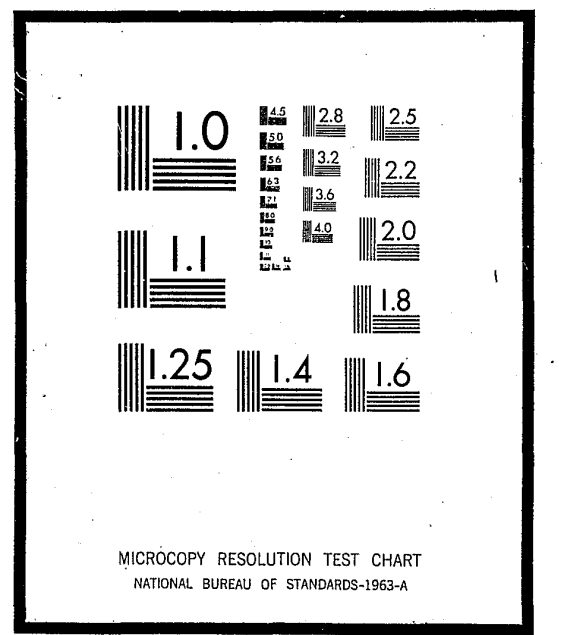


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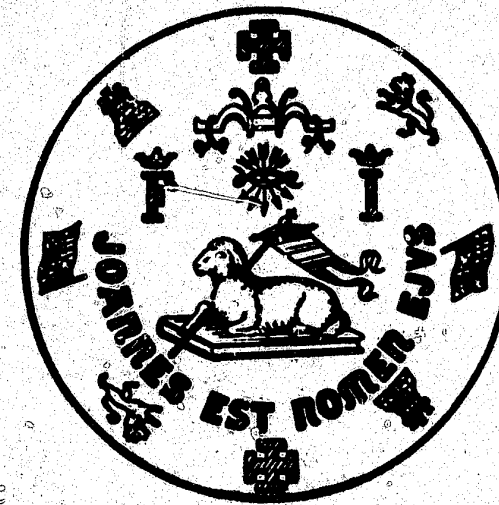
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Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

PROGRESS REPORT

1973



Puerto Rico Crime Commission

San Juan, Puerto Rico

June 30, 1973

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO

1973

PROGRESS REPORT

Submitted by

PUERTO RICO CRIME COMMISSION

Dionisio A. Manzano
Executive Director
Puerto Rico Crime Commission

Hon. Francisco de Jesús Schuck
Secretary of Justice of Puerto Rico
and President of the
Puerto Rico Crime Commission

June 30, 1973

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PROGRESS REPORT

1.1 Introduction

The following sections describe all action programs developed and projects funded under P.L. 90-351 from the first grant under Section 307(b) awarded on August 30, 1968 to the Puerto Rico Police through implementation of the 1972 Comprehensive Plan. Since varying program description formats were utilized in the 1969, 1970 and 1971 Comprehensive Plans, the projects have been categorized according to the current Annual Action Plan format. This structure was adopted for the sake of consistency and to facilitate comparisons of past program performance with current and future program development plans included in Sections 3 and 4 of the Comprehensive Plan.

The report is written on a program basis and includes for each program:

1. Title
2. Objectives
3. Program Budget. The figures include actual awards and allocations from Part C block and discretionary funds, Part E funds, all subsequent adjustments and are current as of May 30, 1973.
4. Program Subgrants. All subgrants awarded to implement the program are included. The status of project activities is current as of March-May 1973.
5. Program Impact. This section is limited to tangible results already achieved and increased system capabilities already demonstrated.
6. Program Implementation Problems.
7. Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation. This section is based on actual implementation experience and the resultant impact on the Commission's plan development and implementation strategies and time-table.

1.2 Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Program A-1 - Training and Improvement of Police Personnel

Objectives

To upgrade police personnel by providing general recruit, in-service, management, and other specialized training; and providing psychological and psychiatric testing to police officers and recruit candidates.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C ^{1/}	\$ 69,660	\$464,657	\$514,740	\$ 669,200
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>46,440</u>	<u>278,460</u>	<u>405,907</u>	<u>423,539</u>
Total	<u>\$ 116,100</u>	<u>\$743,117</u>	<u>\$920,647</u>	<u>\$1,092,739</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Revision of Police Recruit Training Curriculum, Puerto Rico Police (70-A-152-1, \$7,720)

A 1970 subgrant was awarded to the Puerto Rico Police with the purpose of revising the curriculum of the training offered to recruits at the Police Academy. The project was initiated on September 1, 1971 by a five-member committee, presided over by the Academy's director. The committee, assisted by a consultant, submitted a final report to the Police Superintendent with its recommendations, among others: (a) that the basic course for cadets be increased to a period of 14 weeks (420 hours) instead of the present 10 weeks (400 hours) period; (b) that training in civil rights be increased; (c) that part of the weekly classroom teaching be reduced from 40 to 25 hours. The difference in time (15 hours) was recommended to be used in field operations and library work.

^{1/} Includes discretionary funds of \$10,000 in 1970 and \$7,500 in 1971.

Partial implementation of the recommendations were effected in 1972 with the addition of one week of training in civil rights and the consolidation and reorganization of the existing ten-week curriculum.

2. Civil Rights Training for Cadets, Puerto Rico Police, (72-A-272-19 (1), \$35,900)

A one-week (40 hours) training project was established in 1972 in the Police Academy to offer basic training in civil rights to 300 police recruits annually, as noted above.

During the first stage of implementation (October 1, 1972 - February 28, 1973) a professor of law was contracted to prepare eight manuals, each one containing five one-hour lessons with their respective lesson plans for the use of the Police Academy's instructors. Since the inception of the project four manuals have been written, revised and approved by the Puerto Rico Civil Rights Commission. The remaining manuals, lessons and lesson plans are in an advanced stage of completion, and the first group of cadets started training in May 1973.

3. General In-service Training, Puerto Rico Police, (AO-52-8, \$263,605) (71-A-252-16, \$190,458), (72-A-272-27, \$367,300)

During the first stage of implementation (January 1, 1970 - June 30, 1971) of this project, two weeks of intensified general in-service training were provided to 1,557 policemen. This figure represents 257 police officers trained over the amount specified in the proposal. The additional policemen were trained due to project time-schedule expansion, to use budget economies. Also, two weeks of intensified special bomb disposal training were provided to 35 policemen (the proposal specified 25). A closed circuit television system was established in the Police Academy to provide training on a continuous basis with new and improved training methods and techniques. The Academy was also provided with audiovisual equipment, air conditioning units for six classrooms and bomb disposal equipment to improve the training efficiency. The staff of the Academy was increased by three full-time instructors to provide the additional in-service training.

This project continued its second stage of implementation with the approval of a 1971 subgrant to carry out in-service training to 1,000 members of the police force and two weeks of special intensive training to 30 additional agents in the bomb disposal

course. From August 1971 to July 1972, 1,070 policemen received the two weeks in-service training. Also, two weeks of intensified special bomb disposal training were provided to 34 policemen. The closed circuit television system was used regularly in video taped class presentations and the reproduction of films employed by the instructors as visual aids. Nevertheless, island-wide closed circuit television programs for training purposes were not feasible during that year. Dubbing of training films from English to Spanish for better audiovisual resources at the Police Academy was postponed due to high costs.

This project continued its third stage of implementation with the approval of a 1972 subgrant to carry out in-service training to 1,300 members of the police force and two weeks of special intensive training to 30 agents in the bomb disposal course. From January to March 1973, 240 policemen received the two weeks in-service training. In addition, the Police Academy professional staff will be expanded by hiring the services of a translator (English to Spanish), a closed circuit television programmer and a librarian. The two-week training curriculum was revised by an evaluation committee assisted by a professional consultant. Some of the recommendations made by this committee were incorporated in the training.

4. Correspondence Course, Puerto Rico Police (71-A-252-4, \$41,350), (72-A-272-7 (2), \$73,000)

The correspondence course section was established on May 1, 1971 at the Police general headquarters to improve the police personnel professionally to cope efficiently with their duties and responsibilities and to acquire enough knowledge to pass promotional tests for higher ranks. During the first stage of implementation (May 1, 1971 - April 7, 1972), 5,547 police members (22 captains, 80 first lieutenants, 149 second lieutenants, 618 sergeants and 4,678 policemen) were enrolled in this program. The program covered 15 subjects with a total of 27 lessons prepared and issued throughout the year. This section was staffed with professional and administrative personnel with duties related to preparation, administration and evaluation of lessons. Equipment was purchased and rented to facilitate the preparation of the course and processing examinations.

This project continued its second stage of implementation with the approval of a 1972 subgrant to provide correspondence courses for approximately 5,500 police officers. Since its approval on

May 1, 1972, 5,458 regular police officers (32 captains, 84 second lieutenants, 153 first lieutenants, 571 sergeants and 4,618 policemen) continued in the program which now covers 17 subjects with a total of 32 lessons. As planned, the lessons were restructured by rank to relate directly to the actual responsibilities and requirements of the personnel enrolled. A consulting center was created to respond to administrative and operational questions raised by members of the force. Additional equipment and materials were purchased and rented.

5. Training in Special Investigative Techniques to Intelligence Division Personnel, Puerto Rico Police (71-A-252-36, \$19,522)

A two-week specialized training project was established at the Police Academy to offer a complete intelligence matters course to 85 agents of the Police Intelligence Division. These personnel were trained from March to July, 1972 in the methods and procedures used for collecting intelligence material and neutralizing the subversive elements in Puerto Rico. The curriculum included the phases of intelligence related to: (a) collecting of information, (b) control and handling of informers, (c) counter-sabotage, (d) counter-subversion, (e) counter-revolt, (f) penetration of groups and (g) training in the use of audiovisual equipment which was purchased under the grant.

6. Technical and Scientific Training for Criminal Investigation Personnel, Puerto Rico Police (71-A-252-37, \$52,000)

A two-week training program for 288 members of the police force was established in the Police Academy in February 1972 with a 1971 subgrant to improve investigative techniques of all Police investigative units. To carry out this program the Puerto Rico Police hired the professional services of the Legal Medicine Institute of the University of Puerto Rico to cover part of the training program. The Police Academy provided all facilities. A total of 343 officers were trained under this grant. The officers were selected from the following units: Criminal Investigation (Detective), Drugs and Narcotics, Vice Control, Auto Theft, Intelligence and members of the Criminal Investigation Corps. The project ended in April 1973 and will be continued with 1973 funds.

7. Training for Model Cities Personnel, Puerto Rico Police, (70-A-152-4, \$111,140), (71-A-252-38, \$50,055)

This project was initiated in August 1970, and completed the first year of operation with the establishment of a police

station in the Multiple Services Building of the San Juan Model Cities program. In order to face in a positive and dynamic way all types of problems emerging within the jurisdictional limits of the area, 144 members of the police force were assigned. In addition, 28 neighborhood security patrolmen were appointed to assist the police officers. Four weeks of specialized training in police, social and cultural matters were offered to the police members.

The neighborhood patrolmen received four weeks in police basic training matters and four weeks training in social and cultural matters. The Police Department also received \$178,000 from the San Juan Model Cities Program to support the project.

A 1971 subgrant was approved in May 1972 to continue the implementation of the training program by providing four weeks specialized retraining for police personnel and the neighborhood security patrolmen.

From August 1972 through April 1973, the 144 patrolmen received the training as planned. However, subsequent to the award of this subgrant, the Police Department discontinued the neighborhood patrolmen component of the Model Cities Program and consequently these individuals did not receive the planned training.

8. Training in Administration, Supervision and Human Relations; Puerto Rico Police, (71-A-252-33, \$153,855)

Under this project, two weeks training was to be provided to 490 supervisors: one week to be dedicated to sensitivity training and the other to theoretical and practical training in administration, supervision and human relations. This training project was established at the Police Academy with a 1971 subgrant.

The training program began by contracting two part-time university professors specializing in matters such as theories in administration, human relations, discipline, types of leadership, training, evaluation, and decision-making. Also the Police Department contracted two professional psychologists to offer the sensitivity training. This project fell short of its objectives in that 168 command-level personnel were trained through March 1973. An additional 157 candidates for sergeants will be trained under this grant by the end of June.

9. Training on Drugs and Narcotics, Puerto Rico Police, (AO-52-7, \$36,852)

This project started in early 1970 with the primary objective of administering two weeks intensive training to 150 agents (120

agents from the Drug and Narcotics Division and 30 agents from the Vice Control Unit). At the completion of the project training had been administered to 210 agents. This project also had budget economies that were used to buy equipment to be utilized for operational and training purposes. In 1971, the Commission-sponsored efforts shifted primarily to supporting the Drugs and Narcotics Division operations.

10. Police Psychological Service Center, Puerto Rico Police, (70-A-152-21, \$105,000), (72-A-272-3, \$154,400)

The Psychological Service Center was established with a professional staff of one clinical psychologist as director, assisted by six psychologists, three social workers and one sociologist; and an administrative staff of one administrative technician V, assisted by an executive officer II and clerical personnel. During the first stage (January 1, 1971 to April 30, 1972) of implementation of this project, psychological tests were administered to 2,855 (the proposal specified 1,500) police candidates with the purpose of determining suitability for police work. In addition, psychological tests were administered to 199 policemen (the proposal specified 2,300) to detect possible abnormal behavioral and personality traits. Psychological treatment was offered to 19 regular members showing psychopathic problems. The low number of regular members examined was due to lack of orientation and to the negative impact caused on the police officers about the services to be provided by the Psychological Service Center.

This project continued its second stage of implementation with the approval of a 1972 subgrant. Since the approval of the second year subgrant, psychological tests were administered to 2,953 police candidates from May 1972 to February 1973 (the proposal specified 1,500). In addition, psychological tests were administered to 203 (the proposal specified 800) policemen to detect possible abnormal behavioral and personality traits. Psychological treatment was offered on a voluntary basis to 49 regular members showing psychopathic problems.

Because of negative reaction to the Center's services and the low number of regular officers examined or treated, Center personnel initiated a series of orientation sessions at the various police stations. Approximately 20 sessions have been held as of March 1973.

11. Clinical Psychologist, Puerto Rico Police, (70-DF-082, \$10,000), (71-DF-922, \$7,500)

A 1970 discretionary grant was approved by LEAA to acquire the services of a clinical psychologist to augment the staffing of the Psychological Service Center established with 1970 block funds. The clinical psychologist was recruited on a part-time basis in January 1971 for the development, evaluation and refinement of psychological testing instruments to be administered to all police candidates.

Under this grant and a 1971 continuation discretionary grant, the psychologist completed the development, testing, evaluation and refinement of the Weighted Application Form (Job Analysis Application), the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (M.M.P.I.) special scale for the Puerto Rico Police, Personality Inventory Test, the Multiple Choice Vocabulary Test for Intelligence Measurement and the Raven Progressive Matrices (intelligence test). Subsequent to June 1972, the psychologist continued providing services in the Center under the block grant project.

12. Training - Treasury Department Agents, Treasury Department, (72-A-272-6, \$38,600)

A subgrant was awarded in April 1972 to offer training to attorneys and investigators of the Tax Fraud and Internal Revenue Divisions of the Treasury Department responsible for investigating criminal violations of the Commonwealth's tax laws and regulations.

From May to July 1972, two three-week sensitivity training sessions were conducted for a total of 30 participants. The main issue was improving interpersonal relations among the staff of the two divisions. A number of recommendations resulted; the most important being the consolidation of the criminal investigative functions of the two divisions into a single unit. This was effected in July 1972 with the creation of the Tax Evasion Bureau by administrative order of the Secretary of Treasury.

From July to September 1972, four agents attended the "Special Agent Basic Course" at the I.R.S. Training Center in Washington, D.C. A training session was also conducted at the local I.R.S. office in San Juan during September and included all personnel from the newly-created bureau. Two thirds of the bureau's

personnel and civil investigators from the department also attended training sessions from October to December 1972 on the "Substantive Aspects of Income Tax Law".

Program Impact

1. Although all recommendations were not implemented, the recruit training study did result in an expansion of the training period and the inclusion of civil rights in the curriculum.
2. It is too early to evaluate the impact of the basic training on civil rights to police recruits.
3. No regularly scheduled in-service or specialized courses for police officers existed in the Police Academy prior to 1970. Since the implementation of this program, over 2,900 members of the force have received two weeks of general in-service training. This represents 40 percent of the regular Police personnel. An evaluation performed by the project consultant reflects an improvement in the police officers': (a) performance ability, (b) degree of efficiency, and (c) interrelations.
4. The impact of the two-week bomb disposal course component of the in-service project is covered in Program D-2.
5. The correspondence project was established on November 30, 1970, supported by Commonwealth funds. The program began with an initial enrollment of 4,893 members, representing 64 percent of the police force. A few months later, with the approval of the first federal subgrant in 1971, the enrollment was increased to 5,116 members. With the approval of a subgrant in 1972, the enrollment was increased to 5,547 members, representing 73 percent of the force. Since the inception of the program a total of 2,717 (37 percent) of the police officers enrolled in the project have been examined for promotions in the levels from private to the rank of captain, with 809 or 30 percent passing the examinations. The police officers were required by the Police Superintendent to be enrolled in the correspondence program as a pre-requisite to qualify for promotion examinations. It is too early to evaluate the impact in relation to the recently created Consultant Center and the rank-level course structure.

6. Personnel of the Criminal Investigation Division (Intelligence Unit, Criminal Investigation Corps, Detective, Drugs and Narcotics, Vice Control and Auto Theft Units) participated in specialized training. The evaluations conducted by a committee and the Police Academy revealed a most positive attitude about the quality of the training by the agents trained. The unit commanders have noticed an improved working performance of the personnel trained, specially in the disposition of the cases. The time dedicated to the investigative process of the cases has been reduced considerably.
7. There was no police station within any slum sectors of San Juan before the establishment of the Model Cities Area Multiple Services Center. Since the implementation of this program, including the training given to the regular police officers and the neighborhood security patrolmen, a positive change in community attitudes has been effected. Area residents behave in a more cooperative fashion toward the police officers with a better approach to and understanding of their own problems.
8. The two weeks of training offered to the officers engaged in all command levels (supervisory and administrative), have increased the knowledge of duties and familiarization with the basic principles regarding conduct and human relations. Interviews of police personnel under the direct supervision of the supervisors trained, revealed that an improvement in the quality of supervision, administration and human relations has been observed.
9. Prior to the implementation of the psychological services project, policemen were recruited without psychological examinations to detect abnormal behavior. However, since the Psychological Services Center was established better screening has been achieved in the selection of police cadets, guaranteeing the availability of qualified personnel to ensure better performance of police duties. Better training results have been obtained by the Police Academy instructors with the cadets tested by the Psychological Services Center. Additionally, the community has knowledge of the existence of this Center as a prerequisite for police recruitment. The professional services of the clinical psychologist have contributed greatly in the development, evaluation and refinement of the psychological tests used in the Psychological Evaluation Center.

10. Prior to 1972, no regular in-service or specialized training was available for tax evasion investigative personnel of the Treasury Department. Now, the first time, all personnel involved in these activities have received training in their field of specialization. As a direct result of this project and discussions among personnel in the sensitivity training component, the Department's investigative functions for all criminal violations of tax laws and regulations have been consolidated into one unit: the Tax Evasion Bureau.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Personnel recruiting delays due to internal agency procedures requiring individual investigations, low pay scales and low academic backgrounds of police officers.
2. Difficulties in contracting professionals and technicians with the required working experience and academic background.
3. Limited use of the closed circuit television system at the Police Academy due to unavailability of technical personnel.
4. Due to increased demands for police services during the general elections and holiday season disruptions, all academy-based training projects were halted from mid-July 1972 to January 1973.
5. Personnel turnover and agency administrative changes have affected the quality of the services rendered in various projects.
6. Equipment procurement delays due to suppliers located on the mainland resulting in a slow bidding process and long delivery lead times.
7. Negative reaction factor exerted by the police officers toward the Police Psychological Services Center.
8. Statistical data analysis delays in the Clinical Psychologist project due to lack of electronic data processing facilities.
9. Delays in some reports rendered by evaluation committees and professional consultants.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. The correspondence course project was originally programmed for an estimated enrollment of 150 police officers and a curriculum of ten subject matters. The resultant enrollment was substantially increased to 5,116 policemen in 1971, and 5,447 in 1972. This was due primarily to a policy adopted by the Police Superintendent of requiring enrollment in these correspondence courses as a prerequisite for promotions in the supervisory levels. With the increased importance of this project to police personnel, the curriculum will be expanded to seventeen subjects with a total of 32 lessons in 1973. Also, the course material will continue to address the differing requirements and responsibilities of the various police ranks. The consulting center will continue operating as an addition to the project design. This center will respond to individual questions raised by personnel concerning legal matters, procedures and departmental policies. A library will be established in the Police general headquarters as another acquisition to the project design with economies obtained from the 1972 subgrant.
2. The Psychological Services Center will continue conducting an intensive orientation campaign within the Department to overcome the negative reaction toward the Center and its services, and to increase the number of regular officers participating in the project to the level originally planned. Sensitivity training will be offered to the professional staff to enable them to act as trainers in this particular field.
3. Due to the existence of various projects involving more or less similar types of training, the Police is planning to consolidate all training of investigative personnel with the purpose of utilizing the professional and technical resources of the Police Academy in more efficient manner.
4. Based on the favorable results of training at the I.R.S. Training Center, the Treasury Department intends to expand this project component so that all agents may eventually attend this course. This would be in addition to continuing local training in local tax law matters.

Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Program A-2 - Training and Improvement of Court Personnel

Objectives

To improve the quality of justice dispensed in the courts and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial branch by providing training to all personnel related to the adjudicatory function of the criminal justice system.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ 5,000	\$ 19,919	\$ 26,100
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>7,703</u>	<u>17,914</u>	<u>21,023</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 12,703</u>	<u>\$ 37,833</u>	<u>\$ 47,123</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Training for Prosecuting Attorneys, Department of Justice (70-A-152-16, \$5,000) (71-A-252-43, \$5,000) (72 Allocation, \$6,100)

A training unit was established within the Department of Justice on January 1, 1971 to provide Commonwealth prosecutors, particularly those newly appointed, continuous training in presentation of evidence in cases of non-frequent occurrence, definition of uncommon offenses, decisions of the Puerto Rico and U.S. Supreme Courts and other subjects.

Two prosecutors attended the one-month course at the National College of District Attorneys in Houston, Texas during June 1971 under this subgrant.

Two one-day seminars were conducted during February, 1972 in San Juan and Ponce. The following topics were covered: conspiracy, bribery and corruption, extortion, riot and rout, fraud, embezzlement, false personation and false pretense, larceny by

trick, the 1954 Income Tax Act, subversive acts, and drugs and narcotics. Over 100 prosecutors and representatives from the Police Department from throughout the island attended these seminars.

During 1973, training for the attorneys continued under a 1971 grant by conducting two one-day seminars during February in San Juan and Mayaguez, covering the following topics: identification of criminal suspects, (according to prevailing statutes and judicial precedents), hearsay evidence (applicable statutes and jurisprudence), and judicial interpretation regarding several rules of criminal procedure.

Approximately 170 persons attended this seminar including prosecutors, police personnel, judges and law students.

A one-day seminar will be held in June in San Juan on: recent jurisprudence on criminal procedures and rules, search and seizure (statutes and jurisprudence), and criminal investigation procedures, the statutes and jurisprudence.

2. Training for Practicing Attorneys, Puerto Rico Bar Association (71-A-252-25, \$14,919), (72-A-272-42 (2), \$20,000)

A training unit was established within the Puerto Rico Bar Association, located in Santurce, Puerto Rico on August 20, 1971, to provide continuous training to practicing lawyers in the area of criminal law and procedure and related disciplines. The executive director of the Bar Association supervises the program, personnel, financing and contracting of panelists. The Bar Committee on Legal Education and Professional Advancement supervises the organization and scheduling of the seminars.

The following seminars have been conducted since project implementation:

- a) Seminar of federal and local court decisions. This one-day seminar was held in San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez during October and November 1971, with an attendance of approximately 200 persons including prosecutors, judges, practicing attorneys and law students.
- b) Seminar on the proposed Penal Code. This three-day seminar was held in San Juan during January, 1972, with an attendance of approximately 200.

- c) Seminar on torts (ex-delictus). This one-day seminar was held in San Juan during February 1972, with an attendance of approximately 200.
- d) Lecture and workshop on The Controlled Substances Act of Puerto Rico, approved in June 1971. The workshop was held in San Juan in March 1972, with an attendance of approximately 200.
- e) Seminar on criminal procedure. This one-day seminar was held in San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez during September and October 1972, with an attendance of approximately 200 persons.
- f) Seminar on evidence. A one-day seminar was held in San Juan, Ponce and Aguadilla during October and November 1972, with an attendance of approximately 310 persons.
- g) Seminar on evidence problems in criminal procedure. A one-day seminar was held in Arecibo with the attendance of approximately 75 persons.

During the course of the project, a questionnaire of training interests and necessities was sent to 3,100 registered members of the Bar Association in order to facilitate the planning of responsive seminars. From 2,500 practicing attorneys, 350 (14 percent) completed the questionnaire. In July, 1972 an attorney was contracted on a part-time basis to assume the increasing burdens of planning, organizing and conducting the training sessions. Videotape equipment was also purchased for a wider circulation of conference results in the smaller jurisdictions.

A continuation grant was awarded in January 1973 and to date three seminars have been conducted: one on human anatomy and its use in criminal law, an interdisciplinary seminar on abortion and a seminar on evidence.

Program Impact

Prior to program implementation no regularly scheduled training existed beyond that provided by law schools. Since implementation approximately 1,500 practicing attorneys and all prosecutors have received training in rules and presentation of evidence,

cases of non-frequent occurrence, recent legislation, criminal procedures, identification of criminal suspects, human anatomy and its relation with criminal law, and recent decisions of the Puerto Rico and U.S. Supreme Courts.

The establishment of an institutionalized and permanent training program represents the first step in the improvement of the problems of faulty case preparation, improper charging, procedural errors or inadequate case presentation on the part of prosecution and defense attorneys.

