

28 825.7 C929jp 1978

TX

BEXAR METRO

1978 Criminal Justice Plan

W. G. W.

BEXAR METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

LEGAL-PROFESSIONAL BUILDING, 200 MAIN PLAZA

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205

TELEPHONE (512) 220-2619

1978 METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN

Material contained herein was compiled by the Bexar Metropolitan Planning Unit and approved by Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council in accordance with guidelines formulated by the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's Office. The project used funds supplied by a grant from CJD and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the United States Department of Justice. The grant was made to Bexar County with the City of San Antonio joining as applicant.

April, 1977

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS -----	a
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS -----	b
STAFF -----	c
I. SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS -----	I-1
Economic Indicators -----	I-1
Population -----	I-2
Other Demographic and Geographic Factors -----	I-3
II. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS -----	II-1
1976 Crime Rates, Bexar County Jurisdictions -----	II-2
Comparison with Other Texas Metropolitan Areas -----	II-5
Numbers of Crimes, 1975/1976, Bexar County -----	II-9
Crime in Suburban Municipalities -----	II-11
Impact of Alien Population -----	II-14
Clearance Rates -----	II-15
Offenses for Which Persons Were Arrested -----	II-15
Juvenile Crime And Delinquency -----	II-17
School Drop-outs/Services Provided by School Districts -----	II-20
Crucial Need for Prevention and Earlier Intervention to Reduce Juvenile Delinquency -----	II-22
The Narcotics Problem -----	II-22
Summary of Major Crime Problems -----	II-24
III. CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CAPABILITIES -----	III-1
LAW ENFORCEMENT -----	III-1
San Antonio Police Department -----	III-1
Bexar County Sheriff -----	III-2
Suburban Municipalities -----	III-3
COURTS AND PROSECUTION -----	III-6
Courts -----	III-6
Arrests And Dispositions - 1976 -----	III-9
Prosecution -----	III-12
CORRECTIONS -----	III-13
Bexar County Jail -----	III-13
Adult Probation Department -----	III-24
Juvenile Probation Department -----	III-26
City Youth Services Project -----	III-27
Metropolitan Youth Agency -----	III-28

DRUG REHABILITATION -----	III-30
COMPUTERIZED CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM -----	III-31
MOST PRESSING SYSTEM PROBLEMS AND NEEDS -----	III-32
PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING 1977 CJD STANDARDS -----	III-33
IV. INTEGRATED ANALYSIS AND MULTI-YEAR PLAN -----	IV-1
Analysis of Most Pressing System Problems And Needs -----	IV-1
Analysis of Major Area Gaps, Judged by Standards -----	IV-3
Major System Problems Which Planning Area Wishes to Address ----	IV-4
Goals, Strategies And Achievement Criteria -----	IV-8
V. ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM -----	V-1
Projects Requested within 1978 Reasonable Budget Expectation ---	V-2
Potential Continuation Projects Not Included Within R.B.E. -----	V-4
Special Project -----	V-4
Project Notification Sheets for Priority Projects -----	V-6
List Of Projects Not Included Within R.B.E. -----	V-191

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
BEXAR METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

Chairman
Paul Herder
Mayor, City of Olmos Park

Blair Reeves
County Judge, Bexar County

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

Bill White
District Attorney, Bexar County

Richard Teniente
Councilman, City of San Antonio

Rev. C. W. Black
Councilman, City of San Antonio

Dr. D. Ford Nielsen
Councilman, City of San Antonio

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
BEXAR METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

Chairman
Joe Frazier Brown
Attorney At Law

Vice-Chairman
E. E. Peters
Chief of Police, City of San Antonio

Bill White
District Attorney, Bexar County

John Yates
First Asst. Dist. Atty., Bexar County

Fernando Arellano
Director, San Antonio Youth Services Project

Robert Fisher
Administrative Assistant to the City
Manager, City of San Antonio

Leonard Hoyt
Police Chief, Alamo Heights

John Benavides
Judge, 187th District Court

Gerard Shodrock
Police Chief, Live Oak

Tom Mosley
Principal, Roosevelt High School

Richard Moreno
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
Bexar County

Ms. Ella Sain
Citizen Representative

Julian Rodriguez
Executive Director, SANYO, Inc.

Kent Miller
San Antonio Urban Council, Inc.

William Donahue
Director, San Antonio Department
of Human Resources

Mrs. Shirley Whyte
United Way of San Antonio
and Bexar County

Eugene Coleman
Director, Project ABLE

Rudolph C. Garza
Chief Deputy Sheriff, Bexar County

Charles Barrera
Citizen Representative

Ray Olivarri
Administrator, Bexar County Jail

Tom Stolhandske
Commissioner, Bexar County

Charles W. Naff, Jr.
Chief Adult Probation Officer
Bexar County

Mrs. Rose Spector
Judge, County Court at Law No. 5

Manuel Martinez
Inspector, SAPD

STAFF

Bill Holchak Director
Walter Brooks Planner
Mrs. Lucille Sanchez Assistant Planner

I.

SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Of the elements which make up socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, only economic factors fluctuate significantly from year to year.

Economic indicators available for the Bexar/San Antonio metropolitan area at the end of 1976 indicated a strong recovery from the recession of 1975-76.

UNEMPLOYMENT - dropped to 6.3 per cent in December, 1976, after bouncing back and forth between 7 per cent and 8 per cent for the past two years. Comparison with other metro counties at selected times during the recession shows Bexar County in the "mid-range" of unemployment. For example, an April, 1976 report by the Texas Employment Commission on unemployment by counties --- not SMSAs --- showed the following:

Harris	5.0%
Dallas	4.3%
Bexar	7.2%
El Paso	9.2%
Travis	3.7%
Nueces	7.0%
Tarrant	5.5%
Hidalgo	9.6%
Cameron	9.7%

The disparity between minorities and the total labor force in unemployment was not so great in the Bexar/San Antonio metro area as in some parts of the nation. A January, 1976 TEC report showed the following statistics for the SMSA (comprised of Bexar, Comal and Guadalupe Counties):

Total Unemployment	7.1%
Female	9.2%
Negro	9.8%
Spanish American	8.3%
"Other Minority"	7.6%

FINANCIAL INDICATORS - Bank debits increased 10.6 per cent January-December, 1976 over January-December, 1975, and bank clearings increased 11.4%. Total deposits increased 10.5%, and total amount in savings accounts increased 8.6%.

OTHER ECONOMIC INDICATORS - Value of building permits issued by the City of San Antonio increased 3.2% in 1976, compared to 1975. New motor vehicle sales in Bexar County increased 18.8% in 1976, compared to 1975. Total number of telephones in the San Antonio Metropolitan Exchange increased 5.6%, December, 1976 over December, 1975. Average weekly earnings of workers in manufacturing in the SMSA increased 3.7% from December, 1975 through December, 1976. Average hourly earnings of the same workers increased 8.6% from December, 1975 through December, 1976.

It should be noted that the federal government is the single, largest employer in Bexar County, with large military and civilian payrolls at Kelly Air Force Base, Ft. Sam Houston, Lackland Air Force Base, Brooks Air Force Base, and Randolph Air Force Base.

Population

Several different sets of population estimates exist for the City of San Antonio, Bexar County and suburban municipalities. In order to prevent confusion in the "Crime and Delinquency Problems" section of this report, BMCJC chooses to use the population figures compiled by the FBI and Bureau of the Census for use in the Uniform Crime Reports. These figures, based on a projection for December, 1975 are as follows:

City of San Antonio - 768,814
 Bexar County - 925,535

Thus, Bexar County is Texas' third largest metropolitan county. Almost 8 per cent of the state's population resides within its boundaries. Its area comprises 1,247 square miles, of which 251.4 square miles lie within the city limits of the City of San Antonio.

Bexar County has no large suburban municipalities outside of the central city. It is bordered by predominantly rural counties. The FBI/Bureau of the Census/Uniform Crime Reports population figures cited above show these populations for contiguous counties:

Atascosa - 20,507
 Bandera - 6,294
 Comal - 30,354
 Guadalupe - 38,881
 Kendall - 9,000
 Medina - 22,334
 Wilson - 13,908

A study prepared by the Planning and Community Development Department of the City of San Antonio in February, 1975 predicted these populations for the County and City:

<u>Year</u>	<u>County Population</u>	<u>San Antonio Population</u>
1985	1,029,522	906,906
1990	1,092,037	964,705
1995	1,147,136	1,019,804
2000	1,198,319	1,070,219

San Antonio is now the nation's tenth largest city, behind New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit, Houston, Baltimore, Dallas, and San Diego. The City's aggressive annexation policy has probably saved it from the fate of many large northern and eastern cities, which have found themselves unable to expand territory-wise, because they were surrounded by large suburban

municipalities. The problems of many of these cities have been complicated by deterioration of the central city, with a flight of middle-income and upper-income residents to the suburbs, and a corresponding decline in central city property tax values.

Density of population is not a problem in San Antonio. (Interestingly enough, the City's low density of population has been cited in mass transit studies as a handicap. These studies have held that the city does not have the necessary population density to economically justify innovative but expensive mass transit systems such as monorail.) The major place where density of population is a crime factor is in the City's public housing units. However, some sociologists have argued that the root cause of high crime rates in these units is not solely density of population, but the concentration of large numbers of delinquency-prone youths, from the very lowest economic strata, in small areas. It should also be noted that there is a high incidence of theft in the vicinity of large apartment complexes elsewhere in the city, and that localized population density is a factor in this.

OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC AND GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS

The "State of the City" report published in November, 1972 by the City of San Antonio's Planning Department, Community Renewal Program Division, reported the ethnic breakdown of San Antonio's 1970 census population as 40.2 per cent Anglo, 7.6 per cent Black, and 52.1 per cent Mexican-American. It listed 52.5 per cent female population and 47.5 per cent male population. It reported that 38.4 per cent of the population was under 18 years of age, and that the median age of the population was 24.8 years.

Impact of illegal aliens on the economy and the crime picture is an issue of considerable importance in Bexar County. BMCJC staff asked Mr. Joe F. Staley, District Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in San Antonio, to comment on this. He replied, estimating that there are approximately 40,000 "lawful resident aliens" in Bexar County, and an estimated 40,000 illegal aliens. The first category of aliens would be included in 1970 census figures. The second category would not. Most are Mexican nationals.

Geography also impacts on the local crime picture in another respect, San Antonio's proximity to the border between the United States and Mexico makes the city a natural distribution point for narcotics smuggled into the country from below the Rio Grande. The "1975 Report On Organized Crime in Texas", published by the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council, commented, "San Antonio and Corpus Christi are believed by the DPS and local police officials to be major stockpiling and distribution points for narcotics going to other cities in Texas and the United States."

Elsewhere in this report, estimates are noted of a population of heroin addicts in Bexar County ranging from 3,000 to 15,000 in number. Relatively easy access to the drug is undoubtedly a factor here.

The "State of the City" report, referred to earlier, listed a median family income for San Antonio families of \$7,734. It reported that 27,277 families with 140,757 members had incomes below the 1969 poverty level of \$3,734 per family. This represents 21.8 per cent of the population of the City. The study indicated median school years completed of 10.8 years, and that 42.7 per cent of the population graduated from high school.

II.

CRIME AND DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS IN BEXAR COUNTY

TABLE A
 BEXAR METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL
 1976 CRIME RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
 BEXAR COUNTY JURISDICTIONS

Jurisdiction	Estimated Population*	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	TOTAL All Index Crimes
12 Reporting Suburban Muni- cipalities	57,894	3 5.17	7 12.06	25 43.10	33 56.89	594 1024.13	1,878 3237.93	121 208.62	2,661 4587.90
8 Unreported Municipalities	5,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unincorporated Portions Of Bexar County (Sheriff's Office)	92,989	11 11.82	26 27.95	34 36.55	23 24.73	1,441 1549.46	1,492 1604.30	87 93.54	3,114 3348.35
City of San Antonio (SAPD)	768,814	119 15.47	263 34.20	1,262 164.10	1,641 213.39	20,778 2701.95	33,769 4391.28	3,712 482.70	61,544 8003.09
Totals, All Jurisdictions	925,535	133 14.36	296 31.96	1,321 142.65	1,697 183.26	22,813 2463.60	37,139 4010.69	3,920 423.32	67,319 7269.84

*NOTE: Population figures from FBI/Texas Department of Public Safety, based on Bureau of Census projections.

OTHER COMPARABLE CRIME RATES PER 100,000

National Average, Cities Under 10,000-1975	3.9	11.5	49.4	166.7	1037.5	2633.6	209.9	4112.5
National Average, Cities 500,000-1,000,000-1975	20.1	57.9	592.4	342.8	2459.6	4294.0	1047.4	8841.3

NOTE: From FBI Uniform Crime Reports For 1975

COMMENTS ON TABLE A (1976 Crime Rates Per 100,000 Population)

It is generally agreed that the crime rate --- number of offenses per 100,000 population --- is the most significant factor to be considered in comparing the magnitude of the crime problems in different jurisdictions.

Anyone who has studied the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports is aware of the fact that crime rates tend to increase in a jurisdiction as population increases.

The annual UCR report provides a summary of average rates for the seven index crimes for various population groupings. Two of these were used in TABLE A. The national average for cities under 10,000 is used to make comparisons with the 12 reporting suburban municipalities in Bexar County. The national average for cities 500,000-1,000,000 is used to make comparisons with the City of San Antonio. (No similar grouping was available on which to base comparisons with the unincorporated portions of Bexar County patrolled by the Sheriff's Office.)

City of San Antonio

The City's remarkably low violent crime rate is probably the most significant single factor in the metropolitan crime picture. A comparison of 1976 index crime rates for San Antonio, compared to 1975 national average index crime rates for cities 500,000-1,000,000, shows San Antonio below the national averages as shown below:

MURDER:	77 % of national average	ROBBERY:	28 % of national average
RAPE:	59 % of national average	ASSAULT:	62 % of national average

The picture is different for the property crimes of burglary and theft, with the city running slightly above the national average. For the offense of auto theft, San Antonio's crime rate is less than half the national average.

Suburban Municipalities

It is to be expected that crime rates for suburban municipalities within Bexar County would run somewhat higher than the national average, and they do. Most are enclosed by San Antonio, are contiguous, or very near the central city. Obviously, they suffer an "overflow" of crime from the more densely-populated metropolis which would not occur if they were located in a rural area.

A comparison of violent crime rates shows the suburban Bexar County municipalities to be significantly below the national average for assault, approximately the same for rape and robbery, and slightly above the average for the crime of murder.

In property crime, the suburban municipalities have a significantly higher theft rate than the national average, and rates that are approximately the same as the national average for the crimes of burglary and auto theft.

The 12 municipalities are identified in TABLE D, which shows total numbers of index offenses for each city for the years 1975 and 1976.

Unincorporated Portions Of Bexar County

As noted above, no statistics exist against which valid comparisons can be made for the unincorporated portions of metropolitan counties. Obviously, crime rates are lower in the unincorporated portion of the county than in the City of San Antonio.

For the offenses of robbery, assault, theft and auto theft, rates are lower in the rural areas of the county than in the 12 reporting suburban municipalities. For the offenses of murder, rape and burglary, rates are higher in the rural areas of the county than in the suburban municipalities.

TABLE B

BEXAR METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

COMPARISON OF OFFENSES AND CRIME RATES

FOR TEXAS' EIGHT MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES - 1975

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>1 Murder</u>	<u>2 Rape</u>	<u>3 Robbery</u>	<u>4 Assault</u>	<u>5 Burglary</u>	<u>6 Theft</u>	<u>7 Auto Theft</u>	<u>TOTAL All Index Crimes (Cols. 1-7)</u>
Harris		1,928,639	361 18.8	701 36.6	7,177 374.8	2,432 127.0	39,897 2083.7	60,397 3154.4	17,722 925.5	128,687 6721.0
	Houston	1,372,342	347 25.2	588 42.8	6,422 467.9	1,567 114.1	30,968 2256.5	39,309 2864.3	13,006 947.7	92,207 6718.9
Dallas		1,403,654	272 19.6	654 47.2	3,753 270.8	4,295 309.9	34,231 2470.6	75,347 5438.1	7,596 548.2	126,148 9104.7
	Dallas	864,665	237 27.4	547 63.2	3,386 391.5	3,485 403.0	25,924 2998.1	54,843 6342.6	5,989 692.6	94,411 10918.7
Bexar		925,535	145 15.6	300 32.4	1,802 194.9	2,206 238.7	22,144 2396.1	32,428 3509.0	4,318 467.2	63,343 6854.3
	San Antonio	768,814	131 17.0	275 35.7	1,730 225.0	2,086 271.3	20,534 2670.8	30,109 3916.2	4,128 536.9	58,993 7673.2
Tarrant		729,592	21 2.9	222 30.7	1,428 197.9	1,109 153.7	13,899 1926.6	28,753 3985.6	5,767 799.3	51,199 7097.0
	Fort Worth	381,275	8 2.0	169 44.3	1,207 316.5	679 178.0	9,240 2423.4	15,958 4185.4	4,697 1231.9	31,958 8381.8

NOTE: Population and Crime figures from FBI/DPS/UCR

BEXAR METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

COMPARISON OF OFFENSES AND CRIME RATES

FOR TEXAS' EIGHT MOST POPULOUS COUNTIES - 1975

<u>County</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>1</u> <u>Murder</u>	<u>2</u> <u>Rape</u>	<u>3</u> <u>Robbery</u>	<u>4</u> <u>Assault</u>	<u>5</u> <u>Burglary</u>	<u>6</u> <u>Theft</u>	<u>7</u> <u>Auto</u> <u>Theft</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>All Index</u> <u>Crimes</u> <u>(Cols. 1-7)</u>
El Paso		400,971	26 6.4	138 34.4	865 215.7	700 174.5	8,361 2085.1	13,625 3398.0	2,416 602.5	26,131 6516.9
	El Paso	369,000	21 5.6	122 33.0	840 227.6	635 172.0	7,978 2162.0	13,308 3606.5	2,351 637.1	25,255 6844.1
Travis		358,864	35 9.7	204 56.8	566 157.7	571 159.1	7,496 2088.8	15,038 4190.4	1,416 394.5	25,326 7057.2
	Austin	300,400	33 10.9	190 63.2	529 176.0	463 154.1	6,264 2085.2	13,445 4475.6	1,247 415.1	22,171 7380.4
Nueces		248,413	21 8.6	90 36.9	404 165.8	1,028 421.9	5,677 2329.9	10,787 4427.1	1,154 473.6	19,161 7863.8
	Corpus Christi	220,000	21 9.5	74 33.6	381 173.1	919 417.7	4,925 2238.6	9,453 4296.8	937 425.9	16,710 7595.4
Jefferson		241,916	35 14.4	78 32.2	467 193.0	723 298.8	4,382 1811.3	8,260 3414.4	532 219.9	14,477 5984.3
	Beaumont	113,325	16 14.1	52 45.8	293 258.5	573 505.6	2,743 2420.4	5,562 4908.0	351 309.7	9,590 8462.3

COMMENTS ON TABLE B (Comparisons of Eight Largest Cities and Counties - 1975)

Primary emphasis here is placed on comparison between the central cities, and not between the counties. The reason is the difference in density of population in portions of the counties outside the central cities, which render county-by-county comparisons relatively meaningless.

Two apparent discrepancies need to be pointed out at the start. First, reporting of thefts by the Houston Police Department was considered by the BMCJC staff to be suspect, prior to 1976. As a consequence, their low theft rate for 1975 is discounted in this analysis. Second, the 1975 murder figure for Fort Worth (8) is obviously in error, and must be discounted.

Crime Rates For The Four Largest Cities

MURDER - San Antonio's 17.0 rate is far below the Houston and Dallas rates (with Fort Worth being discounted).

RAPE - San Antonio's 35.7 rate is the lowest of the four; Dallas' 63.2 is the highest.

ROBBERY - San Antonio's 225.0 rate is the lowest, less than half of Houston's 467.9.

ASSAULT - San Antonio's 271.3 rate is the third lowest. Houston shows best, with a rate of 114.1. Dallas is high, with 403.0.

BURGLARY - San Antonio's 2670.8 is the third lowest. Houston's 2256.5 is the lowest. Dallas is high, with 2998.1.

THEFT - San Antonio's 3916.2 is the lowest; Dallas' 6342.6, the highest (with Houston being discounted).

AUTO THEFT - San Antonio's 536.9 is the lowest, less than half of Fort Worth's 1231.9.

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES - San Antonio's 7,673.2 is second lowest, behind Houston's 6718.9. (Earlier staff comments on Houston theft reporting should be considered.) Dallas is high, with 10918.7.

Comparison With The Next Four Largest Cities

As might be expected, San Antonio fares less well when compared to the Texas cities ranked fifth through eight in population --- El Paso, Austin, Corpus Christi and Beaumont.

MURDER - San Antonio's 17.0 is highest; El Paso's 5.6, lowest.

RAPE - Surprisingly, San Antonio's 35.7 is only slightly above the low figure of 33.0 registered by El Paso. Austin's 63.2 is high.

ROBBERY - San Antonio's 225.0 is midway between Corpus Christi's low of 173.1 and Beaumont's high of 258.5.

ASSAULT - San Antonio's 271.3 is midway between Austin's low of 154.1 and Beaumont's high of 505.6.

BURGLARY - San Antonio's 2670.8 is high; Austin's 2085.2 is low.

THEFT - San Antonio's 3916.2 is second lowest, above El Paso's 3606.5. Beaumont's 4908.0 is highest.

AUTO THEFT - San Antonio's 536.9 ranks fourth highest among the five. Beaumont is low, with 309.7. El Paso is high, with 637.1.

TOTAL INDEX CRIMES - San Antonio's 7673.2 ranks fourth highest among the five. El Paso is low, with 6,844.1. Beaumont is high, with 8,462.3.

Comparison Of Counties

For the reason noted earlier, county-by-county comparisons are relatively meaningless. For the record, however, it can be noted that Bexar County's crime rate for all seven index crimes (6854.3) ranks fifth lowest among the eight.

Dallas is high, with 9104.7, and Jefferson is low, with 5984.3.

Bexar County's Percentage Of State Population/Crime

With 925,535 residents, Bexar County accounts for 7.56% of the total state population of 12,237,000. With 63,343 reported index crimes, Bexar County accounted for 10.18% of the state's reported index crime total of 622,339 in 1975. (Based on DPS/UCR Reports).

TABLE C
 BEXAR METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL
 COMPARISONS OF INDEX CRIMES
 BEXAR COUNTY JURISDICTIONS

1975 - 1976

JURISDICTION	YEAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
		MUR- DER	RAPE	ROB- BERY	ASSAULT	BUR- GLARY	THEFT	AUTO THEFT	VIOLENT CRIMES (COLS. 1-4)	PROPERTY CRIMES (COLS. 5-7)	ALL INDEX CRIMES (COLS. 1-7)
12 Suburban Municipalities	1975	4	5	41	26	694	1,677	145	76	2,516	2,592
	1976	3	7	25	33	594	1,878	121	68	2,593	2,661
	% change 1975/1976	-25%	+40%	-39%	+27%	-14%	+12%	-17%	-11%	+3%	+3%
Unincorporated Portions Of Bexar County (Sheriff's Office)	1975	13	22	37	23	1,138	1,145	95	95	2,378	2,473
	1976	11	26	34	23	1,441	1,492	87	94	3,020	3,114
	% change 1975/1976	-15%	+18%	-8%	nc	+27%	+30%	-8%	-1%	+27%	+26%
City Of San Antonio (SAPD)	1975	131	275	1,730	2,085	20,534	30,109	4,128	4,221	54,771	58,992
	1976	119	263	1,262	1,641	20,778	33,769	3,712	3,285	58,259	61,544
	% change 1975/1976	-9%	-3%	-27%	-21%	+1%	+12%	-10%	-22%	+6%	+4%
Totals, All Jurisdictions	1975	148	302	1,808	2,134	22,366	32,931	4,368	4,392	59,665	64,057
	1976	133	296	1,321	1,697	22,813	37,139	3,920	3,447	63,872	67,319
	% change 1975/1976	-10%	-2%	-27%	-20%	+2%	+13%	-10%	-22%	+7%	+5%

II-9

SOURCE: Reports From Individual Agencies and FBI/DPS Uniform Crime Reports

COMMENTS ON TABLE C (Changes in Numbers of Index Crimes, 1975-76)

FBI/UCR nine-month statistics for 1976 showed a 5% decrease in violent crimes, 1975-76, and a 3% decrease in property crimes. Table C shows all Bexar County jurisdictions, totalled, with a 22% decrease in violent crimes, and a 7% increase in property crimes. This is summarized below:

	<u>All Agencies Nation-Wide Jan.-Sept., 1976</u>	<u>Bexar County 12 Suburban Cities, 1976</u>	<u>City of San Antonio 1976</u>	<u>Bexar County Unincorporated Area, 1976</u>	<u>All Agencies, Bexar County 1976</u>
Violent Crimes	-5%	-11%	-22%	-1%	-22%
Property Crimes	+3%	+3%	+6%	+27%	+7%
All Index Crimes	+2%	+3%	+4%	+26%	+5%

CITY OF SAN ANTONIO - The city accounts for 91% of all index crimes in Bexar County. Therefore, changes in its crime picture have a corollary effect on the total metropolitan picture.

The remarkable 22% decrease in violent crimes in 1976, compared to 1975, was led by a 27% decrease in robbery and a 21% decrease in assault.

Among property crimes, burglary increased by 1%, the smallest increase in any recent year. Theft continued its long-time, year-to-year increase (+12%), and auto theft continued its long-time, year-to-year decrease (-10%).

12 SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES - The relatively small numbers of violent crimes reported makes it difficult to intelligently analyze year-to-year changes in individual violent crimes here. But the 11% decrease for all violent crimes is encouraging.

Among property crimes, burglary decreased 14%, while theft increased 12%. Auto theft decreased 17%.

UNINCORPORATED AREAS OF THE COUNTY (Sheriff's Department) - As in the case of the suburban municipalities, the small numbers of violent crimes makes it difficult to intelligently analyze year-to-year changes for individual violent crimes.

But significant changes are noted in property crimes. The 27% increase in burglaries and the 30% increase in thefts are far above the changes reported for these crimes within the City of San Antonio and the 12 suburban municipalities. One is led to speculate that increased efforts aimed at suppression of the crimes of burglary and theft in the cities has caused some would-be urban offenders to change locales, and to shift their operations to rural areas.

TABLE D
 NUMBERS OF INDEX CRIMES - 12 BEXAR COUNTY SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES
 1975

City	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	TOTAL Index Offenses
Alamo Heights	1	2	4	2	51	267	16	343
Balcones Heights	-	-	9	2	34	513	37	595
Castle Hills	-	-	3	-	20	83	2	108
Converse	-	1	2	4	38	47	7	99
Hollywood Park	-	-	-	-	12	56	3	71
Kirby	-	-	2	-	44	62	22	130
Leon Valley	-	-	5	4	103	149	14	275
Live Oak	-	1	1	6	78	58	10	154
Olmos Park	-	-	4	1	39	78	3	125
Terrell Hills	-	-	3	0	50	90	3	146
Universal City	3	-	4	5	159	181	16	368
Windcrest	-	1	4	2	66	93	12	178
TOTALS	4	5	41	26	694	1,677	145	2,592

NOTE: These 12 cities were included because they reported to BMCJC in both 1975 and 1976.

NUMBERS OF INDEX CRIMES - 12 BEXAR COUNTY SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES

1976

City	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	TOTAL Index Offenses
Alamo Heights	-	-	04	07	56	241	10	318
Balcones Heights	-	02	07	03	57	421	36	526
Castle Hills	-	-	03	-	34	133	08	178
Converse	-	-	01	-	09	75	04	89
Hollywood Park	-	-	-	02	16	39	03	60
Kirby	-	02	01	05	45	86	09	148
Leon Valley	-	01	02	04	60	180	05	252
Live Oak	-	01	-	04	39	88	15	147
Olmos Park	-	-	03	01	26	67	07	104
Terrell Hills	02	-	-	-	62	73	04	141
Universal City	-	01	02	06	132	389	12	542
Windcrest	01	-	02	01	58	86	08	156
TOTALS	03	07	25	33	594	1,878	121	2,661

II-12

COMMENTS ON TABLE D (12 Suburban Municipalities, 1975-76)

Nine of the 12 reporting municipalities showed decreases in total index offenses for 1976, compared to 1975. However, the increases in the other three were large enough to produce a net increase in total index offense for all 12 (2,592-2,661).

ALAMO HEIGHTS - showed a notable decrease in total index crimes, 343-318. Most significant decrease was in theft, 267-241. BALCONES HEIGHTS - recorded a sharp drop in total index crimes, 595-526, led by a decrease in theft from 513 to 421. (This municipality is the site of one of San Antonio's four large shopping malls, and shoplifting is a major problem.) CASTLE HILLS - showed an increase in total index crimes, 108-178, led by a jump in thefts, 83-133. Burglaries also increased from 20 to 34. CONVERSE - recorded a 10% decrease in total index crimes, 99-89. Burglaries decreased, 38-9, while thefts increased, 47-75. Violent crimes decreased, 7-1.

HOLLYWOOD PARK - reported a sizable decrease in total index crimes, 71-60, led by thefts, which fell from 56 to 39. KIRBY - showed an increase in total index crimes from 130 to 148. Violent crimes increased from 2 to 8. Theft increased 62-86, while auto thefts decreased, 22-9. LEON VALLEY - total index crimes decreased. 275-252. Burglaries decreased, 103-60, while thefts increased, 149-180. LIVE OAK - total index crimes decreased, 154-147. Burglaries decreased, 78-39, while thefts increased, 58-88.

OLMOS PARK - total index offenses decreased, 125-104. Burglaries decreased, 39-26, and thefts fell, 78-67. TERRELL HILLS - reported a slight decrease in index crimes, 146-141. Burglaries increased, 50-62, while thefts decreased, 90-73. Two of the three murders reported by the 12 municipalities occurred in Terrell Hills. UNIVERSAL CITY - largest of the suburban municipalities, showed an increase in total index crimes from 368 to 542. Burglaries decreased, 159-132, and thefts more than doubled, 181-389. Violent crimes decreased, 12-9. WINDCREST - registered a decrease in total index crimes, 178-156, showing a decrease in every category except murder.

Three new factors may have helped to reduce crime some 12 municipalities during 1976. 1) The Sheriff's Major Crimes Task Force, funded by CJD, was available to all suburban cities upon request, and assisted several during the course of the year. 2) The suburban municipalities were the beneficiary of an intensive crime prevention educational effort. CJD provides the funds through Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council. Alamo Area Council of Governments operates the program, with Jerry Smith as Director. 3) The Neighborhood Ranger, a private patrol organization, contracts with citizens in several suburban municipalities to provide intensified patrols and other crime preventive services.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS ON CRIME IN BEXAR COUNTY

Impact of Alien Population

In Section I, mention was made of an estimated 40,000 "lawful resident aliens" in Bexar County, and an additional 40,000 illegal aliens. This information was contained in a letter dated March 9, 1977 to Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council from Mr. Joe F. Staley, District Director of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, with offices in the Federal Building in San Antonio.

The following excerpts from Mr. Staley's letter indicate a significant impact on the total crime picture in Bexar County, resulting from activities of aliens:

"During 1976, we identified 566 aliens who were incarcerated in the Bexar County Jail for offenses other than illegal entry. Approximately 95% of these aliens were in the United States in an illegal status. We have been compiling statistics of this type since the Bexar County Jail converted to a computerized record system in October, 1973. The following is a breakdown of these cases by type of offense for Calendar Year 1976, as well as cumulative totals for the 39-month period ending December 31, 1976.

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>CUMULATIVE</u>
Murder, attempted murder, and voluntary manslaughter	16	49
Armed robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, theft, arson	88	281
Rape and other sex offenses	22	55
Narcotics and marijuana	35	138
Theft, Class A, Class B, and petty theft	180	452
Prostitution	9	15
Other crimes - not involving moral turpitude, i.e., drunk, DWI, simple assault	<u>216</u>	<u>551</u>
	566	1,541

"It is apparent that illegal aliens do have a substantial impact on the criminal justice system in Bexar County. A recent survey by the Texas Crime Information Center (TCIC) in Austin indicated that state-wide nearly 10% of the arrests by local, county, and state officers involve foreign-born persons, a high percentage of whom are illegal aliens. Since May 1, 1976, TCIC has been furnishing this office copies of criminal

history reports of foreign-born persons arrested for crime throughout Texas. During the period May through December, 1976, 14,480 such referrals were received."

Clearance Rates

Clearance rates (% of cases cleared by arrest) for index crimes were 25% in 1976, compared to 26% in 1975, for all Bexar County agencies. Here is the comparison for Bexar County clearance rates in 1976, compared to the national average for 1975, as reported in Uniform Crime Reports:

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Bexar County Agencies</u>	<u>National Rate</u>
Murder	86%	78%
Rape	73%	51%
Robbery	42%	27%
Assault	58%	63%
Burglary	30%	17%
Theft	18%	20%
Auto Theft	20%	14%
Total Index Crimes	24%	21%

It should be noted that local clearance rates far exceed the national average for murder, rape, robbery, burglary, and auto theft. The local assault clearance rate is significantly below the national rate.

Offenses For Which Persons Are Arrested

A good index of law enforcement activity can be found in the report on "Persons Arrested". The six most numerous criminal offenses for which SAPD arrested persons in 1976 are shown below:

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>NO. ARRESTED</u>	
Drunkenness	18,759	
Theft	5,508	
DWI	3,890	(NOTE: Total arrests for criminal offenses totalled 43,213.)
Disorderly conduct	2,142	
Burglary	1,936	
Narcotic drug laws	1,934	

In addition, SAPD's Traffic and Patrol Divisions investigated and wrote tickets for more than 200,000 traffic offenses in 1976, exclusive of parking offenses.

Additional detail is found in TABLE , on the following page.

TABLE E
 BEXAR METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL
SAPD - TOTAL 1976 ARRESTS FOR CRIMINAL OFFENSES

<u>"Part I Offenses"</u> Offense	<u>Total Arrests-1976</u>
1. a. Murder	89
b. Negligent Homicide	8
2. Rape (Forcible)	59
3. Robbery	363
4. Assault	466
5. Burglary	1936
6. Theft (Except Auto Theft)	5508
7. Auto Theft	<u>366</u>
TOTAL	"Part I Offenses" 8795
<u>"Part II Offenses"</u> Offense	
8. a. Assaults - Other (4e Schedule A)	253
b. Assault With Motor Vehicle	
9. Arson	27
10. Forgery And Counterfeiting	165
11. Fraud	158
12. Embezzlement	5
13. Stolen Property (Buy-Receive-etc.)	138
14. Vandalism	437
15. Weapons (Carrying-Possessing-etc.)	852
16. Prostitution And Commercial Vice	738
17. Sex Offenses (Except 2 & 16)	83
18. Narcotic Drug Laws	1934
19. Gambling	203
20. Offenses Against Family & Children	64
21. Driving Under Influence (D-W-I)	3890
22. Liquor Laws	156
23. Drunkenness	18759
24. Disorderly Conduct	2142
25. Vagrancy	23
26. All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	<u>4391</u>
TOTAL	"Part II Offenses" 34,418
GRAND TOTAL	"Part I & Part II" Classifications <u>43,213</u>

Juvenile Crime and Delinquency

Under Texas' Family Code, most juveniles are not prosecuted specifically for the offenses which they have committed. Their cases, if they reach Juvenile Court, are heard to determine whether the child should be adjudged to be "delinquent," or "in need of supervision."

Nevertheless, the impact of juveniles on the overall crime picture is recorded in two ways. First, by police and Sheriff's records showing number of juveniles arrested for various offenses. Second, by Juvenile Probation Department records which show "reason referred".

Police and Sheriff's records for 1976 show that juvenile crime remains a significant factor in the overall crime picture in Bexar County. However, the number of juveniles arrested as a percentage of total arrests was lower in Bexar County than in the nation.

The figures below compare 1976 Bexar County percentages to the 1975 national average for the seven index crimes:

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Bexar County Agencies</u>	<u>National Rate</u>	
Murder	5%	10%	
Rape	10%	18%	
Robbery	14%	34%	(Figures represent number of juveniles arrested as a percentage of all arrests.)
Assault	11%	18%	
Burglary	31%	53%	
Theft	43%	45%	
Auto Theft	41%	55%	

The Juvenile Probation Department's records for 1976 show the following numbers of referrals for various offenses:

MURDER - 10	WEAPONS - 69	NEGLIGENT HOMICIDE - 8
ROBBERY - 87	ARSON - 22	OTHER SEX OFFENSES - 15
ASSAULT - 56	MARIJUANA - 328	THEFT UNDER \$5 - 83
BURGLARY - 848	NARCOTICS - 22	RUNAWAY - 240
THEFT O/200-198	VANDALISM - 146	TRUANT - 30
U/200-756	TOXICANTS - 132	OTHER - 359
RAPE - 11	LIQUOR - 120	
AUTO THEFT - 15	FORGERY - 7	

Additional valuable information on juvenile offenses is found in Section III under the heading, "Referrals To Youth Services Project." 38% of the referrals were for theft under \$5, 12% for ungovernable conduct; 11% for runaways, 9% for drugs and inhaling toxicants, and 8% for liquor violations.

As noted in Section III, delinquency referrals to the Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department in 1976 declined 12% from 1975, due partly to the diversion of offenders to the City's Youth Services project. A "delinquency referral" represents one juvenile referred one time during the year. The report shows that a total of 3,390 youngsters were referred during 1976. These 3,390 youngsters accounted for 3,562 referrals and 3,771 separate offenses. Of the 3,562 referrals, 3,455 were made by law enforcement agencies.

The figures below break down the total of 3,390 juveniles referred during 1976 by sex and ethnic background, and show how many were sent to the Detention Center.

