigation division. Grants will cover personnel, office equipment and investigative equipment, (not automobiles, auto radics or firearms). These units will be specialized to deal with some particularly acute crime problem such as drug abuse or other similar

problem. The establishments of such units should increase the capability of the police agencies who investigate and make arrest in such crimes by 25%. Federal funding for this program will be needed throughout the multi-year period with increasing amounts in the last three years.

Subgrant Data: Cities and counties will be eligible to apply for their police departments and sheriff's office. They will have to show an acute crime problem with which the specialized unit is expected to deal and will have to show an acceptable organizational structure for the unit. Four of five recipients are anticipated. The grants will range in size from $5,000 to $15,000. Some special requirements imposed will be that the city be large enough to specialize criminal investigation, if it is for CID unit, or be one of Texas' Model Cities. If the project involves the establishment of a specialized unit, in a criminal investigation unit, the city must be large enough to utilize this form of organization effectively.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$40,000
(2)	State Support	-0-
(3)	Local Support	$26,666
(4)	Other Support	-0-
(5)	Program Total	$66,666

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

E. IMPROVEMENT OF PROSECUTION AND COURT ACTIVITIES AND LAW REFORM

The general statement in Part III, E. Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities provides a very broad discussion of goals and strategy for this year and subsequent years in the multi-year period. The discussion following the general statements reflects in more detail the goals and strategy of problems and needs as discussed in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs. This discussion encompasses both planning and action as we consider each problem and need in the multi-year period.

The goals and strategy of each action program for this year are contained in the program descriptions in Part IV.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: The Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activity and Law Reform

Title: Diagnostic Services Program (E-1)

Objective: The objective of this program is to establish unit-based diagnostic services which are adequately staffed by competent and qualified personnel and provides psychiatric, psychological and medical services. There are approximately four hundred and fifty trial courts having criminal and/or juvenile jurisdiction that need the basic information from psychiatric examination and evaluation, psychological testing and evaluation, medical examination, potential rehabilitative capabilities and unique or special problems surrounding the person charged with a criminal offense or as an alleged delinquent. The rationale for this program is set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, e. Pre-trial, Pre-hearing, Pre-sentence and Pre-determination Procedures and Reports. Preference will be given to locations that serve the highest number of persons and courts. The short range objective is to provide diagnostic services to an area. The long range objective is to provide diagnostic services to all courts in Texas.

Implementation: Implementation of unit based diagnostic services will be through regional planning commissions, units of government that serve a district or region, units of local government or any combination of these that provides these services on an area basis to serve the highest number of persons and courts logically possible. Specific quantitative data is impossible in the first year as no prior base exists for an adequate determination. Funding during the multi-year period will give consideration to the geographical locations of prior projects. Funding is anticipated at a minimum of the first year's funding throughout the multi-year period. These pilot projects will, through evaluation, provide guidelines for improvements of future projects and assist in recommendations for statewide availability of diagnostic services to all trial courts in Texas. It is intended that the subgrantee will absorb the total cost of operation as rapidly as possible.

Subgrant Data: Any regional planning commission, unit of government that serves a district or region, unit of local government or any combination of these will be eligible for subgrants. The applicant must submit with the usual application, a detailed statement embracing the plan, scope, personnel and involvement by all related parties of the diagnostic services to be furnished. They must further agree to submit

adequate evaluations as determined by the Criminal Justice Council. The range of funding is anticipated to be from $25,000 to $75,000 per subgrant. It is anticipated that two projects will be funded during 1970 funding.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 100,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 66,667.00
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 166,667.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7)	Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request	$ -0-

Past Progress - Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and Law Reform

Title: Deputy Court Reporters Program (E-2)

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide short term assistance to a unit of local government, a unit of government that serves a district or region, a regional planning commission or any combination thereof who need the services of additional court reporters to take and transcribe trial proceedings before the courts of record with criminal and/or juvenile jurisdiction to prevent delays in hearings before the proper appellate court. There are approximately four hundred and fifty of these courts. The rationale for this program is set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs, 1. Judiciary, i. Prompt Hearings and Final Determination and j. Deputy Court Reporters. The short range objective is to provide additional court reporters to those courts who have the greatest delay from this single factor. The long range objective is to provide all courts with the necessary court reporter services to avoid delays in the taking and transcribing of trial proceedings where an appeal is made after the verdict.

Implementation: Court reporter services will be implemented through a unit of local government, a unit of government that serves a district or region, a regional planning commission

any combination thereof to eliminate the delay of preparation of transcripts necessary on cases appealed to the Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas. It is anticipated that funding at a minimum of the first year will be continued throughout the multi-year plan. Funding during the multi-year period will give consideration to the number of cases delayed by the lack of this service and the geographical location of the request as it relates to prior implementation. There is not a prior base for a determination of quantitative data for the first year. These projects through evaluation, will provide guidelines for improvement of future projects and assist in future state-wide recommendations. It is intended that the subgrantee will absorb the cost as rapidly as possible.

Subgrant Data: The subgrantees will be a unit of local government, units of government that serve a district or region, a regional planning commission or any combination of these. They will be required to submit with their application the justifications for the funding of this project. Further, they must agree to furnish a quarterly evaluation of the project. The range of funding is anticipated to be from $500 to $2,500 per subgrant. It is anticipated that two to ten subgrantees will be funded during 1970 funding.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 5,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 3,333.00
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 8,333.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State or Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i. e., Approved Fiscal 1970 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not Applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and Law Reform

Title: Staffing of Prosecutors' Offices (E-3)

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide assistance to prosecutors' offices that need to increase their staff (assistants, investigators, secretarial, clerical personnel and/or furniture and equipment) to reduce the number of charges filed (quasi-criminal, etc.), reduce time from arrest to trial, free investigating law enforcement officers from time consuming court appearances, reduce the jail population, improve the individual case by legal assistance from the inception of the case, reduce the backlog of pending cases and improve the quality of the entire criminal justice system. There are over three hundred prosecutors' offices. The rationale of this program is set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs, 2. Prosecution, b. Compensation of Prosecutors, Adequacy and Compensation of Staff. The short range objective is to provide assistance to the prosecutors' office who have the most critical need for this assistance. The long term objective is to have adequate staff and compensation in all prosecutors' offices.

Implementation: Implementation of staffing of prosecutors' offices will be through a unit of local government, unit of

government that serves a district or region, regional planning commission or any combination of these. There does not exist a prior base on which to anticipate the quantitative results for the first year. Funding during the multi-year period will give consideration to the geographical location as it relates to prior projects funded. Funding is anticipated throughout the multi-year period at a minimum of the first year's funding. These projects, through evaluation, will provide guidelines for improvement of future projects and assist in future state-wide recommendations. It is intended that the subgrantee will absorb the cost as rapidly as possible.

Subgrant Data: The subgrantees will be a unit of local governments, a unit of government that serves a district or region, a regional planning commission or any combination of these. They will be required to submit with their application the plan, scope, personnel and all funding of the project with the justifications there for. Further, they must agree to furnish quarterly evaluation of the project. These pilot projects will be continued and supported in the future and through their results assist in the state-wide planning recommendations and implementations. It is anticipated that the range of funding will be from $5,000 to $100,000 per subgrant. It is anticipated that two to ten subgrantees will be funded during 1970 funding.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 150,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 100,000.00
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 250,000.00
(6)	Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:	
	60 % Federal	40 % State/Local
(7)	Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1970 Fund Request	$ -0-

Past Progress: Not Applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Title: Prosecutors' Visitation (E-4)

Objective: The objective is to provide assistance to the more than one thousand prosecutors and assistants for the assimilation of knowledge, experience and information from their brother prosecutors and his office. This will further the in-service training of prosecutors and assistants in the preparation and presentation of cases, especially those unique or unusual to his district. It will provide the knowledge of operational procedures and preparation presentation and justification of an adequate budget for his office to his respective commissioners' courts. The rationale for this program is set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs, 2. Prosecution, c. Prosecutors' Visitation. The short range objective is to assist prosecutors' offices that have a critical need. The long range objective is to include this assistance in the budget of all prosecutors' office.

Implementation: Implementation of the above described purposes of visitation will be through the prosecuting attorney's offices

and the appropriate units of local government, units of government that serve a district or region, regional planning commissions, or any combination of these. Specific quantitative data is impossible in the first year as no prior base exists for a determination. Funding is anticipated at a minimum of the first year's funding throughout the multi-year plan.

Subgrant Data: It is anticipated that grants will be made to eligible prosecutors' offices through a unit of local government, unit of government that serves a district or region, regional planning commission or any combination of these. Each application must have attached a detailed statement of the reason for the visit, what is to be accomplished and how it will benefit his office. Also, the applicant must agree to furnish upon the completion of the visit a comprehensive evaluation of the total accomplishment. The range of funding is anticipated to be from $100 to $500 per subgrant. It is anticipated that approximately twenty subgrants will be made during 1970 funding.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$ 5,000.00
(2) State Support	$ -0-
(3) Local Support	$ 3,333.00
(4) Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5) Program Total	$ 8,333.00

(6) Applicable Federal - State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i. e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ 4,500.00

Past Progress: In view of the fact that adequate dissemination of information relative to the programs and requirements has not been accomplished, no progress can be reported.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: The Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Title: Public Defender Program (E-5)

Objective: The objective of this program is to establish on an area basis public defenders to serve the more than five hundred courts of record having criminal and juvenile jurisdiction. This would assist these courts in fulfilling the obligation to have indigent persons charged with a criminal offense or as an alleged delinquent represented by competent and qualified counsel with an adequate, qualified and competent investigative and secretarial staff. This would supplement the statutory provisions for appointment of counsel in the Civl Statutes and Code of Criminal Procedure of Texas. The rationale for this program is set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs, 3. Public Defender. Preference will be given to locations that serve the highest number of courts and persons. The short range objective is to provide public defender services to an area and the long range objective is to provide public defender services to all courts in Texas.

Implementation: Implementation of public defender services will be through regional planning commissions, units of government

that serve a district or region, unit of local government or any combination of these that provides these services on an area basis to serve the highest number of courts and persons logically possible. Specific quantitative data is impossible in the first year as no prior base exists for a determination. Funding during the multi-year period will give consideration to the geographical locations of prior implementations. Funding is anticipated at a minimum of the first year's funding throughout the multi-year plan. The pilot projects will provide guidelines for improvements of future projects and assist in recommendations for state-wide public defender services to all trial courts in Texas. It is intended that the subgrantee will absorb the total cost of operation as rapidly as possible.

Subgrant Data: Any regional planning commission, unit of government that serves a district or region, unit of local government or any combination thereof will be eligible for subgrants. The applicant must submit with the usual application, a detailed statement embracing the plan, scope, personnel and involvement by all related parties and agree to furnish adequate evaluations as determined by the Criminal Justice Council. The range of funding is anticipated to be from $25,000 to $50,000 per subgrant. It is anticipated that two projects will be funded during 1970 funding.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 75,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 50,000.00
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$125,000.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i. e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Title: Judicial Processes Seminars (E-6)

Objective: The objective is to provide continuing education, legal and non legal, to all personnel in Judicial Processes through seminars on a national, state-wide, regional and/or local basis. These seminars will place primary emphasis on the continuing education, legal and non-legal, for newly elected or employed judicial processes personnel. For those in judicial processes who have tenure, these seminars will review basic, fundamental concepts, review the most recent changes and maintain a higher level of knowledge and information. This program does not lend itself to specific quantification.

The national seminars contemplated include the National College of District Attorneys which will provide an intensified one month course presentation of all subject matters revelant to a prosecutor's office. The National College of District Attorneys will be available to the prosecutors and assistants in the fifty states.

The state-wide, regional and/or local seminars will be directed to two primary groups. The first group is to those in judicial processes. More specifically, these are seminars for the judges who exercise criminal and/or juvenile jurisdiction (approximately 2,000), prosecutors and assistants (approximately 1,500), and all clerks and deputy clerks (approximately 2,500). These may include seminars for all district judges with criminal jurisdiction, all county court judges with criminal jurisdiction, all justices of the peace, all municipal judges, all juvenile court judges, etc., or any appropriate combination of these. Prosecutor seminars may include seminars for all district and county attorneys and assistants, all municipal prosecuting attorneys and assistants, etc., or any appropriate combination of these. Clerk seminars may include seminars for district clerks and deputies, county clerks and deputies, municipal clerks and deputies, justice of the peace clerks and deputies, etc., or any appropriate combination of these.

The second group of seminars will be oriented, guided, directed and sponsored by the various functions of judicial processes which include one or more of the other functions in the criminal justice system (police department personnel, sheriff's office personnel, constable's office personnel, probation officers (adult and juvenile), parole officers (adult and juvenile) correctional personnel (adult and juvenile),etc.).

The rationale for this program is specifically set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes, Problems and Needs, 4. Judicial Processes Seminars. Many other sections of Part I, Problems and Need reflect the need for this program. The short range goal is to provide these seminars for as many qualified persons as indicated above as possible in the first year. The long range goal is to provide these seminars so that all qualified persons as indicated above may attend at least annually a national, state-wide, regional and/or local seminar.

Implementation: Implementation of the national, state-wide, regional and/or local seminars will be through the appropriate functional area of judicial processes and the appropriate state agency, private non-profit corporation, regional planning commission, unit of government that serves a district or region, unit of local government or any combination of these. By way of illustration as to the types and scope of projects contemplated, the National College of District Attorneys is a national seminar which provides an intensified course of one month's duration. The curriculum is a portion of the discretionary grant application and reference is made to that application for the scope of the project. The Texas Prosecutors Institute 1969, is illustrative of the type of the state-wide projects contemplated. It was an intensified course of five day's duration. The subject

matter covered, the speakers, participants, length of experience are contained in detail and attached to this program description. It is contemplated that the regional and/or local seminars will be of shorter duration and will follow the general format illustrated above. The judicial processes seminars are contemplated to be from one day to five day's duration. The sessions of the seminar need not be on consecutive days but may be distributed time-wise to best serve the limitations of the functional area.

Funding is anticipated throughout the multi-year period at a minimum level of the first year's funding. These seminars will provide guidelines for future seminars so all judicial processes personnel will have the opportunity to attend at least one seminar annually.

Subgrant Data: Any state agency, private non-profit corporation, regional planning commmission, unit of government that serves a district or region, unit of local government or any combination of these will be eligible for subgrants. The applicant must submit with the usual application a copy of the proposed seminar, the proposed class or classes of persons to attend and agree to submit evaluations as determined by the Criminal Justice Council. The range of funding is anticipated

to be from $1,000 to $10,000 per subgrant. This does not include the National College of District Attorneys project as it is anticipated to be funded under a discretionary grant. It is anticipated that approximately fifty state-wide, regional and/or local seminars will be funded during 1970 funding with approximately sixteen hundred persons as indicated above attending these seminars.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 155,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ 33,333.00
(3)	Local Support	$ 70,000.00
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 258,333.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7)	Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request	$ 19,500.00

Past Progress: The funding included a project for judges which has been approved and will begin April 29, 1970. The amount approved was $10,000 and a report on this seminar will be included in the 1971 Plan.

A seminar for all personnel in the criminal justice system is being planned but the application has not been submitted. This will be judicial processes oriented, sponsored

and supervised in cooperation with the Institute of Contemporary Corrections and Behavioral Sciences at Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas.

The Texas District and County Attorneys Educational Foundation was funded $6,500.00 for the Texas Prosecutor's Workshop held October 27 thru 31, 1969, at the Texas Department of Public Safety Headquarters, Austin, Texas.