Results from the questionnaire mentioned above indicate that practicing attorneys have a keen interest in training in criminal law matters. The attorneys were asked to select subjects of particular interest for them from a list of 31 topics related to all law disciplines. Of the six categories selected by 100 or more attorneys, five of these were directly related to criminal law. The six subjects in order selected were: evidence, recent jurisprudence (general), rules of civil procedure, recent jurisprudence in penal law and criminal procedure, case investigation and preparation, and penal law and criminal procedure. The best indication of the program's success and relevance in addressing training needs has been the consistently high attendance at the various sessions throughout the year and a half of program implementation.

Program Implementation Problems

While the Bar Association project encountered no problems, the prosecutorial training project has experienced numerous delays. A major problem, which is not easy to avoid, is the difficulty in scheduling sessions for groups of prosecutors who are constantly faced with heavy court calendars.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. The training for prosecutors will continue as before, consisting of about four seminars annually. Proceedings will be published and distributed to all prosecuting attorneys to increase program coverage.
2. The Bar Association project will be continued offering eight to ten seminars annually. Results of the survey and a formal evaluation report will be used to structure the training design.

Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Program A-3 - Training and Improvement of Correction and Rehabilitation Personnel

Objectives

To aid the Commonwealth agencies directly involved in the rehabilitation of adult and juvenile offenders (Courts Administration, Parole Board, Division of Correction and Social Services Department) in their attempt to significantly upgrade existing personnel and to secure better qualified employment candidates.

This program provides recruit, in-service and special training to all personnel in the system as well as to senior university students that have shown special interest in the field of rehabilitation.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ 39,000	\$ 173,516	\$ 286,920	\$ 40,100
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	109,000
Comm./other	<u>26,000</u>	<u>171,309</u>	<u>273,092</u>	<u>85,955</u>
Total	<u>\$ 65,000</u>	<u>\$ 344,825</u>	<u>\$ 560,012</u>	<u>\$ 235,055</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Establishment of a Training unit for the Division of Social Services of the Courts Administration, Office of the Courts Administration, (70-A-152-6, \$50,000), (71-A-252-31, \$65,000)

A training unit was established in the Office of the Courts Administration in February 1971 to conduct a formal training program for adult and juvenile probation officers. During the first year of operation the following activities were carried out for a total attendance of 417 employees:

- a) Eleven sessions of sensitivity training in human relations.
- b) Two training sessions in personnel supervision.

- c) Two sessions of basic training for newly appointed probation officers.
- d) One training session in drug addiction and rehabilitation.
- e) One training session in reality therapy.
- f) Three sessions on helping process for the adult offender.
- g) Two training sessions on helping the juvenile delinquent in a court setting.

Project activities under a continuation subgrant started on March 16, 1972. The following activities have been conducted:

- a) A two-day training session for 12 adult probation supervisors on the elements of a pre-sentence report.
- b) Three three-day seminars on group work with offenders for 55 adult and juvenile probation officers.
- c) Two two-day sessions on case handling for 35 juvenile probation officers.
- d) Two two-day sessions on short-term therapy for 24 social workers of the Family Relations Program.
- e) Three sessions of sensitivity training in human relations offered to 36 social workers of the Family Relations Program.
- f) Eight training sessions on interviewing techniques to 53 adult and juvenile probation officers.
- g) One session in family relations offered to 16 juvenile probation officers.
- h) One session in the use of authority offered to 14 juvenile probation officers.
- i) One session of basic training for 5 newly appointed probation officers.

- 2. Training for Adult Correctional and Parole Personnel, Department of Justice, (AO-52-4, \$84,078), (70-A-152-17, \$45,000), (71-A-252-26, \$121,320), (72 allocation, \$109,000 Part E funds)

The Department of Justice established in February 1970 a training unit within the Division of Correction to provide continuous and formal training for correctional personnel.

During the first year of operation emphasis was given to the training of custodial personnel, and the following activities were conducted:

- a) The project director spent one week at the Center of Studies on Crime and Delinquency of the Southern Illinois University with the purpose of being briefed on the current trends and techniques of correctional training.
- b) Two three-day interdisciplinary seminars were offered to 81 officers from the probation, parole, corrections, vocational rehabilitation and drug treatment agencies. The objective of these seminars was to improve the knowledge each agency has of the other and to strengthen working arrangements between them.
- c) One week of basic training to 780 correctional officers. This training focused on: correctional philosophy, role of the correctional worker in the rehabilitation of offenders, discipline and guidance, and human relations.
- d) Five days of training to 48 administrative personnel on administration and supervision.
- e) Two days of training to 85 probation, parole, corrections and vocational rehabilitation officers on new trends in penology.
- f) Five days of training to 21 persons (correctional officers and investigators from the Criminal Investigation Division of the Department of Justice) on methods and techniques of criminal investigation.
- g) Ten days of training to trainers: 20 training officers from corrections, probation, parole, the Department of Social Services and Police were trained in modern approaches in training.

- h) Twenty-eight employees traveled to New York, Indiana, Florida, Michigan and Illinois to attend various trainings including: halfway houses and community correctional centers, the role of the correctional officer in the classification and treatment of inmates, the use of methadone, and riot control.

During its second year of operation the project was expanded to include parole personnel. The following activities were offered to 327 employees:

- a) The one-week basic training course was offered to 98 additional correctional officers.
- b) Ten days of training on group work to 19 classification officers.
- c) Seven days of training on administration and supervision to 21 wardens and administrative personnel.
- d) Five days of training on personnel supervision to 45 supervisory personnel.
- e) A one-day session on civil rights of the offenders to 60 employees.
- f) A two-day seminar on classification of inmates to 19 top and middle executives. This seminar was coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Prisons through the LEAA technical assistance program.
- g) Six days of sensitivity training on personal relations to 26 staff members of the State Penitentiary.
- h) Two days of training on legal aspects of imprisonment to 35 correctional and classification officers and wardens.
- i) Five days of training to 4 correctional officers on riot control. This activity was offered at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary and was coordinated with the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

The third phase of this project started on March 1, 1972 and the following training has been conducted:

- a) Three days of training on community resources to 47 wardens, classification officers and parole officers.
 - b) Four days of training on food preparation and handling to 20 kitchen personnel and nutritionists.
 - c) Five days of training on personnel supervision to 20 classification and treatment, and parole supervisors.
 - d) Two days of training on interviewing techniques to 92 classification and parole officers.
 - e) Two days of training on report writing to 39 classification and parole officers.
 - f) Three days of training on human behavior to 98 classification and parole officers, wardens and institutional instructors.
 - g) Training on normal and abnormal behavior one half day a week for six months to 20 correctional officers.
 - h) Three days of training on correctional education to an educational superintendent and instructor.
 - i) A one-month session on correctional administration to the assistant director and the classification and treatment supervisor.
 - j) Five days of training on instruction techniques to the training director and training officer.
 - k) Six three-hour sessions on new developments in the field of correction to 18 wardens, and classification and parole officers.
3. Training for Personnel of Social Treatment Centers, Department of Social Services (71-A-252-20, \$80,000)

A training program is being established in the Department of Social Services which, when fully implemented, will train all.

department personnel of the Social Treatment Centers, Juvenile Camps, Group Homes and the Family Social Services Program. Personnel from private institutions supervised by the Department and other groups including parents or guardians of minors ready for release from institutions and community resources will also be included.

After an extensive implementation delay (the grant was awarded in August 1971) the project has been initiated. The training staff was hired, training site selected, participants scheduled and subjects for the initial sessions determined. The first training commenced on April 3, 1973 and consisted of a series of three-day seminars over a one-month period covering human relations and interviewing techniques. A total of 200 Department personnel attended the seminars.

4. Training for Undergraduate Students at the Parole Board, Parole Board (70-A-152-14, \$20,000) (71-A-252-22, \$20,000) (72-A-272-38, \$28,600)

This project provides for field practice training of college students at the Parole Board regional offices. By means of this training they will have the experience of performing duties regularly assigned to the parole officer. This project was implemented at the Mayaguez, Aguadilla and Ponce regional offices of the Parole Board in October 1970. The following activities were implemented during the first year of operation:

- a) Fifty-eight students from three different universities participated in the field practice training. Students spent an average of eight hours a week at the Board.
- b) Students completed 250 investigations during the year. These investigations were pre-parole, home visits and interstate requests.
- c) A four-hour basic training course was offered to the students in order to place them in the agency.
- d) A one-day seminar to all participating students and some parole officers on criminal psychology was conducted.

The second year of operation started in November 1971. The following activities have been implemented:

- a) Basic training was offered to 60 students.
- b) A one-day workshop to participating students on drug addiction was conducted.
- c) Students completed 696 investigations during the year.

During its third year of operation the program was expanded to include four additional regional offices (San Juan, Caguas, Guayama and Bayamón). So far the following activities have been implemented:

- a) Basic training was offered to 48 new students.
 - b) Six conferences were offered to the students in specialized areas such as criminology, correctional systems, and drug addiction.
 - c) Forty-eight students are working on various investigations and reports at the regional offices. They attend the regional office an average of seven hours a week.
5. Training for Undergraduate Students at the Division of Correction, Department of Justice, (1972 allocation, \$11,500)

The Division of Correction of the Department of Justice will train students every academic year. As part of this training undergraduate students from two regional colleges of the University of Puerto Rico located in Mayaguez and Vega Alta will participate in actual practice situations.

During the development of this project, students will perform several tasks which are usually carried out by classification officers. The Division and the penal institutions will act as laboratories or practice centers. This project will provide for the placement of 28 undergraduate students at the Limón Penal Camp and Institution for Youthful Offenders. These will be trained in classification and treatment procedures and services and will provide direct services to the inmates. Field practice will be on a part-time basis at an average of 7 hours a week.

The basic objective of this project is to prepare and attract potential classification officers to work with the Division of Correction.

Program Impact

1. Prior to the establishment of this program no formal training for adult and juvenile rehabilitation personnel existed. Since implementation, 75 percent of all correctional officers received 40 hours of training, 100 percent of the classification personnel received in-service training and 100 percent of the wardens were trained. This program has met the minimum standards established by the ACA and NCCD.
2. Better understanding of the various correctional and rehabilitation programs was achieved through interdisciplinary seminars.
3. The evaluation performed on subgrant AO-52-4 showed that the knowledge gained by the correctional officers was satisfactory. In a survey conducted by an outside evaluator 70 percent of the personnel interviewed stated that the training improved and upgraded their knowledges, skills and attitudes.
4. The evaluation performed on subgrant 70-A-152-17 demonstrated that the program has been successful and has had an impact on the system. The evaluation analysis stated that after several months following the training sessions, the employees felt as follows:
 - a) Seventy percent considered the training sessions had been very helpful in their overall performance.
 - b) Eighty-nine percent stated they were dealing in a better way with the inmates.
 - c) Ninety percent felt they were dealing in a better way with problems involving authority, discipline, etc.

In the process of the evaluation, the overall opinion in relation to the program impact from the top administrators and wardens was screened. The general opinion was that the training has helped the personnel to understand the inmates better and to deal with them in a more adequate way, the quality of the relationship among the fellow employees was upgraded, and

that the staff knowledge about the system, correctional philosophy and treatment techniques was considerably upgraded.

5. The new diagnosis and treatment techniques being offered to the probation personnel have improved their skills and have exposed them to the varied resources available in other agencies which could offer services to their clientele. Due to this fact, coordination between agencies has been encouraged.
6. Three students graduated from the program and worked during the summer months at the Mayaguez Parole Board as parole officers. Their work was considered superior to the average parole officer by their supervisors. A follow-up component is being included as part of the present grant evaluation in order to measure the effectiveness of recruiting graduate students from the program. The similar project for the Division of Correction is still not in operation and has had no impact.
7. The Social Services Department training project is only recently operational and has had no impact.

Program Implementation Problems

1. In general, the difficulty to recruit qualified trainers delayed the implementation of this program.
2. As most of the personnel to be trained are presently employed and located throughout the island, the scheduling of training sessions is difficult and sometimes results in smaller groups than those planned.
3. The Department of Social Services project was delayed due to numerous problems including inadequate communication and coordination among the agencies affected units and central administration and the rejection of the initial training site as inadequate to accommodate the training program design.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. As a result of the training received, needs to improve the classification and treatment system for inmates, the approach in the supervision of probationers, and the need to revise

the role of the correctional officer in the rehabilitation process have been indicated for the Commonwealth system. To this end an overall evaluation of the correctional system will be implemented during 1973 from Part B funds.

2. The success of the student training at the Parole Board will result in the extension of the field practice from one semester to a full academic year starting in August 1973.
3. No changes in program strategy have been indicated by the training project for Social Services Department personnel as it has only recently been implemented.

Upgrading Law Enforcement Personnel

Program A-4 - Higher Education for Law Enforcement Personnel

Objectives

To provide graduate and undergraduate studies at the college and university levels to criminal justice personnel; to recruit qualified personnel into the various branches of the criminal justice system.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C <u>1/</u>	\$ -0-	\$ 70,000	\$ 156,241	\$ 223,500
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>70,403</u>	<u>128,087</u>	<u>127,221</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 140,403</u>	<u>\$ 284,328</u>	<u>\$ 350,721</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Establishment of a Criminology Curriculum at the Hato Rey Campus of Inter American University, Inter American University, (70-A-152-20, \$3,000)

The purposes of this project were: (a) to conduct a feasibility study for the establishment of programs at the Associate and Bachelor's degree levels in criminology and law enforcement, and (b) the development of curriculum design of such.

The planning of this curriculum design was conducted at the Inter American University School of Law in Hato Rey during the first part of 1971.

1/ Includes discretionary funds of \$15,000 in 1970 and \$119,600 LEEP funding in 1972.

The final project report recommended:

- a) A two-year course of study leading to an associate degree in preference to the immediate inauguration of a four-year baccalaureate program, for two reasons. First, since the program would be an innovation at the Hato Rey Campus, it was considered advisable for the university to invest a significant but modest portion of its financial and professional resources in the program during the first years of its existence. Second, it was anticipated that most of the initial matriculants in the criminology curriculum would be drawn from among those who already are full-time employees of the criminal justice system. Consequently, their attendance would be on a part-time basis.
 - b) A curriculum leading to the degree of Associate in Applied Science (Criminology).
2. Center for Criminal Justice, Inter American University, (70-A-152-8, \$52,000), (71-A-252-13, \$108,000), (72-A-272-16 (3), \$119,600)

The Center, created in August 1970, functions under the administration of the School of Law and draws its faculty and staff from the professional and academic community of Puerto Rico. The Center is currently actively involved in:

- a) Education. The Center established a Master of Arts in Criminal Justice degree program.

Within this curriculum students may now pursue the following fields of concentration:

1. Criminal justice research
2. Criminology
3. Special education and rehabilitation
4. Social welfare and rehabilitation
5. Criminal justice administration

During the second semester in 1973 there were seventy students in the Master of Arts program.

During F.Y. 1972 the Center developed and the School of Law obtained American Bar Association approval for a Master of Laws degree program. This new program is the first and only graduate law program in the history of legal education in

Puerto Rico. Currently, 22 attorneys are enrolled in this program.

- b) Research. The Center's students plan and carry out empirical, applied, and systematic research projects in which substantive problems and intrasystemic issues related with crime and the criminal justice system in Puerto Rico are examined. During this last school term, there were twenty such projects being undertaken.
 - c) Services and training. The Center has initiated a series of seminars and conferences designed for the exchange of knowledge and ideas within the criminal justice community and with Center students. Outside educators, criminologists and other practitioners have visited the island while various members of the judiciary of Puerto Rico and administrators of the justice agencies have participated in the seminars. Since August 1972 the Center has sponsored eight lectures and seminars on the criminal bail system, civil rights, the United States Supreme Court under Justices Warren and Burger, the problems of juvenile justice systems in Puerto Rico and the United States, the Controlled Substances Act, court reform within the criminal justice system, and new decision on abortion laws.
3. Associate of Arts Degree in Criminology with Emphasis in Correction and Rehabilitation, Puerto Rico Junior College, (71-A-252-8, \$11,034), (72-A-272-29 (2), \$24,400)

This project was initiated by the Puerto Rico Junior College on May 1, 1971. The following activities have been implemented to date:

- a) Coordination with the director of the School of Social Work, the subdirector of the Corrections Division, the Superintendent of Schools, and other departments and agencies to solicit an exchange of ideas and collaboration with the program.
- b) Studies of available literature on rehabilitation.
- c) An advisory committee was created to develop the curriculum.
- d) A curriculum was designed for an associate degree in criminological sciences specializing in correctional rehabilitation.

- e) Seventy-five percent of state correctional departments of the United States were contacted to obtain information related to their in-service training.
 - f) The academic program in corrections was implemented during 1972-73 with an initial enrollment of 30 employees from the Division of Correction of the Department of Justice. Twenty-eight students completed the first year.
4. Establishment of Undergraduate Program in Social Welfare, University of Puerto Rico, (71-A-252-9, \$37,207)

An undergraduate program with a major in social welfare started its implementation in January 1972, at the School of Social Work of the University of Puerto Rico. This program is designed to prepare qualified personnel for employment in social welfare agencies (including the Department of Social Services and the Correction Division) at the entry level, and also provide specialized courses for existing employees of these agencies.

The following activities have taken place since the project started:

- a) The Academic Senate gave its approval to the project on an experimental basis.
- b) All personnel have been appointed.
- c) Almost all material and equipment needed for the project's implementation have been purchased.
- d) Four workshops, 8 training sessions and 3 lectures with a total of 440 participants, including employees of various agencies have been offered.
- e) Documentation was submitted to the Council on Social Work Education for accreditation.
- f) Since the beginning of the program students have been offered individual counseling and orientation.
- g) Contacts have been made with the Office of the Court Administration, Social Services Department, Department of Education, and the State Insurance Fund to explore possibilities of establishing practice centers in these agencies.

The demand for this type of program has been as follows:

- a) A total of 70 students registered in the course in the first semester as an elective subject.
 - b) During the first semester of the 1972-73 academic year a total of 471 registered in the course.
 - c) During the second semester the enrollment was 484. Of these, 244 will major in social welfare.
5. Undergraduate Program in Social Welfare with Special Training in Correction, Catholic University, (72-A-272-26, \$23,800)

This project was implemented by the Catholic University at Ponce in the fall of 1972 and provides for specialized training to 100 students in the field of adult and juvenile correction. Specialized field practice and seminars are the basis of this program.

Since August 1972, the following activities have been carried out:

- a) One hundred seventy students have participated in the program.
 - b) Field work practice centers were established at the Ponce District Jail, Industrial School for Women, Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Center (CISLA), a Social Treatment Center and the School of the Sacred Family.
 - c) Students are involved in the diagnosis and treatment of 110 cases. From these, 27 were closed at the end of the first semester after complete services were offered.
 - d) The seminars are offered every week at the U.C.P.R. campus and special lectures on the helping process have been offered.
6. Master of Arts Degree in Social Work with Emphasis in Criminology and Social Deviance, University of Puerto Rico, (72-A-272-34, \$55,700)

This new area of concentration was initiated at the University of Puerto Rico during the spring semester of 1973 with a total

participation of 52 students in the courses offered. Other activities during the semester included:

- a) A two-week seminar on new developments in the fields of corrections. Nine students and 22 employees of the Division of Correction, Parole Board and other agencies participated.
- b) Student visits to the following penal institutions: State Penitentiary, La Princesa Jail, Institution for Youthful Offenders and Zarzal Penal Camp.
- c) Studies have been initiated of various aspects of institutional life of inmates at La Princesa, Institution for Youthful Offenders and Zarzal.
- d) Studies of specific aspects of areas of criminology and criminal justice.
- e) Contacts have been made with agencies to obtain scholarship support for students.
- f) A seminar for professors of supervised practices was held.
- g) A revised program of courses to be offered has been prepared taking into consideration recommendations made by the project's evaluators, students and faculty.

To date, three higher education institutions have qualified for LEEP funding and are presently conducting academic programs for law enforcement personnel.

- a) At the Puerto Rico Junior College, an Associate of Arts degree program in Police Science is currently being offered under LEEP grants of \$10,000 (1970), \$37,200 (1971) and \$40,260 (1972). The program was initiated in 1969 at Río Piedras with a group of 33 students for the first year. The current enrollment is 58 students with projected expansion to 80 students for the 1974 fall semester.
- b) The Inter American University has implemented a similar program at the Ponce Campus, providing educational opportunities for policemen assigned to the southern area with a 1971 LEEP grant of \$20,000 and a 1972 grant of \$20,590. The program was initiated in August, 1970 with a group of 40 police officers. The current enrollment is 39 students with projected expansion to 61 in the fall of 1974.

- c) The College of the Sacred Heart initiated a police science program in January 1972, providing educational opportunities for 36 policemen from the Metropolitan Area with a 1972 grant of \$25,000. The returning LEEP enrollment is 57 students with projected expansion to 80 in the fall of 1974.
7. Police Command and Executive Development Fellowships, Police Department, (70-DF-358, \$3,000), (70-DF-359, \$3,500)

Two police officers of supervisory rank received a Master of Arts degree from the University of Puerto Rico in 1971 under discretionary funding.

8. Corrections Executive Development Fellowships, Parole Board, (70-DF-394, \$8,000)

Two parole officers received a Master of Arts degree in Criminal Justice from the Center of Criminal Justice at Inter American University in 1971 under discretionary funding.

Program Impact

1. As most of the degree programs are two to four years duration or have only recently been initiated, most of the students involved are still enrolled in the colleges or universities. Also, information for this report was collected prior to the termination of the spring semester and the number of students recently graduated is not available. Therefore an accurate assessment of program impact in terms of student availability for employment cannot yet be made.
2. However, a significant contribution has already been made as far as adding to general system capabilities.
 - a) The first graduate law degree program in Puerto Rico was created and approved by the American Bar Association.
 - b) The only educational programs designed specifically for in-service criminal justice personnel in Puerto Rico are those sponsored by LEAA funding.
 - c) For the first time graduate and undergraduate degree programs have added concentrations in criminal justice, criminology, social deviance and rehabilitation. All of these include a field practice or research component

which provides students with first-hand knowledge of the operation of the various criminal and juvenile justice agencies.

Program Implementation Problems

1. There was a delay in implementing the undergraduate program in Social Welfare at the University of Puerto Rico while the proposal was being considered by the Academic Senate.
2. The Puerto Rico Junior College program for correctional officers cannot start a new group of students during the second year as the Division of Correction cannot afford the manpower drainage.
3. The Master's Degree Program in Social Welfare with Emphasis in Criminology and Social Deviance experienced initial coordination difficulties with the existing M.A. program and scheduling.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. The design of new academic programs on law enforcement and capacity enrollments have evidenced the felt needs of student and criminal justice employee interests in the criminal justice system and further reflect the development of a reservoir of trained and educated criminal justice workers.
2. The Commission-sponsored approach to higher education programs will gradually shift from supporting direct operating costs of the colleges and universities to supporting in-service student costs of tuition and expenses if current LEAA policies remain in effect. In 1974 the Commission is planning to initiate its own LEEP-type program at one university as a first step in that direction.
3. In the long run, this program will certainly alleviate the problem most frequently encountered by the Commission and implementing agencies: that of recruiting qualified criminal justice professionals to administer and operate the innovative projects developed in response to the Safe Streets Act.

1.3 Prevention of Crime (Including Public Education)

Program B-1 - Orientation on Crime Prevention and the Use of Drugs and Narcotics - Public Schools

Objectives

To develop an effective prevention program at all school levels, in order to avoid youth involvement with drugs, prevent dropouts, and to develop among the students a positive attitude towards law, order and authority. To provide diagnosis and treatment to those students suffering from mental or other character disorders and drug use.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ 10,000	\$221,910	\$533,661	\$301,600
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>6,667</u>	<u>177,533</u>	<u>384,707</u>	<u>258,561</u>
Total	<u>\$ 16,667</u>	<u>\$399,443</u>	<u>\$918,368</u>	<u>\$560,161</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Orientation on Crime Prevention in Public Schools, Department of Education, (AO-52-5, \$10,000), (71-A-252-6, \$97,455), (72-A-272-15 (3), \$118,800)

This project provides for general orientation on the dangers involved in the use of narcotics, youth problems, family relations, and law and order to public school students, teachers and parents. Social and psychological counseling and educational and recreational services are also project components. The project is being implemented by the Social Work Program of the Department of Education in the Carolina School District.

Currently the project is being implemented in one high school, one junior high and two elementary schools.

The project objectives are geared to individual and group treatment of identified youths in need of services. Groups are organized to promote leadership of students in the solution of the problems encountered.

To date, the following activities have been conducted:

- a) During the 1971-72 school year, 28 groups including 358 students were organized at the four schools. The groups were structured as follows: 5 socio-dynamic groups totaling 61 students, 16 psycho-therapeutic groups totaling 187 students, 2 student's seminars totaling 54 students and 5 observation and diagnostic groups totaling 56 students. In addition, 29 students receive individual treatment, for a grand total of 387 students that participated in the project's activities.
 - b) During the past school year, 11 meetings were held at the schools for training purposes. A total of 202 teachers participated in the training activities.
 - c) A total of 101 elementary school students have been evaluated. These students evidence problems of poor school adjustment such as hostility, frequent absences, and lack of discipline and interest in school work.
 - d) The recreational activities had wide acceptance both from the students and faculty. An average of 2,457 students per month have been participating and making use of the recreation rooms and its facilities.
 - e) A parents committee was organized in each of the schools. Six meetings have been held with the participation of 224 parents and 14 teachers.
2. Prevention of Drug Abuse and Juvenile Delinquency, Department of Education, (70-A-152-7, \$219,210), (71-A-252-32, \$436,206), (72-A-272-11, \$109,000)

The project provides orientation and prevention of drug abuse and juvenile delinquency in public schools, through the establishment of preventive treatment centers in the school districts of Bayamón, Mayaguez, Humacao, Guayama and Aguadilla. The project serves students at 7 elementary, 7 intermediate and 7 high schools.

The program also provides in-service training to teachers and school personnel in the following subjects: drug addiction, personality development, better ways to handle students with behavioral problems, and identification of such. A total of 340 meetings for training and case discussions were held with teachers, directors and school personnel.

