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# ANNUAL REPORT

1984

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ACQUISITIONS

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TEXAS JUVENILE  
PROBATION COMMISSION

ACTS OF THE 67th LEGISLATURE  
REGULAR SESSION CH. 617

The commission shall make a report to the governor and to the legislature each year covering its operations and the condition of probation services in Texas during the previous year and making whatever recommendations it considers desirable.\*

\*V.T.C.A. Human Resources Code Sec. 75.049

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

111251

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Texas Juvenile Probation  
Commission

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111251

# ANNUAL REPORT

1984



## THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TEXAS JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION

TEXAS JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION

Bill Anderson, Executive Director  
P. O. Box 13547, Capitol Station  
Austin, Texas 78711-3547

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PUBLISHED OCTOBER 1985

## Acknowledgement

The Texas Juvenile Probation Commission wishes to express its appreciation to the members of the Texas Legislature for their foresight in meeting the challenge of reducing crime by focusing attention on early intervention where the promise of prevention is greatest. The Commission wishes to further express its appreciation to the State's juvenile probation officers, juvenile detention workers, and juvenile judges for their belief in the need for a comprehensive juvenile justice system and their willingness to work toward that goal.

## Creation and Purpose

THE TEXAS JUVENILE PROBATION COMMISSION WAS CREATED  
BY THE 67th LEGISLATURE IN 1981 TO . . .

- △ MAKE PROBATION SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT THE STATE FOR JUVENILES,
- △ IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROBATION SERVICES,
- △ PROVIDE ALTERNATIVES TO THE COMMITMENT OF JUVENILES BY PROVIDING FINANCIAL AID TO JUVENILE BOARDS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF PROBATION SERVICES,
- △ ESTABLISH UNIFORM PROBATION ADMINISTRATION STANDARDS,
- △ IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN STATE AND LOCAL ENTITIES WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM,

AND MANDATED  
BY THE 69th LEGISLATURE IN 1985 TO . . .

- △ PROVIDE MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES.

## Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

"The commission consists of three judges of the district courts of Texas and six citizens of Texas who are not employed in the criminal or juvenile justice system, all to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate." HRC 75.022.

\*JERRY F. SHACKELFORD, CHAIRMAN  
Amarillo  
9/1/81 - 8/31/85

JERRELL S. REED, JR., VICE CHAIRMAN  
Winnsboro  
9/1/81 - 8/31/85

\*FORTUNATO P. BENAVIDES  
Edinburg  
9/20/83 - 8/31/89

AMOS LANDRY, JR.  
Beaumont  
8/31/83 - 8/31/89

LOIS CARPENTER  
Midland  
10/6/83 - 8/31/87

CAROL HIGLEY LANE  
Houston  
9/1/81 - 8/31/85

MARSHALL W. COOPER  
Whiteface  
9/1/81 - 8/31/89

\*WILLIAM C. MARTIN  
Longview  
9/1/81 - 8/31/87

CLARA POPE WILLOUGHBY  
San Angelo  
9/1/81 - 8/31/87

\* Judicial Appointments

## Philosophy

Through creation of the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, the 67th Legislature laid the groundwork for an additional tool to help manage crime.

Youth crime transcends county lines. The failure of a county to address the problem has its impact throughout the State.

The programs of the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission are providing Texas with the opportunity to reduce crime by placing resources in an area which promises the greatest return for the money - prevention.

## Strategy

To this end, the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission has adopted the following strategies:

- We must develop a comprehensive system with a full range of services in every part of Texas.
- We must bring the juvenile justice system into its proper place as an integral part of the State's systematic program to manage crime.
- We must provide the public with the maximum level of protection from crime.
- We must insure "due process" in our juvenile justice system.