A total of 108 persons, representing between 1/3 and 1/2 of the counties in Texas, attended this workshop. They were composed of the following:

District and County Attorneys	25
Assistant District and County Attorneys	73
Investigators-District Attorneys Office	1
Supervisory - Police Personnel	6
Police Instructor - Lee College	1
Graduate Student - Rice University	1

While the length of experience ranges from a minimum of one week to twenty-two years, the average length of experience for prosecutors in their present capacity was less than one year. A high percentage had less than six months experience as a prosecutor and an attorney. Each of those attending received a printed copy of the subjects covered during this five day workshop, many of

the articles included citations, references and examples of questions or lines of interrogation. The comprehensiveness of the program is reflected by the subjects covered in the five days which are too numerous to list herein, but covered the entire spectrum from arrest to appeal and included subjects peculiar in prosecution such as pornography, special problems presented to district and county attorneys' offices, bond forfeiture and child support and reciprocal cases. Scientific problems such as question documents; hair, blood, paint and identification through chemical tests and electronic devices; fire arms identification, etc., merited over one-half day of the entire five days. The speakers and panelists consisted not only of outstanding and well known state judges and prosecuting attorneys but also William Cahn, District Attorney, Nassau County, New York; William Raggio, District Attorney, Reno, Navada; Charles Moylan, District Attorney, Baltimore, Maryland; Floyd McDonald, Chief Chemist, Houston Police Department; Dr. Joseph Jachimczyk, Chief Medical Examiner, Houston; Col. Wilson Speir, Director, Department of Public Safety, Austin; Wesley Whaley, Special Agent in Charge, F.B.I., Houston; Crawford Martin, Attorney General, State of Texas; and many others. The discussions, which were scheduled during each days' sessions, were thought provoking and generally touched upon the basic problems which confront the prosecutor. It was the overwhelming opinion of those in attendance, through personal interview and

questionnaires, that this was the most successful workshop institute that they had attended. They not only desired that it be continued annually on a state-wide basis but also that similar workshops be afforded on a regional basis so that their brother prosecutors who could not attend a state-wide workshop would have the same opportunity as they.

"TEXAS PROSECUTORS' WORKSHOP"

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY HEADQUARTERS

OCTOBER 27 - 31, 1969

AUSTIN, TEXAS

SUNDAY, 26th.

5:00 PM: Registration and Distribution of Materials

MONDAY, 27th.

7:00 AM: Breakfast

PART I.
INTRODUCTION TO WORKSHOP AND
WORKING WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

8:00 AM: Welcome, Carol S. Vance, District Attorney, Harris County, Houston; President, Texas District and County Attorneys Association.

8:10 AM: "Services of the Texas Department of Public Safety", Colonel Wilson Speir, Director, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin.

8:30 AM: "How F.B.I. and Other Federal Agencies Can Aid in Local Law Enforcement", Wesley Whaley, Special Agent in Charge, F.B.I., Houston office.

9:00 AM: "How Attorney General's Office and Other State Agencies Can Assist the Prosecutor", Honorable Crawford Martin, Attorney General, State of Texas, Austin.

9:30 AM: Coffee Break.

PART II.
PROSECUTION PROBLEMS PRIOR TO TRIAL

9:45 AM: "Arrest, Search and Seizure - Probable Cause", Honorable Luther Jones, First Assistant District Attorney, Nueces County; Former Judge, 105th District Court, Nueces County; Former Defense Attorney, Corpus Christi.

10:45 AM: "Confessions and Admissions", John Tolle, Assistant District Attorney, Dallas County, Dallas.

11:30 AM: "Lineups and Identification", Honorable Jim Vollers, State's Attorney, Austin; Former Assistant Attorney General; Former Assistant District Attorney of Jefferson County.

12:00 Lunch

1:00 PM: "Pre-Trial Motions and Hearings, Depositions and Motions to Discover", Honorable John F. Onion, Jr., Judge, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals; Former Criminal District Judge, 175th District Court; Former Justice of the Peace; Former Assistant District Attorney, Bexar County, San Antonio.

2:00 PM: Panel and General Discussion, Honorable Luther Jones, John Tolle, Honorable Jim Vollers, Honorable John F. Onion, Jr.

2:45 PM: Coffee Break.

3:00 PM: "Pornography", Honorable William Cahn, District Attorney, Nassau County, New York, Vice President, National District Attorneys Associati n.

3:45 PM: "Prosecutor's Function", Honorable William Raggio, District Attorney, Reno, Nevada; Past President, National District Attorneys Association.

4:30 PM: Panel and General Discussion - "Special Problems Presented to District and County Attorney's Offices", Honorable William Cahn, Honorable Carol S. Vance, Honorable William Raggio.

6:00 PM: Dinner.

TUESDAY, 28th

7:00 AM: Breakfast.

PART III.
TRIAL OF HOMICIDE CASES

8:00 AM: "Demonstrative Evidence in Homicide Cases", Honorable William B. Randall, District Attorney, St. Paul, Minnesota; President-Elect, National District Attorneys Association.

8:40 AM: "Scientific Evidence in Homicide Cases", Honorable Ray Jeffers, Chief Deputy District Attorney, Las Vegas, Nevada; Associate Director, National District Attorneys Association (Ray is also licensed to practice law in the State of Texas).

9:20 AM: Coffee Break.

9:35 AM: "Coroner or Medical Examiner - Cause of Death", Dr. Joseph Jachimczyk, Chief Medical Examiner, Houston.

10:25 AM: "Tests for Alcohol, Drugs, Narcotics", Floyd McDonald, Chief Chemist, Houston Police Department.

11:10 AM: Panel and General Discussion, Honorable William B. Randall, Honorable Ray Jeffers, Dr. Joseph Jachimczyk, Floyd McDonald.

12:00 Lunch.

PART IV.
TRIAL TECHNIQUES

1:00 PM: "Jury Selection - Capital, Non-Capital, and Misdemeanor", Bob Bennett, Assistant District Attorney, Harris County, Houston.

1:45 PM: "Direct Examination of Witnesses", Honorable Truman Roberts, Judge, 52nd Judicial District Hamilton; Former District Attorney, 52nd Judicial District.

2:30 PM: Coffee Break.

2:45 PM: "Cross-Examination and Impeachment - General", Erwin Ernst, Assistant District Attorney, Harris County, Houston.

3:30 PM: "Cross-Examination of Experts", Honorable Charles Moylan, District Attorney, Baltimore, Maryland; Vice President, National District Attorneys Association.

4:00 PM: Panel and General Discussion - "Jury Selection and Presentation of Evidence", Honorable Bob Bennett, Honorable Truman Roberts, Erwin Ernst, Honorable Charles Moylan.

6:00 PM: Dinner.

WEDNESDAY, 28th.

7:00 AM: Breakfast.

8:00 AM: "The Charge", Honorable Edmund Duggan, Judge, 174th District Court, Houston; Former Assistant District Attorney, Harris County, Houston.

8:45 AM: "Opening Statement and Jury Argument", Honorable Charles Moylan, District Attorney, Baltimore, Maryland; Vice President, National District Attorneys Association.

10:00 AM: "Jury Argument, Texas Law", Honorable Carol S. Vance, District Attorney, Harris County, Houston.

10:30 AM: Panel and General Discussion - "Trial Techniques", Bob Bennett, Honorable Truman Roberts, Erwin Ernst, Honorable Charles Moylan, Honorable Edmund Duggan, Honorable Carol S. Vance.

12:00 Lunch.

PART V.
HANDLING SPECIAL PROBLEMS

1:00 PM: "Pleas of Guilty and Revocations of Probation", Honorable William C. Sparks, District Attorney, Victoria County, Victoria.

1:30 PM: "Plea Bargaining - Defendant's View", William Walsh, Defense Attorney, Houston; Immediate Past Chairman, Criminal Law Section, American Bar Association.

2:00 PM: "Plea Bargaining - Prosecutor's View", Honorable John M. Price, District Attorney, Sacramento, California; President, National District Attorneys Association.

2:30 PM: Panel and General Discussion - "Plea Bargaining", Honorable William C. Sparks, William Walsh, Honorable John M. Price.

3:00 PM: "Insanity Preparation and Defense of Insanity Plea", William F. Alexander, Former Assistant District Attorney, Dallas County, Dallas.

4:15 PM: "Proving Up Business Records, City Ordinances and Other Official Records and Use of Certified and Exemplified Documents", Sam Robertson, Assistant District Attorney, Harris County, Houston.

6:00 PM: Dinner.

THURSDAY, 30th.

7:00 AM: Breakfast.

8:00 AM: "Screening Misdemeanors, Filing Complaints, and Preparation of Information", Honorable Franklin Smith, County Attorney, Nueces County, Corpus Christi; Immediate Past President, Texas District and County Attorneys Association.

8:45 AM: "Felonies - Examining Trials and Presentation of Case to Grand Jury", Honorable Frank Coffey, District Attorney, Tarrant County, Fort Worth.

9:30 AM: "Motion for New Trial and Appeal", Honorable Leon Douglas, Judge, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals; Former State's Attorney, Austin.

10:15 AM: Coffee Break.

10:30 AM: "Writs of Habeas Corpus", Joe Moss, Assistant District Attorney, Harris County, Houston.

11:00 AM: Panel and General Discussion, Honorable Franklin Smith, Honorable Frank Coffey, Honorable Leon Douglas, Joe Moss.

12:00 Lunch.

PART VI.
HANDLING SPECIAL CASES

1:00 PM: "Worthless Check Cases and Forgery Cases", Honorable Bob Smith, District Attorney, Travis County, Austin, Former County Attorney, Travis County, Austin.

1:30 PM: "DWI, Murder by Auto, Negligent Homicide and FSRA Cases", Honorable Preston Dial, First Assistant District Attorney, Bexar County, San Antonio.

2:15 PM: "Processing Juvenile Offenders", Honorable Thomas J. Purdom, County Attorney, Lubbock County, Lubbock.

3:00 PM: Coffee Break.

3:15 PM: "Bond Forfeiture", Honorable Barton Boling, Former District Attorney, El Paso County, El Paso.

4:00 PM: "Child Support and Reciprocal Cases", Max Maule, Assistant District Attorney, Bexar County, San Antonio.

6:00 PM: Dinner.

FRIDAY, 31st.

7:00 A.M. Breakfast.

PART VII.
SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS

8:00 AM: "Questioned Writing vs. Known Writing", R. O. Queen, Superintendent, Bureau of Identification, Houston Police Department.

8:30 AM: "Hair, Blood, Paint and Identification of Other Items through Chemical Tests and Electronic Devices", Charles Beardsley, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin.

9:00 AM: "Firearms Identification", Fred Rymer, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin.

9:30 AM: Coffee Break.

9:45 AM: "Use of Fingerprints", Jack Mercer, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin.

10:15 AM: "Use of the Polygraph", H. A. Albert, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin.

10:45 AM: "Omnibus Crime Bill", Judge Joe Brown, Executive Director, Texas Criminal Justice Council; and Willis Whatley, Director of Task Force on Education of Judges and Prosecutors.

11:30 AM: Critique of Workshop - General Discussion.
12:00 Lunch.
1:00 PM: Tour of the Texas Department of Public Safety Headquarters.

DISTRICT & COUNTY ATTORNEYS

October 27 - 31, 1969

ROSTER OF STUDENTS

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS
ADAMS, David D.	Dist. Atty.	Nacogdoches
ALLEN, Z. D.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Wichita Falls
ANDERSON, Joe	Asst. Dist. Atty	Houston
ARMSTRONG, Gordon V.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	San Antonio
BALL, Jack	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Fort Worth
BANDY, Billy M.	Asst. Crim. D.A.	Angleton
BARLOW, Jim	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Waco
BEARDON, Jim Sharon	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Orange
BEAUCHAMP, Jim	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
BEENE, Roy	Asst. Co. Atty.	Paris
BODIFORD, Jack	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
BRADLEY, Joe B.	Lt. Police Dept.	Houston
BROWN, Harold P., Jr.	Asst. Co. Atty.	Lubbock
BUCKNER, Jerry	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Midland
BURDETTE, Robert N.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Waco
BURWELL, Russell	Asst. Crim. D.A.	Galveston
CANTRELL, Don	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Austin
CASEY, Ward	Co. Atty.	Waxahachie
CHAMBERS, Bill	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Fort Worth
CHAMBLESS, W. P.	Sgt. Police Dept.	Dallas
CHERRY, Blair, Jr.	Dist. Atty.	Lubbock
CISNEROS, Edna	Co. Atty.	Raymondville
CRABB, Joe	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
CROW, Charles E.	Asst Dist. Atty.	Tyler
CRUMP, Louis	Dist. Atty.	San Saba
DAVID, Hohn L.	Co. Atty.	Dalhart
DELUGACH, Ann	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Fort Worth
DEWITT, John R.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Beaumont
FELDER, Charles T.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	San Antonio
FITZPATRICK, Frank M.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Waco
FORD, Robert	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
FORT, Bruce	Asst. Crim. D. A.	Galveston
GILBERT, E. L.	Capt. Police Dept.	Pasadena
GIST, Larry	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Beaumont
GIUFFRE, Jim	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS
GLEASON, David	Asst. Co. Atty.	Amarillo
GOAD, Ed	Sgt. Police Dept.	Pasadena
GONZALES, Richard R.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Hebbronville
GRAHAM, Bert	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
GRIMSLEY, Billy	Police Inst. Lee College	Baytown
HANDORF, Richard	Co. Atty.	Palestine
HARRISON, George	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Fort Worth
HART, Royal	Dist. Atty.	San Angelo
HENDERSON, Tom	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
HILL, William M.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Conroe
HOFFMAN, Richard	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
HOLMES, John	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
HOUSTON, Sykes	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Austin
HUGGINS, Bill	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
HUMPHRIES, Tollie A.	Lt. Police Dept.	Houston
JAQUET, Harold	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Austin
JORDAN, V. Murray	Co. Atty.	Brady
KAREM, George	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
KING, Kenneth W.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Marshall
LAIRD, Jules	Graduate Student Rice University	Houston
LANE, Sam W., Jr.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Dallas
LEAL, Diego	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Brownsville
LOFTIN, Jerry	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Fort Worth
LONG, Dale	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Tyler
MACLEAN, John R.	Co. Atty.	Cleburne
MAHON, Dixon	Dist. Atty.	Ozona
MARTINAK, D. F.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Victoria
McDONALD, W. T., Jr.	Co. Atty.	Bryan
McDOWELL, Tom	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Corpus Christi
McMURTRY, James L.	Asst. Co. Atty.	Austin
McRAE, Jim	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
MENEFEE, John A.	Co. Atty.	Rankin
MILLSAP, R. M.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Lubbock
MOSER, William B., Jr.	Co. Atty.	Beeville
NYE, Randall	Dist. Atty.	Rio Grande City
O'CONNELL, Tom	Asst. Dist & Co. Atty.	McKinney
ONCKEN, Henry	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
OUALLINE, Ellis A., Jr.	Dist. Atty.	Conroe

NAME	TITLE	ADDRESS
PARKER, John W.	Asst. Co. Atty.	Austin
PATTERSON, Jim	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
PERRY, James E.	Asst. Co. Atty.	San Angelo
PHELAN, Harold	Co. Atty.	Levelland
PICKETT, David E.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Dallas
RAMSAY, Charles R.	Co. Atty.	San Marcos
RAMSAY, Lanny	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Dallas
RICHARDS, Tom M.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Lubbock
ROBERTSON, David A.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	San Angelo
ROLFE, James A.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Dallas
SCHULZ, Harry J.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Dallas
SKELTON, Jim	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
SLAUGHTER, Ronald	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Waco
SMITH, A. J.	County Attorney	Anson
SMITH, Oran	Dist. Atty.	Cleburne
SNODGRASS, Marvin	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Fort Worth
STEWART, Stu	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
STOVER, Rick	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
SULLIVAN, J. Michael	Co. Atty.	Athens
TAKAS, Stephen P.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	San Antonio
THOMAS, Damon C.	Investi. D.A.	Houston
TOBIAS, Andy	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
TUCKER, Jerry R.	Dist. Atty	Dumas
TURNER, F. M.	Sgt. Police Dept.	Dallas
VANDIVER, Lewis	Asst. Dist. Atty.	San Antonio
WALTON, Emory C.	Co. & Dist. Atty.	Eastland
WALVOORD, Alvin, Jr.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Odessa
WEBB, Charles	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Fort Worth
WEIR, Woody	Asst. Co. Atty.	Midland
WHITESIDE, Clyde	Dist. Atty.	Seymour
WILLIAMSON, Glen	Co. Atty.	Kermit
WOODS, Ron	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Houston
YATES, Norris	Asst. Dist. Atty.	San Antonio
YETT, Charles	Asst. Dist. Atty.	Dallas
ZIMMERMAN, Marvin B.	Asst. Dist. Atty.	San Antonio

ATTENDANCE SURVEY AS TO EXPERIENCE

CATEGORY	PRESENT POSITION	PAST POSITION
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 wks.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	5 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	5 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	5 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	6 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	1 yr.	Student
County Attorney	16 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	4 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	7 mos.	Student
Asst. Crim. Dist. Atty.	1 yr.	Student
Asst. Crim. Dist. Atty.	42 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	3 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	3 wks.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	3 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	21 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 wks.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	9 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	6 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	1 yr	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	3 yrs	Student
Asst. Co. Atty.	3 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	1 yr.	Student
Asst. Co. Atty.	10 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	18 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	3 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	5 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	5 1/2 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	10 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	7 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	10 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	7 mos.	Student
Asst. Crim. Dist. Atty.	1 mo	Student
Asst. Crim. Dist. Atty.	8 mos.	Student
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 yrs.	6 1/2 yrs.
Asst. Dist. Atty.	7 mos.	1 yr. (Private)
Asst. Co. Atty.	1 yr.	2 yrs.
Asst. Dist. Atty.	9 mos.	8 yrs.(Houston Legal Foundation)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	8 mos.	4 mo. (Asst. D.A.)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	15 mos.	1 yr. (Private)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	10 mos.	3 yrs. (1st Asst. DA)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	7 mos.	7 mos. (Prosecutor)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	10 mos.	6 mos. (Private)
County Attorney	12 yrs.	9 yrs.(Asst. Co. Atty.)