	ANGLO AMERICAN		LATIN AMERICAN		NEGRO		TOTALS		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
<u>A. AGE</u>									
10 Yrs.	7		29	3	2		41		
11 Yrs.	19	6	53	16	15	6	115		
12 Yrs.	30	14	108	31	12	3	198		
13 Yrs.	61	30	160	49	52	7	359		
14 Yrs.	127	65	287	78	53	7	617		
15 Yrs.	197	90	470	75	77	14	923		
16 Yrs.	258	83	566	79	100	20	1106		
17 Yrs.	6	4	7	2	12		31		
	TOTALS		705	292	1680	333	323	57	3390
<u>B. DETENTION</u>									
No Detention	463	149	1082	214	220	38		2166	
Detention Center	272	147	710	123	125	19		1396	
	TOTALS		735	296	1792	337	345	57	3562

The figures below show a dramatic change in dispositions of juvenile offenders handled by the Juvenile Probation Department:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1976</u>
Committed Texas Youth Council	102	83	95	107
Probation Begun or Continued	313	331	378	387
Released From Probation	157	207	213	229
Custody changed	9	4	3	4
Not delinquent	49	17	10	19
Non-suits	188	160	193	178
Placed On Administrative Supervision	131	297	453	-
C.I.N.S.	-	-	-	43
Informal Adjustment	-	-	-	1,107

Under the Texas Family Code, which became effective in September, 1973, most juveniles who were formerly placed under Administrative Supervision now receive "Informal Adjustments". In this procedure, the case is handled in the Juvenile Probation Office without adjudication. The offender signs a document admitting misconduct. It is significant that a larger number of juveniles receive informal adjustments than previously were placed under Administrative Supervision.

A compilation of 1976 Juvenile Probation Department monthly statistics by the Texas Judicial Council shows that 1,611 juveniles were detained in the Bexar County Juvenile Detention Center, for the following periods:

Less than 24 hours - 526 (32%)
 1 - 3 days - 566 (36%)
 3 - 5 days - 135 (8%)
 More than 5 days - 384 (24%)

Prior offense records of the 3,562 referred juveniles in 1976 show the following:

Prior Referrals - 1,517 (42%)
 Prior Adjudication - 709 (20%)

The extent to which school status and family status are a factor in juvenile delinquency is shown in the following statistics, taken from the report described above.

Family Status of Referred Children

<u>LIVED WITH BOTH PARENTS</u>	<u>LIVED WITH ONE PARENT</u>	<u>LIVED WITH RELATIVE</u>	<u>LIVED WITH ADOPTIVE FAMILY</u>	<u>LIVED WITH FOSTER FAMILY</u>	<u>OTHER</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1,468	1,596	163	26	3	306	3,562

School Status And Academic Progress Of Referred Children - Grade Completed

	<u>6TH GRADE OR BELOW</u>	<u>7TH GRADE</u>	<u>8TH GRADE</u>	<u>9TH GRADE</u>	<u>10TH GRADE</u>	<u>11TH GRADE</u>	<u>12TH GRADE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
IN SCHOOL	278	319	458	710	487	180	26	2,458
DROPPED OUT OF SCHOOL	96	500	203	144	63	5		1,011
SUSPENDED OR EXPELLED FROM SCHOOL	8	27	20	27	9	2		93
TOTALS	382	846	681	881	559	187	26	3,562

Additional information on school dropouts and remedial resources were obtained from a survey of Bexar County School Districts made by the City of San Antonio's Fiscal Planning And Control Division. This information is shown below ("Healy Murphy" is the East-side institution which operates an alternative school, partially supported by CJD grant funds):

<u>Independent School District</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Grades 9-12 Enrollment</u>	<u>Number of Dropouts</u>	<u>Percent of Dropouts</u>
Alamo Heights	1,5	1,525	98	6.4
East Central	1	1,336	76	5.7
Edgewood	1,2	4,943	325	7.0
Fort Sam Houston	1,5	371	5	1.4
Harlandale	1,2,3,4	4,884	N/A	N/A
Judson	2	1,833	No Date Kept	N/A
Lackland	1,2,3	194	5	
North East	1,2,3	11,292	337	3.0
Northside	2,3,4	8,809	No Date Kept	N/A
San Antonio	1,6	19,717	843	4.3
South San Antonio	2,3,4	2,561	180	7.0
Southside	6	615	N/A	N/A
Southwest		1,096	27	2.5
Average 9 School Districts Reporting Dropout Data		4,782	211	4.4
Estimated Dropouts for all School Districts Based on Rate for 9 Districts		59,176	2,604	4.4 (Est.)

Code:

1. The School District refers youths to Healy - Murphy or has not referred any students to Healy Murphy in the past, but may do so in the future.
2. The School District provides a special program for pregnant students or permits pregnant students to remain in regular school program.
3. The School District provides a special program for students with discipline and emotional problems.
4. The School District provides a special program for vocational adjustment.

5. The School District refers problem students to NEISD Center School.
6. The School District refers problem students to Friends Special School.

Youth Needs Assessment

A significant index to young people's perceptions of problems will be afforded upon completion and publication of results of a Comprehensive Youth Needs Assessment which Metropolitan Youth Agency has been conducting. A total of 833 juveniles in seven school districts completed the lengthy questionnaires. Significant findings from a preliminary draft report was given to Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council in April, 1977 by Mr. Joe Garza, Director of MYA. His summary follows:

"The Metropolitan Youth Agency has for the past year undertaken the task of conducting a Comprehensive Youth Needs Assessment in Bexar County. This assessment is being conducted in four major thrusts: 1) Community Resource Assessment, 2) Youth Needs Survey 3) Social Area Analysis 4) Inter-agency coordination.

"To date, the Community Resource Assessment has been administered. Data collected with this instrument will provide knowledge of the kinds of youth who are receiving specific services under specific conditions. Also, the instrument contains a section which deals with how agency's personnel perceive youth needs; an identical section is contained in the Youth Needs Survey. This will permit comparison of agency and youth perceptions.

"The Youth Needs Survey is designed to find out about youths' own perceptions of their needs and problems, relating to the home, school, juvenile justice, recreation and health. The survey instrument, through a series of questions, asks the youth to indicate which of the above are, or are not, problems, and for those which are seen as problems, to note their perceived seriousness and frequency.

"While the results are suggestive of possible trends, inferences made from this data should be done with caution. However, a few interesting observations are noted: Unemployment seems to be a major concern of the youth in the subsample (total N = 833), with 74% of the respondents indicating that they would like to have a job. Thirty-one % of the respondents looked for a job and found none available. This view is farther strengthened by the fact that a significant chi square was computed, indicating a relationship between this view and the following variables: grade, school district and the fact that a family is on welfare. Note that no causality is implied. Twenty % of the respondents indicated a need for job counseling; similarly, a significant chi square was computed by grade, school district and the fact that a family was on welfare.

"Further support for the employment category overlaps with educational needs: 29% of the respondents perceived a lack of school programs like vocational training; again, a significance is seen by grade, school district and welfare. It is particularly noteworthy that 18% of the respondents report physical abuse by the teachers, and that it is statistically significant by grade, school district, and the fact that a family is on welfare. Likewise, 25% of the respondents report physical abuse by other youth in school.

"Also of significance is perceptions of the respondents on police--68% of the respondents agree that police are sometimes not around when you need them. Fifty-two % of the respondents agree that police are sometimes dishonest and crooked and 46% perceive racial prejudice on the part of police.

"The final report will contain multivariate analysis of the completed data file and will determine the significance, if any, of needs by demographic variables, needs by impact scales, and impact scales by demographic variable. Further, the agency visibility items will be compared with demographic variables, impact scales, and needs. The items of the Needs Checklist will be examined by factor analysis and scaleogram analysis to associate needs items into meaningful groups and to scale these factors by importance."

The Real Needs: Prevention And Early Intervention

Chief Juvenile Probation Officer Richard Moreno is a member of the Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council Advisory Committee. He was asked to state his opinion of the single, most urgent need in the juvenile area. He replied as follows:

"One of the most depressing factors in looking over the juvenile delinquency picture is the fact that no matter how much the system improves nor to what extent delivery of services expands and no matter how many delinquent children are in fact rehabilitated, there is always the constant flow of "new" and younger children coming on the scene. Every year we are able to reduce the recidivism or repeater rate, but every year the number of new offenders increases. Thus it is obvious that the primary and most urgent need in the whole juvenile delinquency area is for meaningful and significant delinquency prevention programs; until the day comes when we can develop better ways for earlier intervention, and until the community accepts the premise that juvenile delinquency is the responsibility of the total community, we are merely acting like firemen putting out fires."

The Narcotics Problem

In Section I, it was pointed out that San Antonio's proximity to the border between the United States and Mexico makes the city a natural distribution point for narcotics smuggled into the country from below the Rio Grade. It further quoted a publication of the Texas Organized Crime Prevention Council that San Antonio and Corpus Christi are believed by the DPS and local police officials to be major stockpiling and distribution points for narcotics going to other cities in Texas and the United States.

Estimates of the number of heroin addicts in San Antonio range from a low of 3,000 to a high of 15,000. One knowledgeable source estimates that there are 5,000-8,000 "hard core" heroin addicts in San Antonio.

Law enforcement officers consider heroin addiction a major contributing factor to the incidence of burglary in San Antonio, and a lesser contributing factor to the incidence of robbery. The prevailing opinion is that most of these addicts support their daily habits by crime, either stealing items or pushing narcotics. (Estimates of the cost of a habit range from \$30 a day to \$210 a day. The addict who supports his or her habit by stealing must come up with approximately \$150-200 per day in order to net \$30 for heroin.)

No accurate profile of an "average" drug abuser can be compiled. However, the following profiles descriptions are typical:

HEROIN ABUSER - Mexican-American male. Mid-20's. First used marihuana, before progressing to heroin. Unemployed. Practices burglary to support habit. Four previous arrests. Two previous convictions. Has spent six months at the Texas Department of Corrections.

"OTHER DRUG" ABUSER - Anglo male, 19. Uses marihuana regularly, and sometimes experiments with various kinds of pills. Dropped out of high school. Worked for

a time, but now pushes marihuana as a "vocation". Comes from a broken home. Twice referred to Bexar County Juvenile Probation while a juvenile. No arrests or convictions as an adult.

Further evidence of the seriousness of the problem is a statement made in February, 1976 by then-Bexar County (now District Judge) Ted Butler, in which he advocated a joint study of the British system of dealing with heroin addicts, authorized by Congress, to be made by the American Medical Association and the National District Attorneys Association.

Documentation by Drug Abuse Central of the deficiency of capacity for treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics addicts in Bexar County is given in Section II.

AREA'S MAJOR CRIME PROBLEMS

- 1) The City of San Antonio's crime rates for burglary and theft are above the national average for cities 500,000 - 1,000,000 in population.
- 2) Crime rates for theft in Bexar County's suburban municipalities are above the national average for cities with less than 10,000 population.
- 3) Property crimes in all of Bexar County increased 7%, compared to an increase of 3% nationally, 1976 over 1975. Leading the way were a 12% theft increase in San Antonio, a 27% burglary increase in the unincorporated portions of the County patrolled by the Sheriff's Department, a 30% theft increase in the unincorporated portions of the county, and a 12% theft increase in suburban municipalities.
- 4) The estimated illegal alien population (40,000) in Bexar County has a significant (though not directly measurable) impact on crime here.
- 5) Arrests for drunkenness and DWI account for more than half of the total arrests made by SAPD in 1976.
- 6) Juvenile crime is significant in total Bexar County statistics.
- 7) A disproportionate number of referrals to the Juvenile Probation Department are for burglary and theft. A disproportionate number of referrals to the City of San Antonio's Youth Services project are for theft under \$5.
- 8) Among children referred to Bexar County Juvenile Probation in 1976, the number who came from "one-parent" households was significant. The number who had dropped-out of school or been expelled was also significant.
- 9) The Metropolitan Youth Agency Youth Needs Assessment shows that the need for a job is a major concern of young people.
- 10) There is a complete absence of any coordinated juvenile delinquency prevention program in Bexar County. A youngster must "get in trouble", before he can be eligible for assistance, in most cases.
- 11) The large number of heroin abusers and the relatively small number of rehabilitation slots available in Bexar County contributes directly to the crime problem here, particularly in the case of burglary.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CAPABILITIES

A famed passage from literature stated, "The more things change, the more they are the same."

The passage appropriately describes the situation in recent years in regard to the criminal justice system in Bexar County. Expansions and improvements have been recorded in every area of the system, most of them funded wholly or in part by CJD/LEAA grants. But numbers of crimes and apprehensions and prosecutions have increased, also. Things have changed in the criminal justice system in Bexar County, but the struggle to cope with the increasing numbers of crimes continues to be difficult.

No striking changes in the criminal justice system were recorded during 1976. Total law enforcement manpower did not increase substantially. The misdemeanor and felony courts handled a creditable number of dispositions, but did not substantially reduce their backlogs of pending cases. Jail population remained fairly stable, with personal recognizance and night magistrate projects continuing to function at a high level of activity.

The caseload grew heavier for the Adult Probation Department; Juvenile Probation's caseload was little unchanged; Metropolitan Youth Agency, initiated in March, 1976, with CJD and Texas Youth Council funding, began to have an impact on the youth-serving system in Bexar County. The computerized criminal justice information system became fully operational in the judicial area.

In rehabilitation, establishment of an Offender Employment Clearinghouse with CJD/LEAA funds gave promise of increasing the chances of employment for ex-offenders. But the situation remained grim in the area of rehabilitation of narcotics addicts. Resources allocated to this effort are still insufficient.

New radio communications systems for SAPD and the Sheriff's Department became fully operational in 1976, both with CJD funding. And many suburban municipalities upgraded their radio communications during the year, also with CJD/LEAA funding.

Probably the most significant single event in regard to the metropolitan criminal justice system occurred in early 1977, when the Legislature created two new district courts in Bexar County for handling criminal cases. This increases to six the number of courts handling criminal cases full-time, and should bring about a reduction in the backlog of felony cases in 1977, since the new courts became operational April 1, 1977.

SYSTEM'S SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS AND CAPABILITIES - Law EnforcementSan Antonio Police Department

Population Served: 768,814 (FBI Uniform Crime Reports estimate for Dec. 1975)

No. of Sworn Officers: 1,168

No. Sworn Officers Per 1,000 Population: 1.52

Sq. Miles Patrolled: 251.4

No. Sworn Officers Per Sq. Mile: 4.6

SAPD is the largest law enforcement agency in the County, and the third-largest municipal police force in the state. It has most of the resources to be found in a city of this size --- high-speed land-line terminals, efficient radio communications and dispatching (largely funded by CJD grants during the period 1973-76), access to a computerized criminal justice information system, a full array of special units and offices (helicopter patrol, crime prevention unit, task force, special weapons and tactics, bomb squad, community relations unit, legal advisor).

The Department has an adequate crime laboratory, with advanced capacity in some respects. The Regional Crime Laboratory, operated jointly by the County Medical Examiner's Office and SAPD, is equipped with sophisticated equipment (again largely funded by CJD grants).

SAPD participates jointly with the Sheriff's Department and the District Attorney's Office in operations of the Organized Crime Control Bureau (popularly known as "The Metro Squad").

The Department does not operate a jail, using facilities of the Bexar County Jail.

SAPD reported a total department budget of \$26,756,645 for fiscal 1976.

The Department estimates that 200 of its sworn officers have Associate degrees; 75 have Baccalaureate degrees; 5 have Master's degrees, and 600 have earned some college credit.

Of the 1,168 sworn officers, 740 are White-Caucasian; 385 are Mexican-American; 43 are Black. The breakdown by age is as follows:

18-20 years - 9	40-49 years - 184
21-29 years - 529	50-59 years - 69
30-39 years - 366	60 or older - 11

The Department's clearance rates compared favorably with those for other departments in cities of similar size.

The picture is of a department which has basic capability in all important areas of operations, but whose resources are spread somewhat thin. The number of sworn officers per 1,000 population served (1.52) compares with the average figure of 2.1 for 7,477 cities of all sizes, and 3.0 for 57 cities over 250,000 in population, reported in the FBI's 1975 Uniform Crime Reports.

A nation-wide survey in 1973 showed this figure (number of sworn officers per 1,000 population) ranging from a high of 6.77 in Washington, D.C. to a low of 1.35 in San Diego.

The same survey showed the figure for number of sworn officers per square mile in 1973 ranging from a high of 72.2 in Washington, D.C. to a low of 0.9 in Jacksonville, Florida. SAPD's figure, as noted above, is 4.6 sworn officers per square mile.

Bexar County Sheriff's Department

Population Served: 92,989

No. of Sworn Officers: 213

No. Sworn Officers Per 1,000 Population: 2.29

Sq. Miles Patrolled: Approximately 850

No. Sworn Officers Per Sq. Mile: .25

In Texas, the Sheriff of each County is a Constitutional law enforcement officer. He is the primary law enforcement officer in the County, and has broad police authority. Although the Sheriff is elected to his office, the Sheriff's Office is an agency of State Government, and the Sheriff is commissioned by the Governor.

He is executive officer of the County and District Courts. As a result of legislation requested by the Sheriff and passed into law in 1973, the Bexar County Commissioners' Court has responsibility for operating the County Jail.

In Bexar County, the Sheriff concentrates his patrol activities largely in the unincorporated areas of the County, leaving primary patrol responsibilities in the incorporated municipalities to the respective police forces of those municipalities. However, the Bexar County Major Crimes Task Force, initiated in 1975, assists municipal police departments when requested.

The Sheriff's Annual Report for 1976 showed a total of 1,081 arrests for crimes. The same report showed that the Department executed 45,719 warrants in Bexar County and 580 out of the County in 1976, and that it served 37,336 subpoenas in Bexar County and 314 out of the County.

From the standpoint of resources and special units, the Department presents a mixed picture. It has an excellent, new radio communications system, funded partially by CJD grants, and high-speed landline communications. It has access to a computerized criminal justice information system. It receives laboratory service from the SAPD Laboratory and the Regional Crime Laboratory.

The Department has a helicopter patrol and a task force (described earlier), and participates with SAPD and the District Attorney's Office in the Organized Crime Control Bureau.

In mid-1976, the Department reported that none of its officers has college degrees, and that 25 had earned some college credit.

The Department's ratio of officers to population is favorable. But when one considers the large area over which that population is spread, the problems become obvious. The number of sworn officers per square mile is .25, compared to SAPD's 4.6.

Municipalities' Police Departments

The Cities of Alamo Heights, Terrell Hills, Olmos Park, Castle Hills, and Balcones Heights are older, established municipalities which are enclosed within the boundaries of the City of San Antonio. Shavano Park, Hollywood Park, and Hill Country Village are small municipalities located within Bexar County's fast-growing north section.

Leon Valley is an older suburb which is experiencing rapid growth in northwestern Bexar County. Kirby and Windcrest, which adjoin San Antonio's eastern edge, are rapidly-growing residential areas.

The cities of Live Oak, Selma, Universal City, and Converse, which lie close to Randolph Air Force Base in northeastern Bexar County, are also experiencing rapid growth.

Grey Forest, in the far northwestern corner of Bexar County, lies in a rural setting, and has not yet experienced rapid growth. Four municipalities in the eastern and southern part of the County --- China Grove, St. Hedwig, Elmendorf, and Somerset --- have not yet experienced rapid growth.

The table on the following page gives some information on resources of some of the municipalities. It shows a wide disparity between number of sworn officers per 1,000 population (ranging from .9 to 4.8, with 1.8 the median) and budgets (ranging from \$21,000 to \$236,900, with \$86,831 the median).

Information on crime in the suburban municipalities is given in TABLES A, C, and D in Section II. It was pointed out that crime rates in the 12 suburban municipalities which reported to BMCJC in both 1975 and 1976 were in line with average crime rates for cities of similar size throughout the nation. Additional information on clearances and dispositions in suburban cities is found in TABLE F, elsewhere in Section III.

State Agencies

The Department of Public Safety is a major state law enforcement presence on the scene in Bexar County. The Department's Narcotics Service and Intelligence Service have worked in tandem with local law enforcement agencies when State and local objectives were closely-linked. For example, many major narcotics raids in recent years in Bexar County have been carried out with the cooperation of both State and local law enforcement officers.

The Texas Highway Patrol also is an important factor in the area of supervision of traffic on rural highways within Bexar County, although this is not classed as a criminal justice function.

The invaluable support provided to local law enforcement agencies by the Department of Public Safety headquarters in Austin in the areas of communications, training, records, and crime detection laboratory services cannot be overlooked.

Federal Cooperation

The precise delineation between Federal law enforcement jurisdiction and State and local law enforcement jurisdictions is well-known. However, certain areas of cooperation can be pointed to.

Individual members of local enforcement agencies and of the District Attorney's Office have achieved considerable cooperation with individual Federal officers on a one-to-one basis.

The Federal Drug Abuse Law Enforcement project had some local officers on its enforcement team during the period, 1972-76.

TABLE F

RESOURCES OF SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES

<u>POLICE DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>NO. OF SWORN OFFICERS</u>	<u>SWORN OFFICERS PER 1,000 POPULATION</u>	<u>NO. OF NON-SWORN OFFICERS OR PART-TIME</u>	<u>NO. WITH COLLEGE DEGREES</u>	<u>NO. WITH SOME COLLEGE CREDIT</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>
Alamo Heights	7,208	17	2.3	0	3	8	
Balcones Heights	2,505	12	4.8	6			\$205,000
Castle Hills	5,583	11	1.9	0	3		157,000
Converse	3,600	6	1.6	3			63,000
Elmendorf	390	1	2.6	0			21,000
Hill Country Village	758	2	2.6	0			
Hollywood Park	3,500	6	1.7	8	2		69,000
Kirby	5,769	6	1.0	15		3	86,831
Leon Valley	6,628	10	1.5	20			
Live Oak	7,218	7	.9	5	4		72,772
Somerset	1,099	2	1.8	2			
Terrell Hills	5,225	10	1.9	6	1		109,900
Universal City	9,867	14	1.4	16			236,900
Windcrest	5,100	8	1.6				116,350

NOTE: Population figures are based on Police Chief's estimates, where these were given. Where otherwise, FBI/DPS Uniform Crime Reports estimates were used. Other information is based on responses to questionnaires sent to Chiefs in late 1976 and early 1977.

SYSTEM'S SIGNIFICANT CAPABILITIES AND CHARACTERISTICS - Courts

The Court system of Bexar County is comprised of District Courts, County Courts-at-Law, and Justice of the Peace Courts, as provided for by statutes and by the Constitution. Bexar County lies within the Fourth Administrative Judicial District, presided over by Judge Peter Michael Curry.

District Courts

The State Constitution and the Code of Criminal Procedure provide that District Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all criminal cases of the grade of felony. There are 15 District Courts in Bexar County, of which six are assigned to handle criminal cases. Judge Curry, who is also Judge of the 166th District Court, handled some criminal cases in his Court during 1976, and also made arrangements for visiting Judges to handle criminal cases during the course of the year.

The 15 District Judges meet every six months and select a Presiding Criminal Judge and a Presiding Civil Judge.

In practice, the position of Presiding Criminal Judge has always gone to one of the Judges who handles criminal cases primarily. It has also been a practice to rotate Presiding Judge positions every six months, rather than continue a Presiding Judge for a second six-month term.

The Presiding Judge handles the arraignment docket and is responsible for coordination among the Courts. Once each week, the Presiding Judge calls the arraignment docket, at which time defendants are assigned a trial date and a Court.

The position of Juvenile Judge is rotated among the 15 District Judges, by agreement.

As noted above, there are six District Judges who are assigned to handle criminal matters full-time. Each of these Judges is assisted by a Court Clerk, a Court Reporter, two Bailiffs, and a Deputy Court Coordinator. The estimated annual cost of each Criminal District Court is \$172,000. This figure is drawn from isolated figures in five different budgets of the overall Bexar County budget.

From 1970 to 1974, the number of felony charges filed in Bexar County by indictments and waivers of indictment increased 80 per cent, from 2,065 to 3,698. There was decreases in numbers of felony charges filed in 1975 and 1976, with the total reaching 3,290 in the latter year.

TABLE G, "Bexar County 1976 District Court Data" shows that 3,799 cases were pending Jan. 1, 1976, dispositions totalled 3,526 during the year, and that 3,683 cases were pending Dec. 31, 1976---a decrease of 116 in number of cases pending.

Bexar County's District Courts long had the best record for rapid disposition of cases among metropolitan counties in the state. But the situation changed for the worse, as felony charges increased without additional courts being created to handle them. A report by the County's Judicial System Manager at the end of 1976 showed average number of days elapsing from arrest to plea had increased from 232 to 260 during the year. An even greater increase, from 262 to 358, was noted in average number of days elapsing from arrest to trial.

The slowdown had its effect on the make-up of the Bexar County Jail population. Studies by Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council two years apart showed a higher percentage of felony prisoners in jail more than 90 days and a higher percentage in pre-trial status, as shown below:

<u>Number Of Days In Jail</u>	<u>September 7, 1974</u>	<u>March 22, 1976</u>
1-90 Days	67%	55%
More Than 90 Days	33%	45%
In Pre-Trial Status	61%	71%
Adjudicated	39%	29%

With the creation of two new District Courts to handle criminal matters April 1, 1977, it is expected that the situation will improve significantly. Dispositions should increase; the backlog of cases pending at any given time should be decreased, and the average length of time from arrest to plea and arrest to trial should be reduced.

TABLE H, "Arrests And Judicial Dispositions - 1976", shows the working of the criminal justice system on index offenses in more detail. The "funneling effect" is clearly demonstrated when one looks at the total index offenses column:

Index Offenses Cleared By Arrest	- 16,237
Number of Arrests	- 9,936
No. Referred to Juvenile	3,676
Adults Charged by Indictment or Waiver of Indictment	2,158
Total Guilty as Charged	1,260
Total Guilty on Lesser Offense	199
Dismissals	712
Acquittals	27
Transfers	10

It should be noted that of the 1,260 convicted as charged, 1,158 were on guilty pleas. Those visionaries who advocate elimination of plea bargaining should realize that the number of courts would have to be multiplied several times if every case were to go to trial.

The computerized criminal justice information system is an invaluable aid to both District and County Courts, in the docketing of cases.

County Courts-at-Law

Bexar County has six County Courts-at-Law which handle both civil and criminal cases. They have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all misdemeanors of which exclusive, original jurisdiction is not given to the Justices' Courts, and when the fine to be imposed exceeds \$200.

Each Judge is assisted by a Court Coordinator, a Court Clerk, a Court Reporter and a Bailiff. Estimated annual cost of each County Court-at-Law is \$70,000.

Criminal caseloads of the County Courts almost doubled from 1971 to 1972, when the Alcoholic Safety Action Program was instituted, increasing from 7,622 to 13,371. TABLE I, "County Court Monthly Report, Bexar County, 1976", shows a slight increase in cases pending Jan. 1, 1976 and Dec. 31, 1976, from 8,290 to 8,424. Total dispositions (12,105) fell slightly behind total cases added (12,239).

TABLE G

BEXAR COUNTY
1976 DISTRICT COURT DATA
REPORTED BY DISTRICT CLERK
PREPARED BY TEXAS JUDICIAL COUNCIL
JAN. 1, 1976 - DEC. 31, 1976

<u>C R I M I N A L D O C K E T</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
CASES ON DOCKET:	
CASES PENDING JAN. 1, 1976	3,799
CASES FILED BY INDICTMENT	3,155
CASES FILED BY INFORMATION	135
TRANSFER ON CHANGE OF VENUE	2
OTHER CASES REACHING DOCKET	<u>118</u>
TOTAL CASES ON DOCKET	7,209
DISPOSITIONS:	
CONVICTIONS	
GUILTY PLEA - NO JURY	1,961
NOT GUILTY PLEA - NO JURY	64
GUILTY PLEA - JURY VERDICT	5
NOT GUILTY PLEA - JURY VERDICT	<u>102</u>
TOTAL CONVICTIONS	2,132
LESSER OFF/CONVICTION	309
ACQUITTALS	
NON-JURY TRIAL	25
JURY VERDICT	15
DIRECTED VERDICT	<u>1</u>
TOTAL ACQUITTALS	41
DISMISSALS	
INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE	162
DEF CONVICTED--OTHER CASE	406
REQUEST COMPLAIN WITNESS	84
CASE REFILED	310
DEFENDANT UNAPPREHENDED	1
DEFENDANT DECEASED	27
DEF. GRANTED IMMUNITY	0
OTHER	<u>343</u>
TOTAL DISMISSED	1,333
TRANSFER ON CHANGE OF VENUE	0
TRANSFER TO COUNTY COURT	<u>20</u>
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	3,526
CASES PENDING DEC. 31, 1976	(3,683

TABLE H

BEXAR METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL
ARRESTS AND JUDICIAL DISPOSITIONS - 1976

	MURDER	RAPE	ROB- BERY	AGGRA- VATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	ALL THEFT	AUTO THEFT	TOTAL INDEX OFFENSES
I. Offenses Cleared By Arrest								
Sheriff	7	17	12	14	210	212	32	504
SAPD	106	197	532	949	6,455	6,066	746	15,051
Other (12 Reporting Municipalities)	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>682</u>
Total	115	218	554	985	6,785	6,778	802	16,237
Clearance Rate	86%	73%	42%	58%	30%	18%	20%	24%
II. No. Of Arrests								
Sheriff	10	24	23	22	197	191	29	496
SAPD	89	59	363	466	1,936	5,508	366	8,787
Other (12 Reporting Municipalities)	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>653</u>
Total	101	86	393	510	2,233	6,199	414	9,936
III. A) No. Of Persons Arrested And Referred To Juvenile Court								
Sheriff	0	0	0	0	72	101	10	183
SAPD	5	9	52	50	576	2,320	152	3,164
Other (12 Reporting Municipalities-Estimate)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>329</u>
Total	5	9	54	54	703	2,681	170	3,676
B) Juvenile Arrests As Percentage Of All Arrests								
	5%	10%	14%	11%	31%	43%	41%	37%

IV. Adult Cases

Charges Filed By Indictment And
Waiver of Indictment

95 34 443 92 918 480 96 2,158

V. Adult Disposition (Causes)

A) 1. Total Guilty As Charged	60	29	261	44	642	162	62	1,260
2. Guilty-Jury Verdict	12	6	20	2	19	6	0	65
3. Guilty-Court	1	4	10	4	12	3	3	37
4. Guilty Plea	47	19	231	38	611	153	59	1,158
4b. Conviction on Lesser Offense	20	6	45	14	76	20	18	199
5. Probation								
a) No. Persons Given Probation	11	5	12	12	357	71	29	497
b) Probation Revoked	4	1	7	0	52	8	2	74

B) Dismissals 53 50 138 50 218 176 27 712

C) Acquittals 3 3 4 0 10 7 0 27

D) Transfers 0 0 4 1 3 2 0 10

E) Total Dispositions 116 82 407 95 873 347 89 2,009

III-10

TABLE I

TEXAS JUDICIAL COUNCIL
 COUNTY COURT MONTHLY REPORT
 BEXAR COUNTY
 JAN. 1, 1976 - DEC. 31, 1976
C R I M I N A L

	<u>DWI</u>	<u>WORTHLESS CHECKS</u>	<u>MARIJUANA</u>	<u>OTHER CRIMINAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
CASES ON DOCKET:					
CASES PENDING JAN. 1, 1976	3,089	902	449	3,850	8,290
NEW CASES FILED	3,909	327	738	4,410	9,384
APPEALS FROM LOWER COURT				1,819	1,819
OTHER ADDITIONS	338	23	93	582	1,036
TOTAL CASES ADDED	<u>4,247</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>831</u>	<u>6,811</u>	<u>12,239</u>
TOTAL CASES ON DOCKET	7,336	1,252	1,280	10,661	20,529
DISPOSITIONS:					
PLEAS OF GUILTY OR NOLO CON. TRIAL ON PLEA OF NOT-GUILTY	3,654	52	297	1,771	5,774
GUILTY BY JUDGE	15		11	38	64
NOT-GUILTY BY JUDGE	11		8	22	41
GUILTY BY JURY	26		1	10	37
NOT-GUILTY BY JURY	12		3	13	28
CASES DISMISSED	658	269	338	3,779	5,044
OTHER DISPOSITIONS	<u>385</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>623</u>	<u>1,117</u>
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	4,761	341	747	6,256	12,105
CASES PENDING DEC. 31, 1976	<u>2,575</u>	<u>911</u>	<u>533</u>	<u>4,405</u>	<u>8,424</u>

TABLE I, also shows that more than one-third of the cases handled by County Courts are DWI cases.

As in the case of District Courts, the bulk of convictions came on guilty pleas or pleas of nolo contendere.

Justice of the Peace Courts

Bexar County has six Justice of the Peace Courts, located in five precincts. Two of these Courts, located downtown in Precinct 1, handle a large volume of criminal cases.

Justice of the Peace Courts have jurisdiction over misdemeanors with fines up to \$200. They can send an offender to jail only if the fine is not paid. Appeal from the Justice of the Peace Court is to the County Court.

Personal Bond Program

The County has operated a Personal Bond Program and (with cooperation of the City of San Antonio) a Night Magistrate Program since 1971. The Personal Bond program investigates prisoners who are charged with crimes. In appropriate cases, its investigations result in prisoners being released on personal bond, pending the trial of their cases. Monthly contact is maintained with each of the accused, who are released on personal recognizance.

Certain cases are automatically excluded from consideration for personal recognizance bond. These are murder, rape, armed robbery, and narcotics --- not including marijuana. As a general rule, personal recognizance bond is not considered for out-of-state citizens or for out-of-county residents.

In an average year, 7,000 persons are interviewed through the Personal Bond Program. The number on Personal Bond awaiting trial at any given time averages 2,700.

Defense of Indigents

When a person charged with crime is found to be indigent, the Judge appoints counsel to represent the individual, with costs borne by Bexar County. Selection of counsel is made from a list prepared by the San Antonio Bar Association. (The Bar Association allows attorneys who do not wish to be appointed as counsel for indigents to pay a fee annually to a special fund. This fund is used to reimburse appointed counsel in cases where the compensation paid by the County does not seem to be sufficient.)

In recent years, provision of legal counsel for indigents charged with crimes has become a major financial burden on Bexar County, averaging \$450,000 per year. Approximately 60 per cent of this has gone for payments in felony cases, 30 per cent for payments in misdemeanor cases, and 20 per cent for payments in juvenile cases.

SYSTEM'S SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS AND CAPABILITIES - Prosecution

The District Attorney's Office has an "authorized strength" of 66 attorneys, 18 investigators, 39 clerical and secretarial personnel, and 7 law student interns. A word-processing center, which makes it possible for attorneys to dictate information by phone (which is later transcribed by a typing pool), has greatly speeded the process of reducing words to writing. Magnetic tape typewriters are used for rapid reproduction of legal instruments that are regularly used in prosecution.

The Department's budget totals \$1,501,262.

For many years, the District Attorney's Office suffered a rapid turnover of personnel, because of its low pay scales. This situation has been remedied by provision of career incentive pay raises, partially funded by CJD, and by action of Commissioners Court. However, the Office lost several key personnel in the first three months of 1977, indicating that the problem of retaining personnel may be returning.

In addition to the usual functions, the Bexar County District Attorney's Office has operated Special Crimes and Capital Crimes Sections for the past two years. The Special Crimes Section concentrates on swindles, embezzlements, frauds, organized crime cases, and other types of cases which require substantial investigation and case preparation. The Capital Crimes Section concentrates on Capital Cases.

Effective April 1, 1977, the Office has organized a Major Offense Bureau, which will concentrate its efforts on speedy prosecution of "career", repeater criminals. The need for such a specialized effort has been recognized for some time, but the Office previously had not reached the point where it could effect the major reorganization required to mount such an effort.

Earlier in this section, in a discussion of courts' capabilities, it was pointed out that the number of felony charges filed annually has increased approximately 80 per cent since 1970, and that filing of misdemeanor charges has increased 60 per cent since 1971. Although the District Attorney's Office has increased in size substantially in recent years, it has been hard-pressed to keep pace with the increase in charges filed.

Adult Diversion Project

The District Attorney's Office works closely with Project Detour, a local adult diversion project which works with selected offenders who have been referred by the District Attorney and --- in some cases --- the Courts. The target group is comprised largely of those charged with misdemeanor thefts. In an average year, approximately 400 participants are enrolled, and provided job counseling and placement, personal and family counseling, and assisted in seizing educational and vocational training opportunities.

Project Detour is funded jointly by the Criminal Justice Division and the CETA sponsor, the City of San Antonio. The City is grantee on the CJD grant.

SYSTEM'S SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS AND CAPABILITIES - Corrections

The most significant correctional efforts going forward in Bexar County at this time are the Adult Probation and the Juvenile Probation programs. The Bexar County Jail cannot technically be considered to be a corrections facility, since its primary purpose is to hold persons who are charged with crime and awaiting trial, or who have been convicted of a felony, and have cases on appeal.

However, since most persons consider a jail to be a correctional facility, and since the jail is an integral part of the criminal justice system, we will start with it.

Bexar County Jail

The Bexar County Jail houses City prisoners, County prisoners, and Federal prisoners. The City of San Antonio and the Federal Government pay Bexar County

for prisoners held on a per diem basis. Under a law requested by the Sheriff and passed by the Legislature in 1973, responsibility for operation of the Jail was given to the Bexar County Commissioners' Court.

The Jail is 15 years old, having gone into operation in 1962. It is a seven-story, Y-shaped building. The first floor of the main Jail is used primarily for administrative purposes. All floors above the first are designed similarly, having in each wing a tier of 12 single cells and a 13th cell space for a shower. The opposite side of the wing is made up of two tanks (dormitories), the first of 24 bunks (double-tiered), and a second tank of 10 bunks.

Each of these dormitory sections is provided with an adjoining smaller day-room with steel tables, stools, lavatories, and a shower stall. Meals are served in the day-rooms.

The sixth floor of the Jail was left unfinished at the time of the original construction. It was finished in 1974 as a minimum-security facility, using heavy wire mesh instead of steel bars.

An annex completed in 1976 houses additional administrative offices, library, chaplains' offices, psychiatrist's office, special visiting compartments, multi-purpose rooms, and two Justice of the Peace Courts.

A management study in 1976 found numerous deficiencies in management of the Jail, and Commissioners Court has taken steps to correct most of them.

More difficult problems lie in the construction of the Jail, which does not permit visual surveillance of cell areas from a central point, on six of the five floors used for housing inmates. In addition, the Jail has only 10.5% single cells, which is below the standard set by the Texas Jail Commission. Efforts to secure an EDA grant for the purpose of expanding the Jail and converting some dormitories to single cells encountered serious difficulties. Many objections to the plan were raised by the National Correctional Clearinghouse in Urbana, Illinois, to the County's plans. (EDA required LEAA approval of each plan involving a Jail, and LEAA required National Clearinghouse approval.) BMCJC staff considers the National Clearinghouse's guidelines completely impractical, and a serious impediment to improvements in the Jail. At this writing (April, 1977), the County hopes to re-submit the application to EDA for "second-round funding", but it is obvious that the County cannot meet the National Clearinghouse's guidelines. Meeting said guidelines would require a reduction of the Jail's capacity by 50 per cent.