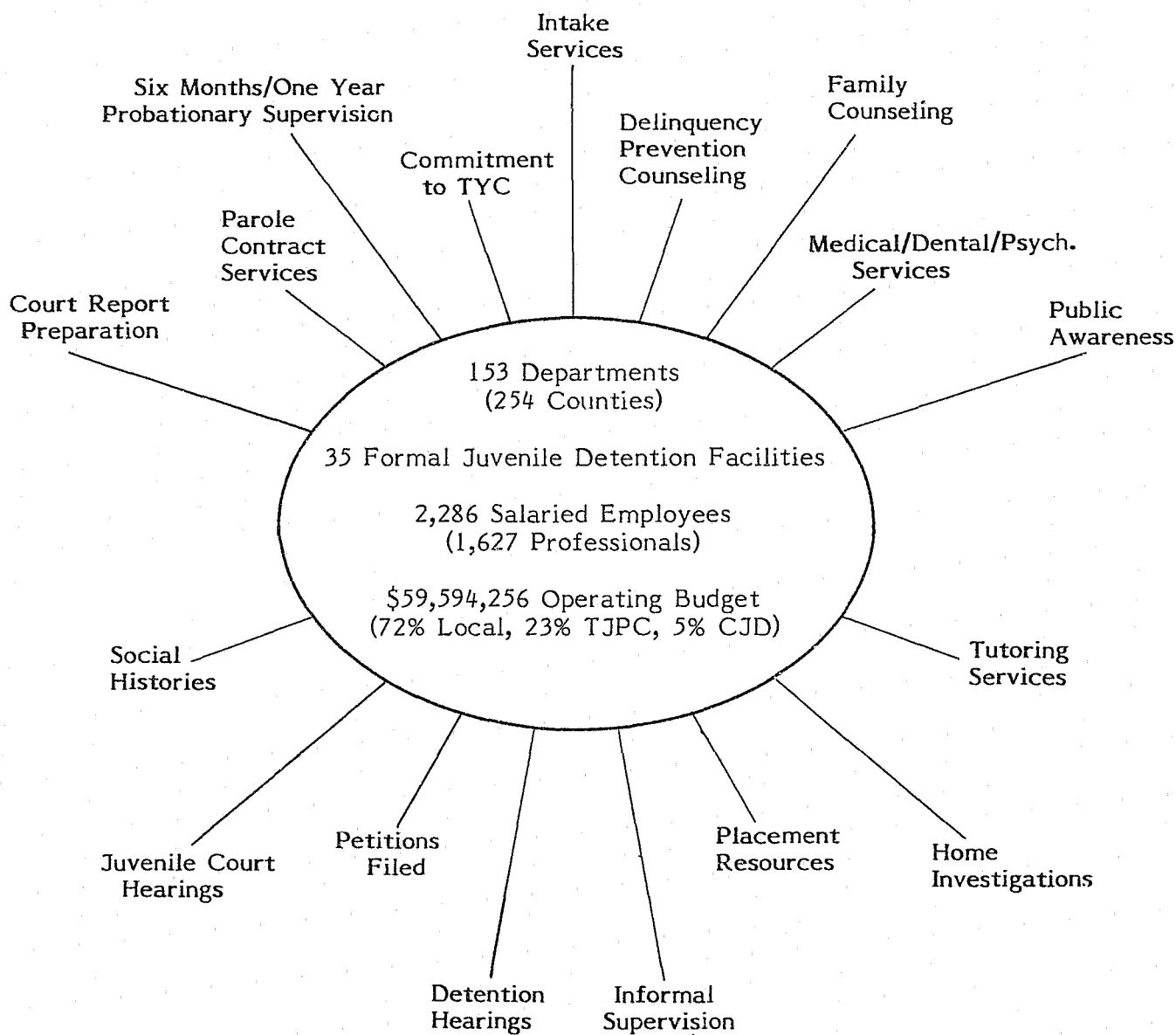
## Goals

By implementing the above strategies with adequate funding, the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission resolves to:

- Work toward developing a comprehensive juvenile justice system;
- Develop a program using proven methods to attack crime at the most vulnerable point - at the beginning of a criminal career;
- Help relieve the strain on the adult criminal system by diverting young offenders; and
- Promise a scheme where the State, local units of government, and the private sector can combine their resources and work together to reduce the rate of criminal activity.