CATEGORY	PRESENT POSITION	PAST POSITION
Asst. Dist. Atty.	10 mos.	16 yrs. (Civil)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	1 wk.	8 yrs. (Private)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 wks.	16 mos. (Houston Legal Foundation)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 mos.	4 yrs. (Private)
County Atty.	2 yrs.	18 mos. (Private)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 mos.	39 mos. (F.B.I.)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 wks.	18 mos. (Asst. D.A.)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	5 mos.	1 yr. (Brief Atty.)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	14 mos.	10 mos. (Private)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	6 mos.	9 yrs. (Civil Private)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	9 mos.	None (Legislature)
County Atty.	8 mos.	2 yrs. (Private)
Asst. Crim. Dist. Atty.	1 wk.	7 yrs. (Private)
County Attorney	2 yrs.	2 yrs. (Asst. D.A.)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	1 wk.	4 1/2 yrs. (Asst. City Atty.)
Asst. Dist.Atty.	3 wks.	1 yr. (Civil Practice)
Dist. Atty.	1 mo.	14 yrs. Co.(Atty. & Co. Judge)
Asst. Co. & Dist. Atty.	1 yr.	3 yrs. (Army JAGC)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 wks.	3 yrs. (Private)
Dist. Atty.	5 yrs.	4 yrs. (Co. Atty.)
Asst. Co. Atty.	3 mos.	6 mos. (Private)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	3 yrs.	1 yr. (Labor Relations)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 yrs.	22 yrs.(Diplomat Corp.)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	8 mos.	6 mos. (Prosecutor)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 wks.	1 yr. (Asst. D.A.)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	3 mos.	1 yr. (Criminal Appeals)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 wks.	8 yrs. (Asst. D.A.)
Dist. Atty.	9 mos.	7 yrs. (Private)
Co. Dist. Atty.	9 mos.	8 mos. (Asst. Co. Atty.)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	8 mos.	6 yrs. (Prosecutor)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	2 mos.	None (Chemist)
Dist. Atty.	6 yrs.	9 yrs. (Co. Atty.)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	1 mo.	4 yrs. (F.B.I.Agent)
Asst. Crim. Dist. Atty.	2 1/2 yrs.	10 yrs. (Private)
Asst. Dist. Atty.	3 1/2 mos.	2 yrs. (Asst. Atty. Gen.)

"TEXAS PROSECUTOR'S WORKSHOP QUESTIONNAIRE"

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____
(Street) (City) (State)

TITLE: _____

DUTIES: _____

_____

COUNTIES REPRESENTED: _____

_____

LENGTH OF EXPERIENCE: (include location and duration)

PRESENT: _____

PRIOR: _____

OTHER SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, CONFERENCES, ETC., ATTENDED:

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

REMARKS: (Brief critique and comparison to others attended, benefits, etc. Quality of speakers and benefit of information disseminated, etc.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: The Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Title: Judicial Processes Handbooks (E-7)

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide for the preparation, printing and distribution of handbooks for those in judicial processes who have a need for a ready reference as to their respective statutory and constitutional requirements, limitations and liabilities. This will provide assistance to the newly elected or employed and to those with tenure who have not had an opportunity for continued legal and non-legal education and training. The rationale for this program is set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs, 5. Judicial Processes Handbooks. The short range objective is to provide the over 900 justices of the peace with a handbook as soon as possible. Handbooks will then be prepared, printed and distributed for district, county, municipal and justice of the peace clerks during the remainder of the multi-year period. Other handbooks deemed proper for judicial processes personnel will then be considered for preparation, printing and distribution.

Implementation: Implementation will be through the appropriate state agency, private non-profit organization, persons or person

who possess the experience, expertise and facilities necessary to prepare, print and distribute the handbooks referred to above. Illustrative of the type and scope of projects contemplated in this program are the two referred to in the above mentioned reference to Part I. They are "Handbook for Texas Law Enforcement Officers" and "Law Enforcement Handbook for Civil Disorders". The activity planned during 1970 funding is the preparation, printing and distributing of a handbook for justices of the peace to the more than 900 justices of the peace. Funding is anticipated at a minimum of the first year's funding throughout the multi-year period.

Subgrant Data: Any appropriate state agency, private non-profit organization, regional planning commission, unit of government that serves a district or region, unit of local government or any combination of these will be eligible for subgrants. The range of funding is anticipated to be from $5,000 to $10,000 per subgrant. It is anticipated that one or two projects will be funded during 1970 funding.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 10,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ 6,667.00
(3)	Local Support	$ -0-
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 16,667.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e.,
Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Requested $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Title: Implementation of Medical Examiner System (E-8)

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide assistance to the local or regional units of government who desire to implement the use of medical examiners in their respective county or counties and/or the creation of institutes adequately staffed with competent and qualified personnel to qualify physicians as competent medical examiners. Approximately five of the two hundred and fifty four counties now have the services of a medical examiner. The rationale for this program is set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs, 6. Medical Examiner System. The short range objective is to provide at least one institute to qualify approximately ten physicians as competent medical examiners and to have the counties they represent adopt the medical examiner system. The long range objective is to provide the necessary institutes to qualify physicians as compentent medical examiners so every county may adopt the medical examiner system and have the services of a medical examiner.

Implementation: Implementation will be through state agencies, private non-profit corporations, regional planning commissions, units of local government or combinations of these who desire

to provide an institute, adequately staffed by competent and qualified personnel and/or those counties who desire to implement the medical examiner system by adoption thereof and need to qualify a physician as a competent medical examiner. It is anticipated that ten or more counties will qualify physicians as medical examiners and adopt the medical examiner system. Funding during the multi-year period will be at a minimum of the first year's funding. Future funding will also consider the funding of those who wish to qualify as a medical examiner who will serve more than one county.

Subgrant Data: State agencies, private non-profit corporation, regional planning commissions and units of local government or a combination of these will be eligible for subgrants. The agreement by the county commissioners to adopt the medical examiner system must be attached to the grant application to qualify the particular physician as a medical examiner. The range of funding is anticipated to be from $250 to $1,000 per subgrant for those who are seeking to qualify as medical examiners and the range of funding is anticipated to be from $5,000 to $10,000 per subgrants for an institute to qualify physicians as medical examiners. It is anticipated that approximately ten subgrants will be made to those seeking to qualify as medical examiners and one subgrant will be made for an institute to qualify physicians as medical examiners.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 15,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 10,000.00
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 25,000.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Title: Community Relations Program (E-9)

Objective: The objective of this program is to promote and secure the direct and/or indirect involvement of the over three thousand judges, prosecutors and assistants in community relation programs to promote a better understanding between judges, prosecutors and the public (adult and youth) and the interrelation and responsibilities of each to the other. The rationale for this program is set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs, 9. Community Relations. The short range objective is to involve the active participation of as many judges, prosecutors and assistants as possible in direct confrontation community relation projects and to reach as many of the public (adult and youth) as possible through films, publications and organized groups of judges and/or prosecutors and assistants. The long range goal is to secure the total involvement of all judges, prosecutors and assistants and to expand the resources of films, publications and organized groups.

Implementation: Implementation of this program will be through the State Bar of Texas, American Bar Association, Junior Bar of

Texas, local bar associations, judges, prosecutors and assistants. There is not a prior base to provide an estimate for specific quantitative data for the first year. Evaluation of projects from the inception and through the first year's funding will provide a base for future quantitative data. Projects will include the development of films and publications, their printing and distribution, the distribution of available films and publications, direct confrontation community relation programs or any combination of these. Particular emphasis will be given to those projects which are designed for the youth of Texas. Typical subjects may include a basic of duties of a judge, a prosecutor, a citizen as a petit or grand juror, a citizen as a witness, etc. Independent school districts, fraternal organizations, civic organizations, mass media, etc., will all be used as a vehicle for dissemination of these projects. They will promote a better understanding of the criminal justice system and the need for public responsibility as witnesses and jurors. Funding is anticipated at a minimum of the first year's funding throughout the multi-year period.

Subgrant Data: The appropriate state agencies, private non-profit corporations, regional planning commissions, units of local government or any combination of these in cooperation with the above mentioned groups or persons will be eligible for subgrants. Subgrantees will be required to submit evaluations as determined by

the Criminal Justice Council. The range of funding is anticipated from $250.00 to $10,000.00 per subgrant. It is anticipated that from ten to twenty projects will be funded during 1970 funding.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 12,500.00
(2)	State Support	$ 6,667.00
(3)	Local Support	$ 1,667.00
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 20,834.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Title: Personal Bond Programs (E-10)

Objective: The objective of this program is to establish and expand personal bond services so that they are adequately staffed by competent and qualified personnel and provides to the over two thousand courts with criminal and/or juvenile jurisdiction the necessary basic information for the determination of whether or not a person should be released on his personal bond if an adult or to whom in the statutory limitations if a juvenile. The rationale for this program is set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs, 10. Bail Bond Reform and Personal Bond. Preference will be given to locations that serve the highest number of courts and persons. The short range objective is to provide personal bond services to an area. The long range objective is to provide personal bond services to all courts in Texas.

Implementation: Implementation will be through regional planning commissions, units of government that serve a district or region, units of local government or any combination of these which provides these services on an area basis to the highest

number of persons and courts. Specific guantitative data is impossible in the first year as no prior base exists for an adequate determination. Funding during the multi-year period will give consideration to the geographical locations of prior projects. Funding is anticipated at a minimum of the first year's funding throughout the multi-year period. It is intended that the subgrantee will absorb the total cost of operation as rapidly as possible.

Subgrant Data: Regional planning commissions, units of government serving a district or region, units of local government or any combination of these will be eligible for subgrants. The applicant must submit with the usual application, a detailed statement embracing the plan, scope, personnel and the written support of those involved in the project. They must further agree to submit evaluations as determined by the Criminal Justice Council. The range of funding is anticipated from $30,000.00 to $75,000.00 per subgrant. It is anticipated that one or two projects will be funded during 1970 funding.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 75,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 50,000.00
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$125,000.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e.,
Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activity and Law Reform

Title: Criminal Justice Internships (E-11)

Objective: The objective of this program is to develop and expand criminal justice internships in the seven law schools in Texas. These internships will give law students practical experience in the criminal justice system. The rationale for this program is set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs, 11. Curriculum in Law and Undergraduate Schools. The seven law schools will eventually have from a total of 150 to 200 students participating in criminal justice internships. The short range objective is to expand the criminal justice internships in two law schools. The long range objective is to have active criminal justice internship programs in each of the seven law schools in Texas.

Implementation: Implementation will be through the seven law schools in Texas who establish or expand their criminal justice internship programs. Interns shall be located in the following type locations: prosecutor offices, police departments, sheriff offices, public defender offices, mental health hospitals, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, state and federal correctional

institutions (adult and youth), courts, probation offices (adult and youth), etc. They may serve their internship in and out of the State of Texas and preferably the internships will be served during the summer months on a full time basis with a sufficient duration to meet the objectives of such a program. They will receive academic credit for their work. It is anticipated that a total of 15 to 25 internships will be funded during 1970 funding. Funding during the multi-year period will be at a minimum of the first year's funding.

Subgrant Data: Any law school in Texas will be eligible for subgrants to establish or expand their criminal justice internship program. The applicant must submit with the usual application, a detailed statement embracing the plan, scope, personnel and other funding. They must further agree to submit evaluations as determined by the Criminal Justice Council. It is anticipated that the range of funding will be from $10,000.00 to $15,000.00 per subgrant. It is anticipated that two law school criminal justice internship projects will be funded during 1970 funding.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 25,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ 16,667.00
(3)	Local Support	$ -0-
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	-0-

(5) Program Total $ 41,667.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Porgram, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Title: Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure Revision (E-12)

Objective: The objective of this program is to assist in the preparation of revisions necessary in the penal code and code of criminal procedure of Texas and to assist in the development and implementation of a public relations and information program for acceptance of these changes at the earliest possible date by the public and the Texas Legislature. The revisions to the penal code will be completed in 1970 and a defined program of public relations and information will begin to be developed. The rationale for this program is set forth in Part I, D. Judicial Processes Problems and Needs, 12. Penal Code Revision and 13. Code of Criminal Procedure Revision. The short range objective is the completion of the revisions of the penal code and the development of a definitive public relations and information program. The long range objective is to assure a continued revision of the penal code and code of criminal procedure in Texas and the acceptance of the recommended revisions at the earliest possible date by the public and Texas Legislature.

Implementation: Implementation will be through the State Bar of Texas to assist in the preparation of the revisions of the

penal code and code of criminal procedure and in the development of a definitive public relations and information program. Funding is anticipated at a minimum of the first year's funding throughout the multi-year period.

Subgrant Data: The State Bar of Texas will be the subgrantee since they have a primary responsibility in the continued revision of the penal code and code of criminal procedure. The range of funding is anticipated at approximately $10,000.00 per subgrant and only one subgrant is presently contemplated during 1970 funding.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 10,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ 6,667.00
(3)	Local Support	$ -0-
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 16,667.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: The Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activity and Law Reform

Title: Judicial Processes Development and Acceleration Program (E-13)

Objective: The objective is to provide funding for new, creative and innovative programs which are conceived through planning, action, and/or creative imagination and are developed during the interim period from the prior plan approval and do not conform with the approved program descriptions for the interim period. And, to provide funds for those programs where the funding limitation balance will prevent the implementation of a worthwhile and meritorious project and/or those projects, which by evaluation, prove that acceleration is of such importance and effectiveness that delay would hamper attaining the desired goals. If we are to capture and retain the enthusiasm and impetuous of the conception of the project, we must give each immediate attention and funding. The rationale for this program is set forth in the total of Part I, D. Judicial Problems and Needs and Part III, E. Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform. Specifically, the opening and summary statements of each part should be given consideration. This program does not lend itself to quantification. The short

range and long range objective is the same as heretofore explained.

Implementation: Implementation will be through the appropriate State agency, private non-profit corporation, regional planning commission, unit of government that serves a district or region, unit of local government, organizations, persons, person or any combination of these which have projects that are contained in the "Objective" section above. Funding is anticipated at a minimum of the first year's funding throughout the multi-year period.