The Jail also has problems in regard to training of detention officers, as required by the State jail Commission. As of this writing, (April, 1977), Bexar County has a request pending at the Criminal Justice Division for non-budgeted funding for emergency training of detention officers in lifesaving and first aid, self-defense and restraining tactics, and legal rights and responsibilities.

Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council ranked No. 1 among Corrections Projects for the 1978 Metropolitan Plan a request for funding for education and training of Jail Guards to comply with the State Jail Commission standards.

Overcrowding was a frequent problem for the Jail through 1974, but this was alleviated when the previously-unfinished sixth floor was opened late that year. The Jail has 938 cells --- 879 for adult males and 59 for adult females (juveniles are housed in a separate facility). Average jail population during 1976 was 867, ranging from a low of 807 to a high of 953.

A questionnaire answered by the Jail on October 5, 1976, showed 831 persons incarcerated, of whom 785 were males and 46 females. Of the total, 478 were Mexican-Americans, 186 White Caucasians, 163 Blacks, and 4 "Other". The age breakdown was as follows:

Younger than 18 - 16	40 - 49 years - 80
18 - 20 years - 151	50 - 59 years - 30
21 - 29 years - 373	60 or older - 12
30 - 39 years - 169	

Pages 16 through 23 show the results of a study of jail population done by Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council in March, 1976. Most significant findings were the following:

- *55% of State and County inmates charged with felonies had been in Jail less than 90 days, and most of these were in a pre-trial status;
- *23% charged with felonies were awaiting indictment;
- *48% charged with felonies had been indicted and were awaiting trial;
- *186 were charged with burglary; 117 with robbery; 87 with narcotics violations; 67 with murder, and 63 with felony theft;
- *Two-thirds of those charged with misdemeanors were in pre-trial status; only 12 (17%) were serving time;
- *Of the 68 misdemeanants, 21 were charged with DWI, 14 with theft, and 7 each with contempt of court and misdemeanor drugs;
- *Of SAPD's 87 prisoners, 47 were charged with drunkenness, and 23 with moving traffic violations;
- *Among federal prisoners, 50 were charged with illegal entry, and 26 with narcotics offenses.

Jail Programs and Policies

Through the mutual concern and cooperation of Commissioners' Court, the Sheriff and the Council of Churches of Metropolitan San Antonio, a Chaplain appointed by the Council is free to go everywhere in the Jail. The Chaplain clears, for the Jail, all duly-ordained or appointed visitors to the Jail on behalf of religious bodies. The Chaplain, and such visitors, are required to conform to Jail schedules and procedures, but are not required to report to any official in regard to conversations with prisoners. All relationships with prisoners and/or members of their families are held in strict confidence.

The Chaplaincy Program is organizationally responsible to the Council of Churches, in cooperation with the Sheriff's Department. Any programmed activities are subject to the approval of both organizations.

Alcoholics are in-processed as any other prisoner brought in, in that they are booked-in, sent to I.D., given a phone call, and sent upstairs to either await bonding, pay fine, await trial or serve time.

605 STATE AND COUNTY INMATES - FELONY CHARGES
TIME IN JAIL AND STATUS

STATUS	LENGTH OF TIME							TOTALS
	1-30	31-60	61-90	3-6 mos.	6-9 mos.	9-1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	
Await Indict.	69	45	21	6	-	-	-	141
Indicted And Await. Trial	63	41	29	96	47	10	6	292
Sentenced	3	-	1	4	3	1	1	13
Applied for Probation	3	-	2	10	6	-	2	23
Await Trf. to TDC	7	1	1	5	4	1	-	19
Serving Time	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Motion to Revoke	13	7	3	3	-	1	-	27
Appeal Pend.	1	4	3	6	12	8	13	47
Conv. Affirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	6	10	1	10	3	3	1	34
Awaiting Sentencing	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	7
Totals	165	108	61	143	78	26	24	605
	27%	18%	10%	24%	13%	4%	4%	

605 STATE AND COUNTY INMATES - FELONY CHARGES
PRIMARY CHARGES

P. 4

Primary Charge	Inmates With Multiple Charges	Inmates With Single Charges	Totals
Burglary	99	87	186
Murder	38	29	67
Rape	7	8	15
Robbery	67	50	117
Aggr. Assault	3	10	13
Felony Theft	38	25	63
Narcotics-1st Group	35	10	45
2nd Group	9	22	31
3rd Group	5	6	11
Other	33	24	57
Totals	334	271	605

68 STATE AND COUNTY INMATES - MISDEMEANOR CHARGES
TIME IN JAIL AND STATUS

STATUS	LENGTH OF TIME							TOTALS
	1-30	31-60	61-90	3-6 mos.	6-9 mos.	9-1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	
Pre-trial	45	1	-	-	-	-	-	46
Sentenced	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
Applied For Probation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Await. Trf. to TDC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serving Time	4	7	-	1	-	-	-	12
Motion To Revoke	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Appeal Pend.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conv. Affirmed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	58	8	-	2	-	-	-	68
	85%	12%	-	3%	-	-	-	

68 STATE AND COUNTY INMATES - MISDEMEANOR CHARGES
PRIMARY CHARGES

P. 6

Primary Charge	Inmates With Multiple Charges	Inmates With Single Charges	Totals
DWI	7	14	21
Contempt of Court	-	7	7
Theft \$5-20	2	6	8
Misdemeanor Drugs	2	5	7
Drunkenness	1	3	4
Theft \$20-200	4	2	6
Other	8	7	15
Totals	24	44	68

87 SAPD INMATES
TIME IN JAIL AND STATUS

STATUS	LENGTH OF TIME							TOTALS
	1-30	31-60	61-90	3-6 mos.	6-9 mos.	9-12 mos.	Over 1 yr.	
Serving Out Fine	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	23
Await. Trial	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Case Dismissed	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hold-Warrant	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rel'd On Bond	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	86	1	-	-	-	-	-	87

87 SAPD INMATES
PRIMARY CHARGES

Primary Charge	Inmates With Multiple Charges	Inmates With Single Charges	Totals
Drunkenness	3	44	47
Moving Traffic Violation	9	14	23
Disorderly Conduct	5	4	9
Theft	1	6	7
Paint Sniffing	-	1	1
Totals	18	69	87

95 FEDERAL INMATES
TIME IN JAIL AND STATUS

STATUS	LENGTH OF TIME							TOTALS
	1-30	31-60	61-90	3-6 mos.	6-9 mos.	9-1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	
Hold-U.S. Marshal	36	11	15	4	-	-	-	66
Awaiting Arraignment	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
Awaiting Trial	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
In Transit Prisoner	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Serving Sentence	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	22
Totals	56	18	17	4	-	-	-	95

95 FEDERAL INMATES
PRIMARY CHARGES

Primary Charge	Inmates With Multiple Charges	Inmates With Single Charges	Totals
Narcotics Offenses	2	24	26
Illegal Entry Offenses	1	32	33
Material Witness	-	8	8
Attempted Murder	-	1	1
Being Held On Writ	-	4	4
Concealment Stolen Bank Funds	-	2	2
Theft of Govt. Checks	1	1	2
In Transit	-	1	1
Bond Forfeiture	-	2	2
Parole or Probation Violation	1	5	6
Stolen Vehicle	-	1	1
Escape Offense	-	2	2
Firearms Offense	-	2	2
Other	-	5	5
Totals	5	90	95

17 IMMIGRATION INMATES

Primary Charge	Single Charge	Multiple Charge	Total
Illegal Entry Offenses	16	1	17

STATUS	LENGTH OF TIME							TOTAL
	1-30	31-60	61-90	3-6 mos.	6-9 mos.	9-1 yr.	Over 1 yr.	
Hold-Immig.	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	17

12 REGIONAL INMATES

Primary Charge	Single Charge	Multiple Charge	Total
Desertion From Armed Forces	10	-	10
Other	2	-	2
Total	12	-	12

Status	Length Of Time	Total
Hold-Military Authorities	All less than one month.	12

Hard-core heroin addicts are placed on the doctor's list for the following day and are given medicines to reduce the agonies of withdrawals. Those who have been on the methadone program are brought their dosages of methadone on a daily basis by the personnel of the program.

Emergency medical cases are sent to a hospital under guard, either by ambulance or by auto, given the required medical services, and either returned with the medicines or hospitalized under guard.

Routine medical problems are handled every day at sick call. The doctor goes from floor to floor with the medic, checking those on the sick call list for that day.

Routine dental problems are handled once or twice a month when the dentist comes to the Jail, for tooth extraction only.

When a person incarcerated in Bexar County Jail seems to be mentally incompetent, the County Psychiatrist is asked to come in and check on the inmate. If the Psychiatrist finds the inmate incompetent, he usually tries to have the case dismissed against the inmate, and he handles all affairs thereafter.

Limited literacy teaching and library services programs have been conducted for several years by volunteers, with partial financial support provided by the Texas Education Agency for the literacy program. Two CJD grants in early 1975 made possible the expansion and improvement of both these programs, with employment of full-time personnel to direct them.

There are no vocational training programs for inmates.

Jail Budget

Information furnished to Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council in 1976 showed a budget of \$2,285,000, with 70% going for salaries and 20% for food. Maintenance costs are estimated at \$8.50 per day per prisoner.

Beginning salaries for Jail detention officers in 1976 was \$519 per month. Of 202 employees, one was a college graduate; 40 had some college credit; 136 were high school graduates, and 25 did not have high school diplomas.

Adult Probation Department

The Chief Adult Probation Officer is appointed by the District Judges of Bexar County, with the advice and consent of Commissioners Court. He has the responsibility for establishing and supervising a rehabilitation program for persons on probation in Bexar County. Through casework services, he must enforce the terms of probation. His office also has the responsibility for conducting pre-sentence investigations and submitting pre-sentence reports.

The office calls upon a wide variety of resource agencies to assist in the task of rehabilitation, including the Texas Vocational Rehabilitation Agency, specialized drug rehabilitation agencies, the Bexar County Psychiatric/Psychological Office, and others.

Probation Officers are appointed by the District Courts with the consent and advice of the Commissioners' Court. The Adult Probation Statute of Texas sets out the qualifications of Probation Officers as having a four-year college degree plus two years experience, or a two-year degree with four years experience. Bexar County requires the four-year college degree. MA degree preferred.

When directed by the Court, the Probation Officer is responsible to fully investigate and report to the Court in writing the circumstances of the offense, criminal record, social history, and present conditions of the defendant. Whenever practicable, such investigation shall include a physical and mental examination of the defendant.

The above is a pre-sentence investigation, and when reduced to writing, is a pre-sentence report. Probation Officers are charged with the responsibility to conduct pre-sentence investigations and to make pre-sentence reports, to supervise and rehabilitate probationers, and enforce the terms and conditions of probation.

The purpose of the pre-sentence investigation is to determine, if possible, whether the defendant is worthy of the opportunity offered by probation. The Probation Officers attempt to determine for the Court whether, if the Court grants probation, the ends of Justice and the best interest of the public (as well as the defendant's) will be served.

After probation is granted, the probationer reports to the Adult Probation Office once a month for the term of his probation. The Officer attempts to help the probationer improve his attitude toward society and to become a lawful, useful citizen. The Officer attempts to help the probationer secure employment, medical attention, financial assistance, and educational assistance through local community services.

If the probationer violates the conditions of his probation, it is the obligation of the Probation Officer to develop the facts and circumstances of the violation and with Court approval, prepare a Motion to Revoke Probation. The Officer will prepare and present in Court the facts and circumstances at the revocation hearing.

There is no special career incentive plan, other than the pay plan and fringe benefits provided to all Bexar County personnel.

Increase in Adult Probation Caseloads

The number of Probationers supervised by the Bexar County Adult Probation Office has increased 240% since 1970, as shown by the figures below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Felony Probationers</u>	<u>Misdemeanor Probationers</u>	<u>Total</u>
1971	1,691	976	2,667
1972	2,075	2,348	4,423
1973	2,338	3,106	5,444
1974	2,070	2,696	4,766
1975	2,345	3,128	5,473
1976	2,672	3,561	6,233

As of December 31, 1976, the Adult Probation staff consisted of 20 Probation Officers, 17 stenographers and 3 bookkeepers. The average caseload per Probation Officer was more than 315 (highest in the state). It is not uncommon for more than 300 Probationers to report in one day. (On January 3, 1977 --- after the Office had been closed for a three-day holiday, 400 Probationers reported to the Office.)

For 1976, the Chief Adult Probation Officer reported a turnover rate of 20%.

In March, 1977, the Chief Adult Probation Officer stated that caseload was increasing "at the rate of about 100 new cases a month." He estimated that the creation of two new District Courts April 1, 1977 to handle criminal matters would speed up the monthly rate of increase.

The Adult Probation Office's annual budget is \$466,198.

Juvenile Probation Department

The Department operates through six sections --- the chief office at 203 W. Nueva, the Juvenile Detention Center, the Model Cities Neighborhood Area, the Southeast Unit, and Volunteers in Probation Unit, and the Child Support Section.

The operational function of the office at 203 W. Nueva is organized under a Supervisor of Field Work, a Supervisor of Intake, a Supervisor of Records, and a Supervisor of Stenographers.

Assistant Probation Officer, Intake: Interviews children and their parents upon original referral to Probation Department. Determines after interview and consultation with Supervisor whether offense comes under jurisdiction of office. Interprets function and philosophy of Juvenile Court. Prepares written summary. When child does not come within jurisdiction, can terminate case after short-term counseling. APO's in this section are responsible for arranging return to their home community for all out-of-County runaways.

Assistant Probation Officer, Field Section: Makes complete social investigation of children assigned. Compiles case history for presentation to Court and provides casework service to delinquent children and their families when such children have come under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.

There is no special career incentive plan, other than the pay plan and fringe benefits provided to all Bexar County personnel.

As of December, 1976, the Department had 29 full-time Probation Officers. Minimum requirement for this position is a BA degree from accredited college or university.

Probation Officers are promoted according to the County step increase system. Periodic personnel evaluations are completed on PO's by their Supervisors and the Chief Probation Officer, for use in consideration of the step increase.

The Research and Training Coordinator conducts training for new PO's who come on the staff, and regular in-service training for on-going development of the probation staff.

Among the subjects covered in training for new Probation Officers are basic understanding of juvenile law; philosophy of Juvenile Court; components of the juvenile justice system and functions of the three parts (police, court, corrections); role and functions of Probation Officer; functions of each division in probation office; reasons and purpose for detention; criteria for detaining; procedures and policies of detention center, and many others.

A highly-effective Volunteers in Probation Office has recruited, trained and assigned more than 500 adult volunteers to work with clients of the Department, during its three-year existence.

Table J, "Juvenile Dispositions," shows Juvenile Court activity during 1976.

The total caseload on December 31, 1976 was 1,436. The average caseload per Probation Officer was 42. Comparable figures for December 31, 1973 were 1,462 and 50.4.

The average caseload would be much higher, were it not for the excellent work done by the City of San Antonio's Youth Services Project (described in more detail below). Total referrals to Bexar County Juvenile Probation decreased from 4,054 in 1975 to 3,562 in 1976 --- a 12% decrease.

Total referrals to Youth Services Project increased from 2,217 in 1975 to 2,386 in 1976.

A study of the Juvenile Probation Department by the National Council On Crime And Delinquency was completed in 1976. It criticized some aspects of administration of the Department, called for strengthening of the Intake Section, and criticized the Juvenile Board for not meeting regularly, and for not appointing a permanent Juvenile Judge.

Certain changes were made to improve the administration of the Department; the Intake Section was strengthened, and the Juvenile Board began meeting regularly. As of this writing (April, 1977), a permanent Juvenile Judge has not been appointed.

Juvenile Detention Center

This structure is located on the ground floor of the County-owned building at 203 W. Nueva. It is open 24 hours a day, and has a capacity of 54 --- 34 boys and 20 girls. An outdoor recreation center, secured by a high chain link fence, allows detained juveniles to exercise outside, on days when the weather permits.

The Center operates under a Director and an Assistant Director. They oversee the work of the Juvenile Supervisors, the detention caseworkers, case aides, and volunteers assigned by the VIP Office.

Youth Services Project

This highly-acclaimed project has as its objective diversion of young people from the juvenile justice system by "re-directing" those who are on the edge of delinquency. It operates out of neighborhood-based centers, working with misdemeanor juvenile offenders age 10-18 who have committed an offense which is serious enough to merit law enforcement attention, but is not adjudicable in terms of the criminal justice system. The project receives referrals directly from the arresting officer in the field, who releases the offender outright to the project at the neighborhood level.

A comment in the Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department's Annual Report for 1974 summed up the value of the Youth Services Project:

"The concept of diverting young offenders from the juvenile justice system originated with the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. It is readily apparent that our local YSP has been exceptionally beneficial in this regard, while also providing more guidance and supervision than was originally provided when these cases were handled by the Intake Section of the probation department."

The type of offenses for which juveniles are referred to YSP, and the "mix" of male and female offenders is shown below:

1976 Referrals To Youth Services Project

<u>Reason For Referral</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% Of Referrals</u>
Assault	5	5	10	1/2
Theft Under \$5	513	370	883	38
Drugs/Inhaling Toxicants	195	19	214	9
Liquor Violation	157	21	178	8
Runaway	65	185	250	11
Ungovernable	134	131	265	12
Disorderly Conduct	78	19	97	4
Truancy	100	44	144	6
Loitering	15	2	17	1/2
Other	162	80	242	11
TOTALS	1,424	876	2,300*	100

*Does not include 86 listed as "miscellaneous."

If "ungovernable" referrals are counted as status offenses, the total of 659 status offenses counts for 28% of all referrals.

Additional comments on the Youth Services statistics were given in Section II under the heading, "A Case Study of Juvenile Delinquency".

Metropolitan Youth Agency

The 1976 Metropolitan Criminal Justice Plan described the juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment picture in Bexar County as "chaotic". It commented, "Many agencies, working in isolated fashion without coordination between them, leave much to be desired. Establishment of a coordinated system for delivery of services to youth is needed."

Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council included in its action plan for 1976 a request for funding of Metropolitan Youth Agency --- conceived of as a County agency with City of San Antonio cooperation. MYA was envisioned as an agency which would assess needs in the youth-serving area, recommend creation of new programs and elimination of duplication of services, and (to the extent it could secure funds) contract for purchase of needed services.

MYA was established in March, 1976, with strong financial support from the Criminal Justice Division and significant funding from the Texas Youth Council. At the end of its first year of operation, it had almost completed its assessment

TABLE J
 BEXAR METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL
 1976
JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS

I. Cases On Docket:	
Cases Pending Jan. 1, 1976	282
New Delinquent Petitions Filed	663
New C.I.N.S. Petitions Filed	17
Other Cases Reaching Docket	<u>71</u>
Total Cases On Docket	1033
II. Dispositions:	
Transfer On Change Of Venue	3
Finding Of Delin. Conduct/CINS	
Trial By Judge	518
Trial By Jury	10
Directed Verdict	
Finding Of No Delin. Conduct/CINS	
Trial By Judge	15
Trial By Jury	5
Directed Verdict	1
Dismissed & Other (Delinquent)	199
Dismissed & Other (C.I.N.S.)	<u>25</u>
Total Dispositions	776
III. Cases Pending Dec. 31, 1976	257
IV. Miscellaneous:	
Revocations Filed	119
Revocations Granted	46
Hearings To Modify Other Order	41
Attorney Appointed As Counsel	607
Guardian Ad Litem Appointed	150
Detention Hearings Conducted	1799

of needs in the youth-serving area, and had contracted for more than \$150,000 in needed services.

An example of how MYA works to coordinate matters in the youth-serving area was the joint action of MYA and Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council staff in connection with the LEAA Discretionary Grant Program, "Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency".

When BMCJC received the draft guidelines in September, 1976, it provided a copy to MYA staff. MYA and BMCJC staff met jointly several times during the fall and winter with a consortium of funding agencies in the youth-serving field. When it became obvious that the LEAA guidelines precluded a governmental agency from applying for the funds, the group chose a private agency from among their number to serve as applicant. BMCJC staff then supported that application, among the many submitted from the area. None of the other applications was supported by BMCJC staff.

Residential Facilities

Group homes and emergency shelter facilities were a critical problem area in Bexar County for many years. The situation has improved slightly, but the problem is far from solved in the emergency shelter area. Available facilities are listed below:

GIRLS: Salvation Army Home For Girls - Capacity: 24 Long Term
Girlsville - Capacity: 10 Long Term

BOYS: Boys Inc. - Capacity: 8 Long Term
Boysville Inc. - Capacity: 96 Long Term (takes many referrals from other sources.)

Alamo Boys Ranch - Capacity: 12 Long Term

BOTH BOYS

AND GIRLS: Catholic Family & Children's Services - Capacity: 20 Emergency Shelter

SYSTEM'S SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS AND CAPABILITIES - DRUG REHABILITATION

Estimates of the population of heroin addicts in Bexar County range from 3,000 to 15,000. There is general agreement among criminal justice officials that this factor contributes heavily to the incidence of burglaries and thefts in Bexar County, and --- to a lesser extent --- to the incidence of robberies.

The inability of various segments of the criminal justice system and government at various levels to pull together in coordinated fashion to solve a critical problem is (unfortunately) illustrated by the drug problem. The Federal Government in recent years has failed to offer a coordinated approach to the problem of treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics addicts. State Government has been even more deficient, and local government has done almost nothing.

The result has been a gradual reduction in the number of treatment slots available in Bexar County, at a time when an increase was acutely needed. From a high of 1,500 several years ago, the number of slots had fallen to 1,308 at the end of 1975, and approximately 1,200 at the end of 1976.

A report to the San Antonio City Council from Drug Abuse Central (a local coordination and education agency) in December, 1975, reported that several drug abuse programs were operating at that time, with total funding of \$2,374,045

in public funds and patient fees. Of the total, 80% came from the Federal Government, 6.5% from the State Government, 5% from City of San Antonio Government, 1% from Bexar County Government, and 7.5% from patient fees.

The report gave the following information on treatment and rehabilitation agencies, their functions, capacity and funding source:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Cap.</u>	<u>Funding Source</u>	<u>Service Provided</u>
The Patrician Movement	658	Federal	Treatment and rehabilitation
MH-MR Drug Dependence Program	400	Federal, State & Patient Fees	Treatment and rehabilitation
Drug Dependence Assocs.	150	Patient Fees	Treatment and rehabilitation
San Antonio Teen Challenge		Private Donations	Treatment and rehabilitation
T.O.U.C.H.	20	Private Donations & Patient Fees	Treatment and rehabilitation
Victory Outreach	45	Federal & Private Donations	Treatment and rehabilitation
Project ABLE	10	Federal & Private Donations	Rehabilitation and job training
Turning Point	25	Private Donations	Rehabilitation, chiefly of juvenile addicts

In addition, the report pointed out that M.A.N.C.O., a federally-funded program, works in the areas of research and toxicant inhalant prevention, and that Worden School Drug Education Project trains social workers in prevention and treatment.

Drug Abuse Central works with schools and social service organizations to develop "prevention agents" in these organizations.

The various school districts in Bexar County have developed individual plans for drug education and crime prevention under the Texas Education Agency Plan.

Some observers see great promise in a bill which at this writing (April, 1977) is pending in the Texas Legislature. H.B. 1095 (and its companion bill, S.B. 89) would give the Texas Department of Community Affairs responsibility for providing a comprehensive network of drug abuse prevention services. Treatment services would be provided, and persons with drug abuse problems would be provided treatment through referrals from the criminal justice system and by voluntary request. The bill provides for community prevention and education services to discourage juveniles and young adults from abusing drugs.

SYSTEM'S SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS AND CAPABILITIES - CJIS

Bexar County has one of the few computerized criminal justice information systems which includes all criminal justice agencies of the County and the major city (in this case, San Antonio). The system is comprised of the computer, random access files, and a terminal network. Consolidation of files available to terminal users makes available (on a "need to know basis") the total record of those persons in the criminal justice system. Through remote terminal equipment, the information contained in the files of the Texas Crime Information Center and the National Crime Information Center is also readily available. The thrust of the system is

to provide the information necessary for the quick and equitable disposition of the cases of criminal offenders.

Completed and on line are the following four subsystems:

- 1) Persons (Master Name) Subsystem;
- 2) Jail Booking Subsystem;
- 3) Warrants Subsystem;
- 4) Judicial Subsystem.

The system provides invaluable information to criminal justice agencies of the City of San Antonio and Bexar County. Through a CJD grant, re-programming is being accomplished to allow high-speed teletype users on the South Texas Law Enforcement Teletype Network to access the metro CJIS, upon authorization by the City of San Antonio and Bexar County.

SUMMARY OF THE MOST PRESSING SYSTEM PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

(CJD guidelines do not call for a listing of system problems and needs, as in previous years, specifying instead compilation of "major resource gaps" based on CJD standards. However, staff feels that a summary of the most pressing system problems and needs is helpful, whether they can be related directly to standards or not.)

- 1) SAPD's ratio of officers to population is significantly below the average for cities 500,000 - 1,000,000 in population.
- 2) The fact that the Sheriff's Department has one Officer for every four square miles of patrol area (.25 Officers per square mile) indicates that manpower resources are spread quite thinly.
- 3) Some suburban municipalities report a low ratio of officers to population (.9 officers per 1,000 population, in one case).
- 4) The average number of days elapsed from arrest to plea and arrest to trial in felony cases increased significantly between Jan. 1, 1976 and Dec. 31, 1976.
- 5) The percentage of persons charged with felonies who had been in jail more than 90 days increased significantly between September, 1974 and March, 1976.
- 6) The number of criminal misdemeanor cases pending increased between Jan. 1, 1976 and Dec. 31, 1976.
- 7) Providing free counsel for defense of indigents is becoming a major financial problem for Bexar County.
- 8) The fact that number of felony charges filed in Bexar County has increased 80% since 1970 and that the number of misdemeanor charges filed has increased 60% since 1970 indicates the need for continued increase in the capacity of the District Attorney's Office.
- 9) The Bexar County Jail is far below the State Jail Commission's requirement for percentage of single cells; the National Clearinghouse requirements are a definite impediment to the use of federal funds for improvement of the Bexar County Jail; Detention Officers need additional training.

- 10) There is an urgent and massive need for a coordinated juvenile delinquency program and for earlier intervention with delinquency-prone youngsters (as noted in Section II).
- 11) The Adult Probation caseload is incredibly heavy; the number of Probationers has increased 240% since 1970.
- 12) Additional short-term residential facilities for juvenile offenders are needed.
- 13) The metropolitan area is losing capacity for treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics addicts, at a time when it should be increasing that capacity.

(NOTE: THE METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS AN ACUTE NEED TO CONTINUE THE CURRENT CAPACITY OF AGENCIES IN MANY AREAS. THE ABOVE LIST IS LIMITED TO INSTANCES WHERE CURRENT CAPACITY IS TOTALLY DEFICIENT, OR WHERE A SEVERE, URGENT PROBLEM EXISTS.)

PROGRESS TOWARD ACHIEVING 1977 CJD STANDARDS

Standard Ala - Every law enforcement agency should actively work with and inform interested citizens of measures that can be taken to protect themselves, their families, and their property, and establish programs to inform the public of the police role.

Progress - SAPD, the Sheriff's Department, and 10 suburban municipal police departments (Alamo Heights, Balcones Heights, Converse, Hollywood Park, Kirby, Leon Valley, Live Oak, Selma, Terrell Hills and Universal City) have crime prevention programs as described above. Total of 13 of the 20 police agencies in the County have such programs.

Standard Bla - Every law enforcement agency should make available comprehensive and individualized programs of education, training, and experiences designed to develop potential, including a formal program of educational incentives.

Progress - No Bexar County law enforcement agency meets this standard.

Standard Blb - Every law enforcement training academy and criminal justice training center should offer training programs that satisfy state standards and meet the needs of participating police agencies. Every sworn police employee should complete a TCLEOSE-approved basic training course.

Progress - The SAPD Training Academy exceed this standard. Alamo Area Training Academy makes it possible for other law enforcement agencies to meet the standard.

Standard B2 - If the most effective or efficient police service can be provided through mutual agreement or joint participation with other criminal justice agencies, the government entity or the police agency should enter into the appropriate agreement or joint operation. At a minimum, police agencies that employ fewer than 10 sworn employees should consider consolidation for improved effectiveness.

Progress - The Sheriff's Major Crime Task Force provides assistance to suburban municipalities, where requested. The Organized Crime Control Unit is staffed by both SAPD and Sheriff's Office personnel. Universal City dispatches for Live Oak, Converse and Selma. Otherwise, there is no joint participation or consolidation.

Standard B3a - Every police agency should identify the types of planning necessary for effective operation and should assign specific responsibility for research and development and for police agency and jurisdictional planning.

Progress - SAPD meets this standard. Others do not.

Standard B3b - Every police agency should acquire the legal assistance necessary to insure maximum effectiveness in all operations. If it is necessary to provide legal assistance supplementary to city, county, and state sources, a police legal advisor should be employed.

Progress - SAPD meets this standard. Others do not.

Standard B3c - Every police agency should develop a patrol deployment system that is responsive to demands for police services and consistent with effective use of agency patrol personnel. The system should include collecting and analyzing required data, collecting workload studies, and allocating personnel to patrol assignments within the agency.

Progress - SAPD and the Sheriff's Office meet this standard. Others do not need it.

Standard B3d - Every police agency should engage in positive efforts to employ ethnic minority group members and should institute selection procedures to facilitate employment of women.

Progress - Every agency complies with this standard.

Standard B4a - Every police agency should establish and maintain capability to gather, evaluate, and disseminate intelligence in a manner that protects every person's right to privacy while curtailing organized crime and public disorder and to conduct effective vice operations against gambling, traffic in liquor, prostitution, pandering, pornography, and obscene conduct.

Progress - SAPD and the Sheriff's Office meet the standard. The larger suburban police departments have varying degrees of capability, commensurate with their needs. (AS NOTED IN TABLE F EARLIER IN THIS SECTION, THE LARGEST SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY IN BEXAR COUNTY REPORTS A POPULATION OF 9,867. NONE OF THE MUNICIPALITIES HAVE SIGNIFICANT CRIME WHICH REQUIRE VICE SUPPRESSION OPERATIONS.)

Standard B4b - Every police agency employing more than 75 persons should have immediately available, consistent with an analysis of its needs, a flexible or highly mobile tactical force for rapid deployment against special crime problems and full-time criminal investigation capability.

Progress - SAPD and the Sheriff's Office meet this standard. They are the only two agencies within the County employing more than 75 persons.

Standard B4c - Every police agency employing more than 75 persons should have full-time narcotic and drug investigation capability. Personnel in smaller agencies may be assigned where justified by the local problem.

Progress - SAPD has this capability. The Sheriff's Office does not have the need for full-time capability. It does participate in the Organized Crime Control Unit, which devotes its major effort to suppression of drug trafficking.

Standard B4d - Every police agency should establish a record system that collects crime data and records operational activities so crime conditions and the effects of agency operations can be evaluated systematically.

Progress - Every agency has such an activity, to some degree.

Standard B6 - Every law enforcement agency should develop a rapid and accurate communication capability; insure that its radio communication system makes the most efficient use of its radio frequency; and develop and maintain immediate access to existing local, state, and federal law enforcement telecommunication networks.

Progress - SAPD and the Sheriff's Office meet the standard. Most of the suburban municipalities will have adequate radio communications, commensurate with their needs, after fiscal 1978 grant requests are fulfilled.

Standard C1a - Each community should establish means of coordinating and delivering a wide range of services to youths through advocacy, brokerage, youth development, and crisis intervention, as needed.

Progress - Bexar County and the City of San Antonio meet this standard through operation of Metropolitan Youth Agency.

Standard C2 - Every law enforcement agency should establish procedures to divert juveniles to alternative community-based programs and human resource agencies outside the juvenile justice system, when community safety is not jeopardized. Every law enforcement agency having more than 15 employees should establish a juvenile unit.

Progress - SAPD meets this standard. Others do not.

Standard C3a - Each juvenile court jurisdiction should establish a screening and referral mechanism to divert as many juveniles as possible from the juvenile justice system to alternative programs and to reduce the detention of juveniles to an absolute minimum, particularly when the matter does not fall within the delinquency jurisdiction of the court.

Progress - Bexar County meets this standard.

Standard D1 - Qualified public representation should be made available to all indigent defendants.

Progress - Bexar County meets this standard.

Standard D2a - Each prosecutor's office should have investigative resources to assist in case preparation as well as support staff and equipment to enable the office to give attention to cases at a level comparable with that of private firms handling a similar caseload.

Progress - Bexar County meets this standard.

Standard D2b - Screening provisions and procedures to halt formal or informal action against persons who become involved in the criminal justice system should be implemented in all judicial jurisdictions.

Progress - Bexar County meets this standard.

Standard D2d - All prosecutors and assistants should attend a formal prosecutors' training course each year.

Progress - Bexar County does not meet this standard.

Standard D3a - All new trial judges, immediately before or after taking office, should attend an orientation program.

Progress - Bexar County does not meet this standard.

Standard D3b - Each trial court with an unusually heavy caseload should have full-time local trial court administrator(s) or coordinator(s), computer service, and an information system to improve management and movement of cases.

Progress - Bexar County meets the standard.

Standard D3c - Each judicial jurisdiction should provide a mechanism to undertake adequate investigation of defendant's characteristics and circumstances to identify those defendants who can be released before trial on their promise to appear for trial.

Progress - Bexar County meets the standard.

Standard E2a - A wide range of community-based correctional services should be available throughout the state. Delivery of community-based correctional services shall remain a county function controlled and administered through the local judiciary.

Progress - Bexar County meets the second part of this standard.

Standard E2b - Judicial districts should provide a mechanism to divert, in appropriate cases, offenders before formal trial or conviction. Such diversion is appropriate where additional proceedings would not adequately further the interests of the criminal justice system.

Progress - Bexar County meets this standard in regard to misdemeanor theft cases.

Standard E2c - Each correctional agency should begin to recruit and use volunteers in correctional programs and operations.

Progress - Bexar County meets the standard in regard to Juvenile Probation and Adult Probation programs, but not in regard to operation of the Jail.

Standard E2d - Each sentencing court should have available pertinent information unique to the defendant and to the case before passing sentence.

Progress - Bexar County meets the standard.

Standard E3a - State and local correctional systems and planning agencies should undertake, on a cooperative basis, planning for community and state corrections including construction of detention facilities and institutions based on a total system concept that encompasses the full range of offender needs and the overall goal of crime reduction, and insures facility use is limited to those who must be incarcerated.

Progress - Full resources are devoted to limiting the use of the facility "to those who must be incarcerated." The same is true of the Juvenile Detention Facility. Beyond that, it would take a detailed evaluation to determine whether or not the Bexar County Jail meets this standard.

Standard E3b - Every jurisdiction operating locally-based correctional facilities and programs for adults should provide rehabilitative services consistent with the security of the institution.

Progress - Bexar County provides minimal "rehabilitative services" in connection with the Jail (see earlier section on the Jail).

Standard E3c - Each correctional agency should take steps to insure offenders the right to medical care comparable in quality and accessibility to care available to the general public.

Progress - Bexar County meets the standard.

Standard E6a - Each jurisdiction having a significant population of persons with alcohol or drug addiction problems should establish procedures for voluntary referral of the defendant to treatment before or after conviction.

Progress - Bexar County meets the standard.

Standard E6b - State and local correctional systems should establish effective working relationships with major social institutions, organizations, and agencies of the community.

Progress - Bexar County partially meets the standard, more so in regard to the Juvenile Detention Center than in regard to the Jail.

Standard F - Each component agency of the criminal justice system (police, courts, corrections) should be served by an information system which supports intra-agency needs.

Progress - Bexar County and the City of San Antonio meet this standard.

AREA MAJOR RESOURCE GAPS, JUDGED BY CJD-PRESCRIBED STANDARDS

Standard B1a - In-House training for law enforcement agencies, including a formal program of educational incentives. None meet the standard.

Standard B3a - Relates to planning and research function. Only SAPD meets the standard.

Standard B3b - Relates to legal assistance. Only SAPD meets the standard. Others do not.

Standard C2 - Only SAPD meets the standard on diverting juveniles to community-based programs.

Standard D2d - Not all prosecutors and assistants attend formal prosecutors' training course each year.

Standard D3a - All new trial judges do not attend orientation programs immediately before or after taking office.

Standard E3a - Planning for the Jail is not yet based on a "total system concept" as described in this standard, although it has moved forward toward that concept significantly.

IV.

INTEGRATED ANALYSIS AND MULTI-YEAR PLAN

CJD guidelines requested that Section III include a listing of "Major Resource Gaps", as defined by standards. BMCJC staff complied, but felt that the list did not adequately define major system problems. So a summary of "The Most Pressing System Problems And Needs" was also included.

An analysis of both of these lists follows:

"Most Pressing System Problems And Needs" - Section III

- 1) SAPD's ratio of officers to population is significantly below the average for cities 500,000 - 1,000,000 in population.

Comment: From the standpoint of governmental revenue, San Antonio is a relatively "poor" city. This is borne out by the family income and poverty level statistics quoted in Section I. The high illegal alien population (estimated at 40,000) further strains the economy. The City has always had to stretch its financial resources as far as possible, resulting in "thin" services at nearly every point. For example, SAPD's standard practice is for officers to patrol in vehicles alone, contrary to the practice in many other cities. There is also agitation among some other classes of City employees for wages and fringe benefits comparable to those enjoyed by SAPD officers. All of this has combined to bring about a low ratio of officers to population, which accents the need for use of technology bring about optimum use of resources.

- 2) The fact that the Sheriff's Department has one Officer for every four square miles of a patrol area (.25 Officers per square mile) indicates that manpower resources are spread quite thinly.

Comment: Bexar County is also a relatively "poor" county, from the standpoint of governmental revenue. The comments made above in regard to the economic situation also apply here. In addition, the County does not enjoy access to General Sales Tax revenue and to City Public Service Board payments as the City does. Its revenue resources are severely limited. All of this translates into "thin" manpower for the County's law enforcement arm.