Group and individual therapy for those students showing anti-social behavior are offered. Orientation is provided to their parents and severe cases are referred to other agencies. The program provides direct services to students by psychiatrists, psychologists and social workers. During the period of December 16, 1971 to February 28, 1973 a total of 445 students were referred to and received services from the centers. The project is operating in the three school levels and students referred in terms of percentage are as follows:

<u>Referrals</u>	<u>Percent</u>
High schools	44
Junior high schools	27
Elementary schools	29

The reasons for referrals were:

192 students were referred due to poor school adjustment

157 evidenced personality disorders

22 drug users

A total of 123 psychiatric evaluations, 42 psychological evaluations, 66 psychometric evaluations and 93 social studies were made during the same period by the project's personnel.

The consultants held 247 individual therapy sessions, 48 family therapy sessions and organized 11 groups of 114 students in group therapy sessions. The project's personnel participated in 173 meetings for the purpose of case presentations and discussions.

A total of 229 meetings on drug education were held with a participation of 4,500 students.

Some activities were also included for parents on communication between parents and children with the participation of 389 parents.

3. Seek, Serve and Save, Department of Education, (72-A-272-22 (1), \$73,800)

The project is intended to identify potential and actual school dropouts by means of a predictive scale and work with these youths to either keep them in school or bring them back. A wide range of services are available to the target population including group work, tutoring and recreational programs. Group counseling and orientation sessions for parents, and in-service training to participating teachers are also project components. Follow-up and treatment services are also offered to students, once identified as potential dropouts.

The program is currently conducted in two elementary schools, two junior high schools and one high school in Río Piedras and the Model Cities Area.

As of May 1973, the program has offered services to 637 students in the 5 schools. The services offered are as follows: there are 12 socio-dynamic groups totaling 161 students, they have 6 therapy groups totaling 62 students, tutoring services offered to 77 students in 8 groups, group counseling for 10 students, individual casework is provided to 223 students, and 104 students participate in a student's seminar.

A total of 95 teachers have participated in in-service training. A workshop with the project's psychiatrists was held for the benefit of the teachers. A total of 325 teachers have participated in one or more of the various activities offered by the project. Of these, 135 were elementary school teachers. A total of 20 meetings with parents have been held with a total participation of 146.

4. Juvenile Delinquency and Drug Abuse Prevention in Public Schools, Exchange Club, (70-A-152-26, \$2,700)

A 1970 subgrant was awarded to the Exchange Clubs of Puerto Rico for the prevention of drug abuse to provide general orientation by means of films and lectures to students and civic organizations. This project was initiated in October, 1971 in thirty schools in the San Juan metropolitan area.

To date, the following activities have been implemented:

- a) Island-wide interdisciplinary conferences and lectures. Coordination with the Narcotics Division of the Police Department for the training of lecturers.
- b) Organized activities for a Crime Prevention Week that was held in February. Dr. H. Brill, member of President Nixon's Marihuana Commission, was invited as guest speaker of their Crime Prevention banquet.
- c) Island-wide distribution of promotional materials, bumper stickers and pamphlets on drug abuse.
- d) Up to March 1973 they have visited and conducted orientation activities in 40 schools, distributing these printed materials.

Program Impact

Prior to the establishment of this program no formal prevention programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and drug abuse existed for the school population. A formal evaluation was completed on grant AO-52-5 by the Evaluation Unit of the Department of Education and some of the findings were as follows:

1. Three fifths of the students that were included in the evaluation sample indicated that all the activities performed in the project were of interest.
2. Eighty-one percent considered that the orientation on drug abuse was helpful to them.
3. After completion of first year of the project, 77 percent of the students showed a positive attitude toward authority figures such as police, teacher, father.
4. Ninety-eight percent of the students recommended that the project should continue and be extended to other schools.
5. More than 66 percent of the teachers were satisfied with the project results.
6. With the establishment of this program the school personnel had the opportunity to be trained in drug and delinquency prevention. Prior to this program, training was offered on

a limited basis, informally and with no uniformity.

7. The program has had an impact on the educational field creating the interest of schools wanting to be included in the project.
8. Although no official figures are available, the dropout rate in the schools being served has decreased.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Implementation delay due to recruitment difficulties.
2. Delays in the delivery of equipment.
3. Each preventive treatment center has encountered different problems as they depend totally upon the willingness of local officials (school district superintendent, school directors) to provide needed facilities and coordination within the schools. Coordination prior to the implementation could possibly be more effective if directives were received from the central level and instructions and functions clearly defined.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. Grant AO-52-5 was originally a pilot project. Due to the positive results of the formal evaluation and the assessment of the students and the staff, the project was extended to two additional schools.
2. New approaches have been acquired in the school setting in dealing with behavioral problems.
3. The teachers have become more involved in the treatment of the students and also are more aware of their responsibility of an integral education to youth.
4. The orientation project in the Carolina School District and "Seek, Serve, and Save" operating in Río Piedras and the Model Cities Area will be consolidated administratively in 1974. Both projects reach similar target groups, use similar methodologies and have similar resources. Through this consolidation, administrative overhead should be reduced and greater flexibility achieved in resource utilization.

Prevention of Crime (including public education)

Program B-2 - Public Education on Crime Prevention

Objectives

The objectives of this program are the prevention and reduction of crime through public education campaigns, citizen involvement in prevention efforts, and public awareness of specific crime problems.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ 14,846	\$ -0-	\$ 34,000
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>11,157</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>10,631</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 26,003</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 44,631</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Kiwanis Crime Prevention, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands Commission of Kiwanis International, (70-A-152-29, \$5,000), (72-A-272-32 (2), \$16,000)

The Police Department through its Community Relations Project (AO-52-1) provided financial and other support to civic organizations directly involved in public educational campaigns for the reduction of crime. In 1970, the Department furnished the Kiwanis Club of San Juan with \$7,225 for promotion materials to be used for the Operation Crime Stop campaign. The primary emphasis in this campaign was the promotion of the metropolitan-wide emergency telephone number - 343-2020, used to contact the Police, which was initially installed as a result of the Kiwanis Club efforts. Due to the success of this emergency telephone number, the program was expanded to other major areas, namely, Ponce, Caguas and Mayaguez.

In 1971, the Kiwanis Club continued its promotional campaign under its own sponsorship. The project continued its third year of operations with the establishment of a central promotional office located in San Juan.

The project has continued its activities by the:

- a) Television and radio spots in Spanish and English.
- b) Island-wide distribution of glo-dial stickers for telephones, bus advertisements, bumper stickers, and decals for cars and commercial establishments.
- c) Distribution of a crime prevention brochure in Spanish for women and children entitled "Out After Dark" and a coloring book entitled "Drugs and Health" was translated into Spanish to be distributed in the schools.
- d) On February 1973, the Kiwanis had the honor to have Mr. Myles J. Ambrose, Special Consultant to President Nixon on Drug Abuse and Special Assistant Attorney General attached to the U.S. Department of Justice as the speaker at the Kiwanis annual Crime Stop banquet. Mr. Ambrose had meetings with Governor Rafael Hernández Colón, Carlos Romero Barceló, Mayor of the city of San Juan, and Police Superintendent Astol Calero, to discuss the drug problem in Puerto Rico as it is connected with the world drug problem. Because of his visit to Puerto Rico other interested groups are asking the Kiwanis to conduct more seminars and lectures on drug prevention.

2. Public Education on Crime Prevention, Civil Rights Commission, (70-A-152-27, \$9,846), (72-A-272-17 (2), \$18,000)

The Civil Rights Commission is a government agency whose main objective is to educate students, teachers and members of the community about delinquency problems, the necessity of community participation and cooperation with law enforcement agencies and the right to life, security and personal liberty.

To further the achievement of this objective, the Commission initiated a series of conferences on the subject "The Right to Life, Security and Personal Liberty" at schools and civic organizations throughout the island.

To support the conferences, four of the Commission's publications dealing with civil rights, delinquency and the criminal justice system are distributed to all attendees. The publications are also mailed to citizens on request.

During the first year of operations the Commission held 83 conferences in different private and public schools.

The second year of operations started on September 1, 1972. From that date to April, 1973, the Commission held 115 conferences in different public and private schools.

An evaluation of the conferences was made. Some of the conclusions reported were as follows:

- a) Ninety-six percent of all attendees considered the subject discussed of some or much interest.
- b) Ninety-four percent claimed they have learned something new.
- c) Ninety-six percent considered the subject of the conference was directly concerned with their experience and academic level.
- d) Ninety-one percent considered the conference should also be given for junior high school students.
- e) Ninety-eight percent considered the conference of great help to understand and analyze the problem presented.
- f) Forty-four percent realized they were ignorant about the problem.
- g) Ninety-eight percent considered the conference should be held for the benefit of parents, police officers, club members and the rest of the community.

Some general opinions of the participants were as follows:

- a) "One of the best conferences I have ever heard".
- b) "It has helped me to clarify erroneous ideas".
- c) "It interested me, and should be expanded".
- d) "I hope a similar one would be held soon".
- e) "It provided me with information which newspapers usually include in a limited way".

- f) "It interested me because it deals with problems one can encounter at any time".

Program Impact

1. The Kiwanis crime prevention project has resulted as a significant impact on the crime problem in general, not only because of its success with the promotion of its "Operation Crime Stop" emergency number, which has developed into an effective crime reporting system aid for the Police Department, but also because it has contributed to an increase of community involvement in the prevention and reduction of crime. The community has demonstrated full cooperation in the fight against crime as evidenced by the more than one million telephone calls already received at the metropolitan-wide emergency telephone number 343-2020 established by the Police Department and the Kiwanis Clubs. Correspondence from the public requesting information and promotion materials of the project has also increased.
2. The Civil Rights Commission conducted a survey which revealed that there is a general ignorance among the people as to their fundamental rights and also ignorance, indifference and intolerance of the rights of other persons. This situation contributes to apathy on the part of the citizen and even suspicion or fear of law enforcement agencies. The results of the conferences are a meaningful step toward Commission's effort to educate the population in the importance of human rights and the means of respecting, and protecting them. By informing the public of their rights and also their responsibilities to cooperate with the police and protect the rights of others, the Civil Rights Commission hopes to develop an effort to solve the problems of crime, involving contributions by the community as well as government agencies.

Program Implementation Problems

There were no problems encountered in the projects.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. As the Operation Crime Stop has been implemented successfully in other major areas of Puerto Rico, program development of this component will be planned to cover other cities with

high crime incidence.

2. Based on the positive results of the conferences conducted by the Civil Rights Commission, the Public Education Crime Prevention project will continue to intensify and expand its efforts throughout the island. Such efforts should be directed toward expanding the activities to every high school in the island. Student involvement in the subject must be provoked. The possibility of including a civil rights course as part of the regular school curriculum or at least a lesson in civil rights as part of the Sociology or of the Civil Government course should be considered.

1.4 Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Program C-1 - Development of Community-Based Services and Alternatives to Institutionalization for Juveniles

Objectives

The objectives of this program are the prevention and reduction of juvenile delinquency by the development of a graded series of alternatives to the traditional judicial disposition of confinement of youths in institutions, and the strengthening of links between rehabilitative programs and the community. Objectives also include efforts to reach out and divert youths from entering the delinquent population, through the participation of the adult and juvenile citizens of the immediate neighborhoods as well as the surrounding communities.

This program provides a combination of vocational, educational, recreational, youth participation, diagnostic and remedial services to juvenile delinquents and pre-delinquents in a non-institutional setting.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ 25,000	\$267,083	\$ 587,385	\$ 665,090
Part E	-0-	-0-	47,000	281,800
Comm./other	<u>16,667</u>	<u>184,727</u>	<u>486,832</u>	<u>425,663</u>
Total	<u>\$ 41,667</u>	<u>\$451,810</u>	<u>\$1,121,217</u>	<u>\$1,372,553</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Group Home for Boys, Department of Social Services (AO-52-12, \$27,891), (71-A-252-18, \$30,800), (72-E-272-3 (3), \$31,000)

This project was established in October 1970 in San Juan by the Department of Social Services to provide a home-like residence for boys leaving social treatment centers who do not have a home to return to. The objective of the group home is to help

the youngsters readjust to community life, become self-sufficient and gradually become independent. As originally planned, the home was to provide services and facilities for 12 youths between the ages of 8 and 12. As of May 1972 the capacity of the group home was reduced from 12 to 8 and the referral age increased to 15 to 17 years. The home, which is in its third year of operations, currently has seven boys residing in it and a total of seventeen boys have been referred to the home since project initiation. From this total eight of the boys have left the group home. Two were returned to their families, two were placed in foster homes and the remaining four were referred to social treatment centers due to misconduct and their inability to adapt to the group home.

2. Group Home for Adolescent Girls in San Juan, Department of Social Services, (70-A-152-19, \$21,780), (71-A-252-48, \$45,800)

A grant was awarded in November 1970 to establish a group home in San Juan for 12 adolescent girls between the ages of 15 and 20 having the same objectives as the home for boys. This group home did not actually start operating until January 1972. The maximum capacity of this home was also reduced to 8 and there are currently 8 girls residing in the home. The average stay in the home is 18 months. The project started its second year of operations in July 1972. All of the girls are attending public schools, 6 are taking academic courses and 2 are receiving vocational training. Since project initiation 11 girls have been referred to the home and 3 girls have left the home. Of the eight remaining residents, three girls are already prepared to return to the community.

3. Group Home for Adolescent Girls in Ponce, Department of Social Services, (72-E-272-5, \$35,000)

A grant was awarded in May 1973 to establish a group home in Ponce for 12 adjudicated adolescent girls between the ages of 15 and 20 having the same objectives as the home for girls in San Juan. The project is in its initial stage of implementation.

4. Boys Town, Society for the Protection of Children, (70-A-152-11, \$50,000), (71-A-252-29, \$100,000)

A grant was awarded in September 1970 to the Society for the Protection of Children, a non-profit, private organization for the implementation of a project on the Boys Town premises in

Río Grande. The objectives of the project were to provide room, board, social services, medical care, academic and vocational education, recreation, evaluations and religious services to 30 boys between the ages of 16 to 18, individuals who for various reasons need to be rehabilitated due to problems in their homes or lives; economic limitations of the family, poverty, poor family environment, and those who as a result of these circumstances have become problems in the public schools or dropouts and need special attention and education.

Since project initiation there has been an enrollment of 102 residents and 44 non-residents. Two couples have been offering services as house parents and the physical facilities of the residences have been improved. Medical services, recreational and sports activities are being offered to the students and they also attend religious services. Effective coordination has been established with the Department of Education to facilitate both the vocational and regular educational services. Extensive curriculum adjustments have been made based on the recommendations of the Department.

During its first months of operation the project experienced difficulties due to a decrease in the enrollment to 9 resident students, from the 30 called for in the proposal. At the time there were 32 non-resident students.

Under continuation funding, the project has been reorganized administratively, all the personnel have been recruited and services have been reinforced to correct early implementation deficiencies.

Currently the enrollment is 20 residents and 30 non residents (school dropouts).

5. Hogar Escuela Sor María Rafaela, Hermanas Misioneras de los Sagrados Corazones, Inc., (71-A-252-11, \$92,250), (72-A-272-31, \$132,000)

A grant was awarded to the Hermanas Misioneras de los Sagrados Corazones, Inc., in September 1971, to establish the Hogar Escuela Sor María Rafaela in Bayamón.

The Hogar Escuela provides institutional care for a maximum of 50 girls between the ages of 12 and 18 years evidencing anti-social behavior.

Since project initiation (19 months) there has been a total enrollment of 83 girls. Ten of these have been rehabilitated and returned to the community, and 23 have been returned to the Department of Social Services to be placed in a more controlled environment, since they would not adjust to the home.

Currently there are 50 girls residing at the Hogar Escuela. The girls receive room, board and clothing and specialized services. They participate in activities according to age and interests. Special activities such as visits to historic sites, cultural and social events are also promoted.

Of the total enrollment at the Hogar Escuela, 79 percent are attending public schools in the area. The remaining 21 percent receive special classes at the institution until they are able to compete in the regular public school system. Special courses such as ceramics, sewing, cosmetology and other have been initiated. Civic organizations are participating in regular activities of the Hogar Escuela, thus promoting an integration with the community.

To date, all the professional personnel have been recruited and have received training. A multi-disciplinary team consisting of a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a social worker, an assistant social worker, vocational counselor, a physician and instructors was designated. This staff is responsible for providing a complete evaluation of the social, educational, medical and psychological aspects of each girl.

Significant changes have taken place during the year. Psychological tests have been administered to the girls revealing an increase in Intelligence Quotient. This change indicates that the girls have benefited from their experience in the institution. In addition, 48 girls had psychiatric evaluations and 11 have been receiving individual psychiatric treatment.

In January 1973, the Kravaceus Delinquency Scale (KD) was administered to 47 of the girls with the following results:

17 high delinquency propensity;
13 intermediate propensity; and
17 low delinquency propensity

6. Ponce Youth Service Bureau, Dispensario San Antonio, Inc., (AO-52-10, \$109,512), (70-A-152-31, \$52,740), (71-A-152-7, \$154,278), (72-A-272-1, \$187,590)

Based on the Youth Services Bureau concept, the project was designed to use the resources of a small, but well-regarded community center, operated under private, non-profit auspices, as the locus of its program known as Dispensario San Antonio. Situated in Ponce, the island's second largest city, the center has served a population concentrated in the "port" area of the city known as La Playa for several years.

Original expansion of the program occurred through the funding of a core of new services in February 1970, and formally introduced the Youth Service Bureau concept into the center. These new components were designed specifically to enhance the capacity of the center to offer services to the delinquent and pre-delinquent youth population in a more direct and extensive way.

There are seven principal program components:

- a) An advocacy program. Six full-time and 4 part-time advocates, and 5 junior advocates have rendered services to approximately 250 youngsters during the three years of implementation and they also serve as community organizers.
- b) The community organization component has been active in 18 barrios. This component is concerned with stimulating residents to address local socio-economic issues.
- c) Intensive case service and coordination. Participants served by the program who are identified as "intensive cases" are those children and youngsters who are assigned to an advocate, a social worker, and usually, but not always, a tutor. These youths represent the Bureau's most difficult cases, the ones who, without involvement in the Bureau, are deemed most likely to be further involved in the local juvenile justice system. There were 101 youths who received intensive services during the third year of the project's implementation (February 1 to November 18, 1972). Five of these youths were later arrested and were sent by the police to Court. The Court then returned all five to the center for continuing services. In addition, there were a total of 51 cases that were closed. The reasons for closing these cases was that:

26 were considered rehabilitated;
11 did not respond to the services or were in need of other services;
12 moved before closing the cases; and
2 were institutionalized.

- d) Human services. This component provides intake, vocational rehabilitation, general public health care, and drug prevention services to the clientele of the Youth Services Bureau.
- e) Recreational and cultural enrichment. Such activities have served hundreds of children, youths, and adults through such programs as the Little League, baseball, softball, boxing, swimming, dancing, steel band, and numerous other. This component has proven to be a major resource for attracting large numbers of local residents to participate in the Youth Service Bureau's overall program. It also served as an important source for identifying and channeling individuals in need of more intensive service to the Bureau's other program components. An average of approximately 144 youths per month participated in the cultural enrichment programs during a period of seven months in 1972.
- f) Education and tutoring. This component has become a central and one of the most indispensable features of the Bureau. Faced with a community situation in which local schools are overcrowded, tutoring and other educational services remain essential. The tutoring program uses former dropouts as tutors as well as volunteer university and high schools students.
- g) Vocational training and job placement. Another essential program ingredient is the job training in welding, carpentry, industrial sewing, homemaking, and crafts for local young people. These programs have developed and grown over the past four years and have trained and placed several hundred young workers, both male and female. The Commonwealth's Department of Education reports that the vocational programs of the center have the highest proportion of job placement among all of the Department's graduates. Representatives of industry report that graduates of the center's vocational training program are sought and preferred by prospective employers. A total of 211 youths were enrolled in the vocational courses from February to November 1972, of

which 18 withdrew, 123 graduated, and 70 continued in the courses. Eighty-five were employed.

h. Legal Assistance Unit. An attorney and two law students provide direct services to youngsters involved with police, the court, and correctional systems and to area residents who have legal problems. The attorney serves as an advisor and consultant to the program staff helping in the daily contact with the program clientele. He advises the project director regarding the legal implications of administrative and policy decisions and suggests options for program plans which are indicated by law or administrative procedures.

7. Youth Counseling and Training, Department of Social Services (71-A-252-5, \$80,657) (1972 allocation \$80,000)

This project is directed toward the identification of youth vulnerable to delinquency. It is an extension of the Youth Counseling that is functioning in the Ponce Region in the Services to Families with Children Program of the Social Services Department.

The project is being developed in 23 low income areas of the municipality of Ponce. Activities have been geared towards the youth population between the ages of 12 to 15 years.

As of May 1973, there were 27 organized groups with a total enrollment of 550 youths and 9 organized groups of adults with the active participation of 156 adults. The project was to provide vocational, recreational, and other counseling services.

Due to administrative difficulties this project was virtually at a standstill during the last half of 1972 and 1973. However, some of the activities have been implemented.

8. Youth Orientation Center (Bosco Village), Salesian Society, Inc. (71-A-252-12, \$41,900), (72-A-272-33, \$49,207)

This prevention project is administered in great part by the consumers themselves (youths from 14 to 22) to make leisure time become a source of productive advancement for 300-600 youths.

The project has the following objectives:

- a) To create a "decision-making role" by the youths themselves in their own programs.

- b) To provide more outlets for productive use of leisure time by the consumers.
- c) To counteract "anti-social" group activity and "anti-authority behavior".

The project started as planned in early August 1971 and is now in its second year of operations. A board of directors was elected consisting of three adults and fifteen young members, and several committees were formed, guaranteeing true youth participation in planning and carrying out activities.

Since the beginning of the project up to March 1973 a total of 422 youths have been registered officially at the project. ^{1/} The activities conducted for the youths through March 1973 were:

- a) A total of 140 youths have been referred to agencies for training and employment.
- b) Several college students helped 86 students prepare for the College Board Examinations.
- c) There have been 112 meetings during the last eight months to plan and coordinate different activities related to all aspects of the project.
- d) There were 88 sports and recreational activities which were basically volleyball, basket-ball, Christmas festivities, movies, special celebrations and a limited number of trips.
- e) There were 58 cultural activities including excursions to events taking place at, the Hiram Bithorn Stadium, Tapia Theater and others. Events were organized at the center with community participation.
- f) There were 114 educational activities including tutoring services, formation meetings, conferences, movie presentations, and panel discussions. Recently, they have started giving typing and conversational English lessons with the

^{1/} The Preliminary Evaluation Report prepared by the Puerto Rico Crime Commission covering the first six months of the second grant, indicated that 677 youths actually participated in the program.

participation of approximately 50 youths.

- g) There were other activities including 264 personal interviews, 36 home visits, 15 referrals to private agencies and 17 referrals to public agencies.
 - h) The youth have also initiated promotional activities in the neighborhood using their musical band.
 - i) Printed materials with information about the center and its activities have been distributed throughout the local schools.
9. Day Treatment Centers, Department of Social Services, (70-A-152-18, \$30,160), (71-A-252-47, \$41,700)

During the first year of implementation, a day care treatment project initiated at the social treatment centers in Guaynabo and Ponce. The center in Guaynabo discontinued its services since it was unable to reach the expected target group or progress due to administrative difficulties. Nevertheless, since project initiation till May 1973, a total of 56 non-resident youths have participated in the program in Ponce.

Youths from 12 to 18 years old benefit from academic and vocational education and other services offered by the Treatment Center Program. The length of stay is decided individually for each boy, but generally is a minimum of one year and maximum of 18 months.

Youths admitted to the project are residents of the centers who are ready to live at home and continue receiving social and educational services; and youth from the community who are school dropouts and may be exhibiting anti-social behavior.

Presently, the project provides the following services:

- a) Educational and vocational training. To date, 10 youths have been promoted from one grade to another, 3 have graduated from ninth grade, 6 have graduated from sixth grade, 6 have earned a barber's certificate and 1 has earned a certificate in cabinet-making.
- b) Work experience. A total of 9 have worked at the center with the program of Opportunities for Youth of the Labor Department.

- c) Social and psychological services.
- d) Medical services.
- e) Recreational and social activities.
- f) Food and clothing.
- g) Transportation.

10. Institutional Aftercare for Minors, Department of Social Services, (71-E-252-2, \$47,000)

This project will be implemented by the Services to Families with Children Program within the Department of Social Services. The project will provide for supervision, counseling and job placement services to approximately 150 youths released from social treatment centers and residing in the municipality of San Juan. The subgrant was awarded in August, 1972. The program is still in its initial stage of implementation and recruitment of person-personnel.

11. Center for Adolescent Girls, Hermanas Oblatas del Santisimo Redentor, Inc., (72-A-272-44, \$82,500)

A grant was awarded to the Hermanas Oblatas del Santisimo Redentor, Inc., in May 1973, to establish the Center in a suburb in Bayamón.

The Center will provide residential counseling, vocational and recreational services to 40 "pre" or "semi" delinquent girls between the ages of 14 and 17 years who have been referred by different community agencies. The project is in its initial stage of implementation.

12. Loiza Social Services Center, Servicios Sociales Católicos, Inc. (72-A-272-35 (1), \$52,000)

A grant was awarded to Servicios Sociales Católicos in October 1972 to establish a services center in a small sector in the municipality of Loiza.

The center provides for vocational training, job placement, educational, recreational and counseling services to pre-delinquent and delinquent youths. Since project initiation the

project has provided services to approximately 145 youths between the ages of 12 and 21 years. During its five months of operation the center has conducted a special program for 19 school dropouts geared to increasing their educational achievements.

13. Employability Development for Out-of-School Adjudicated Youths, Labor Department, (72-E-272-4, \$140,800)

In May 1973, a grant was awarded to the Department of Labor to establish an employment service project in the San Juan metropolitan area. The project will provide educational, vocational and job-placement services to 150 youths adjudicated by the Juvenile Court. The project is in its initial stage of implementation.

14. Community Agents in Service of Youth, Puerto Rico Urban Renewal and Housing Corporation, (72-A-272-36, \$60,000)

A grant was awarded in November 1972 for the development of a prevention project in two public housing developments in Cataño and adjacent areas.