Subgrant Data: State agencies, private non-profit corporations, regional planning commissions, units of government that serve a district or region, units of local government or any combination of these will be eligible for subgrants. The range of funding is anticipated to be from $5,000 to $10,000 per subgrant. It is anticipated that from two to six new, creative and innovative projects will be funded and/or the providing of additional funds to projects within an approved program description to insure immediate implementation of worthwhile and meritorious projects.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 20,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ 6,667.00
(3)	Local Support	$ 6,667.00

(4) Other Support (federal or private) $ -0-

(5) Program Total $ 33,334.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

F. INCREASE IN EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION

General goals planned for FY 1970 are: improvements in, and wider utilization of, probation services; training of correctional personnel; and improvement in, and introduction of, rehabilitation programs and related services. A planning study is being initiated to determine the feasibility of regional correctional facilities. These goals are spoken to in Part III, Section F.

Specifically, action programs for FY 1970 have been written to provide aid in training and placement of probation officers and to provide training for local and state correctional personnel. A primary goal for FY 1970 is to provide probation services to three or four areas formerly not covered and to add to the capabilities of existing probation departments through training. A primary goal of correctional personnel training is to provide at least minimal training to 50% of the local correctional personnel in the State, most of whom have never received any such training.

Rehabilitation programs and services are practically non-existent in most jails in the State. A primary goal is to establish such programs and services in a number of the medium sized to larger jails.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Increase in Effectiveness of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Title: Correctional Personnel Training and Education (F-1)

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide training and continuing education for correctional personnel. Most local correctional personnel in Texas have received no training in modern correctional and rehabilitation methods. This program will aid in the solution of this problem and will establish a basis for future training and education. This program will also add to, and further refine, the capabilities of personnel of the Texas Department of Corrections and related agencies. The aim of the management seminars will be to allow management of one agency to better relate the operations of his agency with the operations of another agency for more effective inter-agency cooperation.

Implementation: Implementation in the form of seminars, work shops, and in-service training will be through regional councils of government or metropolitan counties or cities that can assure sufficient attendance and through the Texas Department of Corrections. Curriculum and/or instruction shall be furnished or developed by institutions possessing the necessary expertise. Implementation might also be through the development of training films for

correctional personnel. As a suggestion, the Federal government makes available correspondence courses for jail personnel. These courses could provide the basis for the development of such films.

It is anticipated that training held in various regions and localities throughout the State will be available to approximately 50% of all local confinement officers in the State and will provide at least the basic training necessary for their position. This program will be continued for at least three more years under Federal funding. Approximately $720,000 of Federal funding will be necessary during this period.

Subgrant Data: Cities, counties, and combinations of general local governments that can assure sufficient attendance are eligible for subgrants under this program. Approximately 12-14 subgrants, to units of local government, ranging from $500 to $30,000 are anticipated. It is also anticipated that a series of grants will be made to the Texas Department of Corrections and the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles for management seminars and in-service training.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$275,000
(2)	State Support	$ 33,333

(3) Local Support $150,000

(4) Other Support $ -0-

(5) Program Total $458,333

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 %Federal 40 %State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $67,714

Past Progress: A FY 1969 program entitled, "Center for Continuing Education" (1969 Plan, page III-56) was utilized in making a FY 1969 grant to Sam Houston State University for developing curricula for criminal justice education, including curricula in corrections. This grant is to be expended over a two-year period. This project is still in the planning stage and progressing on schedule. Upon completion of the curricula and physical facilities, the Center for Continuing Education in Criminal Justice will be capable of providing all personnel engaged in the criminal justice process in Texas with continuing short term education in the basic knowledge and specialized skills necessary to prevent and control crime in Texas. The Center will provide facilities for pre-service and in-service training and for workshops, conferences, and meetings of organizations related to the criminal justice system. The Center will perform demonstration projects concerning methods of crime prevention and control, and will provide computer and research consultation services.

A FY 1969 grant was made to the Texas Department of Corrections in the amount of $8,326 for a seminar conducted in January of 1970 by the University of Texas for the key personnel staff of the Texas Department of Corrections.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Increase in Effectiveness of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Title: Probation Officer Training and Placement (F-2)

Objective: The objective of this program is to provide in-service training for all probation officers and to assist in any manner whatsoever the securing of probation officers for any unit of general local government or combination of units of general local government.

Implementation: To increase the effectiveness of corrections and rehabilitation of offenders, immediate attention must be given to providing adequate and comprehensive seminars for all probation officers presently employed in Texas. Probation services are afforded in relatively few areas in the State and generally, the probation officers and staff are inadequate to meet the responsibilities in handling felony and misdemeanor offenders. It is necessary to provide assistance to the units of general local government, combinations of units of general local government or regional planning commissions to provide personnel to serve as probation officers and to provide personnel who are qualified and competent. Probation personnel should be afforded the

opportunity for further specialized training and education to meet the needs of each city and county in the State. Implementation is contemplated through the utilization of organizations possessing the necessary expertise in the probation field to provide adequate training. One such organization is the Institute of Contemporary Corrections and Behavioral Sciences at Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas, which has displayed its ability to produce and execute seminars for the various components of the Criminal Justice System. The Institute offers the staff and expertise necessary for the successful implementation of the above objectives.

This program will provide for the establishment of probation services in at least three or four more counties or districts during 1970 and it will provide the basis for continuing education of all probation officers in the State. Federal funding necessary through 1973 is anticipated to be $720,000.

Subgrant Data: Any unit of general local government, combination of units of general local government, or regional planning commission will be eligible for grants under this program. Preference will be given to those areas with the most critical need. In addition to the usual application, subgrantees must submit a detailed statement of the

plan, scope, and personnel available, and an agreement to submit adequate evaluations as directed by the Criminal Justice Council.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$80,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$53,333
(4)	Other Support	-0-
(5)	Program Total	$133,333

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 %Federal 40 %State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $35,000

Past Progress: There was approved, by the LEAA in Washington funding of the Texas Adult Probation Project with $35,000 of National Federal Discretionary Funds provided that the Criminal Justice Council of Texas match these funds with $35,000 of their funds for fiscal year 1969. These funds were matched with grantee contributions in the amount of $42,185 in accordance with the application on file in the Criminal Justice Council of Texas' office. The Council granted this project an additional $27,225 to operate through March 1970.

This project was originally financed by OLEA in the

amount of approximately $75,000 with an additional $25,000 being furnished by the Hogg Foundation and the Moody Foundation, making a total of approximately $100,000 plus the $35,000 from the LEAA Discretionary Grant above and the $62,225 from the funds of the Criminal Justice Council of Texas. This makes a grand total for this project of $197,225.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in Washington evaluated this project and recommended that there should be established, for the entire State, a unified statewide probation system. This is the ultimate goal of the Texas Adult Probation Project.

There is on file, an application for $571,931 to complete the Texas Adult Probation Project through August 31, 1971. Of this amount $336,143 is requested for the first eleven months in order to finance the project through December 31, 1970.

Inasmuch as the Texas Allocation of LEAA Funds for fiscal 1970 is not expected to exceed $10,000,000 and the allocation for all programs in the corrections field will equal approximately $2,000,000, it is felt that the Criminal Justice Council will not be able to finance the Texas Adult Probation Project beyond March 31, 1970.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Increase in Effectiveness of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Title: Rehabilitation Programs for Correctional Institutions (F-3)

Objective: The objective of this program is to assist state and local correctional institutions to improve or implement rehabilitation methods and programs. A further objective is to improve conditions in local and county jails to make them more conducive to effective rehabilitation.

Implementation: General local governments and state correctional agencies may apply for grants to establish and/or improve rehabilitation programs, including educational and vocational training programs, and to improve and implement those services necessary to support effective rehabilitation. Necessary services include, but are not limited to prisoner classification systems, record systems, food service, and diagnostic services. Architectural studies designed to improve the structure and design of local jail rehabilitation facilities may be considered under this program. The development of indoctrination films to advise the newly-arrived inmates of the rehabilitative programs and other services available to him and to outline to him the rules and operation of the facility will be considered for funding.

These films, as an example, could be shown over closed-circuit television. The purchase of vocational training films, such as are available through Texas A & M University, will be considered for funding. The Texas Rehabilitation Commission is accumulating data on the availability of vocational training films. It is anticipated that two or three new training programs will be instituted in the Texas Department of Corrections during FY 1970. It is anticipated that 20-30 local and/or county jails (preferably medium-sized and larger) will institute rehabilitation programs and/or programs to promote rehabilitation.

This program will be continued for at least three more years (further explanation in Part III, Section F). Federal funding necessary in these three years is estimated to be $2,520,000.

Subgrant Data: General local governments and State correctional agencies will be eligible for subgrants.

Preference will be given to those units of local government that have relatively large jail populations. Also considered will be the ability of the applicant to establish the framework for an effective rehabilitation program and to sustain the program once federal funding ends. Approximately 20 to 30 subgrant requests ranging

from $5,000 to $80,000 are anticipated from local governments. Approximately three or four subgrant requests ranging from $10,000 to $22,000 are expected from the Texas Department of Corrections.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support	$745,000
(2)	State Support	$ 30,000
(3)	Local Support	$466,667
(4)	Other Support	-0-
(5)	Program Total	$1,241,667

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 %Federal 40 %State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

G. REDUCTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

The general strategy and goals for the first year in this category will be to achieve a coordinated law enforcement response (police and prosecutors) state-wide to the problem of organized crime with special emphasis on the four metropolitan cities and the State Police Agency. Organization will be fully perfected and active operations begun during the year. The Governor appointed the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council in March of 1970. The Council consists of seven members with the Director of the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Attorney General as permanent co-chairman. Both are members of the Texas Criminal Justice Council. Two other members of the Texas Criminal Justice Council, a chief of police from a major city and a district attorney from a metropolitan county were also appointed as members. Three other members outside the Council, two district attorneys from major counties and one chief of police from the largest city in Texas, complete the Council.

The Organized Crime Prevention Council will appoint an Operating Committee and supervise its operations. The Operating Committee will consist of approximately twenty persons. Heads of intelligence units, heads of CID units, district attorneys and assistant district attorneys from the four major cities and

a few other larger cities will comprise the Operating Committee.

The duties of the council will be two-fold: (1) to develop through the Operating Committee a comprehensive plan for organized crime control, and (2) to coordinate the execution of the planned program in all of the police agencies and prosecutors' offices state-wide.

The Operating Committee will be divided into sub-committees for planning purposes. Sub-committees will deal with subjects such as legal and legislative, equipment, personnel and training, operations and public education.

The legal and legislative sub-committee will prepare in 1970, a publication containing all of the penal and regulatory statutes of the State that can be used effectively in suppressing organized crime. Additionally, they will prepare proposed legislation to provide the additional tools needed for effective investigation and prosecution. The Council will seek passage by the Legislature in 1971.

The personnel and training committee will determine the kinds of additional capabilities needed in personnel in the agencies and the number of the persons recommended in each. Additionally, they will develop a training program for all personnel involved in the State.

The operations sub-committee will develop a plan of operations through which the intelligence, investigatory and prosecution functions will be executed by the Council, its operating committee and all the participating agencies. The equipment committee will come up with recommendations for the kinds of equipment needed in each agency. The public education subcommittee will develop a program for informing the public concerning the dangers of organized crime, its nature, scope and significance in the State and the work of law enforcement agencies in its suppression.

During 1970, a central organized crime intelligence unit will be established in the Department of Public Safety in full coordination with other police agencies in the State. Organized crime units will be formed in the Texas Department of Public Safety and in the four major metropolitan cities. At least one strike force composed of police representatives from several departments and prosecutors' offices will be formed. Selected police, prosecutors and judges from each of the twenty-three SMSA's will be given four days of training in organized crime control (300 persons), one day seminars for 50 police chiefs, sheriffs and district attorneys will be held. Technical investigative equipment will be purchased for ten to fifteen agencies.

For the scope of planning and long term objectives of this program, please refer to Part III.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Reduction of Organized Crime

Title: Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council (G-1)

Objective: See Part I, Criminal Intelligence, Organized Crime, Inadequate Adjective Law, Inadequate Penal Code, Structure of the Entire Court System, Prosecutors' System, Penal Code Revision and Code of Criminal Procedures Revision for problems and needs. The relationship of this program to "Problems and Needs" is shown in the table of Section M. The objective of this program is to establish in Texas a council whose members are knowledgeable about organized crime control and by virtue of their status in state and local operating agencies which are responsible for prevention, detection, and prosecution of organized crime are capable of coordinating Texas' efforts against organized crime.

Implementation: The Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council will be established by an Executive Order from the Governor, and the members of the Council will be appointed by the Governor.

The duties of the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council will include the following:

- To foster coordination among operating law enforcement and regulatory agencies active against organized crime in Texas.

- To advise the Governor, the Texas Criminal Justice Council, and the Legislature concerning matters pertaining to organized crime prevention and control.

- To evaluate and report at regular intervals on the State's efforts against organized crime.

- To acquaint the public with the dangers of organized crime and to assist the public in protecting itself from organized crime.

The first year objective for this program is to establish the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council and to initiate its activities.

This program will be a continuing program. Because of the statewide coordinative significance of this program, travel and administrative expenses for the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council will be paid throughout the duration of the Act from planning funds made available to Texas under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the applicable State matching monies.

Upon the termination of the Act, travel and administrative expenses will be paid by the State and/or participating local units of government.

Subgrant Data: No subgrants will be made under this program. The Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council will be primarily a planning, coordinating, advising, and evaluating body; consequently expenses for the council (travel, per diem, secretarial

expenses, printing, etc.) will be paid from planning funds available to the Texas Criminal Justice Council and the applicable State matching monies.

Budget: The Budget is as follows:

Total estimated expenditures from planning funds $7,500

Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio (planning funds)

Federal 90% State/Local 10%

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Reduction of Organized Crime

Title: Organized Crime Control Units for Law Enforcement Agencies (G-2)

Objective: See Part I, Understaffing of Police Agencies, Criminal Intelligence, Organized Crime and Prosecutors' Visitation for problems and needs. The objective of this program is to staff organized crime control units for prosecutors' offices and police agencies in major metropolitan areas and in state agencies responsible for organized crime control and to create operational task forces of police and prosecutors to combat organized crime in Texas' major metropolitan areas.

This program is to provide grants for salaries and other expenses for attorneys, accountants, intelligence experts, investigatory experts, and other highly skilled individuals who will work full time in organized crime prevention; detection and prosecution. The goals of this program are (1) to participate in the establishment or strengthening of specialized organized crime control units in police and prosecutors' offices in the four major metropolitan areas of Texas (Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio); (2) to participate in the establishment of specialized organized crime control units in the Texas Depart-

ment of Public Safety and the Attorney General's Office; (3) to participate in the establishment of two interagency organized crime strike groups; and (4) to meet the needs for the addition of specialists in organized crime control to police and/or prosecutors' offices in other jurisdictions in Texas determined by the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council to have organized crime problems. It is estimated that approximately 40 personnel will be required in approximately 20 separate agencies or strike groups throughout the state. The long-term goal for this program is, in conjunction with other organized crime control programs, to strengthen Texas police and prosecutors' agencies so that they can destroy existing organized crime in the state, prevent further penetration of organized crime into the state and contribute information and assistance to nation-wide efforts to destroy organized crime. Due to the nature of organized crime, it is impossible to predict and qualify the first year's accomplishments of this program except to indicate that eight or nine personnel will be added to from four to seven police or prosecutors' agencies.

Implementation: This program will be implemented through the funding of State agencies or local units of government in major metropolitan areas.

The first year objective of this program will be to add eight or nine personnel sepcializing in organized crime control to state agencies responsible for organized crime control, to police agencies or prosecutors' offices in major metropolitan areas, or to operational task forces in major metropolitan areas.

State agencies or local units of government will be expected to fund fully each staff position created by this program after three years of federal assistance.