- 3) Some suburban municipalities report a low ratio of officers to population (.9 officers per 1,000 population, in one case).

Comment: As noted elsewhere in this report, Bexar County does not have any large suburban municipalities. The largest reports a population of less than 10,000. Six of the 20 municipalities report populations of less than 1,000 while three report populations of 1,000 - 2,000. It is to be expected that some of these police forces would be undermanned, because of the small revenue bases which the municipalities operate from.

- 4) The average number of days elapsed from arrest to plea and arrest to trial in felony cases increased significantly between Jan. 1, 1976 and Dec. 31, 1976.

Comment: Section II noted the increasing number of offenses reported. Section III noted the increasing number of criminal charges filed, and the hope that creation of new District Courts April 1 (1977) will improve the situation.

- 5) The percentage of persons charged with felonies who had been in jail more than 90 days increased significantly between September, 1974 and March, 1976.

Comment: This is a natural consequence of the problem cited above, and the comments are the same.

- 6) The number of criminal misdemeanor cases pending increased between Jan. 1, 1976 and Dec. 31, 1976.

Comment: There is no ready answer as to why this should have occurred in 1976.

- 7) Providing free counsel for defense of indigents is becoming a major financial problem for Bexar County.

Comment: The low income level and relatively-high poverty level reported in Section I and the rising incidence of crime reported in Section II explain the ever-increasing cost of provision of free counsel for defense of indigents.

- 8) The fact that number of felony charges filed in Bexar County has increased 80% since 1970 and that the number of misdemeanor charges filed has increased 60% since 1970 indicates the need for continued increase in the capacity of the District Attorney's Office.

Comment: The increase in the number of felony and misdemeanor charges filed is explained in Section III. Numerically, burglaries and thefts count heaviest among Part I crimes. As is noted several places in this Plan, the large population of heroin addicts in Bexar County is thought to contribute heavily to the high incidence of burglary and theft.

- 9) The Bexar County Jail is far below the State Jail Commission's requirement for percentage of single cells; the National Clearinghouse requirements are a definite impediment to the use of federal funds for improvement of the Bexar County Jail; Detention Officers need additional training.

Comment: The Jail was built in the early 1960's to comply with the standards which were in effect at that time. As the standards change, the Jail is found to be deficient. The Bexar County situation is a microcosm of the situation nationwide. The need for training of Detention Officers is in part a result of Bexar County's tight revenue situation and in part a result of the lack of system planning in past years.

- 10) The Adult Probation caseload is incredibly heavy; the number of Probationers has increased 240% since 1970.

Comment: The Adult Probation Department's "real money budget" (discounting rises in costs due to inflation) has not increased as fast as has the total of persons given probation. The County's revenue situation, referred-to several times above, is chiefly to blame.

- 11) Additional short-term residential facilities for juvenile offenders are needed.

Comment: Prior to the establishment of Metropolitan Youth Agency in 1976, there was no central coordination agency which could assess needs and work to stimulate fulfillment of those needs in the juvenile area in Bexar County. A serious shortage of juvenile residential facilities has existed for several years, and imposition of the new licensing standards intensified the problem. MYA may be able to solve this problem in future years, through coordination activities and through use of its funds for the purpose of contracting for residential services.

- 12) The metropolitan area is losing capacity for treatment and rehabilitation of narcotics addicts, at a time when it should be increasing that capacity.

Comment: Section II points to the commonly-held opinion that Bexar County's high incidence of burglary and theft is traceable to the large number of heroin addicts living in the metropolitan area. Section I describes the geographic factors which make San Antonio a natural distribution point for narcotics smuggled into the United States from Mexico. It is probably realistic to assume that the large alien population (most of whom are Mexican nationals) is a factor in the narcotics distribution network, since these residents are under pressures which a legal resident does not face. Some say that the low income and high poverty levels prevalent in Bexar County are a factor in narcotics usage, but this cannot be proven.

- 13) On Page II-22, Chief Juvenile Probation Officer Richard Moreno was quoted as saying that the most serious unmet need in the juvenile area is the need for juvenile delinquency prevention and earlier intervention with troubled children.

Comment: It quickly becomes evident to those who work in the juvenile delinquency treatment area that the answer to juvenile delinquency must eventually come in the area of prevention and earlier intervention. Generally, the schools can detect anti-social behavior in a child at an early age, but most of them do not have the resources themselves to deal with the problem, nor do they have referral resources. Some have said that Texas Education Agency must be persuaded to attack the problem at the state level. Others say it should be a city or a county effort. It is obvious that the present piecemeal efforts are inadequate.

"Major Resource Gaps, Judged By CJD - Prescribed Standards" - Section III

- 1) Local law enforcement agencies do not meet Standard Bla, relating to in-house training and educational incentives.

Comment: Apparently local law enforcement agencies do not give these matters top priority, in relation to other needs.

- 2) Only SAPD meets the standard relating to a planning and research function. The others meet the need, to the extent they perceive it, but not as formally as described by the standard.

Comment: The standard is probably not completely realistic, for smaller agencies.

- 3) Only SAPD meets the standard relating to legal assistance.

Comment: Apparently local law enforcement agencies, with the exception of SAPD, do not give this a high priority, in relation to other needs.

- 4) Only SAPD meets the standard relating to diverting juveniles to community-based programs.

Comment: Section III reported that of the 3,676 juveniles arrested for index offenses, in 1976, 3,164 were arrested by SAPD, 329 by 12 reporting suburban municipalities, and 183 by the Sheriff's Department. The need for mechanisms to divert juveniles to community-based programs is probably not perceived as acute by agencies other than SAPD, or by the communities which they serve.

- 5) Not all prosecutors and assistants attend formal prosecutors' training courses each year.

Comment: No comment.

6) All new trial judges do not attend orientation programs immediately before or after taking office.

Comment: No comment.

7) Planning for the Jail is not yet based on a "total system concept".

Comment: The Bexar County Commissioners Court has responsibility for operating the Jail, under special legislation passed in 1973. The Court has made progress in moving toward a "total system concept". A management study completed in 1976 made numerous recommendations in regard to operation of the Jail, and the Court is moving to implement them.

Additional "System Problems And Needs" Developed During Advisory Committee Hearings

The analysis of crime and delinquency problems done by the staff in Section II and the study of criminal justice system capabilities done by the staff in Section III revealed obvious system problems and needs. Other deficiencies were not so obvious and were not revealed until the 25-member BMCJC Advisory Committee and its four Subcommittee moved into action in March and April (1977).

Among the system problems and needs developed by the Advisory Committee and the Subcommittees were the following:

- 1) A significant percentage of felonies are committed by repeater or "career" offenders, yet the District Attorney's Office does not have the capability to give special attention to this class of offender.
- 2) A purely mechanical problem --- the difficulty of getting transcripts produced in criminal cases where the conviction has been appealed --- causes an appalling loss of time in the handling of said appeals. A computerized transcription system could help resolve the problem.
- 3) Omission of juvenile records from the computerized County/City Criminal Justice Information System results in an unnecessary loss of time in retrieving information from said records.
- 4) Lack of a latent print unit in the metropolitan area deprives law enforcement agencies and the District Attorney of the capability for solving some crimes and obtaining some convictions, which only a sophisticated latent print operation can make possible.
- 5) There is a need for a medical holding unit for alcoholic offenders at the Bexar County Jail, to divert these offenders out of incarceration and into a treatment mode.
- 6) Twin needs were expressed in Committee hearings by SAPD for a downtown motor scooter patrol and by the City of San Antonio's Park Rangers for a similar patrol to cover several small City parks which are widely-separated. The two needs were combined into one project by the Advisory Committee.
- 7) Crime prevention efforts in the City of San Antonio are wholly inadequate for a city of this size. An expanded effort is needed.
- 8) School Districts have been unable to solve their problems with burglary, arson and vandalism, and have a need for intruder-detection devices to increase the chances of apprehending intruders before they can cause serious problems.
- 9) Specialized officers at SAPD sometimes need to undergo specialized training to remain conversant with improvements in the "state of the art". Examples would be questioned documents, narcotics law enforcement and explosives ordnance.

Major System Problems The Planning Area Wishes To Address

Budget constraints made it impossible for Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council to address all of the problems and needs which were identified in the course of the planning process. This was particularly true in the Adult Corrections area. The following, which were analyzed in the pages immediately preceding, constitute the list of problems which the planning area wishes to address:

1) There is need for "greater police presence" in the City of San Antonio, the unincorporated portions of the County, and some suburban municipalities.

Earlier, it was shown that SAPD's ratio of officers to population is significantly below the average for cities 500,000 - 1,000,000; that the Sheriff's ratio of officers per square mile patrolled is inadequate, and that some suburban municipalities have a very low ratio of officers to population.

It is not possible to assess in an exact manner the relevance of these deficiencies to increasing burglary and theft rates, which are the major metropolitan problems among index crimes. But it can safely be assumed that they have some impact.

Use of improved technology to supplement police manpower and enhance "presence" is evidenced in five projects recommended in Section V:

- *Randolph Area Pager System
- *Castle Hills/Converse/Hill Country Village Radio
- *SAPD Turbine Helicopter Project
- *SAPD/Parks Rangers Downtown Motor Scooter Patrol
- *SAPD Crime Prevention Mobile Display

2) Increasing intervals between arrest and plea and arrest and trial in felony cases makes necessary continued support of District Courts handling criminal cases. As is pointed out elsewhere in the Plan, the establishment of two new District Courts to handle criminal cases April 1, 1977, should contribute greatly to meeting this need. Two projects recommended in Section V may also help.

- *Assistance For Presiding Administrative Judge
- *District Attorney's Major Offense Bureau

3) Increasing number of felony charges filed in Bexar County makes it necessary to expand the District Attorney's capacity to effectively prosecute. It was pointed out earlier that the number of felony charges filed in Bexar County has increased 80% since 1970. This is addressed by one project recommended in Section V, which also was mentioned above.

- *District Attorney's Major Offense Bureau

4) The Advisory and Executive Committees chose to address the problem of the heavy Adult Probation caseloads. However, the extremely small amount of funds available for Adult Corrections (29.4% of total funds went to Juvenile Corrections) made this impossible. One Adult Probation project ("Adult Probation Personnel For New District Courts") was ranked just below the R.B.E. line.

5) The need for additional training for Bexar County Jail Guards was discussed in preceding pages. As in the case of other Texas jails, Bexar County will face the need to comply with standards for Detention Officers' training, after those standards are published. This problem is addressed in the number 1-ranked project in Section V, "Jail Education Program". This is addressed in Section V by the project, "Metropolitan Youth Agency".

6) The need for short-term residential facilities for juveniles is discussed in Section III. This need is principally to serve runaways, but also to care for offenders who should not --- in the judgement of Juvenile Probation Officers or Youth Services Project staff members --- return to their places of residence immediately. Without adequate short-term facilities, the only alternative is detention of the youngster in the Juvenile Detention Center. This is addressed in Section V by the project, "Victory Outreach".

7) The acute need for increased capacity for rehabilitation of narcotics addicts is discussed at length in Section III. Impact of the large population of heroin addicts on crime is discussed in Section II. The basic numbers are, a) Population of heroin addicts in Bexar County estimated from a low of 3,000 to a high of 15,000; b) Number of rehabilitation "slots" in Bexar County has decreased from a high of 1,500 several years ago to approximately 1,200 at the end of 1976.

8) There is a need for a special capacity in the District Attorney's Office to prosecute repeater or "career" offenders. The District Attorney estimates that 25% of all felony offenses committed in Bexar County are committed by persons who have one or more prior felony convictions. It is felt that intensified, accelerated prosecution of this type of criminal would reduce the incidence of burglaries and thefts, two crimes which are "repeated" by the offender in most cases.

The problem is addressed in Section V through the project, "District Attorney's Major Offense Bureau."

9) The need for a medical holding unit for alcoholic offenders at the Bexar County Jail was discussed in preceding pages. Approximately 24,000 individuals were arrested in Bexar County and incarcerated in the County Jail in 1976 for public intoxication or driving while intoxicated, a 100% increase over the previous year. Diversion of all or most of these out of incarceration and into a treatment mode would be most desirable. A project in Section V, "Medical Holding Unit For Incipient And Chronic Alcohol Abusers", addresses this need.

10) San Antonio is the tenth largest city in the nation, with a population of 768,814. SAPD's Crime Prevention Unit was able to make direct presentations to only 25,000 persons in 1976, in spite of a full schedule of activity. Use of technology, through a crime prevention van that makes sophisticated audiovisual presentations to small groups, would make it possible to stretch thin manpower sources further.

A project in Section V, "SAPD Crime Prevention Mobile Display", addresses this need.

11) Several additional system problems and needs developed during Advisory Committee hearings cannot be designated as major system problems, although they are important within narrow areas of activity of the criminal justice system. Among these are the following (all discussed in preceding pages):

*The difficulty of getting transcripts produced rapidly in criminal cases where the conviction has been appealed;

*Unnecessary loss of time in retrieving information from juvenile records, due to omission of juvenile records from the computerized County/City Criminal Justice Information System;

*Inability to make full use of latent prints for solution of crimes and use as evidence in prosecution.

*Need for motor scooters to provide easier motorized transportation through crowded downtown streets for SAPD Officers and Park Rangers.

*School Districts' need for assistance in meeting the problems of burglary, arson and vandalism.

Specific projects in Section V address these needs.

MULTIYEAR PLAN

Multiyear Goal: Initiate specialized and intensified prosecution
(1) of cases involving "career" or repeater criminals.
(Not quantifiable)

Strategy: Increase the probability of a speedy and fair trial,
and conviction where warranted.
Improve organization and management of the prosecution
component and prosecutor's offices.

Standard: Each prosecutor's office should have investigative
(D2a) resources to assist in case preparation as well as
support staff and equipment to enable the office to
give attention to cases at a level comparable with
that of private firms handling a similar caseload.

Achievement

Criteria : The Criminal District Attorney maintains a special
crime unit known as the Major Offense Bureau.
This unit investigates and prosecutes all cases
that are identified as involving "career" criminals
or repeaters. In 1978, this unit will handle the
investigation of target group cases within 15 days,
and will achieve grand jury action on these offenses
within 15 days. In 1979, this unit will increase
the number of life sentences in target group cases
by 50% (to 36) from the present annual average of 24.
In 1980, this unit will increase the number of life
sentences in target group cases by 75% (to 42) from
the present annual average of 24. The Major Offense
Bureau is funded by CJD.

Rationale: The Goals Subcommittee selected the above as their
number one goal after reasoning that the conviction
of a "career" criminal would have more impact on
lowering the crime rate than would the convictions of many
first offenders. Secondly, a potent deterrent eff-
ect is expected to result from publicity regarding
the project and subsequent convictions accompanied
by stiff sentences.

Multiyear Goal: Increase public participation in crime and juvenile delinquency prevention by 100% by the end of 1980.
(2)

Strategy: Increase the criminal justice system's capability to prevent crime. Increase public awareness of the crime problem and crime prevention techniques and increase police capability to prevent crime.

Standard: Every law enforcement agency should actively work with and inform interested citizens of measures that can be taken to protect themselves, their families, and their property, and establish programs to inform the public of the police role.
(Ala)

Achievement

Criteria : The Crime Prevention Unit of the San Antonio Police Department will expand it's efforts to include the presentation of anti-shoplifting films in schools in the City of San Antonio. Other subject matter suitable for film presentations designed to decrease juvenile delinquency will be sought. The Crime Prevention Unit proposes to increase by 100% the number of persons made aware of crime prevention techniques in 1976. The figure for that year was 25,000, to be increased to 50,000 in 1978 - These 50,000 contacts are to be maintained in 1979 and again in 1980.

Rationale: The Standards And Goals Subcommittee of the Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council selected the above as their number two goal after considering the fact that burglary and theft are the two largest crime categories in numbers of cases reported. The prevention of these crimes calls for enlightened citizen participation.

Multiyear Goal: Increase capacity for treating heroin addicts
(3) by 10%.
Increase in the number of felony narcotics
arrests by 7%.

Strategy: Increase the effectiveness of community-based
and institutional corrections.
Increase the risk of detection and apprehension
for (drug) offenders.

Standard: State and local correctional systems should establish
(E6b) effective working relationships with major social in-
stitutions, organizations, and agencies of the com-
munity.

(B4c) Every police agency employing more than 75 persons
should have full-time narcotic and drug investigation
capability. Personnel in smaller agencies may be
assigned where justified by the local problem.

Achievement

Criteria : One-fourth (two) of the planning area's community-
based agencies offering programs of rehabilitation
for the adult heroin addict will respond to local
government's request to increase capacity. Two of
the eight agencies are funded by CJD.
One-half (one) of the planning area's police agencies
employing 75 or more sworn officers will have full-
time narcotics and drug investigation units. The other
agency assigns investigative personnel to drug cases as
necessary. Both of these agencies are funded by CJD.

Rationale: The Goals Subcommittee had ranked this as number one
goal the previous year. It was felt that a high prior-
ity should again be assigned felony narcotics due to its
heavy impact on the crimes of burglary and robbery.

Multiyear Goal: Reduce the projected area theft incidence of 78,000
(4) for 1980 by six percent (to 73,320).

Strategy: Increase the criminal justice system's capability to prevent crime. Increase public awareness of the crime problem and crime prevention techniques and increase police capability to prevent crime.

Standard: Every law enforcement agency should actively work
(Ala) with and inform interested citizens of measures that can be taken to protect themselves, their families, and their property, and establish programs to inform the public of the police role.

Achievement

Criteria : The Crime Prevention Unit of the San Antonio Police Department will increase by 100% the number of persons made aware of crime prevention techniques in the previous year (1976) to 50,000 for 1978. This increase will be maintained for 1979, and again for 1980. The mobile display unit making this achievement possible is a project for which funds are requested in Section V.

Rationale: The Goals Subcommittee selected the above as their number four goal, to continue a high priority for the crime of highest incidence in this locality.

Multiyear Goal: Reduce the projected area burglary incidence of
(5) 32,000 for 1980 by six percent (to 30,080).

Strategy: Increase the criminal justice system's capability to prevent crime. Increase public awareness of the crime problem and crime prevention techniques and increase police capability to prevent crime.

Standard: Every law enforcement agency should actively work
(Ala) with and inform interested citizens of measures that can be taken to protect themselves, their families, and their property, and establish programs to inform the public of the police role.

Achievement

Criteria : In 1978, the Crime Prevention Unit of the San Antonio Police Department will increase by 100%, the number of persons made aware of crime prevention techniques in 1976 (to 50,000). This increase will be maintained in 1979, and again in 1980. The mobile display unit making this achievement possible is a project for which funds are requested in Section V.

Rationale: The Goals Subcommittee selected the above as their number five goal to assure continued effort in halting the increase of this second highest incidence crime. Burglary increased only 2% in 1976, as against an increase of 15.7% in 1975.

Multiyear Goal: To hold the juvenile referrals of 1980 to no
(6) increase over the 1976 incidence of 3,562.

Strategy: Develop, implement, and improve prevention and treatment services for delinquent youths and children in need of supervision (including status offenders).

Standard: Each community should establish means of
(C1a) coordinating and delivering a wide range of services to youths through advocacy, brokerage, youth development, and crisis intervention, as needed.

Standard: Each juvenile court jurisdiction should establish
(C3a) a screening and referral mechanism to divert as many juveniles as possible from the juvenile justice system to alternative programs and to reduce the detention of juveniles to an absolute minimum, particularly when the matter does not fall within the delinquency jurisdiction of the court.

Achievement

Criteria : The Metropolitan Youth Agency will contract with other agencies and householders in 1978, to provide 4,320 youth-days of shelter care, 5,250 youth-days of long-term care, 360 youth-days of emergency care, 225 youth-months of educational intervention, and 69,500 youth-hours of tutoring. This level of services will continue in 1979. This level of services will continue in 1980. MYA is funded by CJD.

Rationale: The Goals Subcommittee reasoned that (1) juveniles obviously commit a high percentage of the index crimes of burglary, theft, and auto theft; and (2) dollars invested in preventing juvenile delinquency today will pay dividends in the form of reduced adult crime in future years.

Multiyear Goal: To hold the the incidence of rape to no higher
(7) figure than 290 in 1980.

Strategy: Increase the probability of a speedy and fair trial,
and conviction where warranted.
Improve organization and management of the prosecu-
tion component and prosecutors' offices.

Standard: Each prosecutor's office should have investigative
(D2a) resources to assist in case preparation as well as
support staff and equipment to enable the office to
give attention to cases at a level comparable with
that of private firms handling a similar caseload.

Achievement

Criteria : The Major Offenses Bureau of the Criminal District
Attorney's Office will investigate and prosecute
all cases wherein the offender is identified as a
"career" criminal, a repeater, or is charged with
a crime against a person so heinous that the case
should receive special handling. In 1978, this
unit will complete the investigation of target
group offenses within 15 days and will achieve
grand jury action within 15 days. In 1979, this
unit will have increased the number of life sen-
tences in target group cases by 50% (to 36) from
the present annual average of 24. By the end of
1980, this unit will have increased the number of
life sentences in target group cases by 75% (to 42)
from the present annual average of 24. CJD funded.

Rationale: The Goals Subcommittee selected the above as their
seventh goal to continue the trend of decrease that
is indicated by the 1976 decline of 2%. An ongoing
program to inform women of measures to avoid rape,
approaches the problem from the prevention angle.
A strong deterrent is offered by specialized pros-
ecution resulting in swift conviction and heavy
sentences.

Multiyear Goal: Reduce the projected area auto theft incidence of
(8) 3,300 for 1980 by six percent (to 3,102).

Strategy: Increase the risk of detection and apprehension for offenders.

Standard: Every police agency employing more than 75 persons
(B4b) should have immediately available, consistent with analysis of its needs, a flexible or highly mobile tactical force for rapid deployment against special crime problems and full-time criminal investigation capability. Every agency with fewer than 75 personnel should assign a criminal investigation specialist only where specific needs are present.

Achievement

Criteria : In 1978, one-half (one) of the area's police agencies employing 75 or more sworn officers will have full-time auto theft investigation units with an actual strength of eight detectives. In 1979, one-half (one) of the area's police agencies employing 75 or more sworn officers will have full-time auto theft investigation units and will continue at an actual strength of eight detectives. In 1980, one-half (one) of the area's police agencies employing 75 or more sworn officers will have full-time auto theft investigation units increased to an actual strength of 10 detectives.

Rationale: The Goals Subcommittee selected the above as their eighth goal to continue the trend of decrease that is indicated by the 1976 decline of 10% in incidence of auto theft.

Multiyear Goal: To hold the incidence of murder to no
(9) higher figure than 120 in 1980.

Strategy: Increase the probability of a speedy and fair trial,
and conviction where warranted.
Improve organization and management of the prosecution
component and prosecutors' offices.

Standard: Each prosecutor's office should have investigative
(D2a) resources to assist in case preparation as well as
support staff and equipment to enable the office to
give attention to cases at a level comparable with
that of private firms handling a similar caseload.

Achievement

Criteria : The Capital Crimes Section of the Criminal District
Attorney's Office offers a potent deterrent to all
murder. Capital cases require an average of three
weeks for trial. Media coverage of such trials is
heavy. In 1978, this unit will bring to trial six
capital cases with the death penalty being assessed
in 4 of cases. In 1979, this unit will bring to
trial seven capital cases with the death penalty
being assessed in 5 of cases. In 1980, this unit
will bring to trial eight capital cases with the
death penalty being assessed in 6 of cases. The
Capital Crimes Section is funded by CJD.

Rationale: The Goals Subcommittee selected the above as their
ninth goal to continue a strong deterrent to murder.

Multiyear Goal: Reduce the projected area robbery incidence of 1,200
(10) for 1980 by six percent (to 1,128).

Strategy: Increase the risk of detection and apprehension for offenders.

Standard: Every police agency should develop a patro deploy-
(B3c) ment system that is responsive to demands for police services and consistent with effective use of agency patrol personnel. The system should include collect- ing and analyzing required data, collecting workload studies, and allocating personnel to patrol assign- ments within the agency.

Achievement

Criteria : The Downtown Parks And Streets Patrol of the San Ant- onio Police Department blankets the central city with eighteen officers mounted on motor scooters assigned to specific beats from 6:00 P.M. until 2:00 A.M. In 1978, this unit will increase the number of rounds made by a foot patrolman from an average of 2 per night to 5 per night. In the same period, the down- town parks will receive 24-hour protection against all street crime. In 1979, this unit will continue the increased coverage of 5 complete rounds per night by eighteen officers and 24-hour protection for the down- town parks. In 1980, this force will be expanded to twenty officers making 6 complete rounds per night and 24-hour protection for the downtown parks. (Funds for this project are requested in Section V.)

Rationale: The Goals Subcommittee selected the above as their tenth goal to continue the trend of decrease that is indicated by the 1976 decline of 27% in incidence of robbery.

Multiyear Goal: To maintain through 1980 a strong capability for
(11) investigating and prosecuting organized crime offenses. (Not quantifiable)

Strategy: Increase the risk of detection and apprehension for offenders.
Increase the probability of a speedy and fair trial, and conviction where warranted.

Standard: Every police should establish and maintain capability
(B4a) to gather, evaluate, and disseminate intelligence in a manner that protects every person's right to privacy while curtailing organized crime and public disorder and to conduct effective vice operations against gambling, traffic in liquor, prostitution, pandering, pornography, and obscene conduct. The state should establish gathering, analysis, storage capability and intelligence dissemination system.

(D2a) Each prosecutor's office should have investigative resources to assist in case preparation as well as support staff and equipment to enable the office to give attention to cases at a level comparable with that of private firms handling a similar caseload.

Achievement

Criteria : The Organized Crime Control Unit will, in 1978, furnish information which makes it possible for other agencies to effect at least 60 arrests in activities which could escalate into large-scale operations or elements of organized crime are suspected of being involved. In 1979 and in 1980 this unit will continue to furnish this type of information to enforcement agencies.

The Special Crimes Section of the Criminal District Attorney's Office has the unique capabilities that are necessary for the investigation and prosecution of these white-collar and organized crime cases that are complicated in nature and necessitate unusual and exceptional research and file preparation. The Special Crimes Section is funded by CJD. The Organized Crime Control Unit was developed with CJD funds.

Rationale: The Goals Subcommittee selected the above as their eleventh goal to continue a strong deterrent to the establishment and growth of organized crime.

V.

ANNUAL ACTION PROGRAM

SUBSECTION V-A

Projects Requested Within 1978 Metro RBE (\$1,358,648)

<u>PRIORITY NO.</u>	<u>STANDARD ADDRESSED</u>	<u>NEW OR CONT.</u>	<u>PROGRAM NO.</u>	<u>PROPOSED APPLICANT</u>	<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>REQUESTED AMOUNT</u>
1	E1a	New	77-E01	Bexar County	Jail Education Program	\$ 29,975
2	B6	New	77-B04	Bexar County	Randolph Area (4 Cities) Pager System	3,783
3	C1a & C3a	Cont.	77-C03	Bexar County	Metropolitan Youth Agency	398,840
4	D2a	Cont.	77-D02	Bexar County	Major Offense Bureau	199,586
5	B6	New	77-B06	Bexar County	Castle Hills/Converse/Hill Country Village Radio Improvements	11,263
6	E6b	Cont.	77-E06	San Antonio	Victory Outreach Drug Rehabilitation Program	22,253
7	D3g	New	77-D03	Bexar County	Computer-Assisted Transcription System	45,075
8	B4b	New	77-B04	San Antonio	SAPD Turbine Helicopter Project	226,000
9	E6a	New	77-E03	Bexar County	Medical Holding Unit For Incipient And Chronic Alcohol Abusers	84,034
10	F1	New	77-F01	Bexar County	Automated Juvenile Records	79,532
11	B2	New	77-B02	San Antonio	SAPD Latent Print Supportive Unit	42,354
12	D3b	New	77-D03	Bexar County	Assistance For Presiding Administrative Judge	22,462
13	B3c	New	77-B04	San Antonio	Downtown Parks And Streets Patrol	18,000
14	A1a	New	77-A01	San Antonio	SAPD Crime Prevention Unit	39,000
15	B1a	New	77-B01	San Antonio	SAPD Training Trips	15,000
16	B1b	Cont.	77-B01	AACOG	AACOG Law Enforcement Training Academy (Metro Share 67%)	32,108
17		New	New Program	Bexar County	5-School Districts Security	234,113
						<u>\$1,503,378</u>

V-2

SUBSECTION V-A (Cont.)

Compliance With CJD "Balance Requirements"

BMCJC "Reasonable Budget Expectation":	\$1,358,648	-	100.0%
Corrections :	535,127	-	39.4%
(Juvenile: \$398,840 - 29.4%)			
Courts and Prosecution :	346,655	-	25.5%
Law Enforcement :	*476,866	-	35.1%

*This total is based on partial funding for project No. 17.

Potential Continuation Projects Not Included In V-A

Two projects which meet continuation requirements under the old CJD continuation policy were not included in V-A. They are "Project ABLE", a drug rehabilitation program, and "Exoffender Placement Services", an employment service for ex-convicts.

The Subcommittee on Corrections made the basic recommendation not to prioritize these projects, and the decision was affirmed by the Advisory Committee and by the Executive Committee.

Both projects were regarded as worthwhile, and the hope was expressed that both could continue. But the problem was the severe "money crunch" which developed in the Adult Corrections area. CJD guidelines limited any one area of projects to a maximum of 40% of total funding. Another guideline required that 29.4% of the total go for juvenile projects. This meant that Adult Corrections projects were limited to 10.6% of the total R.B.E. --- approximately \$136,000.

The Subcommittee found eight projects requesting more than \$800,000 in the Adult Corrections area. It felt that training of Jail Detention Officers was most urgent, but cut the request from \$147,000 to \$30,000. The Subcommittee felt that establishment of an Alcoholic Treatment and Diversion Unit at the Jail was an urgent need, but cut the request from \$332,000 to \$84,034. The Subcommittee felt that the small Victory Outreach drug rehabilitation project should be continued for a third year in the amount of \$22,253. And that was as far as the money would go.

A prime consideration also was the fact that Project ABLE has almost a full year's funding from its second-year CJD grant, through April 30, 1978, and Exoffender Placement Services has approximately 11 months additional funding from its first-year LEAA discretionary grant, through Mar. 31, 1978.

If the metro area had enjoyed the same R.B.E. which it had for 1976--- \$2,200,000 --- it could easily have funded most of the projects on the Adult Corrections list.

Special Project

The Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council Advisory Committee spent a great deal of time considering the ranking of a project titled "5 School Districts Security". Five of Bexar County's largest school districts presented their needs for intruder detection devices to prevent or reduce burglary, arson and vandalism. The needs were real, and yet, the Committee realized that the Criminal Justice Division has no program which would fund this type of project.

The final decision was to rank the project No. 17, at the "break point" of the R.B.E., so that whatever funds became available beyond the R.B.E. could go to this project. Conversely, it was understood that this project would be lost first, if funding in an amount less than the R.B.E. were to become available.

The project is not, of course, peculiar to Bexar County, being a nation-wide problem. And the solution is not a uniquely innovative one. Intruder detection devices have long been widely-used.

But the need is real, and the five school districts requesting aid serve approximately 75% of the population of Bexar County, both within the City of San Antonio and outside it.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM.

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1811
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK) _____
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 001
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-E 01
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT Bexar County
7. PROJECT TITLE J a i l e d P r g
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 08/77
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 29,975
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER _____
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) Y
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Halchak

Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: Bexar County

2. Project title: Jail Education Program

3. CJD program number: 77- E01

4. Month and year project to start: October 1, 1977

(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)

5. Month and year application to be submitted: August 1, 1977

6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

(See Pages 1A and 1B attached).

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The need for training of Jail Detention Officers to comply with standards to be promulgated in late 1977, in accordance with Jail Commission Regulations.

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM

Inmates in any detention center experience a variety of problems stemming from inactivity. An organized educational program would utilize this time productively, addressing their specific instructional needs.

In July 1976, a survey was conducted at the Bexar County Jail to determine specific needs of the inmate population. The survey, although limited to only those inmates attending the regularly scheduled library services, indicated that the average age of the inmate was 23 years and that the median level of education was tenth grade. The educational level reported in this survey may be considerably higher than that of the general inmate population since those surveyed were voluntary participants in library services which may have appealed more to those who had basic literacy skills. The inmates reported that the areas in which they most needed assistance were locating employment and, secondly, help in mathematics. Their need for employment location skills takes on even greater significance when one considers that 14 percent of the reporting population with under 10 years of school also reported no previous job experience. The inmates also indicated a desire for other types of skills including basic consumer information and information pertaining to public services to which they are entitled.

Given these data it seems that a responsive educational program should have three basic elements. First, it should address the problem of preparing for and obtaining employment. Second it should contain substantial assistance in mathematics. Third it should include a basic literacy component, particularly if it is going to appeal to the more general inmate population. In addition to addressing these three basic needs, an educational program for the Bexar County Jail must face another very real problem: the amount of time available for inmate instruction. Over half of the inmates entering the Bexar County Jail will remain there less than 90 days, hardly enough time to address these needs through traditional means.

The current educational program was designed to be a literacy program and, therefore, addresses only a portion of these needs.

CURRENT SITUATION

The teaching effort is now comprised of a combination of five outside volunteers together with a group of five inmate teacher aides, male and female. The curriculum is predominantly communications skills as set out in the Clearinghouse for Offender Literacy Programs presented by the American Bar Association Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services. Approximately ten percent of the Jail population registered for classes.

Modern instructional equipment was installed throughout the Jail facility including a closed circuit audio-video broadcasting system for each segment of the Jail. This offered the possibility of continuing instruction using the educational T.V. network as well as through the in-house capability of live workshop presentation and video program taping for later transmission.

One of the problems that has beset the educational program is the unreliability of volunteer teachers. Instructional time is lost when teachers cannot meet their classes, but more importantly, inmate interest in the program diminishes with each breakdown in the program.

CURRENT SITUATION (Cont'd)

The effectiveness of the present program, although it has not been thoroughly evaluated, seems to be questionable. At present less than 10 percent of the available population is enrolled in the program. This low enrollment may be due to many factors, some strong candidates being: low interest level in programs, high transiency rate of inmates, and inflexible scheduling of instruction,

Furthermore, the Bexar County Educational Program has not adequately served the guards who desperately need inservice training. A recent management study articulates the need for an upgrading of their job skills. Ideally, this should take place through an extensive pre-service training program. However, given the gravity of the situation and the fact that the guards presently on the staff cannot avail themselves of a pre-service program, guard training must be carried out through in-service programs.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

Time Goals:

- a) By November 1, begin guard orientation to CAI program; complete installation of CAES system equipment.
- b) By December 1, begin pilot testing of guard training curriculum.
- c) By January 1, begin identification and selection of curriculum materials for CAES system.
- d) By April 1, begin pilot testing of instructional materials with inmate population.
- e) By September 1, begin final evaluation of instructional materials and CAES; begin planning for enrollment of inmates in second year.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

B. METHODS

A range of problems inhibiting the implementation of an effective instructional program within the jail environment could be managed through the application of computer technology. Because these problems are mechanical in nature their resolution would permit a direct confrontation with instructional issues.

One kind of problem derives from the difficulty of arranging convenient times for both educational personnel and inmates to be present for instruction. Inmate traffic within the jail is somewhat unpredictable. Each case, with its attendant interaction with social and judicial institutions, is unique, producing hit and miss scheduling of instruction. Using computer management, the instructional system may receive an inmate at any time supervisory personnel are available. Those parts of the instructional process which the student may carry on independently may be completed during periods built around other appointments the inmate might have. When it becomes necessary for the inmate's performance to be checked or for his instruction in areas where independent work may not be advisable, then inmate-computer interaction will take place. Because the computer operates twenty-four hours a day, such interactions could be fit into virtually all inmate schedules.

Another problem is caused by the enormous differences among the inmate population in terms of the levels of instruction required. The range of educational achievement within the Bexar County Jail exceeds that of any public school environment. While generally low, inmates' past scholastic achievements include those of college graduates as well as those of individuals having had no formal education whatsoever. No classroom instructor could comfortably face such diversity of achievement and hope to deliver quality instruction to each member of the class. Furthermore, in the present program a normal class of 15 inmates lasts, on the average, for 45 minutes. This means, at best, an instructor-inmate interaction of 3 minutes per session. The exigencies of a classroom in such a setting certainly reduce even this low figure considerably. The factors of extreme range of achievement and limited individual help combine to vastly reduce the effectiveness of the educational program. During a computer-inmate encounter, the inmate deals with materials prescribed just for him on the basis of previous diagnosis. The possibility of an inmate being forced to deal with material that is either too easy or too difficult is greatly reduced. Furthermore, the time spent during such interaction is devoted entirely to the inmate--he or she does not have to share the resource of a human instructor whose effect is dissipated by having to deal with a range of achievement levels. The effectiveness of even a short interaction is enhanced by the speed at which the computer responds to the inmate (within 3 seconds). The problem often found in classroom settings of students having to wait for others or of students being "lost" because the rest of the class is progressing too quickly is eliminated. Inmates will move through the material prescribed for them at their own rate. Indeed, they, not the class nor the instructor, define the rate of progress.

Yet another problem --- one which confounds all instruction encounters --- is that of record-keeping. Government institutions, corporations, and universities have long benefitted from the tremendous record-keeping power of computer. Such benefits accrue to instruction equally as, ideally, it is based upon a precise diagnosis and a record of a student's instructional history. CAES will provide for such evaluation routinely enabling (1) an immediately retrievable record which may be used to prescribe an appropriate instructional direction, (2) a detailed record which describes an inmate's instructional history, and (3) an ongoing exhaustive evaluation of the effectiveness of the instructional program.

B. METHODS (CONT'D)

Bexar County proposes to contract with UTSA for planning, designing and implementing a computerized education program and for rental of computer time on UTSA computer.

Structural Components Of CAES

The Computer Assisted Educational System (CAES) will be implemented using an IBM 370/145 computer and six 3720 interactive terminals. Coursewriter III and the Interactive Training System course management program will comprise the software used to support CAES. A range of software products including ones developed by UTSA faculty competed for adoption by the project. The Interactive Training System was selected principally for four reasons:

Reliability: ITS is the latest generation of a series of computer-assisted instruction languages/systems. Its immediate predecessor, Coursewriter III, is the most widely used computer-assisted instruction language in public and private education sectors as well as corporate training programs. ITS uses the Coursewriter III language, adding to it a range of management functions which greatly facilitate its use. The long history of a development and its performance record in the field suggest that it is a highly reliable product.