The project provides services of tutoring, vocational training, education, recreation, guidance and counseling; all conducted within the framework of community involvement, peer group activities and youth advocacy. Although the grant was awarded in November 1972, the project has not started its activities due to difficulties in the recruitment of personnel.

15. Intensive Treatment Unit for Police Referrals, Department of Social Services, (1972 Allocation, \$75,000)

To provide additional resources to the Police Juvenile Referral System operating in San Juan, the Department of Social Services will create this unit for a segment of the population processed through the referral system. Minors referred will be those which come to the attention of the Diagnostic and Referral Unit in accordance with the guidelines and criteria established with the Juvenile Court.

Minors will be provided psychiatric, psychological, vocational, recreational and cultural services for a period of six months by an multi-disciplinary team of professionals and para-professionals.

This project will be initiated in July 1973 and will be merged administratively with the aftercare project described above.

16. Mayaguez Office for Comprehensive Youth Development, Mayaguez Rotary Club, (72-A-272-24, \$25,000)

A grant was awarded on August 1972 to the Mayaguez Rotary Club, a private organization, for the establishment of a youth orientation and counseling project. Educational and group counseling, follow-up, family encounter and agency referral services are offered.

A total of 360 youths (compared to 180 estimated in the proposal) between the ages of 13 to 20 are currently benefiting from the program. The project has six months of implementation and to date, the timetable has been met prior to expected deadlines. The following activities have been accomplished since its initiation:

- a) Personnel have been recruited and trained and all equipment has been purchased and is in use.
- b) Assignment of the participating youths to "Jornadas de Juventud" (groups of 3 to 7 youths) which are action groups for the development of character formation in human values. A total of 229 group meetings have been held.
- c) Assignment of a qualified "friend-guide" to each youth and action group to serve as a counselor for the youth's personal, family, and social problems.
- d) The project has 45 "friends", (20 males and 25 females), all volunteers. The project also has volunteer professionals including 3 lawyers, 2 teachers, 2 social workers, 1 psychologist and 1 psychiatrist.
- e) Established coordination with 6 public agencies and 21 private organizations.
- f) Panel discussions between parents and the youths on relationship problems. A total of 57 families have participated in this type of activity.
- g) Offered 150 drug orientation programs.

- h) Vocational training services were offered to 19 and scholarships (\$500 each) were given to 5 youths.
- i) Other services were offered such as: medical services (6), suicide prevention (2), crime prevention to retain the youth at home (8) and school dropouts returned to school (30).

Follow-up services have been given to all youths participating in the program as follows:

	<u>Jornadas de Juventud Participants</u>	<u>Other Participants</u>
Office visits	195	240
Home visits	229	287
Sports and clubs	229	275
Educational activities	-	305
Group activities	-	19
Individual follow-up	29	-

17. San Juan Youth Development, Municipality of San Juan, (72-DF-02-0009, \$137,607)

This discretionary grant is the continuation of the Youth Development Office of the City of San Juan originally supported by H.E.W. funds to develop community-based delinquency plans and programs for the municipality youth population.

The Office of Youth of the Municipality of San Juan has been created to coordinate with different federal and state agencies the programs directed to provide training, jobs, education, recreation and cultural activities to young residents of the Municipality of San Juan. As a part of this overall responsibility of the office a project has been established as the San Juan Youth Development Project.

There are seven action components in the project, as follows:

- a) "Vuelta al Caserío". This component is concerned with the readaptation to community life of the "Caserío" youth that

has or will shortly come out of an institution. A total of 25 to 35 youths between the ages of 13 to 18 years will directly participate as well as the youth's family and peers.

- b. Vocational training. The participants will be 50 youths who have abandoned school or finished high school without any specialization. The objective is to train the students in a skill of high demand in the job market of Puerto Rico.
- c. "School Outside the School". Promote the re-entry into the school system of dropouts, by means of tutoring. The program will also give supporting services to those registered in regular school with poor performance or who are potential dropouts. A total of 50 to 60 school dropouts or those with poor performance will participate.
- d. "Centro Popular de Arte y Cultura" (Arts and Culture). This component will attempt to foster in the youth a sense of realization, confidence and personal and community esteem through written, photographic and audiovisual artistic means. Delinquent and non-delinquent youth of both sexes between the ages of 16 to 21 will participate.
- e. Dialogue. Use of open panel discussions to foment understanding and solution of community problems. Parents, police officers, teachers, clergy, physicians and other professionals will participate in panel discussions with the youth.
- f. Recreation, health, orientation and socialization. Encouragement of constructive use of free time in activities which are interesting and tend to facilitate socialization and citizenship awareness. A total of 50 youth between the ages of 8 to 18 will benefit.
- g. "La Junta". An activity of voluntary clean-up and beautification of the community.

To date the following activities have been accomplished:

- a. Staffing has been completed.
- b. Data related to intervened youth was obtained as well as minors referred to social treatment centers, Juvenile Court referrals and school dropouts.

- c. One-week training was given to the staff by the Latinamerican Development Center.
- d. The vocational training, arts and culture, and the recreation components started during April. After interviewing approximately 200 youths between the ages of 16 to 19, 48 were selected. Thirty-seven are actually enrolled in the Vocational Training Program. Two youths have been contracted from this group as part of the working team. Youth interested in theater are being interviewed by an actress contracted to teach drama.

Program Impact

Through implementation of this program, the Commission, Commonwealth agencies and private organizations have initiated a broad range of community-based services for juvenile delinquents and pre-delinquents. When considering program impact, the work "initiated" is important. From the preceding section it is readily apparent that many of the projects are still in early stages of implementation and have had no impact. For those which have been in operation for a period of time, the accomplishments still must generally be indicated in terms of the population receiving services, not results of the services offered. This type of information was included in the description of the individual projects. In programmatic terms, impact at this time can best be illustrated by the various services and capabilities currently being developed in the various program components:

1. Early identification and diversion of youth from the juvenile justice system. Through identifying social conditions related to high rates of delinquent behavior, assisting communities in developing their own resources to change these conditions, and providing services to support youths in their development, this program is creating and moving towards early intervention strategies for vulnerated and delinquent youth.
2. Direct services to participating youths. The program provides a broad range of services to youths including guidance and counseling, psychiatric and psychological treatment, tutoring, vocational and academic education, job placement, medical care, and recreation. These services are provided both in a residential and community setting.

3. Youth participation. The target groups themselves are actively involved in the projects developed to serve them. Youths from the communities are included in project decision-making, and work with peer groups as advocates, tutors, group leaders, and community organizers.
4. Outreach. An important program component, this concept is used extensively in the projects as a case finding technique and in structuring counseling, tutoring and advocacy activities.
5. Community involvement. In addition to helping communities to organize their resources to cope with local problems and recruiting community residents and youths to staff the projects, the active participation of community volunteers is solicited.
6. Research and evaluation. The program includes systematic methods of determining the effectiveness of the various program concepts and approaches and measuring tangible results as they become available.

Program Implementation Problems

As can be expected in a program which attempts to bring in new theories, services and approaches to the delinquency prevention and rehabilitation field and which has a large volume of project activity, numerous problems have been encountered. The following have been encountered by one or more of the projects included in the program:

1. Staffing difficulties due to lack of qualified personnel, recruiting delays and lack of benefits for contract personnel.
2. Difficulties in acquiring necessary facilities.
3. Internal administrative problems in the implementing agencies.
4. Inadequate training in innovative concepts for project personnel, and reluctance to adopt new approaches, particularly in the areas of vocational training and tutoring.

5. Lack of criteria for selecting youths, resulting in participation of individuals not suited for or interested in the available services. Referral procedures were also time consuming.
6. In several instances, the planned number of youths in the project target group was not reached, resulting in high overhead and service costs per participant.
7. Underbudgeting, resulting in inability to provide some services included in the project design.
8. Inappropriate determination of skills required for project staff positions and composition.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. The most significant result of the program's implementation to date which will affect future plan development is the experience acquired in attempting to implement projects based on mainland models. The success of these projects requires the adaptation of the models to the cultural differences of Puerto Rico.
2. As the projects become operational and success rates can be measured, the Commission will have a variety of community-based models to analyze as to their effectiveness in prevention and rehabilitation. Comparative studies can then be conducted to determine which approaches are best for serving a particular clientele and consequently determine the future direction of the Commission's programming in this area.
3. The development of this program is proceeding at a much slower rate than initially expected, requiring major adjustments to projected activities.
4. Two projects, the intensive treatment unit for police referrals and the aftercare services for minors released from institutions will be merged in July 1973. Because of the similarity of the services to be offered, staffing requirements, geographic proximity and organizational location within the Department of Social Services an agreement was reached between the Department and the Commission to combine the two. Administrative overhead will be cut down, specialized resources will be pooled and budgeting flexibility will increase.

5. Also, the group homes operated by the Department of Social Services will be merged administratively into one project in 1974. The same benefits are expected to be realized.

Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Program C-2 - Improvement of Police Services for Juveniles

Objectives

Through this program the Commission aims to develop and implement programs and procedures within the Juvenile Affairs Division of the Police Department that will promote a fair, consistent, and understanding approach in handling juvenile problems, and that may help to create a favorable police image among youngsters having contact with the law. It also aims to continue providing for the use of mechanisms required to effect the diversion of a great number of putative delinquents and delinquency-prone minors from the degenerative cycle of contact with and formal processing through the juvenile system, societal criticism and ostracism due to stigma, and recurring delinquent behavior.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C <u>1/</u>	\$ -0-	\$ 139,145	\$ 160,500	\$ -0-
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>234,669</u>	<u>108,800</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 373,814</u>	<u>\$ 269,300</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Police Juvenile Referral System, Puerto Rico Police, (70-DF-235, \$139,145), (71-A-252-28, \$160,500)

A juvenile referral system was established in the Police Department in July 1970 with the objectives of:

- a) Deflecting minors coming into contact with the juvenile justice system away from the official machinery prior to court intervention.

1/ Includes \$139,145 discretionary funding.

- b) Providing channels by which juveniles deflected from the formal judicial proceeding, as well as those who had gone through such formality, can participate in positive group experiences, could expand their educational, social and also their vocational opportunities.
- c) Upgrading police officers who deal with juveniles in the Juvenile Affairs Division.

The project is administered by a supervisory board comprised of representatives of the Police Department, Juvenile Court, Department of Social Services, Department of Education and the Puerto Rico Crime Commission. A subcommittee was organized to develop the referral guidelines during the first year. The project is, at present, composed of two operational units and training activities:

- a) The Diagnostic and Referral Unit to deal with all minors intervened by the police for screening and referral purposes.
- b) The Social Orientation Group Unit to reorient the services offered by the Police Athletic League toward a social orientation group in six of the chapters operating within the municipality of San Juan, three of which are located within the Model Cities area.
- c) Training activities. The project director coordinates all needed training activities to achieve project goals.

This project is based upon the willingness of the Juvenile Court to relinquish part of its judicial power to the Diagnostic and Referral Unit. The initial guidelines used by the Diagnostic and Referral Unit were very limited and basically restricted services to juveniles intervened for incorrigibility. The guidelines have since been broadened to include consideration of juveniles intervened for eleven different types of faults under varying circumstances.

According to an evaluation, of the total police interventions of 2,403 in the San Juan-Carolina area during 1972, 356 minors were referred during the same year to the Diagnostic and Referral Unit, which represents 14.8 percent of the intervened minors in the area. Of these, 300 were not referred to the Juvenile Court, instead they were referred to other social agencies. That means that 84.3 percent of the minors that came to their attention

were referred for services. ^{1/}

A random sample was made of 30 cases referred to the Diagnostic and Referral Unit. The largest source of referral was the Department of Social Services with 18 cases or 60 percent, and the Group Units (PAL) with 7 cases or 23 percent.

Approximately 66 persons have benefited from the main training activities organized by the project director during the second year, in coordination with the director of the Juvenile Affairs Division. These training activities covered subjects such as juvenile delinquency in Puerto Rico, legal aspects involving minors, community action, human relations, human behavior, social deviation, resources available in working in the prevention and treatment of delinquents, the program and its implications, police officers and their role in social services, field work interviewing, report writing techniques, and selection of leaders in community organizations.

According to the latest statistics, from January 1973 to March 1973 the Diagnostic and Referral Unit worked with 143 new cases, serving a total of approximately 500 youths in 15 months during the second project period. None of the 143 were referred to the Juvenile Court, and approximately 42 percent were referred to the Department of Social Services.

The Social Orientation Group Unit started operating in April 1971. The unit has been contracting four juvenile assistant leaders at each of the six centers served by the project. Group were organized by these leaders working with the police officers, and activities were carried out such as tutoring, dances, drawing, arts and crafts. Soccer, baseball and volleyball teams were organized. Social group orientation has been given to other Police Athletic League chapters. Some efforts have been made to involve adults and parents of the community in the activities of the unit.

^{1/} As of June 30, no recent statistics on police interventions are available. From January 1, 1970 to May 31, 1973 the project offered services to 599 cases and of these 60 were referred to court with the remaining being referred to different agencies; (581 were new cases and 18 were recidivists).

Other types of activities are being developed such as discussion groups and organization clubs. Activities involving other chapters have been organized. Several camping activities were carried out in 1972 with different groups at different periods of time involving approximately 534 youngsters.

Other activities were organized such as trips to various historical sites, group orientations, and sport events. A population of approximately 600 youths and parents participated in these activities.

Program Impact

With the implementation of this program, the Police Department is now afforded the opportunity and discretion to deal with certain juvenile offenders in a more informal manner. Now, towards the end of the second grant period the following results indicate a significant impact on delinquency and the juvenile justice system:

1. As of December 1972, the diversion of 356 minors from the juvenile justice system which represents a 14.8 percent of those intervened minors from the area where the project operates. From January to March 1973 the unit worked with 143 cases none of which were referred to the Juvenile Court.
2. Approximately 600 youngsters enjoyed summer camp activities.
3. The introduction of professionally trained personnel and social group work in the youth preventive program of the Police Athletic League, allowing for directed activities as well as the participation of 24 juvenile assistant leaders in the programming of six PAL centers.
4. Amplification of the referral guidelines has demonstrated the confidence of the Court in the ability of the project to adequately deal with intervened minors.
5. Of 24 juvenile assistant leaders working at the centers, 13 have been intervened by the Police and 4 of these have been referred to the project by the Juvenile Court.
6. There has been an increase in the number of youngsters registered at the centers due to improvement of the activities offered.

Program Implementation Problems

Basically the same implementation difficulties have limited the normal operation of the project during the 12-month periods established by each grant. Extensions have been granted to operate approximately 17 months. Among the difficulties encountered are the following:

1. Being a law enforcement agency, an investigation of every applicant was conducted. This has frequently been a slow process in hiring new personnel.
2. Contract personnel are not attracted to these positions due to lack of certain fringe benefits that regular employees have.
3. Another problem was the juvenile officers' resistance to changes in working conditions such as new hours, a more demanding, active and purposeful programming of activities, new professional personnel who indirectly would supervise them, and the demands of working with older juvenile groups. The first year evaluation showed that 76 percent of the trainees had an unfavorable attitude toward working in this type of project. The second year evaluation showed an unfavorable attitude on the part of 73 percent of the personnel trained.
4. At least half of the 191 who received training during the first year were not working with the project any longer at the end of the year. This does not seem to be the case during the second year. As of November 1972, only 12 percent of the 66 police officers and project staff who were trained had left the project and the Division.
5. The project is located in facilities which are separate from the Juvenile Affairs Division.
6. Some of the PAL centers with the project require better facilities to carry on their activities.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

If the program proves successful, continues to be supported by the Juvenile Court and funds are available, PAL activities

would expand to other chapters in the metropolitan area, and the whole program concept to other priority areas in the island. In July 1973, a project will be implemented by the Department of Social Services to reinforce the resources available to the minors referred by the system.

Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Program C-3 - Improvement of Court Services for Juveniles

Objectives

To reduce the incidence of delinquency and delinquent recidivism by improving the capabilities of the Juvenile Court to make appropriate disposition of cases within its jurisdiction and improving treatment services offered by the Court itself.

Program Budget

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ 81,500	\$ 97,000	\$ -0-
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	-0-	54,400	64,666	-0-
Total	-0-	135,900	161,666	-0-

Program Subgrants

1. Amplification of the Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic of the Juvenile Court, Office of the Court Administration (70-A-152-10, \$81,500), (71-A-252-46, \$97,000)

On August 1, 1970, the Puerto Rico Crime Commission approved a proposal to improve and amplify the organization and services of the Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic at the Juvenile Court. The objectives of this program were the following:

- a) Organize and amplify the Diagnostic and Treatment Clinic in San Juan to provide evaluations and treatment to a larger number of juveniles.
- b) Establish a sub-unit at the Ponce Juvenile Court to coordinate services to be provided to juveniles at the Ponce, Guayama, Aguadilla and Mayaguez Juvenile Courts.

During the first year of operation psychological evaluations were doubled, and psychiatric, neurological and electroencephalographic evaluations increased. Psychologists visited the various

judicial districts, expanding their services to minors located throughout the island, and individual treatment was initiated on a limited basis to minors in the San Juan judicial district.

In the second year of implementation, the project was reorganized, and services are now being provided on a more regionalized basis to reduce the overhead costs of travel time for the professionals. Contract services are now being provided in Aguadilla and Mayaguez as one unit, Caguas and Humacao Court Districts as one unit, Bayamón and Arecibo as one unit and Ponce and Guayama as one unit. The physical facilities for the Ponce clinic, originally programmed for 1971 were acquired in 1972. The San Juan clinic will continue to offer its services primarily to minors from the metropolitan area. A vocational counselor was added to the staff of the San Juan clinic to broaden its range of available services.

Program Impact

The impact of this program can most readily be demonstrated in terms of service levels. In fiscal year 1969, prior to implementation, a total of 461 evaluations and examinations were administered including the resumption of neurological and encephalographic studies. By fiscal year 1973, this number increased to 1,355. The following table shows the five-year trend in service levels.

	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969
Psychiatric Evaluations	459	412	290	324	255
Psychological Examinations	835	789	670	269	203
Neurological Studies	42	35	18	-	1
Electroencephalograms	19	25	16	-	2
Total	1,355	1,261	994	593	461

Source: Office of the Court Administration

Also, during the first year of implementation individual treatment was offered to 12 youths in the San Juan clinic. Last year (April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1973) this number increased to 60. Group treatment was offered to 25 youths under the first grant from the Bayamón Juvenile Court. This last year 60 youths received these services.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Participating personnel at all operational levels were not involved in the early planning stages of the program.
2. Physical facilities are inadequate or not available to provide diagnostic and treatment services in several court districts, and there was over a year's delay in acquiring the facilities for the Ponce clinic.
3. Administrative procedures have delayed recruitment and designation of personnel. Vacant positions have hampered the development of the program.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The Commission and the Office of Court Administration are not considering any basic changes in program design as far as the use of federal funds is concerned. With respect to physical facilities, San Juan, Ponce and Caguas have adequate ones. Minimal facilities are available in Guayama, Mayaguez and Aguadilla. No facilities are available in Bayamón, Arecibo or Humacao. Space allocation is currently under consideration for the new district in Utuado. Improvements are being made as funding is available from the Court Administration budget.

Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

Program C-4 - Improvement of Institutional Services for Juveniles

Objectives

The objectives of this program are to improve the rehabilitative services offered to minors referred to juvenile institutions; provide data to the judiciary to improve dispositional criteria; and reduce the duration of confinement and rate of recidivism of the institutional population.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 53,000	\$ 102,000
Part E	-0-	-0-	50,000	-0-
Comm./other	-0-	-0-	53,585	68,999
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 156,585</u>	<u>\$ 170,999</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Diagnostic Clinic for Social Treatment Centers, Department of Social Services (71-A-252-19, \$53,000)

On August 1, 1971 a grant was awarded to the Department of Social Services for the creation of a Diagnostic Clinic for the Social Treatment Centers Program. The objectives are to:

- a) Provide evaluations and social studies of minors admitted to detention facilities, and of those discharged from treatment centers, to help them make adequate adjustments to the institution or to the community.
- b) Provide the juvenile court judges with ample and reliable information to support case disposition decisions.
- c) Provide counseling to parents or guardians of minors serviced by the Clinic.

The project was virtually at a standstill since the award was granted until the end of May 1972. During the period of June 1, 1972 to March 7, 1973 the following activities have taken place:

- a) The project acquired offices in San Juan, providing the physical facilities needed for the program.
- b) All personnel needed for the project's implementation have been appointed, trained and are currently rendering the required services.
- c) Almost all equipment needed has been purchased.
- d) Regular meetings have been held with other personnel of the Department in an effort to intergrate the services, provide orientation as to services offered, and to establish referral procedures to the clinic.
- e) During the period of July 1972 to February 1973, the Diagnostic Clinic for Social Treatment Centers, has provided services to 637 youths as indicated below:

<u>Months</u>	<u>Youths</u>
July 1972	9
August 1972	40
September 1972	61
October 1972	71
November 1972	100
December 1972	86
January 1973	131
February 1973	139

To these youths a total of 1,307 services have been offered:

480 psychological evaluations
 7 psychiatric evaluations
 415 social studies
 375 vocational evaluations
 30 neurological examinations

2. Services and Treatment for Retarded Children in the Social Treatment Centers, Department of Social Services (72-A-272-47 (1), \$102,000)

A grant was awarded to the Department of Social Services on May 7, 1973 for a pilot project to provide services and treatment to a group of retarded children in the Ponce Industrial School for Girls. The basic objective is to make possible the social adjustment required for the minors to receive vocational training and to become as self-sufficient as possible.

The project will be staffed with a house mother, two teachers, a social worker, and an occupational therapist. Part-time services of a psychologist and psychiatrist will also be available. Special academic, vocational and recreational equipment will be used in the project. The project will be coordinated with the Department's vocational rehabilitation program.

3. Planning for Renovation and Construction of Juvenile Facilities, Department of Social Services (71-E-242-1, \$50,000)

A grant was awarded to the Department of Social Services to create a physical planning unit in February 1972.

The long range objectives of the physical planning unit are to:

- a) Develop a four-year plan integrated with program development for the construction and renovation of juvenile rehabilitation facilities.
- b) Develop new approaches, improved methods and alternatives in both physical and programmatic areas.
- c) Establish priorities, objectives and offer alternatives for the best use of the resources available to the Department, based on established priorities.

The short range objectives are to develop a work plan for the Social Treatment Center Program's highest priority projects based on programmatic considerations and facilitate the preparation of design for renovation and new construction.

By the end of January 1973, the unit was in operation for one year. Nevertheless, it was not until the middle of the year that the unit was completely staffed. This staffing consists of a senior planner who is the project coordinator, an architect, a planning specialist, two planning technicians and a secretary.

The unit has accomplished most of the proposed objectives such as the development of the four year plan for new construction and remodeling of institutions with the most urgent needs. This plan incorporates alternatives to the institution in the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents such as group homes. Programs for the design of facilities to house services needed to prepare the youth for integration into the community were prepared for three institutions.

A study of all institutions in terms of programs, personnel and physical conditions was carried out to determine needs and priorities. At the same time an analysis of the clientele served at the institutions was completed to determine their socio-economic background, place of origin, reason for institutionalization and other factors. This analysis will help in providing adequate services in a suitable physical environment to facilitate the rehabilitation of these youngsters.

A survey of the land available which is property of the government has been conducted. An analysis of the land suited for the Social Treatment Program was completed. This survey will be used in locating new facilities which are being planned.

Program Impact

1. The diagnostic clinic, after an extended period of inactivity, is now fully operational. During the ten-month period for which statistics are available, youths referred to the clinic increased from 9 in July 1972 to 139 in February 1973. During the period 637 youths were referred to the clinic for services.
2. No impact has been felt by the project for retarded minors as it is not yet functioning.
3. As indicated above, the physical planning unit has satisfied most of the principle project objectives. A four-year facilities construction and improvement plan has been developed, short-range programs for three institutions prepared, institutional and programmatic needs and priorities determined, and clientele characteristics analyzed. Most importantly, the unit is incorporating program and service requirements, new methods and techniques, and institutional alternatives in the physical planning process.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Initially, there was a lack of coordination within the various agency divisions that are participating in the diagnostic clinic project. This was a major contributing factor in the delays encountered in providing services to youths. Similar coordination problems have delayed the project component of offering services to parents or guardians of youths to be released from the institutions.
2. There seems to be a lack of understanding of the physical planning unit's function at the level of at least one of the programs which it serves. The perception in the Vocational Rehabilitation Program is that some functions are being duplicated by the physical planning unit. This is on account of the Vocational Rehabilitation Program having a permanent position of a "specialist in rehabilitation facilities". This perception seems to be valid taking into consideration the activities carried out at both levels such as visits to the institutions, evaluation, program preparation and other functions related to physical planning. Another example is the role played by both units in the preparation and revision of the programs prepared for the rehabilitation facilities.
3. The project evaluation reveals that several members of the staff interviewed believe that the coordination with the Architecture and Construction Division is very deficient.
4. As stated in the evaluation report, there is a complete absence of a formally documented definition of the operational policies for the physical planning unit. This lack of definition permeates to the other units of the department and helps in augmenting the confusion as to the role that the physical planning unit should assume. The development of a formal documented definition where the structure, scope, responsibility and authority of this unit is clearly delineated is essential for its proper functioning. In addition, an orientation program should be established to let other units of the Department understand the role of the physical planning unit; especially for those units that have an intense interaction, such as the various units concerned with the development of facilities in the programs and with the Architecture and Construction Division.

5. One of the major findings from the evaluation of the program is that the vocational training facilities recommended in the written programs were for children and youth of normal intelligence, while the majority of the institutional clientele, as per their own statistical study, is reported as mentally retarded.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. The basic strategy for providing diagnostic and evaluation services at the clinic will remain the same, but services should be extended to all minors admitted to juvenile homes and to those discharged from the institutions. The family therapy services component should be implemented in the near future.
2. No results are available from the institutional treatment for retarded youth project which would indicate programmatic changes.
3. The physical planning unit is viewed as a permanent tool to achieve an integration of the physical and programmatic areas. There is the necessity not only of constructing new facilities, but also of making evaluations and improvements of the facilities available. There is a need for continuing search of approaches and alternative for the best use of our resources. The activities carried out during this year have proven to be necessary, and the unit is an effective instrument to meet these objectives. As a result of the study of the clientele of the institution, and the inventory and evaluation of the facilities, we find the need to redefine the objectives of the Social Treatment Centers Program.

1.5 Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

Program D-1 - Improvement of Police Administrative and Support Services

Objectives

To enhance police operations through the effective utilization of existing administrative and support service systems, and expansion of these systems where required.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C <u>1/</u>	\$ -0-	\$ 218,064	\$ 414,462	\$ 480,000
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>151,200</u>	<u>288,806</u>	<u>164,481</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 369,264</u>	<u>\$ 703,268</u>	<u>\$ 644,481</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Upgrading and Expansion of the Police Criminal Laboratory Facilities, Puerto Rico Police, (AO-52-6, \$49,726), (71-A-252-17, \$118,294), (72-A-272-40, \$142,600)

The original project objectives were to expand the general headquarters' laboratory and create an auxiliary laboratory in the southern city of Ponce in late 1970. Both objectives were successfully accomplished in early 1971. Project goals under a 1971 continuation subgrant included: (a) expansion of the chemical analysis units in the central and auxiliary laboratories, (b) creation of a drug and narcotics analysis section in the central laboratory, (c) creation of a photography unit, in the Ponce auxiliary laboratory, (d) mechanization of the photography unit in the main laboratory and (e) personnel training in all of these areas. The project goals were accomplished by December 1972, except for the creation of the photography unit in the Ponce laboratory due to personnel recruitment problems.

1/ Includes \$15,000 discretionary funding in 1970 and \$12,000 in 1971.

Under the 1971 subgrant, additional chemical analysis and photographic equipment have been requisitioned. All bids have been awarded and most of the equipment has been delivered.

The Kodak Company furnished a photographic equipment location functional sketch for the central laboratory and alterations required for the equipment installation were made. Training for the laboratory personnel in the use of the new mechanized equipment was administered by the Kodak Company at the Puerto Rico Police laboratory. The photography unit in the Ponce auxiliary laboratory is expected to be established partially with the equipment currently being replaced in the central laboratory, by the end of this fiscal year.

A continuation grant was awarded for 1972 to acquire additional equipment for the chemical analysis sections in both laboratories, create a ballistics unit in the Ponce lab and purchase equipment for the photography unit in Ponce. A second regional laboratory was planned for the western part of the island in Aguadilla. This project started in January 1973 and to date the equipment has been ordered for all labs, physical space allocated for the new lab at the Aguadilla Police district headquarters and personnel positions requisitioned.

2. Improvement of the Police Communications System, Puerto Rico Police, (70-A-152-3, \$153,338), (71-A-252-40, \$272,168)

Maximum Police communications capability was not being provided as indicated by the fact that in 1970 approximately 400 (28 percent) of the 1,427 police vehicles and 50 (25 percent) of the 192 motorcycles assigned did not have radios; and for the 1,085 officers assigned to foot patrol in the Metropolitan Police Area only 58 walkie-talkies were available. As the first step to expand and modernize police communications, a totally intergrated system was designed in early 1970, to provide more efficient, modern and sophisticated communications capability to the foot patrolmen in the San Juan Metropolitan Area.

One hundred twenty-five walkie-talkies, 2 repeater stations, 17 battery chargers, 200 batteries, and spare parts were purchased and the equipment was received in early 1972. Two days training on the use, care and security of communications equipment for 500 policemen started on April 17, 1972 and ended in mid June 1972.

A continuation project was implemented in March 1972 (using 1971 funds) envisioning expansion of the Police tactical communications system through: acquisition of additional communications equipment (201 VHF mobile units, 4 satellite receivers, 5 VHF base stations, 5 repeater stations, 48 walkie-talkies, etc.); training of 6 police communications technicians in Florida to get their Federal Communications Commission second class license; training of 144 policemen in the use and care of the new communications equipment; obtaining a maintenance contract for the Police microwave system; and providing an independent communications channel for the Traffic Division. Other equipment (microwave hot-stand-by terminals, dial multiple communications center operating consoles, complaint card conveyor belt system, single sideband multiplier) was purchased for the communications center at the new Police general headquarters building, scheduled for completion in mid 1973. The bidding specifications for this equipment were processed around July 1, 1972. At the present time, all but the complaint card conveyor belt system and the mobile communication equipment have been received. Additionally, two days of training were provided to 144 policemen. The tactical communications equipment being used at the present time within the Police general headquarters will be installed in the police operational areas to facilitate communications capability with the police zones, remote from the metropolitan area of San Juan, and support the projected expansion of foot patrol's communications capabilities in the geographic areas.

3. Line Legal Offices - Puerto Rico Police, (70-DF-197, \$15,000), (71-DF-899, \$12,000), (72-A-272-20, \$118,400)

From September 1970 to July 1972, two discretionary grants were awarded to the Puerto Rico Police to support an attorney to provide legal advice to Police personnel in field operations. This first office started operation after a two-month delay in recruiting the attorney. In the fall of 1972 an action grant was approved to expand the Line Legal Office concept to all police areas. The attorney previously funded by the discretionary grants was named Director of the Line Legal Advisor's Office and five additional advisors were appointed-one for each police area.

Since the beginning of the program the advisors have assisted the following units:

- a) Detective Division - From October 1971 to March 1973 a line legal advisor has personally assisted the agents in the most important felony investigations conducted to monitor the

handling of criminal evidence from the moment it is obtained, identified, and processed, until its introduction in the criminal courts. At the present time there is a line legal advisor assigned to the Metropolitan Police Area who has been in charge of this type of operation.

- b) Stolen Vehicles Unit - They have been observing the stolen vehicles investigative phase, assisting and advising unit agents in the legal aspects of extensive and complex suspect interrogations.
- c) Vice Control Unit - A line legal advisor accompanied unit agents on 24 criminal raids in the areas of prostitution and illegal gambling from April 1972 to March 1973, to insure that there are no legal or procedural violations committed that could negatively affect the criminal case proceedings.
- d) Drugs and Narcotics Division - A line legal advisor was also present during the five most outstanding raids conducted by the agents of this Division from December 1971 to April 1972 and 18 raids from April 1972 to March 1973. One of the raids conducted in early 1973 resulted in the seizure of 5,600 pounds of marihuana, the largest illegal drug confiscation in several years. Critical circumstances in the first few months of 1972 brought in some innovations in the legal assistance procedures for Division agents under administrative or judicial complaints. If a citizen files a complaint against an agent, a line-up identification process is immediately effected. This will assure the citizen that his complaint is being investigated without prejudice and at the same time avoids unjust complaints against Drug and Narcotics agents.

In addition, the advisors have participated in strikes, land invasion cases, and other Police-sponsored operations, acted as liaison between the judiciary and the Department, and conducted training in civil rights and penal law at the Police Academy.

4. Improvement of Vehicle Maintenance System, Puerto Rico Police, (71-A-252-34, \$12,000)

In order to find adequate solutions to transportation problems, the Police conducted a three-month study of the Police Transportation Division. The study covered current fleet administration, preventive maintenance and repair scheduling procedures utilized

by the Police Department and the Office of Transportation (responsible for the maintenance of all Commonwealth vehicles). This project was approved in February 1972, and a consulting firm was contracted in April to conduct the study. The findings were submitted to the Police in June 1972. The Police has been evaluating the study results through a committee staffed by its own personnel for internal agency implementation.

5. Law Enforcement Management Information System, Puerto Rico Police, (72-A-272-4, \$219,000)

A grant was awarded in May 1972 to the Police Department to develop an automated information system to service police operations and administration. A design study was contracted to a consulting firm in November 1972 as the main undertaking for the first year. The study is to include:

- a) An analysis of administrative and operational data requirements for the central headquarters and geographic areas.
- b) Identification of specific processing applications in addition to those currently available to the Police (i.e., crime, arrest and traffic statistical routines; personnel records; weapon registry; and payroll transportation and property files).
- c) Establishment of implementation priorities and scheduling.
- d) Determination of staffing and hardware requirements for the installation of a data processing center.

From January to May 1973, the consultants have been actively engaged in analyzing information flow within the Department and between the Department and other law enforcement agencies.

Briefings have been conducted for Police supervisory personnel and to officials from related state agencies. A four-year computing center implementation plan including organization, hardware, personnel training, and budgetary requirements was prepared.

The system analyst working under a discretionary grant after project completion was absorbed into LEMIS as the Director of Analysis and Supervision in order to maintain continuity of operations. Other personnel have been hired with state funds in support of the project such as the two dactilograppers, one stenographer, two tabulating equipment supervisors, one tabulating equipment operator and three system programmers (in addition to EAM personnel already on the Department staff).

6. System Analyst, Puerto Rico Police, (71-DF-898, \$15,000)

A system analyst was hired in February 1972 under the discretionary grant program. His initial activities included an analysis of information flow of the Department's weapon registry, criminal history records, fingerprint files and final case disposition data. The analyst also studied the information systems utilized in Washington, Honolulu, New York and NCIC. He completed work on subsystems for deposited firearms, weapon registration, licenses to bear firearms, licenses for target practice and a roster of denied applications. He completed the weapon's registry system and studied the Psychological Evaluation Center's information requirements for future electronic data processing. Due to difficulties in acquiring computer time at the Department of Education, the system analyst was directed to convert most of the programs to operate on the City of San Juan's equipment. All the programs in the following systems were successfully converted: traffic accidents, traffic tickets, regular and headquarters payroll, transportation, offenses, arrests, and interventions. The Police Personnel Evaluation system was programmed and implemented.

Program Impact

1. With the criminal laboratory expansion the number of drug analyses conducted by expert technicians in the main laboratory increased from 6,401 in fiscal year 1968-69, to 52,087 in 1969-70, and to 54,748 from March 1972 to 28 February 1973. In addition, part of the workload shifted to the southern laboratory, which handled 5,769 narcotics analyses in 1971-72.
2. The availability of a fully operational laboratory in the Ponce area has relieved the chemical analysis workload from the main laboratory with the Ponce laboratory conducting 5,769 analyses during F.Y. 1972.
3. There were more personnel (three chemists) available to testify in court and therefore there was less time in bringing accused persons involved in drugs and narcotics cases before a magistrate in the Ponce area.
4. With the acquisition of highly technical and up to date equipment, the Police laboratory chemical analysis and photography work output has been more rapid, efficient and thorough.

5. With the inception of the line legal advisor area concept investigations and raids were handled more professionally.
6. The availability of additional walkie-talkies has enabled the Metropolitan Police Area foot patrolmen to have better communications capability with the Police control room.
7. Based on the study of the vehicle maintenance system the Police is making some improvement in its present operation and evaluating additional recommendations for internal agency implementation.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Personnel recruiting delays due to internal agency procedures requiring extensive background investigations, slow administrative procedures used by the Commonwealth's Bureau of the Budget required to create new personnel positions, and delays in hiring laboratory chemists and licensed attorneys due to low salary scales.
2. High incidence of court appearances by laboratory personnel.
3. Project implementation delays due to resignations and transfers of several project directors.
4. Slow bidding procedures for the purchase of highly technical equipment and long delivery lead times.
5. Delays in drafting communications equipment specifications and requirements due to complexity of the communication system.
6. Delay in the contracting of a consulting firm due to complex contract specifications and the Bureau of the Budget's bidding procedures in the electronic data processing area.
7. Lack of computer time for the system analyst's police system programming.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. Based on the positive results of the original laboratory expansion and creating an auxiliary laboratory in Ponce, project expansion to create auxiliary laboratories in the

three other Police Areas is scheduled.

2. Because of the considerable investment in communications equipment, the Commission has decided to sponsor a study of the Communications Division operations and equipment requirements. The results of this study are intended to be used to support budget requests for Commonwealth funds for general expansion.
3. As line legal offices have already been established in all areas, no program strategy changes are indicated or expansion contemplated.
4. The Police Department is currently analyzing and evaluating the vehicle maintenance study in order to implement some of its recommendations.
5. The projected timetable and resource requirements for the creation of a data processing center prepared by the consulting firm will be used by the Police and the Commission in planning the development of LEMIS and determining funding levels. Two recommendations have already affected program strategy and will shortly be adopted. The first recommendation is to transfer existing applications to the Highway Authority's timesharing system and maintain them through remote terminals in the Police Department headquarters. This will solve the immediate problem of inadequate computer time available to the Police. The second recommendation which will be implemented is to conduct a major staffing effort at this point in time. This will enable the Department to open its own data processing center with trained personnel by July 1974.

Improvement of Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

Program D-2 - Improvement of Police Operational Capabilities

Objectives

To upgrade police capabilities by analyzing and modifying current strategies, tactics, procedures, and resources utilized by operating units.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C <u>1/</u>	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 54,251	\$ 542,500
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>57,505</u>	<u>245,163</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 111,756</u>	<u>\$ 787,663</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Purchase of Photographic Equipment and Training for Agents of the Police Intelligence Division, Puerto Rico Police, (71-A-252-35, \$24,832)

The Police Intelligence Division's primary objectives in developing this project were:

- a) To improve the effectiveness and security of its criminal intelligence photographic capability by creating the Photography Section, establishing and equipping a photographic laboratory, and providing two weeks training for 85 criminal intelligence agents in the handling of photographic and sound-recording equipment.
- b) Coordinate interagency mutual interest services with the Interamerican Counter Intelligence Group, FBI, Interpol and other law enforcement agencies within the Caribbean.

1/ Includes \$15,000 discretionary funding in 1971.

The Photography Section was administratively established by appointing one man in charge and one assistant. The photographic laboratory physical space has been assigned and will be established when the new Police headquarters building is completed.

All equipment was requisitioned in February and April 1972 and all of it has been received. Two weeks of training in the use of the equipment was conducted for 25 agents during March 1973, with the remaining agents scheduled for training prior to the end of June 1973.

2. Drugs and Narcotics Division Expansion, Puerto Rico Police, (71-A-252-15, \$14,419), (72-A-272-37, \$161,500)

In late 1971 the Drugs and Narcotics Division expanded a training project with the intent of creating a Criminal Intelligence Section (consisting of one supervisor and four special agents) with the primary objectives of penetrating the highest levels of narcotics traffic into and through Puerto Rico. There were also plans to send six agents from the Division through the ten-week Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs course in Washington, D.C.

The project director tried for over a year to recruit the four agents for the Intelligence Section. He experienced numerous problems in the recruitment of qualified personnel due to the sensitive nature of the investigative work within the drugs and narcotics area. Further, the BNDD training did not materialize and consequently the project was cancelled.

Under a 1972 subgrant the Police created four additional Drug and Narcotics units: one in each of the Fajardo, Guayama, Vega Baja and Aguadilla Police districts. This accomplishment surpassed the original goal of establishing only three units. The Division has also programmed the establishment of a coordination and orientation unit, a school mobile patrol unit and two weeks training to fifty agents on drugs and narcotics, and to forty agents on the handling of juveniles. These objectives should be reached by the end of June 1973.

3. Aero-maritime Patrolling System, Puerto Rico Police, (72-A-272-18, \$381,000)

In August 1972, the Police was awarded a subgrant to create a coastal patrolling system. To date, an operations manual has been written, equipment ordered (including three launches), and personnel positions for the new unit requested.

4. Bomb Disposal Technician, Puerto Rico Police, (71-DF-921, \$15,000)

A 1971 discretionary grant was approved by LEAA to acquire the services of a bomb disposal technician. The bomb disposal technician carries out the following duties: organizes and supervises the police in all aspects of bomb disposal work, prepares guides in handling explosives for the already existing Bomb and Arson Unit, investigates all cases related to explosives, trains the personnel of the Unit and collects data with respect to all matters concerning explosives.

During the period from September 1971 when the technician was appointed through August 1972, the Unit has attended 113 complaints involving incendiary devices or explosives. In addition to his functions in the Criminal Investigation Corps, the technician has conducted special training courses in bomb disposal to 422 members of the Special Police Reserve Units at the Police Academy; trained 26 agents during the National Governors Conference last year on bomb security; offered 37 lectures on bomb security methods to: hospital staffs (3), firemen (2), police officers (17), police cadets (4), commercial air lines (5), and others (6). In addition, he administered 8 hours of training to 21 members of his explosives unit in the use of technical equipment; and prepared a two-week explosives training curriculum to be used in the Police Academy.


Program Impact

1. According to the commander of the Drugs and Narcotics Division, conviction rates for cases handled by his Division personnel increased from 78 percent for the year prior to program implementation (1970) to between 81 and 82 percent since.
2. The coastal patrolling system is not operational and no impact has been observed.
3. The total number of complaints handled by the Bomb and Arson Squad decreased during the year covered under the discretionary grant from 611 to 535. Cases involving incendiary and explosive devices (not including unfounded complaints) also decreased from 94 to 67. Unfounded complaints decreased from 85 to 46. While these decreases show a vastly improved situation in this area of major concern to the populace, it is difficult to ascertain the extent of the project's contribution to this reduction.

Program Implementation Problems

1. The major problem was the inability to create the Intelligence Section within the Drugs and Narcotics Division or send agents to the BNDD training program.
2. Again, these were delays in the acquisition of equipment.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. In 1971, the programming emphasis in narcotics control shifted from personnel training to operational improvements within the Drugs and Narcotics Division. In future years, the Commission and the Department will continue to emphasize operations. Training will not be discontinued since it is included in the planning concept of the overall narcotics control program.
 2. The bomb disposal technician will continue to function internally as the head of the Bomb and Arson Squad and as a police instructor in this field.
 3. Expansion of the coastal patrolling system will be deferred until experience is acquired in actual operation of the initial stage.
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1 OF 2

1.6 Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and Law Reform

Program E-1 - Improvement of Prosecutorial Capabilities

Objectives

To provide prosecutors in the Department of Justice with the skills and techniques required to successfully investigate and prosecute offenders.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ 60,000	\$ 53,122	\$122,543	\$448,300
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,852</u>	<u>86,793</u>	<u>213,965</u>
Total	<u>\$100,000</u>	<u>\$ 93,974</u>	<u>\$209,336</u>	<u>\$662,265</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Narcotics Prosecution Task Force, Department of Justice, (AO-52-3, \$68,122) (71-A-252-1, \$122,543) (72-A-272-28 (3), \$362,300)

The Narcotics Prosecution Task Force was established within the Department of Justice under Commission sponsorship in September 1969. Initially headed by a special prosecuting attorney and staffed by four prosecutors and criminal investigation secretaries, the Task Force has as its sole responsibility the investigation and prosecution of criminal narcotics cases, improving the investigative and prosecutorial capabilities of law enforcement personnel in the Commonwealth, evaluation of narcotics laws and proposing legislation.

The Task Force was established with the idea of centralizing the investigation and prosecution of all narcotics cases in Puerto Rico within one unit. The Department realized that this could only be set as a long-range goal and the Task Force decided to supervise all of these cases but having the different district attorneys in the island in charge of actual prosecution. Besides case supervision, the unit is in charge of all

the preliminary hearings at the San Juan District Court, some of the cases of the San Juan Superior Court, and also, all extraordinary cases in matters of narcotics. The unit supervises under-cover investigations conducted by the Police and Justice Departments when cases are being prepared for submission to a magistrate and takes sworn statements to be used in arrest and seizure orders.

During the first year, three prosecutors attended training offered by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs National Training Institute, and the Task Force also offered three training seminars to narcotics under-cover agents and other concerned personnel from the Police Department.

For the second year of operation a grant was awarded to this project in July 1971. Federal funds for this year provided for 2 new prosecutors in addition to the 4 of the previous year and 6 secretaries. The new prosecutors were assigned to the District Attorney's offices in Ponce and Mayaguez.

The Task Force also assisted in drafting a new narcotics law which was approved in Puerto Rico in June 1971: The Controlled Substances Act of Puerto Rico.

The main purpose of this Act is to consolidate all current legislation and incorporate modern viewpoints on the use and illegal distribution of drugs and narcotics and the rehabilitation of addicts. The new law emphasizes special treatment for drug addicts and establishes a special procedure for the internment of addicts to treatment institutions. By a disposition of this law 10 agents working in narcotics investigations within the Police Department were transferred to the Department of Justice to perform similar duties. This group of investigators was assigned to the Narcotics Prosecution Task Force. They are working in the investigation of those drug addicts accused of possession of narcotics who will be submitted for prosecution under the provision of the law which provides for probation and special treatment for drug addicts.

A policy established by the Secretary of Justice now requires all district attorneys to obtain the approval of the Narcotics Task Force prior to submitting narcotics cases to a judge for dismissal. Through this procedure, better control of narcotic cases prior to submitting to a magistrate for judicial determination has been obtained.

A grant was awarded in September 1972 for the third year of operation. The unit's authorized staffing was increased to include the special prosecuting attorney, 10 prosecutors, 20 investigators, 2 secretaries and 11 stenographers. Federal funds provided for all personnel except 4 new prosecutors and 10 new investigators.

From April 1972 to March 1973, the unit was involved in the following activities:

- a) Submitted 2,970 persons and a total of 6,225 charges for preliminary hearing. Of these, 1,588 individuals having a combined total of 3,250 charges were later submitted for prosecution.
- b) Participated in the trial of 65 cases in the Superior Court.
- c) Investigated 358 narcotic cases for later submission under the provision of the law which provides for probation and special treatment for drug addicts.
- d) Supervised 410 under-cover investigations conducted by the Police and Justice Departments when cases were being prepared for submission to a magistrate.
- e) Offered twelve monthly training sessions to police personnel concerning the matters of narcotics investigation, special techniques and legal orientation.
- f) Aided in the revision of five initial drafts amending the Controlled Substances Act.
- g) Drafted a bill to remove criminal data from the record of those people found guilty of drug possession for personnel use, under the former Drugs Act.
- h) Two prosecutors attended the Fourth Institute on Drug Abuse, held in April 1972 in Chicago.
- i) Two conferences were held in public schools in the cities of Carolina and Cataño in May 1972.
- j) A conference was held in May 1972 on the new Controlled Substances Act, with the attendance of every district judge in San Juan.

- k) Four prosecutors attended an interdisciplinary symposium on drugs, held at the Social Services Department in San Juan, in July 1972.
 - l) Four prosecutors attended a forum held at the Bar Association in August 1972.
 - m) Four prosecutors attended a course on criminal procedure with Professor Samuel Dash. The course was held two days a week during a three-month period (from June to August 1972).
 - n) Two prosecutors held a conference in three different high schools in Caguas, Puerto Rico, from August to September 1972.
 - o) Seven conferences on drugs were held in different schools in the city of Aguadilla, from July to December 1972.
 - p) Two prosecutors attended the First Intercaribbean Conference on Drugs, held in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. The Secretary of Justice and one of his assistants also attended the conference which was held in October 1972.
 - q) Two conferences on drugs were held at the Inter American University of Puerto Rico in January and February 1973.
 - r) Two prosecutors attended a seminar on drugs held in San Francisco in February 1973 by the National District Attorneys Association.
 - s) One prosecutor attended a course on drugs held in San Juan, by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, in March 1973.
 - t) Public Attorney E.J. Salcine, from Tampa, Florida, was contracted to make an evaluation of the project in April 1973.
2. Investigation Unit, Department of Justice, (70-A-152-28, \$45,000) (72-A-272-13, \$86,000)

The Investigation Unit was established in the Department of Justice in September 1971. Personnel of this unit assist the Commonwealth's prosecuting attorneys in conducting investigations as part of case preparation. Initially, emphasis was

placed on subversion, tax fraud and narcotics cases. The unit is directly responsible to the Secretary of Justice and has an authorized staff of 9 investigators (there are currently 2 positions unfilled), a director and a secretary.

This unit actually started functioning in March 1972, when initial recruitment of personnel was completed. After training of personnel the unit started investigations on a limited basis. In May 1972, 5 investigators started an eight-week training course at Fort Gordon, Georgia, on advanced techniques in investigation and 2 investigators attended the training offered on organized crime activities at the Police Academy.

The project's second year of operations started in July 1972. Emphasis on specific cases was eliminated and now the investigators are participating in all investigations which are referred by the prosecutors from the different District Attorney's Offices.

From July 1972 to March 30, 1973 the unit participated in the investigation of approximately 55 cases.

The unit which originally responded directly to the Secretary of Justice is now under direct supervision of the head of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Department of Justice.

Program Impact

1. The establishment of the Narcotics Prosecution Task Force has centralized the investigation and supervision of prosecution of narcotics cases of all judicial districts within one unit.

The unit also served as a liaison with all the District Attorneys offices in the island to provide legal orientation, assistance and advice in the matter of presentation of evidence, recent legislation and Supreme Court decisions concerning narcotics cases. Prior to program implementation this source of legal advice did not exist. This concentrated effort has enabled the members of the Task Force and the district attorneys to develop considerable technical legal skills in the investigation and trial of narcotics cases.

2. The Investigation Unit has provided investigative support to prosecutors (mainly in San Juan) for general case preparation for the first time.

Program Implementation Problems

1. The Narcotics Task Force has been unable to fill the positions of the 4 new attorneys, the 10 new investigators and 11 clerical personnel.
2. The existing space facilities are inadequate. The Department of Justice is making arrangements to solve this problem.
3. With the exception of initial implementation delays, the Investigation Unit project has encountered no major problems.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. Because of the reluctance on the part of many experienced prosecutors to specialize in only one type of case, the Narcotics Task Force has had difficulties in filling new positions as mentioned above. To eliminate this problem, the Task Force will shortly be reorganized as follows:
 - a) The existing personnel (the special prosecuting attorney and 6 prosecutors) will continue to operate on a full-time basis out of the central office in San Juan as before. Two of these prosecutors will supervise narcotics prosecution in the seven judicial districts of least frequent occurrence.
 - b) Instead of 4 new full-time prosecutors, 8 prosecutors will be assigned to handle narcotics cases on a part-time basis in the District Attorneys Offices of San Juan (4 prosecutors), Bayamón (2 prosecutors) and Ponce (2 prosecutors).
2. Because of staffing limitations, the Investigation Unit has restricted most of its activities to the San Juan area. Starting in 1974, the Unit is projected to expand its operation to provide investigative support on a full-time basis in other judicial districts.