This program, however, will be expected to continue for at least five years with new positions created in subsequent years being eligible for three years of federal assistance. The total minimum number of years for which support for this program will be required is, consequently, eight years.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made available to local units of government in major metropolitan areas or to state agencies responsible for organized crime control.

It is estimated that between four and seven grants will be made during the first year of this program and that the monetary range for grants under this program will be from $15,000 to $40,000.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$ 198,000
(2) State Support	$ 18,000
(3) Local Support	$ 48,000
(4) Other Support	$ -0-
(5) Program Total	$ 264,000

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

75 % Federal 25 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Reduction of Organized Crime

Title: Technical Equipment for Organized Crime Control (G-3)

Objective: See Part I, Application of Technology, Criminal Intelligence and Organized Crime for problems and needs.

The objective of this program is to equip police and prosecutors in Texas with surveillance and reporting equipment needed for the detection and prosecution of organized crime. Equipment acquired through this program will be for the purpose of increasing the capabilities of operating agencies in the field of organized crime control. Equipment will be purchased for police and prosecutors' offices in the four major metropolitan areas, the Department of Public Safety, interagency strike groups, police and/or prosecutors in other jurisdictions determined by the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council to have significant organized crime control problems. It is estimated that from fifty to seventy-five separate pieces of equipment such as those described in the program will be purchased in the next three years for use by approximately eighteen separate agencies or strike groups. Due to the nature of organized crime, it is impossible to predict and quantify the first year's accomplishments of this program except to indicate that approximately twenty-five pieces of equipment will

be purchased for from ten to fifteen agencies.

Implementation: This program will be implemented through grants to local units of government for their police agencies in major metropolitan areas or state agencies having responsibilities for organized crime control.

Equipment for which legal uses have been established, such as photo and audio surveillance equipment, will be purchased by this program.

Due to the large amount of report-writing essential to effective organized crime investigating and prosecuting activities, this program will also make grants available to local units of government in major metropolitan areas and to state agencies which have responsibilities in organized crime control for the purchase of dictating machines. It has been estimated that report-writing time can be reduced by 50 per cent by the use of dictating equipment.

Special Requirements: As is stated in the objective for this program, equipment purchased by this program must increase the capabilities of agencies operating in the field of organized crime control. No equipment to replace or to add to existing conventional equipment will be purchased.

Equipment purchased by this program must be assigned to the individuals, sections, or divisions within operating agencies responsible for organized crime detection and/or prosecution and must be used primarily for organized crime control purposes.

It is estimated that federal support for this program will be required at a comparable level of expenditure for four years.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made available to local units of government in major metropolitan areas or to State agencies having responsibilities in organized crime control.

It is estimated that from ten to fifteen grants will be made during the first year of this program and that the monetary range of the grants will be from $2,000 to $30,000.

In each grant, the local or state match for projects under this program must be in the form of cash.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 65,000
(2)	State Support	$ 5,000
(3)	Local Support	$ 16,667
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-

(5) Program Total $ 86,667

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

75 % Federal 25 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Reduction of Organized Crime

Title: Training for Organized Crime Control (G-4)

Objective: See Part I, Police Training, Criminal Intelligence and Organized Crime for problems and needs. The objective of this program is to increase the capabilities of Texas law enforcement personnel in organized crime prevention, detection and prosecution. The goal of this program is to have individuals from police, and/or prosecutors' agencies in each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area of Texas trained in organized crime prevention, detection, and prosecution. Approximately one hundred local police and prosecutors' agencies will be represented in the training sponsored by this program over the next three years. In addition, representatives from five or six state agencies will be represented in the training. It is also planned to acquaint a minimum of twenty-five district and appellate judges with the nature of organized crime. Ten to fifteen criminal justice planners will be trained. It is anticipated that an approximate total of 1,200 persons will receive the specialized organized crime control training in the next three years. Approximately 300 judges, police officers, prosecutors and planners will receive training durng the first year. These individuals will

represent approximately forty agencies and will hopefully initiate or strengthen anti-organized crime efforts within their agencies.

Implementation: This program will be implemented in two ways:

1) Grants for travel costs, registration fees, books and supplies, and per diem will be made to local units of government in major metropolitan areas or State agencies who desire to send prosecutors, investigators, police administrators, intelligence agents, or other law enforcement personnel involved in organized crime control to attend schools, conferences, or workshops in organized crime control sponsored by federal agencies, state agencies in any state, or other creditable institutions or agencies as determined by the Criminal Justice Council.

2) This program will make funds available for one or more organized crime training programs to be held in the State of Texas and sponsored by the Governor's Office, State agencies, and/or local units of government in major metropolitan areas.

Proposed curricula and instructors for the training program must be approved by the Criminal Justice Council.

Potential topics to be covered in such a training program could include:

Organized Crime - General Introduction
Organized Crime in Texas
Camera and other equipment handling
Physical Surveillance
Undercover Operations
Intelligence Operations
Strike Forces or Task Forces
Informants
Tax Investigations
Gambling
Sources of Information
Constitutional Law
Conspiracy Statutes
Narcotics
Interrogation
Preparation of Affidants and Warrants
Searches
Evidence
Reports Writing
Preparation for Trial
Corruption

During the first year, the objective of this program will be to provide training for personnel representing each State agency involved in organized crime control and personnel representing police agencies and prosecutor's offices from at least the four major metropolitan areas of Texas (Houston, Dallas, San Antonio, Fort Worth.)

This program is expected to be a continuing program, and federal support will be needed throughout the duration of the Act.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made available to local units of government in major metropolitan areas or to State agencies having responsibilities in organized crime control.

It is estimated that from ten to fifteen grants will be made during the first year and that such grants will have a monetary range of from $250 to $7,500.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 20,000
(2)	State Support	$ 3,333
(3)	Local Support	$ 3,334
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 26,667

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

75 % Federal 25 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Reduction of Organized Crime

Title: Organized Crime Intelligence Collection (G-5)

Objective: See Part I, Criminal Intelligencie and Organized Crime for problems and needs. The objective of this program is to centralize intelligence data on organized crime available in the State, to increase the quantity and quality of organized crime intelligence data available in the State and to disseminate available intelligence data on organized crime throughout the State.

This program will participate in the development of one centralized organized crime intelligence collection, analysis and dissemination unit within the Texas Department of Public Safety, the formation of an organized crime intelligence net in Texas with approximately twenty-five local agencies being tied to the central unit at DPS, and the development of a regional organized crime intelligence net with from four to six continguous southern and southwestern states. Due to the nature of organized crime and the intelligence gathering process, it is impossible to predict, and quantify the first year's accomplishments of this program except to indicate that the

centralized unit at DPS will be created and from four to seven major Texas cities tied into a state-wide intelligence net. Plans will be drawn for the expansion of the state-wide net and the creation of a multi-state intelligence net.

Implementation: For implementation of the initial phase of this program, a grant will be made available to the Texas Department of Public Safety for the purpose of staffing and equipping a special unit within the Intelligence Section of the Department of Public Safety to collect, analyze, and disseminate intelligence information on organized crime.

In future years, additional grants will be made to the Department of Public Safety, other State agencies involved in organized crime control, and local units of government for the purpose of developing additional intelligence capabilities

The first year objective of this program will be to organize and staff the special unit at the Department of Public Safety, and to initiate its activities.

Federal assistance for this project at increasing levels of expenditure will be required in future years.

Due to the projected interstate nature of this program, it is anticipated that federal funds will be used for some phase of the program for from five to eight years.

Subgrant Data: The subgrantee for this project will be the Texas Department of Public Safety.

A grant for the first phase of the project will be made to the Texas Department of Public Safety. In succeeding years, grants will also be available to local governments and other state agencies. It is anticipated that LEAA Discretionary Grants will be sought for the interstate phases of this program and perhaps for some of the intra-state preparation for interstate intelligence sharing.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 35,000
(2)	State Support	$ 11,667
(3)	Local Support	$ -0-
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 46,667

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

75 % Federal 25 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Reduction of Organized Crime

Title: Public Education about Organized Crime (G-6)

Objective: See Part I, Public Information, Organized Crime and Public Information of Public Educators for problems and needs. The objective of this program is to acquaint the public with the effects of organized crime through the sponsoring of seminars, conferences, and/or workshops on organized crime for groups who have a high susceptibility to organized crime or who can assist in the fight against organized crime.

Since this program is a public education program, the goals are impossible to quantify except to say that it is anticipated that every Texan will receive information about the nature of organized crime as a direct or indirect result of projects under this program.

The long term goals of this program are to acquaint the citizens of Texas, with special emphasis on the business community, with the nature and activities of organized crime so that they will demand and support efforts to destroy organized crime and refuse to participate in its schemes thereby eliminating the market for the illegal goods and services of organized crime.

Implementation: Grants and/or staff assistance will be made available to local units of government in major metropolitan areas, the Office of the Governor, State agencies responsible for organized crime control, universities, or private non-profit organizations desiring to sponsor the conferences such as those listed below.

The first year objective for this program will be to conduct one or more organized crime conferences for representatives of the news media, at least two organized crime conferences for businessmen in major metropolitan areas, and one or more training sessions on loan-sharking abuses for individuals working in poverty and low income areas.

Journalism schools and professional press organizations are potential sponsors for the news media conferences; chambers of commerce and colleges of business administration are potential sponsors for business conferences. The Texas Consumer Credit Commission and the Texas Office of Economic Opportunity, Office of the Governor, are potential sponsors for the loan-sharking conferences. The Criminal Justice Council or local units of government in major metropolitan areas are potential sponsors for any of the above conferences.

This program is expected to require federal support for a minimum of five years. It is to be expected that in five years local governmental and private funding sources will fully fund this program.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made to local units of government in major metropolitan areas, State agencies (including State universities), and/or private, non-profit organizations (including private universities) for the purposes of conducting organized crime workshops or conferences.

The program and invitation list for each conference or workshop must be approved in advance by the Texas Criminal Justice Council.

An estimated four to six grants will be made during the first year of this program with the monetary range being from $600.00 to $3500.00, depending upon the length of the project and the desirability of published proceedings from the project.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 12,000
(2)	State Support	$ 2,000
(3)	Local Support	$ 1,000
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ 1,000
(5)	Program Total	$ 16,000

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

75 % Federal 25 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

H. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF RIOTS AND CIVIL DISORDERS

The ideal goal in this category is to have no incident of major civil disorder or riot occurring within the borders of the State of Texas. To strive toward this ideal goal two strategies will be followed: (1) the alleviation of conditions producing riots, and (2) providing additional capability in police agencies to deal promptly and effectively at the inception of such a situation. Community relations will be heavily relied upon to reduce tension and good intelligence will also help alleviate conditions spawning disorder. Major emphasis will be placed on planning, organizing, training and equiping police. Particular emphasis will be placed on regional planning for mutual aid action in cooperation with the state agencies, the Texas National Guard and the Texas Department of Public Safety. During the year the riot control equipment for tactical operations as well as rumor control centers will be brought up to minimum standards in all of the major cities. Several smaller selected cities in critical locations will be recipients of grants as will some regions where equipment will be pooled. The goal of the equipment program is to equip local governments for quick effective coordinated response to a potential disorder.

In the planning and training for riot control and disorder prevention program, it is estimated that five or six local or region riot control plans will be developed and training programs conducted in nine or ten locations, covering at least 2500 officers in the techniques of riot control.

The riot control seminars, briefings and technical assistance program will be implemented through the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Texas Adjutant General's Department. This will provide for a briefing session and training seminar for approximately 500 police chiefs, supervisors, sheriffs, DPS and Adjutant General's field personnel as well as other public officials. Twenty briefings or training sessions are anticipated. Refer to Part III for further discussion of planning and long term goals in this category.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention and Control of Riots and Disorders

Title: Riot Control Equipment (H-1)

Objective: The relationship of this program to "Problems and Needs" is depicted in Part IV, Section M. The objective of this program is to assist local units of government whose jurisdictions have a potential for riots or disorders to equip for effective response to riots or disorders. The long term objectives are: rumor control centers will be equipped in from 4 to 7 major Texas cities, personal protective equipment for 5,000 officers will be purchased, the tactical radio capabilities of 15 agencies will be augmented, ordnance for 20 agencies will be purchased, and approximatley 60 other pieces of riot control equipment such as public address and lighting systems will be purchased by this program. The goal of this program is to equip local governments throughout Texas for quick, effective, coordinated response to a potential disorder or to the first phases of disorders, thereby preventing serious riots or disorders.

In 1970, it is estimated that 1 or 2 rumor control centers will be equipped, personal protective equipment for approximately 2,000 officers will be purchased, additional tactical radio capability for 8-10 police agencies will be added, a variety of ordnance for approximately 30 police agencies will be purchased, and 25 other pieces of riot control equipment such as lighting and public address systems will be purchased.

Implementation: Grants will be made to local units of government or combinations thereof for the purchase of equipment for use in riot and disorder prevention and control.

Protective equipment, command equipment, ordnance, public address systems, lighting equipment, and other forms of riot control equipment will be purchased by this program.

In addition, projects designed to prevent the eruption of widespread violence during the early phases of disorders, such as the establishment of rumor control centers, are considered to be an integral part of this program.

Federal assistance at approximately the current level will be required for the multi-year period.

It is anticipated that similar amounts of money will be required for the next three years.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made available to Texas cities and counties or combination thereof for use by police and/or sheriff's departments. For certain types of projects, such as the establishment of rumor control centers, the grant funds might be utilized by an agency other than the police or sheriff's departments (e.g., mayor's office or city managers office.)

An estimated ten to fifteen subgrants will be made with the monetary range of the grants being from $1,000 to $75,000.

Special Restrictions: Local units of government seeking grants under this program must show to the satisfaction of the Texas Criminal Justice Council that their jurisdiction does possess a potential for riot disorder.

The local match for all projects funded under this program must be in the form of cash.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$ 300,000.00
(2) State Support	$ - 0 -
(3) Local Support	$ 100,000.00

(4) Other Support $ -0-

(5) Program Total $ 400,000.00

(6) Applicable Federal-Local Contribution Ratio:

75% Federal 25% State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request: Under Section 307(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, $235,344 was allocated to Texas for riot and disorder control. Of that amount, $157,422.75 was spent for equipment. No additional funds were requested in FY '69.

Past Progress: Since federal funds earmarked for rapid dissemination to state agencies and local units of government for riot and disorder control purposes under Section 307(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 had been expended shortly before the completion of the 1969 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas, no additional federal funds for riot and disorder control were requested for FY '69, and no programs for riot and disorder control were written.

Programs for riot and disorder control proposed for FY '70 funding however, will be a continuation of the preliminary funding done in FY '69 under Section 307(b) of the Omnibus Act. Consequently funds expended under Section 307(b) for riot and disorder control equipment acquisition are detailed below.

Federal Funds Expended in Texas During FY ' 1969 Under Section 307 (b) For Riot and Disorder Control Equipment

City, County or State Agency	Communications Equipment	Protective Equipment and Ordnance
City of Amarillo	$ 3,000.00	
City of Austin	32,861.25	$ 4,638.75
City of Dallas	37,920.00	
Dallas County	4,526.25	6,723.75
City of El Paso	9,000.00	
City of Port Arthur	9,757.50	1,492.50
City of Galveston		1,593.75
City of San Marcos	2,700.00	
City of Wichita Falls	1,884.00	1,116.00
Texas Department of Public Safety	24,375.00	15,834.00
TOTALS	$126,024.00	$31,398.75

TOTAL FEDERAL FUNDS RIOT AND DISORDER EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION $157,422.75

The equipment for which these grants were made has been purchased and is in use.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention and Control of Riots and Disorders

Title: Planning and Training for Riot and Disorder Prevention and Control (H-2)

Objective: The relationship of this program to "Problems and Needs" is depicted in Part IV, Section M. The objective of this program is to assist local governments whose jurisdiction have a potential for riots or disorders to plan and train for effective response to riots or disorders. The Texas Department of Public Safety and the Texas Adjutant General's Department have developed state-wide plans for state response to riots or disorders. This program will participate in the development of 15-20 riot or disorder response plans in the state's planning agencies located within the planning regions, or standard metropolitan statistical areas located within the planning regions. In addition, city riot control plans will be developed or strengthened in 10-15 cities of over 100,000 population. This program will, consequently, assist in the development of approximately 25-30 riot control plans (training). Riot and disorder control training will be conducted in each SMSA in Texas and for officers working outside of SMSA's but who are integral parts

of regional riot control plans. Ten thousand (10,000) officers will be trained in riot control techniques. Grants will be made in other areas determined by the Texas Criminal Justice Council to have potential for riots or disorders during the next three years. Approximately 200 officers will receive specialized types of riot control training such as intelligence and public media relations training. The goal of this program is to prepare local governments throughout Texas for quick, effective, coordinated response to a potential disorder or to the first phases of disorder, thus preventing serious riots or disorders. During the first year, it is estimated that from 5-6 local or regional riot control plans will be developed and that 9-10 training grants will result in the training of 2,500 officers in riot and disorder control.