Transportability: As is well known, IBM dominates the medium and large scale computing sector outside of academic institutions. This means that software used on the UTSA IBM 370/145, as well as courseware developed for this project, can operate without modification at a variety of other installations. For example, many computing functions carried out at Bexar County Jail utilize the facilities (IBM 370/145) of the City Water Board. Should it be advisable, the educational programs developed by this project could be operated there to continue the project. Furthermore, programs developed by this project could be disseminated to other institutions where compatible computers are used. This enables follow-up on inmates transferred from one institution to another as well as increases the cost-effectiveness of this project by allowing other institutions to enjoy the fruits of its efforts.

Advantages

Individualization: The thrust of this project is to develop a system which can prescribe and sequence a set of lessons based upon an inmate's previous educational attainments. Such an approach requires a sophisticated information retrieval system. ITS provides exactly the kind of structure required for the development of such a system.

Ease Of Use: The authoring facility of ITS enables courseware creation without having to master a computer language. Such a capability is required after the point where the UTSA instructional design specialists discontinue their involvement in the project. UTSA personnel involved in the project want it to continue on its own without their intervention after the period of initial development. ITS can be used by teachers without extensive computer training, thus affording the possibility of the project's continuation in this manner.

The CAES would provide facilities for each inmate-student to send messages to and receive messages from the instructional staff. This provides a means for inmate-students to ask questions about their coursework or to indicate where they are having problems and request help even if an instructional staff member is not immediately available. The instructional staff will be able to return messages to individual students or leave general messages for all students to read.

In addition to the message routines scheduling systems will be devised where a student can request a time to study and access to facilities or materials (i.e., terminal, library, etc.). Also, instructional staff could maintain appointment calendars on the system where they could designate the times they were available to meet with students.

B. METHODS (CONT'D)

Calendars could also be posted for special activities or group instruction. All of these scheduling functions could be available through CAES so that all students and staff could view them and respond.

Courses

Courses within CAES may be structured in a variety of ways. There will be four basic models for instructional interaction. Any or all of these models may be combined within a single course or a single model may be chosen to provide the interactive instruction for the whole course. This flexibility is a necessity in order to accommodate a highly varied curriculum. The four models included in CAES will be Computer-Assisted Study Management (CASM), Computer-Assisted Review Modules (CARM), and Computer-Assisted Exam Modules (CAEM).

Future Plans

Future plans for the project are threefold: service the inmate population's instructional needs, continue the development and testing of curricular materials, and to expand the operation of the CAES system to meet the needs of juvenile offender populations for which the county is responsible.

The expansion of the number of terminals to provide instruction to the inmate population will consume a major portion of the expenses during the second year. However, these costs will be reduced by 1) the reduction of the amount of educational consulting services, 2) the reduction of development costs of CAI material, and 3) the possibility of transferring CAES to the City Water Board computing facility, thereby eliminating the cost of computer time purchased from UTSA.

Curricular expansion will be based on evaluation of need and the success of developed programs during the planning stage. Some possible topics for expansion might be: additional consumer education skills, more advanced mathematical concepts, and additional employment location skills.

Long range plans, contingent upon the acquisition of support, include the provision of instruction to inmates after release. Given the limited stay of the average inmate at the Bexar County Jail, program expansion is constrained as inmates will frequently leave the institution prior to completion of the instructional sequence planned for them. To circumvent this problem, as well as to provide instructional follow-up after release, the establishment of community centers linked to CAES is proposed. Furthermore, given that a portion of the inmate population is transferred to other institutions within the state, a network integrating CAES with educational programs at the other institutions is planned.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel	\$12,600		\$12,600
B. Professional & Contract Services	14,200		14,200
C. Travel	750		750
D. Equipment			
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense	1,250		1,250
G. Indirect Cost*	1,175		1,175
H. Total	\$29,975		\$29,975

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 29,975

Amount of local cash contribution \$ -0-, _____ % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ 25,084 (In-Kind)

Amount requested from CJD \$ 29,975, 100 % of cash total

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

(See Pages 4A and 4B for budget)

BUDGET NARRATIVE

P. 4A

A. PERSONNEL

Education Project Director

CJD
SUPPORT
\$12,600

ADDITIONAL
IN-KIND
SUPPORT

The Director will assume overall responsibility for implementation, administration, and evaluation of the project. He will act as liaison to other government and community agencies and will be responsible for the preparation and dissemination of information concerning the development and impact of the project.

B. PROFESSIONAL AND CONTRACTUAL SERVICES

1. Educational and Program Development Consultants

Responsible for the planning, design, and implementation of curriculum and CAES. Compensation based on payment to UTSA for 1/4 released time from normal instructional duties. (17,200 x 1/4 x 3) =

12,900

Purchase of Computer Time from the University of Texas at San Antonio

1,300 \$10,000
14,200 \$10,000

Sub-Total

C. TRAVEL

Travel will be necessary to attend professional conferences and seminars.

750

D. EQUIPMENT

6,624

E. CONSTRUCTION

300

F. SUPPLIES AND DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES

Office supplies
Duplication Services
Telecommunications
Software for CAES

600
100
550
8,160
\$29,975 \$25,084

DETAIL OF IN-KIND CONTRIBUTION

Joseph Schryver, representative of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons stationed in San Antonio, has committed \$25,084 from a special fund for the purposes shown below. (The special fund is accrued from per diem payments made to Bexar County by the Bureau of Prisons for housing of federal prisoners in the Jail, through agreement between the Bureau of Prisons and Bexar County).

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2 IBM 3275 Terminals @ \$206/mo x 12 mos.	\$ 4,944
Installation costs at UTSA	200
Installation costs at Bexar County Jail	100
Communication costs \$35/mo x 12 mos.	420
Data set @ \$140/mo x 12 mos.	1,680
Interactive Training System (IBM) @ \$250/mo x 12 mos.	3,000
Computer time cost	1,000
ITS training courseware	4,740
	<u>\$ 25,084</u>

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (~~was~~ would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: N/A

B. Grant title: N/A

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: N/A

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: None

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 48

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~ will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Signature of Proposed Project Director

Ray J. Olivarri

(please print or type) Name

Jail Administrator

Title

Bexar County Jail, 218 S. Laredo

Address

220-2481

Telephone

Date

Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government

Blair Reeves

(please print or type) Name

County Judge, Bexar County

Title

Bexar County Courthouse

Address

220-2626

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1 8 1 1
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK)
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 0 0 2
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-B 0 4
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT B e x a r C o u n t y
7. PROJECT TITLE R a n d A r e a P g r S y s
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 0 9 / 7 7
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$, 3, 7 8 3
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Halchak

Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: Bexar County

2. Project title: Randolph Area Pager System

3. CJD program number: 77- B4

4. Month and year project to start: 11-77

(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)

5. Month and year application to be submitted: 09-77

6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

This proposal addresses all crime.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The City of Universal City performs the dispatching function for the Cities of Live Oak, Converse and Selma. The two-way communications link has worked well between base station and patrol vehicles. However, to contact an officer out of the vehicle (off duty, lunch, investigation, talking to a citizen) has posed a problem in that the officer's walkie-talkie range is limited to a five or six-mile radius. Portions of all of these jurisdictions lie much more than six miles from the base station. A remedy is offered through the use of a special pager/receiver that would extend the effective range of this communications link to 30 miles.

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

- 1-Enable continuous communication with the Chief of Police and on call investigator.
- 2-Allow the off-duty on call personnel more freedom as far as movement (will no longer be confined to a telephone or walkie talkie which sometimes arouses curiosity and attention if the officer needs to go out into the public store, restaurant, etc.).
- 3-The use of the pager will cut down the costly maintenance and over use of the limited amount of walkie talkie's presently used.
- 4-If the presently used bulky walkie is dropped or damaged the cost factor of replacement would be much more to replace or repair the walkie than the smaller pocket pager.
- 5-There is only a 5 or 6 mile radius on walkie talkie. The pager has approximately 30 mile radius. The walkie would serve no real purpose if the officers investigation led him beyond this 5 or 6 mile radius.

Objective is to extend the effective range of the communications link between the base station and officers in the field from the present 5 or 6 miles - to 30 miles.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

Measurement of whether goal is being achieved will be accomplished through the use of the central dispatchers log which will reflect any and all communication made by use of the pagers.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

The methodology involved in this proposal is one that employs a pager/receiver, portable electronic mechanism to be worn by police officers in the field or off duty. This permits the base station to contact all officers within a 30 mile radius. The officer in the field can receive a voice message from the base station but cannot respond through the pager. He can proceed to such location as directed by the base station or contact them by telephone. Each officer would be assigned a separate frequency for his pager/receiver. The existing equipment in the Universal City Police Dispatcher's Office can be retrofitted with a crystal for each of the field officers.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	\$ 3,783		\$ 3,783
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$ 3,783		\$ 3,783

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 3,783Amount of local cash contribution \$ 00, 0 % of cash totalAmount of other sources of contribution \$ 00Amount requested from CJD \$ 3,783, 100 % of cash totalBUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

City of Live Oak

3 pocket pagers @ \$275
 3 chargers (included)
 3 crystals enclosed in encoder to
 activate pager @ \$16 \$873

City of Universal City

4 pocket pagers @ \$275
 4 chargers (included)
 4 crystals enclosed in encoder to
 activate pagers @ \$16 \$1,164

City of Converse

3 pocket pagers @ \$275
 3 chargers (included)
 3 crystals enclosed in encoder to
 activate pager @ \$16 \$873

City of Selma

3 pocket pagers @ 275
 3 chargers (included)
 3 crystals enclosed in encoder to
 activate pagers @ \$16 \$873

NOTE: Encoder is presently in use by the four city central dispatch and will not need to be purchased. Present encoder is capable of handling the 13 pagers if equipped with the proper crystals for each pager.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project ~~would~~ would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: _____

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: _____ -0-

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? none

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~ will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/has not) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Signature of Proposed Project Director
Bill Holchak

(please print or type) Name
Director, BMCJC

Title
Legal-Professional Bldg.,
200 Main Plaza

Address
220-2619

Telephone

Date

Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government
Blair Reeves

(please print or type) Name
County Judge

Title
Bexar County Courthouse

Address
220-2626

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

ENDORSED BY *[Signature]*
Chief of Police, Live Oak

ENDORSED BY *[Signature]*
Chief of Police, Selma

ENDORSED BY *[Signature]*
Chief of Police, Universal City

ENDORSED BY *[Signature]*
Chief of Police, Converse

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1811
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK)
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 003
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-C03
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT Bexar County
7. PROJECT TITLE Metro Yth Ag
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 03/78
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 328,840
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) Y
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER JA77C034412
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Helchak
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

For C3 Projects Only

Bloc Type:

JD X
AC

Type of 10% Match:

Cash X
In-Kind

**1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET**

1. Proposed applicant: Bexar County
2. Project title: Metropolitan Youth Agency
3. CJD program number: 77- C03
4. Month and year project to start: 5/78
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: 3/78
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Burglary and theft have consistently increased in Bexar County each year in recent years. Juveniles comprise a significant percentage of those arrested for the crimes of burglary and theft each year.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The need for an agency to assess needs in the youth-serving agency, and to coordinate activities of agencies working in that area, eliminate duplication, and contract for purchase of needed services.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

- a. To continue with a system of services for the Youth of Bexar County by coordinating the efforts (planning, funding, service delivery) of all agencies in the youth-serving area.
- b. To reduce incidence of juvenile delinquency through programs designed to divert status offenders into community-based programs.
- c. To provide trouble youth with access to desirable social roles, reduce negative labeling and youth/adult alienation.
- d. To receive and contract for services as requested by Bexar County Probation Department and City of San Antonio Youth Services Project.

Target Group is: 75% status offenders in accordance with C3 guidelines.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Annual Range</u>	<u>Rationale for Range</u>
a. Meetings held with agencies responsible for review, evaluation and funding of youth programs in Bexar County, to facilitate the coordination and development of a youth services system.	4-8 meetings	Six agencies and local governmental components have been identified as being responsible for reviewing, evaluating and funding and/or giving recommendations for funding of youth programs in Bexar County.
b. Monthly meetings of the MYA Advisory Council Committees for the purpose of reviewing and prioritizing proposals and making recommendations to the Executive Committee 6 Committees x 12 meeting = 72 meetings	60-80 meetings	All proposals received for review will be reviewed by the appropriate Advisory Committee for recommendations to the Executive Committee. Presently each committee meets once a month.

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Annual Range</u>	<u>Rationale for Range</u>
c. Amount of funds received to contract for residential services, 27 youth x 350 days = 9,450 days of placement.	9,000 - 10,000 days	Amount of money required to pay for minimal services to status offenders for residential service. (Specifics available after compilation of data.)
d. Number of contracts for Residential Services	6-13 Contracts	MYA will continue contracts with residential facilities that are licensed by DPW. MYA will provide technical assistance to existent nonlicensed agencies desiring services in an effort to develop dispositional alternatives.
e. Number of youth identified by schools and other agencies as delinquents or delinquency-prone and referred to youth serving agencies geared to delinquency prevention exclusively.	500-750 youth	Continue to divert at least one-fourth of the delinquent population into non-stigmatizing agencies such as YMCA, YWCA, or recreation facilities.
f. Number of youth diverted from the Bexar County Detention Center into Emergency Shelter Care facilities. 12 youth x 360 days = 4,320	4000-5000 days of emergency shelter care	Continue to reserve twelve bed spaces per day for clients of Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department (BCJPD) and City of San Antonio's Youth Services Project. (YSP).
g. Number of youth referred to an organized recreational program upon release from the Bexar County Detention Center. 10 clients per week x 50 weeks = 500 .	450-550	The detention center houses approximately 30 clients per day. As these youngsters leave the center the Recreation leader will refer them to a Community Center or Recreational program in their neighborhood.
h. Number of youth and families identified by Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department, and the City of San Antonio's Youth Services Project as being drop-outs and in need of an alternate school setting. 9 mos for 25 youth and their families.	20-30 youth & families	Continue to provide a program which recognizes the youths social psychological as well as academic problems which also involves working with the family to secure support of the youth.
i. Number of families identify by Emergency Shelter personnel to be in need of counseling and assistance in reuniting the family.	200-300 families	To continue to provide a staff member that can act as a mediator between parents and child in an attempt at reconciliation.

Indicator

Annual
Range

Rationale for
Range

An average caseload of 5 clients plus family per week x 50 weeks = 250.

j. Number of youth identified by Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department, and the City of San Antonio's Youth Services Project as needing mental health services and referred to an agency with the ability to test, evaluate and treat the problem(s). 150 youth x \$360 = \$54,000

100-200 youth

Continue to provide mental health services to BCJPD and YSP clients. This estimate is based on past experience.

k. Number of youth identified and referred to tutoring classes. 25 groups (of 10 each) x 6 hrs. x 7.00 x 39 weeks = 40,950

200-300 students

Continue to provide after school tutoring service for juvenile offenders with priority given to status offenders.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

The project is a joint venture of Bexar County and the City of San Antonio, Bexar County serves as grantee on the CJD grant and contractor with TYC on the planning project. A Metropolitan Youth Agency Advisory Council has been established by the City Council of the City of San Antonio and by the Bexar County Commissioners' Court, with each body having equal representation on the Executive Committee.

The Advisory Council has been structured in accordance with TYC guidelines, which state, "At minimum, the membership of the organization should have representatives of the law enforcement agencies, Courts, schools, MH/MR and child welfare agencies. In addition, the organization should have community representatives among its membership that include all ethnic and socio-economic groups; the organization should include youth as voting members." Specifically, the two largest school districts in the County by scholastic enrollment, the Bexar County Mental Health/Mental Retardation Board, the Bexar County Child Welfare Board, and the Bexar County Juvenile Board, have been included on the MYA Council.

A seven-member Executive Committee has been established. The Chief Juvenile Probation Officer of Bexar County serves as the seventh member, in ex-officio capacity. This individual votes only in case of a tie vote, for the purpose of breaking the tie. In making their respective appointments to the larger Council, the City Council of the City of San Antonio and the Commissioners' Court of Bexar County have designated three of their appointees to serve in dual capacity on the Executive Committee as well as on the large Council. (Summarizing, three members of the Executive Committee have been appointed by the San Antonio City Council, three members have been appointed by the Bexar County Commissioners' Court, and the seventh member is the Bexar County Chief Juvenile Probation Officer.)

Months One through Two

- * Renew residential contracts to provide residential care as needed by Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department and Youth Services Project, City of San Antonio.
- * Renegotiated with the City of San Antonio's Parks and Recreation Department to provide a Recreation Leader to initiate and coordinate recreational and cultural activities for detained youth with follow-up into an organized recreational/cultural program upon release.
- * Renew contracts to provide: Psychological Testing, evaluation, and therapy as needed by Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department and Youth Services Project; City of San Antonio.
- * Renew contracts to provide: Family Counseling in conjunction with Emergency Shelter Care as needed.
- * Renew contracts to provide: Educational Intervention and Tutoring Services.

10th Month

- * Make recommendations to the Bexar County Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council for MYA's inclusion into the 1979 Bexar Metro Plan.

Months One through Twelve

- * Meet semi-annually with representatives from agencies involved in reviewing, evaluating and recommending and/or funding of youth serving program.
- * Advisory Council Committee to meet monthly, and review and recommend to the Executive Committee on proposals received on implementation of Comprehensive Plan.
- * Executive Committee to meet and act on recommendations received from the Advisory Council Committees.
- * Staff to monitor contract agencies to assure contract compliance.
- * Staff will provide:
 - a) Technical assistance to youth-serving agencies in evaluating the effectiveness of service delivery programs.
 - b) Technical assistance to youth-serving agencies in the realignment of programs based upon the data assessment and policy decisions of the Advisory Council of the preceding fiscal year. This activity may include assistance to those agencies in obtaining funds necessary to implement changes. This assistance may include lending staff to agencies to assist in the changing of services delivery programs.
 - c) Solicitations of funds to implement needed and unavailable services in the locality.
 - d) On-going monitoring of progress and evaluation of effectiveness and feedback to the Advisory Council concerning the progress made in implementing changes in the youth services system within Bexar County.

Staff and Organization

Job descriptions for staff positions are given on pages 4-4a,4b. The Agency Director reports directly to the Project Director, County Judge Blair Reeves. Judge Reeves is a member of the Bexar County Juvenile Board and presiding officer of the Commissioners' Court. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council. In these three posts, he is able to provide effective counsel to staff on all youth-serving activities of the County government, and to help explain MYA projects to Commissioners' Court.

Organization of the Metropolitan Youth Agency Council and its Executive Committee is explained on pages 2 and 3 of Appendix I. These bodies will have the responsibility of studying recommendations made by staff, making whatever changes they feel are necessary, and transmitting recommendations to appropriate bodies for implementation.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel	89,498	9,946	99,444
B. Professional & Contract Services	285,210	34,436	319,646
C. Travel	3,698		3,698
D. Equipment			
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense	15,041		15,041
G. Indirect Cost*	5,393		5,393
H. Total	398,840	44,382	443,222

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 443,222

Amount of local cash contribution \$ 44,382, 10 % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ _____

Amount requested from CJD \$ 398,840, 90 % of cash total

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

<u>Category</u>	<u>CJD</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Total</u>
A. PERSONNEL			
1. Agency Director - 100%			
6 mos @ 1,496 = 8,976			
6 mos @ 1,566 = <u>9,396</u>			
18,372	16,535	1,837	18,372

Grantee expected to give a cost of living raise not to exceed 5%, six months into the grant year.

The Agency Director is responsible for the day to day operations of the project under policies established by the Metropolitan Youth Agency Youth Advisory Council and

as promulgated by MYA Executive Committee.
This individual reports directly to the
Project Director.

2. Three Evaluators - 100%

6 mos @ 1,013 = 6,078
6 mos @ 1,073 = 6,438
12,516 x 3

33,793

3,755

37,548

Grantee expected to give a cost of
living raise not to exceed 6%, six
months into the grant year.

Field Evaluators have the respon-
sibility for gathering information
which will be used in assessing
the needs of San Antonio and Bexar
County in the youth serving area,
coordinate efforts of the various
individual projects. They also
have the responsibility for moni-
toring performances of contractor
agencies to assure compliance.

3. Secretary - 100%

6 mos @ 656 = 3,936
6 mos @ 707 = 4,242
8,178

7,360

818

8,178

Grantee expected to give a cost of
living raise not to exceed 7.7%, six
months into the grant year.

The Staff Secretary will serve both
as secretary and administrative
assistant to the Agency Director.
She will direct the work of the
clerk-typist.

4. Clerk-typist - 100%

6 mos @ 466 = 2,796
6 mos @ 517 = 3,102
5,898

5,308

590

5,898

Grantee expected to give a cost of
living raise not to exceed 11%, six
months into the grant year.

Clerk-typist will perform duties as
assigned by the Staff Secretary,
chiefly in the clerical field.

5. Administrative Assistant - 80%

6 mos @ 635 = 3,810
6 mos @ 656 = 3,936
7,746

V-34

6,971

775

7,746

CategoryCJDCashTotal

Grantee expected to give a cost of living raise not to exceed 5%, six months into the grant year.

This employee will assist the coordinator of the Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department Volunteers in Probation Program. The employee will be located at the BCJPD on full time basis under the supervision of the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer.

6. Night Intake Officer - 80%

6 mos @ 623 = 3,738
 6 mos @ 668 = 4,008
7,746

6,971

775

7,746

Grantee expected to give a cost of living raise not to exceed 7%, six months into the grant year.

This employee will allow for continued 24 hour coverage of the Night Intake section, BCJPD. The employee will be under the direct supervision of the Chief Juvenile Probation Officer.

7. Fringe Benefits -- Benefits based on grantee personnel policy and schedules.

a. FICA (6.05%)

4,655

517

5,172

b. Retirement (7% of base salary)

5,385

599

5,984

c. Health Ins. Each Staff person (\$288 per year)

2,074

230

2,304

d. Workmen's Comp -- Each Staff person (\$62 per year)

446

50

496

Total requested Personnel

89,498

9,946

99,444

B. CONTRACT & PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

1. Purchase of residential services from licensed facilities as required by the BCJPD and the City YSP. Purchase will be on a per child per day basis. It is anticipated that an average of 15 placements a day will be required @ 10 per day for 350 days. 15 x 10 x 365 = 54,750

24,404

30,346

54,750

Financial statements of prospective contractors will be required to determine average monthly expense.

<u>Category</u>	<u>CJD</u>	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proposed contracts and financial statements will be forwarded to CJD for review, and approval.			
<p>2. Emergency Shelter for Boys and Girls. To provide short term Emergency Shelter Care (1-30 days) as required by the Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department and the City Youth Services Project. 12 guaranteed beds x 360 days \$20.06 per day.</p> <p>Purchase will be on a per child per day basis. It is anticipated that an average of 12 placements per day will be required @ 20.06 per day x 365 days x 12 placements = 87,863.</p>	87,863		87,863
<p>3. Family Counseling:</p> <p>To provide for the purchase of family counseling services for those youth and their families who are experiencing crisis and familial conflicts. It is estimated that this service will reach approximately twelve (12) families per week x 50 weeks = 600 families. This is estimated cost of an agency providing service for 40 hrs. a week -- 17,500</p>	15,750	1,750	17,500
<p>4. Psychological Testing Evaluation and Therapy</p> <p>Purchase of services as ordered by the Bexar County Juvenile Probation Department and the City of San Antonio Youth Services Project. Estimated cost of testing and evaluation @ 150. per youth, estimated cost of therapy \$35 per session. Services to be purchased for approximately 65 youths x 360(150 + 35 x 6 sessions) = 23,400</p>	21,060	2,340	23,400
<p>5. Educational Intervention</p> <p>To provide a program which recognizes the youths social psychological as well as academic problems which also involves working with the family to secure support of the youth.. Nine mos. services for 25 youth and their families.</p>	95,183		95,183
<p>6. Tutoring</p> <p>MYA will contract with school districts on individual agencies to provide for after school tutoring to juvenile offenders with priority given to status offenders.</p>			

Contract & Professional Services Contd.

CJD

Cash

Total

250 students = 25 groups
(of 10 each) x 6 hours x
7.00 x 39 weeks = 40,950

40,950

40,950

Total Professional Contract Services

285,210

34,436

319,646

Above services will require re-
newal of existing contracts.

C. TRAVEL

1. Agency Director and one grant
employee to attend National
Conference on Delinquency Pre-
vention out of state at pre-
sent location unknown.

Cost: Airfare 200 x 2 = 400
Per Diem 37 x 2 x 4 days = 296
696

696

696

2. Three in-state trips for Agency
Director and three grants employees

a) Project Director and 3 grant
employees to Texas Corrections
Association Conference. Last
year's conference held in
Corpus Christi, Texas

Cost: 300 miles x 2 cars x .15 = 90
Per Diem 4 x 37 x 8 days = 1,184
1,274

1,274

1,274

3. Local mileage of Agency Director
and 3 grant employees utilizing
private vehicles. Amount based on
coverage 300 miles per month per
person.

Cost: 300 miles x 4 persons x
12 mos x .12 per mile = 1,728

1,728

1,728

Travel Cost

3,698

3,698

F. SUPPLIES AND DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSE

(1) Postage estimated to be 25 per
mo. (12 x 25) =

300

300

Supplies and Direct Operating Expense Contd.

CJD

Cash

Total

Based on previous year postage was
22 per mo average for 10 mos.

- (2) Telephone Local service estimated
to be 170.50 per mo. Long Distance
average cost 30.00 per mo.
(12 mos. x 200.50 =)

2,406

2,406

- (3) Membership Dues and Conference fees.
Membership to Texas Corrections
Association \$15 per year x 3 grant
employees = \$45. National Conference
registration x 2 grant employees = 200

245

245

The above will allow for development
and up-to-date methods in youth
services.

- (4) Maintenance of equipment. Periodic
maintenance of all office equipment.

Typewriters 100
Calculator 100
200

200

200

- (5) Xerox equipment rental
150 x 12 = 1800. Monthly charge
over 5000 copies is 2000 copies x
.05 = 100 x 12 mos = 1,200

3,000

3,000

- (6) Equipment Rental
1 selectric memory typewriter
155 x 12 mos. = 1,860

1,860

1,860

In the areas of planning and contract-
ing, numerous non-financial letters
of agreements, contracts, and other
legal documents are needed in origi-
nal form for distribution to other
involved agencies and programs, to
accomplish this task it would unques-
tionably require the services of a
machine with the capabilities of the
IBM Memory Typewriter.

- (7) Rental - office space
1200 Sq. Ft. x 40¢ x 12 mos.

5,760

5,760

Twelve hundred square feet of office
space is necessary for officing the
agency. Because of an increased work-
load and the placement of student in-
terns and workstudy students to assist
in the planning and evaluation functions
of the agency additional space is re-
quired. This is in accordance with
CJD regulations.

Supplies & Direct Operating Expense Contd.

CJD

Cash

Total

- (8) Physical Examinations
Two staff x 35 = 70

70

70

Physical examinations are required by Bexar County for all new employees; the figure above is an estimate.

- (9) Consumable office supplies figured at 100 per mo. for 12 mos.

1,200

1,200

Consumable office supplies based on the previous year's operation consumable supplies estimated at 100 per mo.

Total Supplies & Direct Operating Costs

15,041

15,041

G. INDIRECT COSTS:

Negotiated lump sum based on figures in CJD Guideline G-606, to reimburse County Auditor for services performed as financial officers including all auditing and accounting on the project reporting as required by CJD, etc.

~~5,869~~

5,393 (BA)

~~5,869~~

5,393 (BA)

BUDGET NARRATIVE - (Cont.)

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (would/~~would not~~) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: CJD

B. Grant title: Metropolitan Youth Agency

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: JA-77-C03-4412

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: 20

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? None

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~ will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Signature of Proposed Project Director
Blair Reeves
 (please print or type) Name
 County Judge, Bexar County

Title
 Bexar County Courthouse

Address
 220-2626

Telephone

Date

Signature of Authorized Official
 of Grantee Government
Blair Reeves
 (please print or type) Name
 County Judge, Bexar County

Title
 Bexar County Courthouse

Address
 220-2626

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1811
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK) _____
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 004
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-D 0 2
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT B e x a r C o u n t y _____
7. PROJECT TITLE D A M a j O f f n s e B u r _____
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 0 2 / 7 8
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 1 2 2,5 8 6
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) Y
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER _____
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) Y
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Halchax
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: Bexar County
2. Project title: Major Offense Bureau
3. CJD program number: 77- D02
4. Month and year project to start: April 1, 1978
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: February, 1978
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The District Attorney estimates that 25% of all the felonies in Bexar County are committed by persons who have one or more prior felony convictions.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The need for intensified, accelerated prosecution of this type of criminal, to reduce the incidence of burglaries and thefts, two crimes which are "repeated" by the offender in most cases.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

(See P. 2A attached).

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

The grant quarterly reports will provide the totals of life sentences obtained as well as the aggregate number of years. These figures can be compared with like figures from comparable periods of time in past years to show the successes of the program.

In the area of crime reduction, the success of this program should be reflected in local Uniform Crime Reports statistics for the upcoming years, particularly in the proposed targeted area of robbery and narcotics, should show any decline in total number of offenses committed.

The thrust of the major offender program is to obtain longer term convictions in a speedy manner for recidivists, major and "career" offenders, who commit one of the following offenses:

1) An offense for which the subject is currently under investigation or arrest, including the commission of a felony involving violence against the person while the subject is on bail, own recognizance release, probation or parole for a crime involving violence. (This category includes non-capital murder cases.)

2) Offenses for which the subject is currently under investigation or arrest including the commission of an aggravated robbery, felonious assault, aggravated sexual abuse, burglary of a habitation or aggravated rape and:

a) A firearm is used, or

b) The subject has suffered a felony conviction for one of the crimes set forth in paragraph 2, or suffered two felony convictions of any kind arising out of separate prosecutions.

3) Offense for which the subject is currently under investigation or arrest including delivery of a controlled substance, and

a) The subject has been convicted of sale or possession for sale of a controlled substance, or

b) The subject has suffered two felony convictions of any kind arising out of separate prosecutions, or

c) The subject was armed with a firearm at the time of his arrest or the commission of the offense.

4) Any felony offense for which the subject is currently under investigation or arrest, and

a) The subject has, within the past ten years suffered three felony convictions of any kind arising out of separate prosecution, and

b) The subject has served a state or federal prison sentence as a result of one of said prior convictions.

5) Offenses for which the subject is currently under investigation or arrest including a crime against a person so heinous, or any crime against property of such magnitude that the case should receive special handling.

Approximately 25% of all felony offenses committed in Bexar County are committed by persons who have one or more prior felony convictions. Many of these had been treated as ordinary offenders due to the lack of special attention made possible by this unit. Approximately 24 life sentences of habitual criminals were obtained in 1976. It will be possible to expand this number by 25-50% in one year. Other major offenders, even in plea bargaining situations, have found that the offer for a plea of guilty is considerably higher than it has been in the past.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

B. METHODS

The Major Offense Bureau was initiated April 1, 1977 through a grant made possible by the Criminal Justice Division.

The personnel of this Bureau draw from the present caseload the cases fall into the categories as outlines on page 2A. Each attorney is the primary attorney in each criminal district court, and as such have first call on ourt time. Each attorney goes over the weekly dockets in his court and goes through the files to ascertain which cases will be assigned to this project. Any assistance he needs from other personnel in his assigned court is his for the asking.

Law enforcement agencies bringing cases into this office cooperate by earmarking cases which, in their opinion, meet the project requirements. At the felony intake level, these cases and any cases the Felony Intake Section feels meet the criteria, are routed to the director of this project. Upon his acceptance of the particular case with the project, the case is routed to the project's investigators. The investigation receives any help necessary from other investigators in this office.

The investigator treats the needed investigation prior to indictment on an emergency basis. It is expected that it will take no longer than 15 days for all work, including gathering enhancements for repeater or habitual indictment.

The Grand Jury Attorney processes these cases on a priority basis, with the object being that none of these cases will remain in the Grand Jury longer than 15 days. This is accomplished by presenting and returning these cases on the same day. When assistance is needed on the project cases, the director or one of his assistants presents them to the Grand Jury.

After indictment and assignment to a CDC, the Judges cooperate fully by setting these cases for trial at the earliest possible opening on the dockets of the courts.

The director and his assistants work with lay witnesses and official witnesses to guarantee a "ready" announcement on each of these cases. Vigorous prosecution is practiced by all members of this project.

Assumption And Coordination

The coordination and cooperation of the criminal district court judges is most important.

The largest initiating agency, the SAPD, and other law enforcement agencies are giving their full cooperation to the program.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel	\$184,070	\$46,018	\$230,088
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel	2,982	746	3,728
D. Equipment			
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense	8,292	2,073	10,365
G. Indirect Cost*	4,242		4,242
H. Total	\$199,586	\$48,837	\$248,423

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 248,423

Amount of local cash contribution \$ 48,837, 20 % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ -0-

Amount requested from CJD \$ 199,586, 80 % of cash total

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

A. Personnel (to devote 100% of time to project)

	<u>CJD Support</u>	<u>Local Cash</u>
--	------------------------	-----------------------

Director at \$2,322 per month x 12 months	\$27,864	
Assistant at \$2,129 per month x 12 months	25,548	
Assistant at \$2,034 per month x 12 months	24,408	
Assistant at \$2,038 per month x 12 months	24,456	
Assistant at \$2,034 per month x 12 months	24,408	
Assistant at \$2,034 per month x 12 months	24,408	
Appellate Attorney at \$924 per month x 12 months	11,088	
Para Legal at \$879 per month x 12 months	10,548	
Para Legal at \$641 per month x 12 months	7,692	
Investigator at \$757 per month x 12 months	9,084	

Anticipated raises and unanticipated cost of living is based on 10% of total wages for employees. The actual granting of these raises is contingent upon the department head submitting status changes to the Auditor's Office at the appropriate times, and upon Commissioners' Court approval.

BUDGET NARRATIVE - (Cont.)A. Personnel (Cont'd)Fringe Benefits

FICA - 6.05% x \$143,052 = \$8,655
 Ret. - 7% x \$135,852 = 9,510
 Hosp. - \$23.71 x 12 x 10 = 2,845
 AD & D - \$5.20 x 12 x 10 = 624
\$21,634

Sub-Total

CJD
SupportLocal
Cash\$184,070\$46,018C. Travel

Travel is anticipated during this grant period to attend conferences and to study other similar projects.

Travel *out-of-state \$280 (based on round trip, coach class air fare to Washington, D.C.)

Food and lodging \$42 per day (based on \$12 food and \$30 lodging Average out-of-state trip is for three days.)

Above is in accordance with Bexar County travel regulations. Only actual and necessary costs will be charged.

4 Out-Of-State Trips

Travel \$280
 3 x \$42 126
 Cab and miscellaneous 10
\$416 x 4 trips x 2 persons = \$3,328

Registration fees to attend conferences estimated at \$50 each x 4 x 2 =

Sub-Total 400
\$3,728

\$ 2,982\$ 746

(Use additional pages as needed, Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (~~will~~ would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: _____

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: 5

F. Supplies And Direct Operating Expense

			<u>CJD Support</u>	<u>Local Cash</u>
Law Books and research materials	\$1,380			
Office supplies	1,000			
Postage	500			
Telephones	1,125			
Mag Card typewriters (2) at \$265 per mo.	<u>6,360</u>			
	\$10,365	Sub-Total	<u>\$ 8,292</u>	<u>\$ 2,073</u>

G. Indirect Costs

Negotiated lump sum in accordance with CJD Policy Statement
No. G-606 to reimburse the County Auditor for costs of
bookkeeping, making payroll checks, making financial reports,
etc.

		Sub-Total	<u>4,242</u>	
			<u>\$ 4,242</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>
		TOTAL	<u>\$199,586</u>	<u>\$48,837</u>

JOB DESCRIPTIONS

The proposed budget category entitled "A. Personnel" will be the major expenditure for this project. Experienced, seasoned and career prosecutors, at a first chair level, are necessary for this project, which will require six positions, one for each criminal district court. It is anticipated that 10% of the felony caseload will be handled by personnel assigned to this project.

Cases are assigned at random by the District Clerk pursuant to State law and can be assigned to any or all of the six criminal district courts. Therefore, it is imperative that a member of the project staff be on the prosecution staff of each of the six courts, with the full authority for the proper execution of the project demands. The responsibilities of the project will be as follows:

The Director of the Major and Career Offender Program will supervise and direct the activities of all personnel under this grant, including the investigation, trial and appellate work. In addition, he will have the responsibility of prosecuting all major and career offenders in his assigned court, as will his assistants in their assigned courts.

The Director and his Assistants will handle all activities connected with the prosecution of major and career offenders in their respective court.

The calibre of personnel needed to fill these positions is obvious. The utilization of such highly qualified personnel will permit the maximum speed and efficiency of prosecution of major and career offenders. The assignment of one attorney to each criminal district court is designed to alleviate the obvious problems of prosecution rotation, and when all courts are busy with project cases, assistance will be forthcoming from the other personnel in the felony prosecution section.

Further, the assignment of an attorney to each court will result in greater consistency in the court administration and the actual work of the prosecutor from the case acceptance, investigation, trial and appeal.

The director and his assistants will also review the weekly dockets in their respective courts in order to identify those defendants who should be prosecuted as major or career offenders.

The present Felony Intake staff will continue to screen all felony cases and notify the director of any case that meets the requirements of the project. Such cases, upon acceptance by the director, will be routed to the project's investigator.

An Investigator will be needed for this project. He will be directly responsible to the director for his assigned cases. His primary responsibility will be initial case review and pre-indictment investigation so as to achieve the rapid preparation of his cases for indictment and trial. Although the investigator will have the best qualifications, it is anticipated that his workload will be so great that the occasional overload will be diverted to members of the present investigation staff.

The project also requires an experienced Appellate Attorney because nearly all major or career offenders will appeal their convictions as previous experience dictates. Since the rate and magnitude of convictions will increase with the implementation of this project, so will the appeals. The present staff of appellate attorneys will be unable to effectively handle the expected increase.

The Para Legal Assistants assigned to this project will follow the established routine of the felony section para legal assistants but will confine their duties to assisting the project's personnel. The senior para legal assistant will be a career employee with extensive training and experience in her field. A major task of this employee will be to respond to projected paroles of the recidivist major or career criminal. This will be done by assisting with prison reports, gathering information and letters of protest, where necessary, which will be furnished to the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Both para legals will assist with subpoenas and location of witness and assistance to same.