## Juvenile Probation Services

" . . . to make probation services available throughout the state for juveniles, to improve the effectiveness of probation services, to provide alternatives to the commitment of juveniles . . ." HRC 75.001.





## Juvenile Probation Departments

On December 31, 1984 there were 153 juvenile probation departments in Texas, providing probation services to 254 counties. Of these 153 departments:

38 departments provide probation services to both adult and juveniles.

144 departments now operate financial restitution programs.

71 departments have implemented some form of community service restitution programs.

80 departments utilize volunteers in order to provide basic or expanded services.

34 departments operate regularly without any clerical support.

16 departments now provide child support services.

110 departments have available alternate placement funds, with

- > 92 departments utilizing TJPC funds,
- > 48 departments utilizing county funds,
- > 50 departments utilizing CJD funds.

## Juvenile Boards

TJPC's enabling legislation requires contracting directly with juvenile boards for the provision of juvenile probation services.

Of the 254 counties, 108 (43 percent) are served by statutory or functional multi-county juvenile boards. Boards met an average of four times in 1984. Thirty-six juvenile boards are assisted by an advisory council.

# Juvenile Probation Statistics

## JUVENILE REFERRALS

77,280 referrals (58,918 individual children) were made to Texas' 153 juvenile probation departments; an increase of 10.1 percent from 1983.

- 34,588 referrals were for Conduct Indicating a Need for Supervision (CINS).

18,660 were referrals for status offenses.  
15,928 were referrals for other CINS offenses.

- 42,692 referrals were for delinquent conduct.

24,034 were referrals for non-felony offenses.  
18,658 were referrals for felony offenses.

<u>Felony Offense</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>Change</u>
Homicide	167	105	-37%	104	- 1%
Rape	291	247	-15%	379*	+53%
Robbery	870	742	-15%	700	- 6%
Aggrav. Assault	1,368	939	-31%	1,046	+11%
Burglary	12,033	9,869	-18%	9,764	- 1%
Theft	3,445	2,663	-23%	1,274	-52%
Auto Theft	2,161	2,324	+ 8%	2,578	+11%
Drug Offenses	702	516	-26%	345	-33%
All Other	<u>4,088</u>	<u>2,880</u>	<u>-30%</u>	<u>2,468</u>	<u>-14%</u>
Total	25,125	20,285	-19%	18,658	- 8%

\* change in Rape Offense to Sexual Assault to include sexual abuse previously reported as All Other Felony.

## JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS

67,176 juvenile cases were disposed in 1984.

- 48,076 cases were resolved by juvenile probation department staff.

34,314 juveniles were counseled and released or diverted.

13,762 juveniles were placed on Informal Adjustment.

- 19,100 cases were resolved by the juvenile court or prosecutor.

6,727 cases resulted in placement on formal probation.

2,026 cases resulted in commitment to IYC.

97 cases resulted in certification as an adult.

10,250 cases were dismissed or otherwise disposed.

## SUPERVISION WORKLOAD

66,015 juveniles were under supervision during 1984; of these, 19,048 were active cases on January 1, 1984 and 46,967 were cases added during 1984.

- 15,401 were court-adjudicated probationers.
- 19,767 were informal adjustments (voluntary probationers).
- 30,847 were temporary supervisions (cases awaiting disposition, conditional release from detention, receiving evaluation or treatment, etc.).

# Allocation of State Aid

TJPC funds are allocated to counties with juvenile boards that demonstrate to the satisfaction of the commission that the amount of local or county funds budgeted for juvenile services are at least equal to or greater than the amount expended for those services in the 1980 fiscal year.

In FY 1985 TJPC's state aid appropriation was \$12,867,535, providing funding assistance to 250 counties.