Implementation: Grants will be made to local units of government or combinations thereof for one or both of the following purposes: (1) developing comprehensive plans for riot and disorder control, and (2) training personnel in riot and disorder control.

Local units of government seeking grants for planning purposes under this program must demonstrate their willingness to integrate fully their plans with regional

riot and disorder control plans, if they exist, and with statewide plans as developed by the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Texas Adjutant General's Department. Regional Planning Agencies must demonstrate their willingness to coordinate their plans with statewide plans as developed by the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Texas Adjutant General's Department. They must show action to adopt ordinances and resolutions under the Texas Police Mutual Aid law and work out mutual aid agreements.

Projects designed to prepare personnel for specialized tasks in riot and disorder control, such as the training of intelligence officers in the detection and surveillance of individuals and events which have the potential for contribution to riots or disorders, are included in this program.

Federal assistance will be required for the multi-year period. Funding will be required at higher levels for at least the next three years.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made to Texas cities, and counties, or regions for use in planning or in training for their police or sheriff's departments.

Local units of government seeking grants under this program must justify to the satisfaction of the Texas Criminal Justice Council that their jurisdiction does possess a potential for riot or disorder.

An estimated ten to fifteen subgrants will be made with the monetary range of the grants being from $1,000 to $50,000.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$100,000.00
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 33,333.00
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$133,333.00

(6) Applicable Federal State Contribution Ratio:

75% Federal 25% State/Local

(7) Prior funding for program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request: Under Section 307 (b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 $235,344 was allocated to Texas for riot and disorder control. Of that amount $24,000 was spent on training. No additional funds were requested in fiscal year 1969.

Past Progress: Since federal funds earmarked for rapid dissemination to state agencies and local units of government for riot and disorder control purposes under Section 307(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 had been expended shortly before the completion of the 1969 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas, no additional federal funds for riot and disorder control were requested

for fiscal year 1969, and no programs for riot and disorder control were written.

Programs for riot and disorder control proposed for fiscal year 1970 funding,however, will be a continuation of the preliminary funding done in FY'1970 under Section 307(b) of the Omnibus Act. Consequently, funds expended under Section 307(b) for planning and training for riot and disorder control are detailed here.

One grant, $24,000 to the City of Fort Worth, was used for training purposes. The training for which the grant was made has been completed.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Title: Riot Control Seminars, Briefings, and Technical Assistance (H-3)

Objective: The relationship of this program to "Problems and Needs" is depicted in Part IV, Section M. The objectives of this program are to familiarize local officials with state-wide riot and disorder plans as developed by the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Texas Adjutant Generals' Department, to make available technical assistance to local units of government from the Department of Public Safety and/or the Texas Adjutant General's Department, and to provide for the exchanges of information, plans, and ideas in the form of seminars conducted throughout the State with participants from local agencies, the Department of Public Safety, and the Texas Adjutant General's Department. Each of the 23 SMSA's in Texas will have a briefing session and training seminar. Approximately 500 police chiefs, supervisors, sheriffs, DPS and adjutant general's field personnel, and public officials will be briefed and will participate in seminars concerning current state plans each year. The goal of this program is to

prepare local governments throughout Texas for quick, effective, coordinated response to a potential disorder or to the first phases of disorders, thus preventing serious riots or disorders. Twenty-three briefings or training sessions will be held for approximately 500 local decision-makers.

Implementation: One or more grants will be made available to the Texas Department of Public Safety and/or the Texas Adjutant General's Department for one or of the following purposes: conducting briefings, holding seminars, or furnishing technical assistance to local units of government throughout Texas.

It is anticipated that programs conducted by State agencies will be made available in each Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) in the State during the first year of this program.

It is anticipated that future needs to update State and local riot and disorder plans, to test existing plans and capabilities, and familiarize new personnel with existing plans will require continued federal assistance at approximately the current level of expenditure. Federal support for this program will be required for a minimum of three additional years.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be available only to the Texas Department of Public Safety and the Texas Adjutant General's Department, the two State agencies having primary responsibilities in riot and disorder control. One grant for $30,000 will be made to either DPS or the adjutant general for joint sessions sponsored by both agencies, or grants averaging $15,000 will be made to each agency.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested	$ 30,000.00
(2) State Support	$ 10,000.00
(3) Local Support	$ -0-
(4) Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5) Program Total	$ 40,000.00

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

75 % Federal 25 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request: Under Section 307 (b) the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, $235,344 was allocated to Texas for riot and disorder control. Of that amount, $16,500 was spent for seminars, briefings, and technical assistance. No additional funds were requested in FY 1969.

Past Progress: Since federal funds earmarked for rapid dissemination to state agencies and local units of government for riot and disorder control purposes under Section 307 (b) of the Omnibus Crime Control

and Safe Streets Act of 1968 had been expended shortly before the completion of the 1969 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas, no additional federal funds for riot and disorder control were requested for FY 1969, and no programs for riot and disorder control were written.

Programs for riot and disorder control proposed for FY 1970 funding, however, will be a continuation of the preliminary funding done in FY 1969 under Section 307 (b) of the Omnibus Act. Consequently, funds expended under Section 307 (b) for riot control seminars, briefings and technical assistance are detailed here.

One grant, $16,500 to the Texas Adjutant General's Department, was made for the purpose of holding seminars, and/or briefings pertaining to riot and disorder control.

The on-site briefings for which this grant was made have been held in Texas'metropolitan areas. (Houston-Beaumont, Dallas, Fort Worth, Texarkana, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Rio Grande Valley, El Paso, Amarillo, Wichita Falls, Austin).

I. IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS

The goal in this category is to make the police truly the "people's police," partners with citizens in law enforcement and community problem solving. Three basic strategies will be employed to achieve these goals. Those strategies are: (1) increasing the frequency and quality of interpersonal contacts and communications between citizens and police officers; (2) improvement of the ability of police agencies to respond to legitimate citizen's grievances; and (3) increase police participation in inter-disciplinary community problem solving.

Formal police community relations units in police agencies are expected to work toward the achievement of all three of these goals. The program on police community relations units will either create new units or strengthen existing units in seven or eight large Texas cities.

The police training program funded in the "Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel" category will provide for training for 150 police management personnel at the annual institute at A & M University and will

give police community relations training to 1,000 to 1,200 police officers working in the major cities.

The employment of off duty police officers in civic and recreational programs is expected to employ 200 off duty police officers during the first year. This activity should increase interpersonal communication with citizens in a non-police context and should encourage police participation in interdisciplinary community problem solving.

The ability of police agencies to respond to legitimate citizen grievances should be immensely improved through the development of model programs for citizen complaint processing. During 1970, one model program will be developed in a city of over 250,000 population.

The minority group police officer recruitment program should have input to all three of the basic strategies. Programs are anticipated in three major Texas metropolitan areas with the hope of recruiting 40 to 50 qualified minority group police officers.

The long term objectives and the scope of planning in this category were detailed in the general statement in Part III.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Community Relations

Title: Police-Community Relations Units in Police Agencies (I-1)

Objective: The relations of this program to "problems and needs"is shown in Part IV, Section M. The objective of the program is to continue, strengthen, and expand formal police-community relations programs in cities with existing programs and to begin programs in some cities which do not have them, in order to develop better relations between various groups in the city, thus reducing community tensions. Better understanding of police-community relations programs among police executives will be fostered. It is anticipated that this project will participate in the establishment or strengthening of police-community relations units in from 23-25 Texas cities of over 50,000 population. The long-term goal of this program is the development of better relationships among various groups in the city thereby reducing community tensions. Since success in the changing of attitudes and the elimination of misunderstandings is impossible to measure or quantify, it can only be said that the first year's accomplishment for this program will be to participate in the establishment or strengthening of from five to seven police-community relations units in large Texas cities.

Implementation: The program will be implemented through providing training for members of departments implementing such programs and providing extensive special training to staff assigned full-time to the work. Personnel and related equipment can be provided by this program for departments implementing new police-community relations units or adding to existing units. This program will be continued for at least three additional years with increased funding each year.

Subgrant Data: Cities with already established formal community relations programs will be eligible for enhancement of existing programs. Large and medium sized cities without formal programs will be eligible for the beginning of new programs. Projects funded by this program in fiscal year 1969 will be eligible for continuation funding. Innovative methods of developing improved police-community relations are encouraged. Not more than five to seven recipients are anticipated. The monetary grants will run from $10,000 to $100,000.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 200,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 133,333
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-

(5) Program Total $ 333,333

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request: (1) From the $235,344 in Section 307(b) of the Omnibus Act riot prevention control funds allocated to Texas in fiscal year 1969 $ 36,330.
(2) Request for fiscal year 1969 funding in 1969 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas $125,000.
TOTAL PRIOR FUNDING $161,330.

Past Progress: Two grants for the establishment of police-community relations programs were made from the money allocated to Texas for rapid funding to State agencies and local governments for riot prevention and control under Section 307(b) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

The grants were to Fort Worth for $24,750 and to Dallas for $11,580.

Fort Worth used the grant to establish additional store front community centers in low income neighborhoods. Dallas' grant was for the purpose of implementing a program of neighborhood engagement, consisting of the development of police and citizen training programs at store front centers in low income neighborhoods.

In addition to the money utilized in police-community relations under Section 307(b), one grant, $60,000 for continuation and improvement of the city's store-front centers,

was made to Fort Worth under this program description in the 1969 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas. A grant for $20,000 was made to Amarillo for the establishment of a formal police-community relations unit in the Police Department.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Community Relations

Title: Police Training for Community Relations (I-2)

Objective: The relations of this program to "problems and needs" is shown in Part IV, Section M. The objective of this program is to train in-service police and sheriffs' officers in interpersonal relations, minority-group problems, conversational Spanish where Spanish is a common language, and in other fields designed to improve police officers' relationships with citizens they serve and protect.

The training described by this program is also contained in program A-1, "General Peace Officer Training". Because of the administrative problems of duplicating grant applications, vouchers, etc., it is not desirable to separate community relations training from the general police training program. However, the importance of training community relations merits a specific mention of training in the community relations category. Under the Peace Officer Training program, $471,000 in federal support is requested. Approximately $30,000 of that amount will be used specifically for police-community relations training. The total program cost for specialized police-community relations training in Texas for fiscal year 1970 will be approximately $50,000.

Implementation, Subgrant Data, and Budget: Training for police-community relations is considered to be an integral part of peace officer training; consequently, this program will be administered under the program entitled, "General Peace Officer Training" in the category of "Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel."

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Community Relations

Title: Off-Duty Police in Civic and Recreation Programs (I-3)

Objective: The relations of this program to "problems and needs" is shown in Part IV, Section M. The objective of this program is to enable police officer and the public, especially young people in low-income areas, to meet each other on a non-police basis. It is anticipated that this person-to-person contact will improve communication and understanding between police officers and citizens.

This program would provide grants to local units of government for the purpose of employing off-duty police officers in civic and recreational projects which will give the police officers a great deal of contact with citizens.

Preference will be given to requests for projects designed to be implemented in high crime, low income, or racial minority areas of major metropolitan areas in Texas. Preference will also be given to those requests for projects designed to work with young people. This program will participate in the employment of 2,500 off-duty police officers in civic and recreational programs in major Texas cities. Officers will work from 5-20 hours per week

and much of their work will be concentrated in the spring and summer months. The person-to-person contact sponsored by this program will improve communication and understanding between police officers and citizens. During the first year approximately 200 off-duty police officers will be employed in off-duty civic and recreational programs.

Implementation: Grants will be made available to cities in Texas for payment of hourly wages to off-duty officers. Any department of city government, for example, the parks and recreation departments, can administer the grant. In every project the approval of the chief of police must be obtained in writing and his advice sought throughout the project. Off-duty police officers trained in playground organization, sports, etc., will be employed to open and supervise school yard playgrounds during the summer months when the playgrounds are ordinarily closed.

Off-duty police officers trained in recreational programs will act as roving recreational leaders in city parks.

Off-duty police officers, after thorough briefings, will explain and recruit in low-income areas public adult basic education and vocational training courses available to the residents. This program will be evaluated yearly and if approved by the Texas Criminal Justice Council will continue for at least three additional years with increased funding each year.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be available to local units of government in Texas. An estimated two or three grants will be made furing the first year of this program, and the monetary range for the grants will be from $5,000 to $12,000.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 40,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 26,667
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 66,667

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40% State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Community Relations

Title: Citizen Complaint Processing (I-4)

Objective: The relations of this program to "problems and needs" is shown in Part IV, Section M. The objective of this program is to enable a major metropolitan police department in Texas to study procedures for citizen complaint processing and to develop and implement a model program for complaint processing. The final product of this study and program design is to be fully documented and made available to all other police agencies. This program will participate in the development of from 5 to 6 model citizen complaint processing mechanisms in major Texas cities. These mechanisms will be tested and the results recorded for use by other cities and states. The goal of this program is the development of the capability in governmental structures to adjust and respond in a just way to legitimate citizen complaints and grievances. The development, testing, and documenting of one model will be undertaken in a Texas city of over 250,000 population.

Implementation: A grant will be made available to a major city in Texas (250,000 or greater) for the purpose of implementing this program.

The city selected may use consultant personnel, university personnel, or its own personnel. The city's plan for conducting the project must be approved in advance by the Texas Criminal Justice Council. Full documentation of the project and continual evaluation of the project's results will be required.

It is anticipated that in immediate future years additional projects in this area will be funded so that a diversity of programs will be available. Each funded project will continue to receive federal assistance for no more than two years. Federal support for this project at the current level or slightly higher will be needed for five years.

Subgrant Data: Only one grant will be available to a major Texas city (250,000 or more) for this project.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 10,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 6,667
(4)	Other Support (federal or private)	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 16,667

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Community Relations

Title: Minority-Group Police Officer Recruitment (I-5)

Objective: The relations of this program to "problems and needs" is shown in Part IV, Section M. The objective of this program is to assist local units of government to recruit qualified police officers from racial minority groups, thereby developing a potential for improved community relations and filling vacarcies in the police service.

The goal of this program is to recruit during the next four years approximately 1,000 minority-group police officers in city police departments, county sheriffs' offices, and the services of the Texas Department of Public Safety.

Implementation: Grants will be made available to cities and counties for use by police departments or sheriffs' offices for one or more of the following purposes: to develop special materials for use in recruitment of minority group officers; to assist in the development, staffing, and operation of fixed or mobile recruitment stations for use in racial minority areas; to develop special recruitment programs for racial minority groups in high schools or colleges; and to develop and/or implement other minority group re-

cruitment programs judged to be meritorious by the Texas Criminal Justice Council.

The first year objective will be to provide minority group recruitment programs for at least three major Texas metropolitan areas.

Funding will be required for three additional years with slight increases annually.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made available to units of local government, or combinations thereof, for the purposes of this program as outlined above.

Preference will be given to police agencies in metropolitan areas which can demonstrate a high racial imbalance in their personnel and applications for positions, a high level of vacancies in authorized police positions, and past attempts at recruiting officers to fill the vacancies.

It is estimated that two grants will be made during the current year and that the grants will average $10,000.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$30,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-

(3) Local Support $ 20,000

(4) Other Support (federal or private) $ -0-

(5) Program Total $ 50,000

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

J. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

There is every indication that Texas has significant requirements for research and development activity in state and local criminal justice agencies. As stated in Part III, The Multi-Year Plan, Section J, Research and Development, the types of research and development programs that the Criminal Justice Council anticipates and desires can best be categorized in three areas: (1) equipment, (2) information, and (3) systems analysis.

Research into the development and applications of new equipment should develop new hardware to meet specific criminal justice needs or to apply existing technology (equipment and methods) to solve criminal justice problems and needs.

It is anticipated that research to collect, analyze, and evaluate information for dignostics for the criminal justice processes can lead to viable programs to improve those processes. In this regard, the Criminal Justice Council will actively seek projects to study crime, its causes and effects, the behavior of individuals, and evaluations of our response to these conditions. These research efforts will be designed to result in specific conclusions and recommendations for action-oriented programs.

We expect that research utilizing such techniques as systems analysis can provide criminal justice agencies with significantly more effective and efficient and operational environments.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Research and Development

Title: Research and Development (J-1)

Objective: The conditions relating to crime in our state offer a significant opportunity for improvement in virtually every phase and discipline. It is generally recognized that additional resources will not appreciably satisfy long range problems. The application of today's science and technology that is so dramatically evident in all other aspects of our environment is probably the most critical criminal justice need. Historical and traditional methods are becoming increasingly obsolete as the conditions in our society constantly change, and our total response to this accelerated change must be continually evaluated and improved. The objectives of this research and development program will be to seek, develop, test and evaluate new and improved responses to crime and criminals.

Implementation: State, regional and local criminal justice agencies are encouraged to conduct applied research projects to: (1) study and evaluate crime conditions, agency response, and human behavior, (2) experiment with the test innovative ideas, hypotheses and methods, (3) determine what effects specific behavior or conditions have on the prevention of

crime or the detection, apprehension, processing and treatment of the offender, (4) develop more effective and efficient administrative practices by the application of management science principals, (5) develop, test and use devices or equipment that is new to criminal justice application or developed for a specific purpose, (6) apply any idea or concept, procedure or system, product or service, to yield improvement in any discipline of the criminal justice system. All criminal justice agencies at all levels of government are encouraged to respond to this program with projects that will improve their planning and program development processes that will lead to more definitive action projects, to find new methods and equipment for long range improvements, or to test and evaluate unproven hypotheses. We anticipate that such projects will be more concerned with operational aspects of criminal justice agencies. Research and Development projects that relate to the criminal justice system as a whole or major components thereof will be carried out on a broader base through other programs such as those anticipated for implementation by the Criminal Justice Council. It is anticipated that future years' funding of this program will equal or exceed the current year's anticipated levels.

Subgrant Data: Experience has indicated that criminal justice agencies, especially those at the local level, have been slow

to recognize the potential of research and development projects. It is with the belief that operational criminal justice agencies themselves are in the best position to judge and evaluate their research needs that this program is provided as encouragement and incentive.

State, regional and local agencies will be eligible to receive sub-grants under this program. Because of the broad need for research and development projects, this program description will not attempt to place limitations on the scope of proposed projects; however, applicants should be cognizant of the problems and needs identified in the State's Comprehensive Plan, and the general guidelines as specified in the grant preference criteria adopted by the Criminal Justice Council. Grant applications should clearly indicate the project's scope, available resources, qualifications of personnel, organizations and firms to be utilized, and sufficient detail on methods of evaluating the results of the project.

Further, we will consider on a case by case basis, the problems, needs, and experience of the applicant and how the anticipated results of the project will contribute to the solutions of their criminal justice problems.

Budget:

(1) LEAA Support Requested $ 280,000

(2) State Support $ 53,200

(3) Local Support $133,500

(4) Other Support $ -0-

(5) Program Total $466,700

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Research and Development

Title: Scientific Management (J-2)

Objective: Few agencies have recently had competent surveys of their organization, administration and operations. Most medium and large agencies are operating with traditional organizational forms and traditional administration and operations practices. A substantial need exists for extensive management studies in these agencies to streamline organizational structures and to implement good administrative and operations procedures for more efficient use of resources. The objective of this program is to afford these agencies the capability of conducting such studies that will lead to the improvements of administration and operations by the application of scientific management techniques.

Implementation: Criminal justice agencies at the local level are encouraged to study and evaluate their operational systems and procedures in the light of the requirements and demands now being made by the environment in which they operate. Techniques of systems analysis can specify particular operational problems and requirements. Record keeping practices and the flow of in-

formation in an agency may be improved by the application of modern equipment and techniques for information recording, storing, retrieving, and reporting functions. Internal as well as inter-agency communications should be analyzed. Operations research techniques, such as systems modeling for simulation can provide effective methods for testing or administering operational functions. The use of computers may be considered for such applications as resource allocation, docket scheduling, jail census, and probation program evaluations. New personnel administration policies and procedures can often improve the operational effectiveness and efficiency of an agency by establishing management policies on recruitment, hiring, discipline, promotion, benefits, moral, dismissals, etc.

Subgrant Data: Units of local government or combinations thereof, will be eligible to apply for sub-grants under this program. Applicants should be able to provide evidence that the recommendations and programs that evolve from such studies will receive the necessary support for implementation. At the conclusion of the project a final report will be required documenting the methods by which the project was undertaken, the findings that were made during the project, the conclusions and recommendations that resulted from the project, and the anticipated

course of action to be followed by the sub-grantee for implementing the project's results. Evaluations of action grant applications will specifically consider how the anticipated results of such projects can be utilized by other criminal justice agencies of the same size, type, and discipline. Three to five projects are anticipated under this program. The monetary range of each sub-grant is anticipated to be $4,000 to $6,000.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 20,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 13,300
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 33,300

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ 15,600

Past Progress: These federal funds in 1969 were granted to two cities for police department management surveys. The surveys were conducted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Refer also to a similar program description under the category of: The Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Research and Development

Title: Inter-agency Cooperation (J-3)

Objective: Criminal justice agencies, primarily local and regional jurisdictions, have an opportunity to cooperate with each other in providing themselves with functions for capabilities that they alone could not otherwise accomplish. The objective of this program is to provide funds to study the feasibility of such cooperative efforts and to establish the mechanics of functional organization and operation. The purposes of such cooperative ventures should be to provide the member agencies with more effective, efficient, and economical services, equipment and resources.

Implementation: Local and regional units of government are encouraged to seek the ways and means of combining resources that will be more advantageous than the sum of each agencies' contribution. For example: several agencies may standardize on specifications for supplies and equipment and together, increase their consumer power for purchasing higher quality, greater standardization and lower costs. Other functions that might be combined are; radio dispatching of police mobile units;

emergency allocation of additional resources, such as for major riots and civil disorders; the creation of temporary personnel resources to free regular personnel for absences relating to in-service training or vacations; the creation of special law enforcement teams for such areas as narcotics and drug abuse or community relations programs, or combined police, juvenile or adult detention, rehabilitation, or probation services.

Subgrant Data: Grants will be made available to local units of government or combinations thereof, for the purpose of studying the feasibility of cooperative efforts or joint ventures.

It is estimated that from five to ten grants will be made under this program during the current year and the monetary range of the grants will be from $2,000 to $15,000.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support	$ 20,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 13,300
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 33,300

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

Evaluation of grant applications will specifically consider how the anticipated results of such projects can be utilized by other governmental jurisdictions.

K. IMPROVEMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS

In late 1969 the Criminal Justice Council adopted a basic design for a state-wide criminal justice information and communications system. The full implementation of this plan will span a five-year period. Since cost estimates for the implementation phases of this system were not available for consideration by the last legislature, an optimum level of funding for the first phases of implementation could not be provided from state appropriations. Therefore, the effective implementation of these early phases must be accomplished on a more incremental level. The Criminal Justice Council is anxious to continue funding assistance to the more significant projects that were funded under the 1969 program. Favorable consideration will also be given to other projects of this type that will continue to pave the way toward the realization of the short and long-term goals as specified in the proposed state-wide criminal justice information and communications system.

Projects that will increase the information and communications systems capabilities of local and state agencies, and preferably at the same time contribute to the development and implementation of the proposed state-wide system, will be favorably considered under this functional category.

Also, action projects emanating from such activities as research and development projects, recommendation of the Criminal Justice Council's Records and Reports Task Force, and experience with the design and implementation of the State's "Subject-in-Process" sub-system, under the auspices of Project SEARCH, will be granted a high-priority status within this functional category.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Information and Communications Systems

Title: Data Communications and Information Systems (K-1)

Objective: Criminal Justice Agencies at every level of government have consistently specified and documented first priority needs for data communications capability and comprehensive information on crime, offenders, resources in the criminal justice process. The broad objective of this program is to design, plan, and implement new systems to increase the communications capability and information availability of operational criminal justice agencies at the local, regional, state, and national levels of government.

It is anticipated that all projects within this program will be consistent with and complement the State's long-range plans for a state-wide criminal justice information and communications system to be implemented under the auspices of the planned Texas Crime Information Center.

Implementation: The problems and needs relating to criminal justice information and communications are so acute as to require that they be attackedon a broad front.

Texas is an active participant and contributor to the national Project SEARCH (System for Electronic Analysis and

Retrieval of Criminal Histories). Through this participation Texas will continue its efforts to assist the Project to meet its short and long-term objectives.

The Criminal Justice Council has plans for the implementation of a state-wide criminal justice information and communications system. This system is conceptually similar to the plans of several other states. It will ultimately provide over 400 criminal justice agencies with access to data on crimes and individuals in the criminal justice process through an interacting communications system involving many types of user terminals and communication lines. The system will interface with all criminal justice disciplines at the four levels of government, and its implementation will be coordinated to the appropriate level of state involvement. The implementation of this system does not now have an adequate state funding commitment due to the timing adequate cost information for consideration by last year's biannual legislative session. Therefore, the approach to the overall goals of this state-wide system must be approached at a more incremental level through the operational criminal justice agencies at the local, regional, and state levels of government. The short-range implementation plans are to coordinate and assist individual, local, and state agencies to develop and implement projects that in the long run will be adaptable to,and may become an intricate of, the state-wide system.

Criminal justice agencies at the local level have varying degrees of technological sophistication. Regardless of their level of government or discipline, criminal justice agencies of all types are encouraged to seek and implement solutions that relate to the improvement of criminal justice information and communications for greater uniformity, standardization, and overall coordination.

Subgrant Data: All criminal justice agencies will be eligible for subgrants under this program. They must, however, have a documented need; a demonstrated ability to coordinate other disciplines or agencies defined in the scope of a proposed project; provide competent systems, hardware and software, personnel or consultants, where applicable; provide adequate project evaluation throughout the grant period; and, be willing to adopt the guidelines and/or requirements for compatibility with the planned Texas Crime Information Center.

Few new State level programs are anticipated for 1970. However, several grant applications are anticipated from the local and regional governments.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$900,000
(2)	State Support	$264,000
(3)	Local Support	$336,000

(4) Other Support $ -0-

(5) Program Total $1,500,000

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 %Federal 40 %State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $300,000

Past Progress: The Criminal Justice Council anticipates a continuation of most of the projects that have been funded under this program in 1969. It anticipates providing additional support to the major cities to expand their existing capabilities to provide information and communications services to law enforcement agencies in their jurisdiction and regions.

In 1969 this program assisted the establishment of four regional teletypes networks, each of which serve a multi-county area and have access to the information services of the Department of Public Safety and the National Crime Information Center.

Texas Department of Public Safety was awarded $61,000 in federal funds to begin the conversion of criminal history files for computer utilization. Continued support of this project will be awarded with an $89,000 subgrant from FY 1970 funds.

The City of Houston last year was awarded $127,000 to assist in the implementation of the first of a three-phase three year project to expand the information and communications services of the city to a regional network of law enforcement terminal users. It is anticipated that subsequent phases of this project will require a higher level of funding. The City of Dallas last year used a part of an LEAA discretionary grant to assist in the expansion of a similar service by providing some of their surrounding law enforcement agencies with terminal capability.

Other sub-grants from 1969 funds are assisting smaller metropolitan areas to plan and develop this same capability.

The Criminal Justice Council anticipates continuing their financial support for these projects and to provide an incentive to other criminal justice agencies to plan, develop, and implement improved information and communications systems.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Information and Communications Systems

Title: Records and Reporting Systems (K-2)

Objective: Criminal justice agencies in all levels of government are severely hampered by a lack of information pertaining to crime, criminals and resources. Intra- and inter-agency record keeping and reporting systems are effectively hampered by a lack of uniformity and participation. Both operational and management functions could be better served by the implementation of uniform record keeping and reporting procedures designed to provide agencies with information for improved operation and management, and to further provide the criminal justice system - the aggregate af all agencies - with a higher level base of information. The long-term goal is the establishment of a state-wide uniform criminal justice reporting system for all criminal justice agencies in Texas.

Implementation: Approximately two major projects can be funded under this program in 1970 for the purposes of designing and implementing a prototype system to establish requirements and guidelines for state level standardization. The same level of funding in subsequent years will be required for the purposes

of implementing uniform reporting standards at the local and regional levels and for converting records and reporting procedures to these uniform methods. These projects will be closely coordinated with the efforts of a Criminal Justice Records and Reports Task Force of the Criminal Justice Council to insure uniformity in compliance, and with the operation of the Planned Texas Crime Information Center for adaptability of methods.

Subgrant Data: Eligible subgrantees for the major projects in 1970 will be regional councils or local governmental agencies that have demonstrated capability in coordinating the efforts of all criminal justice agencies within their county or region. The Council anticipates no more than two such subgrants. Total project costs for each of these projects will range from $100,000 to $200,000 and grant periods from twelve to eighteen months. These major projects should result in a detailed final report on the design of a system, specifying the type of information that should be collected and reported by each agency, and an operating manual for the training of personnel in the implementation of the system. Subgrantees will also be required to coordinate their projects for parallel implementation with other similar projects and planning efforts.

Subgrantees in subsequent years will be regional and local agencies interested in implementing uniform records and

reporting systems that have been adopted as a result of the first year's efforts. The Council would anticipate funding ten to twenty such projects each in the amount of about $10,000 for a one year grant period. Criminal justice agencies within the larger jurisdictions will have priority over those that are smaller.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 130,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 86,600
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 216,600

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Improvement of Information and Communications Systems

Title: Criminal Justice Reference Library (K-3)

Objective: The State does not have a central repository of reference information on criminal justice topics, even though there is much information available from such sources as governmental agencies, business and industry, and institutions of higher education. The objective of this program is to establish a state reference or referral library function that will collect, abstract and disseminate bibliographic information on criminal justice topics that have been elsewhere published. This information will include bibliographic reference and abstracts of books, papers, films, research projects, special studies and other reports. In addition to providing reference sources to those interested in a particular subject, this program will be of significant benefit to criminal justice planning functions and to the administration of research and developement programs.

Implementation: Bibliographic references and abstracts of criminal justice material will be collected from as many sources as practical. The operating agency,

the primary grantee, will classify and catalogue these references, and serve as a central point through which questions and requests for information can be channeled. This central function will act as a referral agency by informing those that inquire of the sources of information on specific subjects.

National, state, regional and local units of government, quasi-governmental organizations, and institutions of higher education will be asked to contribute. This program should require the services of one technician trained in library sciences to compile and maintain a master reference catalog or annotated bibliography.

Subgrant Data: Subgrants are anticipated for the first year only. Eligible subgrantees will be those agencies, organizations or institutions that now have a substantial library on specialized criminal justice subjects. Subgrants will be for the purpose of compiling the initial lists of references. There will be one subgrant to the implementing agency to employ a library science technician to plan and organize the reference catalog and to coordinate the efforts of the contributors and subgrantees. The number and monetary range of the subgrants will vary with the requirements of the initial contributors. However, all grants should not exceed eight in number nor $50,000 total program costs.

Budget:

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$ 30,000
(2)	State Support	$ -0-
(3)	Local Support	$ 20,000
(4)	Other Support	$ -0-
(5)	Program Total	$ 50,000

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

60 % Federal 40 % State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request $ -0-

Past Progress: Not Applicable.

L. CONSTRUCTION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The need for constructing, modifying, and/or equiping facilities within the State has been documented in Part I, and in three sub-sections in Part III of this Plan. Permanent facilities projects under this category will house education, training, law enforcement, correction and rehabilitation programs.

The Criminal Justice Council recognizes the construction of facilities involves large expenditures and that the finest facilities can only contribute to the overall improvement of the criminal justice system. The Council has, therefore, adopted a policy on the funding of physical facility programs. This policy is quoted in Part III, Section L.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Category: Construction of Physical Facilities

Title: Construction of Facilities (L-1)

Objective: With accelerating emphasis on education and training for all disciplines of the criminal justice system, and need for improvement of local operating facilities in all phases of rehabilitation and police operations, there is a concomitant need to provide facilities for major, on-going education and training programs as well as rehabilitation and operational facilities. The objective of this program will be to provide to construct, modify, and/or equip substantial and permanent facilities.

Implementation: Grants for constructing, modifying, and equiping permanent facilities for education, training, law enforcement, and rehabilitation activities may be awarded to those designated state agencies, institutions of higher education, regional planning commissions, combinations of units of general local government, and units of general local government which will assure permanent, adequate, post-construction financing. Projects may include law enforcement training institutes for recruit and in-service training of Department of Public Safety, sheriff, and municipal

police personnel; centers for continuing education for short courses or courses for credit applicable to baccalaureate or post graduate degree programs; and regional or local law enforcement and correctional facilities. The need for funding construction projects will continue for at least the next three years. Federal funding necessary during the period will be approximately $12,000,000.

Subgrant Data: Designated state agencies, institutions of higher education, regional planning commissions, combinations of units of general local government, and units of general local government will be eligible subgrantees under this program. Applicants must have demonstrated capabilities in the establishment and maintenance of facilities. Applicants must be able to provide the required professional staff and substantive support programs. The Act requires the subgrantee to fund all costs relating the acquisition of land, and not less than fifty percent of all construction, modification and equipment cost. All applications must be accompanied by architects' sketches and cost estimates. Approximately seven subgrants annually are anticipated under this program. Subgrant requests are expected to range from $25,000 to $1,000,000.

The Criminal Justice Council has adopted a formal policy regarding funding of local construction (see Part III, Section L).

Funding of jail facility construction will not be considered prior to September 1, 1970, because of pending federal legislation. Preference in funding of other local facilities will be given in those cases where the facility is a part of a larger operational program. Preference will also be given to construction of facilities serving more than one unit of general local government. An applicant for these funds must demonstrate its inability to locally fund such construction. The tax rate and tax base of the applicant will be reviewed in determining whether or not to fund such construction.

Budget

(1)	LEAA Support Requested	$2,951,000
(2)	State Support	$1,396,000
(3)	Local Support	$1,555,000
(4)	Other Support	-0-
(5)	Program Total	$5,902,000

(6) Applicable Federal-State Contribution Ratio:

50 %Federal 50 %State/Local

(7) Prior Funding for Program, i.e., Approved Fiscal 1969 Fund Request -0-

Past Progress: Not applicable.

M. RELATIONS OF PART IV PROGRAMS WITH PART I PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

M. RELATION OF PART IV PROGRAMS WITH PART I PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

PROGRAM		PARAGRAPH	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS
NO.	TITLE	NUMBER	TITLE
A-1	Peace Officer Training	C-6	Police Training
		C-9	Technical Investigative Services
		E-9	Police Training in Behavorial Sciences
		C-General	
A-2	Professional College Education	C-5	Professional Police Education
		C-General	
A-3	Personnel Administration System	C-2	Understaffing in Police Agencies
		C-3	Inadequate Compensation & Benefits
		C-5	Professional Police Education
		C-7	Qualifications for Police
		C-17	Personnel Administration Systems
A-4	Law Enforcement Publications	C-6	Police Training
		C-11	Written Policy in Areas of Police Discretion
		C-24	Publications and Reference Material

PROGRAM NO.	PROGRAM TITLE	PARAGRAPH NUMBER	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS TITLE
B-1	Crime Prevention Units for Criminal Justice Agencies	B-4	Public Information
		B-5	Public Contact with Police and Police Response Time to Crime
		C-21	Organized Crime
		C-22	Community Relations Programs
		C-23	Public Information or Public Education
		C-26	Drug Abuse
		E-11	Use of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs by Juveniles
B-2	Public Contact with Police Agencies	B-4	Public Information
		B-5	Public Contact with Police and Police Response Time to Crime
		C-25	Police Response Time
B-3	Police Preventive Patrol	B-1	Reducing Opportunities for Crime
		B-3	Preventive Police Patrol
		C-14	Application of Technology
B-4	Development and Implementation Meritorious Programs on Crime Prevention, Drug Abuse and the Criminal Justice System	B-4	Public Information
		B-5	Public Contact with Police and Police Response Time to Crime

PROGRAM		PARAGRAPH	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS
NO.	TITLE	NUMBER	TITLE
B-4 (Con't.)		C-21	Organized Crime
		C-22	Community Relations Programs
		C-23	Public Information or Public Education
		C-26	Drug Abuse
		E-11	Use of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs by Juveniles
		E-13	Half-way House - A New Concept
B-5	Private Detectives' Licensing Program	B-1	Reducing Opportunities for Crime
		B-3	Preventive Police Patrol
C-1	In-Service Training Officer - Juvenile Probation Departments	E-15	Internships and In-Service Training
C-2	Day Care Program for Delinquents	E-16	Reduction of Recidivism
C-3	Dangers of Crime and Narcotics	B-4	Public Information
		C-26	Drug Abuse
		E-11	Use of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs by Juveniles
C-4	Support for Police, Juvenile Court and Juvenile Correctional Internships	E-15	Internships and In-Service Training

PROGRAM		PARAGRAPH	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS
NO.	TITLE	NUMBER	TITLE
C-5	Youth Service Bureaus	E-10	Youth Service Bureau
C-6	Potential Delinquency - Academic and Social Adjustment Program	E-8	Early Detection of Pre-Delinquent Behavior
C-7	Comprehensive Treatment Center for Drug Abuse	E-12	Comprehensive Treatment Center for Drug Abuse and Narcotics
C-8	Half-way House - A New Concept	E-13	Half-way House - A New Concept
D-1	Organization, Administration and Operations Surveys	B-3	Preventive Police Patrol
		B-5	Public Contact with Police and Police Response Time to Crime
		C-1	Fragmentation of the Police Component
		C-2	Understaffing of Police Agencies
		C-4	Criminal Justice Information
		C-10	Organization, Administration and Operations
		C-11	Written Policy in Areas of Police Discretion
		C-12	Police Equipment
		C-13	Communications
		C-14	Application of Technology

PROGRAM NO.	PROGRAM TITLE	PARAGRAPH NUMBER	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS TITLE
D-1 (Con't.)		C-15	Criminal Intelligence
		C-16	Use of Staff
		C-17	Personnel Administration Systems
		C-18	Police Legal Advisor
		C-25	Police Response Time
D-2	Computerization of Police Operations	B-3	Preventive Police Patrol
		C-2	Understaffing of Police Agencies
		C-4	Criminal Justice Information
		C-10	Organization, Administration and Operations
		C-14	Application of Technology
		C-16	Use of Staff
		C-25	Police Response Time
D-3	Professional Aides for Police	C-16	Use of Staff
		C-18	Police Legal Advisor
D-4	Technical Equipment, Technology, and Systems	B-1	Reducing Opportunities for Crime
		B-3	Preventive Police Patrol
		C-8	Crime Laboratory Services
		C-9	Technical Investigative Services
		C-12	Police Equipment
		C-13	Communications
		C-14	Application of Technology

PROGRAM NO.	PROGRAM TITLE	PARAGRAPH NUMBER	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS TITLE
D-4	(Con't.)	C-25 C-General	Police Response Time
D-5	Special Units in Police Agencies	C-4 C-10 C-15 C-25	Criminal Justice Information Organization, Administration and Operations Criminal Intelligence Police Response Time
E-1	Diagnostic Services Program	D-1e	Pre-trial, Pre-hearing, Pre-sentence and Pre-determination Procedures and Reports
E-2	Deputy Court Reporters Program	D-1i D-1j	Prompt Hearings and Final Determination Deputy Court Reporters
E-3	Staffing of Prosecutors' Offices	D-2b	Compensation of Prosecutors, Adequacy and Compensation of Staff

PROGRAM		PARAGRAPH	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS
NO.	TITLE	NUMBER	TITLE
E-4	Prosecutors' Visitation	D-2c D-4	Prosecutors Visitation Judicial Processes Seminars
E-5	Public Defender Program	D-3	Public Defender
E-6	Judicial Processes Seminars	D-4	Judicial Processes Seminars
E-7	Judicial Processes Handbook	D-5	Judicial Processes Handbook
E-8	Implementation of Medical Examiners System	D-6	Medical Examiner System
E-9	Community Relations Program	D-9	Community Relations
E-10	Personal Bond Program	D-1e D-10	Pre-trial, Pre-hearing, Pre-sentence, and Pre-determination Procedures and Reports Bail Bond Reform and Personal Bond
E-11	Criminal Justice Internships	D-11	Curriculum in Law and Undergraduate Schools

PROGRAM		PARAGRAPH	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS
NO.	TITLE	NUMBER	TITLE
E-12	Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure Revision	C-27	Inadequate Adjective Law
		C-28	Inadequate Penal Code
		C-29	Police Summons for Minor Offenses
		D-12	Penal Code Revision
		D-13	Code of Criminal Procedure Revision
E-13	Judicial Process Development and Acceleration Program	D	All of Part I-D
F-1	Correctional Personnel Training and Education	E-2	Inadequate Number and Training of Custodial Officers in Jail
F-2	Probation Officer Training and Placement	D-1e	Pre-trial, Pre-hearing, Pre-sentence, and Pre-determination Procedures and Reports
		D-4	Judicial Processes Seminars
		D-7	Probation System
		E-3	Lack of Rehabilitation Programs in Jails
		E-15	Internships and In-Service Training
		E-18	Comprehensive Survey and Study of Juvenile Probation in Texas
		E-19	Regional Juvenile Probation Departments

PROGRAM		PARAGRAPH	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS
NO.	TITLE	NUMBER	TITLE
F-3	Rehabilitation Programs for Correctional Facilities	E-1	Poor Conditions of and Conditions in Jail Facilities
		E-3	Lack of Rehabilitation Programs in Jails
		E-4	Rehabilitation Programs in the Texas Department of Corrections
G-1	Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council	C-15	Criminal Intelligence
		C-21	Organized Crime
		C-27	Inadequate Adjective Law
		C-28	Inadequate Penal Code
		D-1a	Structure of the Entire Court System
		D-2a	Prosecutors' System
		D-12	Penal Code Revision
		D-13	Code of Criminal Procedure Revision
G-2	Organized Crime Control Units for Law Enforcement Agencies	C-2	Understaffing of Police Agencies
		C-15	Criminal Intelligence
		C-21	Organized Crime
		D-2c	Prosecutors' Visitation
G-3	Technical Equipment for Organized Crime Control	C-14	Application of Technology
		C-15	Criminal Intelligence
		C-21	Organized Crime

PROGRAM		PARAGRAPH	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS
NO.	TITLE	NUMBER	TITLE
G-4	Training for Organized Crime Control	C-6 C-15 C-21	Police Training Criminal Intelligence Organized Crime
G-5	Organized Crime Intelligence	C-15 C-21	Criminal Intelligence Organized Crime
G-6	Public Education about Organized Crime	B-4 C-21 C-23	Public Information Organized Crime Public Information or Public Education
H-1	Riot Control Equipment	C-12 C-13 C-20	Police Equipment Communications Riots and Civil Disorders
H-2	Planning and Training for Riot and Disorder Prevention and Control	C-6 C-20	Police Training Riots and Civil Disorders
H-3	Riot Control Seminars, Briefings and Technical Assistance	C-6 C-20	Police Training Riots and Civil Disorders

PROGRAM		PARAGRAPH	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS
NO.	TITLE	NUMBER	TITLE
I-1	Police-Community Relations Units in Police Agencies	B-4	Public Information
		C-6	Police Training
		C-20	Riots and Civil Disorders
		C-22	Community Relations Programs
I-2	Police Training for Community Relations	C-2	Understaffing in Police Agencies
		C-6	Police Training
		C-20	Riots and Civil Disorders
		C-22	Community Relations Programs
I-3	Off-Duty Police in Civic and Recreational Programs	C-6	Police Training
		C-20	Riots and Civil Disorders
		C-22	Community Relations Programs
I-4	Citizen Complaint Processing	B-5	Public Contact with Police and Police Response Time to Crime
		C-2	Understaffing in Police Agencies
		C-6	Police Training
		C-20	Riots and Civil Disorders
		C-22	Community Relations Programs
		C-25	Police Response Time
I-5	Minority Group Police Officer Recruitment	C-2	Understaffing in Police Agencies
		C-22	Community Relations Programs

PROGRAM NO.	PROGRAM TITLE	PARAGRAPH NUMBER	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS TITLE
J-1	Research and Development	B-2 C-14 Most areas of Part I add support to this program	Research and Development Application of Technology
J-2	Scientific Management	C-10 C-14	Organization, Administration and Operations Application of Technology
J-3	Inter-agency Cooperation	C-1 D-4	Fragmentation of the Police Component Judicial Processes Seminars
K-1	Data Communications and Information Systems	C-4 C-14 F-2	Criminal Justice Information Application of Technology The Overall Need
K-2	Records and Reporting Systems	C-1 C-4 C-14 F-2	Fragmentation of the Police Component Criminal Justice Information Application of Technology The Overall Need
K-3	Criminal Justice Reference LIbrary	F-2	The Overall Need

PROGRAMS		PARAGRAPH	PROBLEMS AND NEEDS
NO.	TITLE	NUMBER	TITLE
L-1	Construction of Facilities	C-8	Crime Laboratory Services
		C-30	Inadequate Facilities
		E-1	Poor Conditions of and Conditions in Jail Facilities
		E-4	Rehabilitation Programs in the Texas Department of Corrections
		E-5	Regional Correctional Facilities
		E-13	Half-way House - A New Concept
		E-17	Regional Detention Facilities

N. COMPLIANCE WITH FUNDING LIMITATIONS

The purpose of this information is to show evidence of compliance with statutory restrictions on the use of federal funds.

Funds Available to Local Units

In accordance with section 303(2) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, at least seventy-five percent ($7,444,500) of the federal fiscal year 1970 block grant($9,926,000) will be made available to units of general local government or combinations of such units. Financial assistance provided to units of general local government in the form of services from State agencies is not anticipated.

Construction Costs

In accordance with section 301(c) of the Act, not more than fifty percent of the cost of the construction of buildings or other facilities will be provided from federal funds. In addition, no part of any such grant for construction will be used for land acquisition. The total amount of federal funds requested for construction is $2,946,000. State and local matching funds used for construction will total not less than $2,946,000.

Personnel Compensation

The comprehensive planning of a second year program providing subgrants totalling $9,926,000 within twelve functional categories and sixty program descriptions to an estimated 300 applicants cannot provide a realistic prediction of the personnel costs of anticipated applications.

In accordance with section 301(d) of the Act, not more than one-third of the federal grant award will be used for personnel compensation, and not more than fifty percent of any increases in personnel compensation of the implementing agencies will be chargeable to federal grant funds. These limitations of the Act will be carefully considered by the Criminal Justice Council as each project is considered for approval. Accounting and program controls have been well established within this State Planning Agency to provide assurance that these funding limitations will not be exceeded.

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