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 36

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project ~~will~~/will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Signature of Proposed Project Director
Bill White
(please print or type) Name

District Attorney
Title

Bexar County Courthouse
Address
220-2341
Telephone

Date

Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government
Blair Reeves
(please print or type) Name

Bexar County Judge
Title

Bexar County Courthouse
Address
220-2626
Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1811
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK)
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 005
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-B06
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT Bexar County
7. PROJECT TITLE Cascon Hill Country Road
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 10/77
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 11,263
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Helchak
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: Bexar County
2. Project title: Castle Hills, Converse, Hill Country Village Radio Upgrade
3. CJD program number: 77- B06
4. Month and year project to start: 12-77
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: 10-77
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

This proposal addresses all crime. The anticipated result is improved police radio communications and communications impact on all crime.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The City of Castle Hills is completely surrounded by the City of San Antonio, in north central Bexar County. Like most suburban communities, Castle Hills has suffered an increase in burglaries. As large cities achieve more effective enforcement and crime prevention programs reduce the number of easy targets, the large-city burglar directs his efforts to the small communities with their lesser enforcement capabilities. The Chief of Police of Castle Hills feels that antiquated communications equipment is his greatest problem. Coordination of field units becomes increasingly difficult and the dispatching function falters as radio contacts are broken and vital information goes unreceived.

The City of Converse lacks base-to-unit and unit-to-unit communications. This results from the fact that the dispatching function is performed by Universal City. Hill Country Village has a communications problem almost identical to that of Castle Hills. They summarize it as inadequate.

B. Goals and Indicators

2.

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

(Castle Hills)

Goals are the acquisition and installation of 4 mobile radio transceivers and the acquisition of 4 portable radio transceivers and 4 chargers within 60 days of the date of receipt of Letter of Award.

(Converse)

Goals are the acquisition and installation of 1 base station and 2 mobile transceivers within 120 days of the date of receipt of Letter of Award.

(Hill Country Village)

Goals are the acquisition of 2 portable radio transceivers and 2 chargers within 60 days of the date of receipt of Letter of Award.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

The Project Director will inspect and review the radio equipment of each of the jurisdictions above. An operational drill will be a part of this assessment. Results will reach CJD through a special report and through quarterly progress reports.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

Upon receipt of Letter of Award, the Purchasing Agent of Bexar County Government will issue a purchase order to a supplier previously selected by a regional planning agency through a competitive bid process and with whom an open contract is still in force. Specifications for this equipment are now on file at CJD.

Upon delivery of equipment, mobile units will be installed by technicians of the San Antonio Police Department, base station equipment will be installed by supplier.

At the expiration of 60 days from the date of receipt of Letter of Award, the Project Director will inspect the equipment and observe operations of Castle Hills and Hill Country Village radio communications. Results will be reported to CJD by special report.

At the expiration of 120 days from the date of receipt of Letter of Award, the Project Director will inspect the equipment and observe operations of the Converse radio communications. Results will be reported to CJD through quarterly progress report and special report.

In making the above assessments, particular attention to signal strength and clarity will be given to evaluate the quality of communications.

Quarterly progress reports will continue to report project activity throughout grant period.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	\$ 11,083	\$ 3,694	\$ 14,777
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense	\$ 180	\$ 60	\$ 240
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$ 11,263	\$ 3,754	\$ 15,017

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 15,017Amount of local cash contribution \$ 3,754, 25% % of cash totalAmount of other sources of contribution \$ noneAmount requested from CJD \$ 11,263, 75% % of cash totalBUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

<u>D. EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>CJD Support</u>	<u>Grantee Cash</u>	<u>Total</u>
(Castle Hills)			
4 VHF Radio Transceivers, 110 Watt Mobile (4 @ \$1,250 = \$5,000)	\$ 3,750	\$ 1,250	\$ 5,000
4 VHF Portable Radio Transceivers, 5 Watt (4 @ \$892 + \$3,568)	\$ 2,676	\$ 892	\$ 3,568
4 Battery Chargers (4 @ \$31 + \$124)	\$ 93	\$ 31	\$ 124
Castle Hills Subtotal	\$ 6,519	\$ 2,173	\$ 8,692

BUDGET NARRATIVE - (Cont.)

(Converse)	CJD Support	Grantee Cash	Total
1 Base Station Installed, Desk Top, Antenna Included.	\$ 1,046	\$ 348	\$ 1,394
2 VHF Radio Transceivers, 110 Watt Mobile (2 @ 1,189 = \$2,378)	\$ 1,783	\$ 595	\$ 2,378
3 Sets Crystals (3 @ \$50 = \$1 0)	\$ 113	\$ 37	\$ 150
3 Sets Icoms (3 @ \$105 = \$315)	\$ 236	\$ 79	\$ 315
Converse subtotal	\$ 3,178	\$ 1,059	\$ 4,237
(Hill Country Village)			
2 VHF Portable Radio Transceivers, 5 Watt (2 @ \$892 = \$1,784)	\$ 1,338	\$ 446	\$ 1,784
2 Chargers (2 @ \$31 = \$64)	\$ 48	\$ 16	\$ 64
Hill Country Village Subtotal	\$ 1,386	\$ 462	\$ 1,848
<u>F. SUPPLIES & DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSE</u>			
(Castle Hills)			
4 Mobile Radio Installations (4 @ \$40 = \$160)	\$ 120	\$ 40	\$ 160
(Converse)			
2 Mobile Radio Installations (2 @ \$40 \$80)	\$ 60	\$ 20	\$ 80
<u>H. TOTAL</u>	\$11,263	\$3,754	\$15,017

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project ~~would~~ would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: _____

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: 0

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? none

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~/will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Walter Brooks

Signature of Proposed Project Director

Walter Brooks

(please print or type) Name

Planner

Title

P.O. Box 9346, San Antonio, Tx.

Address **78204**

(512) 220-2617

Telephone

Date

Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government

Blair Reeves

(please print or type) Name

County Judge

Title

Bexar County Courthouse, San Antonio,

Address **78204**

(512) 220-2626

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1811
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK) _____
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 006
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-E 06
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT S a n A n t o n i o
7. PROJECT TITLE V i c t o r y O u t r e a c h
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 0278
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 22,253
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) Y
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER A C 7 7 E 0 6 4 3 1 6
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Waldman
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: City of San Antonio
2. Project title: Victory Outreach Drug Rehabilitation Program
3. CJD program number: 77-B06
4. Month and year project to start: April 1, 1978
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: January 1, 1978
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

- a) To make achievers out of drug users so that they may be able to function in society and become useful citizens in their communities. (Non-quantifiable)
- b) To provide residential capacity (beds) for 40 men and ten women at any given time, for housing of clients during Phases I through III of the program.
- c) To provide rehabilitation services to a minimum of 150 enrollees during the 12-month grant period. (An "enrollee" is a person who stays overnight, on whom a file is opened.)

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

- a) Goal "a" can be measured by percentage of those who completed program and remain drug-free.
- b) Goal "b" can be measured by using as criteria the number of clients who have completed Phases I through III of the program.
- c) Goal "c" can be measured by using as criteria the number of clients who have enrolled in the program during the grant period.

Annual Range

- b. 40 beds for men and 10 beds for women.
- c. 125-175 enrollees during 12-month grant period.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

B. METHODS

The City of San Antonio will contract with Victory Outreach, Inc., a nonprofit corporation chartered under the laws of the State of Texas, to provide counseling, job placement and referral services to narcotics addicts, for a third year.

Victory Outreach, Inc. has been operating a program for narcotics addicts, chiefly on a voluntary basis, since December, 1972. The program has used three chief resources --- the Victory Outreach Home at 1030 S.W. 39th St., which serves as the residence for men for the purpose of detoxification and rehabilitation; the Women's Home at 658 N. San Eduardo, which serves as the women's residence for the purpose of detoxification and rehabilitation; and Victory Temple at 1316 1/2 Guadalupe, which serves as the basis for the program and also is located in the skid row area of the city.

Approach

a. Men And Women

The Victory Outreach Home at 1030 S.W. 39th St. has two dormitories with a capacity of 40 beds. The women's residence at 658 N. San Eduardo has a capacity of 10 beds.

In the detoxification phase, the program does not offer any type of synthetic drugs, but relies on counseling and motivation to achieve a drug-free condition in the client. While the patient is at the Victory Home, he or she is encouraged to attend church regularly. He and his family are encouraged to become actively involved in the many activities that Victory Outreach offers, including men's fellowship, prison visitation program, choir, and speaking engagements on the subject of drug abuse at schools and at civic meetings. Victory Outreach works with the client's entire family.

b. Program Breakdown

Rehabilitation from drug addiction is an individual thing. Each individual must move at his or her own pace. For some persons, three months is sufficient. For others, 11-12 months are required.

The Victory Outreach Program consists of four progressive phases:

- 1) Central Intake and Program Introduction;
- 2) General Program of the Home;
- 3) Re-entry Process Pre-Outpatient Rehabilitation;
- 4) Outpatient Rehabilitation Follow-Up

PHASE ONE: Intake And Introduction

The man or woman who is bound by drug addiction is interviewed by the supervisor of the home to determine if they have a sincere desire to stop using drugs and want to get fully involved in the program. (Many persons come in with the sole motive of getting rid of their physical habits and do not want to finish or participate in the program.) The home's desire is to see the client get all the benefits that the program has to offer. Upon acceptance, he is assigned a bed, informed of the rules, and the detoxification process begins.

B. METHODS (Cont'd)

Detoxification usually lasts from three to four days. After this period of time, a counselor is assigned to the resident and a personal history form is recorded. The counselor goes into the present family structure and background of the client so that the home may be aware of the problems of the resident. Adult criminal records and court appearances are noted, along with any psychological problems the resident may have. (NOTE: The counselor stays with the client through Phase Three.)

The counselor makes the decision on promotion of the client from Phase I to Phase II. Criteria used are: Has physically completed detoxification process; is willing to remain at the home and enter Phase II; has obeyed all house rules (shown on page 3E.) The counselor notes completion date of Phase I in client's file. This, in turn, is reflected in the monthly report.

PHASE TWO: General Program

The client remains in the home, and the counselor works intensively with him or her. The counselor pays particular attention to the following three factors:

Resident's Attitude Toward The Program: Authoritative attitude; personal hygiene; punctuality; sincerity; emotional stability; dependability; cooperation; and interest in the motivational activities of the program.

Resident's Family Participation In The Program: The counselor contacts the family and attempts to get them involved in the program. He explains to them about the program's functions, and also the methods of dealing with drug addiction. He also tries to prepare the family so that they may all be of one accord when the resident is ready to go home. The counselor determines if the family has any dire needs and tries to meet these needs, e.g. marital counseling, juvenile delinquency problems of their children, deficiency of food, etc.

Spouse's Attitude Toward Program: Many times the husband or wife of the addict is not interested in the program the resident may be involved in because of many other attempts by the client which have resulted in failure. This again requires many personal contacts by the counselor with resident's spouse in order to win their confidence and hope in the positive rehabilitation of the resident.

The counselor makes the decision on promotion of the client from Phase II to Phase III. Criteria used are: Has obeyed all house rules; has remained drug-free (no urinalysis tests are given to clients; counselors and fellow clients are able to detect any use of drugs through observation of client's behavior); has successfully participated in the daily work program; has maintained a positive attitude toward the program, exhibiting characteristics described earlier under this heading; (the counselor's judgment must necessarily be relied on in assessing this criterion.)

The counselor notes completion date of Phase II in client's file. This, in turn, is reflected in the monthly report.

PHASE THREE: Pre-Outpatient Rehabilitation

The client continues to reside in the home, but leaves the premises during the day for school or work. The counselor continues to assist the client in any way possible. The process is not a restrictive one, but the resident must keep reasonable hours. He is also allowed an earned pass on recommendation by a counselor to stay overnight or weekend with his family so that they may get to know the "new, rehabilitated ex-addict". Upon returning to the home after an overnight stay with the family, a counseling session is held to determine if there was any temptation to use drugs, or any family problems.

The following services are offered in the re-entry process:

- 1) Sheltered living situation;
- 2) Group therapy;
- 3) All types of counseling;
- 4) Meals;
- 5) Recreation.

The counselor makes the decision on promotion of the client from Phase III to Phase IV. Criteria used are: Has remained drug-free after daily exposure to the "outer world"; has established a satisfactory record at work or school; has maintained reasonable hours and has returned to the home punctually after overnight or weekend passes; has continued to observe all house rules. Again, the counselor's judgment must necessarily be relied on in assessing these criteria.

The counselor notes completion date of Phase III in the client's file. This, in turn, is reflected in the monthly report.

PHASE FOUR: Outpatient Follow-Up

The client moves back with his family and begins the process of establishing himself in the community. For a period of four weeks, he is expected to attend four weekly meetings at the Victory Temple at 1316½ Guadalupe. In the event of failure to attend meetings, a Victory Outreach team pays a home visit to the client to ascertain the reason.

After several weeks in Phase IV, the counselor and Home Director make a decision as to whether to classify the client as a "terminated success". Criteria used are: A visible change in behavior pattern, witnessed by others, in which there is complete abstinence from all drugs, including alcohol and cigarettes; an observable betterment in the client's vocabulary and exhibition of a wholesome, optimistic attitude, even when confronted with everyday problems and obstacles; willingness to accept responsibility as a father, husband and provider.

Conforming to the goal of its program, Victory Outreach motivates individuals to seek re-entry into society as participating members. However, the program recognizes that it must give freedom of choice to the client at this point in order to maximize his or her chance for complete rehabilitation.

The patient has a choice of three basic re-entry channels, which are:

1. Standard Job Placement - To the extent of its resources, Victory Outreach attempts to place the client in employment. It is expected that the new Offender Employment Clearinghouse, operated with funds from a Criminal Justice Division grant, will be of great assistance in this regard. Victory Outreach in many cases negotiates with the unions for reinstatement of patients. The agency works closely with the Texas Rehabilitation Commission in this phase.
2. Educational Placement - The client is directed to the type of school or education desired. Some of the patients want college or remedial instruction in a field that they are interested in. Others choose to enter into college or school. Grant and scholarship information is also researched and provided. Seven clients are presently attending Bible School at La Puente, California, enrolled in a three-year course, and three attending Bible School at Ysleta, Texas, enrolled in a three-year course.
3. Vocational Rehabilitation - Victory Outreach works closely with the Texas Rehabilitation Commission to plan vocational rehabilitation for clients. This State Commission has been found to be a valuable resource in this type of activity.

The counselor notes the date of successful termination in the client's file. This, in turn, is reflected in the monthly report.

In some cases, Phase IV clients elect to remain at the Home as members of the staff. In such cases, the counselor will note in the client's record when a successful termination has been made, based on the same criteria used for clients who leave the Home permanently. Retention of clients as staff will not diminish the Home's residential capacity below 50 beds. Staff will be assigned to separate quarters.

d. Daily Work Program

During Phase Two and Phase Three of the program, while the client is still in residence, a daily work program is followed.

The daily activities at the program sites are most important in developing the spirit of work and achievement. Self-obtained victories breed winners - this is the philosophy and aim in implementing the various activities at the home, which are divided into five major categories.

1) Home Maintenance:

- a) Personal Clean-up - The patient makes his bed, cleans his small area of residence, and at the same time, his personal habits are also being developed.
- b) Residential Clean-up - Involves the general residential maintenance, cleaning of rooms and garden work for a healthy site.
- c) Kitchen Duty - The patients that have been in the program for a while help in the kitchen, washing dishes, storing food, preparing meats, and in some cases, doing the actual cooking.

2) Counseling And Interacting On Special Needs:

a) Therapeutic Counseling .

- 1) Personal needs;
- 2) Large groups on correction of instability;
- 3) Small groups;
- 4) General rap sessions on character building.

b) Family Counseling

- 1) Marriage;
- 2) Child-rearing;
- 3) Community health.

c. Specialized Counseling

- 1) Legal (also offered to the family if needed);
- 2) Job (for patients in the re-entry process);
- 3) Drugs and addiction (offered to the family in order to understand the patient's problem);
- 4) Counseling and career development classes.

3) Educational

GED instruction is given to clients who are interested in obtaining a high school diploma by tutors from the San Antonio Literacy Council twice a week.

The second part of the component is motivation of the spirit. A strong effort is made to bring the client into the right relationship with God and his fellow man through Christian teaching. Experience has proven that when the individual can be fulfilled, he or she will no longer seek life's counterfeit products to meet individual needs.

4) Personal Time

The patient is given time to read, write letters, work on hobbies, or do whatever he would like within the confines of the home and its yard.

5) Work Pool - Men

This part of the program is for the patients who are doing well and in the re-entry process. Because the entire program is so large and in need of help, the men are sent with a home supervisor to the various departments of the program to perform stated activities as needed. The various departments are:

Work Pool Departments

- a) Transportation service (1 car and a pick-up)
- b) Communication and publications
- c) Hot line service
- d) School and education counseling services
- e) Job referral and vocational training
- f) Prevention service (counselors go out in the streets in 2's or 4's distributing leaflets and brochures)
- g) Recreational and social events committee.

e. Recreational And Socializing Functions

It is most important for the client to learn how to have a good time without the old desires for drinking, drugs, or loud-blasting music. These elements are temptations to drug addicts in awakening the desires of "tripping out" or "getting loaded." Therefore, Victory Outreach holds a monthly calendar filled with recreational and social events. This is very important in the readjustment of the addict and his family. These activities also offer a spirit of teamwork and teaches clients to cooperate and assimilate, in order to have success. All activities are organized and supervised to assure a good time for all.

1) Social Activities

- a. Picnics
- b. Dinners
- c. Rallies
- d. Men's Fellowship luncheon meetings

2) Recreational Activities

- a. Basketball
- b. Volleyball
- c. Baseball

f. Policies In The Homes

- 1) No resident is to leave the home without a counselor, and then only with permission.
- 2) Upon entering the program, all money, credit cards, personal checks, and driver's license shall be surrendered to the supervisor.
- 3) For the first 30 days of residence, all communication with the outside will be handled through the staff.

Telephone: No one other than a parole officer, probation officer, or emergency call should come through the office phone.

- 4) Upon admission, the resident will submit all clothing, possessions, and his person to a thorough shakedown and inspection. A shakedown may be conducted at any time that it seems necessary.
- 5) Drugs and narcotics, alcohol, tobacco, and outfits are forbidden in the home and in client's possession at any time while in the program.
- 5) All street talk, cursing, backbiting, etc., is to be stopped upon admission to the home.
- 7) The house counselor is the client's immediate supervisor, and the client is to channel all requests and problems through him.
- 8) No borrowing other people's items without asking.
- 9) All personal items surrendered are returned when the client leaves the program.

Referrals

As explained under "target groups", many referrals come from criminal justice agencies, but the majority are "walk-ins", who have heard of the program by word of mouth, or who have been recruited by present or past clients of the program.

Staff members also go out to drug connections to reach the addicts; have counseling sessions twice a week with inmates arrested on narcotics charges, on a one-to-one basis in cell block but outside of cell; and ask the Courts to release narcotics addicts to them as a condition of probation.

A past successful method of outreach through "Drug Prevention Rallies" has been most effective in aiding the community to become more aware of the agency's services.

In order to deliver news of the program to those who need it, it is desirable to have a regular publication program. Victory Outreach publishes a newspaper on an irregular schedule with program information, local events, successful testimonies, and other articles of interest to target area residents.

It is also necessary to publicize drug prevention rallies through the use of posters and information brochures.

Diversion

Diversion as viewed by Victory Outreach is to lead potential drug users into a progressive channel of complete awareness of their drug addiction and an educational training to show contrast from drug use and possible addiction.

Diversion can also be applied to present drug users by a sequence of progressive events that detours their radical behavior. Thus, the diversion program has a triangular scope to serve the community. The four categories of progressive avenues are:

- 1) **Rechannelling** - This category is the sequence of progressive events which are implemented by building a referral system between the Victory Home and the Courts. The hypothesis is that by a person residing at the Victory Home and participating in the residential four-phase program, this treatment would be more effective than a jail sentence.
- 2) **Educational Formal Contrast** - The second life category of diversion is the art of teaching a formal life contrast by established testimonies of ex-drug addicts leading drug-free lives. This is done in the schools by counseling, classroom lectures, and helping as noon aides.
- 3) **Preventive Witnessing** - This category is preventive organized street witnessing which is done by groups of ex-addicts and young people by going into the barrios, street corners, or in the parks, sharing their testimonies of success from drug addiction with the public.
- 4) **Visitation** - Clients and counselors visit, interview and correspond with jail inmates who have expressed an interest in the program.

Linkage

Victory Outreach maintains a relationship with other drug rehabilitation agencies in the community through membership in Drug Abuse Central, an agency which is funded by the City of San Antonio.

Staff And Organization

Alfredo (Freddie) Garcia is the founder and has been Executive Director of Victory Outreach, Inc. since its inception in San Antonio; will serve as Project Director.

Mr. Garcia is a former heroin addict, who was rehabilitated in 1965, via the "cold turkey" method of withdrawal from narcotics use. His rehabilitation was made complete in 1966 when he underwent a profound spiritual experience, which resulted in his "re-conversion" to Christianity.

He enrolled in the Latin American Bible Institute at La Puente, California, graduating in June, 1970. He immediately returned to San Antonio, and founded Victory Outreach.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services	\$22,253	\$16,700	\$38,953
C. Travel			
D. Equipment			
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$22,253	\$16,700	\$38,953

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 38,953Amount of local cash contribution \$ 16,700, 43 % of cash totalAmount of other sources of contribution \$ -0-Amount requested from CJD \$ 22,253, 57 % of cash totalBUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

(See pages 4A and 4B attached).

B. PROFESSIONAL AND CONTRACT SERVICES

<u>A. PERSONNEL</u>	<u>CJD SUPPORT</u>	<u>GRANTEE CASH CONTRIBUTION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Project Director (100 x 4 x 12)	-0-	\$ 4,800	
Sub-Total	<u>-0-</u>	<u>\$ 4,800</u>	\$ 4,800

B. PROFESSIONAL AND CONTRACT SERVICES

Teachers and Invited Speakers \$ 5,400

Teachers and invited speakers are an integral part of the rehabilitation program at Victory Outreach. The teachers and speakers are para professionals, reformed drug addicts and alcoholics who are experts in this field. Figure is based on an estimate of 360 hours of speaking and teaching sessions at \$15 per hour. (\$15 x 360 hours = \$5,400). Only actual and necessary costs will be charged to the grant.

Bookkeeping Service

The services of a bookkeeper are badly needed by Victory Outreach in order to keep up with ever-increasing reports which have to be sent to CJD and City of San Antonio Fiscal Planning and Control Division. It is anticipated that this bookkeeping service will be used once a month at a rate not to exceed \$15 per hour. Mr. Leroy L. Fairall and Co. located at 105 E. Ashby, City 78212, will be contracted with to do this work. He has been in this business a number of years.

It is estimated that 10 hours a month will be required. \$15 x 10 hrs. x 12 mos. = \$1,800. Only actual and necessary costs will be charged. 1,800

Peer Evaluation

Victory Outreach will contract for peer evaluation and technical assistance with an agency offering such services, possibly Texas Association for Drug Abuse Services here in San Antonio, subject to prior approval of CJD. Only actual and necessary costs will be charged. 1,393

Sub-Total	\$8,593	-0-	8,593
-----------	---------	-----	-------

<u>F. SUPPLIES AND DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSE (Cont'd)</u>	<u>CJD SUPPORT</u>	<u>GRANTEE CASH CONTRIBUTION</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Printing - This includes binding, reproductions, photocopying, pamphlets, brochures, tracts and other reading materials and forms. It is anticipated that the amount will increase in the new grant year. Only actual and necessary costs will be charged to the grant.	\$6,000		
Utilities - Figure is based on estimate of \$110 for each of the three facilities mentioned before. (\$110 x 3 x 12). Only actual and necessary costs will be charged to the grant.	3,960		
Office Supplies (to be purchased under grant) - This includes stationery, films, printed forms, and small equipment.	1,000		
Maintenance and gasoline for van - cost is based on estimate of \$25 per week (\$25 x 52 = \$1,300).		\$ 1,300	
Food (\$700 x 12)		8,400	
Medical supplies		300	
Drug Prevention materials (records and albums)		1,000	
Donations to needy (emergency)		700	
Consumable office supplies which may not be purchased under grant funds.		200	
Rental of Facilities - Victory Outreach Girls Home, 658 N. San Eduardo has 1,265½ sq. ft. (100 per month x 12)	1,200		
Victory Temple, 1316½ Guadalupe has 1,980 sq. ft. (\$125 per month x 12)	1,500		
Sub-Total	\$13,660	\$11,900	\$25,560
TOTAL	\$22,253	\$16,700	\$38,953

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (would/~~would not~~) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: CJD

B. Grant title: Victory Outreach Drug Rehabilitation Program

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: AC-77-E06-4316

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: 19

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 12

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~ will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (~~is~~ is not) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/has not) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Freddie Garcia

Signature of Proposed Project Director

Alfredo (Freddie) Garcia

(please print or type) Name

Director, Victory Outreach, Inc.

Title

1030 S. W. 39th St.

Address

434-2774

Telephone

4-20-77

Date

Thomas E. Huebner

Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government

Thomas E. Huebner

(please print or type) Name

City Manager, City of San Antonio

Title

P. O. Box 9066

Address

225-5661

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1 8 1 1
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK)
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 0 0 7
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-D 0 3
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT B e x a r C o u n t y
7. PROJECT TITLE C o m p A s s t T r n s S y s
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 1 1 / 7 7
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 4 5 0 7 5
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) Y
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Horschak
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: Bexar County
2. Project title: Computer-Assisted Transcription System
3. CJD program number: 77- D03
4. Month and year project to start: 1-78
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: 1-77
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

This proposal addresses all crime of the grade of felony.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The court reporter's preparation of a complete transcript of the record is a time-consuming endeavor. The complete testimony of a case is contained by the tapes of the reporter's stenotype machine. The information indicated by the symbols on these tapes must be transcribed to typewritten, legal-sized pages. The Criminal District Courts have repeatedly had to seek extensions to the 90 days allowed to perfect an appeal because the court reporter had not had time to transcribe the record. This delay creates a backlog that comes to rest upon the docket of our Court Of Criminal Appeals. Some speedier but reliable method must be found to relieve this situation.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

- I) Within the 12 months of the grant period, achieve the capability of producing in its final form - a full day of testimony in 1 hour.
- II) Within the 12 months of the grant period, to reduce the backlog of criminal appeals to zero.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

The first goal achievement can be clearly indicated by demonstration.

The Appellate Section of the District Clerk's Office maintains an Index Of Criminal Appeals in which is documented the date when notice of appeal was given, the date that appeal was sent to our Court of Criminal Appeals, and the date that the mandate was received from our Court of Criminal Appeals. The first two data elements accurately indicate the time required to prepare an appeal, from the date of notice to the date sent to Austin. If this record indicates that the span of 90 days was never exceeded, the appeals were timely made and no backlog occurred.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

Methods

Implementation of this project calls for equipping the court reporter's stenotype machine with a magnetic tape cassette to receive precisely the same information as that indicated by the symbols on his paper tape. The magnetic tape is then fed into a mini-computer which translates the impressions into English prose for correction and editing for final draft. The English translation is read from a CRT screen and editing is accomplished through the typewriter keyboard attached to the CRT. The final draft is achieved by a printer at the rate of one legal-page per 30 seconds (120 pages per hour). This final draft is in the proper form and spread upon the proper paper for presentation in court.

The first step in the project would be the training of the court reporters in the use of the system.

The second step would be delivery and installation of the mini-computer and telephone hookup. (This could be concurrent with training)

The next step would be the training of the CRT operator and acquisition of equipment and supplies.

The next step is that of full operational status.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel	\$ 9,043		\$ 9,043
B. Professional & Contract Services	\$ 5,750		\$ 5,750
C. Travel	\$ 1,850		\$ 1,850
D. Equipment	\$ 750		\$ 750
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense	\$25,985		\$25,985
G. Indirect Cost*	\$ 1,697		\$ 1,697
H. Total	\$45,075		\$45,075

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 45,075

Amount of local cash contribution \$ 00, 00 % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ 00

Amount requested from CJD \$ 45,075, 100 % of cash total

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

A. PERSONNEL

Editor/Crt Operator @ \$7,692 annually plus fringe \$1,351 = \$ 9,043

B. PROFESSIONAL & CONTRACT SERVICES

Lexicographic support and training for court reporters \$ 5,750

C. TRAVEL

Training trips for court reporters plus T & S for evaluators \$ 1,850

D. EQUIPMENT

1 work table, 1 file cabinet, desk & chair \$ 750

F. SUPPLIES & DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSES

Machine rental, installation, continuous forms,
vendor charges, cassettes and telephone \$ 25,985

G. INDIRECT COSTS

From computation table \$ 1,697

H. TOTAL \$ 45,075

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (~~would~~/would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: _____

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: 0

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 12

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~/will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (~~is/is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (~~has/has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Signature of Proposed Project Director

Preston H. Dial, Jr.

(please print or type) Name

District Judge

Title

Bexar County Courthouse

San Antonio, Texas 78204

Address

(512) 220-2527

Telephone

Date

Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government

Blair Reeves

(please print or type) Name

County Judge

Title

Bexar County Courthouse

San Antonio, Texas 78204

Address

(512) 220-2626

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1 8 1 1
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK)
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 0 0 8
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-B 0 4
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT S a n A n t o n i o
7. PROJECT TITLE S A P D T u r b H e l i P r j
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 0 8 / 7 7
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$, 2 2 6, 0 0 0
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N)

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Halcinak
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: City of San Antonio
2. Project title: S.A.P.D. Turbine Helicopter Project
3. CJD program number: 77- B04
4. Month and year project to start: 10-77
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: 8-77
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

This project addresses all crime. The aircraft described in this proposal is to have as a primary mission, the enforcement of criminal law.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Although the San Antonio Police Department has over six years experience in rotary-wing aircraft and have employed these vehicles to assist in chase situations, surveillance, and fugitive search, their primary use has been devoted to traffic observation. On those occasions when air support has been requested by ground units, reciprocating engine-powered helicopters have been found less than adequate. Since their cruising speed is only 40 miles per hour and sustained top-speed 70 miles per hour, a full 15 minutes often elapses between a request for support and arrival at the scene. This slow response time is now considered unacceptable for patrol cars. The reciprocating engine requires a minimum of 3 minutes for cranking and warmup, another 10 minutes to reach the scene ten miles away. The turbine engine requires no warmup and at 175 miles per hour, could arrive at the scene ten miles away, in just 3.4 minutes.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

- I. To reduce by 60%, that portion of response-time occupied by engine cranking and warmup. (3 minutes are required as a minimum for reciprocating engines)
- II. To reduce by 60%, that portion of response-time representing elapsed flight time from the heliport to scene of action. (Reciprocating engine-powered craft top speed 70 mph or 1.16 miles per minute — turbine-powered craft top speed 175 mph or 2.92 miles per minute)
- III. To increase seating capacity by 100% over the present two-place helicopters.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

A flight log will be maintained to document project achievement. In addition, Goal I. is readily demonstrable before an evaluator with a stopwatch; Goal II. is also demonstrable by test-flight and readily provable by mathematics; Goal III. will be supported by ipso facto evidence in that the proposed turbine helicopter is to be delivered with a minimum seating configuration of four places.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

- I. Upon receipt of Letter of Award, helicopter specifications will be submitted to CJD for approval.
- II. With approval of specifications, the City Purchasing Agent will advertise for bids.
- III. Bid opening will result in selection of lowest compliant bid for award of contract.
- IV. Delivery of aircraft will be followed by shakedown, inspection and formal acceptance.
- V. Aircraft placed in operational status.

Operational phase of project will be reported to CJD through regular progress reports.

The turbine helicopter is to be an ancillary arm of the Crime Bureau of the San Antonio Police Department. This aircraft, with its increased power and 175 mph speed, is uniquely well suited for its projected role. From its centrally located heliport, it can reach any point in the city within 5 minutes. It will offer aerial surveillance capabilities and be extremely valuable in fugitive search and chase situations.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	\$226,000		\$226,000
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$226,000		\$226,000

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 226,000

Amount of local cash contribution \$ -0-, _____ % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ -0-

Amount requested from CJD \$ 226,000, 100 % of cash total

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

<u>D. EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>CJD SUPPORT</u>
1 Turbine Powered Helicopter	\$195,000
Avionics & Instrumentation (as per specifications)	25,000
1 Ground Power Source (as per specifications)	<u>6,000</u>
Total	\$226,000

The above figures are catalog prices supplied by vendors. It is anticipated that competitive bids will be somewhat lower.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (would/would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: _____

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: _____

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? none

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~/will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Elroy B. Crenwelge

Signature of Proposed Project Director

Elroy Crenwelge

(please print or type) Name

Inspector, S.A.P.D.

Title

P.O. Box 9346, San Antonio, Tx.

Address 78204

(512) 225-7484

Telephone

Date

Thomas E. Huebner

Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government

Thomas Huebner

(please print or type) Name

City Manager

Title

P.O. Box 9066, San Antonio, Tx.

Address 78285

(512) 225-5661

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

ENDORSED BY:

E. E. Peters

E. E. Peters, Chief of Police

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1 8 1 1
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK)
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 0 0 9
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-E 0 3
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT B e x a r C o u n t y
7. PROJECT TITLE M e d H o l d U n i t
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 0 2 / 7 8
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$, 8 4,0 3 4
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) Y
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Kacchuk
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

R 4-29

1. Proposed applicant: Bexar County Commissioners Court
2. Project title: Medical Holding Unit for Incipient and Chronic Alcohol Abusers
3. CJD program number: 77- E-6a
4. Month and year project to start: 6-78
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: 4-78
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data.
Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly): The number of individuals arrested and incarcerated for alcohol-related offenses in Bexar County continues to rise and poses a significant problem in logistics and housing to the county governmental body. The over crowding of the County Jail demands that immediate action be taken to remove this type offender from the maximum security areas and place them in areas where they will be more safe from offenses committed upon their person and where they can be given more direct medical supervision. (see attached page)
2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly): There is a movement in Texas to decriminalize public intoxication and remove the responsibility for the control of chronic alcohol abusers from the criminal justice system and to transfer that responsibility to the medical, health care and social welfare systems. This movement is based on three basic points:

1. That alcoholism is properly a socio-medical problem and not a criminal one.
2. That public inebriation is basically a victimless crime. (see Attached page)

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period): The principal goal of this program is to establish a program of alcohol treatment for those individuals who have alcohol abuse problems. The primary aim then is to recover these individuals and to effectively intervene in their lifestyles to establish them as productive contributing members of society. Secondary goals which are relevant:
 - a. Decrease the number of alcohol related arrests thereby reduce the related costs to the county for this type offense.
 - b. Establish an effective program of vocational rehabilitation for those individuals who are unemployed or under-employed. This will be done by psychological testing, training and job placement counseling. The ultimate aim is to improve the economic status of those individuals involved.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved): It would be impossible at this time to quantify these anticipated results. It is estimated that approximately 80% of those persons incarcerated for alcohol related offenses are recidivists. Through an effective program, it is felt that this rate can be substantially reduced. The amount, of course, will be a factor of time and Judicial Support.

The effects and effectiveness of this project will be evaluated in two ways.
(see attached page)

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) The purpose of the multi-disciplinary Holding Unit for incipient and chronic alcoholics would be to ensure that those individuals incarcerated for alcohol related offenses, as well as persons who voluntarily admit the need for assistance in combating or controlling abusive alcohol use, receive proper medical and/or psychological treatment. The unit will be a hospital/clinic type facility with bed space for 52 incarcerated individuals and voluntary participants. It will be staffed with Physicians, Psychiatrists, Registered Nurses, LVN's, Medical Technicians, Alcoholism Counselors, as well

7. Proposed project budget: (see attached page)

(4 Months) PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET (June 1, 1978 - Sept. 30, 1978)			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution**	Cash Total
A. Personnel	81,194	119,648	\$200,842
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment			
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense		28,310	28,310
G. Indirect Cost*	2,840		2,840
H. Total	84,034	147,958	231,992

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 231,992

Amount of local cash contribution \$ 147,992, 63.8 % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ _____

Amount requested from CJD \$ 84,000, 36.2 % of cash total

(Budget narrative must be provided at top of Page 3.)

*See 1977 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas, Appendix C.

**Consult CJD continuation funding policy and JJDP Act of 1974 prior to completion.

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

Based on the total cost of the project, the resources that are still needed at this time are relatively small compared to those that have already been expended and/or committed. The total cost of the project will be \$231,992 Dollars plus the cost of the construction site which has been donated by the county. The requested funds from Criminal Justice will underwrite only 36.2 % of the total project cost. The uniqueness of this effort and the purported returns to Bexar County and the Criminal Justice system at large seems to more than justify the investment in this project. We feel that this could very well be used as a model for the entire nation. All aspects of this project will be studied and the research and knowledge gained provided in comprehensive form to all interested facets in the national Criminal Justice System. A detailed budget presentation of personnel requirements, for which this grant will be applied, is attached as well as a delineation of the resources that currently have been applied to this project. The budget figures are for 5/12 the grant year since the project will have a start-up date of June 1978.

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (would/would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: _____

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: _____

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 56

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (will/will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/is not) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/has not) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Aaron Liberman
Signature of Proposed Project Director

Dr. Aaron Liberman
(please print or type) Name

Executive Director, Bexar County MHMR
Title

611 N. Flores
Address

225-4011
Telephone

Date

Signature of Authorized Official

Judge Blair Reeves
(please print or type) Name

Bexar County Judge
Title

Bexar County Court House
Address

220-2645
Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

6. A. 1. Crime problem addressed

Alcohol abuse and the precipitant problems of family welfare and costs to the county are staggering and continue to rise. Approximately 24,000 individuals have been arrested and incarcerated this year for public intoxication and driving while intoxicated (DWI). This is over 100% increase since the last year. Traditional methods of dealing with this problem, from a law enforcement standpoint, have failed to reduce the problem or even control it. The number of arrests continue to increase with recidivists being in the preponderance. Bexar County MHMR ATP has actively engaged with other agencies to reduce the recidivism rate of alcohol abusers who volunteer for treatment but the greatest need is to attack this problem among those who are arrested, confined, pay their fines, and are released to repeat the process at a later date.