## DISCRETIONARY

To provide funds to meet special needs of juvenile probation departments.

HRC 75.063. "A portion of the funds appropriated to the commission for state aid may be set aside for programs designed to address special needs as projects of local juvenile boards."

Funds for these programs were transferred from unexpended funds in the other categories.

## MATCH

To provide incentive to counties to increase funding of juvenile probation services by providing matching state funds.

HRC 75.063. "The Legislature shall determine and appropriate the amount of state aid necessary to supplement local funds for maintenance and improvement of statewide juvenile services . . . ."

## POPULATION

The FY 1985 allocation was \$1,889,251.

To allocate funds to counties in proportion to juvenile-age population.

HRC 75.063. "The allocation of funds shall be based on juvenile population and other factors. . . ."

The FY 1985 allocation was \$5,363,856.

## BASE

To provide a funding base for all counties in Texas. Each county will be eligible to receive adequate funds for minimum services.

HRC 75.001. "The purposes of this chapter are to make probation services available throughout the state for juveniles."

The FY 1985 allocation was \$5,357,077.

## ALTERNATE PLACEMENT OF JUVENILES

5,254 juveniles were placed in non-secure alternative placement facilities (emergency shelters, foster homes, etc.) in 1984.

1,167 were so placed as an alternative to secure (lockup) detention.

2,800 additional juveniles could have been placed in alternative placement facilities (rather than in the secure lockups) if additional facilities or funds had been available.

## FOSTER CARE PROGRAM

TJPC's foster care program began in late 1984 as a response to the crisis created for county juvenile probation departments when the Department of Human Resources increased its daily rate for residential treatment beds to \$61 per day. With TJPC foster care funds, counties can pay up to \$20 per day for foster care placements developed in the county and certified by the juvenile courts.

As of August 30, 1985,

<u>No. of Depts. Participated</u>	<u>No. of Children Placed</u>	<u>Total Child Care Days</u>	<u>Average Cost Per Day</u>
48	182	8,672	\$10.89

## BORDER PROJECTS

Undocumented Mexican juveniles consume one-fourth to one-third of the resources in probation departments that border Mexico. TJPC provided discretionary funds to Cameron County in May 1984 and that program is now being replicated in Webb and El Paso counties. Funds are used to pay a liaison from the Mexican Consul's Office to provide the following services:

Identification and age verification.

Transportation arrangements for Mexican parents of county-detained youth.

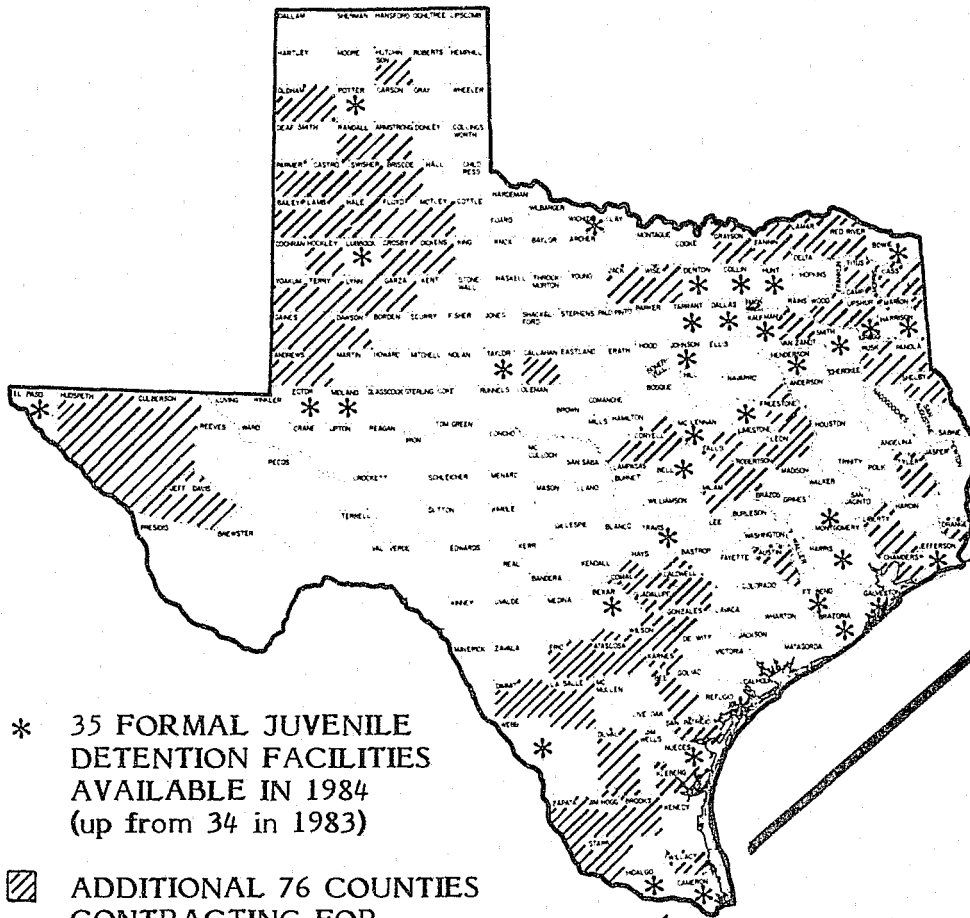
Social history and predisposition reports.

Placements of youth in Mexican facilities.

Probation supervision, counseling, referral.

Improved communication between the Mexican authorities and county probation departments.

# Juvenile Detention Statistics



\* 35 FORMAL JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN 1984 (up from 34 in 1983)

▨ ADDITIONAL 76 COUNTIES CONTRACTING FOR DETENTION SERVICES (up from 51 in 1983)

In 1984 there were 23,138 juveniles formally held in secure detention in Texas. Eighty-seven percent were detained in the 35 formal juvenile detention facilities statewide while the other 13 percent were held in either a city or county jail.

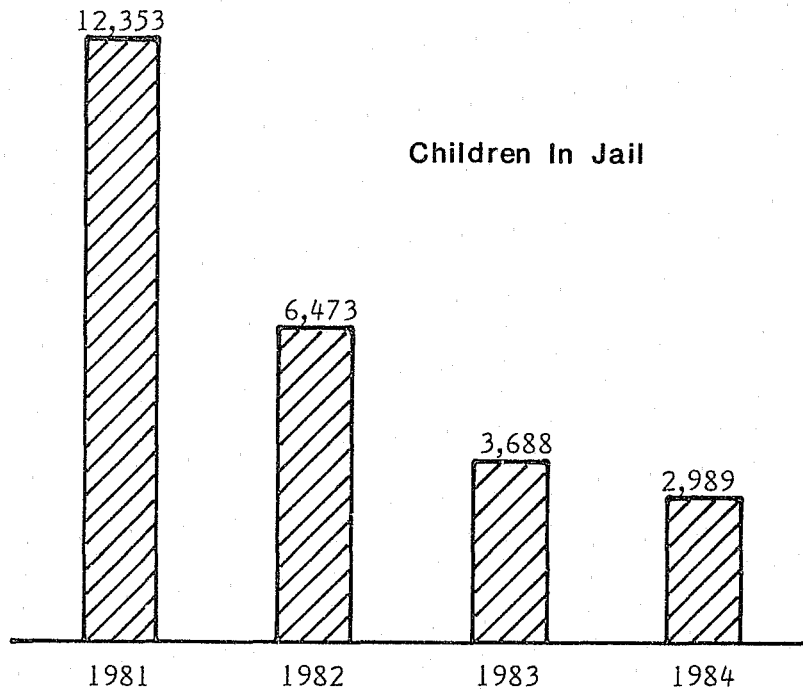
Sixty-six percent of the juveniles detained were for delinquent conduct and the other 34 percent were for conduct indicating a need for supervision. Sixty-seven percent of all those detained were for a period of less than 48 hours.