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and Law Reform

Program E-2 - Increased Effectiveness of Court Management

Objectives

To expedite the delivery of equitable justice in the courts by increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of all aspects of court management, initially focusing on court records automation and the management of a new judicial center currently being constructed in San Juan.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ 51,700	\$ 100,000	\$ 60,000
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>34,500</u>	<u>45,556</u>	<u>19,905</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 86,200</u>	<u>\$ 145,556</u>	<u>\$ 79,905</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Court Records Automation, Office of the Courts Administration, (AO-52-9, \$51,700) (71-A-252-42, \$100,000)

The Office of the Courts Administration, provides administrative services to all courts in the Commonwealth. One of its services is the tabulation of statistical information utilized to determine resource requirements, prepare budgets, analyze trends in criminal case processing and planning in general.

The limitations of the existing E.A.M. processing system have caused great delays in report generation with annual reports running a year behind and quarterly reports as much as three months behind.

A subgrant to convert this system to an E.D.P. operation and to upgrade the information processing capabilities was awarded to the agency in September 1969. This project experienced considerable difficulties in the first stages of implementation. In

June 1971 a contract was awarded to a management consulting firm who conducted a data processing system study of the Office of the Courts Administration, involving the evaluation and analysis of the existing system, the definition of the system requirements and the design of a data processing system. This study was completed in October 1971. The Courts Administration also contracted a hardware firm for equipment rental and installation and training of the computing center personnel.

From October 1971 to May 1972, the agency was involved in the analysis of the system study, personnel training and space alterations.

The hardware was installed in June 1972 under a continuation grant awarded in May. The initial system design consists of eleven statistical processing applications comprised of 138 programs. As of March 30, 1973, the District Court traffic system was operational. The Superior Court civil and District Court criminal statistics systems were completely programmed, tested and undergoing some refinement. System design specifications have been completed for four additional systems, and three of those were in various stages of programming and testing. Design specifications have not been completed for four of the systems. The chart on the following page shows the implementation status of all systems in detail.

The data processing center staff has been working in conjunction with the hardware manufacturer who, under contract, programmed the District Court criminal and traffic systems. The consultant is also providing technical assistance to staff programmers and will program the non-criminal systems which cannot be developed with federal funds.

2. Management Study - Judicial Center, Office of the Courts Administration, (72-A-272-8 (1), \$60,000)

A new judicial center is presently under construction to house and consolidate eight sections of the Superior and District Courts currently located in separate facilities in the San Juan metropolitan area. It is anticipated that the new center will accommodate around sixty-eight courtrooms during its first year of operation. The effective consolidation of this complex of judicial facilities into one flexible and efficient centralized operation can only be accomplished through adequate prior planning. For that reason, a grant was awarded on April 27, 1972 to conduct a management study of the center's operation. The study will encompass:

Systems, Programs and Implementation Status
as of March 1973

Systems	Programmed	In Programming Stage			Pending	Grand Total	System Operational	System Tested	System Designed
		Coding	Testing						
			Docu-mented	Not do-cumented					
Superior Court 1. Criminal	16	-	2	-	2	18	No	Yes	
2. Civil *	21	-	-	-	-	21	No	Yes	
3. Combined Civil and Criminal	3	-	-	-	-	3	No	Yes	
4. Juvenile	-	-	-	-	20	20	No	Yes	
5. Judicial Workload	-	-	-	-	5	5	No	No	
District Court 6. Traffic	15	-	-	-	-	15	Yes	Yes	
7. Criminal	16	-	-	-	-	16	No	Yes	
8. Civil *	2	7	2	8	10	19	No	Yes	
Other 9. Preliminary Hearings	-	-	-	-	5	5	No	No	
10. Social Services	-	-	-	-	3	3	No	No	
11. Personnel Roster and Licences *	-	-	-	-	11	11	No	No	
Total	73	7	4	8	44	136	-	-	
Percent	54		14		32	100	-	-	

* Non-criminal systems being developed by contractor with local funding.

- a) Personnel requirements and standards for the center and recommendations concerning existing personnel employed at the eight facilities.
- b) Evaluation of existing administrative and operational procedures and recommendations for the center's operation, especially information flow and data processing applications.
- c) Communications requirements.
- d) Equipment requirements and recommendations concerning existing hardware.
- e) Site movement plan.

This project experienced considerable delays in the first stages of implementation and it was not until March 1, 1973 that a contract was awarded to management consulting firm for the development of the project.

Program Impact

1. A data processing center has been created in the Office of the Court Administration. It is staffed with trained personnel, computing equipment has been installed and operations have commenced on a limited basis. Although the E.A.M. statistical tabulation system is still not completely converted, over 50 percent of the required programs have been written for the E.D.P. system including those required to process criminal case statistics. When fully converted, court statistical reports will be transformed into viable management and planning tools instead of the historical documents they now are.
2. No impact will be felt by the results of the management study until it is completed, recommendations utilized and the courts physically moved to the new facility.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Training existing personnel in the use of E.D.P. equipment in the courts automation project was time consuming. Implementation delays have also resulted from the large volume of programming required and the limited staff available (three programmers).

2. The implementation of the management study was delayed ten months because of the lengthy process of selecting an outside consultant.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. In addition to generating central administrative reports, the data processing center will eventually support the operations of the individual courts in the ten judicial districts. The initial step in this direction currently planned is to study the feasibility of using automation in jury selection and court calendaring in our system. Amendments to the Rules of Criminal Procedure would be required to automate these functions. If the results of the study are positive, the Legislature will be asked to consider the required changes.

This center will also play an important role in the development of a fully integrated criminal justice information system which is projected for implementation over the next five to ten years.

2. In addition to facilitating the integration of courts into one physical plant, the court management study may well isolate areas for additional study in the existing court administrative policies and procedures.

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and Law Reform

Program E-3 - Increased Effectiveness of Court Operations

Objectives

To improve the quality of justice dispensed in the courts by analyzing all facets of court operations and modifying them as required.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 95,560	\$ -0-
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>131,301</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 226,861</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Creation of a Summons Unit in the San Juan Superior Court District, Office of the Courts Administration (71-A-252-30, \$95,560)

In January 1972 a grant was awarded to the Office of the Courts Administration to create a summons unit to centralize the activity of summoning defendants and witnesses in cases of the Superior Court of San Juan, Criminal Section; and the District Courts of San Juan and Río Piedras, Criminal Sections.

The process of acquiring office equipment and vehicles to be used by the unit, securing a suitable location with adequate parking facilities, as well as personnel selection and training, delayed the initial operation of the unit until September 1, 1972.

The unit, located adjacent to the Hato Rey Superior Court building, is staffed with two marshalls, twenty assistant marshalls, two secretaries, two clerks and a janitor. The unit purchased eleven vehicles to provide transportation. These vehicles will be radio-equipped to expedite and control the operation.

For the purpose of work distribution, the Metropolitan Area was divided in ten areas and the necessary assistant marshalls and vehicles were assigned. By providing official transportation, summoning duties have been accelerated and personnel utilization maximized.

Taking into account vacations, sick leave and four marshalls assigned to office functions, the unit has an average of ten assistant marshalls in the field at any one time. From the beginning of September 1972 to the end of February 1973, these marshalls attempted to serve 21,769 summons, locating 15,889 of the individuals sought.

Program Impact

In the fiscal year 1968-69 a total of 37,866 summons were made by twenty-one assistant marshalls assigned to the individual courts in a period of six months, whereas from September 1, 1972 to February 28, 1973, ten assistant marshalls from the unit made 21,769 summons. An increase of 376 summons per assistant marshall was registered. It is expected that when the required communications equipment is available, efficiency will be even greater.

Program Implementation Problems

1. The radio-telephone system has not yet been received and installed.
2. Several assistant marshalls are presently assigned to office functions.
3. Summons are sometimes received by the unit the day before the scheduled appearance, sometimes with incomplete addresses; and if the person to be summoned is presently detained in an institution, no information is given as to which one.
4. Some judges are still sending summons to the Police to be served, but the number of these summons is continually decreasing and this problem should be completely eliminated in the near future.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

In 1973, the unit will purchase additional vehicles. With these vehicles, assistant marshalls currently assigned to office functions

can also be used in the field. This personnel and vehicle complement will ensure complete coverage in the Metropolitan Area as originally contemplated.

Consideration will also be given to dispatching marshalls on a rotating basis during the early morning (6:30 - 8:00 A.M.) and evening (5:00 to 10:00 P.M.) hours.

As the unit is functioning well, considering the short period of actual operation, similar units are projected to be created in the judicial districts of Ponce and Mayaguez, the other two districts with heavy caseloads.

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and Law Reform

Program E-4 - Legal Assistance to Indigents

Objectives

The objective of this program is to increase the availability of counsel for indigents charged with criminal offenses by supporting the Legal Aid Society in extending its services to a larger number of defendants in the Superior and District Courts.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C <u>1/</u>	\$ -0-	\$ 75,000	\$ 130,000	\$ 152,000
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>573,750</u>	<u>83,800</u>	<u>95,200</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 608,750</u>	<u>\$ 213,800</u>	<u>\$ 177,200</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Legal Assistance to Indigents, Legal Aid Society (70-A-152-9, \$75,000) (71-A-252-10, \$100,000) (72-A-272-14 (3), \$152,000)

The Legal Aid Society (Sociedad para Asistencia Legal de Puerto Rico) is a non-profit organization chartered under the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico since 1955, to provide legal aid to indigents under arrest or indictment. The Society is directed by a Board of Directors composed of nine members: three representing the public interest (cliente), three representing the Commonwealth government, and three representing the Bar Association of Puerto Rico. In fiscal year 1970 the Society was supported by a staff of an executive director, assistant director, financial officer, 28 staff attorneys, 24 secretaries and 3 investigators, and was able to maintain an office in each division of the Superior Court and the Supreme Court.

1/ Includes discretionary funds of \$30,000 in 1971.

In August 1970, a grant was awarded to the Society to increase its services to indigents, particularly in preliminary hearings and misdemeanor cases at the District Court level. During fiscal year 1971 the staff was increased to 36 staff attorneys (2 were supported from federal funds), 25 secretaries (2 were supported from federal funds) and 4 investigators. Federal funds under this subgrant were also utilized to increase salaries and to improve library and physical facilities.

In August 1971, a continuation subgrant was awarded, increasing the staff to 37 staff attorneys (2 from the previous year plus the additional attorney were supported from federal funds), 26 secretaries (2 from the previous year plus the additional secretary were supported from federal funds) and 10 investigators (the 6 additional investigators were supported from federal funds). Library and office facilities were also improved with federal funds.

On July 31, 1972, a second continuation subgrant was awarded to the Society to increase and improve its services to indigents, particularly in the District and Superior Courts of Ponce, Mayaguez, Arecibo, Humacao and Bayamón. During fiscal year 1972-73 the staff was increased to 47 staff attorneys, 33 secretaries, and 11 investigators. Partial salaries for 11 attorneys, 11 secretaries and 10 investigators were paid from federal funds. Federal funds under this subgrant were also utilized to support 10 legal interns, purchase new office equipment, improve library facilities and acquire consultant services.

Another office, supported by local funds, was opened in 1972 as a result of the creation of the new Superior Court District of Utuado.

The following chart reflects the increased level of services offered by the Society since the initiation of the program in fiscal year 1971.

	<u>F.Y. 1970</u>	<u>F.Y. 1971</u>	<u>F.Y. 1972</u>	<u>F.Y. 1973</u> (6 mo.)
Preliminary Hearings	2,934	4,400	4,837	1,751
Cases Resolved, District Court	1,566	1,907	1,984	1,446
Cases Resolved, Superior Court	4,671	5,786	6,097	4,156
Counseling Interviews	24,357	30,357	27,401	17,817

In addition, the Society represented 127 appeals before the Supreme and Superior Courts, 107 cases in Juvenile Court, 58 cases before the Parole Board and 2,186 civil cases.

The legal intern program, originally funded as a separate discretionary grant, was established as a project component in 1972 and ten law students were contracted on a part-time basis, working sixteen hours a week for a period of forty weeks. Students are involved in the following legal proceedings:

- Preliminary hearings;
- Arraignments;
- Habeas Corpus;
- Interviewing clients and witnesses;
- Counselling and legal services to prison inmates;
- Inspection of location where alleged offense was committed;
- Preparation of case files;
- Bibliographical research;
- Discussion of different kinds of motions;
- Psychiatric hearings to determine processability;
- Selection of the jury;
- Trials;
- Guilty pleas;
- Probation and parole; and
- Pronouncement of judgements.

The role of the law student in some of these legal activities has not always been a passive one. Even though there is no legal disposition, statute or set of rules permitting law students to engage in the practice of the law, or even intervene in any legal proceeding in court, several judges have allowed some outstanding students to practice the law in a limited way.

2. Law Student Interns, Legal Aid Society (71-DF-857, \$30,000)

A legal intern program was established within the Legal Aid Society in July 1971 with discretionary funding. This project provided for contracting law students on a full and part-time basis, clerical expenses and supplies. Ten students from three universities (University of Puerto Rico, Inter American University and Catholic University) were selected for the project. The students were contracted on a part-time basis during the school year. Three of these students and seven new students were contracted on a full-time basis during the summer. These students were involved in essentially the same activities as mentioned above.

Program Impact

1. As the above statistics indicate, there has been a significant increase in the services rendered by the Legal Aid Society during the years of program implementation. In fiscal year 1972 the Society increased its representation at preliminary hearings by 9.9 percent, misdemeanor cases in the District Court by 2.2 percent, and misdemeanor and felony cases in the Superior Court by 5.4 percent from the previous year. The statistics for the first six months of fiscal year 1973 indicate increased levels of activity in District Court cases, and Superior Court cases have increased significantly as compared with the first six months of fiscal year 1972 (from 2,873 to 4,156). The Society participated in 31.2 percent of all cases resolved in the Superior Court in 1972.

Increases in salaries have also helped to reduce personnel turnover. In 1970, with an authorized staffing of 28 attorneys, 11 resigned. This represented 39 percent of the staff. In 1972 the authorized staffing was 37 staff attorneys. Of those 11 or 30 percent resigned. With a staffing level of 47 for 1973, only 4 resigned during the first six months and of those, one was appointed as a District Court judge and another was appointed as a prosecuting attorney.

2. In addition to providing additional resources to the Society and providing administrative support to the Society's attorneys, the legal intern component has given the student the opportunity to learn by experience how criminal justice is really administered, and has given the intern self confidence and knowledge of the routine in court.

This project will also serve to attract the better students, if not to the Society itself, at least to the field of criminal law. From the ten original students who participated in the program, nine passed the Bar examination and one of these is currently on the staff of the Office of Criminal Justice (see Program E-5).

Program Implementation Problems

There have been no problems in the implementation of this program.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

Although this program has been one of the most successful in terms of demonstrating tangible results and working towards program objectives, there is still a need to expand the services of the Legal Aid Society. In 1972, the Society was again involved in less than four percent of the cases resolved in the District Court. Also, the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Argensinger vs. Hamlin clearly points to an increasing role of defender organizations in judicial proceedings. To actually accomplish objectives of extending services to all indigent defendants, this program will continue to be supported and expanded as funding becomes available from federal and Commonwealth sources.

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities, and
Law Reform

Program E-5 - Law Reform

Objectives

To provide an organized effort to modernize and maintain current the criminal laws of Puerto Rico; to maintain a continuous study of doctrinaire development in penal law; to propose legislation; to prepare opinions, as authorized by the Secretary of Justice, on matters concerning the construction and implementation of the criminal laws of Puerto Rico.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ 17,000	\$ 39,738	\$ 99,633	\$150,000
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>11,333</u>	<u>27,221</u>	<u>70,559</u>	<u>50,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 28,333</u>	<u>\$ 66,959</u>	<u>\$170,192</u>	<u>\$200,000</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Office of Criminal Justice, Department of Justice (AO-52-11, \$56,738) (71-A-252-2, \$99,633) (72-A-272-2 (3), \$150,000)

The Office of Criminal Justice was created in the Department of Justice to satisfy a legislative mandate bestowed upon the Puerto Rico Crime Commission, which is "to maintain a constant study of the doctrinal development of the penal law, in all its aspects, to recommend legislation in connection with said improvement and to counsel and assist all government organizations, when so requested, on legislation of penal nature, both in its formal and substantive aspects proposed by the latter". (Section 4, Law No. 33, approved June 11, 1969).

Initially staffed by a director, two attorneys and clerical personnel, the Office increased its staff by one attorney, a research associate, a librarian and office personnel under a 1971 continuation subgrant, and by another attorney under a 1972

continuation subgrant. Consultant services were also available to the Office. The current continuation subgrant was awarded on April 27, 1972.

The Office has performed the following duties to date:

- a) Publishing the Criminal Justice Bulletin. The Office has been publishing a bulletin containing a compilation and analysis of the decisions of the Supreme Courts of Puerto Rico and the United States concerning penal law and criminal procedure.
- b) Advising and assisting the Joint House-Senate Judiciary Committee in drafting provisions of the proposed Penal Code.
- c) Compiling municipal ordinances having criminal law sanctions.
- d) Conducting legal research studies. One of them, already completed is on "Deviant Social Behavior and the Resulting Violations of the Law".
- e) Drafting administration bills to revise provisions of the existing Penal Code.
- f) Compiling a bibliography of criminal law revision and reform in Puerto Rico, the United States and foreign jurisdictions.
- g) Inventorying all laws in Puerto Rico having criminal sanctions, all laws containing proceedings of contempt of court and all administrative regulations having criminal law sanctions. These inventories will be maintained current on an ongoing basis. Partial inventories are being printed and the rest being revised.
- h) Conducting a student internship program. (Three students during the summer vacations and three students in different periods during the rest of the year).
- i) Acting as an information clearinghouse and maintaining a legal library. These activities were initiated in 1970 and are ongoing responsibilities of the Office.
- j) Studying the elements and penalties of attempted crimes which are included in the existing Penal Code as well as in the proposed Penal Code for Puerto Rico.

- k) Updating Puerto Rico's Digest. Its last volume was published in the year 1958. In 1970 the Office began the updating process so that the volume would comprise the decisions issued by the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico from 1958 to 1971. This job is expected to be completed by the end of current fiscal year.
- l) Exchanging information related to criminal law with various individuals and agencies in other jurisdictions.

Program Impact

With the establishment of this Office, the Commonwealth has created a mechanism to modernize and maintain current the criminal laws of Puerto Rico. A tangible impact on the criminal justice system has already been achieved with the adoption into law of several bills amending various provisions of the Penal Code in the two years of implementation.

The information collection, cataloguing, compilation and publication functions have consolidated in one office, a single source for virtually all criminal law and procedural information available or required by criminal justice agencies and personnel. The Office's continuing research activities will ensure that the efforts to date are maintained current, modern concepts are continually introduced into the development of penal law and procedures, and remain an invaluable aid to legislators and criminal justice administrators.

Hopefully, a more significant contribution of the Office will be the adoption of a new penal code. The Office assisted the Joint House-Senate Judiciary Committee draft many of its provisions. This bill was reintroduced in the current session of the Legislature.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Personnel turnover caused delay in the performance of several activities.
2. The compilation of municipal ordinances having criminal law sanctions has been delayed due to lack of cooperation from some localities.
3. The director is in charge of all administrative affairs of the Office which are becoming increasingly burdensome at the expense of substantive responsibilities.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

This project was evaluated by a reputable law professor. He pointed out that the Office has complied substantially with the project proposal submitted, taking into consideration its budgetary limitations, the staff personnel available during the project period and other limitations under which the Office functioned. He concluded, however, that it would seem advisable that the staff personnel work together with the consultants in those research projects which require the expert advice in legal and related fields. The evaluator also recommended that efforts be concentrated towards achieving the goals of law reform and the development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime. Both ideas are now under the consideration of persons concerned in this program.

Improvement of Prosecution and Court Activities and
Law Reform

Program E-6 - Center of Criminal Statistics

Objectives

To improve planning capabilities and the decision-making processes of the criminal justice system by establishing the Center of Criminal Statistics charged with the implementation of a uniform statistical reporting system encompassing all criminal justice functions, and providing a statistical research capability for Commonwealth law enforcement administrators.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ 42,406	\$ -0-	\$ 78,000
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>33,555</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>26,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 75,961</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 104,000</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Center of Criminal Statistics, Department of Justice, (70-A-152-22, \$42,406) (72-A-272-9 (2), \$78,000)

The Center, located in San Juan, is in the Department of Justice. The project was approved by the Commission on December 14, 1970 and actual implementation started in February 1971. The Center hopes to accomplish program goals by collecting uniform data on persons arrested, accused, pardoned, paroled, confined to prison, and on their social characteristics; on offenses, types of transactions, victims, and value of property stolen. The Center will also carry out statistical studies on adult criminality and juvenile delinquency in Puerto Rico, and determine yearly costs of the criminal justice administration. The Center intends to publish annual reports of all information gathered and studies done, as well as a summary of the analyzed information for the use of criminal justice administrators, planners, and interested parties. The use of computers for tabulating the data will be contemplated after the project starts its operational activities in approximately one year.

To date the Center accomplished the following:

- a) Office installation, equipment procurement and personnel recruitment (one director, four statistical technicians and one typist).
- b) Intensive training of personnel, which consisted of a series of conferences given by the project director on criminal statistics; reading of selected material on crime and delinquency, legislations, the Penal Code, annual and statistical reports of law enforcement agencies; and periods of discussion on the material read.
- c) Inventory and analysis of all statistical information gathered by law enforcement agencies, and all forms used by these agencies in data gathering.
- d) Preparation of initial drafts of new forms for uniform data gathering.
- e) Visits to all agencies that intervene in adult criminality and juvenile delinquency, to revise the forms and systems.
- f) A two-week visit by the project director to California and Pennsylvania to comparable agencies and several institutions in both states, to observe the procedures used in the collection, tabulation, analysis and publication of uniform criminal statistics. Also, the project director attended three training seminars: two SEARCH seminars, one in Dallas and the other in New Orleans, and a uniform parole statistics seminar in San Francisco.
- g) Completed a survey of the problem of drugs in Puerto Rico.
- h) Conducted a study for the establishment of halfway houses in Puerto Rico.
- i) Conducted a study on alcoholics in penal institutions.
- j) Conducted a study of women inmates in the Industrial School for Women.
- k) Conducted a census of drug addicts in the penal institutions.
- l) Initiated a study tracing 600 felony offenders in the San Juan area from point of arrest to final disposition.

- m) Revised the 1969 projections of the penal population for the purpose of construction of facilities.
- n) Offered assistance, as requested, to personnel of government and private agencies, universities, and to the general public.

Program Impact

1. The potential benefit to Commission and line agency planning has already been demonstrated through studies the Center conducted for the Division of Correction. The halfway house study presented preliminary projections as to the number of facilities required and their location based on an analysis of institutional offender movement and characteristics and screening criteria and duration of residence at the existing facility. An analysis of institutionalized addicts and alcoholics is also completed. The results of this study were utilized in the formulation of the final design of the group counseling treatment project which was recently initiated (see Program F-2).
2. The full impact of this program will not be felt, however, until the reporting system is operational and uniform as well as transactional statistics are published.

Program Implementation Problems

There were initial implementation delays due to both staff recruitment and office installation.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. The activities to carry out this project are divided in phases and to date implementation has progressed as scheduled (with the exception of initial start-up delays mentioned above). However, the crucial phases of testing the design and implementing the new reporting system are not completed. Barring any problems in these phases the project will be implemented as originally planned.
2. The Center is also expected to play a key role in the development of an automated Comprehensive Data Systems Program.

1.7 Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation (Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-1 - Improved Probation Services

Objectives

To support the Office of the Courts Administration in its attempts to aid adult probationers to adjust to the community, and to reduce recidivism of this clientele by providing a more effective supervision and follow-up program, incorporating a team approach and group treatment techniques. To improve the skills and knowledge required of probation personnel to deal effectively with probationers.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 31,737	\$ -0-
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	62,400
Comm./other	-0-	-0-	21,158	34,700
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 52,895</u>	<u>\$ 97,100</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Intensive Treatment for Probationers, Courts Administration, (71-A-252-21, \$31,737), (72-E-272-2 (2), \$62,400)

This program provides for a new approach to the supervision of the hard core probationer. Staffed by a psychiatrist, a psychologist and two social workers, the unit works in coordination with the probation officers to provide intensive treatment to probationers incorporating a team approach and group treatment techniques. Implementation started in January 1972. During the period of operation the staff was recruited and the following activities were conducted:

- a) Seven probation officers have benefited from the training offered by the project.
- b) Coordination and working agreements were established with five public and private agencies.

- c) Two hundred and fourteen probationers from the San Juan Superior Court district were served by the unit from April 1972 to March 1973.
- d) Seventeen therapeutic groups have been organized to serve 98 probationers.
- e) One hundred and thirty-six psychological and psychiatric evaluations have been performed.

Program Impact

To date, no probation revocations among the group served have occurred. As of March 1973, 83 probationers were returned to the regular probation program. This is significant in that all individuals originally referred to the unit from the regular program constituted difficult cases who the probation officers felt needed extensive individual attention not ordinarily available due to large workloads.

The program departs from the traditional probation supervision methodology and should provide an important contribution to the improvement of offender rehabilitation services. An overall evaluation is presently being conducted.

Program Implementation Problems

This program was delayed due to difficulties in recruiting qualified personnel in the field of probation.

Working relations problems have occurred in one of the offices served by the project between social workers and probation officers. These problems tend to delay positive action in the disposition of cases.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The program will be expanded to two additional court districts with 1972 funds. Further expansion will be deferred until justified by tangible program results.

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation (Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-2 - Upgrading Institutional Rehabilitation and Treatment Services

Objectives

To upgrade all rehabilitation and treatment services offered to individuals confined in the institutions operated by the Division of Correction, and reduce the rate of recidivism among this population. Specifically, the objectives are to provide adequate medical services to inmates confined at all institutions; develop improved vocational training programs at the institutions and camps; and initiate a group counseling program for inmates in the institutions and camps.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ 161,139	\$ 275,000	\$ 581,800
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	-0-	107,140	212,232	422,652
Total	\$ -0-	\$ 268,279	\$ 487,232	\$ 1,004,452

Program Subgrants

1. Improved Medical Services, Department of Justice (70-A-152-15, \$161,139) (71-A-225-41, \$250,000)

The project began implementation in November 1970 and provides for the improvement of the medical services offered to inmates at the State Penitentiary, Institution for Youthful Offenders and Industrial School for Women by securing additional medical equipment and personnel; purchasing ambulances for the above institutions, 3 security camps and 2 district jails; and by establishing a laboratory in the San Juan District Jail to detect users of drugs.

To date most of the medical equipment and the ambulances were purchased, the laboratory facilities were refurbished, the staff

consisting of a project director, 2 chemists and 2 laboratory assistants was recruited, and by April 1973 the laboratory was fully operational.

The laboratory is currently analyzing urine samples received daily from the different penal institutions for known addict inmates returning from leave. Three hundred and thirteen urine samples have been analyzed; of which 300 resulted negative and 13 positive. The laboratory personnel are conducting visits to all the penal institutions and giving orientation to correctional officers on the taking of urine samples.

Two doctors, two psychiatrists and one psychologist have been recruited on a part-time basis to provide medical services to the State Penitentiary, the Zarzal Camp and the Industrial School for Women.

As of March, the psychiatrists have performed 25 case evaluations. The psychologist has performed 25 psychological evaluations and has offered individual counseling to 15 inmates and 9 classification officers. The doctors have performed medical check-ups and 9 entrance physical examinations.

2. Expansion of Educational and Vocational Services in the Penal Institutions, Department of Justice, (70-A-152-30, \$13,438) (72-A-272-39, \$200,000)

This project, awarded in April 1972, provided for the expansion of the vocational training facilities and equipment in the Arecibo District Jail. Training was provided in such skills as auto mechanics and body and fender work. Thirty-seven inmates benefited from this vocational training in its first year of implementation. The equipment to create these workshops was purchased and is currently in use.

In a 1972 continuation grant the program was expanded to include the Ponce and Humacao District Jails and the Sabana Hoyos and Zarzal Camps. One hundred and five inmates have already started their training in such skills as auto mechanics, body and fender work and barbering. Two new workshops will begin training in the near future after the construction of facilities terminates. The equipment to create these workshops has already been ordered.

3. Group Counseling for the Penal Population, Department of Justice, (71-A-252-44, \$25,000) (72-A-272-43, \$381,800)

A small grant was awarded in May 1972 to start a group counseling program for inmates at the Zarzal Penal Camp. Implementation did not actually start until March 1973, when part of the staff was recruited. As of April, six weeks of training was provided to the staff and services to inmates initiated, averaging 50 inmates a week. On April 1, a larger grant was awarded to expand the group counseling services to a total of six institutions. The staff has partially been recruited, consultant services contracted, equipment purchased and all scheduling for the six institutions has been completed.

Program Impact

1. The medical services project has only been partially implemented, but for the first time the urine sampling of inmates returning from leave has helped the institutions identify those inmates who are not being rehabilitated by the drug treatment programs and continue the use of drugs when outside of the institutions.

The medical equipment purchased, together with the medical services being offered to inmates of various institutions, have made an impact on the inmates feelings of security concerning their health. This fact was corroborated by an outside evaluation of grant 70-A-152-15.

2. In the vocational training project's final evaluation done in March 1973, a survey was administered to twenty-three inmates and fifteen employees from the Arecibo District Jail resulting in the following:
 - a) Ninety-one percent of the inmates considered the training beneficial for future job placements.
 - b) Nine percent of the inmates replied that in addition to future job placements they considered the training to be an improvement in the continuation of their education and also that it improved the family environment.
 - c) One hundred percent of the employees considered the training offered to the inmates beneficial.

- d) One hundred percent of the employees considered the project useful.
3. No formal evaluation of the group counseling project has been conducted. Nevertheless, the inmates at Zarzal expressed their satisfaction at having such a program available.

Program Implementation Problems

1. The project to improve medical services experienced considerable delays in recruiting a chemist to be in charge of the toxicology laboratory. This resulted in additional delays in recruiting the remainder of the laboratory staff and the selection and procurement of equipment for the laboratory. Delays in the purchase of equipment for the other institutions and the ambulances also impeded the project's progress. A lack of adequate electric current inside the laboratory facilities delayed the functioning of the laboratory at its full capacity.
2. There were delays in acquiring the equipment necessary to initiate the various vocational training workshops.
3. Difficulties have been encountered in recruiting skilled therapists to offer counseling services to the inmates.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. As the laboratory increases its capacity to detect incoming addicts, efforts will be coordinated with the Classification and Treatment Office to classify and separate addiction-prone inmates from the general population.
2. As a result of last year's program evaluation recommendations the vocational training program has been extended to include four additional institutions. Training will be provided in such skills as auto mechanics, body and fender work, commercial refrigeration, barbering and handicrafts. These areas were reflected as training needs in the evaluation report.
3. As originally programmed, two separate counseling projects were contemplated, one for addicts and alcoholics, and one for the general population. These projects were consolidated

and will provide group counseling services to the population making no distinction between the type of group participants.

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation
(Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-3 - Improvement of Correctional Administration
and Support Services

Objectives

To aid the Division of Correction in its attempt to raise the management of prisons and rehabilitative programs offered to the inmates to levels of maximum efficiency, and to improve the support services of the correctional system.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 100,000	\$ 11,000
Part E 1/	-0-	-0-	-0-	51,245
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>165,652</u>	<u>17,010</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 265,652</u>	<u>\$ 79,255</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Radio-Telephone Communications System, Department of Justice, (71-A-252-14, \$100,000), (1972 allocation, \$11,000)

The Division of Correction will install a radio-telephone system with 1971 funds to service all the institutions and the central office. This system will provide an effective communication media between the institutions and the headquarters and among all the institutions, and will facilitate rapid communication in cases of riots, disorders, and other emergency situations. A subgrant to implement the project was awarded in August 1971, and the equipment is currently being installed.

1/ Includes Part E discretionary funds of \$51,245 in 1972.

2. Program Planning and Development (72-ED-02-0010, Discretionary E funds - \$51,245)

This grant was awarded to the Division of Correction on August 1, 1972. The project aims to train the correctional planning personnel in specialized areas related to this field and to update operating procedures, programs and correctional services.

A ten-day training session on the use of social research in the planning process was offered to planning personnel from the Division of Correction and the Department of Justice, and plans have been made for another training in the area of planning principles and techniques.

Program Impact

Until the communication system is operational and additional planning development activities are undertaken no impact can be determined.

Program Implementation Problems

1. There were considerable delays in the purchase of the communications equipment due to local bidding and clearance procedures.
2. Consultants in the field of correctional planning have been difficult to obtain.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. With 1973 funds, the Division's ambulances and 2 vehicles from each institution will be tied into the communications network.
2. No results from the planning project are available to indicate changes in program strategy, however continuation funding is contemplated. In a related activity, the Commission recently awarded Part B funds to the Department to conduct a study of the entire correctional system. In the long range these two projects will influence the Department's and the Commission's correctional planning.

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation
(Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-4 - Development of Alternatives to
Institutionalization

Objectives

To rehabilitate offenders and reduce recidivism of this population by providing minimum custody inmates a transitional process of readjustment to the community; including participants in special rehabilitation programs in the community and providing special services such as psychological, vocational, counseling and others; and offering temporary residential treatment to parolees who require special individual treatment.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ 60,563	\$ 131,813	\$ 59,300
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>40,380</u>	<u>95,309</u>	<u>24,080</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 100,943</u>	<u>\$ 227,122</u>	<u>\$ 83,380</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Halfway Houses, Department of Justice, (70-A-152-5, \$60,563), (71-A-252-45, \$131,813)

This project was initiated in July 1970. During the first two years, one halfway house was opened which is located in Río Piedras. Complete professional services are available to the residents including those of a part-time psychiatrist and psychologist and full-time counselors. Up to April 1972, 50 inmates from adult institutions had gone through this residential facility. From April 1972 to April 1973, 115 inmates have been in the program. Of these, 70 have been reintegrated into the community and 29 were still residents. The halfway house is currently operating at full capacity.

A second facility was opened in Santurce in April 1973, and is currently providing similar services to 20 inmates.

2. Restructure of the Night Clinic, Department of Health, (72-A-272-23 (1), \$43,900)

The grant was awarded effective September 1, 1972. The project will provide for expansion of the treatment clinic for ex-addicts which operates during the evening hours and Saturdays. Group session and medical treatment will be provided to an average of 30 patients every week. These patients will be selected among those on probation or parole who hold a job and are willing to receive treatment on an evening basis.

Due to administrative difficulties and the recent creation of a new department which will operate all narcotics rehabilitation programs, project implementation has not been initiated.

3. Follow-up Unit for Ex-addicts, Casa Crea, Inc., (72-A-272-21 (1), \$15,400)

This project is implemented by CREA, Inc. a private organization for drug addiction treatment. The project provides for the follow-up of 200 individuals who have gone through their residential program and also provides for vocational orientation and job placement for those who have completed treatment and are in need of these services. A substantial number of the clientele to be served is under probation or parole and also resident of the San Juan metropolitan area.

Project implementation started in August 1972. Since that date the following activities have taken place:

- a) Project staff was recruited.
- b) The two groups to be served (follow-up and job placement) totaling 72 individuals have been identified.
- c) A complete record was opened to each client for follow-up.
- d) Direct services have been offered to clients since September 1972.
- e) Formal coordination was established with the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Social Services.

Program Impact

1. Prior to the establishment of the halfway house program, no community-based correctional programs existed to serve adult inmates. The Division has obtained the involvement and support of the community where the houses are located.

This program was evaluated by an outside evaluator and the findings were as follows:

- a) Seventy-nine percent of the residents were aware of the objectives and philosophy of the program.
 - b) Eighty-three percent of the residents considered that the services had been of benefit to them.
 - c) Ninety-two percent considered community adjustment and family relations to be the areas in which they have been helped the most.
 - d) Eighty-eight percent of the inmates released into the community were functioning successfully.
2. As project implementation of the night clinic has not started yet, no impact can be identified.
 3. The CREA, Inc. project is currently being evaluated but the results are not yet known.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Only one halfway house was established during 1970 and 1971, instead of the four originally planned due to numerous implementation problems:
 - a) Required staffing was not available.
 - b) Difficulties were encountered in finding a suitable location, including community opposition to the program.
 - c) The formulation of internal regulations to implement the program was complicated and the staff devoted a lot of time to that task.

- d) Complicated procedures were initially used for the selection and screening of inmates to be transferred to the facility.

2. Problems related to the recruitment of staff have delayed the implementation of the Night Clinic project. These problems are expected to be overcome with the creation of the new department dealing with drug addiction.
3. It was very difficult to identify and locate the ex-residents of CREA facilities, due to an inadequate record system.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. Based on the experiences to date, the Commission has had to drastically alter its timetable for program expansion.
2. The importance of informing the residents of the community selected for program location and obtaining their support prior to attempted installation of halfway houses was readily demonstrated by early failure and later success in location selection of the existing facilities. A follow-up component will be added to the program design to determine rehabilitative effectiveness. Also, the large number of candidates rejected from the population of the minimum security camps indicates the need to evaluate the existing system of classification and treatment of inmates.

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation (Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-5 - Improved Parole Services

Objectives

To improve the rehabilitation services offered to parolees and reduce recidivism among this population by providing intensive treatment, educational and vocational training to those who have demonstrated severe social and behavioral disorders and those in need of improving their working skills; to reduce by 95 percent the unemployment rate among those served by the training project and to develop in the parolee a positive attitude toward employment; to increase the income of the parolee so that he will be more capable to support himself and his family.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C ^{1/}	\$ -0-	\$ 69,630	\$137,478	\$ -0-
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	87,000
Comm./other	-0-	<u>46,900</u>	<u>71,652</u>	<u>29,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$116,530</u>	<u>\$209,130</u>	<u>\$116,000</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Intensive Treatment for Parolees, Parole Board, Department of Justice (70-A-152-13, \$69,630), (71-A-252-27, \$77,478)

This project provides for the establishment of a center for specialized intensive treatment to selected parolees from the ten regional parole offices who demonstrate severe social or behavioral disorders. Services offered at the center include case evaluation, formulation of treatment plans, and treatment to parolees referred to the center. The treatment will be provided by social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists. In addition to providing treatment services, the staff will also conduct

^{1/} Includes discretionary funds of \$60,000 in 1971.

limited research in an attempt to correlate offender characteristics and criminal history.

Project implementation began in November 1970. During the first year the following activities were carried out:

- a) The staff was recruited and trained in the following subjects: basic training, alcoholism, criminal behavior and personality development, group counseling, reality therapy and personnel supervision (project director).
- b) One hundred and twenty-five parolees were served by the project through direct and intensive individual and group counseling. The relatives of the offenders were also counseled in the areas related to the parolees rehabilitation.

Under grant 71-A-257-27 the project continued its operation, and as of March 1973, the project was serving 188 parolees.

From these, 113 have participated in group counseling sessions. All the 188 parolees have received intensive individual treatment. The staff has received continuous training in areas such as: alcoholism, criminology, mental illness, group counseling and new techniques in rehabilitation.

2. Education, Training and Employment Placement for Parolees, Parole Board, Department of Justice (71-DF-910, \$60,000) (72-E-272-1, \$87,000)

This project provides vocational training, educational opportunities and job placement services to parolees. Its main goal is to rehabilitate parolees by means of offering training and helping them develop trades for their use in the free community. The project began in October 1971 in three regional offices of the Parole Board (Aguadilla, Ponce and Mayaguez). Contracts and agreements were made with shop owners, schools and agencies. Trainers were paid for their services and a monthly allowance was provided to each participant to cover transportation and meal expenses while attending courses. Coordination with the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Social Services, and the Department of Labor was established.

There are currently twenty-nine parolees attending different workshops and being trained in a trade. Group sessions have

been held with the parolees and trainers to discuss mutual problems affecting the project, and the parolees have also been oriented on labor laws, good working habits and other matters. A total of forty-two parolees have participated in the program.

Program Impact

New approaches are being tried in the rehabilitation of offenders. The fact that the parole program is diverting from the traditional methods of supervision of offenders can be considered an impact on the criminal justice system.

The intensive treatment project seems to be working well. Of all parolees included in the program to date, there have been only four who have had parole revoked. This is less than a two percent rate and is lower than the revocation rate for the general parole population (2.5 percent in 1972). Parole supervision was terminated for 38 parolees who were in the program. A formal evaluation of the project is currently being conducted, but the results are not yet known.

A preliminary evaluation of the first six months of the parolee training and job placement project showed that twenty-six parolees were involved in the program during that period. Of the original eighteen parolees who began in the program in December 1971, eleven were still actively engaged in the program in May 1972.

Sixteen workshops were in operation during the period of this evaluation, plus one parolee was attending City College in Mayaguez and another was attending the Vocational High School in Mayaguez.

The workshops owners seemed to have had a positive attitude towards the parolees, with 76.9 percent of the owners reporting that they felt the parolees were interested in bettering themselves, 69.2 percent would hire the parolees as regular employees and 7.7 percent reported that it would depend.

Concerning the quality of work performed by the parolees they reported the work of the parolees as "excellent" or "good" for 76.9 percent of the individuals involved. Only one owner rated the work of one parolee as "mediocre".

Of eighteen parolees involved in the interviewing process for this evaluation, seventeen expressed a continuing interest in the program. Only one parolee replied that he was no longer interested in the program. He is no longer a participant in the program.

As of January 1973, nine parolees have successfully completed the training. Six of these parolees are currently employed in occupations they were trained in; one is working part-time in the field trained in and attending college; and two have left Puerto Rico with no follow-up information available.

Program Implementation Problems

Delays in implementation due to difficulty in recruiting qualified personnel.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The results to date indicate that both projects in this program are functioning satisfactorily and will continue to be supported. Expansion of services to additional clientele is projected for both program components.

An additional benefit may accrue from the intensive treatment project. Based on the viability of this rehabilitation approach, the feasibility of designing a parole classification and treatment program based on offender characteristics instead of the current geographic caseload assignment system will be investigated.

Increase in Effectiveness of Correction and Rehabilitation
(Including Probation and Parole)

Program F-6 - Construction of Multi-Purpose Facility
at State Penitentiary

Objectives

To provide additional facilities at the State Penitentiary in Río Piedras which will be utilized to conduct rehabilitation programs for offenders and their families and the training activities for adult correctional and parole personnel.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Part E	-0-	-0-	229,000	97,000
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>35,000</u>	<u>73,700</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 264,000</u>	<u>\$ 170,700</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Construction of Multi-Purpose Facility at the State Penitentiary, Department of Justice, (1971 Allocation, \$229,000) (1972 Allocation, \$97,000)

A subgrant will soon be awarded to the Department of Justice for the construction of a building on the grounds of the State Penitentiary. This building will take about six months to complete and will be used for rehabilitation programs including group therapy sessions, group work with relatives and inmates and academic courses in the evenings. The building will also house the adult correctional and parole training program. The building will contain the following facilities:

- a) Three general purpose rooms with a capacity of twenty-five to thirty people each. These rooms will be connected by sliding walls, so that they can be converted into a conference room whenever necessary.
- b) Observation room. This room will be connected with at least one of the training rooms and built in such a way so as to

permit observation of the group that is being trained without interfering with its normal functioning.

- c) Offices for staff. These will be provided for the Correctional Training Unit.
- d) Library and meeting room.
- e) Storage and audiovisual equipment room.
- f) Cafeteria and dining room.
- g) Lobby or receiving room.
- h) Parking facilities.
- i) Dormitories for participants in training activities.
- j) Visiting room. Equipped with television and other amusement equipment for the use of participants in their leisure time.

To date the following activities have been carried out:

- a) Formal endorsement from the National Clearing House for Correctional Programming and Architecture was received.
- b) Final designs were developed.
- c) Approvals by the Planning Board and Environmental Quality Board have been obtained.
- d) Required coordination with Public Works Department and other governmental agencies has been established.
- e) Construction companies have been contacted and the bidding process will soon start.

Program Impact

This program is in its initial stage and has not been fully implemented and to date no significant impact can be determined.

Program Implementation Problems

The necessary federal and Commonwealth construction clearances and procedures have delayed the initiation of this program.

Use of Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The Commission is not contemplating any additional construction utilizing LEAA funds at this time.

1.8 Reduction of Organized Crime

Program G-1 - Improvement of Capabilities for Control and Reduction of Organized Crime

Objective

The objective of this program is to enable the various governmental agencies having jurisdiction relating to organized crime to coordinate and intensify the investigation and prosecution of organized crime; to develop new systems of intelligence gathering; to train law enforcement personnel in this area; to propose needed legislation and to promote an educational effort relative to organized crime.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ 10,000	\$ 70,000	\$ 20,474	\$ 56,100
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>3,333</u>	<u>50,759</u>	<u>13,685</u>	<u>18,700</u>
Total	<u>\$ 13,333</u>	<u>\$120,759</u>	<u>\$ 34,159</u>	<u>\$ 74,800</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Organized Crime Task Force, Department of Justice, (AO-52-2, \$19,300), (70-A-152-23, \$60,700), (72-A-272-12, \$56,100)

An interdepartmental Task Force on Organized Crime for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was established within the Criminal Investigations Division of the Department of Justice in September 1969.

The task force attempted to comply with all functions mentioned in Section 301 (b) (5) of P.L. 90-351. Specific programs contemplated include: education and training of governmental and law enforcement personnel; public education; creation of a small investigative staff for the task force; and the development of systems for collecting, analyzing, storing and disseminating intelligence data relating to organized crime.

Task force members represent those agencies of the Commonwealth government having direct involvement with organized crime and its control, including representatives of the Department of Justice, the Puerto Rico Police and the Treasury Department; the Race Track Sports Administration; and the director of the Division of Gambling Inspection of the Economic Development Administration. The task force is staffed by a prosecuting attorney, four investigators, one attorney and clerical personnel from the Department of Justice. In 1970 the task force and its responsibilities were established by law.

Since initiation, the task force's main objectives have been to determine the extent of existing organized crime; establish an intelligence, investigation and prosecution capability; act as liaison with Inter-caribbean Intelligence Group; and develop educational programs for law enforcement personnel and the public. Now established as a permanent governmental agency, the task force is initially concentrating its efforts on narcotics, gambling, prostitution and auto theft.

The task force has determined that there is organized crime activity in Puerto Rico at a local level and is possibly connected with organized crime in the United States. Specific cases have been under investigation during the last year. With the assistance of the Treasury Department, the task force is in the final stages of case preparation to file charges of tax evasion against the first individual ever to be prosecuted in Puerto Rico because of alleged involvement in organized crime activities.

The task force has been compiling and cataloguing relevant information from the various agencies which may be able to contribute to the increased knowledge of organized crime activities. In early 1972 a pilot project was initiated in coordination with the Police Department. Particular geographic areas were selected and police officers periodically reported activities which they consider might be related with organized crime. The information provided to the task force was evaluated and the technique appeared to be useful in collecting intelligence data. Therefore, the project has been expanded to 21 additional areas.

The task force has also been involved in analysis of existing laws as they relate to the prosecution of organized crime cases. Three bills were drafted and submitted to the Legislature. One

was to provide the Secretary of Justice with authority to file civil actions against businessmen whose earnings stem from organized crime activities. This bill was not passed. Another was to include the illegal issuance of driver's licences, diplomas and other certificates in the Penal Code statute dealing with forgery.

Another Penal Code amendment was proposed to make conspiracy to commit a crime a felony where the crime involved is a felony. Final legislative action has not been taken on the latter two bills.

In the area of public education, task force representatives have participated in television programs and have conducted seminars and conferences for law enforcement officials and the public. At present a seminar on organized crime education is being programmed for teachers in coordination with the Department of Education.

With the approval of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the task force contracted services to translate the publication "Police Guide on Organized Crime". Translation to Spanish was completed in late 1972 and publication under the name "Guía Policiaca del Crimen Organizado" has been distributed to the project staff, Police Department, and related agencies. With 1972 funds the task force also acquired books that will be helpful to staff performance in the fields of gambling, Puerto Rico laws, organized crime and government, prosecution, racketeering and others.

2. Organized Crime Training, Puerto Rico Police,
(71-A-252-39, \$20,474)

This project was implemented in February 1972 and immediately thereafter the project director drafted a two-week training program utilizing field professionals, including representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Organized Crime Task Force as instructors. This training course started on April 17, 1972 and ended on May 5, 1972. The subject matters included were, among others, structure and history of organized crime, organized crime in the Caribbean, interstate narcotics traffic, income tax fraud, criminal laboratory analysis, criminal photography, and explosives. Twenty-nine agents of the Criminal Investigation Corps attended the training program. Arrangements were made to buy audio-visual equipment which will also be used for training and field operations.

Program Impact

1. Prior to program implementation, no systematic method of compiling and cataloging information or intelligence related to organized crime existed. Agencies most likely to encounter organized crime activities operated independently, maintaining their own files and information sources. Due to the broad range of legal and illegal enterprises normally associated with or susceptible to organized crime infiltration, none of these agencies has complete investigative jurisdiction over, or complete information about these enterprises and the individuals involved.

With the creation of the Organized Crime Task Force this fragmentation of enforcement efforts is being overcome. The task force itself has constructed files on organized activities in the areas of narcotics, gambling, auto theft, and legitimate business and information is being made available by participating agencies. The initial reluctance by agencies to make confidential information available to the task force staff is diminishing as liaison activities between them increase. The cooperative intelligence collection efforts with the Police Department have proven beneficial enough to merit expansion.

The most important result, however, is that the task force is moving against specific targets with plans to prosecute the first case in the near future.

2. Although the training has been conducted, the equipment to be purchased under the grant has not been received and the evaluation has not been conducted of the Police Department project. Thus we are not able to determine any impact for this project at this time.

Program Implementation Problems

1. A continuous turnover of the public officials in the agencies represented on the task force made it difficult for the task force to meet on a regular basis.
2. The only problem encountered in the Police training project was the delay in equipment purchase and delivery.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. During the first two years of implementation, the task force activities were fairly limited in scope due to implementation problems. As these difficulties have been diminished, the Commission anticipates an increase in task force activity, particularly in the areas of intelligence gathering, and the investigation and prosecution of cases.

This increase in productivity will require program expansion and the Commission will continue to support this expansion as required by the task force.

2. It is still too early to be able to use the results of the Police training project in future plan development.

1.9 Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Program H-1 - Training of Personnel in the Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Objectives

To upgrade the capability of the Police Department and other agencies in the prevention and control of civil disorders and disturbances, disasters and other emergencies by providing training to personnel and equipping them with offensive and defensive gear.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ 54,650	\$ 217,110	\$ 394,444	\$ 371,600
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>18,216</u>	<u>114,096</u>	<u>171,763</u>	<u>125,752</u>
Total	<u>\$ 72,866</u>	<u>\$ 331,206</u>	<u>\$ 566,207</u>	<u>\$ 497,352</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Special Reserve Program, Puerto Rico Police, (A-110042, \$54,650), (70-A-152-2, \$200,000), (71-A-252-24, \$300,000), (72-A-272-41, \$323,600)

A 56-hour training program for 109 agents of the Metropolitan Area Police Special Reserve Unit was established in 1969. The training program was conducted from January to March 1969, and equipment and materials were purchased for the Unit.

In 1970 a subgrant was approved for the implementation of the second stage of this project. The Metropolitan Special Reserve Unit was increased from 109 to 169 agents. The basic riot control training curriculum was also increased from 56 to 80 hours and two weeks of sensitivity training added to the course. In addition, 128 new agents were assigned to two Special Reserve Units created in the Southern and Western Police Areas. The 188 new agents undertook the four weeks of basic and sensitivity training.

The 109 Metropolitan Area Special Reserve Unit agents trained in 1969 were also retrained in a two-week in-service training course and participated in the two-week sensitivity training. Equipment and materials were purchased for the new agents and damaged or obsolete equipment was replaced.

In 1971 a subgrant was approved to support the third stage of the project, expanding to two new Police Special Reserve Units of 64 agents each, in the Northern and Eastern Police Areas. The project included an increase of the Metropolitan Area Special Reserve Unit from 169 to 188 agents. The 147 new agents (64 Northern, 64 Eastern and 19 for the Metropolitan Area) received the two weeks of sensitivity and two weeks of basic training. A total of 297 agents (64 from the Southern, and 64 from the Western, and 169 from the Metropolitan Area) were retrained. A two-week course was also provided to 94 agents concerning the general elections, including provisions of the law covering election activities and the specific responsibilities of the Police in elections. Equipment and materials were purchased for the new agents and damaged or obsolete equipment was replaced.

In 1972, a subgrant was awarded to support the fourth stage of the project. The training component will be conducted from January to December 1973 and will include a two-weeks advanced retraining course for 362 agents from the five units. In addition, 60 new agents were assigned to the units to cover vacancies due to promotions, transfers and resignations.

The sixty new agents undertook the two weeks of sensitivity training and the two-week basis course from February 5, to March 23, 1973. The two-week advanced retraining began with a group of 41 agents. The purchasing of equipment and materials for the new agents and damaged or obsolete equipment for the personnel to be retrained is in an advanced stage.

2. Riots and Civil Disorders Training and Equipment - Adult Institutions, Department of Justice, (70-A-152-32, \$17,110), (71-A-252-49, \$94,444)

The project involves the training of custodial personnel of adult institutions in riot prevention and control techniques and the purchase of riot control equipment.

In 1970, the Department of Justice established a training unit within the Division of Corrections to provide continuous and

formal training for correctional personnel. In its second year of operation, under grant 70-A-152-17, four correctional officers received five days of training on riot control at the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. These officers were used as instructors of the training provided throughout the project included in this program.

In March 1972, the Division of Corrections began the implementation of this project for a period of four months. With the assistance of the Puerto Rico Police and the National Guard, 30 custodial officers from the State Penitentiary and two adult institutions from the San Juan Metropolitan Area have received training on the techniques and the use of riot control equipment. Ten of the officers trained in this project will also be used by the Division as instructors to provide training to custodial personnel throughout the system. The equipment purchased and used for this training consisted of offensive and defensive gear, such as helmets, shields, batons and hand-talkies.

Under a 1971 continuation subgrant, 200 custodial officers from the State Penitentiary, district jails in San Juan and Ponce, Camp Sabana Hoyos in Arecibo, Institution for Youthful Offenders in Miramar and Camp Limón in Mayaguez, will participate in a basic course. The 200 officers are also receiving training in the use and maintenance of equipment purchased under the grant, plus a basic knowledge of fire fighting from the Puerto Rico Fire Department. Of these officers, thirty from the State Penitentiary will receive intensive continuous training on all phases of prevention and control. So far the instructors have been Correction Division personnel that have attended courses in the States as mentioned above. However under this grant, funds are available for the contracting of professional civilian instructors.

3. Special Training Program for Security Force, University of Puerto Rico, (72-A-272-25 (1), \$48,000)

The Río Piedras Campus of the University of Puerto Rico, small in size, centrally located in the San Juan Metropolitan Area and with a student population of 25,000, has been the scene of serious disturbances which at times have resulted in loss of life, as well as loss of property. Although the number of personnel within the security force has increased from 46 in 1966 to over a 110 in 1972, they have not been adequately prepared to handle the increasingly complex and difficult task of keeping

order on the campus and controlling the increase of crime committed therein.

Realizing the need for a well prepared security force, the Crime Commission awarded a grant to the University for the acquisition of proper equipment and the presentation of an up-to-date training program covering riot control and prevention, emergency operations in case of natural disaster, and investigation of violations of University regulations and minor crimes. The project was scheduled to start in September 1972 for a period of ten months. Because of administrative problems it was unable to commence until March 1973.

Program Impact

1. Prior to program implementation, the Police Department was attempting to deal with an increasing number of major civil disturbances throughout the island without an effective prevention and control strategy. Since 1969, when the first Special Reserve Unit was created with 307(b) funds, units have been established in all five Police Areas, unit personnel are receiving four weeks of training annually and a substantial amount of offensive and defensive gear has been purchased.

These units are deployed to all major public events in a preventive crowd control capacity and, of course, to any actual disturbance. The last major riot occurred in March 1971 at the Río Piedras campus of the University of Puerto Rico. Since that time the number of disturbances has been declining and none has escalated to that level. The Police attribute this in part to the preventive deployment activities and the rapid dispersment of rioters and deescalation of potentially serious civil disturbances.

2. Prior to 1971, no custodial personnel had received training in riot control techniques. In that year, four personnel were trained and are now used as instructors in this specialized field. In 1972, additional personnel from three institutions were trained. Of these, ten are also used as instructors. Through the implementation of this program, a training staff has been created which provides the Division of Corrections the ability to train custodial personnel throughout the system in riot prevention and control techniques. In fact, during 1973, basic training will be provided to twenty percent of the entire custodial complement. The personnel to be trained are assigned to six of

the Commonwealth's fifteen institutions (not counting halfway houses or local jails).

3. The University security force training project is in its initial implementation stages and has had no impact.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Personnel recruiting delays due to internal Police Department procedures requiring individual investigations.
2. Equipment bidding and delivery delays due to suppliers located in the mainland.
3. Delays in some reports rendered by evaluation committees and professional consultants.
4. The agents assigned to the Special Reserve Units outside of the Metropolitan Area are dispersed throughout the different Police Districts resulting in some deployment delays in emergency situations.
5. There were delays in implementing the University project as the chief of the security force resigned and another one was not appointed for several months.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. As the Special Reserve Units have already been created, a considerable amount of equipment purchased and training received, federal funding of this project will be discontinued.
2. Training in the prevention and control of institutional riots will be extended to custodial personnel throughout the system.
3. Due to delays in the existing University training project, projected expansion to other campuses will not take place in the immediate future.

Prevention and Control of Riots and Civil Disorders

Program H-2 Interagency Planning and Coordination in the Area of Riots and Civil Disorders

Objectives

To establish a suitable mechanism for interagency planning and programming for the government and private organizations concerned with the prevention, detection and control of riots and civil disorders, in the form of technical assistance in the development of prevention and control plans, specialized training programs, selection of emergency equipment and establishment of interagency coordination and cooperation.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C ^{1/}	\$ -0-	\$52,430	\$40,000	\$ -0-
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	-0-	31,160	16,937	-0-
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$83,590</u>	<u>\$56,937</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Office of Technical Assistance on Civil Disorders, Puerto Rico Crime Commission, (70-DF-075, \$40,000) (71-DF-995, \$40,000)

The Office of Technical Assistance was established on September 16, 1970 to enhance the Commonwealth's capability to detect, prevent and control riots and civil disorders.

To attain its goals it was decided that technical assistance would be extended to all concerned government and private agencies. This would be in the form of, but not limited to,

^{1/} Includes discretionary funds of \$40,000 in 1970 and \$40,000 in 1971.

assistance in planning, programing, training and coordinating efforts of these agencies in all aspects of the problem area in question.

The initial step taken by the Office, was to create on November 13, 1970 an Interagency Task Force, composed of those agencies specially concerned with civil unrest. The agencies represented on the Task Force are: Police Department, Puerto Rico National Guard, Office of Civil Defense, Fire Department, Justice Department, Department of Education, higher education institutions, the Social Services Department and the Crime Commission. At this time there are twenty-three Task Force members. The Task Force is presided by the project director.

During its first year of operation the Office of Technical Assistance developed seven prevention and control plans and provided training to 344 members of the following agencies:

Police Department	181
Fire Department	87
Corrections Division	50
University of Puerto Rico	21
Office of Civil Defense	2
Department of Education	2
Social Services Department	1

During its second year of operation (September 16, 1971 to September 15, 1972) the Office of Technical Assistance developed 15 plans for agencies which are members of the Task Force. The following is a breakdown of the plans by type, and the agency prepared for:

- a. Three riot and civil disorders plans. One each for Cervantes High School in Bayamón, Central High School in Santurce and the Prison Industries Corporation.
- b. Five natural disaster plans. One for Cervantes High School, Central High School, the State Penitentiary, San Juan District Jail and Ponce District Jail.
- c. Seven fire plans. One for Cervantes High School, Central High School, Inter American University (San German Campus), University of Puerto Rico (Mayaguez Campus), the State Penitentiary, San Juan District Jail and Ponce District Jail.

The Office received the assistance of the Civil Defense and Fire Department in the preparation of natural disaster and fire plans. They also provided reference material and inspection of facilities by the Fire Department prevention unit.

During the same period of time the Office of Technical Assistance provided fourteen courses of specialized training for 384 members of the following agencies:

Police Department	339
Puerto Rico National Guard	17
Inter American University	28

All of the courses provided by the Office were evaluated by the trainees, by "critique" and the use of questionnaires designed by the Office of Technical Assistance for that purpose.

In addition to the training programs developed by the Office, twenty courses were coordinated with Task Force agencies. Those courses were presented to 477 members of agencies in the Task Force. The breakdown is as follows:

Police Department	126
Fire Department	265
Justice Department (Correction Division)	46
Higher education	36
Civil Defense	2
Education Department	2

Through the efforts of the Office 28 persons from participating agencies attended the following programs in the mainland:

- a. Joint Operations Exercise - New York City Police Academy.
- b. Hazardous Devices Course - By U.S. Army, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama.
- c. SEADOC Program - By U.S. Army, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

Participants attending the Joint Operations Exercises numbered five. Two were from the Office of Technical Assistance, and one each from the Police Department, National Guard and Fire Department. Five members of the Explosives and Incendiary Unit of the

Police Department attended the Hazardous Devices Course. Eighteen individuals attended the SEADOC program. Thirteen were from the Police Department, two from the Río Piedras Campus of the University of Puerto Rico and three from the Mayaguez Campus.

Assistance in the selection and purchase of emergency equipment has been provided to the Special Reserve Force and the Explosives and Incendiary Unit of the Police Department, the Division of Correction of the Justice Department, the University of Puerto Rico (Río Piedras and Mayaguez Campuses), the Fire Department and the National Guard. The Office has also assisted in the purchase of army surplus equipment through the Department of Civil Defense.

In addition, the Office has been working towards the organization and implementation of an Emergency Operations Center in the Metropolitan Area. For this purpose the Office, with the assistance of various members of the Task Force, developed an operations manual. It has also prepared a "Command Post Exercise" to evaluate the manual and train the Emergency Operations Center personnel on the operation of the center.

There have been two research projects conducted by the Office of Technical Assistance. One delving into the origin and causes of civil disorders. The other was a comparative study of legislation and jurisprudence related with civil disorders and riots.

The Office was absorbed into the Commission's planning budget after the expiration of the second discretionary grant. Since that time the office has been conducting similar activities as described above, functioning as one of the Commission's regular staff units.

2. Interagency Emergency Communications Network, Puerto Rico National Guard, (70-A-152-25, \$12,430)

In order to improve coordination between agencies during emergencies through the use of an Emergency Operations Center, a grant was awarded to the Puerto Rico National Guard in September 1971 to provide the required communications support.

Agencies participating in the project are: Police Department, Office of Civil Defense, Justice Department, Fire Department and the Puerto Rico National Guard.

The initial phase consisted of purchasing six powerful low frequency radio units and the setting up of an Emergency Operations Center in the San Juan Metropolitan Area, with projection for additional emergency operation centers to be located in other areas of the Commonwealth.

It is expected that during emergencies the equipment which is being utilized in this project will provide rapid means of communication between the Emergency Operation Center and participating agencies. Use of the Emergency Operation Center will improve coordination of efforts, resulting in a more efficient operation. It will also eliminate duplication of assignments.

The six radio units have been purchased and installed. Personnel assigned to operate the equipment have received training on the operation of the units. An exercise on simulated emergency conditions has been scheduled. This exercise as well as others in the future will serve as a method of evaluating personnel actions, equipment and the center itself.

Program Impact

1. Since the start of the program the Office of Technical Assistance has provided training to 917 officials from various agencies. The training has been conducted with limited resources, but nevertheless the Office has received praise from the agencies concerned. Some of the officials that received the training have had occasions to put into practice what they learned with much success.
2. Agencies that operated on an incident-to-incident basis have, through the acquisition of emergency plans, gained a better insight of the problem. They are now aware of their capabilities and limitations to cope with an incident. It has been reported that there have been instances where some of these plans were put into execution with positive results. The agencies now feel better prepared, and because of this, feel much more confident they can successfully manage any situation that may arise.
3. Improved communication between agencies has brought about better coordination.
4. The Interagency Communications Radio Network has made possible the creation of the Emergency Operations Center. The Center will bring the agencies closer together, making

it possible for all agencies concerned to contribute towards the control of any situation. It will centralize control, draw upon the knowledge of all individuals present, eliminate confusion and pool all available resources.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Delay by some agencies in submitting information necessary for the development of their plans.
2. Negative attitude of some agencies and their personnel.
3. Personnel of advanced age and poor academic background in some agencies.
4. The need of resources to improve training.
5. Unavailability of sufficient reliable data on past incidents of civil disorders and riots.
6. Inferior equipment, many times none at all.
7. The absence of communication between some of the agencies.
8. The need for training material in the Spanish language.
9. The need for qualified instructors.
10. Antiquated facilities which restrict preventive and control planning.
11. Inadequate methods employed to select personnel for this type of work.
12. Agencies not receptive to suggestions or proposed changes.
13. Delay in the implementation of the communications project due to negotiations in the purchase of the equipment and the need to revise the assignment of frequencies.
14. Reorganization within agencies bringing about changes in the composition of the Task Force.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

Because of the experience gained since the start of the program it is expected that in the near future the following will be accomplished:

1. Expansion of the Emergency Operations Center resulting in the creation of centers within each of the Police Areas on the island. These centers will operate under the supervision of the original center located in the Metropolitan Police Area.
2. Uniformity of data gathering and record keeping methods employed by participating agencies.
3. An in-depth study of the origin and causes of civil disorders leading to a better understanding of the problem.
4. A clear indication from the study conducted as to what new legislation may be needed.
5. Training improvement with the Office of Technical Assistance itself providing material and instructors.
6. Assistance to primary agencies in the design and implementation of research projects.
7. Expansion of the Task Force membership to include other government agencies and subsequently private agencies.

1.10 Improvement of Community Relations

Program I-1 - Improvement of Police Community Relations

Objectives

The objective of this program is to upgrade the police personnel so as to improve the capability of the police in meeting community problems. It will provide for training courses; model community projects; establishment of citizen advisory councils; community service officer programs; liaison with civic and business organizations; establishment of community relations units in all the five Police Areas.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ 20,000	\$ 57,170	\$ 85,830	\$123,300
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>13,333</u>	<u>38,113</u>	<u>57,220</u>	<u>66,485</u>
Total	<u>\$ 33,333</u>	<u>\$ 95,283</u>	<u>\$143,050</u>	<u>\$189,785</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Police Community Relations Project, Puerto Rico Police (AO-52-1, \$77,170) (71-A-252-3, \$85,830) (72-A-272-10, \$123,300)

In 1970, the Police Community Relations Unit was initially established at the Police headquarters with a director, two assistants and two secretaries. The project also included 40 hours of community relations training at the Police Academy for 600 police cadets. The training was actually offered to 676 men. The project also contained a Police publicity component which was effectively carried out through the press, television, and a school exposure to the Police program. Television spots were produced reflecting the policeman's role in many aspects of daily life. The school exposure component depicted the policeman's role in the community through a program called "My Friend the Policeman". A photographer and a regular policeman were permanently assigned in support of this program, participating in various public school meetings, and distributing coloring books reflecting many facets of police work which the school children could associate within their own experience level.

In the San Juan Metropolitan Police Area, a citizen's advisory committee was organized in early 1970 and met regularly with the Police Superintendent. This citizen's advisory committee's main objective was to give counsel on community relations affairs to the Police Superintendent. Two additional citizen's advisory committees were organized in the Ponce and Mayaguez districts with similar functions.

The project was evaluated in March 1971. The evaluator analyzed the content and effects of the training program and made a survey among some of the San Juan Metropolitan Area citizens and police supervisors. Two of the evaluator's observations were: (a) to increase the community relations training program to a total of 60 hours, (b) that the interviewed police commanders felt that the policemen who had attended the community relations training behaved favorably in their relationship with the public compared with other policemen who had not undergone that kind of training.

The continuation project for 1971 included expansion based on the positive results of the original project. Community relations offices were established in the Ponce and Mayaguez (Southern and Western Police Areas). A police lieutenant, a sergeant and administrative personnel were assigned to both offices. Citizen's committees were also organized in towns within the respective Southern and Western Police Operational Areas. The establishment of these citizen's committees is considered one of the highlights of the program, since it brought closer the police officers and the citizens in the fight against crime. Budget limitations precluded expansion of the training program by the 20 hours suggested by the evaluator and 40 hours of community relations training was again scheduled for another 600 police cadets. The same publicity agency used in 1970 was again contracted to bring some facets of police work to the public through television and the newspapers.

The project was developed and administered in a very satisfactory manner. The Southern and Western Police Area commanders and policemen were directly involved with the citizen's committees in the towns within the Police Areas. In the citizen's committee meetings many positive police-citizen encounters developed thereby creating a closer relationship and understanding of the police needs and problems by some segments of the community. Training was administered to 611 cadets, and an evaluation report of the project was rendered.

Among the main recommendations included in the report were the following:

- a. Give continuous training to the Community Relations Unit's supervisory personnel, specially on subjects like group dynamics, audiovisual technology, public speaking, human relations and others. This training would help the supervisors to carry out their duties with more impact.
- b. Provide adequate community relations material and equipment to the police districts in order to effectively administer the local program.
- c. Add to the basic course subjects such as, psychology, drug addiction problems, inter-personal relations, family structure, and others.

In 1972 the continuation project envisioned expansion to all the Police Areas with the creation of two additional units: one in the Arecibo (Northern) and another one in the Humacao (Eastern) Area. Each of these units to be manned and equipped in the same manner as the others previously created. At the present time these units have not been created, nor the required personnel recruited. Nevertheless, 40 hours training has been administered to 160 cadets out of an estimate of 300 to be trained, reaching over 50 percent of the project's training objectives.

Program Impact

1. Closer police-community communications capability due to the creation of citizen's committees and the availability of police personnel to actively participate in civic affairs in schools and the community.
2. Improved police-community relations due to the intensive 40 hours training on community relations already administered to over 1,400 policemen in the past 3 years.

Program Implementation Problems

1. Short project implementation delay due to non-availability of enough space for the Arecibo and Humacao Community Relations Units.
2. Relatively long project implementation delay due to Police internal problems caused by change in administration, personnel and budgetary shortages.

3. Personnel nominations delayed due to budgetary problems at the Commonwealth's Bureau of the Budget and the Police Personnel Office delaying the approval of new positions created in the project. This problem is expected to be solved by the end of the fiscal year.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The original Community Relations Project was planned to test the project's acceptability factor both in and out of the Police Department. As a result of the satisfactory project results obtained in the Metropolitan Area, the project was expanded to cover the Western and Southern Police Operational Areas and presently to cover the remaining operational Northern and Eastern Areas.

Improvement of Community Relations

Program I-2 - Increase Public Understanding of Department of Justice Programs

Objectives

To increase public understanding of the various programs and services of the Department of Justice to gain public acceptance, interest, and in some instances active participation.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 23,706	\$ 25,000
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>16,385</u>	<u>8,333</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 40,091</u>	<u>\$ 33,333</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Increase Public Understanding of Department of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, (71-A-252-23, \$23,706) (72-A-272-30, \$25,000)

This project provides for a Community Relations Unit in the Department of Justice. This unit provides services to the various divisions and programs, with particular emphasis placed on the Department's narcotics, organized crime and corrections programs. The unit conducted various activities geared to provide public education and involvement in the programs of the Department.

The project began in September 1971. Since that date the following activities have been implemented:

- a) A T.V. program on organized crime. The objective of this program was to inform the citizens about the functions of the Task Force on Organized Crime, and the role of the Department of Justice in relation to organized crime.
- b) A T.V. program about the Parole Board. The emphasis of this activity was to explain to the community what is "parole", the services provided by the Board and request citizen cooperation.

- c) Four T.V. programs about the Division of Corrections. The emphasis was on the educational programs carried out at the prisons, the services that are offered to the inmates, and new facilities and programs planned.
- d) A brochure was prepared on the future construction plans for penal institutions, as part of the penal reform being developed by the Division of Corrections.

Program Impact

For the first time professional community relations services are being provided for the Department of Justice, and are considered to be the first step in the involvement of citizens in the correctional and other Department programs.

Program Implementation Problems

Program continuation implementation delay due to the recruitment of a new project director.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

The scope of the unit's efforts has been fairly limited to date. In its second year of implementation, plans are being made to transfer the unit from the central administration of Department of Justice to the Corrections Division. Efforts will be directed toward aiding the Corrections Division in the education and orientation of those communities where new institutions will be constructed or new programs will be implemented.

1.11 Research and Development (Including Evaluation)

Program J-1 - Work Release for Confined Juveniles-
Feasibility Study

Objectives

To investigate the feasibility of implementing a work release program for youths confined in the Department of Social Services' facilities.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ 25,000	\$ 5,846	\$ -0-	\$ 20,000
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>16,667</u>	<u>5,431</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>11,200</u>
Total	<u>\$ 41,667</u>	<u>\$ 11,277</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 31,200</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Work Release for Confined Juveniles, Feasibility Study, Department of Labor, (72-A-272-45 (1), \$20,000)

This project will be implemented by the Labor Department. The main objective of the project is to make an intensive survey to identify goals, attitudes and characteristics of institutionalized youths so as to develop their employability through adequate vocational training and finally, placement in suitable jobs. Using the results of the survey, the Employment Service will be able to determine and stress the occupational areas for these youths and prepare a successful plan for their rehabilitation. The subgrant for this project was awarded on May 7, 1973.

2. Uninstitutionalized Juvenile Delinquents, Office of the Court Administration (70-A-152-12, \$30,846)

In 1970 this program included a project to conduct a completely different type of activity. On October 23, of that year, the Puerto Rico Crime Commission approved a proposal submitted by the Courts Administration to conduct a social research study of

uninstitutionalized juveniles with the following objectives:

- a) To determine the social and personal characteristics of these minors such as their sex, age, number of years in school completed, the circumstances which apparently led them to their delinquent behavior and other domestic or personal circumstances.
- b) To determine the official attention given to the minor once he was received in the court as a possible subject to judicial service and action; the concrete nature of the complaint or fault imputed him; services offered to him, decisions taken with respect to the minor and reasons justifying them; judicial procedures to which he was submitted, and results.
- c) To establish and describe the living circumstances of the minors at least six months after the court's intervention, including the supervision and social assistance services which have been offered to the minors by the court as well as by any other public and private agencies.

The study was conducted, under contract, in the Juvenile Court Districts of San Juan, Ponce and Humacao. A total of 948 minors were included in the study. The final report was submitted for consideration of the Courts Administration and the Crime Commission in 1972.

Program Impact

1. The work release study has not been conducted yet and no impact will be felt until results are known and recommendations considered.
2. The ultimate end of the study on uninstitutionalized juveniles is to determine which service areas should be strengthened or expanded and which additional resources should be offered to help those minors who the court does not consider to be in need of institutional care. On March 15, 1973 the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court created six new committees of the Judicial Council by resolution. One of these will deal exclusively with judicial proceedings affecting minors and will recommend legislative and procedural changes. The study has been made available to this committee.

Program Implementation Problems

There are currently no implementation problems as the first study funded under this program has been completed and the second study has not yet been initiated.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

1. The Crime Commission anticipates that the committee on Juvenile Affairs of the Judicial Council will utilize the study on uninstitutionalized minors in its evaluation of current legislation, policies and procedures, and recommendations for change. The Commission will cooperate with the Council and the Office of the Court Administration in the implementation of programs and projects to improve the judicial processing of minors resulting from committee recommendations.
2. As the juvenile work release study has not yet been conducted, the Department of Social Services and the Commission are not in a position to determine the feasibility of implementing such a program in the juvenile institutions.

Research and Development (Including Evaluation)

Program J-2 - Research - Penal Population

Objectives

To contribute to crime prevention and rehabilitation efforts by conducting a research project in adult institutions to establish a neurological profile of inmates afflicted with organic cerebral damage or disease.

Program Budget

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Part C	\$ -0-	\$ 50,000	\$ -0-	\$ 80,000
Part E	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Comm./other	<u>-0-</u>	<u>40,471</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>49,962</u>
Total	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 90,471</u>	<u>\$ -0-</u>	<u>\$ 129,962</u>

Program Subgrants

1. Neurological Research - Penal Population, University of Puerto Rico, (70-A-152-24, \$50,000) (72-A-272-5 (2) \$80,000)

This is a demonstration and research project conducted by the School of Medicine of the University of Puerto Rico to develop a neurological, medical, psychological and social profile with volunteer adult inmates from the State Penitentiary. Physical brain damage and other neurological conditions will be studied among the prison population. At the same time, specialized treatment will be offered to the subjects in the sample, and other inmates on a voluntary basis. The project aims to detect possible organic damage and its relation to aggressive behavior and crime.

Since initiation in July 1971, the following activities have been undertaken:

- a) Project staff was recruited and trained in the specialized field of neurological research and violent behavior.

constructed and validated, the program results will be used as a basis for the creation of voluntary preventive treatment programs in the community.

- b) The methodological design of the research component was constructed.
- c) The sample population was selected.
- d) The research instruments were developed and verified.
- e) Since implementation date, 170 inmates have been evaluated at the State Penitentiary, 60 patients from the Medical Center and 139 from a control group consisting of patients and employees of the center and institutional personnel.

The evaluations include: complete medical and neurological examination, a social history, and psychological and psychiatric evaluations.

Program Impact

Prior to the establishment of this program, no formal professional research had been conducted in Puerto Rico to attempt to correlate crime among adult offenders and organic brain damage. This program is the first scientific research to cover a comprehensive study of offender traits including medical characteristics.

Program Implementation Problems

1. It was difficult to find an agency to develop the program. The Department of Health, who was the first to apply, could not implement the project. The School of Medicine was finally encouraged to implement the program.
2. Difficulty in the recruitment of staff in this highly specialized field.
3. The technical equipment required for the program implementation has been order from the States resulting in delays in its delivery.

Use of Program Results in Future Plan Development and Implementation

Concrete results are not expected to be available from this program for several years. If profiles of this type can be

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