Based on current statistics, there are approximately 1800 alcohol arrests per month for DWI and public drunkenness in Bexar County. It is also estimated that approximately 80% of those persons incarcerated for alcohol related offenses are recidivists. Through an effective program, it is felt that this rate can be substantially reduced. The amount, of course, will be a factor of time and Judicial Support.

6. A. 2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed

3. That in handling cases of public inebriation, the police, courts, and correctional institutions are detracted from the control and prevention of serious felony crimes.

Perhaps an equally effective approach would be to maintain the present punitive statutes as applied to public drunkenness and introduce the treatment concept as a mandatory element of incarceration. The pattern of arresting drunks, detaining them a few hours, or incarcerating them for three to ninety days and then re-arresting them shortly thereafter points to the futility in continuing to force the criminal justice system to treat a behavioral problem that essentially is not criminal, but is basically socio-medical. Public inebriation is an indicator of an individual's deeper problems, and these are matters of social, psychological, and medical concern. However, should the decriminalization legislation pass, the required size for an appropriate treatment facility would increase considerably, therefore, it is proposed that the facility be constructed in such a manner that expansion would be possible. Basically, there will be two categories of patients served by the facility -- those who are incarcerated for alcohol related offenses (many of whom are public inebriated) and those who volunteer for treatment on an outpatient and inpatient basis.

Full and positive cooperation of the judiciary in directing evaluation and treatment of those individuals who are incarcerated for alcohol-related offenses must be assured. Judges and Justices of the Peace must, without exception, require evaluation and appropriate treatment as a part of the sentence and/or probation of individuals arrested for alcohol-related offenses. Night magistrates must consistently consult with medical authority before releasing individuals on Public Recognizance Bonds or other conditions of release. There must be assurances, within reason, that all involved agencies will actively, if not enthusiastically, cooperate in the guidelines agreed upon. The basic premise is simple-- all persons arrested for alcohol-related offenses must be given the medical and/or psychological treatment they require. To ensure that this objective is accomplished, release from jail by payment of fine or bond must be contingent on approval by a physician and with an approved treatment plan being a condition of release.

6. B. 2. Indicators of goal achievement

- a. For the short term, statistical data concerning changes in individual drinking patterns and numbers of individuals enrolled in education and vocational programs and successful job placement will be reviewed and analyzed. Non success in these areas will result in the alternation of counsling techniques and the introduction of new procedures designed to better meet the objectives of the overall project.
- b. For the long term, alcohol related arrests will be analyzed to determine the success in the reduction of total arrests and the reduction of the recidivism rate. Non success in either area will result in a close review of the project to determine the desireability of its continuance.

6. C. Project Plan and Calendar

as Mental Health Mental Retardation Specialists, and both professional and non professional support personnel such as pharmacists, medical librarian, administrative personnel, etc. In addition, to ensure a total community effort, outreach personnel from other agencies such as the San Antonio State Hospital, Texas Rehabilitation Commission, Texas Department of Corrections and VA Hospital will be asked to actively participate.

1. Bexar County MHRM - The Alcohol Treatment Program of Bexar County MHRM will supervise and operate a comprehensive Alcohol Treatment Program within the confines of the facility and will report to the Bexar County Commissioners Court Progress and success of the program.

The program will include:

Comprehensive Medical Screening
Detoxification Services
Psychological Evaluation
Group and/or Individual Therapy
Outpatient Services
Vocational Counseling
Educational Services

- (a) Medical Services Unit. Emergency care services will be provided on a 24-hour basis in the following areas:

Medical Screening and Detoxification. Full comprehensive medical screening will be administered to all patients brought to the unit who exhibit signs or symptoms of alcoholism intoxication, withdrawal, and/or medical complications associated with alcoholism. For those patients requiring medically supervised observation during the sobering process and for those exhibiting alcohol withdrawal symptoms, observation and detoxification services will be provided. These detoxification services are best described as measures to prevent full withdrawal symptoms which might require hospitalization.

6. C.

- (b) Twenty-Four Hour Counseling Service. Individual, group and family counseling will be provided on a 24-hour basis. In addition, counselors will be utilized to coordinate patient treatment and aftercare among the various ATP components.
- (c) Hospital Emergency Room Service. The Bexar County Hospital District will be utilized to provide a portion of the program's Emergency Services. Those clients and prisoners who exhibit medical symptoms, requiring extensive medical evaluation and disposition, will be referred to the Bexar County Hospital District for assistance.
- (d) Outpatient Services. The major service element in terms of total hours of service will be provided in aftercare and follow-up by the outpatient department. A multi-modality treatment program will be operated by this component, including group, individual and family counseling. In addition, this component will interface with AA with cross-referrals. This will serve to reinforce the individual in the recovery process.
- (e) Education and Training. A broad-based educational effort will be conducted for clients and inmates in the awareness of various aspects of alcohol use and abuse. The ultimate goal of this program will be prevention and it will be attained in the intermediate steps of early identification and treatment. Heavy emphasis in this component of service will be in training caregivers, judiciary, police, and others who become frequently involved with the problem drinkers and his/her family.

2. Community Agencies. An important feature of the Holding Unit operation will be the multiple services offered by other community agencies in the areas of education (i.e., high school equivalency, continuing education, learning disabilities), long term treatment, psychological and vocational testing, basic skills, job placements and family services. The principal goal of this multi-faceted service program is to reduce the recidivism rate among those arrested for alcohol related crimes. All other community agencies closely associated with this program will participate. The San Antonio State Hospital and the V.A. will provide outreach workers on a part-time basis to coordinate the transfer of patients to their facility who are in need of long term care.

7. B Budget Narrative

Current and Projected Staffing Requirements

1. Current staffing that will be applied to the Holding Unit

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>% of Time</u>	<u>Salary</u>
1	Coordinator-Emergency Services	100	\$17,544.00
1	Medical Director	50	16,200.00
5	Psychiatrists	10	12,085.00
1	Registered Nurse	100	11,478.00
3	L.V.N.'s	100	20,950.00
2	L.V.N.'s	50	6,852.00
6	Medical Assistants	100	36,216.00
1	Clerk	100	6,276.00
2	Counselors	100	18,492.00
			Sub-Total \$146,093.00

2. Staffing for Incarcerated Program for which Grant will be applied.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>% of Time</u>	<u>Salary</u>
1	Medical Director	50	\$18,900
1	Phychiatrist	40	16,400
1	Phychiatrist Resident	25	10,400
1	Internist Resident	25	10,400
9	L.V.N.'s	100	67,500
9	Medical Technician	100	49,500
			Sub-Total \$173,100

3. Personnel Furnished from City and County Budgets.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>% of Time</u>	<u>Salary</u>
5	Booking Officers	100	\$63,600
5	Jail Guards	100	36,360
			Sub-Total \$99,960

Total Staffing 419,153

Fringe Benefits 62,873

Total \$482,026

* 5/12 (of Staffing Cost) \$200,842

* Start up Date of project is June 1978

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1 8 1 1
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK) _____
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 0 1 0
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-F 0 1
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT B e x a r C o u n t y _____
7. PROJECT TITLE A u t o J u v R e c _____
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 1 0 / 7 7
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 7 9, 5 3 2
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER _____
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) Y
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Reichert

Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: County of Bexar
2. Project title: Automated Juvenile Records
3. CJD program number: 77- F01
4. Month and year project to start: 12-77
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: 10-77
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

This proposal addresses all unlawful acts perpetrated by juveniles. Status offenses would be included as well as those acts which if committed by an adult would be a felony or misdemeanor.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

While the manual records of juvenile matters are reasonably complete, it is very time-consuming to extract large amounts of data which might be meaningful for social workers and other researchers in their attempts to understand the juvenile problem and recommend remedial action.

Implementation of this proposal would provide a wealth of demographic data from automated files along with information worthy of special consideration.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

The objectives for the completed project are:

- I) To reduce the time necessary to retrieve any reference in the Index To Juvenile Matters from the present average of 10 minutes, to 10 seconds.
- II) To reduce the time necessary to retrieve any reference by volume and page of the Court Minutes from the present average of 10 minutes, to 10 seconds.
- III) To achieve the capability to generate by computer, the statistical report for the Texas Judicial Council within 30 minutes. (Several days are required to achieve this manually)
- IV) To achieve the capability to generate by computer, the weekly juvenile docket within 30 minutes. (Approximately 7 clerk-hours are required to achieve this manually)

First-year goals will be limited to analysis, design, and programming as a necessary prelude to the operational phase of the project.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

The completed-project indicators of goal achievement will be the demonstration of the capabilities detailed in the above objectives having reached the operational phase.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

The methodology involved in this project is that of achieving a rapid reference capability by electronic data processing applications for the records of the juvenile court. The Index Of Juvenile Matters is to be computerized in such manner that any current case could be referenced by computer rather than by a bound volume. Similarly, the volume and page of the court minutes wherein actions of the court are recorded would be referenced by computer rather than by bound volume. A wealth of macrodemographic data drawn from thousands of juvenile cases would become available to the courts and bona fide researchers. The name of any juvenile subject would not be available to anyone but authorized personnel and the judiciary.

Upon receipt of Letter of Award, a copy of all contracts to be executed within this grant period would be forwarded to CJD for approval.

Upon receipt of CJD approval contract(s) would be executed for those professional services necessary to implement the project.

Months 1 through 3, systems analysts would perform their analysis of project.

Months 4 through 9, detail design would be accomplished.

Months 10 through 12, programming with support of analysts.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel	\$ 10,749		\$ 10,749
B. Professional & Contract Services	59,949		59,949
C. Travel	1,494		1,494
D. Equipment			
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense	4,690		4,690
G. Indirect Cost*	2,650		2,650
H. Total	\$ 79,532		\$ 79,532

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 79,532Amount of local cash contribution \$ -0-, _____ % of cash totalAmount of other sources of contribution \$ -0-Amount requested from CJD \$ 79,532, 100 % of cash totalBUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

A. PERSONNEL (To devote 100% of time to project)CJD SUPPORT

Secretary/Administrative Assistant (9 mos. at \$757 with anticipated raise due Oct. 1, 1977 at the rate of \$796 for 3 mos.)

\$ 9,201

Fringe Benefits

FICA - 6.05% x \$9,201 = \$557

Ret. - 7% x \$9,201 = 644

Hospitalization -

\$23.71 x 12 = 285

AD&D - \$5.20 x 12 = 62

\$1,548

1,548

Sub-Total Personnel

\$ 10,749

BUDGET NARRATIVE - (Cont.)B. PROFESSIONAL AND CONTRACT SERVICESCJD SUPPORT

Systems analysis, detail design and programmer supervision @ \$15 per hour x 425 hours = \$6,375	\$ 6,375
1 Programmer @ \$12 per hour x 160 hours x 6 months = \$11,520	11,520
1 Programmer @ \$12 per hour x 160 hours x 3 months = \$ 5,760	5,760
Machine time and support (25% of programming time)	4,314
Project feasibility, system analysis, system design and user coordination (246 man/days @ \$130 per day = \$31,980)	31,980
Sub-Total	<u>59,949</u>

C. TRAVELIn-State (7 Trips)

Travel	\$ 60	
2 x \$42	84	
Cab and miscellaneous	10	
	<u>\$ 154</u> x 7 man trips = \$1,078	1,078

Out-Of-State (1 Trip)

Travel	\$280	
3 x \$42	126	
Cab and miscellaneous	10	
	<u>\$416</u> x 1 man trip = \$416	<u>416</u>
Sub-Total		<u>\$1,494</u>

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project ~~would~~ would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: _____

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: 0

F. SUPPLIES AND DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSECJD SUPPORT

Rental of space of 300 sq. ft. @ 40¢ per sq. ft. x 12 mos.	\$ 1,440
Consumable supplies	500
Xerox copies (5¢ x 10,000)	500
Printing of documentation and manuals	1,200
Postage	100
Telephone - includes monthly cost and long distance calls.	900
Typewriter maintenance contract	50
	<hr/>
Sub-Total	\$ 4,690

G. INDIRECT COSTS

Negotiated lump sum in accordance with CJD Policy Statement G-606.	<hr/> 2,650
Sub-Total	2,650

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 12

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~/will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Signature of Proposed Project Director
Blair Reeves

(please print or type) Name
County Judge, Bexar County

Title
Bexar County Courthouse

Address
220-2626

Telephone

Date

Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government
Blair Reeves

(please print or type) Name
County Judge, Bexar County

Title
Bexar County Courthouse

Address
220-2626

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1 8 1 1
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK)
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 0 1 1
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-B 0 2
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT S a n A n t o n i o
7. PROJECT TITLE S A P D L n t P r n t S u p U
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 0 9 / 7 7
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$, 4 2,3 5 4
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) Y
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) Y

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Haldrak
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: City of San Antonio

2. Project title: SAPD Latent Print Supportive Unit

3. CJD program number: 77- B02

4. Month and year project to start: 11-77

(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)

5. Month and year application to be submitted: 9-77

6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

While this project addresses all crime, the greatest thrust will be in the areas of burglary and theft. Latent prints are the most prevalent form of evidence in criminal investigation. They are also the surest means of tying the suspect to the scene of the crime.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The SAPD ID Section does print comparisons for the surrounding areas of jurisdiction extending throughout the AACOG region. However, the SAPD latent print men tend to give priority to cases originating in their jurisdiction, deferring the work for other agencies until such time as they can get to it. Suspects are often in custody when prints are submitted for comparison, but have been released by the time that a comparison is made that ties them to a specific crime. By providing a dedicated service for other jurisdictions, prompt comparison could increase the number of arrests, increase the clearance rate, and decrease the investigative workload. Making a case on one burglar often clears 10 to 15 other burglary cases which might be spread over three or four jurisdictions.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

- I. To increase latent print comparisons from an average of 850 per year, to 2,000 per year (166 per month).
- II. As a result of this increase in comparisons, to increase the average of suspects identified by latent prints from 160 per year to 360 per year (30 per month).

(The above goals apply to latent prints submitted by law enforcement agencies of the AACOG region to the ID Section of the San Antonio Police Department. If this project is funded these agencies would have a dedicated print-comparison unit provided by the grant. The goals projected would apply only to the funded unit.)

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

A log is maintained of all cases wherein a latent print is submitted for comparison and/or identification and the results of such action. In addition, a monthly report will document activity of the unit including the number of cases received, the sources of these cases, number of suspects identified from prints, number of cases cleared, and jurisdictions in which cases were cleared.

Annual goals may be prorated monthly to assess project success at some point earlier than one year. For example, evaluation in the tenth month could accurately assess project by multiplying the monthly goals by ten. (166.6 per month x 10 = 1,666 would indicate that project is on schedule for an annual goal of 2,000 print comparisons. Similarly, 30 per month x 10 = 300 would indicate that project is on schedule for an annual goal of 360 suspects identified.)

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

11-77 is date of implementation. Two detective-investigators with latent print experience will be selected and employed by project within ten days of implementation date. Procurement of equipment and supplies will also be launched in this period and City of San Antonio Procurement Procedures will be followed. Contiguous jurisdictions will be notified of increased capability afforded by project and they will be urged to submit all latent prints for comparison (The present policy indicates that they are highly selective as to cases submitted).

12-31-77 First quarterly progress report date will have no significance since project will report monthly. The second monthly report will be due.

7-78 Project evaluation will be performed, this being the ninth month of the project. CJD will have received a monthly progress report reflecting project achievement.

8-78 Any adjustments indicated by evaluation will be made.

10-31-78 Project ends. Final report made.

Law enforcement agencies throughout the AACOG area submit latent prints to the San Antonio Police Department's ID Section for comparison and identification. If a latent print is accompanied by the name of a suspect, comparison of that print with the named suspect's fingerprint card is made. If the comparison results in a hit, the agency is notified. If the latent print fails to match any print on the suspect's card, the agency is notified and the latent print is filed under the name of the agency which submitted the print. This results in area oriented filing. When a hit is made, all latent prints as yet unidentified from that area are then compared with the fingerprint card which registered the hit in an effort to clear other cases. This method has worked very well in the past. The only drawback has been the insufficient number of latent print specialists available for processing latent prints submitted by the contiguous jurisdictions.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution**	Cash Total
A. Personnel	\$ 35,698		\$ 35,698
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel	\$ 3,024		\$ 3,024
D. Equipment	\$ 1,800		\$ 1,800
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense	\$ 200		\$ 200
G. Indirect Cost*	\$ 1,632		\$ 1,632
H. Total	\$ 42,354		\$ 42,354

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 42,954

Amount of local cash contribution \$ _____ % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ none

Amount requested from CJD \$ 42,354 98.6% % of cash total

(Budget narrative must be provided at top of Page 3.)

*See 1977 Criminal Justice Plan for Texas, Appendix C.

**Consult CJD continuation funding policy and JJDP Act of 1974 prior to completion.

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

<u>A. PERSONNEL</u>	<u>CJD Support</u>	<u>Total</u>
Two qualified fingerprint technicians of the rank of D.I. @ \$15,786	\$ 31,572	\$ 31,572
Fringe Benefits: Retirement, Insurance, Uniforms, etc.	4,126	\$ 4,126
	Personnel Subtotal	\$ 35,698
<u>C. TRAVEL</u>		

Mileage allowance to compensate officers for the use of personal vehicles in travel to other jurisdictions for court appearances, etc. City of San Antonio travel policy

BUDGET NARRATIVE - (Cont.)

pays 16¢ per mile for first 350 miles, 24¢ per mile from 351 to 850, and 12¢ per mile over 850 in any one month. Allowance is made here for 850 miles of travel per technician \$126 x 2 x 12 =

<u>CJD Support</u>	<u>Grantee Cash</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 3,024		\$ 3,024

D. EQUIPMENT

Magnifying glasses, lamps, print cabinets, evidence cabinets, fingerprint camera, latent print kits, etc.

\$ 1,800		\$ 1,800
----------	--	----------

F. SUPPLIES & DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSE

Chemicals, powders, tape for lifting latent prints.

\$ 200		\$ 200
--------	--	--------

G. INDIRECT COST

From computation table (\$41,000)

\$ 1,632		\$ 1,632
----------	--	----------

H. TOTAL

\$ 42,354		\$ 42,354
-----------	--	-----------

City of San Antonio Procurement Procedures will be followed. Above prices for equipment are based on estimates obtained from suppliers. Competitive procurement procedures may be expected to reduce these figures somewhat.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (would/would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: _____

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: _____

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 12

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (will/~~will not~~) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

Project will have impact on entire AACOG region of 12 counties, including Bexar Metropolitan CJC (local planning unit). City of San Antonio will serve as grantee. Law enforcement agencies of the area will request service directly from San Antonio Police Department.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Robert H. Heuck

Signature of Proposed Project Director

Robert Heuck

(please print or type) Name

Captain, S.A.P.D.

Title

P.O. Box 9346, San Antonio, Tex.

Address 78204

(512) 225-7484 Ext. 345

Telephone

Date

Thomas E. Huebner

Signature of Authorized Official of Grantee Government

Thomas Huebner

(please print or type) Name

City Manager

Title

P.O. Box 9066, San Antonio, Tex.

Address 78285

(512) 225-5661 Ext. 241

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

ENDORSED BY:

E. E. Peters

E. E. Peters, Chief of Police

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1811
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK)
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 012
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-D03
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT Bexar County
7. PROJECT TITLE Asst For Pre Adm Jdg
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 08/77
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$, 22,462
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) Y
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) Y

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Holchak
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: Bexar County
2. Project title: Administrative Assistance for Administrative Presiding Judge
3. CJD program number: 77- D3
4. Month and year project to start: October 1, 1977
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: August 15, 1977
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Prosecution and disposition of all felony crimes are affected by operations of the Administrative Judicial District. In addition, the Presiding Judge of the Fourth Administrative Judicial District, the Honorable Peter Michael Curry, handles many of Bexar County's criminal cases in his 166th District Court.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The Fourth Administrative Judicial District includes 21 counties. The 47th Texas Judicial Council Report revealed that 99 assignments of active and retired judges were made in the Fourth District in 1975, for a total of 464 days. This was the third greatest number of days recorded by the nine Administrative Judicial Districts in 1975.

As pointed out above, Judge Curry also handles many of Bexar County's criminal cases in his 166th District Court.

Both of these functions are performed by Judge Curry with no administrative assistance other than the personnel ordinarily assigned to a district court of general jurisdiction. While the four Bexar County District Courts which regularly handle criminal cases have full-time Court Coordinators, the 166th District Court does not.

The Judge needs assistance in performance of his duties as Presiding Judge of the Fourth Administrative Judicial District, and (to a lesser extent) on those occasions when his 166th District Court is handling criminal cases.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

Quantified goals cannot be assigned. The goals in this project are qualitative. They are:

- a) To help the Presiding Judge of the Administrative Judicial District to more effectively administer his duties relating to assignment of judges and transfer of cases to relieve congested court dockets;
- b) To help the Judge of the 166th District Court to function more effectively on those occasions when his Court is handling a criminal case.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

An Administrative Aide will be employed by the Presiding Judge of the Fourth Administrative Judicial District. This individual will work directly under the Presiding Judge, checking regularly on the dockets of the Courts within the District, and assisting the Presiding Judge in making arrangements for transfer of cases and assignment of Judges.

A high percentage of the judicial activity within the Fourth Administrative District occurs in the Courts of Bexar County, all of which are located under one roof within the County Courthouse. It will thus be possible for the Administrative Aide to closely monitor the situation in regard to dockets of the Bexar County District Courts and the need for visiting Judges.

When directed by Judge Curry, the Administrative Aide can also by telephone monitor the situation in regard to dockets and the need for visiting Judges elsewhere in the Fourth Administrative Judicial District.

On those occasions when the 166th District Court is handling a criminal case, the Administrative Aide can --- if directed by Judge Curry --- function as a Court Coordinator, performing those duties which the regular Court Coordinators do for the four Bexar County District Courts which regularly handle criminal cases.

It is expected that the Administrative Aide will be employed, space arranged for, and furniture purchased, within one month after the grant award is received.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel	\$19,325		\$19,325
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	675		675
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense	1,550		1,550
G. Indirect Cost*	912		912
H. Total	\$22,462		\$22,462

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 22,462Amount of local cash contribution \$ 0, 0 % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ _____

Amount requested from CJD \$ 22,462, 100 % of cash totalBUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

1. PERSONNEL

Administrative Aide will work 100 per cent of time on the project, performing duties described earlier. This individual must have a law degree or equivalent experience in some phase of judicial operations.

Salary \$16,104

Fringe Benefits (estimated at 20 per cent of salary) 3,221

PERSONNEL SUB-TOTAL \$19,325

BUDGET NARRATIVE - (Cont.)D. EQUIPMENT

Desk, for use by Administrative Aide	\$ 150
Manual typewriter, for use by Administrative Aide	300
Swivel chair, for use by Administrative Aide	75
File cabinet (five-drawer, legal-sized) for filing records of Presiding Administrative Judge	150

Above prices are estimates from suppliers. Bexar County purchasing procedures will be followed in making these purchases.

EQUIPMENT SUB-TOTAL	\$ 675
---------------------	--------

F. SUPPLIES AND DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSE

Rental of space. 150 square feet of office space, as allowed by CJD regulations, to be rented at a rate not to exceed 50¢ per square foot per month, for housing the Aide's office. (Every effort will be made to find space within the Courthouse, furnished at no cost. Only if effort fails will space be rented.)	900
---	-----

50¢ x 150 square feet x 12 mos. = \$900

Consumable office supplies (file folders, pencils, paper clips)	50
Telephone (estimated cost of installation and monthly service)	600

SUPPLIES SUB-TOTAL	\$ 1,550
--------------------	----------

H. INDIRECT COSTS

Negotiated lump sum, based on CJD's Indirect Cost Computation Table	\$ 912
---	--------

TOTAL	\$22,462
-------	----------

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (~~would~~ would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: _____

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: -0-

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 48, under new continuation policy.

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (will/~~will not~~) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

AACOG, Golden Crescent, South Texas Development Council, Coastal Bend, Middle Rio Grande. No attempt made to coordinate with all of these units. It is simpler to take it all from the Bexar Metropolitan (1811) RBE.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (/is not) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/has not) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Signature of Proposed Project Director

Peter Michael Curry

(please print or type) Name

Presiding Judge, Fourth Administrative Judicial District

Title

Bexar County Courthouse, San Antonio, TX

Address

220-2501

Telephone

Date

Signature of Authorized Official of Grantee Government

Blair Reeves

(please print or type) Name

County Judge

Title

Bexar County Courthouse

Address San Antonio, Texas

220-2626

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1811
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK)
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 013
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-B04
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT S a n A n t o n i o
7. PROJECT TITLE D w t n P k s & S t s P t r l
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 10/77
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 18,000
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Holbrook
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

3-77

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: City of San Antonio

2. Project title: Downtown Parks And Streets Patrol

3. CJD program number: 77- B04

4. Month and year project to start: 12-1-77

(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)

5. Month and year application to be submitted: 10-77

6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

This proposal addresses the crimes of assault, rape, robbery, burglary, and theft.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The Patrol Division of the San Antonio Police Department currently deploys a night foot-patrol in the downtown area bounded by Auditorium Circle on the north, by Nueva Street on the south, by Pecos Street on the west, and by the Convention Center on the east. It is felt that the night patrol has been effective in the prevention of street crimes but is hampered by a lack of mobility. Given a very minimum type of transportation, these patrolman could cover the area more intensively. The downtown city parks have been the scene of numerous muggings. The parks could also receive protection under this project.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

- I. Within the first 3 months of the grant period, to increase each foot patrolman's number of rounds from an average of 2 per night, to a minimum of 5 per night.
- II. Within the first 3 months of the grant period, to provide 24-hour patrol protection for the 3 downtown city parks - Travis Park, Milam Park and the Alamo area. (This will be a park ranger patrol.)

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

The sergeant's duty log will provide indicators by which to assess the SAPD night patrol portion of this proposal.

The Park Rangers will maintain a record similar to the duty log to provide indicators by which to assess Goal II, above.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

Methodology

The SAPD foot patrol will be mounted on two-wheeled motor scooters to achieve the mobility necessary to make a complete round of their beats 5 times between 6:00 P.M. and 2:00 A.M., each night. Patrolman will come to the assistance of a citizen menaced by assault or robbery more quickly than he could be expected to run the same distance on foot. Fifteen scooters will be employed in this portion of the project.

The San Antonio Park Rangers will extend their protection to the heretofore unprotected areas of Travis Park, Milam Park, and the Alamo area. This is to be a 24-hour per day effort, every day. Three scooters will be employed in this portion of the project.

Implementation Schedule

Upon receipt of Letter of Award, the Director of Purchasing will advertise for bids on the specifications approved by CJD. City of San Antonio procurement procedures will be followed. Procurement processes will occupy the first 45 days of the grant period. When the vehicles are delivered, training in their use and handling will occupy some 5 days. Operational status will be achieved within the first 90 days after receipt of Letter of Award.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	\$ 18,000		\$ 18,000
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$ 18,000		\$ 18,000

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 18,000Amount of local cash contribution \$ 00, 00 % of cash totalAmount of other sources of contribution \$ 00Amount requested from CJD \$ 18,000, 100 % of cash totalBUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

18 Motor Scooters @ \$ 1,000 \$ 18,000

These machines would be used to provide mobility for the existing foot patrol of the downtown area of San Antonio after 6:00 P.M. Three of these machines will be assigned to the Park Rangers for a round-the-clock patrol of Travis Park, Milam Park, and the Alamo area.

City of San Antonio purchasing procedures will be followed.

BUDGET NARRATIVE - (Cont.)

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (would/would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: _____

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: _____

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? none

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~/will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Signature of Proposed Project Director

Marion Talbert
Marion Talbert

(please print or type) Name

Inspector, S.A.P.D.

Title

P.O. Box 9346, San Antonio, Tx.

Address 78204

(512) 225-7484

Telephone

Date

Thomas E. Huebner

Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government

Thomas Huebner

(please print or type) Name

City Manager

Title

P.O. Box 9066, San Antonio, Tx.

Address 78285

(512) 225-5661

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

ENDORSED BY:

E. E. Peters

E. E. Peters, Chief of Police

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1811
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK) _____
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 014
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-A 01
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT San Antonio
7. PROJECT TITLE SAPDCrPrevU
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 0977
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 39,000
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER _____
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Holchak
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: City of San Antonio
2. Project title: S.A.P.D. Crime Prevention Mobile Display
3. CJD program number: 77- A1
4. Month and year project to start: 11-77
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: 9-77
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The crime problems addressed herein are burglary and theft. These two crimes have ranked highest in incidence for many years with theft number one and burglary number two.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The Crime Prevention Unit of the San Antonio Police Department is one of the most effective such units in the state. In calendar 1976 this unit achieved 280 security surveys and 104 presentations per man. There is a large group of people not reached by these efforts and this group has the greatest need of any household category. The group is made up of working couples who are not likely to be reached through PTA presentations nor civic club presentations. Moreover, the commander of this unit reminds us that in both neighborhood (PTA) meetings and civic club luncheons there is an agenda crowded with items other than that of crime prevention. A meeting staged solely for the purpose of learning how to harden one's home is a rarity. It is time to consider the quality of reception of the crime prevention message as well as the quantity. A few police departments around the state have attempted to assemble mobile displays and present them to the public. With the notable exception of El Paso, these have been less than satisfactory. (see page 3)

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

Our goals are those of reaching a larger number persons with a higher quality of crime prevention message. Our objectives are:

To achieve quality reception in our presentations to 50,000 persons in the twelve months of the grant period.

(In calendar 1976, the Crime Prevention Unit achieved large-group presentations to some 25,000 persons.)

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

The Crime Prevention Unit maintains accurate records of their activity to be detailed in their departmental monthly reports. These records indicate the number of presentations, the number of persons attending, the number of business and residential security surveys, etc. This data offers excellent indicators since it will include the attendance records of the Mobile Display Unit.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

This proposal is based upon the methodology developed by a team of professional marketing consultants. They concentrated on placing the listeners in the most receptive mood that could be generated through techniques used commercially in several fields of marketing. The result is unusual impact upon the listener which leaves him with an abiding enthusiasm for carrying out the instructions on making his home secure. The organization which developed the concept freely admits to extensive use of motivational research in their program. They send one of their professionals along with the equipment to train officers in the use of their crime prevention package. Results have been impressive. In contacting crime prevention units which are using this method we failed to find one agency that could report an unsuccessful project. Reflecting upon this, perhaps the unsatisfactory results noted in mobile display projects in Texas have been due to the fact that all of them have been homemade displays presented without professional assistance.

This project proposes to use the 18 major shopping malls and more than 24 shopping centers as target areas. All offer prime locations for the mobile display unit to get its message through to 500 persons daily. The mobile unit would be manned by two officers, the security surveys would continue as would presentations before large groups. A far more effective program is anticipated.

Calendar

Upon receipt of Letter of Award, City of San Antonio procurement procedures would be followed in acquiring the mobile display unit.

Delivery of the unit would be followed by the special training of four crime prevention officers. Training is furnished by supplier.

During training period, the unit commander will have made arrangements with the managers of several shopping malls for the appearance of the mobile display unit. Advance publicity chronology would be developed to unfold sequentially to follow the appearance schedule.

This process would be repeated to include another group of malls or shopping centers. New malls now under construction would be scheduled for appearance. Once a complete circuit has been made, second appearances would be scheduled.

Program would continue under city management after funding period has ended.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	\$ 39,000		\$ 39,000
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$ 39,000		\$ 39,000

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ \$ 39,000Amount of local cash contribution \$ none, 00 % of cash totalAmount of other sources of contribution \$ noneAmount requested from CJD \$ 39,000, 100 % of cash totalBUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

One 27 foot, self-propelled mobile display unit, complete with all display materials in mounted position. Training for all officers of the crime prevention unit by a representative of the group of marketing experts.

\$ 39,000

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (would/would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: _____

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: _____

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? none

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~/will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

F. L. Whitley
Signature of Proposed Project Director

Fred Whitley
(please print or type) Name

Sergeant, S.A.P.D.
Title

P.O. Box 9346, San Antonio, Tx.
Address 78204

(512) 225-7484
Telephone

Date

Thomas E. Huebner
Signature of Authorized Official of Grantee Government

Thomas Huebner
(please print or type) Name

City Manager
Title

P.O. Box 9066, San Antonio, Tx.
Address 78285

(512) 225-5661
Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

ENDORSED BY: E. E. Peters
E. E. Peters, Chief of Police

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1811
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK) _____
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 015
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-B 01
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT S a n A n t o n i o
7. PROJECT TITLE S A P D T r n g T r i p s
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 1/77
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 15000
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER _____
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Holchak
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: City of San Antonio

2. Project title: SAPD Training Trips

3. CJD program number: 77- B01

4. Month and year project to start: 10/77

(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)

5. Month and year application to be submitted: 6/77

6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

This proposal addresses all crime. Specialized training will cover several crime categories.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Much valuable training is available to law enforcement officers, tuition free, through various institutions of learning and governmental agencies. The only cost considerations are usually those of travel and subsistence. However, budgeting at the local level to take advantage of these training opportunities, ranges from the difficult to the impossible due to one or more of the following reasons:

At the time budgets are prepared -

- 1) training courses have not yet been announced,
- 2) courses have been announced but not yet scheduled,
- 3) awareness of training need arises after budget has been finalized.

Any budget requests based upon contingencies are considered anomalous by local government entities, and are not given consideration.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

To provide at least 12 San Antonio Police Officers with specialized training (not available locally) within the 12-month grant period.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

Certificates of Achievement, indicating satisfactory completion of each course, will provide indicators of goal achievement. Acquisition of certificates will be reported to CJD in quarterly progress reports.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.
(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

The Bureau commanders will select the training programs that they deem most beneficial to their operations. They will manipulate schedules and duty rosters so as to release the officers to be trained, to attend special training sessions. Some of these training programs will consist of advanced drug enforcement, ballistics, questioned documents, criminal intelligence analysis, etc.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel	\$15,000		\$15,000
D. Equipment			
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$15,000		\$15,000

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 15,000Amount of local cash contribution \$ -0-, _____ % of cash totalAmount of other sources of contribution \$ -0-Amount requested from CJD \$ 15,000, 100 % of cash totalBUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

C. TRAVELCJD SUPPORT

To provide costs of travel and subsistence for approximately 14 man-trips of 21 days duration.

\$15,000

(Allows SAPD to take advantage of valuable training sessions wherever situated by providing airfare, hotel room and meals for officers attending.)

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (~~would~~/would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: None

B. Grant title: None

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: None

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: None

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 0

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project ~~will~~ (will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Signature of Proposed Project Director
Ramiro Estrada

Ramiro Estrada

(please print or type) Name
Captain of Detectives, S.A.P.D.

Title
SAPD, P. O. Box 9346

Address
225-7484

Telephone

Date

Thomas E. Huebner

Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government

Thomas E. Huebner

(please print or type) Name
City Manager

Title
City of San Antonio

Address
225-5661

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

ENDORSED BY: *E. E. Peters*

E. E. Peters, Chief of Police

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1 8 1 1
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK) _____
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 0 1 6
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77-B 0 1
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT A A C O G _____
7. PROJECT TITLE A A C O G L E T r n g A c a d
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 0 9 / 7 7
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 4 7, 2 2 2 (Metro Share 67% - \$32,108)
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) Y
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER A C 7 7 B 0 1 4 2 0 2
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) Unknown
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N) Y

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Holchal

Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: Alamo Area Council of Governments
2. Project title: AACOG Law Enforcement Training
3. CJD program number: 77- B-1
4. Month and year project to start: 1/1/78
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: 9/1/77
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Latest FBI and State DPS statistics reflect a continued failure to increase clearance rates for the index offenses. Further, incidents originally minor in nature often become enlarged in seriousness because of the officer's inability to effectively recognize psychological factors involved. This region continues to account for approximately 10% of the index crime reported throughout the state. The need to provide state-mandated training continues locally in the 12-county region. The knowledge and expertise of officers at the crime scene is directly associated with successful clearance rates. Many of the courses offered will also directly benefit police/community relations through the increased knowledge provided.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Many of the comments discussed above also apply here. This region has approximately 600 peace officers who do not have a training facility available. The SAPD does accomplish its own training, although many of these officers also attend selected in-service courses provided at the regional academy. The availability of such a facility is a must in order provide state-mandated training and avoid expensive duplication and fragmentation of training efforts. In-service courses are selected and designed to address the existing operational and training needs of the different agencies. The curriculum is overseen by the LE Advisory Board, a group of LE agency heads who are served by the academy. All operations are in accordance with the desires of this board and under supervision of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education.

B. Goals and Indicators**1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):**

1. Conduct ten(10) specialized 40-hour courses.
2. Conduct three(3) Basic Certification Courses.
3. Provide certification training to 100+ peace officers.
4. Provide in excess of 35,000 classroom training man-hours.
5. Insure that no peace officer fails to receive certification training within the one-year maximum.
6. Provide required and requested out-of-region training in advanced and specialized subjects at such locations as the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

1. 82 officers attended the Basic Certification Courses in 1975.
2. 99 officers attended the Basic Certification Courses in 1976.
3. 31,280 student man-hours were presented in 1975.
4. 36,680 student man-hours were presented in 1976.
5. Of the training provided, approximately 67% of the officers trained serve agencies located within Bexar County proper.
6. 55 agencies participate in this training program.
7. Through close coordination with TCLEOSE, this office can assure every officer receives the required training in a timely manner.
8. During 1976, ten specialized and 3 basic courses were presented.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

This project continues into its 5th year of operation.

In the early fall, a special survey of area agency heads will be conducted as in the past soliciting special training needs and suggested subjects for inclusion in the list of specialized courses.

Negotiations with San Antonio College for the delivery of requested training will culminate in agreement in November, 1977, at the latest.

The academy will continue to operate under the auspices and control of the LE Advisory Board and the TCLEOSE. Chief Gene Talbert and Lt. Jack Summey represent Bexar SO and SAPD on this board. Chief B. Boeck, New Braunfels is Chairman. Classes will be scheduled throughout the year. The Basic Courses will be evenly spaced to provide the required training within the 12-month time frame required. In this manner, we can be assured that requirements of TCLEOSE are met.

Registrations for various courses are held approximately 1 month prior to course commencement date directly from the Project Director's office. Close coordination is maintained with the Academy Coordinator to insure maximum attendance.