While the number of referrals in 1984 was up 10.1 percent over 1983, the use of secure detention in general rose only 6 percent and the use of adult jails continued to decline - down 11 percent from 1983. This slight increase is due in part to the reduced availability of non-secure alternative placements in lieu of detention - in 1984 1,167 juveniles were so placed. However, 2,800 (12%) of the juveniles held in secure detention were so detained solely because no non-secure alternative placements (emergency shelter, foster home, etc.) were available.

## Jail Removal

The Jail Removal Planning and Technical Assistance Program grew out of the State's need to comply with the jail removal mandate contained in the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. TJPC is the primary source for information, coordination, referral, and other forms of assistance to counties as they move toward compliance. TJPC gathers and analyzes statistical information relating to the Act. This program has resulted in considerable momentum towards compliance.

The counties have reduced their use of jails to detain children.



### 1981

24 counties purchased separate detention services.

29 separate detention facilities.

### 1984


76 counties purchased separate detention services.

35 separate detention facilities operating.

16 under construction or planned.

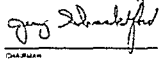
# Certification

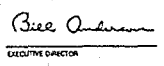
"[T]he commission shall promulgate reasonable rules . . . establishing certification standards for probation officers . . . ." HRC 75.041.



In the name and by the authority of the  
**Texas Juvenile Probation Commission**  
 Be it known that

having met the Requirements set by Law  
 is hereby Certified as a Professional  
**Juvenile Probation Officer**  
 and assumes the responsibilities and obligations therewith.

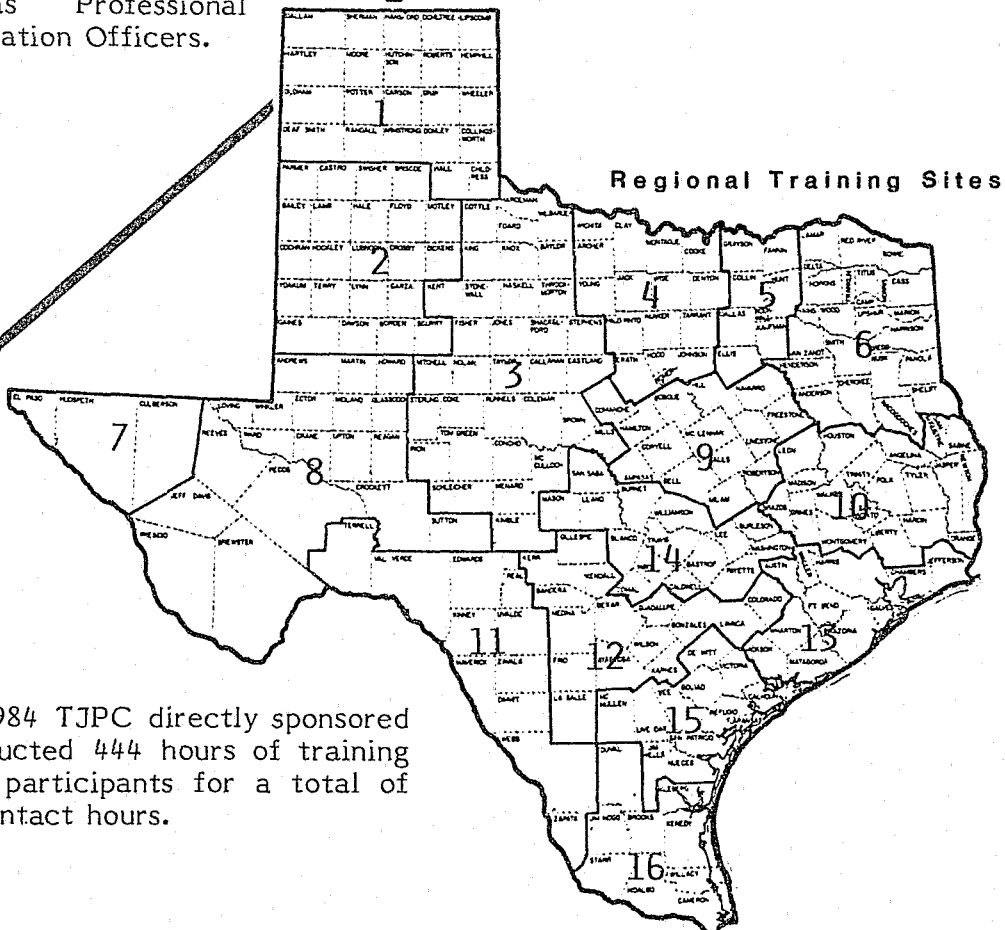
  
Chairperson

  
Executive Director

ISSUED \_\_\_\_\_

As of December 31, 1984  
 1,288 applicants had been  
 certified as Professional  
 Juvenile Probation Officers.

## Education and Training



During 1984 TJPC directly sponsored and conducted 444 hours of training to 1,007 participants for a total of 12,994 contact hours.



## Monitoring and Technical Assistance

In order to "provide educational training and technical assistance to counties, juvenile boards, and probation offices to promote compliance with the standards required under this chapter and to assist the local authorities in improving the operation of probation, parole, and detention services. (HRC 75.043) and "inspect and evaluate [monitor] any juvenile board . . . ." (HRC 75.047(a), during 1984 the commission:

- made on-site visits to all county departments to determine the extent of compliance with commission standards and to review certain fiscal and program operations for the purpose of providing effective technical assistance.

TJPC standards address

- > Code of Ethics
  - > Training
  - > Juvenile Board Administration
  - > Juvenile Probation Services
  - > Juvenile Probation Personnel
  - > Local Juvenile Boards/Advisory Councils
  - > State Administration
- developed a series of computer software packages for use by the juvenile probation departments. The software packages consist of a Juvenile Statistical Information System, a Departmental Accounting System, and a Juvenile Tracking and Caseload Management System.
  - published Texas Juvenile Law and distributed copies to all judges, probation officers, and detention staff. Copies were also made available to prosecution and defense attorneys, school administrators and police agencies.

## Advisory Council on Juvenile Services

"An advisory council to be appointed by the commission shall consist of two juvenile judges, three juvenile probation officers, two citizens knowledgeable of juvenile services, and a representative of the Texas Youth Council [Commission] to report to the director of the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission." HRC 75.027.

### JUVENILE JUDGES

SCOTT D. MOORE  
Fort Worth

ENRIQUE PENA  
El Paso

### JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS

JO ANN JONES  
Houston

ROY ROBB  
Gatesville

AMADOR RODRIGUEZ  
Brownsville

### CITIZENS

HELEN FARABEE  
Wichita Falls

CARRIE AGAR  
McAllen

### TEXAS YOUTH COMMISSION

RON JACKSON  
Austin

# Central Administration

## EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Bill Anderson

## DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Steve Bonnell

## ACCOUNTANT

Dorothy Streety

## EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Judy Culpepper

## AUDITOR

Cecil Teston

## GENERAL COUNSEL

Debby Gardner

## PROGRAM SPECIALISTS

Virginia J. Flores  
Deborah J. Garza  
Keith Rudeseal  
Harold Scogin, Sr.  
Vicki Spriggs  
Vonzo Tolbert

## FISCAL OFFICER

Herb Hays

## ADMINISTRATOR OF CONTRACTS

Jack Shirley

## ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

Rae Tregilgas

## DIRECTOR, REPORTS & STATISTICS

Bob Logan

## SECRETARIES

Yvette Garza  
Amy J. McNaughton  
Julie E. Revers  
Brenda Rivera

## TRAINING DIRECTOR

Bernard Licarione

## SYSTEMS ANALYST

Richard Dyer