No more than one course is normally conducted at any one time.

Each class is evaluated both by the coordinator and the students themselves for course content and instructor efficiency.

All required documentation concerning officer qualifications are furnished TCLEOSE by the Academy Coordinator.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel	\$6,469		\$6,469
B. Professional & Contract Services	\$34,000		\$34,000
C. Travel	\$1,664		\$1,664
D. Equipment			
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense	\$2,801		\$2,801
G. Indirect Cost*	\$2,988		\$2,988
H. Total	\$47,922*		\$47,922

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ \$47,922

Amount of local cash contribution \$ _____, _____ % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ 116,459 (Info only) XX This is in-kind contribution of local agencies computed on average salary of \$550 per week while in attendance at school.

Amount requested from CJD \$ 47,922, 100 % of cash total

>> * Metro Share - 67% of \$47,922 = \$32,108 <<

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

BUDGET NARRATIVE - (Cont.)

Project Director Salary:	
Approximately 80 man-days are required at \$64.61 for a total of \$5,169.	
FICA and other benefits for above at 25.16%	<u>1,300</u>
TOTAL PERSONNEL	\$6,469
Professional/Contract Services:	
Contract with San Antonio College	\$34,000
Travel:	
4 officers at \$16,00 per day at the School of Police Supervision X 26 days of school	\$1,664
Supplies/Direct Operating Expense:	
Registration for 4 officers to attend above school of Police Supervision at \$500	\$2,000
Brochures/pamphlets for conference with NCCJ sponsored police/social agency workshop	750
Purchase of Texts for 4 officers attending School of Police Supervision	<u>51</u>
TOTAL SUPPLIES/DIRECT OPERATING EXPENSE	\$2,801
Indirect Costs:	
Approved indirect costs of 46.19% of personnel above	<u>\$2,988</u>
TOTAL PROJECT	\$47,922

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (would/would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: CJD

B. Grant title: Alamo Area Law Enforcement Training Academy

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: 77 B01 4209

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: 57

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? Unknown

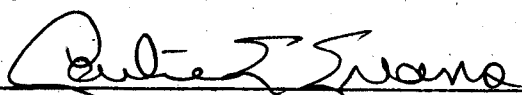
10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~/will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.



Signature of Proposed Project Director

CARLIE E. EVANS

(please print or type) Name

ASS'T CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATOR

Title
AACOG, 3A BLDG
BDY & TRAVIS SAN ANTONIO, TX 78205

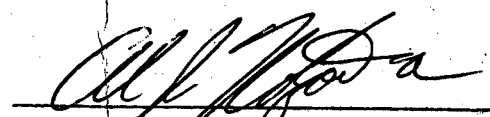
Address

(512) 225-5201, Ext 79

Telephone

MARCH 10, 1977

Date



Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government

AL J. NOTZON III

(please print or type) Name

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Title
AACOG, 3A BLDG
BDY & TRAVIS SAN ANTONIO, TX 78205

Address

(512) 225-5201

Telephone

MARCH 10, 1977

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
1978 PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET
CODING FORM

To be completed by local planning unit or state agency
(Instructions on back of page)

1. RBE (Y = YES; N = NO) Y
2. REGION OR AGENCY NUMBER 1811
3. PROG. SEQ. NO. (LEAVE BLANK) _____
4. PRIORITY NUMBER 017
5. CJD PROGRAM NUMBER 77- 0 (New Program)
6. PROPOSED APPLICANT Bexar County
7. PROJECT TITLE 5 Schld Dist Secrty
8. MONTH & YEAR APPLICATION TO BE SUBMITTED 11/77
9. AMOUNT REQUESTED FROM CJD \$ 234,113
10. CONTINUATION PROJECT (YES = Y; NO = N) N
11. IF YES, PREVIOUS GRANT NUMBER _____
12. WOULD ADDITIONAL CJD FUNDING BE SOUGHT? (YES = Y; NO = N) N
13. DOES PROJECT HAVE MULTI-REGIONAL OR REGION-METRO IMPACT? (YES = Y; NO = N)

The above information is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Bill Holchak
Signature

(Local Planner or State Agency Representative
Completing This Form)

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: Bexar County
2. Project title: 5 School Districts Security
3. CJD program number: 77- (New: See Page V-3)
4. Month and year project to start: January, 1978
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: November, 1977
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Burglary, Arson and Vandalism. (Detail in individual school districts' Project Notification Sheets).

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Need by school districts for intruder-detection devices.

BEXAR METROPOLITAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

LEGAL-PROFESSIONAL BUILDING, 200 MAIN PLAZA

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78205

TELEPHONE (512) 220-2619

Explanation of the "Incomplete" Status of this Project

Under the heading, "Special Project", on pps. V-3 and V-4, an explanation is given of the consideration given this project by the Advisory Committee and the Executive Committee. It was understood that the project might not be funded because CJD has no program under which the project qualifies.

The final decision was to rank the project No. 17, at the "break point" of the Reasonable Budget Expectation, so that whatever funds became available beyond the R.B.E. could go to this project. Conversely, it was understood that this project would be lost first, if funding in an amount less than the R.B.E. were to become available.

Project No. 17 is actually a combination of five different project notification sheets, prepared separately by five Bexar County school districts but submitted jointly by them to Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council.

Realizing the tentative status of the project, from the standpoint of funding, BMCJC staff understands that a re-write of the Project Notification Sheet will be necessary when the exact amount of funding is known. Therefore, no effort was made to combine the five PNS's into a single PNS at this time, with the exception of PI and PIa.

Combined 5-District Budget Coversheet

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	\$234,113	\$ 78,037	\$312,150
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$234,113	\$ 78,037	\$312,150

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 312,150Amount of local cash contribution \$ 78,037, 25 % of cash total (From School Districts)

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ _____

Amount requested from CJD \$ 234,113, 75 % of cash totalBUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

(See individual school districts' Project Notification Sheets.)

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 0

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~ will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~ applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc.

Signature of Proposed Project Director
Rudy Garza

(please print or type) Name
Chief Deputy Sheriff

Title
Bexar County Courthouse

Address
220-2455

Telephone

Date

Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government
Blair Reeves

(please print or type) Name
County Judge, Bexar County

Title
Bexar County Courthouse

Address
220-2626

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

**1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET**

1. Proposed applicant: San Antonio Independent School District
2. Project title: S A I S D T E C H E Q U I P
3. CJD program number: 77- B-6
4. Month and year project to start: 1/1/78
(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)
5. Month and year application to be submitted: 9/1/77
6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

During the 1975-76 school year this district had 157 Burglaries with a dollar loss of \$13,168. There were 126 acts of vandalism which cost this district \$6,859 during this same period. Two separate acts of arson during this period cost \$105,000 in damage. These statistics only cover the nine months of the school year. During June, July and August of 1976, an additional loss of \$35,007 was incurred in Burglaries and vandalism. The Vandalism Task Force Report of the Alamo Area Council of Governments reports that vandalism cost Bexar County schools \$610,000 in 1974 and 1975. If this district is representative, this loss and problem is increasing.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

This district has trained security guards. They cannot be everywhere at the same time and effectively secure our facilities. Police response times are naturally geared to the initial detection of an incident. More direct with the police agencies is needed. With this equipment and our security force, more acts of vandalism can be detected in progress. Police and our personnel will then be in a better position to respond. The earlier cited report states that only 3% of the crimes of Arson Burglary and Criminal Mischief were cleared in 1974-75. This figure must be increased.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

1. Reporting and recording all dollar losses through such acts.
2. Increase the clearance rate of arson, burglary and Criminal Mischief to 10%.
3. Increased interaction with the police agencies
4. Once operational, reduce the number of burglaries by 10%.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

In the 12 months Sep 1, 1975 through August 31, 1976 there were 357 incidents of Burglaries, with a loss of \$38,816.

In this same period there were 304 acts of vandalism(glass breakage etc) which cost \$16,218.

Arson in this period cost this district \$105,000 in only 2 incidents.

The Vandalism Task Force Report states that only 3% of the acts of Arson, Burglary and Criminal Mischief were cleared in 1974-75.

Before and after statistics will be available.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

SAISD now has a security force. If approved for a January 1, 1978 start date, it is anticipated that bids will be immediately solicited. It is anticipated that the program can be operational by March 1, 1978.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	\$48,750	\$16,250	\$65,000
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$48,750	\$16,250	\$65,000

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 65,000

Amount of local cash contribution \$ 16,250, 25 % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ _____

Amount requested from CJD \$ 48,750, 75 % of cash total

Note: The SAISD has a security force to complete this program. These costs are not included herein, although this represents substantial local effort.

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

BUDGET NARRATIVE - (Cont.)

Alarm Equipment:

6 High Schools at \$5,000	\$30,000
2 Middle Schools at \$3,000	6,000
12 Elem Schools at \$2,000	24,000
Central Monitoring Upgrade	5,000
Total	<u>\$65,000</u>

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (~~would~~/would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: N/A

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: _____

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 0

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~ will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

N/A

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc. In the event it is determined that this request does not meet program requirements, request that it be forwarded IAW CJD policy concerning such programs.

Sam Wolf

Signature of Proposed Project Director

SAM WOLF

(please print or type) Name

DIRECTOR SECURITY & SAFETY SERVICES

Title

141 LAVACA

Address

227-5121

Telephone

MARCH 8, 1977

Date

Harold H. Hitt

Signature of Authorized Official of Grantee Government

DR. HAROLD H. HITT

(please print or type) Name

SUPERINTENDENT SAISD

Title

141 LAVACA

Address

227-5121

Telephone

MARCH 8, 1977

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

SAN ANTONIO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

1110 Austin Street
San Antonio, Texas 78208

School Plant Services

March 15, 1977

Bill Holchak
Director
Bexar Metropolitan Criminal Justice Council
Legal Professional Building
200 Main Plaza
San Antonio, Texas 78205

Dear Mr. Holchak:

The SAISD section of the school district's request for grant funding is an upgrading of existing and older outdated alarm equipment.

The San Antonio Independent School District is an inner-city school system and as such we must project all of our security programs on the high frequency of crime that is so evident. Our priorities must be focused towards an all-out prevention concept. This is why we specifically request electronic monitoring equipment that will report all facets of attack upon our schools and allow us to respond jointly with the San Antonio Police Department and San Antonio Fire Department to apprehend the culprits or prevent any large amount of damage from fire, vandalism or burglary.

We plan to install Maco type sensing units in each priority area of schools listed such as in offices, cafeterias, libraries, shops, and other critical areas. These sensors will communicate an intrusion or fire to the control module at the school. Usually, this control module is located in the office area. The control module will transmit the interpreted information by telephone line to the monitoring office where it will be reported to the monitor's office through a digital printing receiver. The alert information will immediately be relayed to San Antonio Independent School District patrolmen and San Antonio Police Department district officers. In the event the interpreted information received is of a smoke or fire nature, this information will also be immediately relayed to San Antonio Fire Department.

The San Antonio Independent School District has its own monitoring office in the security office. It is staffed 24 hours per day, 7 days a week. All updated systems would be intergrated into this office which is servicing alarm systems incoming from our other campuses.

We have excellent working relations with both the county and city administrations; and, therefore, will be agreeable to either being designated as our control administrative sponsor. Our previous funding was through the City of San Antonio.

Sincerely,


SAM WOLF, DIRECTOR
SECURITY & SAFETY SERVICES

SW:all

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: Harlandale Independent School District

2. Project title: H I S D T E C H E Q U I P

3. CJD program number: 77-B-6

4. Month and year project to start: 1/1/78

(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)

5. Month and year application to be submitted: 9/1/77

6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

During the 11 month period 1 Sep-74 thru 7/31 75 over \$20,000 value of equipment was stolen or destroyed through vandalism in this school district. Damages to schools resulted in an additional \$6,140 in repairs. The single crime of arson added \$22,000 to the above losses. During this period there were 81 cases of Burglary and another \$6,000 was spent on repairing broken window glass. These representative figures total \$54,140 spent in repair/replacement resulting in a substantial decrease in funds available for educational/counseling purposes.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The inadequate manpower of the San Antonio Police Department preclude more extensive patrol coverage of our schools. Installation of these alarm devices will permit school district security personnel to provide additional security coverage to the buildings and provide an immediate capability for relay of emergencies to the city police. Concerning the offenses of Criminal Mischief, Arson and Burglary, in 1974 and again in 1975, only 3% of reported offenses resulted in clearance. Despite an improved clearance rate of 22% for Arson in 1975, the total of the 3 offenses cleared remains at 3%. This equipment will enable an interface with the official police agency not presently available and improve this rate.

These offense and clearance statistics are contained in the Vandalism Task Force Report, published by the Alamo Area Council of Governments.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

Once installed, this equipment will enable monitoring of schools during hours when vandalism occurs. Goals have been established which reflect the additional capability. Initial goals are:

1. Reporting and recording all dollar losses through such acts.
2. Increase the overall clearance rate for all school-related offenses to 10% from the present 3%, during the first year after installation.
3. Increased interaction with the police agency.
4. Once installed, decrease the number of break-ins(Burglary) by 10%.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

During the period Sep 1, 1974 thru July 31, 1975 there were 81 break-ins(Burglary). During 1974 and again in 1975, according to the Vandalism Task Force Report published by the Alamo Area Council of Governments, the clearance rates for the 3 offenses of Criminal Mischief, Burglary and Arson totalled only 3%. This same report reflects that these 3 offenses were the most costly in terms of dollars accounting for 60% of the offenses in 1974 and 58% in 1975. Accurately kept statistics will enable future comparisons.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

Assuming approval for a January 1, 1978 implementation date this district will immediately solicit bids for the requested equipment. It is anticipated that the equipment at 1 Elementary School; 1 Middle School and 2 high schools, as well as the Central Receiving Station can be operational by March 1, 1978 with required security personnel hired. It is anticipated that 2 such persons will be hired by the district.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	\$15,150	\$5,050	\$20,200
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$15,150	\$5,050	\$20,200

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 15,150

Amount of local cash contribution \$ 5,050, 25 % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ _____

Amount requested from CJD \$ 15,150, 75 % of cash total

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

BUDGET NARRATIVE - (Cont.)

Alarm Transmitting Equipment:

1 Elementary School	\$1,700
1 Middle School	\$1,700
2 High Schools	<u>\$11,000</u>
	\$15,200
Central Receiving Station	<u>5,000</u>
Total	<u>\$20,200</u>

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (~~would~~/would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: CJD

B. Grant title: Harlandale ISD Technical Equipment

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: N/A

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here N/A)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: N/A

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 0

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project (~~will~~/will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

N/A

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc. In the event it is determined that this request does not meet program requirements, request it be forwarded IAW CJD policy concerning such programs.

C. N. Boguess

Signature of Proposed Project Director

C. N. BOGUESS

(please print or type) Name

Superintendent

Title

102 GENEVIEVE

Address

924-2301

Telephone

3/9/77

Date

Signature of Authorized Official of Grantee Government

(please print or type) Name

Title

Address

Telephone

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

Harlandale Independent School District

102 GENEVIEVE

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78283

Item I.

New system - The system we are requesting will be a new system for the Harlandale Independent School District.

Item II.

List of electronic equipment and components:

MACO-16S - Digital Central Office Receiver
(does not require leased lines)

MACO-20 - Micro Processor Printer

NCA - Noise Cancellation Amplifier

CC 700 - For elementary and middle schools

CC 800 - For high schools

Z E-6 - Expander Zone Input

CAM II - Supervisory Module - reports opening or closing of alarm systems

LAR - 15 - Allows local alarm bell to be cut off

LIA - Listen In Amplifier - Gives capabilities of listening in to protected schools at the central location

SDA - Sound Detector Sensor - A sophisticated sensor that detects sounds of vandalism or forced entry through microphones

Microphone II - Used in listening for sounds of detection

Motorola Radios

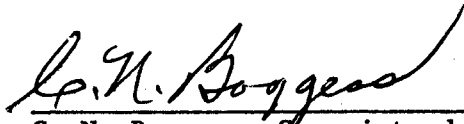
SESO will monitor the Central Receiving Station and radio information to Harlandale School District's security officer.

Item III

- a. Portable radios will be required to support the security personnel in our district.
- b. The Harlandale School District will monitor and evaluate the electronic system and security officer programs.

Item IV.

Which ever would be the most expedient.



C. N. Boggess, Superintendent
Harlandale Independent School District

**1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET**

1. Proposed applicant: Northside Independent School District

2. Project title: N I S D T E C H E Q U I P

3. CJD program number: 77- B-6

4. Month and year project to start: 1/1/78

(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)

5. Month and year application to be submitted: 9/1/77

6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Although this district has several on-going program aimed at the vandalism problem through education, there exists a real need to augment these efforts. Lack of physical security such as alarms handicaps our security efforts. Communications between the district and police agencies needs to be improved in an effort to decrease the gap between occurrence and detection. Police response times will then be improved through immediate relay. The Vandalism Task Force Report of the Alamo Area Council of Governments reflect that during 1974 and 1975, the total dollar loss of criminal acts concerning Bexar County Schools was \$610,000.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Police response times are naturally geared to the detection of an event and prompt reporting to that agency. Because this district cannot effectively patrol and secure every school, our capability to detect offenses, report/apprehend offenders and protect district property is diminished. More direct interface with the official police agencies is necessary and this equipment will provide this.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

1. Reporting and recording all dollar losses through such acts.
2. According to the earlier cited report, only 3% of the Burglaries, Arsons and Criminal Mischiefs were cleared. It is hoped to raise this to at least 10%.
3. Increased interaction with the police agencies.
4. Once the system is operational, decrease the number of Burglaries by 10%.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

In Bexar County during 1974, there were 1,841 acts of Arson, Burglary and Criminal Mischief directed at our county schools. This number rose to 3,348 in 1975. Of this number, only 3% were cleared. The dollar loss reported for these 2 years is \$610,000.

Comparisons of this school districts reported offenses will be possible through this security program. Before and after vandalism statistics will be available for these comparisons.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

Assuming approval of this request for a January 1, 1978 implementation date this district will immediately solicit bids for the requested equipment. It is anticipated that this equipment can be installed and operational by March 1, 1978.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	\$101,250	\$33,750	\$135,000
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$101,250	\$33,750	\$135,000

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 181,000

Amount of local cash contribution \$ 79,750, 44 % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ 46,000*

Amount requested from CJD \$ 101,250, 56 % of cash total

Note: The total of \$181,000 includes the personnel costs of hiring 1 professional security person at a salary of \$12,000 and 4 security persons at individual salaries of \$8,500. This total of \$46,000 is not included in this request since personnel costs are not included in the program provided.

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

Alarm Equipment:

3 High Schools at \$20,000	\$60,000
7 Middle Schools at \$10,000	70,000
1 Central Monitor Station	<u>5,000</u>
	\$135,000

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project (~~would~~ would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: N/A

B. Grant title: N/A

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: N/A

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here N/A)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: N/A

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 0

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

If funded, this project ~~will~~ will not have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

N/A

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (is/~~is not~~) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc. In the event it is determined that this request does not meet program requirements, request it be forwarded IAW CJD policy concerning such programs.

Thomas J Powell
Signature of Proposed Project Director

THOMAS J POWELL
(please print or type) Name

DISTRICT ENGINEER
Title

5900 EVERS ROAD
Address

681-0330
Telephone

3-10-77
Date

E. D. Coody
Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government

E D COODY
(please print or type) Name

SUPERINTENDENT
Title

5900 EVERS ROAD
Address

681-0330
Telephone

3-10-77
Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Proposed Applicant: NORTHSIDE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Project Title: NISD TECH EQUIP

CJD Program Number: 77-B-6

Supplemental information:

I. The requested grant is to initiate a new intrusion detection vandalism reduction program in the N.I.S.D. middle and high school facilities.

II. The planned system is an ultrasonic motion detection system with a secondary microphone sound detection and monitoring system in each of the three (3) high schools and seven (7) middle schools.

III. The district schools would be monitored from a central monitoring station to be located within and operated by N.I.S.D. personnel.

IV. The administration of the grant by either the City of San Antonio or County of Bexar is acceptable.

Thomas J Powell

Signature of Proposed Project Director

THOMAS J POWELL
(please print or type) Name

DISTRICT ENGINEER

Title

5900 EVERS ROAD

Address

684-8823

Telephone

3-14-77

Date

277

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: Northeast Independent School District

2. Project title: N E I S D T E C H E Q I P

3. CJD program number: 77- Bp6

4. Month and year project to start: 1/1/78

(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)

5. Month and year application to be submitted: 9/1/77

6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

The Vandalism Task Force Report of the Alamo Area Council of Governments reports that for the years of 1974 and 1975, acts of vandalism cost the schools in Bexar County \$610,000. Of this number, 1,841 were acts of Arson, Burglary and Criminal Mischief, accounting for 60% of the offenses reported. During the 75-76 school year, this district suffered a loss of \$22,370 in broken glass, locks and doors; a loss of \$12,833 to burglaries(although \$7,350 of this was recovered from insurance) and \$250,502 from acts of arson(with \$210,603 recovered from insurance). Discounting insurance recoveries(although this is a loss too in the larger sense) this district suffered a direct loss of \$67,752.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Police response times are naturally geared to the initial detection of an event and prompt reporting to that agency. Because this district cannot effectively patrol every school our capability to detect offenses, report/apprehend offenders and protect district property is diminished. More direct interface with the official police agencies is necessary. This equipment and the planned central station monitoring capability will provide this.

B. Goals and Indicators

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

1. Reporting and recording all dollar losses through such acts.
2. According to the earlier cited vandalism report, only 3% of the acts of Arson, Burglaries and Criminal Mischief concerning the schools was cleared in 1974 and 1975. It is hoped to raise this figure to 10%.
3. Increased interaction with the police agencies.
4. Once operational, reduce the number of burglaries by 10%.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

In 1975-76, Burglaries cost this district \$12,833(\$7,350 insured)

" Arson cost this district \$250,502(although insurance returned \$210,603)

In 1975-76 Vandalism resulted in a loss of \$22,370 through broken glass, locks etc
During 1974-75 the vandalism report cited earlier reports that only 3% of the acts of Arson, Burglaries and Criminal Mischief resulted in clearance.

Comparisons of before and after statistics will be available.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

Assuming approval of this request for a January 1, 1978 implementation date, this district will immediately solicit bids for the equipment. Personnel will be hired and the project can be operational by March 1, 1978.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	\$34,538	\$11,512	\$46,050
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$34,538	\$11,512	\$46,050

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 80,050

Amount of local cash contribution \$ 45,512, 57 % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ 34,000*

Amount requested from CJD \$ 34,538, 43 % of cash total

Note: The total of \$80,050 includes the salaries of 2 patrolmen at \$10,000 per annum each and 2 vehicles at \$7,000 each. These personnel and vehicle costs are not included in this request since these items are not included in the program provided.

BUDGET NARRATIVE.

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

Alarm/Monitoring Equipment

5 High Schools at \$2,500	\$12,500
6 Middle Schools at \$1,500	9,000
22 Elem Schools at \$800	17,600
Central Monitor Station	950
Monitoring Total	<u>\$40,050</u>

Communications:

4 Portable radios at \$1,500	\$ 6,000
TOTAL	<u>\$46,050</u>

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project ~~would~~ (would not) continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: N/A

B. Grant title: _____

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: _____

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here _____)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: _____

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 0

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

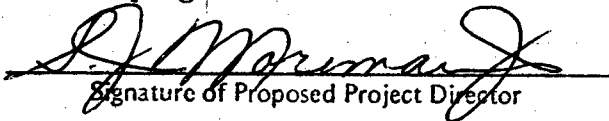
If funded, this project (~~will~~ will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

N/A

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (~~is~~ is not) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (has/~~has not~~) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc. In the event it is determined that this request does not meet program requirements, request it be forwarded IAW CJD policy concerning such programs.


Signature of Proposed Project Director

S.J. Moreman, Jr.
(please print or type) Name

Supervisor of Security
Title

North East ISD, 10333 Broadway
Address

655-4210 ext. 219
Telephone

March 11, 1977
Date


Signature of Authorized Official

of Grantee Government
Ivan W. Fitzwater

(please print or type) Name

Superintendent of Schools
Title

North East ISD, 10333 Broadway

Address
San Antonio, TX 78286
655-4210 ext. 201

Telephone

March 11, 1977

Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.



North East Independent School District

10333 BROADWAY - SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78286

March 16, 1977

DEPARTMENT OF PLANT AND MAINTENANCE

Mr. Sam Wolf
San Antonio I.S.D.
1110 Austin Street
San Antonio, Texas 78208

Dear Sam:

1. and 2. This request is for equipment to expand N.E.I.S.D. existing alarm system as follows:

High Schools (5)

1 - USD - 21-8 control units	1160.00
40 - T-S ultrasonic transmitters	500.00
60 - R-S ultrasonic receivers	<u>810.00</u>
Total - each school	2470.00
Sub total (5 schools)	12350.00

Middle Schools (6)

2 - USD-21-3 control units	580.00
30 - T-S ultrasonic transmitters	375.00
40 - R-S ultrasonic receivers	<u>540.00</u>
Total - each school	1495.00
Sub total (6 schools)	8970.00

Elementary Schools (22)

1 - USD - 21-8 control units	290.00
20 - T-S ultrasonic transmitters	250.00
34 - R-S ultrasonic receivers	<u>459.00</u>
Total - each school	999.00
Sub total (22 schools)	21978.00

3. The N.E.I.S.D. central monitor station is located in our Maintenance and Radio Communication Center. It is currently manned 24 hours per day - 7 days per week. We currently have 2 radio equipped security trucks and 2 uniformed, deputized patrolmen. These men are on duty from 10 P.M. until 6 A.M. each night.

The portable walkie talkies are for these two patrolmen, the Security Supervisor and the Maintenance Supervisor to carry in case of emergency when they go into the buildings.

4 - portable walkie-talkies	6000.00
1 - digital printer-amplifier	1150.00

The addition of a digital printer-amplifier will update the existing central monitor station.

Grand Total	50,448.00
-------------	-----------

4. N.E.I.S.D. has no preference as to which governmental agency we go through. We feel that all five school districts should use the same agency.

Sincerely yours,



S.J. Moreman Jr.
Supervisor of Security

1978 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION
PROJECT NOTIFICATION SHEET

1. Proposed applicant: South San Antonio Independent School District

2. Project title: S S A A I S D T E C H E Q U I P

3. CJD program number: 77- B-6

4. Month and year project to start: 1/1/78

(Note: 1978 funds generally will be available for projects beginning between October, 1977, and September, 1978.)

5. Month and year application to be submitted: 9/1/77

6. Project summary and anticipated project accomplishments. This information must be quantified and include base data. Use additional pages if needed.

A. Background and Justification

1. Crime problem addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

This district employs security guards trained by a city detective as a consultant 7 days a week from the hours of 10:00 PM to 6:00 AM. Despite this, vandalism continues to occur. Lack of physical security devices such as alarms handicaps our security efforts. Further, communications between the patrols and official agencies is lacking. Police response times are naturally increased because of this lack of communications capability. The Vandalism Task Force Report published by the Alamo Area Council of Governments reflected that during 1974 and 1975, the total dollar loss of criminal acts to Bexar County Schools was \$610,000.

2. Criminal justice system problems and needs addressed (please identify and discuss briefly):

Police response times are naturally geared to the commencement of the alarm or call received. Because this district cannot effectively patrol and secure every school, our capability to apprehend offenders and protect district property is diminished. More direct interface with the official police agencies is necessary and this equipment will provide the ability to do this. Alarmed schools and a central receiving station will enable faster reporting to the police, reducing response times and improving the detection rate.

1. Goals (a quantified achievement to be accomplished within a specified time period):

1. Reporting and recording all dollar losses through such acts.
2. According to the Vandalism Task Force Report, only 3% of the Burglaries, Arson and Criminal Mischief offenses were cleared. It is hoped to raise this to at least 10%.
3. Increased interaction with the police agencies.
4. Once the system is operational, decrease the number of Burglaries by 10%.

2. Indicators of goal achievement (briefly describe quantified criteria against which project progress can be measured to determine whether goal is being achieved):

During 1974 there were 1,841 Arson, Burglary and Criminal Mischief offenses reported. This number rose to 3,348 in 1975. Of this number, only 3% were cleared. These statistics are contained in the Vandalism Task Force Report cited earlier and concern schools in Bexar County. The dollar loss reported for these two years is \$610,000.

Comparisons of this school district's reported offenses will be possible through this security program. Before and after vandalism statistics will be available for these comparisons.

C. Project Plan and Calendar

(Indicate as precisely as possible how the project will be executed and what design or methods will be used in carrying it out including (1) a description of the various steps and stages of the project, (2) what will be done at each stage, and (3) estimated time intervals involved.) Be sure to read detailed instructions for this item on Page A.

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 3a, 3b, etc.)

Assuming approval of this request for a January 1, 1978 implementation date this district will immediately solicit bids for the requested equipment. It is anticipated that this equipment can be installed and operational by March 1, 1978.

7. Proposed project budget:

PROPOSED PROJECT BUDGET			
Budget Category	CJD Support (Federal and State)	Cash Contribution	Cash Total
A. Personnel			
B. Professional & Contract Services			
C. Travel			
D. Equipment	\$34,425	\$11,475	\$45,900
E. Construction			
F. Supplies & Direct Operating Expense			
G. Indirect Cost*			
H. Total	\$34,425	\$11,475	\$45,900

Budget Summary:

Total project cost \$ 73,900

Amount of local cash contribution \$ 39,475, 53 % of cash total

Amount of other sources of contribution \$ 28,000*

Amount requested from CJD \$ 34,425, 47 % of cash total

Note: The total of \$73,900 includes purchase of 4 vehicles at \$7,000 for a total of \$28,000. This amount is not included in this request since vehicle costs are excluded from the program. Purchase of vehicles is dependent upon the approval of the Board of Trustees, otherwise the district will continue its policy of paying mileage to security guards.

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Budget narrative. Briefly describe major proposed expenditures such as positions to be filled and proposed salary ranges for each, any professional or contract services envisioned, major travel planned, type of equipment to be purchased, and basis for determination of major costs, (Use additional pages, if needed.)

Alarm Installation:

2 High Schools at \$5,000	\$10,000
2 Middle Schools at \$3,750	7,500
9 Elementary Schools at \$1,700	15,300
Monitoring Station	<u>5,000</u>
Alarm Total	\$37,800

Security Patrols Communications

Base Station	\$3,300
4 Portables at \$1,200	<u>4,800</u>
Total Radios	\$8,100
Total	<u>\$45,900</u>

(Use additional pages as needed. Number them 5a, 5b, etc.)

8. Previous funding:

If funded, this project ~~would~~ would not continue an existing project. If it would, identify by:

A. Funding source: CJD

B. Grant title: South San Antonio ISD Technical Equipment

C. Most recent CJD grant number, if previously funded by CJD or LEAA: N/A

(If budgeted for 1977 but grant award not yet made, check here N/A)

D. Number of months project will have been funded by CJD/LEAA as of October 1, 1977: N/A

9. Future funding:

If this project is funded, for how many additional months will CJD funding be requested? 0

10. Multi-regional or regional-metropolitan impact:

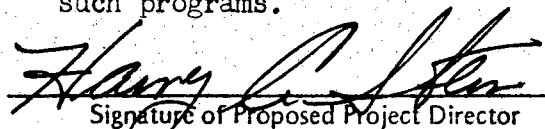
If funded, this project (~~will~~/will not) have impact on agencies in more than one local planning area.

If it will, please identify all affected local planning units and explain how coordination has been effected.

N/A

11. Subpart E of the EEO requirements (~~is~~/is not) applicable to the agency. If it is, state whether the agency (~~has~~/has not) complied with Subpart E of the EEO requirements.

12. We affirm that this proposed project fully conforms with the program description shown in Number 3 above as to eligibility and fully conforms with existing CJD and LEAA program descriptions and guidelines as to years of funding, minimum agency size, program requirements, etc. In the event it is determined that this request does not meet program requirements, request it be forwarded IAW CJD policy concerning such programs.


Signature of Proposed Project Director

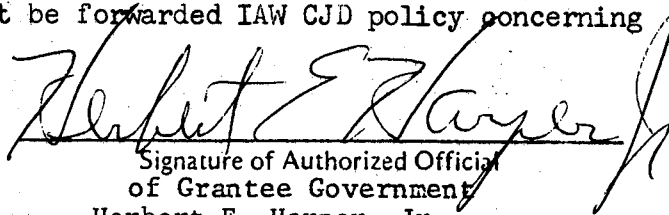
Harvey A. Stein
(please print or type) Name

Assistant Director, Business Services
Title

2515 Sioux
Address

924-8541
Telephone

March 9, 1977
Date


Signature of Authorized Official
of Grantee Government

Herbert E. Harper, Jr.
(please print or type) Name

Superintendent
Title

2515 Sioux
Address

924-8541
Telephone

March 9, 1977
Date

CJD will not consider unsigned or incomplete project notification sheets.

SOUTH SAN ANTONIO INDEPENDENT
SCHOOL DISTRICT

2515 SIOUX STREET

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78224

PHONE 924-8541

ALTON M. TURNER
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT

HERBERT E. HARPER, JR.
SUPERINTENDENT

JOSEPH R. LARA
DIRECTOR, BUSINESS SERVICES

March 15, 1977

VANDALISM INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION PROGRAM

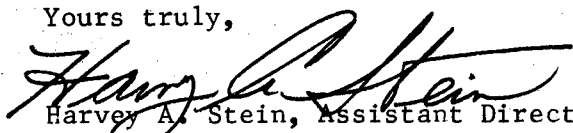
Clarification

- I. The proposal is for a new system which will supplement the guards who now patrol the district schools.
- II. The proposed system would be a sound intrusion system tied into a central monitoring system. Coverage would be in the critical areas of each school.
 1. High Schools: Bandhall, Shops, Hallways, Cafeteria, Library, Offices and Science Rooms.
 2. Junior Highs: Bandhall, Hallways, Cafeteria and Offices.
 3. Elementary Schools: Hallways, Offices and Cafeteria.

A base station will be located at the Transportation Building which presently serves as headquarters for the guards. This system would be manned by district personnel from 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. week nights and day and night on week ends.

- III. A. The District is requesting portable radios and a base station to be located at the Transportation Building in order that communications with guards can be maintained. This will allow guards to respond to break-ins and to assist local police in entering and checking buildings when break-ins are in progress.
B. The base station will be manned by a guard, who will also man the monitor. This will allow for communications with guards to be maintained during duty hours.
- IV. The South San Antonio I.S.D. does not have any preference over either the City of San Antonio or Bexar County sponsoring this proposal.
- V. The South San Antonio I.S.D. feels that if this proposal is granted the district will be able to realize a substantial savings in repair and replacement of equipment which has been vandalized or stolen. The district appreciates the efforts of the City of San Antonio and Bexar County in this effort.

Yours truly,


Harvey A. Stein, Assistant Director
Business Services

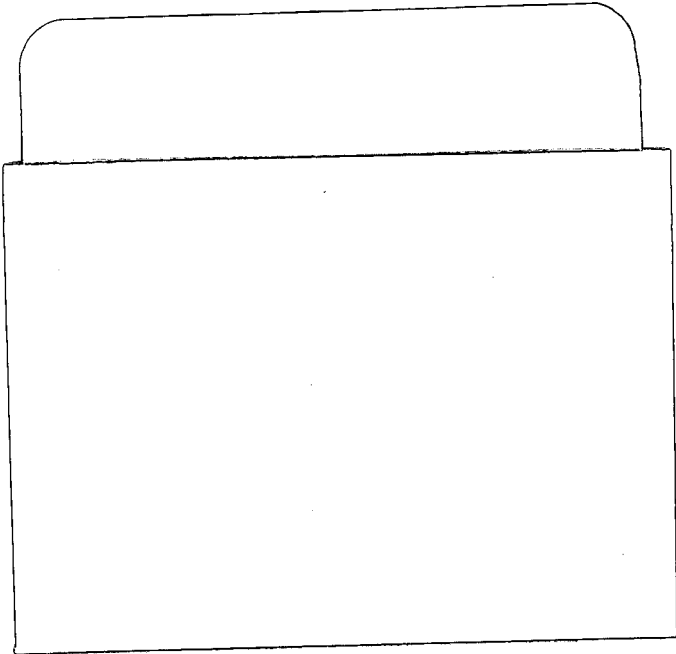
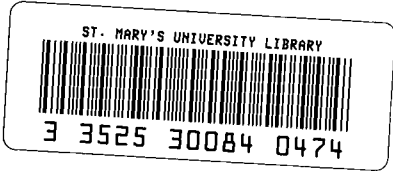
HAS/am

SUBSECTION V-B

Projects That Contribute To Areas Goals But Could Not Be Included Within R.B.E.

<u>PRIORITY NO.</u>	<u>STANDARD ADDRESSED</u>	<u>NEW OR CONT.</u>	<u>PROGRAM NO.</u>	<u>PROPOSED APPLICANT</u>	<u>PROJECT TITLE</u>	<u>REQUESTED AMOUNT</u>
17		New	New Program	Bexar County	5-School Districts Security	Balance Not Funded Within R.B.E.
18	E2d	New	77-E02	Bexar County	Adult Probation Personnel For New District Courts	\$ 81,717
19	A1a	New	77-A01	AACOG	AACOG Regional Crime Prevention (Metro Share)	31,581
20	E6b	Cont.	77-E06	San Antonio	Project ABLE	103,855
21	B3c	New	77-B03	San Antonio	SAPD Expediter System	23,481
22	E2d	New	77-E02	Bexar County	Probation Officer Aide/Investigators	66,137
23	A1a	New	77-A01	San Antonio	Reduction Of Crime In Public Housing Units	143,400
24	E2c	New	77-E02	Bexar County	Adult Probation Volunteers	32,534
25	B4a	New	77-B04	San Antonio	SAPD Intelligence Bureau Surveillance And Security System	12,104
26	E2a	Cont.	77-E02	Bexar County	Exoffender Placement Services	75,547
27	A1a	New	77-A01	San Antonio	SAPD Bicycle Theft Prevention Project	40,000
28		New	New Program	Unspecified	Character Education	51,200
29	B1a	New	77-B01	San Antonio	SAPD Videotape Training Camera	7,600
						<u>\$669,156*</u>

*(Plus unfunded balance of Project No. 17)



DEPOSITORY
COLLECTION

OCT 6 9 1992

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY