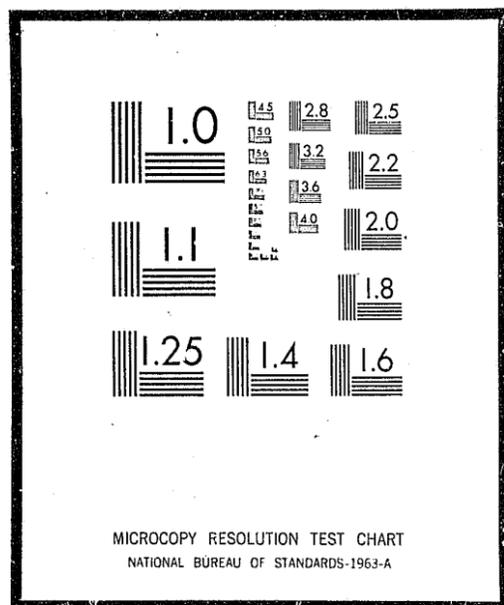


NCJRS

This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

Date filmed,

11/18/75

LEAA FORM 1331/B (8-72)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

Memorandum

TO : David J. Dehlin, Regional Administrator
OCJA, Region VI, Dallas

DATE: November 29, 1972

FROM : Denny F. Pace, Deputy Regional Administrator DFP

SUBJECT: Final Review of the Dallas Area Impact Program.

The plan is preceded by a program budget summary and an analysis of the three year budget for the impact program.

The structure of the Dallas plan has been to give general and administrative information in the first four sections. In section five, a problems and needs section has been presented to give an overview of existing systems deficiencies and an analysis of criminal activity that relate to impact crimes. The overview of these problems appear sufficient since each project must be designed for maximum analysis, thus a data base to support each project must be included in the project design. In section six, broad impact goals have been given for each program area. This is followed by specific program goals and objectives giving a succinct overview of what the program will accomplish. In view of the funding and management arrangements with the Texas Criminal Justice Council (SPA), project descriptions have been included so that the Regional Office may assess in concept the project objectives, implementation techniques and evaluation methodology. These basic goals and objectives appear to reasonably address prime problem areas as outlined in the impact city concept documents.

In section seven, a multi-year projection for programs and costs are shown. These statements are adequate in terms of general projections for plan accomplishment. While it would be desirable to have the projections in quantified crime specific objectives, this is not critical since project objectives are given in crime specific terms.

In the appendix, a crime profile is presented, patrol beat crime data by police district and index crimes and clearance trends are given. A resume of the staff completes the document. The appendix supports the problems and needs statement adequately for an overview of the Dallas crime picture.

Based upon the review of the program by our technical staff, it appears the plan is satisfactory. In order to make the plan more precisely an impact document, the following special conditions should be attached.

1. Within 30 days of award, Impact Goal statement 2.0 be rewritten as a goal rather than a problem statement. Impact program 2.4 be restated as a goal statement rather than a problem statement.
2. Within 90 days of award, a revised multi-year forecast will be submitted stating quantified crime specific objectives.
3. Within 45 days of award, a basis for the crime specific analysis of each project be submitted to the RO.

DALLAS IMPACT PLAN

NOVEMBER, 1972

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. THE DALLAS IMPACT PLAN.1
II. THE PLANNING PROGRAM.3
III. THE EVALUATION PROGRAM.6
IV. THE DATA SYSTEM	12
V. PROBLEMS AND NEEDS.	15
VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS.	28
VII. MULTI-YEAR PROJECTION	72
APPENDIX.110

IMPACT BUDGET SUMMARY

By Program

1.1 Improve Dallas Area Business, Residence and Individual Security Measures and Systems.	Federal (C) \$ 100,000 State 13,334 Local 20,000 Total \$ 133,334
1.2 Reduce Cover and Concealment Opportunities which lead to Stranger-to-Stranger Crimes and Burglary.	Federal (C) \$ 202,600 State 27,013 Local 40,520 Total \$ 270,113
1.3 Improve Public Awareness of what Conditions are Conducive to Stranger-to-Stranger Crimes and Burglary and Enlist Public Support in the Reduction of and Reporting of Crime.	Federal (C) \$1,311,000 State 174,800 Local 262,200 Total \$1,748,000
1.4 Eliminate Access to and Availability of Illicit Drugs.	Federal (C) \$ 215,000 State 28,666 Local 43,000 Total \$ 286,666
2.1 Cost included in other programs.	
2.2 Cost included in other programs.	
2.3 Increase the Visibility of Law Enforcement Personnel in the Area.	Federal (C) \$ 50,000 State 6,667 Local 10,000 Total \$ 66,667
2.4 Improve the Tactical Allocation of Enforcement Agency Personnel.	Federal (C) \$5,894,760 State 785,968 Local 1,178,952 Total \$7,859,680
2.5 Improve the Investigative Abilities of Law Enforcement Agencies.	Federal (C) \$1,735,000 State 218,000 Local 327,000 Total \$2,280,000
3.1 Improve Governmental Research Analysis and Planning Capabilities to Address Stranger-to-Stranger Crimes and Burglary.	Federal (E) \$ 166,501 State --- Local 55,499 Total \$ 222,000

3.2 Increase the Education and Training of Criminal Justice System Personnel.	Federal (C) \$ 887,250 State 118,300 Local 177,450 Total \$1,183,000
3.3 Institute Organizational and Procedural Improvements Within the Criminal Justice System.	Federal (C) \$2,547,897 (E) 857,854 State 339,878 Local 752,969 Total \$4,498,598
3.4 Provide Needed Equipment to Criminal Justice Agencies.	Federal (C) \$ 180,000 State 24,000 Local 36,000 Total \$ 240,000
3.5 Strengthen and Improve the Criminal Justice	Federal (C) \$ 294,375 (E) 393,750 State 39,250 Local 190,125 Total \$ 917,500
4.1 Improve the Quality and Effectiveness of Local Adult Rehabilitation Facilities, Programs and Personnel.	Federal (E) \$2,518,179 State --- Local 839,393 Total \$3,357,572
4.2 Provide New Rehabilitation Programs and Facilities for Area Youth.	Federal (E) \$1,455,671 State --- Local 485,224 Total \$1,940,895
4.3 Develop Innovative Programs Directed at Reintroducing the Offender into Society.	Federal (E) \$ 325,000 State --- Local 108,333 Total \$ 433,333
4.4 Cost included in other programs.	
4.5 Cost included in other programs.	
5.1 Cost included in other programs.	
5.2 Cost included in other programs.	
5.3 Cost included in other programs.	
5.4 Combat Alienation of Minority Youth to Alleviate Community Conditions which Breed Crime.	Federal (E) \$ 368,916 State --- Local 122,973 Total \$ 491,889

5.5 Cost included in other programs.

5.6 Treat Mental Health Problems Associated with These Crimes.

Federal (E) \$ 167,694
State ---
Local 55,897
Total \$ 223,591

5.7 Reduce the Abuse of Drugs and Alcohol which lead to Stranger-to-Stranger Crimes and Burglary.

Federal (E) \$1,595,679
State ---
Local 531,893
Total \$2,127,572

ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM BUDGET

1972 FUNDS

PART C

A. CITY			
<u>Program</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>LEAA Funds</u>	
1.3	Expanded Public Involvement	\$ 437,000	
3.2	Legal Aides for Police	<u>167,250</u>	
	Total City Projects		\$ 604,250
B. COUNTY			
3.3	Temporary District Courts	\$ 766,789	
	Total County Projects		\$ 766,789
	Total 1972 Part C Funds		<u>\$1,371,039</u>

PART E

A. CITY			
4.2	First Offender Project	\$ 30,671	
5.4	Youth Development	<u>122,972</u>	
	Total City Projects		\$ 153,643
B. COUNTY			
3.1	Juvenile Department Planning, Research and Development Monitoring System	\$ 66,375	
3.3	Juvenile Department Court Action Processing Unit	255,677	
3.3	Juvenile Department Internship	49,680	
3.5	Juvenile Information Processing System	157,500	
4.1	Increase Adult Probation Department Services	737,694	
4.2	Youth Services Bureau	325,000	
4.3	Expansion of Pre-Trial Release Program	75,000	
5.6	Detention Home Medical/Psychological Evaluation and Treatment and Custodial Transportation	60,898	
5.7	Drug Alert Information System	31,893	
5.7	Dallas Treatment Alternative to Custody	<u>500,000</u>	
	Total County Projects		\$2,259,717
	Total 1972 Part E Funds		<u>\$2,413,360</u>

1973 FUNDS

PART C

A. CITY			
<u>Program</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>LEAA Funds</u>	
1.1	Target Hardening	\$ 50,000	
1.2	Street Lighting	127,600	
1.3	Expanded Public Involvement	437,000	
1.4	Drug Abuse Study	15,000	
2.3	Helicopter Alert System	50,000	
2.4	Expansion of Tactical Section	1,814,280	
2.4	Real-Time Tactical Deployment	130,000	
2.5	Crime Investigation - Pilot Experiment	350,000	
2.5	Crime Scene Illustrator	90,000	
2.5	Fence Control: The Reduction of Receiving Stolen Property	350,000	
3.2	Police Service Expediter Unit	60,000	
3.2	Legal Aides for Police	183,000	
3.3	Violent Crime Information Exchange	49,234	
3.5	Expansion of Dallas Police Department Data Base	<u>30,000</u>	
	Total City Projects		\$3,736,114
B. COUNTY			
3.2	Crisis Intervention Training	\$ 85,500	
3.3	Temporary District Courts	696,019	
3.3	Enlarge District Attorney's Office Juvenile Section	33,750	
3.3	Word Processing System for the District Attorney's Office	122,025	
3.4	Expand Criminalistics Lab and Increase Training of Police Personnel	52,500	
3.4	Criminalistics Lab Computer System	78,750	
3.5	Upgrade Response of Criminal Justice System	120,000	
3.5	Expansion of Dallas County Data Base	<u>103,125</u>	
	Total County Projects		\$1,291,669
	Total 1973 Part C Funds		<u>\$5,027,783</u>

1973 FUNDS (Continued)

PART E

A. CITY			
4.2	First Offender Project	\$ 225,000	
5.4	Youth Development	<u>122,972</u>	
	Total City Projects		\$ <u>347,972</u>
B. COUNTY			
<u>Program</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>LEAA Funds</u>	
3.1	Juvenile Department Planning, Research and Development Monitoring System	\$ 50,063	
3.3	Juvenile Department Court Action Processing Unit	224,327	
3.3	Juvenile Department Internship	49,680	
3.5	Juvenile Information Processing System	123,750	
4.1	Increase Adult Probation Department Services	808,650	
4.1	Youth Services Bureau	325,000	
4.3	Expansion of Pre-Trial Release Program	75,000	
5.6	Detention Home Medical/Psychological Evaluation and Treatment and Custodial Transportation	53,398	
5.7	Drug Alert Information System	31,893	
5.7	Dallas Treatment Alternatives to Custody	<u>500,000</u>	
	Total County Projects		\$ <u>2,241,761</u>
	Total 1973 Part E Funds		<u>\$2,589,733</u>

1974 FUNDS

PART C

A. CITY		
1.1	Target Hardening	\$ 50,000
1.2	Street Lighting	75,000
1.3	Expanded Public Involvement	437,000
1.4	Drug Abuse Study	200,000
2.4	Expansion of Tactical Section	3,930,480
2.4	Real-Time Tactical Deployment	20,000
2.5	Crime Investigation - Pilot Study	600,000
2.5	Crime Scene Illustrator	45,000
2.5	Fence Control: Reduction of Receiving Stolen Property	300,000

1974 FUNDS (Continued)

PART C (Continued)

A. CITY (Continued)			
<u>Program</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>LEAA Funds</u>	
3.2	Police Service Expediter Unit	\$ 150,000	
3.2	Legal Aides for Police	198,750	
3.3	Violent Crime Information Exchange	<u>24,617</u>	
	Total City Projects		\$6,030,847
B. COUNTY			
3.2	Crisis Intervention Training	\$ 42,750	
3.3	Temporary District Courts	728,979	
3.3	Enlarge District Attorney's Office Juvenile Section	109,984	
3.3	Word Processing System for the District Attorney's Office	16,500	
3.4	Expand Criminalistics Lab and Increase Training of Police Personnel	18,750	
3.4	Criminalistics Lab Computer System	30,000	
3.5	Upgrade Response of Criminal Justice Information System	22,500	
3.5	Expansion of Dallas Police Department Data Base	<u>18,750</u>	
	Total County Projects		\$ <u>988,213</u>
	Total 1974 Part C Funds		<u>\$7,019,060</u>

PART E

A. CITY			
4.2	First Offender Project	\$ 225,000	
5.4	Youth Development	<u>122,972</u>	
	Total City Projects		\$ 347,972
B. COUNTY			
3.1	Juvenile Department Planning, Research and Development Monitoring System	\$ 50,063	
3.3	Juvenile Department Court Action Processing Unit	228,810	
3.3	Juvenile Department Internship	49,680	

1974 FUNDS (Continued)

PART E (Continued)

B. COUNTY (Continued)

<u>Program</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>LEAA Funds</u>
3.5	Juvenile Information Processing System	\$ 112,500
4.1	Increase Adult Probation Department Services	971,835
4.2	Youth Services Bureau	325,000
4.3	Expansion of Pre-Trial Release Program	175,000
5.6	Detention Home Medical/Psychological Evaluation and Treatment and Custodial Transportation	53,398
5.7	Drug Alert Information System	31,893
5.7	Dallas Treatment Alternatives to Custody	500,000
	Total County Projects	<u>\$2,498,179</u>
	Total 1974 Part E Funds	<u><u>\$2,846,151</u></u>

I. THE DALLAS IMPACT PLAN

I. THE DALLAS IMPACT PLAN

Congress passed the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 launching the nation's first concerted program to improve the criminal justice system and to combat rising crime rates that had clearly become a national problem. Great progress has been made in dealing with this massive challenge. Improving the operation of the vast criminal justice system, however, in terms of its efficiency and effectiveness in reducing all types of crime, is a long-term task.

Urgent citizen demands throughout the country to deal with increasing stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary rates--particularly in central cities--has clearly been felt at all levels of government. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) has responded by the development of the "HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM." This program is designed to demonstrate what advances can be made utilizing comprehensive planning, the most advanced technology, and large amounts of funds, in reducing stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary in eight demonstration cities. The goal of the program is to reduce the incidence of these crimes by five percent in one year and twenty percent in five years. A further goal is to determine what projects and programs are actually the most effective in reducing these crimes through an extensive evaluation effort.

THE DALLAS COMMUNITY IMPACT PROGRAM

The Dallas community has been selected by LEAA as one of the eight communities (nation-wide) to participate. The community was selected because of its government's demonstrated capability to undertake such a program as evidenced by existing and past program performance, and because resources have not been sufficient to deal with the crime problem. This fact is evidenced by a 175 percent increase in serious crimes in the past ten years in the City of Dallas.

The "High Impact Anti-Crime Program" is designed to demonstrate that criminal activities can be reduced by comprehensive planning, rigorous evaluation, and the application of modern technology through innovative implementation. The pooling of economic and human resources will generate the capability to produce an imaginative and creative response. The program is intended to focus resources upon the following program areas:

- . Potential and actual offenders perpetrating stranger-to-stranger crimes and burglary,
- . Protecting victims against these crimes,

- . The crime setting in which these crimes occur, including both the physical and social environment,
- . The response of the criminal justice system relative to the prevention and control of these crimes,
- . The community's role in preventing and controlling these crimes.

The program is not punitive, but seeks to remove the causes of crime. It seeks to motivate offenders and potential offenders to refrain from crime. It further seeks to strengthen the criminal justice system by implementing a coordinated response to these types of crime and thus provide improved service to all citizens.

The program is not any one agency's resource. The basic premise, rather, is team work between citizens, the city, the county, the region, the state, and the federal government. Team work in implementing the Impact Program between the region and with the federal government will primarily be accomplished in the following ways. The Impact Action Program has been submitted to the North Central Texas Council of Governments for review and comment as provided under Office of Management and Budget Circular Number A-95. All projects implemented under the Impact Program will be submitted to the Council of Governments for review and comment. The development of the Impact Program in Dallas and the implementation of proposed programs and projects will also involve a coordinated effort with all appropriate federal agencies. This will be effected through the Region VI Federal Regional Council. The problems and needs as identified by the crime analysis team will be made available to the appropriate federal agencies through the Regional Council as indicated in this plan. The support of several objectives will require a response by federal agencies other than the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration if meaningful efforts are mounted in response to the socio-economic and environmental conditions which promote crimes. The program envisions a continuing relationship through the Federal Regional Council with the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare, Labor, Transportation, Office of Economic Opportunity and others.

During the past three years the City and County of Dallas have responded to the opportunities made available under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 by implementing many projects. These projects have generally been implemented in the areas of criminal justice information development and implementation, criminal justice personnel human resources development and training, law enforcement resources deployment, and other projects implemented through community service organizations. The Impact Program, if effectively implemented, will lend strength to these programs and projects in a complementary way and at the same time will serve to expand these efforts and concentrate them so as to bring about a reduction of Impact crime in Dallas.

II. THE PLANNING PROGRAM

II. THE PLANNING PROGRAM

A. INTRODUCTION

The development of a practical plan for the Impact Program challenges analytical and planning skills. Although the overall mission can be stated simply and straightforward as, "Reduce stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary by five percent in one year and twenty percent in five years," execution is complex. This complexity is exhibited by these factors:

- . Little is known about the root causes of these crimes.
- . There is great diversity of offenders and victims of such crimes.
- . The alternative responses to these crimes are diverse and many are untested.
- . There are numerous independent governmental and civic organizations attempting to deal with these crimes within the community.
- . Funds are limited in comparison with the magnitude of the problem.
- . Projects planned under this program must be compatible and integrated with the ongoing projects and activities of area criminal justice agencies.

B. PLANNING PHILOSOPHY

The planning program presented in this plan applies the techniques of systems analysis to the problems encountered by the criminal justice system by implementing a disciplined performance management system. The primary objective is to implement a comprehensive criminal justice Impact Plan for the Dallas community. The planning program develops the methodology to quantitatively evaluate various alternatives and determine the optimum configuration from available alternatives. To accomplish this mission requires the identification of relationships between the various criminal justice system components and the socio-economic variables which are normally projected for planning purposes.

This program will utilize a systems approach to achieve a plan so that an overall operation process is under consideration rather than a collection of pieces. Systems analysis is a technique in which all the basic elements of this program will be identified and their interaction evaluated toward

reaching an established goal or goals. The role of such analysis will be that of an aid to the decision maker, not that of a substitute for him.

C. PLANNING PRINCIPLES

The planning program has been developed in the context of the following principles to meet these challenges.

1. Goal Oriented Planning

Five initial goal areas have been developed to accomplish the overall mission of reducing stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary by five percent the first year and twenty percent within five years. These program areas are:

- . Reduce the opportunity for commission of Impact crimes,
- . Increase the risk of committing Impact crimes,
- . Improve governmental capability to respond to Impact crimes,
- . Prepare and assist offenders to reenter society,
- . Alleviate conditions which promote Impact crimes.

2. Achievement of Specific Objectives

Within each goal, programs and specific objectives are identified, around which the planning process has been organized and focused. These objectives relate directly to:

- . Potential and past offenders,
- . Victims and potential victims,
- . Environment within which these crimes take place,
- . The criminal justice system response,
- . The community role and response.

3. A Systems Approach

Accomplishment of program objectives requires the involvement of the entire criminal justice system and the full participation of the community. It is essential then that the planning process, through crime analysis, consider programs and projects throughout the criminal justice system that hold the greatest potential for reducing target crimes. The major components of the system include:

- . Prevention,
- . Deterrence, detection and apprehension--both by law enforcement agencies and the community,
- . The adjudication process,
- . Corrections and post-adjudication process.

4. Planning as an Integrated Element of Managing the Impact Program

The planning process is designed as an integrated element of management for the Impact Program. The management system includes analysis of problems and needs of existing systems and for crime specific problems, identification of goals and objectives in a priority framework, a multi-year fiscal and programatic projection, selection of projects, implementation of projects and evaluation of their effectiveness.

III. THE EVALUATION PROGRAM

III. THE EVALUATION PROGRAM

A. PHILOSOPHY

The Dallas Impact Program has been conceived as a systems approach to combating stranger-to-stranger street crime and burglary. As in most metropolitan areas, the criminal justice "system" is compartmentalized among various semi-autonomous agencies spanning several political jurisdictions. Each component tends to operate independently, with the result that such functions as police, prosecution, courts, and corrections may not be synchronized. For example, they may have conflicting performance objectives such as increasing arrest clearance rates, including court backlog, and reducing inmate population.

An evaluation mechanism built on sound performance objectives and measures can influence the way the system actually performs. The philosophy of the Dallas Impact Program is that the evaluation system have a positive influence on improving and balancing the criminal justice "system." This is accomplished by means of a coordinated process of communicating with the system operators (police, courts, corrections officials) as well as project managers in a comprehensive planning and evaluation process. The system operators and project managers will formulate their own performance objectives and engage in "self-evaluation" with technical assistance and coordination provided by a central evaluation staff within the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council.

B. EVALUATION LEVELS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As conceived in this plan, evaluation of the Dallas Area Impact Program will be conducted at several levels by different groups. The results of each of these evaluations will be complementary in providing information for improving planning and administration of the program. Three major organizational elements are defined:

1. Project Manager

The sub-grantee manager in charge of detailed planning and administration of the project.

2. Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council Staff

The central evaluation staff in the DACJC will be responsible for collecting all evaluation data, and evaluating overall project and program performance.

3. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

The Institute is responsible for conducting comparative analyses of projects in the eight cities under the National Program Evaluation, and the achievement of city and national Impact goals.

Within Dallas, project evaluation is a prime responsibility of each project manager. Project sub-grants will include funding for project applied research and analysis. Technical assistance will be provided to the project manager by the DACJC Central Evaluation Staff.

Complementing the detailed evaluations in Dallas will be overall evaluations conducted by the National Institute. These evaluations will deal with observed small area changes in socio-economic, or physical conditions related to the incidence of stranger-to-stranger crime. This level of evaluation deals with the general target populations in the community (including potential project victims and offenders), not just those enrolled or engaged in the project or activity.

C. RELATIONSHIP TO PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

In Dallas, the evaluation system has been structured to be closely related to the planning and administrative process. Its results will be fed back into the planning process to help determine the most effective project mix in addressing the defined goals and objectives. It will also provide feedback to project managers for corrective action to assure that projects and activities proceed in accordance with the plan. Essentially, the process is as follows:

1. Based on an analysis of the problems of crime in the Dallas area, research and guidance on the causes of crime, and in consideration of the Impact mission, a set of strategies for reducing crime has been formulated.
2. These strategies are translated under the planning process into a set of programs and projects designed to reduce crime.
3. The responsibility of the "monitoring" process is to assure that the projects are executed efficiently in accordance with the plan, in terms of schedules, resources, persons affected, etc.
4. Given that the project plan is properly executed, it remains to test the hypothesis that the project (or programs) achieved the desired impact (effectiveness), in terms of improvements in system or client characteristics or community conditions.
5. Based on evaluation of effectiveness in relation to relative costs, changes in policy, program mix, and/or plans or operations may be instituted.

The process discussed above is illustrated in Figure 1.

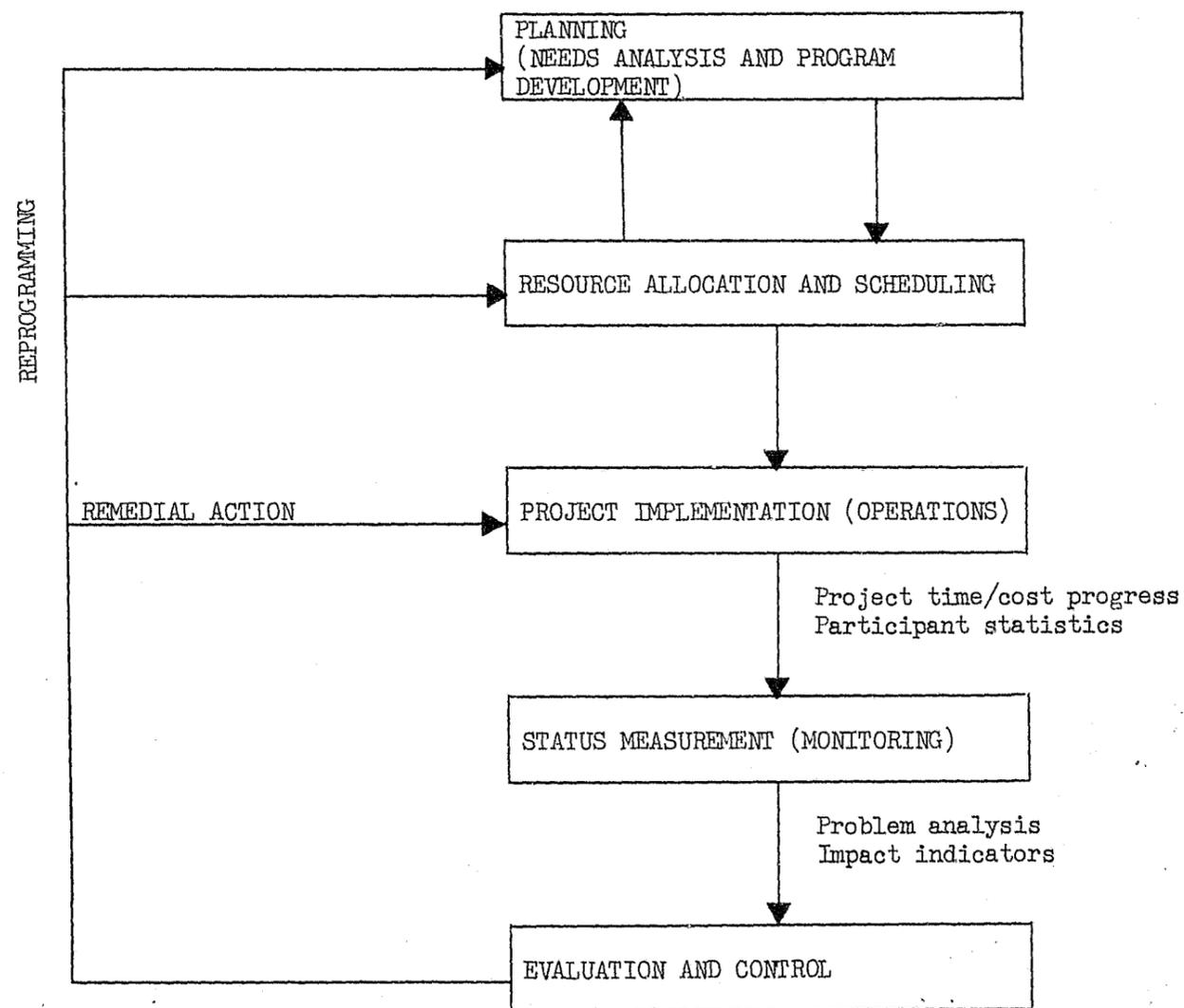


FIGURE 1
IMPACT PROGRAM MANAGEMENT PROCESS

D. PROJECT EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

1. Structure

Since project evaluation is geared to the planning process, the planning structure and hierarchy of performance objectives establishes the framework for evaluation. A set of impact indicators will be established relative to each performance objective as a measure of change. The basic approach provides for measuring changes in conditions occurring after project implementation. The question of "attributing" the change to the particular project or cluster of projects will generally depend upon empirical research results supplemented by judgement of staff evaluators.

a. Project monitoring (monthly reports)

- . Time and cost progress against plan,
- . Numbers of participants processed during reporting period against plan.

b. Project or activity impact evaluation (detail)

- . Changes in participant characteristics, such as attitudes, skills, and individual truancy,
- . Changes in activity characteristics, such as police response time, or court case processing time.

c. Program or system impact evaluation (overall)

- . Changes in neighborhood truancy rate, youth unemployment, or drug addiction incidence,
- . Changes in system characteristics, such as court backlog, or average length of stay of jail inmates.

2. Development of impact indicators for each program and project objective.

These indicators of "effectiveness" will be related to each objective as a measure of performance. A set of baseline (initial conditions) data has been established. A system will be established for periodically updating the impact indicators.

3. Evaluation Data System

The evaluation data system provides the statistical data for defining problems such as crime rate, unemployment, narcotics addiction and court delays. As such, the data indicates needs for programs and projects aimed at alleviating these problems.

A data system has been designed to support planning and evaluation and to be useful as a tool for management decision making. As an example of how this process operates, suppose that based on an analysis of comparative crime statistics, a general goal has been formulated to reduce the incidence of stranger-to-stranger street crimes in the city. As a strategy in increasing the deterrent to crime and in getting serious offenders off the streets, it is determined that speedier (but just) processing of cases through the court system would contribute to the desired impact.

The relationship of planning to evaluation of this example project is illustrated in Figure 2. The planning process goes through the following stages:

- . Determine NEED
- . Determine GOALS
- . Determine Program Objectives
- . Determine Project Objectives
- . Determine Sub-Projects
- . Determine Work Tasks or Activities

The evaluation process goes through similar stages:

- . Accomplish Work Tasks or Activities
- . Accomplish Sub-Projects
- . Accomplish Project Objectives
- . Accomplish Program Objectives
- . Accomplish GOALS

As used in this plan, the data system is dynamic in that it is updated on an annual basis, or more frequently. Thus, it provides an indication of changes that have occurred over a period of time.

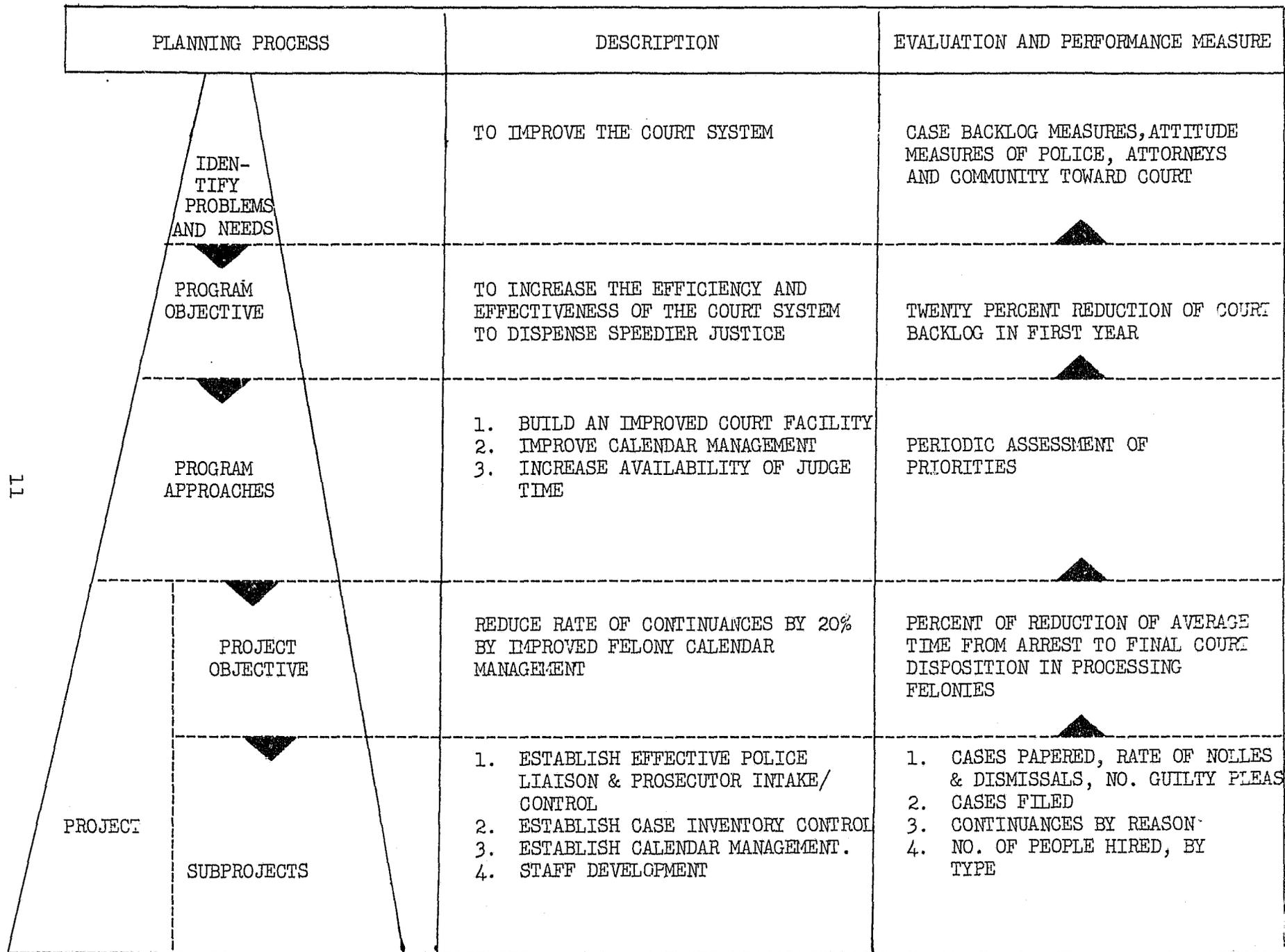


FIGURE 2 - PLANNING AND EVALUATION PROCESS

IV. THE DATA SYSTEM

IV. THE DATA SYSTEM

A. GENERAL APPROACH

In developing the Impact Program a comprehensive set of data requirements has been developed to support continuing problem and needs analysis, planning and evaluation. The data base is organized to describe incidents, arrests, participant and community conditions, and criminal justice system operations. It includes a set of impact indicators as characterized below.

The structure and development of the Impact data base maximizes the use of existing city, county, and regional sources of data, supplemented by LEAA victimization studies, state and national data, sample surveys and data acquisition efforts designed to plug identified gaps in the available data base. Procedures have been established for acquiring the needed data from existing data sources. These procedures include a uniform classification and coding system, incorporating geo-coding and record linkage techniques, plus negotiated interagency data sharing agreements.

A relatively small Impact Data Systems Staff within the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council will coordinate the data analysis, development and implementation efforts. The data systems development effort will be a team process, fully involving appropriate city and county agencies. The data system has established a set of baseline data describing initial conditions. Methods of updating the data base have been designed so that changes in conditions can be monitored. These changes will indicate new or changed problem areas for planning, as well as indicate program impact for evaluation purposes.

B. PRINCIPLES AND PHILOSOPHY

Experience indicates that many agencies can publish summaries of client or participant data. Summaries can be prepared giving the number of applications received, showing the proportion of applicants who received services, and to some extent the characteristics of the participants. While participant data are useful, there is no indication of the number or types of persons who need services but do not receive them or the kinds of services which current participants require in addition to, or instead of, the current program mix. In the absence of data which describe the nature and extent of the community's observed needs, perceived crime-related social needs, and the attitudes of its citizens, the community would tend to develop programs and operate policies which have questionable impact on its citizens.

Within the framework of the general principles outlined above, the following design objectives have been developed:

1. Geographic Base

A common geographic base file should be adopted for all data items. Insofar as possible, the geographic base should be separate rather than aggregate in format, and should allow for the accumulation of data according to a variety of different geographical units. It is planned that the smallest geographic unit within the system be taken as an individual block. Impact data will of necessity be available for planning and evaluation purposes at a higher aggregate level, such as block group, "beat", or census tract. Geo-coding procedures and geographic reference files will be established to allow geographic aggregation of statistical data.

2. Uniform Coding and Classification System

In establishing a dynamic data base, it is desirable to be able to classify data items by various dimensions for analytical purposes, including:

- . Crime Specific Mission
- . Goal
- . Program
- . Project
- . Objective
- . Agency
- . Geographic Area
- . Offense
- . Target Group
- . Criminal Justice Process (prevention, adjudication, etc.)

3. Time Dimension

A common time frame will be adopted for all components of the system, permitting the development of compatible historical records and uniform updating procedures. Update procedures may vary from data element to data element depending on the nature of the information and the requirements for its use. It is essential, however, that a formal updating procedure be identified at the outset for each data element in the system and that an explicit method be adopted for the creation and

retention of selected historical records. The time of incidents and other process data should be given in terms of hour, day, day of week, and month.

4. Secondary Source Data

Maximum possible use should be made of secondary source data--i.e., data which is not collected from the original sources for input to the system. This is not to argue that no original data collection should be undertaken, but rather to stress that such activities should occur only when it has been firmly established that no appropriate, usable information is available from existing sources.

5. Coordination

The system will be developed as an integral part of existing data systems and data processing activities in city, county, region, state and national agencies. Duplication of both data files and computer programs will be avoided, particularly in connection with data obtained from secondary source systems operated by city or county agencies. The DACJC staff will coordinate the development of this data system to insure that Impact Program needs are fully met.

V. PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

V. PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

A. ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SYSTEMS

The City of Dallas has experienced a 39.5 percent increase in population during the past decade resulting in a total population of 844,401. Dallas is the hub of Dallas County which has a population of 1,327,321. The city is surrounded by 29 suburban communities which contribute to the daily influx of approximately 127,578 commuters. To the west, the Dallas area is joined by Tarrant County with a population of 716,317 which contributes significantly to the total population of over two million persons in the Dallas/Ft. Worth metropolitan complex.

The ten-year projection for population growth in the Dallas/Ft. Worth Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area is 45 percent. This projection makes Dallas and the surrounding urban areas one of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the United States.

Growth, however, has brought about problems which call for immediate remedial action. Urgent needs are indicated by the fact that major Index crimes within the City of Dallas increased by 270 percent during the five years between 1966 and 1971 as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1
CITY OF DALLAS INDEX CRIME TRENDS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
Murder	120	207	73*
Rape	136	585	330*
Robbery	847	2,861	238*
Assault	1,848	5,282	186*
Burglary	7,971	18,322	130*
Theft Over \$50	2,458	12,229	397
Auto Theft	<u>3,794</u>	<u>6,914</u>	<u>82</u>
Total	17,174	46,400	270

*Signifies Impact crimes.

Source: Dallas Police Department - 1970 Statistical Summary,
Dallas Police Department - 1971 Annual Report.

According to the 1971 F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports, Index crime within the City of Dallas exceeded the national, state, suburban and rural rates when compared per 100,000 inhabitants. These statistics are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

DALLAS CRIME RATES

Compared to National, State and Regional

Rate per 100,000 Inhabitants in 1970

	Dallas		National	Texas	Cities Over 250,000	Suburban	Rural
	1971	1970					
Murder	24.6	28.8	7.8	11.6	17.5	3.8	6.4
Forcible Rape	69.6	65.7	18.3	21.0	39.7	18.0	9.9
Robbery	340.6	352.9	171.5	134.1	589.4	58.3	14.1
Aggravated Assault	628.8	523.7	162.4	194.8	333.9	101.6	89.6
Burglary	2181.2	2322.6	1067.7	1151.3	1947.9	871.7	434.1

Source: F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports 1970-71.

In addition, crime throughout the other parts of Dallas County is also of major concern. There were more than 15,000 incidents of major crime reported in Dallas County suburban cities with populations greater than 10,000. Seven suburban cities within Dallas County recorded index crimes in excess of 30 per 1,000 population during 1971.

In Table 3, the magnitude of all Index crimes in the Dallas area is shown. While the magnitude of the numbers of crimes in the outlying cities is not great in itself, when compared with the crime in Dallas they constitute an urban area where crimes such as assault and burglary become significant social problems and a drain upon the financial resources of the community.

An analysis of the 1971 Uniform Crime Reports shows the total number of offenses in Dallas for the five types of Impact crimes being considered rose 270 percent between 1966 and 1971. During these years, robbery was up a total of 238 percent, aggravated assault increased 186 percent and rape was up 330 percent. The total of 70,266 Index crimes in 1971 was slightly down from 1970, except for aggravated assault which was up 20 percent, and rape and burglary offenses which increased over May, 1971.

TABLE 3

Dallas Area Index Crimes - 1971

CITY	POPULATION	HOMICIDE	RAPE	ROBBERY	ASSAULT	BURGLARY	THEFT		AUTO THEFT	TOTAL IN- DEX CRIMES	CRIME RATE/1,000 INHABITANTS
							U-\$50	O-\$50			
Carrollton	13,855	0	4	8	9	109	125	134	50	439	31.6
Dallas	844,401	207	585	2,861	5,282	18,322	23,866	12,229	6,914	70,266	83.2
Duncanville	14,105	0	1	2	13	102	185	93	22	418	29.6
Farmers Branch	27,492	1	2	1	15	109	149	218	39	534	19.4
Garland	81,437	12	7	29	294	610	1,047	898	159	3,056	37.5
Grand Prairie	47,731	8	21	26	112	546	804	182	0	1,699	35.6
Highland Park	10,133	0	1	2	0	27	62	68	0	160	15.8
Irving	97,260	15	18	30	661	863	1,565	998	293	4,443	45.7
Lancaster	10,522	0	0	2	10	67	187	34	12	312	29.7
Mesquite	55,131	8	5	17	82	330	1,157	533	171	2,303	41.8
Richardson	46,189	2	2	14	51	289	953	368	76	1,755	37.9
University Park	23,498	0	1	8	5	10	174	167	32	397	16.9
Totals	1,271,754	253	647	3,000	5,385	18,535	30,274	15,922	7,768	85,782	

Sources: 1971 Crime Statistics of Dallas Area Police Departments

THE POLICE

The Dallas Police Department has 1,875 sworn personnel and 624 civilian employees. Of this number 90 are minority officers. The department has been engaged in extensive minority recruitment programs for the past three years. This emphasis will continue in the implementation of projects designed to combat Impact crime. Also, as the result of a comprehensive management study, the department has been organized to maximize the utilization of all personnel. Extensive interview questionnaire research and review of reports by both the Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office has identified some of the high priority problems and needs in the law enforcement sector of the criminal justice system.

The City of Dallas Police Department, like many other departments throughout the country, has not had adequate resources to address all problems related to high crime incidents such as burglary and robbery. They have, however, recognized that crime control is not totally a police responsibility and that citizen participation holds the key to many areas of crime control. The citizen and the police agencies must ultimately work together to reduce the opportunity for the commission of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary.

The Dallas Police Department and the Dallas County Sheriff's Office have computer resources with on-line data for management statistics. The county has a subject-in-process capability. Both systems should be expanded in order to provide a more adequate data base. This limited data system has, however, furnished some statistical data and has assisted in identifying specific crime trends and high crime areas of the city and county.

The available data reveals that most burglaries in the Dallas area are committed through forcible entry, and that most residential and commercial structures provide only a minimal deterrent to even unskilled burglars. A similar statement could be made about robbery, where physical features and merchandising techniques contribute to these problem crimes. High priorities have been placed on police support in the hardening of these and other crime targets in the Dallas area.

One of the major conditions which creates an opportunity for crime is the lack of public awareness of the conditions which allow or promote Impact type crimes and the methods by which citizens can assist the police in detecting and apprehending criminals. The apparent large number of unreported crimes also gives evidence of citizen apathy and lack of support for law enforcement, prosecution and courts efforts. The city and county of Dallas recognize this as a high priority problem area.

Because of its geographical location, economic base and the cultural composition of its population, the Dallas area has experienced serious drug problems. Access to and availability of drugs directly affects the commission of many Impact crimes. Federal, state and local units of government are currently implementing programs in the Dallas metropolitan

area to reduce the supply of drugs. An example is the Dallas Treatment Alternative to Custody Program which will be supported in part by National Institute of Mental Health funds. With an estimated 2,000-3,000 heroin addicts in Dallas County, it is imperative that Dallas set a high priority for solutions to the drug problems.

The police agencies in the Dallas area are committed to increasing the risk of committing stranger-to-stranger crimes and burglary. The agencies recognize that effective detection and apprehension needed to combat increase in crime rates demands that the operational procedures used by the police be carefully designed and implemented. To be effective, in dealing with highly mobile Impact crimes, the police must be equipped with modern communications and technological equipment. For example, operating in and around the City of Dallas are crime elements specializing in burglary and related criminal activities. These elements operate on an interstate basis and are the subject of extensive intelligence surveillance. Thus, a high priority goal is to draw together a special intelligence capability on these and other groups. Once collected, the information will be shared with state and national enforcement units.

Other priority problem areas include the lack of adequate police visibility. Preliminary data from the present helicopter patrol (six helicopters) indicates a quicker response to crime scenes will result in greater criminal apprehensions. Thus, improved operating procedures and technical equipment support for the helicopter and tactical units will address these needs.

Every area police agency is short of personnel to make a concerted effort against Impact crimes. Dallas is no exception. There is a need for more personnel, equipment and better deployment techniques to address crimes such as robbery and burglary. It is imperative that the police department make the most effective use of patrol units to saturate high crime areas projected through data processing technology.

The investigative ability of law enforcement personnel in the local police departments can also directly affect their capability to apprehend those persons who commit crimes that are not detected immediately. More often than not, there are no witnesses to crimes against property, thus the offender may not be apprehended due to lack of investigative capability and support. The increasing rate of crimes against property in Dallas supports the need to improve investigative abilities of law enforcement personnel. This includes improved technical ability for crime scene search and suspect identification.

Some aspects of personnel capability will be addressed by the Police Foundation grant where roles of the police are being researched and substantial training efforts will be conducted. This research and development based grant will therefore indirectly support the Impact Program through increased professionalization in the development of human resources within the Dallas Police Department.

In addition, the Dallas Police Department lacks adequate statutory support to control the fencing of stolen property. There is a need to adopt new laws and develop innovative procedures within the department to insure that the fencing of stolen property is adequately addressed.

Within the systems committed to crime control there are critical needs to improve abilities to respond to Impact crimes. A fully developed computerized records system, with specialized sub-systems, is necessary to handle massive amounts of information that must be available on highly mobile criminals. There is a shortage of trained personnel within the local departments to adequately plan and analyze data for improved agency operation.

With increased public interest in the drug programs and with a large number of addicts being identified by increased state and federal enforcement efforts, it becomes imperative for local officers to keep pace in this highly specialized area. Increased training will be provided for this purpose.

When we address agency capability, analysis reveals that the Dallas County Grand Jury is returning "no bills," or failing to indict, in approximately 30 percent of all felony cases filed by the Dallas Police Department. The courts and the District Attorney's Office are dismissing slightly over 18 percent of all Part 1 offense cases after indictment and 13.26 percent of all cases indicted or filed in the county courts on a complaint-information. This indicates the need to strengthen all aspects of prosecution process from case preparation to trial. In pursuing this problem there must be not only improvement in personnel performance but, new operating units must be created and specialized additions made to strengthen the capabilities related to case investigation, preparation and prosecution.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Within the Dallas metropolitan area the judicial system functions in both the city and county governmental units. The County Probation Department performs pre-trial investigations and some post trial counseling and supervision. Misdemeanors are tried in Municipal Courts of the City, Justice of Peace Courts in the County and County Criminal Courts. Felonies are tried in Criminal District Courts. Post processing and incarceration of sentenced felons (after appeals) are handled by the Texas Department of Corrections. The rights of a subject are further protected by appointed counsel and appellate courts for the District, State Supreme Court and U. S. Supreme Court. These governmental sub-units all have a direct contribution to make toward the reduction of crime within the Dallas metropolitan area.

The Grand Jury. The Dallas County Grand Jury performs vitally important functions for the criminal justice system. These important factors are: (1) To identify crime problems, (2) to hear and return indictments in criminal cases. There is need to assist the Grand Jury so that more adequate investigative input is furnished thus reducing the time from arrest to indictment. The workload of the grand jury should be reduced allowing more time to adequately review the more important cases. This is presently being accomplished by use of indictment information.

District Attorney. The Dallas County District Attorneys Office is comprised of a staff of 104 with an annual budget of \$1,218,400. A caseload of 10,217 indictments were processed through this office in 1971. Of these indictments 9,280 were handled by District Court and 2,024 were dismissed. The average caseload for each of the 57 prosecutors is 176. This caseload is obviously too high and contributes to the lengthy time from indictment to trial which runs in excess of 280 days.

The office of the District Attorney has benefited from the computerized information system (developed as a pilot subject-in-process project). There is still need for additional systems development and internal programming of records to bring the system into fully automated form to respond to the influx of Impact crimes. There is need for resources to develop a system for administrative management so that a greater volume of felony cases with insured legal safeguards can be adequately prosecuted. There is need for increased staff for pre-investigations prior to release or negotiated plea bargaining. The 21 investigators in this office and the nine law students cannot handle anticipated increases.

The Juvenile Agencies. Statistics presented in this plan indicate an overburdened juvenile justice system handling heavy caseloads of juveniles. The severity of the juvenile problem in Dallas is described in statistics which indicate that almost one-half of all serious crimes, including Impact crimes, are committed by juveniles. Truants and school dropouts who no longer function within the social environment of the educational system tend to be disproportionately delinquent.

In the handling of potential delinquents diversionary resources are limited.

Delinquent cases in the County Juvenile Department show inadequate facilities and programs developed to deal with them. The amount of resources available are inadequate to provide a minimal level of service. The average probation caseload is 187 for each caseworker. The Juvenile Department has 32 caseworkers dealing with juvenile problems.

In the handling of juvenile subjects, the District Attorney's Office Juvenile Section is inundated with cases for court preparation. While the juvenile court system in Dallas is non-adversary, the rights of the juvenile are protected under law and thus the processing of this volume of cases is critical. When 40 percent of all reported burglaries and 12 percent of all robberies are juveniles, the magnitude of the problem is apparent. In 1971, 8,115 juvenile offenders were processed through the juvenile system while 6,670 were handled outside court system. Approximately 1,445 cases were processed through the court. There is a lack of sufficient alternatives to juvenile detention and a foster home and other community based shelter facilities are needed. The Texas Youth Council administers facilities for dependent, neglected and delinquent children. It also supervises paroled youth after their release. The amount of resources has been severely limited. This lack of fiscal resources has limited the effectiveness of program implementation. The juvenile

parole caseload in the Dallas area is 120 with 13 parole caseworkers within Dallas. There are nine youth detention facilities in the state with a daily average population of 2,442 subjects. Of these subjects, 19 percent are from the Dallas metro-area.

Courts Serving the Dallas Area. The Dallas City municipal court handles city ordinance violations occurring within the city. The county criminal court has limited jurisdiction and handles county misdemeanor cases. In addition, "special" county courts handle criminal appeals from county criminal courts. Dallas has six municipal courts and four county criminal courts. The seven criminal district courts have original jurisdiction in felony cases. The district courts received 10,040 new cases while disposing of 9,280 thus gaining a backlog of 760 cases of the cases handled during 1971. Of the cases handled, 6,595 pled guilty, 2,024 cases were dismissed, 49 were acquittals and 691 were jury trials held. There were 456 probated sentence revocations. Additional data is in Appendix 1.

Two key problem areas in the courts as identified by a 1971 Grand Jury are: (1) No quick and routine way to dispose of repeat offenders (additional cases before trial) and (2) concurrent sentencing is the rule in Dallas courts, thus creating a "free crime" atmosphere.

Probation. There are 5,700 felony probationers in the county. A major portion of these cases are from city cases.

Adult Probation caseloads are 259 to each probation officer. There is a lack of adequate alternatives to adult misdemeanor incarcerations such as petty theft and shoplifting.

Corrections. The Texas Department of Corrections offers adult confinement and rehabilitation for adult offenders. It also offers varied medical and psychological treatment facilities. Parole in Texas is handled by the Texas Board of Pardons and Parole.

The current adult parole caseload in the Dallas area is 87.7, which represents a 42.6 percent increase over the past year.

Because of the size of the caseload in the Dallas metropolitan area, it is impossible to receive adequate parole services. Within the Dallas area there is one half-way house available to released offenders.

The Dallas County Jail. The Dallas County Jail, which is administered by the Sheriff, has a maximum capacity of 1,962 inmates. This figure, however, includes many cells which cannot be used due to a recent federal court ruling. In addition, segregation between males and females, first offenders, and multiple offenders, and pre and post-trial inmates further reduces the actual number of inmates which can be properly detained. At the last count, the inmate population was 1,710. By taking the above mentioned restrictions into account, it is obvious that overcrowding is a serious problem.

The jail is currently custodial and lacks rehabilitative, work release, or training facilities. The jail has had several recent escape attempts which may be attributed to overcrowding coupled with the lack of sufficient staff and resources.

Related Systems. The emotional role associated with drugs has caused any number of drug control facilities to evolve. The proliferation of "street" specialists and drug trainers/educators with support from private and government funds has developed a coordination problem. The National Institute of Mental Health has a proposed program for Dallas County called Dallas Drug Abuse Consortium (DARCO) which will develop comprehensive treatment services for the addict. Figures would indicate approximately 1,800 addicts will be treated in this facility in 1973. Other drug facilities include a District VI Community Mental Health Center which is funded by Dallas County. This is a center with two satellites which have treated 115 patients during 1972 at a per patient cost of \$1,500 - \$2,000. Attrition in the program is about 38 percent. Present bail bond procedures are inadequate to insure justice for all defendants. The Pre-Trial Release Program offers release on personal recognizance to indigents that are eligible. The average time of detention while in custody and prior to court appearance is 21 days. In the repeat offender study conducted by the Dallas Police Department they concluded that repeat offenders often amass huge bonds while continuing their criminal careers. These bonds are usually not insured by cash. This study cited the fact that one burglary suspect was free on bonds totalling \$51,000 which were issued on 11 separate offenses.

B. ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

Data from recent studies that support and further analyze crime data from the Dallas Metropolitan Area is cited in this section to identify and further analyze major problems that contribute to Impact crime. The data presented here is an analysis of information relating to present criminal activity and agency capability to respond to specific crimes in the Dallas area. An improved system of data collection, preservation and analysis will be a specific objective for Dallas City/County criminal justice agencies for the entire period of the Impact Program.

From general crime trends identified earlier in this report, the City of Dallas crime index rate of 1971 places it sixth among the eight Impact cities. Dallas ranks above the 1971 national average for cities of 250,000 or more population. In comparing the Impact crimes individually, Dallas ranks sixth among Impact cities with 24.6 per 100,000 population for criminal homicides (national average, 19.2), fourth with 69.6 per 100,000 population for forcible rape (national average, 43.6), and eighth with 340.6 per 100,000 population for aggravated assault (national average, 351.4) and sixth with 2,818.2 per 100,000 population for burglaries (national average, 2,026.1).

In light of data in Table 2, there are indications that the five year increase in these Part I crimes has been far beyond the reasonable crime tolerance of a community. For example, in this five-year period, rape has increased 330 percent, robbery has increased 238 percent, assault has increased 186 percent and burglary has increased 130 percent. There has also been an increase of 73 percent in homicide, however, enforcement agencies have little control over this statistic.

Dallas and the ten cities of over 10,000 population, which comprise the Dallas Metropolitan Area recorded the following totals for Impact crimes: Homicides 253, rape 647, robbery 3,000, assault 5,385 and burglary 18,535, and the total number of Part I Crimes for this Metro Area (including theft over and under \$50 and auto theft) were 85,782 (Dallas City Total is 70,266). These statistics were previously set forth in Table 3.

Data indicates that the Dallas and Ft. Worth SMSA contributes to approximately 22 percent of all crime reported in the state. In dealing with such crimes as robbery and burglary, all agencies must be coordinated with the Impact effort. This coordination has been progressing rapidly.

An example of this is the Dallas Helicopter Patrol which is committed to this regional concept.

Various data sources have been examined in analyzing the crime problems in Dallas, including responses to the LEAA Impact Data Questionnaire, the Police Department and Sheriff's Office offense reporting system, the District Attorney's Office, the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports, and special studies conducted by the Dallas Police Department, the Texas Department of Corrections, various projects, the Dallas Independent School District and the Dallas County Juvenile Department. In order to place the Impact crime problem in Dallas in proper perspective, data resulting from the various demographic variables have been compiled in Table 4 and in Appendix 1. Highlights of this data would indicate: (1) That socio-economic levels as established by Census data state that poverty areas represent 21.7 percent of Dallas population; 60 percent of the population in these poverty areas is black. The 1970 Census data indicates crime rate was twice as high in poverty/low income areas as in the remaining areas of Dallas. This would tend to indicate that areas with high crime incident correlate with poverty areas. (Data on economic crime loss in each area is not available); (2) These high crime poverty areas often contain those individuals who are identified as being the victims and the perpetrators of such crimes as homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary. The areas identified as poverty areas contain a major portion of dependent children, welfare recipients, and sub-standard housing. The poverty areas of Dallas are not unique but are burdened with the problems similar to all major cities.

These poverty areas are substantial users of public resources in attempting to curb criminal behavior. This need is evidenced by the high incidence of crime which occurs in the minority/poverty sections of the city, principally the Southeast and Western Districts of the Dallas Police Department. These

TABLE 4
CRIME INCIDENCE BY POVERTY AREA

(Incidence per 10,000 is given beneath each total.)

	<u>Murder</u>	<u>Rape</u>	<u>Robbery</u>	<u>Burglary</u>	<u>Total Target Crimes</u>	<u>Total Part I Crimes</u>	<u>Arrests Part I Crimes</u>	<u>Arrests Investigation</u>
South Dallas	43 (8)	71 (14)	484 (100)	1,962 (408)	2,560 (553)	4,546 (947)	443 (92)	2,808 (585)
North Dallas	31 (6)	78 (17)	403 (89)	2,120 (471)	2,632 (585)	5,322 (1184)	585 (130)	4,013 (892)
East Dallas	19 (7)	37 (15)	271 (113)	1,078 (453)	1,405 (590)	2,688 (1129)	268 (112)	1,417 (595)
Oak Cliff	18 (7)	43 (18)	148 (62)	1,055 (444)	1,264 (532)	2,312 (973)	183 (77)	782 (329)
West Dallas	25 (5)	51 (12)	193 (45)	1,276 (301)	1,545 (364)	2,920 (698)	528 (124)	1,296 (305)
Total Poverty Areas	136 (7)	280 (15)	1,499 (81)	7,491 (409)	9,406 (514)	17,788 (972)	2,007 (110)	10,316 (564)
% of Total Dallas	62.7	45.0	48.1	34.7	36.8	36.2	29.8	40.5
Total Dallas	217 (2)	549 (6)	2,885 (34)	19,309 (228)	22,960 (271)	52,519 (621)	6,277 (74)	24,420 (289)
Total - Rest of Dallas								
Outside of Poverty Areas	81 (1)	269 (4)	1,386 (21)	11,818 (178)	13,554 (205)	34,731 (525)	4,270 (65)	15,104 (213)

Districts record the highest incidence of Impact crimes within the city. It appears likely that resources outside the criminal justice system must be committed in massive amounts to develop basic technical knowledge about jobs and to change value outlook toward middle class society if there is to be a direct affect upon Impact crimes.

Specific criminal data indicates that burglaries, 18,322 or 40 percent of the total crime in the Dallas area was up 130 percent in 1971 over 1966 with a property loss of 5,602,209 and is a major enforcement problem. Of this number, 33 percent are nighttime, residential, 30.4 percent are day time, residential and 36.6 percent are directed toward commercial targets. Over 90 percent of the burglaries involved forcible entry. More than one-half of property value stolen was from residences, 22 percent of all burglaries were cleared by arrest and 38 percent of all reported stolen property was recovered.

Time to trial on burglary cases averaged 103 days. The first offender rate is 28.9 percent for convicted burglars. Burglary arrests indicated that 63 percent were repeaters and 40 percent had been previously sentenced for Index offenses. It is estimated that 40 percent of the burglaries are committed by juveniles and within the juvenile age category, the high offenders are the truants and school dropouts.

Robbery decreased 3.47 percent from 1970-1971 for a total of 2,861 in the City of Dallas and 139 in the ten surrounding communities. Of the Dallas City number, 40 percent occurred on the street, thus giving rise to a need for new methods of isolating and analyzing these incidents.

Police response time for robbery is 6-10 minutes resulting in a clearance rate of 30 percent by arrest. Total property loss was \$602,877 of which 63,361 was recovered giving a recovery rate of about 10 percent. Robbery offenders indicated a 69 percent repeater rate and 40 percent had been previously sentenced for Index offenses. First offender commitment for robbery offenses was 17.8 percent. Approximately 12 percent of robbery arrests are juveniles. The greatest majority of these offenders are truants and school dropouts.

Robbery has a 137 day case processing time from arrest to trial with an average appeal time of over 500 days. The prisoner will usually spend this time in County Jail or on bail. The need for a shorter processing time is obvious if robberies are to be reduced.

There is a direct relation between the burglary and robbery rates in Dallas and the abuse of drugs. The Dallas area has 2,000 to 3,000 heroin addicts and an unknown number of other drug users. Dallas has estimated that a minimum of 35-50 percent of total crimes are drug related.

Drug convictions have increased from 7.7 percent of total convictions in 1969 to 30.5 percent of total convictions in 1971. The average drug case processing time is 132 days. This points up the inadequacy of the criminal justice system in responding to the needs of the drug offender.

Drug offenders have about a 40 percent recidivism rate and 146 percent prior confinement rate with about five percent of first time offenders being referred to drug treatment programs. The rate of referral indicates there is insufficient diversionary direction and rehabilitative efforts.

Texas Department of Corrections data shows that 45 percent of all drug committed offenders (565) are from Dallas County. Of this amount 31 percent are committed for offenses other than drugs. This indicates that the drug user is heavily engaged in other types of crimes.

There were 565 reported crimes of rape which is only a minimal increase over 1970. Approximately 35 percent of the offenses occurred in the Southeast District and 61 percent were cleared by arrest and 42.5 percent were repeaters. Seventy percent of the suspects arrested were under age 25 and 60 percent of the victims were under 30. Approximately 69 percent of those arrested in 1971 were previously filed on for violent crimes.

The crime of assault causes considerable public concern. In Dallas 5,282 assaults were reported, up 20 percent over 1970. About 20 percent occurred with a gun and only eight percent involved juveniles. Of these crimes, 83 were assaults against Dallas Police officers. Approximately 40 percent of assaults occurred in the Southeast District and 74.4 percent were cleared by arrest with 54 percent of these being repeaters. The case processing time for aggravated assaults is 128 days. There is an urgent need for more rapid processing of these offenders from arrest to trial.

The last type of offense to be considered from the Part I crimes is homicide. In Dallas, the 207 homicides in 1971 was a 14.5% decrease over 1970. Approximately 96.6 percent of these cases were cleared by arrest.

Over 33 percent occurred in the Southeast District. At least 45 percent of homicides were among strangers. Eighty percent of the victims were male and 60 percent of homicides were committed by non-whites - against non-whites. Of the total number of suspects, 77 percent had a prior record while 60 percent of the group had a prior conviction. Alcohol was a factor in 26 percent of the homicides.

This data would tend to indicate that while homicide may be a high user of police time, there are as of this data, few techniques or devices which enable the police to respond to this problem.

VI. PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

IMPACT GOAL 1.0 REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMISSION OF STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

This goal is directed at making the targets of crime more difficult to exploit and penetrate by systematically installing devices designed to make residential and commercial buildings more secure, and by making the setting in which crime occurs less advantageous to the offender. Business concerns and private homeowners neglect to take the necessary precautionary steps to prevent illegal entry, thus contributing to the rapid increase of burglaries in Dallas.

IMPACT PROGRAM 1.1 IMPROVE DALLAS AREA BUSINESS, RESIDENCE AND INDIVIDUAL SECURITY MEASURES AND SYSTEMS.

This program objective will in the initial year include a target hardening project which is directed toward hardening the targets which contribute to high robbery and burglary rates.

The systematic installation of materials and devices designed to secure buildings in order to protect property and persons against burglary and robbery will be accomplished. This will be supported by personal contacts designed to train, educate, and recommend the selection of specific combinations of security items that would serve to substantially reduce the chances of successful commission of stranger-to-stranger and burglary crimes.

IMPACT PROJECT 1.1.1 TARGET HARDENING

Objective: This project will assist in the overall goal of reducing the occurrence of burglary and robbery by five percent in two years and 20 percent in five years in high crime areas by acquainting the public with methods of crime prevention, personal protection, ways to assist the police in the detection of crimes, and the necessity of citizen support and participation in the criminal justice system.

Implementation: Initial implementation will be through a pilot project which will select specific target areas having high incidences of burglary and robbery. Proposed pilot areas will be the Southeast and Central Police Districts where approximately half the burglaries and robberies in Dallas occurred in 1971. Typical targets in this area have been individuals, liquor stores, grocery stores, drive-in food establishments, and service stations. The project will be expanded during the second year to effect implementation in other high crime areas.

The project will provide for members of the police department to personally contact business proprietors and residents of apartment complexes to identify for them what effective preventative measures to take. Personal contacts will also be made with businesses and home owners in the pilot areas to help them become less vulnerable to crime.

Another component will to to produce through a multi-disciplined research project a set of identifiable characteristics related to residential burglaries which can alert a patrolling officer that a burglary has occurred, is being committed, or that a suspect is about to commit a burglary of a residence. An initial team of four police officers will comprise this effort.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	---	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 100,000
State Contribution - 10%	---	6,667	6,667	13,334
Local Contribution - 15%	---	10,000	10,000	20,000
Total - 100%	---	\$ 66,667	\$ 66,667	\$ 133,334

Evaluation: Documentation will be made of the personal contacts with individuals and proprietors and follow-up will be conducted to note target hardening recommendations and crime prevention techniques that have been implemented.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of this effort will be made by comparing the number of crimes committed against participants in the pilot group with those committed against the same number of individuals and businesses in a comparable high crime area.

Other proposed methods of evaluation are:

- . Documentation of the number of unsuccessful attempts at robbery and burglary directly attributable to the target hardening project,
- . Subsequent changes in police resource deployment attributable to target hardening,
- . Change in public attitudes and activities (as determined by periodic surveys) resulting from this project.

IMPACT PROGRAM 1.2 REDUCE COVER AND CONCEALMENT OPPORTUNITIES WHICH LEAD TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

The goal of this program is to increase lighting in public places such as streets, thoroughfares, parks, and entrances to both residential and commercial establishments. This goal is an attempt to curb commission of stranger-to-stranger crimes and burglary offenses. The visibility of these places will be increased in an effort to provide both police and citizens a greater opportunity to deter and detect potential offenders. Select areas of the city in which night street crime has been identified as a high priority problem will receive this increased lighting.

IMPACT PROJECT 1.2.1 STREET LIGHTING PROJECT

Objective: The objective of this project is to determine the effect of additional street lighting in control areas as it relates to the occurrences of crime.

Implementation: The project will be implemented through a cooperative effort between the Dallas Police Department's Planning and Research Section and the Street Lighting Section of the Public Utilities Department. The Dallas Police Department has proposed two control areas in which to initiate this program. These areas are in industrial districts where the burglary rate is above average and an inner-city area that is plagued with a variety of offenses. High intensity lights will be installed to provide illumination sufficient to completely light the pilot areas.

This project may continue for three years with possible expansion into additional high crime areas as determined through continued crime analysis and project evaluation.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 52,600	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 202,600
State Contribution - 10%	7,013	10,000	10,000	27,013
Local Contribution - 15%	10,520	15,000	15,000	40,520
Total - 100%	\$ 70,133	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 270,133

Evaluation: Two pilot areas have been proposed and will be evaluated in terms of control periods corresponding to the same periods in previous years in an effort to neutralize as much as possible the seasonal variation present in crime occurrence. Police patrol procedure will remain consistent in the pilot area with those in the surrounding area in an effort to measure and compare the occurrences of crime. Evaluation will be conducted on a six-month basis.

Evaluation measures will include:

- . A reduction of victimization rates in the pilot areas,
- . A reduction of reported crimes in the pilot areas,
- . Relationships of the control areas and other potential areas of implementation.

IMPACT PROGRAM 1.3 IMPROVE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF WHAT CONDITIONS AND SITUATIONS ARE CONDUCTIVE TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY AND ENLIST PUBLIC SUPPORT IN THE DETECTION OF AND REPORTING OF CRIME.

This program will address through two projects the need to inform the public on methods of crime prevention and the role of the citizen in the detection of crime. Citizens who are frequently apathetic or uninformed about their role in the criminal justice system will be motivated to aid the police in the detection of crime and the apprehension of offenders.

IMPACT PROJECT 1.3.1 EXPANDED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Objective: The objective of this project is to prevent crime through an enlarged public education and public involvement program for the Dallas Police Department.

The long term goal is target hardening and crime prevention through citizens' knowledge of personal and property crime, ways to protect themselves from crime, methods of helping the police detect criminal activity and the need for support of the criminal justice system.

Implementation: This project will be aimed at areas of high crime incidence and poverty areas such as the Southeast Police District, where approximately one-third of burglary and robbery offenses in Dallas occur.

The project will expand the Beat Committee concept and step up the campaign to promote the Computer Identification System, both already in operation. A professional educational consultant will be hired on a contract basis to design police programs aimed at public education and to supervise the training of sworn personnel to both carry out these programs and to measure their effectiveness. Another facet of this project will be to create a greater public awareness of crime through public advertising with radio spot ads, prime time television commercials, newspaper ads, and billboard advertising.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 437,000	\$ 437,000	\$ 437,000	\$1,311,000
State Contribution - 10%	58,266	58,267	58,267	174,800
Local Contribution - 15%	87,400	87,400	87,400	262,200
Total - 100%	\$ 582,666	\$ 582,667	\$ 582,667	\$1,748,000

Evaluation: Documentation will be made of citizens and businesses reached through the various educational programs and media employed. Evaluation measures proposed for this project are:

- . Reduction of the number of robberies and burglaries in areas where this project is in effect,
- . Increase of crime reporting by the public,
- . Improved arrest and conviction rates,
- . Increase in the number of positive personal contacts between the police and the community,
- . Improved attitudes between the police and the citizenry based on surveys.

IMPACT PROJECT 1.3.2 PUBLIC INFORMATION

Objective: The purpose of this project is to make residents of Dallas County more aware of the crime problem, what the Impact Program is doing to offset it, and what they can do to protect themselves.

Implementation: Public information is not a project per se, but has been incorporated as components in two other projects: Target Hardening and Expanded Public Involvement.

Methods of information dissemination will include personal contacts by police officers with both businessmen and residents, Beat Committees, radio spot ads, prime time television commercials, newspaper ads and billboard advertising.

Cost: Included in other projects.

Evaluation: Evaluation of the components of the two projects concerning crime awareness will be based on:

- . Increase of proportion of crimes reported,
- . Increase of apprehension and conviction rates,
- . Positive change of attitude toward police determined by surveys,
- . Positive change of attitude about the possibility of being victimized,
- . Insurance premium and payment data covering burglaries.

IMPACT PROGRAM 1.4 ELIMINATE ACCESS TO AND AVAILABILITY OF ILLICIT DRUGS.

This program will be developed and implemented as a companion to the Dallas Treatment Alternative to Custody project by providing the necessary support required in the detection and apprehension of drug addicts. Other issues addressed will include public education, citizen cooperation, possible diversion of first offenders, coordination of community efforts, and the establishment of public education, citizen cooperation, possible diversion of first offenders, coordination of community efforts, and the establishment of departmental policies, procedures and training.

IMPACT PROJECT 1.4.1 DRUG ABUSE STUDY

Objective: To bring drug information and data together for use by local, state and federal enforcement units to determine the impact of drug use upon crime rates when intensive enforcement methods are imposed. An analysis of all Dallas drug arrests will be made during the first six months of the project.

Implementation: This project will be conducted by the Dallas Police Department in two phases. Initially, an in-depth analysis regarding all facets of the police role regarding drug abuse will include: surveys and interviews of arrested addicts; analysis of arrest, crime rates, and drug substance seizures; and the study and evaluation of education, prevention, and enforcement activities of other law enforcement agencies and related activities of community groups.

The second phase will be the implementation of programs that result from the research information. It is expected that the analysis will provide a coordinated plan that will enable the police to more effectively carry out its responsibilities in regard to drug abuse.

The project may be continued for three years, with the first year being devoted to the study effort.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 15,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 215,000
State Contribution - 10%	2,000	13,333	13,333	28,666
Local Contribution - 15%	3,000	20,000	20,000	43,000
Total - 100%	\$ 20,000	\$ 133,333	\$ 133,333	\$ 286,666

Evaluation: The study effort will be evaluated by the number of recommendations produced and their value as determined by acceptance by the appropriate divisions of the Police Department.

Each recommendation which is implemented will be evaluated as a sub-project. Specific measures will be based on the objectives set at the start of the second year.

IMPACT GOAL 2.0 INCREASE THE RISK OF COMMITTING STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

The police are the most visible representatives of local government in a society marked by social unrest, rising crime and institutional change; yet the resources available to police departments are being stretched beyond the level of effectiveness. Many agencies find themselves hard-pressed to deliver the quality and quantity of law enforcement services demanded by society. Therefore, improving the operational performance of the Dallas Police Department through the introduction of modern and innovative techniques will strengthen the ties between the police and the community and will provide more adequate law enforcement service to all citizens. The projects under this goal are designed to increase the efficiency of the department in the detection and apprehension of criminals committing stranger-to-stranger crimes and burglary and to strengthen police/community relations.

IMPACT PROGRAM 2.1 IMPROVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY INTELLIGENCE AND CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS.

This program, in the initial year, will be developed under various computer projects. Implementation of these systems will produce an organized crime intelligence network that will focus on organized burglary and robbery operations. It will coordinate the Dallas City/County network with that of the Department of Public Safety, the Greater Dallas Area Organized Crime Task Force and other law enforcement agencies.

Projects identified in this plan which also respond to this program include: Data Base Expansion, Expansion of the Regional Criminal Justice Information System, and the Violent Crime Information and Exchange Program. The purpose of the projects in support of this objective is to strengthen the information link between the Dallas Police Department and surrounding area law enforcement agencies in an effort to minimize any urban crime overflow that occurs as a result of the implementation of the Impact Program.

IMPACT PROGRAM 2.2 PROVIDE IMPROVED COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS FOR REPORTING AND RESPONDING TO CRIME.

The goal of this program is to develop a communication system which will support the law enforcement agencies to include both internal and external communications. These external communication networks will provide communications between law enforcement agencies and cover the entire geographical area of law enforcement networks.

In the course of the Impact Program, possibly in the second year, a grant will be made to develop and implement a "911" Emergency Communications System. The Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council staff will conduct a study of the implementation of such a system to serve the entire Dallas area. It will directly support the communication networks by improving crime reporting capabilities and reducing the time required to transmit information to law enforcement agencies.

Grants under other project titles will be made to the Dallas Police Department to effect the proposals and recommendations which arise out of the Command and Control Study, which is now underway by the Dallas Police Department and will be complete in early 1973. The goal of Command and Control will be to improve the internal communications, particularly from the command to the operating levels of the department. Goals also will be to reduce time required to exchange messages, greater availability of field personnel by reducing time to process communications to the field level, all of which will effect a reduction in response time to the report of crimes.

IMPACT PROGRAM 2.3 INCREASE THE VISIBILITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IN THE AREA.

The goal of this program is to increase the visibility of law enforcement personnel so that they will serve as a deterrent to crime. The purpose of the program is to increase the visibility of law enforcement personnel in an area, thus the greater the risk (both perceived and real) of committing a crime in that area. The presence of law enforcement officers will also decrease response time and consequently increase the apprehension rate of offenders.

The Dallas Police Department has already implemented three projects relating to law enforcement personnel visibility, each of which will be strengthened by Impact projects. The three projects already implemented are:

- . A limited number of police personnel have 24-hour access to vehicles, providing 24-hour coverage in neighborhoods where those officers reside.
- . Some tours of duty are 10-hour days, four-day weeks, providing overlapped shifts during high crime periods.
- . Helicopter patrols, which provide greater visibility of police personnel and greater likelihood of on-view apprehension. This program will implement the use of crime sensing and alerting devices, thus reducing response time. Proposed high crime targets for this city-wide project are liquor stores, grocery stores, drug stores, service stations, and drive-in food establishments.

IMPACT PROJECT 2.3.1 HELICOPTER ALERT SYSTEM

Objective: To increase detection and apprehension of Impact offenders by providing the capability to:

- . Decrease response time to crimes such as robbery and burglary,
- . More effectively coordinate the activities of the helicopter program with patrol and investigative activities, and
- . Increase detection and apprehension of Impact offenders.

Implementation: Through this project the police department will acquire 100 white strobe light alarm systems, which are visible to a helicopter for a four-

mile radius. These lighting devices will be deployed to high risk burglary and robbery targets. When the alarm is activated, a patrolling helicopter would immediately observe the strobe light and respond, thus the time lapse between alarm activation and police department notification of the suspected crime is eliminated. These alarms will be the property of the police department and deployment will be based on operations analysis predictions.

The police department will also acquire a helicopter homing device. In this alarm system, the triggered signaling device emits radio waves which allow the helicopter to be flown directly to the source of the signal.

The project provides for one-year funding to acquire the described equipment. Continuous use of the equipment is planned.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 50,000	---	---	\$ 50,000
State Contribution - 10%	6,667	---	---	6,667
Local Contribution - 15%	10,000	---	---	10,000
Total - 100%	\$ 66,667	---	---	\$ 66,667

Evaluation: Success of this project will be assessed by:

- . A reduction in helicopter response time as compared with pre-project documentation,
- . An increase in the number of apprehensions for crimes in progress measured with before and after statistics,
- . A reduction of the incidence of burglaries and robberies, city-wide,
- . A reduction in the numbers of robberies and/or burglaries of liquor stores, grocery stores, drug stores, service stations, and drive-in food establishments.

IMPACT PROGRAM 2.4 IMPROVE THE TACTICAL ALLOCATION OF ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERSONNEL.

The traditional responsibility of the Dallas Police Department has been to handle traffic and non-criminal service calls, while at the same time attempting to control crime. This has developed into a reactionary response to crime which provides only limited, if any, preventive effects. This program will transform this current reactive role into one which will give priority to analytical crime prediction and aggressive prevention. Projects in this program will directly support the effective application of police resources, including manpower, money and equipment, all of which will directly support the preventive and apprehension efforts in Dallas.

IMPACT PROJECT 2.4.1 EXPANSION OF TACTICAL SECTION

Objective: The objective of this project is to more effectively allocate police resources by expanding the Tactical Section and improving predictive methods. The most likely target area for this project will be the Southeast Police District where one-third or more of the Impact crimes were committed in 1971.

Implementation: The police department will hire 116 additional police personnel and assign them to the Tactical Section. Also, 116 additional specially equipped vehicles and other supportive equipment will be acquired. As new personnel are secured for general police functions, experienced personnel from operating divisions of the department will be assigned to the Tactical Unit. This project will provide the resources necessary to implement the Real-Time Tactical Deployment Project.

The project will be employed over a three-year period and will be utilized in response to continued identification of crime problem areas.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$1,814,280	\$1,979,940	\$1,950,540	\$5,744,760
State Contribution - 10%	214,904	263,992	260,072	765,968
Local Contribution - 15%	362,856	395,988	390,108	1,148,952
Total - 100%	\$2,419,040	\$2,639,920	\$2,600,720	\$7,659,680

Evaluation: Crime incidence in areas where the tactical teams have been deployed should reflect:

- . An increase in the ratio of apprehension of reported crimes as compared with pre-project statistics,
- . A decrease in the number of reported offenses from the periods prior to and after implementation, and
- . Comparisons will be made by police beat and by type of offense.

IMPACT PROJECT 2.4.2 REAL-TIME TACTICAL DEPLOYMENT

Objective: To develop and refine operational predictive deployment techniques in order to distribute manpower, vehicles and equipment in time and geography as a function of probability of crime occurrence.

Implementation: The police department will hire a professional operations analyst, purchase digital analog plotter and adequate software to upgrade the present computer system and to upgrade the following areas of tactical deployment:

- . Provide more and better support analysis to line operations,
- . Develop, test and refine predictive techniques,

. Manipulate available data, and

. Provide predictive resources allocation outputs to line organizations on a real-time basis.

Deployment of the tactical squads will be built around these projections.

The first-year implementation will include purchase of necessary equipment to support the program for three years. The project will seek continuance through three years in support of Tactical Deployment efforts.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 110,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000	\$ 150,000
State Contribution - 10%	14,666	2,667	2,667	20,000
Local Contribution - 15%	22,000	4,000	4,000	30,000
Total - 100%	\$ 146,666	\$ 26,667	\$ 26,667	\$ 200,000

Evaluation: Achievement of the objectives will be measured by:

- . Number of deployment programs suggested to line commanders,
- . Number of programs used,
- . Reduction of crime occurrence in target areas,
- . Little or no increase of crime occurrence in neighboring areas,
- . Reduction of police response time, and
- . Increase of crime-scene arrests.

IMPACT PROGRAM 2.5 IMPROVE THE INVESTIGATIVE ABILITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

Local investigative units will be re-organized to implement new operations techniques. In-depth studies will be made to identify the best operations techniques for the investigators. This program will develop new techniques and provide resources which will assist investigators and investigative units in increasing their ability to solve crime.

IMPACT PROJECT 2.5.1 CRIME INVESTIGATION - PILOT EXPERIMENT

Objective: To increase the clearance rate by conducting thorough, intensive investigation of all Impact crimes in the Southeast District. The project will attempt to establish an optimum level of police service and to develop, through research, a suspect, time, place, victim, location and opportunity

index for identifying probable stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary locations as well as suspects. New investigative techniques will be developed in order to perfect investigative efforts.

Implementation: Eighteen additional experienced patrolmen and three crime scene search technicians will be assigned to a patrol sector. Their mission will be to undertake a complete and thorough "textbook" investigation of every burglary and robbery occurring within this sector. In addition to increasing the clearance rate in the pilot sectors, this pilot study should determine the cost effectiveness of this type of investigation and a decision will be made to expand, modify, or terminate the pilot project.

The project may be employed over a three-year period and will explore various different sectors including residential, commercial, industrial, etc.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 350,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 950,000
State Contribution - 10%	46,667	40,000	40,000	126,667
Local Contribution - 15%	70,000	60,000	60,000	190,000
Total - 100%	\$ 466,667	\$ 400,000	\$ 400,000	\$1,266,667

Evaluation: Evaluation will be based on records kept of:

- . Increase in numbers of cases cleared by arrest,
- . Increase in prosecutions,
- . Decrease in stranger-to-stranger crime in the pilot areas,
- . Cost/benefit analysis, and
- . Increased clearances resulting in convictions.

IMPACT PROJECT 2.5.2 CRIME SCENE ILLUSTRATOR

Objective: The objective of this project is to clear more crimes by arrest and secure more convictions in a greater percentage of cases through technical illustrations. There is a need to provide police personnel with this additional capability in order to more effectively concentrate on the multiple offender and those major violent crimes that require intensive investigation such as homicide and robbery.

Implementation: Qualified illustrators will be hired and trained to work with investigators in all stranger-to-stranger and burglary offenses that occur. Composite sketches will be prepared based on interviews with victims and witnesses. Dissemination will be made through the media to the public and will be used in court trials.

Detailed crime scene illustrations will be prepared as required for cases that are prosecuted. This will provide the prosecution with additional assistance in case presentations.

The project may be continued for three years, depending upon cost and program effectiveness.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 45,000	\$ 135,000
State Contribution - 10%	6,000	6,000	6,000	18,000
Local Contribution - 15%	9,000	9,000	9,000	27,000
Total - 100%	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000	\$ 180,000

Evaluation: Effectiveness will be measured on the basis of:

- . Arrests resulting from the use of artist's composite drawing as compared to other methods of identification,
- . Number of cases cleared (or closed),
- . Number of convictions that result from use of artist sketches in identification and prosecution.

IMPACT PROJECT 2.5.3 FENCE CONTROL: THE REDUCTION OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY

Objective: This project is directed toward decreasing the sale of and increasing the recovery of stolen property, thus reducing the incidence of robberies and burglaries throughout the city by eliminating the sales outlets for stolen goods.

Implementation: Additional police and public service officers will be hired for four new functions:

- . Improve methods for checking stolen property outlets, such as pawn shops, used gun dealers, used furniture and equipment stores, swap shops, public auction houses,
- . Propose new statutes regulating pawn shops, used furniture stores, garage sales, etc.,
- . Strengthen procedure at the Police Property Room to identify impounded property and return property to the rightful owner,
- . Strengthen the ability of the Police Automobile Pound to identify stolen vehicles and parts. Emphasis will be placed on identification of automobiles in which parts, such as engines, transmissions and license plates, have been removed or replaced.

These efforts will be coordinated with the Computer Identification Program.

Funding will be requested for two years.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	---	\$ 350,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 650,000
State Contribution - 10%	---	46,667	26,666	73,333
Local Contribution - 15%	---	70,000	40,000	110,000
Total - 100%	---	\$ 466,667	\$ 366,666	\$ 833,333

Evaluation: The following measures attributable to the efforts of this project will determine effectiveness.

- . An increase in the number of items identified as stolen property,
- . An increase in clearance rates through property identification, and
- . An increase in the amount of stolen property returned to the rightful owners.

IMPACT GOAL 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

This program goal is directed at providing the capability to seek, develop, test, and implement new and improved responses to crime in Dallas. The conditions relating to crime dramatize the need for improvement in virtually every phase and discipline of the criminal justice system. The application of today's science and technology so vividly evident in all other aspects of the environment is probably the most critical criminal justice need. Historical and traditional methods have become increasingly obsolete as conditions in our society constantly change, and our total response to change must be continually evaluated and improved.

IMPACT PROGRAM 3.1 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND PLANNING CAPABILITIES TO ADDRESS STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

This program will address a major effort in a juvenile planning and research project, which will result in an overall improvement in the Juvenile Department's ability to meet the needs of juvenile offenders.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.1.1 JUVENILE DEPARTMENT PLANNING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT MONITORING SYSTEM.

Objective: This project will:

- . Create a new departmental capability designed to define the unresolved etiological factors in juvenile stranger-to-stranger and burglary offenses and the needed innovative techniques upon which new correctional programs are to be based,
- . Design new correctional program organizational and operational techniques in order to upgrade the rehabilitative program regarding stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary offenders,
- . Increase resources available for implementation of new departmental programs,
- . Monitor all existing and projected programming with respect to reporting, recording, auditing, and evaluation functions.

Implementation: This project will provide the capability to monitor other departmental programs currently in the planning stage. New techniques of reporting, recording, auditing, and evaluating will be devised to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of these programs.

Research into the causative factors of, and innovative correctional program techniques to be applied to, stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary offenses will involve the defining, gathering and structuring of data to support projected hypotheses, together with comparative studies of similar and dissimilar juvenile offender groups.

The design of new correctional programs will be based upon studies of successful similar programs in other correctional agencies, local determining factors, and research studies of basic program systems' needs. Planning ability will be enhanced through the automation of juvenile case files associated with departmental records for speedier and more accurate storage, retrieval, and dissemination.

The development of new resources required for the implementation of innovative correctional programs will include departmental time and motion study, additional management support, and capability for statistical reporting.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 66,375	\$ 50,063	\$ 50,063	\$ 166,501
Local Contribution - 25%	22,125	16,687	16,687	55,499
Total - 100%	\$ 88,500	\$ 66,750	\$ 66,750	\$ 222,000

Evaluation: The project will be considered successful if pre and post project comparisons show that innovative programs have reduced juvenile stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary offenses by eight percent by December 31, 1975, as revealed by departmental accounting. First-year implementation in part will be considered successful upon the installation and adequate functioning of the mechanized files system and the completion of the departmental time and motion study.

IMPACT PROGRAM 3.2 INCREASE THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PERSONNEL.

This program goal provides for increasing the educational and vocational skill levels of persons employed in the criminal justice system and increasing their ability to effectively respond to stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary. The educational skills involved include those relating not only to minority groups but to all elements of society in Dallas.

Projects will be developed by Dallas police personnel, Adult and Juvenile Probation personnel, and those agencies directly involved in dealing with people to strengthen their abilities in interpersonal relations, cultural understanding, group action and crisis intervention.

In addition, two projects to assist in improving department operations are proposed. The Police Expediter Unit and Police Legal Aides are required to upgrade agency operations.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.2.1 CRISIS INTERVENTION TRAINING

Objective: The goal of this project will be to train 24 criminal justice personnel in crisis intervention techniques in order to identify and refer drug users to treatment facilities in order to ultimately have some influence on the rate of target crimes related to drug abuse.

Implementation: The project will be conducted in three phases over a 24-month period by the Division of Training and Staff Development of Dallas County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center in cooperation with the Dallas Police Department.

The first phase, consisting of three months, will include: (1) gathering baseline data and selecting police target precincts; (2) selection of first 12 trainees; and, (3) conducting a training workshop for all officers in selected precincts.

The second phase consists of: (1) in-field participant observation (two weeks) to gather baseline behavioral data on trainees; and, (2) four months training in the Drug Crisis Center of Dallas County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center for six trainees; (3) post training re-entry processing (two weeks); (4) evaluation of the first training session and initiation of training for second group of six, same timetable as for first six trainees, will begin in July of 1973.

The third phase includes training 12 more patrolmen, in two groups of six, with two weeks at the beginning used to modify project as indicated; compiling update data on those trained in Phase 2; and, one month at the end to summarize data and evaluate total project.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 42,750	\$ 42,750	\$ 42,750	\$ 128,250
State Contribution - 10%	5,700	5,700	5,700	17,100
Local Contribution - 15%	8,550	8,550	8,550	25,650
Total - 100%	\$ 57,000	\$ 57,000	\$ 57,000	\$ 171,000

Evaluation: Evaluation will involve objective measurement of the following:

- . Changes in level of acceptance of criminal justice personnel in role of facilitator by Dallas Police Department and the community,
- . Changes in numbers of drug offenders referred for treatment in target precincts,
- . Changes in numbers of drug offenders committing target crimes in designated precincts.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.2.2 POLICE SERVICE EXPEDITER UNIT

Objective: The objective of this project is to enable the police officers to more quickly respond to urgent calls for service by filtering out non-urgent calls. The expediter unit operator will reduce the time for a specific crime report from approximately 60 minutes required by a patrol unit to ten minutes by the operator. This will reduce patrol report time by 30 percent in the first year.

This project will be directed toward:

- . Increasing availability and response of the patrol force for urgent calls,
- . Increasing preventive patrol time,
- . Reducing incident-to-input time of major crime information into computers,
- . Reducing reaction time of investigative units,
- . Reducing the space and time of "free movement" by offenders.

Implementation: The Police Service Expediter Unit will filter out all non-urgent calls for police service from the public. A telephone clerk will take the call from the citizen; if it is not urgent, the call will be transferred to the Expediter Unit. The unit will make offense reports on all major crimes assigned to the field elements. The field elements will collect the information and report it immediately by telephone to the Expediter Unit; it can then be transmitted to the investigative units and to the computers, both local, and the National Crime Information Center.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 60,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 210,000
State Contribution - 10%	8,000	10,000	10,000	28,000
Local Contribution - 15%	12,000	15,000	15,000	42,000
Total - 100%	\$ 80,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 280,000

Evaluation: Accomplishment of the objectives will be measured by:

- . Number of calls handled,
- . Type of calls handled,
- . Types of offense reports made,
- . Number of calls of each type,
- . Average time on calls,
- . Time given back to patrol functions.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.2.3 LEGAL AIDES FOR POLICE

Objective: The objectives of this project are aimed at reducing:

- . The rate of "no bill actions by the Dallas County Grand Jury in Part I Index crimes--specifically, stranger-to-stranger crimes--from the current rate of approximately 30 percent to a maximum of 20 percent, and

- . The number of cases dismissed after indictment or the filing of a complaint/information in major misdemeanor cases, in stranger-to-stranger crimes, from approximately 18 percent to a maximum of 12 percent.

Implementation: The project objectives will be achieved primarily through the hiring and assignment of police attorneys to Patrol and Criminal Investigation Divisions, with assistance to other units as needed, to provide legal assistance and a pre-filing review of all prosecution reports in stranger-to-stranger and Part I Index crimes. There also will be established a system of review for all of these cases so that instances in which "no bills" or dismissals following indictment occur can be used as a guide in correcting future errors or identifying areas that need strengthening. The project will request funding for three years.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 167,250	\$ 183,000	\$ 198,750	\$ 549,000
State Contribution - 10%	22,300	24,400	26,500	73,200
Local Contribution - 15%	33,450	36,600	39,750	109,800
Total - 100%	\$ 223,000	\$ 244,000	\$ 265,000	\$ 732,000

Evaluation: Cases presented to the Dallas County Grand Jury will be followed and supplemental reports will be made on those that are "no billed" in order to make the necessary corrections and initiate proper corrective procedure to attain the goals stated in the objectives. Court dismissals will be reviewed and handled in a like manner. The evaluation measure will be pre and post project statistical comparison of "no-bill" actions and dismissals with interim monitoring on a regular basis.

IMPACT PROGRAM 3.3 INSTITUTE ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

Projects addressing this program will relate to the development of capabilities to track particular offender groups through the criminal justice system, new case input techniques, and processing for stranger-to-stranger crimes and burglaries.

Projects with direct application to this objective will include organizational reviews and procedure streamlining. This streamlining will more effectively coordinate the activities of the Police Department, the District Attorney's Office, and the Criminal District Courts in the processing of cases.

The establishment of two temporary district courts will provide for an Administrative Manager in the District Attorney's Office. Administrative responsibilities are currently being handled by the First Assistant District Attorney and three Chief Felony Prosecutors, whose courtroom duties have consequently suffered. The duties of the Administrative Manager will be: project planning; development and monitoring of grant projects; assistance in budget preparation; management of clerical personnel; evaluation of federally

funded projects; program coordination with other agencies; and coordination with the Court Administrator to insure that the needs of the courts are being met. Funding and evaluation for this project are absorbed in the project involved in creating the two temporary courts (see Project 3.3.3).

As indicated in this plan, the limited survey in the City and County of Dallas outlined the need to develop baseline data. A number of gaps in the information on offenders, targets, victims, and crime settings are identified in the Quick-Fix Crime Analysis and Data Inventory. Projects will be implemented to expand and coordinate the information system at all levels of the criminal justice system.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.3.1 JUVENILE DEPARTMENT COURT ACTION PROCESSING UNIT

Objective: The project will:

- . Create a separate delivery system to accomplish more uniform and systematic prehearing procedures for juvenile stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary offenders in order to decrease processing time by eight percent by December 31, 1975,
- . Increase the amount of probation and supervisory field work with juvenile stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary offenders of 50 percent by December 31, 1975,
- . Decrease juvenile stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary referral recidivism rates by eight percent by December 31, 1975, through intensive prehearing case work procedures and post hearing supervisory techniques.

Implementation: In the Dallas County Juvenile Department the functions of Court Processing and Probation Supervision are presently combined in one unit. This project will divide these two functions into two separate entities, and will provide for the addition of ten Court Action Caseworkers. This dichotomization will make possible better supervision of Court Action Caseworkers and will free the Probation and Supervisory Caseworkers for the accomplishment of their primary duties. This project also provides for the addition to the staff of a full-time Legal Advisor whose efforts will improve court management which will, in turn, result in speedier and more comprehensive court hearings. The result of this project is expected to be significant reduction of youthful recidivism during the next three-year period.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 255,677	\$ 224,327	\$ 228,810	\$ 708,814
Local Contribution - 25%	62,703	64,090	65,477	192,270
Total - 100%	\$ 318,380	\$ 288,417	\$ 294,287	\$ 901,084

Evaluation: Evaluation of this project will be based on periodic comparisons of the following measures to pre-project information:

- . Time delays between referral and case disposition,
- . Number of hours actually spent performing supervisory casework, and
- . Statistical data concerning the number of juvenile recidivists.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.3.2 JUVENILE DEPARTMENT INTERNSHIP PROJECT

Objectives: The project will:

- . Reduce youthful recidivism by eight percent by December 31, 1975, by providing intern supervision of probated juvenile offenders on a one-to-one basis,
- . Increase the technical skills and general knowledge of present Juvenile Department personnel by having them intern in other criminal justice and law enforcement agencies.

Implementation: In order to meet the objectives stated above, the Juvenile Department must develop the ability to locate, screen, train, and place interns. This will be accomplished by establishing a new division within the Juvenile Department, staffed initially by two qualified persons, whose duties will include the following:

- . Establish and maintain liaison with local institutions of higher learning in order to make these institutions aware of the needs of the Juvenile Department,
- . Perform preliminary screening of applicants,
- . Establish and maintain liaison with other local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in order to place present Juvenile Department personnel in these agencies as interns, and
- . Train and place interns in jobs and relationships appropriate to their desires and experience.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 49,680	\$ 49,680	\$ 49,680	\$ 149,040
Local Contribution - 25%	16,560	16,560	16,560	49,680
Total - 100%	\$ 66,240	\$ 66,240	\$ 66,240	\$ 198,720

Evaluation: Evaluation will consist of:

- . Number of juveniles receiving one-to-one counseling,
- . Longitudinal study to determine the number of participants who do not become recidivists, and
- . Subjective evaluation by interns regarding the value of time spent in other departments.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.3.3 TEMPORARY DISTRICT COURTS

Objective: This project will attempt to:

- . Provide swifter justice by reducing the elapsed time between filing and disposition of felony cases by October, 1973, from the present average of 271 days to 180 days, and to reduce this time to 90 days by October, 1975,
- . Reduce the case backlog from the present 4,600 to 2,700 in three years. This 2,700 would represent the number of persons awaiting trial if disposition were reduced to 90 days from date of filing to trial disposition date. The capability to hold more jury trials, provided by two new courts, will aid in the reduction of this backlog,
- . Reduce the elapsed time between trial and finality of appeal. In conjunction with other Impact projects, such as providing legal assistance to the police, better charge and trial preparation will result and in the long run there should be fewer appeals to higher courts,
- . Expand the existing computerized data base to provide operational data required for the additional courts and provide for tracking of Impact cases through the criminal justice system--from book-in through final disposition,
- . Provide for more efficient coordination of activities in the District Attorney's Office and between that office and the courts.

Implementation: The two newly created courts will receive their case loads through transfer of cases from the seven existing Criminal District Courts in Dallas. All types of cases will be sent to the new courts, but priority will be given to Impact cases, crimes of violence, repeat offenders, and defendants being held in the Dallas County Jail.

Presiding judges in the new courts will be visiting judges who will be retained from Dallas County and from other counties throughout Texas. Use of this system makes possible the creation of additional courts without enabling legislation.

Staffing for the two temporary courts will be commensurate with current staffing of the existing seven District Courts. Additional persons required to operate

the courts include two Court Reporters, six Prosecuting Attorneys, two County Investigators, two Appellate Attorneys, three Trial and Appeals Secretaries, one Complaint Secretary, one Grand Jury Attorney, two Justice of the Peace Attorneys, three Records Clerks, one Administrative Manager, nine Deputy District Clerks, four Bailiffs, four Warrant Deputies and Clerks, six Bond Deputies and Clerks, and two Identification Section Deputies. These persons will be promoted, where possible, from within the offices of the District Attorney, Sheriff, and District Clerk; the remainder of the required personnel will be hired. All staffing will take place when the two new courts are put into operation. The Chief Prosecutors for the new courts will be experienced Chief Prosecutors from two existing courts who will be moved into the newly created positions. Number Two Prosecutors will be promoted into vacant Chief Prosecutor positions; Number Three Prosecutors promoted into vacant Number Two positions, and Number Three Prosecutor positions will be filled by promoting from Misdemeanor Courts.

It is expected that the staffing process and the procurement of the necessary office equipment will take approximately thirty days. The funds requested for this project are expected to be sufficient to allow for the establishment and operation of the two additional Criminal District Courts for a period of one year, beginning in October, 1972. Future requests for Impact funds will be made to cover the salaries of project personnel who will operate the new courts during the years beginning October, 1973, and October, 1974.

Expansion of the existing data base, in order to provide tracking of Impact cases through the criminal justice system and generate statistical data upon which to evaluate the success of this project, will require the modification of some 208 existing computer programs. Data conversion for the two new courts will require a concentrated effort, both clerical and keypunch.

It is proposed that at the time of the offense (or subsequent investigation), the officer taking the complaint will indicate that this was an Impact crime. When the subject is arrested and booked into the Dallas County Jail, his computerized record will be flagged as an Impact record. The remainder of his record will follow established format and will be included on the files along with all other records. This will provide for the extracting and/or summarizing of statistical records of all cases, or Impact and non-Impact cases separately. Statistics showing length of time from case filing to disposition and from notice of appeal to finality of appeal will be generated by this system, as will data concerning case backlog. These data will form the basis upon which to measure the effectiveness of these two temporary district courts.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 766,789	\$ 696,019	\$ 728,979	\$2,191,787
State Contribution - 10%	102,398	92,803	97,197	292,398
Local Contribution - 15%	154,795	139,204	145,796	439,795
Total - 100%	\$1,023,982	\$ 928,026	\$ 971,972	\$2,923,980

Evaluation: The project will be considered successful if:

- . The average elapsed time between filing and disposition of felony cases is reduced from 271 days to 90 days by October, 1975,
- . The average elapsed time between notice of appeal to finality of appeal is reduced,
- . The present backlog of cases is reduced from 3,165 cases to 2,700 by October, 1975,
- . The expansion of the computerized data system, to provide a sufficient planning and evaluation support for this project, as well as other Impact projects requiring the Impact case tracking capability, meets established testing criteria and schedules.

External evaluation of this project will be conducted by a team selected on its expertise in the concept of this project.

Interim evaluation reporting will reflect the changes occurring as a result of the project's activities throughout the project period. Narrative documentation will explain the facts, circumstances, and justification for all changes.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.3.4 ENLARGE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE JUVENILE SECTION

Objective: To maintain the current rate of case disposition, provide continuing assistance to juvenile authorities and meet the expanded demands anticipated from accelerated police activities, increases in existing personnel must be provided.

This project will thus:

- . Provide an additional attorney, additional secretary, and an investigator for the District Attorney's Office Juvenile Section, and
- . Reduce the time period of notification to disposition of juvenile cases.

Implementation: The objectives of this project will be accomplished by the immediate placement of the requested personnel in the District Attorney's Office Juvenile Section. The additional attorney sought under this project is dependent upon the expected "number-increase" of cases brought to this section for prosecution. It is possible that extended yearly funding may require additional attorneys on an "increase" of cases brought to this section for prosecution. It is possible that extended yearly funding may require additional attorneys on an "increased-need" basis. Funding is requested for a three-year period.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
IMAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 33,750	\$ 47,772	\$ 62,212	\$ 143,734
State Contribution - 10%	4,500	6,369	8,295	19,164
Local Contribution - 15%	6,750	9,554	12,443	28,747
Total - 100%	\$ 45,000	\$ 63,695	\$ 82,950	\$ 191,645

Evaluation: Project success will be based on:

- . Reduction of the time period from notification to disposition in juvenile cases referred to the District Attorney's Office for prosecution as measured by pre and post project time records,
- . Reduction of time for attorneys to return telephone requests for information, legal assistance, etc.,
- . Scheduling of juvenile court to make optimum use of resources,
- . Increase in effectiveness of prosecution cases.

External evaluation of this project will be conducted by a team selected on its expertise in the concept of this project. Interim evaluation reporting will reflect the changes occurring as a result of the project's activities throughout the project period. Narrative documentation will explain the facts, circumstances, and justification for all changes.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.3.5 WORD PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

Objective: This project will:

- . Provide the Secretarial Section of the District Attorney's Office capability to respond more quickly and efficiently to the needs of prosecuting attorneys, appellate attorneys and administrative staff, and
- . Reduce the time period necessary for preparation and production of legal documents for use in all stages of prosecution, including complaint preparation, indictment preparation, trial motions, legal correspondence, and post conviction documents.

Specific emphasis of the project will be directed toward providing support for the District Attorney's Office in handling stranger-to-stranger crimes and burglary cases by increasing governmental capability to respond.

Implementation: This objective will be achieved by the purchase of systems such as IBM Magnetic Tape Selectric Typewriters (Model IV), IBM Dial Input System Telephone Recorders (Model 275/278), IBM Model 172 Transcribers, IBM Model 274 Cordless Recorders, IBM Copier (Model 6800), and corresponding supplies necessary for the implementation of the Word Processing System.

Primary responsibility and effort for the conversion to this new system will lie with Dallas County District Attorney's Office personnel. Initiation of the Word Processing System will be accomplished by planning and writing utilization procedures, training of personnel, installation of equipment and conversion of existing procedures to the Word Processing System. It is estimated that the greater portion of implementation will be accomplished within a four-month period, beginning November 1, 1972; while completion of the "phasing-in" of procedures will depend ultimately on expanded uses of the system.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 105,525	\$ 16,500	\$ 16,500	\$ 138,525
State Contribution - 10%	14,070	2,200	2,200	18,470
Local Contribution - 15%	21,105	3,300	3,300	27,705
Total - 100%	\$ 140,700	\$ 22,000	\$ 22,000	\$ 184,700

Evaluation: The project will be considered successful if under the Word Processing System, typing "turn-around" time for legal documents is decreased by 25 percent, and corresponding decreases in attorney's time on document preparation is decreased by 25 percent. Additional evaluation measures should show marked improvement in accuracy.

Both internal and external evaluation methods will be utilized to measure the progress of this project. External evaluation of this project will be conducted by a team selected on its expertise in the concept of this project. Interim evaluation reporting will reflect the changes occurring as a result of the project's activities throughout the project period. Narrative documentation will explain the facts, circumstances, and justification for all changes.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.3.6 VIOLENT CRIME INFORMATION EXCHANGE

Objective: This project will promote exchange and sharing of information on crimes of violence between law enforcement agencies in the Dallas area in cooperation with those programs now in existence throughout the United States, in order to increase the apprehension of traveling criminals who commit high-loss crimes and crimes of violence, and reduce the number of unsolved stranger-to-stranger crimes in the Dallas area.

Implementation: The police department will set up a special section, the function of which will be to promote the exchange and sharing of information on crimes of violence among law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Two civilian clerks will receive, reproduce and disseminate all information received from participating agencies. It is expected that this section will be a nation-wide clearinghouse concerning crimes of violence and suspects known to have committed such offenses in other jurisdictions.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 24,617	\$ 24,617	\$ 24,617	\$ 73,851
State Contribution - 10%	3,282	3,282	3,282	9,846
Local Contribution - 15%	4,924	4,924	4,924	14,772
Total - 100%	\$ 32,823	\$ 32,823	\$ 32,823	\$ 98,469

Evaluation: Evaluation will include:

- . Documentation of the number of pieces of information distributed to participating agencies, and
- . Increase of arrests of offenders wanted in Dallas and other participants as a result of this project.

IMPACT PROGRAM 3.4 PROVIDE NEEDED EQUIPMENT TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES.

This program will provide for strengthening the scientific discipline related to forensic science and will provide for improvements to the overall capabilities, expertise, and operations of the Criminalistics Laboratory. Thus, the services provided by the laboratory will be better integrated into the entire system of criminal investigation and prosecution.

The Dallas Institute of Forensic Sciences, which was opened in Dallas in 1971, has the potential of becoming one of the outstanding forensic science institutes in the nation. The Criminalistic Lab currently offers facilities to all law enforcement agencies in the North Central Texas area. The fulfillment of this program will provide for the acquisition of the latest in electronic equipment to enhance and improve crime detection and the apprehension of offenders.

This program will be enhanced through the utilization of specific crime analysis, which is expected to include specialized projects, i.e., training investigative personnel to improve their technical skills in areas such as crime scene work.

In addition to the projects listed, the Criminalistics Laboratory of the Dallas Institute of Forensic Sciences will provide training for officers of the Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office in the handling and preservation of evidence.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.4.1 EXPAND CRIMINALISTICS LAB AND INCREASE TRAINING OF POLICE PERSONNEL.

Objective: This project will:

- . Speed case disposition by furnishing the Crime Lab with new and modern electronic equipment which will be used to process evidence used in criminal cases,

. Provide training for area law enforcement personnel on handling and preservation of evidence in order to increase successful prosecution rates by the introduction of "good" evidence in the courts, and

. Reduce the amount of data sent elsewhere for analysis.

Implementation: This project will be managed by the Dallas County Medical Examiner and his staff. Purchase of new equipment will begin immediately upon grant approval, and training curricula will be developed within 60 days thereafter. It is anticipated that classes will be held weekly at the Criminalistics Lab and that these classes will be attended primarily by officers from the Dallas Police Department and Dallas County Sheriff's Office. Classes will be taught by qualified personnel from the Institute of Forensic Sciences, of which the Dallas Crime Lab is a part.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 33,750	\$ 18,750	\$ 18,750	\$ 71,250
State Contribution - 10%	4,500	2,500	2,500	9,500
Local Contribution - 15%	6,750	3,750	3,750	14,250
Total - 100%	\$ 45,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 95,000

Evaluation: This project will be evaluated by measurement of the reduction of delay in processing evidence and the reduction in the amount of evidence having to be sent elsewhere (e.g., to the F.B.I.) for analysis. The effectiveness of the training classes on preservation of evidence will be evaluated by participants of the program and subjectively by Crime Lab personnel who will observe any improvement in the quality of evidence presented to them for analysis.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.4.2 CRIMINALISTICS LAB COMPUTER SYSTEM

Objective: This project will:

- . Provide for computer equipment and services which will speed the analysis of drugs held as evidence, thereby reducing the time between arrest and final case disposition, and
- . Aid in speedier trial disposition of those cases which require the services of the Dallas Criminalistics Laboratory by providing new and modern equipment which will be used for more rapid and complete analysis of evidence.

Implementation: This project will be implemented by technically qualified personnel of the Crime Lab and the Dallas County Data Processing Department. Selection of pre-designed software to support the computer programs will be completed within approximately 60 days after grant award, and the system should depend on equipment availability and manpower allocation.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 48,750	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 108,750
State Contribution - 10%	6,500	4,000	4,000	14,500
Local Contribution - 15%	9,750	6,000	6,000	21,750
Total - 100%	\$ 65,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 40,000	\$ 145,000

Evaluation: Success of this project will be measured by the County Medical Examiner who will provide statistical data concerning time savings in analyzing evidence as well as measures of increased capability for analyzing new and/or different types of evidence. This project, in conjunction with the establishment of two temporary district courts, should provide for speedier trials and faster case disposition and increase clearance rates.

IMPACT PROGRAM 3.5 STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN DALLAS COUNTY.

This program will provide for projects which will implement computerization of data not currently available through existing information systems and for statistical reporting in formats required for planning, analysis, and evaluation.

Dallas County is currently implementing a region-wide information system supporting all criminal justice agencies in the Dallas area. The initial crime analysis has indicated the need to strengthen and expand this regional information system.

The establishment of two temporary district courts will provide for identification of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary (Impact crimes) in computerized data files throughout the Regional Criminal Justice Information System including the addition of files for the two new courts. In addition, the increase of Adult Probation Department services will provide for computerization of case files of probationers.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.5.1 UPGRADE RESPONSE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Objective: This project will:

- . Provide for more rapid exchange of information between regional law enforcement and criminal justice agencies by decreasing remote terminal inquiry/response time into and from regional computer files, thereby enabling these agencies to respond more quickly in the control of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary, and
- . Reduce response time from approximately 15 seconds to five seconds or less for all inquiries.

Implementation: This objective will be achieved by the purchase and implementation of a new software package similar to "AMIGOS HYPER-FASTER II", on the Regional Computer at Dallas County. Primary responsibility and effort for the conversion to this new system will lie with Dallas County personnel, who will be assisted by the manufacturer's systems analysts. This task, which will be accomplished within a four-month period, will be started in January, 1973, and will be completed by May, 1973. Second and third years' funding will be requested for annual maintenance expenses on the software system.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 93,750	\$ 26,250	\$ 22,500	\$ 142,500
State Contribution - 10%	12,500	3,500	3,000	19,000
Local Contribution - 15%	18,750	5,250	4,500	28,500
Total - 100%	\$ 125,000	\$ 35,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 190,000

Evaluation: As more and more remote terminals are added to the Regional Criminal Justice System, response time to inquiries continues to increase. Additionally, the existing teleprocessing monitor continues to require more core storage. Average response time approximates 15 seconds. This project will be considered successful if response time is reduced and maintained at five seconds or less as more terminals are added to the Regional Criminal Justice System.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.5.2 EXPANSION OF DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA BASE

Objective: This project will:

- . Provide for the flagging of Dallas Police Department offense and arrest records in order to identify Impact cases. Source documents and subsequent computerized records will be flagged to provide for tracking of Impact cases through the criminal justice system,
- . Add data required to support police allocation strategies, produce patterns and trends of offenses and profiles of offenders and victims for crime-specific analysis, and
- . Support the evaluation of Impact projects funded for the police department.

Implementation: The police department's Data Processing Section, with the aid of the City's Data Services Department, will conduct a systems analysis to determine specific data needs to support Impact projects' planning and evaluation. Subsequently, existing source documents (arrest and offense reports) will be modified to accommodate the additional required data including the flagging of Impact cases.

The next phase of the project will involve modifications of existing computer programs, creation of new programs and enlargement of existing computer files to accommodate the added data.

Implementation of this project will be coordinated with initial phases of other police department Impact projects in order to provide the Impact case tracking and statistical capability required for planning and evaluation of those projects.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 30,000	---	---	\$ 30,000
State Contribution - 10%	4,000	---	---	4,000
Local Contribution - 15%	6,000	---	---	6,000
Total - 100%	\$ 40,000	---	---	\$ 40,000

Evaluation: This project will be evaluated on:

- . Timely completion of established phases of implementation,
- . Meeting established testing criteria,
- . More effective manpower deployment that can be attributed to this project, and
- . Increase in Impact crime clearances attributable to additional data generated by this project.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.5.3 EXPANSION OF DALLAS COUNTY DATA BASE

Objective: To provide regional law enforcement and criminal justice agencies with access to an expanded criminal information data base in order to increase the effectiveness of their response to stranger-to-stranger street crime and burglary and provide for better communications between agencies.

Implementation: Project objectives will be accomplished by continuing to expand the Criminal Name Index File and the Regional Criminal Justice Information System by upgrading the Regional System to the full Operating System (OS-MVT) and providing for more disk storage space in order to meet the requirements of the greatly expanded data base. Conversion to OS-MVT will be accomplished by Dallas County personnel. This task will require approximately six months.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part C) - 75%	\$ 65,625	\$ 37,500	\$ 18,750	\$ 121,875
State Contribution - 10%	8,750	5,000	2,500	16,250
Local Contribution - 15%	13,125	7,500	3,750	24,375
Total - 100%	\$ 87,500	\$ 50,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 162,500

Evaluation: This project will be evaluated by area law enforcement and criminal justice agency users of the Regional Criminal Justice Information System as to the type, quantity, and accuracy of criminal data.

The computer system enhancements (OS-MVT) will be evaluated by Dallas County data processing personnel who will compare the through-put and response times of the improved system with current through-put and response times.

IMPACT PROJECT 3.5.4 JUVENILE INFORMATION PROCESSING SYSTEM

Objective: This project will:

- . Allow faster dissemination of juvenile case records,
- . Aid in processing juvenile cases in a more timely manner , and
- . Make available the necessary statistics to evaluate the effectiveness of juvenile programs and officers.

Implementation: Project objectives will be achieved through a comprehensive data processing system implemented by the Dallas County Information Systems Department in conjunction with Juvenile Department staff over a three-year period. This information system will conform to the necessary security and privacy required by state statute.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 157,500	\$ 123,750	\$ 112,500	\$ 393,750
Local Contribution - 25%	52,500	41,250	37,500	131,250
Total - 100%	\$ 210,000	\$ 165,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 525,000

Evaluation: Evaluation of this project will be performed by the Juvenile Department and will relate to improved systems and effectiveness of statistical data availability. Measurement of data will include:

- . Time to process juvenile case records,
- . Time required to produce needed statistical data, and
- . Capability to track juvenile offenders.

IMPACT GOAL 4.0 PREPARE AND ASSIST OFFENDERS TO REENTER SOCIETY.

This goal will focus upon the need to alter the criminal behavior patterns of offenders by improving the effectiveness of the correctional system in dealing with the specific needs and problems and of the offender. Programs have been established to take direct action with offenders by rehabilitating them for successful integration into society. This goal will be attained through Impact projects geared toward improving the coordination and provision of services through probation, the jail system, alternatives to incarceration, and community-based correctional programs.

IMPACT PROGRAM 4.1 IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL ADULT REHABILITATION FACILITIES, PROGRAMS, AND PERSONNEL.

This program strengthens probation services through increased manpower and improved technology in an effort to reduce reliance on institutional control of the convicted offender. Provision for closer and more systematic liaison for decision making between police, prosecution, courts, probation, and parole functions is provided. This will be accomplished by offender-oriented programs and services implemented through the Adult Probation Department and various other alternatives to incarceration.

IMPACT PROJECT 4.1.1 INCREASE ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES

Objective: This project will:

- . Provide closer supervision of probationers by increasing the number of Adult Probation officers,
- . Improve rehabilitation efforts through pre-sentence psychological examinations,
- . Provide greater employment opportunities for probationers through increased employment counseling and liaison with prospective employers,
- . Instigate greater community interest and involvement with the Adult Probation Department through volunteer programs and increased participation in community service organizations,
- . Increase the effectiveness of Adult Probation officers through the establishment of training programs for officers and interns,
- . Provide measures for evaluation of rehabilitation programs by monitoring offenders both prior to and after completion of their probationary periods and developing pertinent statistics on the performance of probationers.

Implementation: The above objectives will be achieved by hiring additional Adult Probation officers and supporting staff; hiring a full-time psychologist; developing a training program, which will include in-service training for officers and institutional instruction for interns; establishing a Special

Services Unit composed of employment specialists, a community resources specialist, and coordinator of volunteer services; and modifying computer systems to track and furnish reports on the activities of probationers. The Director of the Adult Probation Department will supervise the project and will implement all phases with the aid of personnel under his direction. Dallas County will furnish the office space required by the expansion; the cost of necessary office equipment is covered by the amount of federal/state funds requested. The life of the project, which is scheduled to start by January 1, 1973, is three years.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 737,694	\$ 808,650	\$ 971,835	\$2,518,179
Local Contribution - 25%	<u>245,898</u>	<u>269,550</u>	<u>323,945</u>	<u>839,393</u>
Total - 100%	\$ 983,592	\$1,078,200	\$1,295,780	\$3,357,572

Evaluation: Each phase of the total project will be evaluated individually by the Director of the Adult Probation Department. Indices of measurement will be:

- . Reduction of caseloads,
- . Number of re-arrests,
- . Increase of time spent with probationers,
- . Employment stability,
- . Record of reporting,
- . Record of payment of fees.

Each individual on probation will be scored and his performance evaluated. Statistics on Impact cases will be maintained and reported separately. Data for evaluation purposes will be obtained from the Criminal Name Index and Regional Adult Probation computer systems.

IMPACT PROGRAM 4.2 PROVIDE NEW REHABILITATION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES FOR AREA YOUTH.

This program will initiate comprehensive services for juveniles in the Dallas area. Each project in this section is aimed at diverting pre-delinquents (i.e., non-criminal juvenile misconduct cases) from the present juvenile justice system. This program will address delinquency, which stems from numerous conditions, and will be aimed at prevention and rehabilitation. These efforts must be multi-faceted in order to detect and deal with problems of which truancy and withdrawal from school are only symptoms. Emphasis has been placed on increasing service delivery to area youths, while at the same time reducing the stigma of receiving this help.

IMPACT PROJECT 4.2.1 FIRST OFFENDER PROJECT

Objective: This project will be aimed at reducing juvenile recidivism by providing counseling services for all juvenile first offenders and parents.

Implementation: The project consists of four action areas which will be added to the existing First Offender Program.

- . Identify and redirect those youths who are becoming increasingly involved in increased misconduct. The school system will supply the data base. When a youth begins to display a predominant pattern of deviant behavior he will be evaluated and counseled to determine the scope, intensity and root cause of his problem. Rehabilitative programs can then be directed at the potential offender before he is committed to a lifestyle of criminal behavior.
- . Research attitudes of juveniles and identify the negative attitudes of young offenders. A potential delinquent will be referred to a research team to be interviewed and then referred to counseling or therapy to meet his individual needs.
- . Counseling sessions will be held with the offender, his parents and the police after each youthful arrest. Data will be extracted pertinent to the proper referral or dismissal of the youth. The encounter is expected to promote positive goodwill and trust between the youth and the law enforcers in general.
- . The police department will employ ten professional trained counselors, social workers and psychologists and ten sworn officers to assist arrested youths and their parents to realize the seriousness of their situation, encourage personal rehabilitation and divert them from further penetration into the criminal justice system.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 30,671	\$ 225,000	\$ 225,000	\$ 480,671
Local Contribution - 25%	<u>10,224</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>	<u>160,224</u>
Total - 100%	\$ 40,895	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000	\$ 640,895

Evaluation: Evaluation will be based on truant and dropout participation in and reactions to different projects. Measures of evaluation will be:

- . Decreases in truant and dropout rates,
- . Low project turnover and dropout rates,
- . Ratio of participant dropout and truancy rate to non-participant rates, and
- . Percentage of participants reintegrated into the school system or work force.

IMPACT PROJECT 4.2.2 YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

Objective: The objectives of this project are to provide an agency which will coordinate the efforts of existing community juvenile agencies to provide help for 500 non-criminal juvenile misconduct cases, to effect a favorable change in the behavior of youths served, and to develop services found lacking within the community.

Implementation: The objectives of this project are to be achieved through the creation of a Youth Service Bureau. Resources needed for this project currently exist within the community (i.e., counseling services, guidance centers, therapeutic camping programs, etc.). Under the direction of the Dallas County Juvenile Department and with the cooperation of the Dallas Independent School District, the Youth Service Bureau is anticipated as being operational by early 1973. Funding is required for three years.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 325,000	\$ 325,000	\$ 325,000	\$ 975,000
Local Contribution - 25%	108,334	108,333	108,333	325,000
Total - 100%	\$ 433,334	\$ 433,333	\$ 433,333	\$1,300,000

Evaluation: Evaluation will be based on the achievement of the following factors:

- . Fifty percent of those youths served demonstrate the extinction of behavior (i.e., misconduct) for which they were referred,
- . The truancy caseload for the Juvenile Department drops 15 percent from established 1971 and 1972 baseline,
- . The Juvenile Department shows a 15 percent decrease in the number of "misconduct" cases handled,
- . Cost effectiveness, which has been formulated at 206 successful diversions from the juvenile justice system.

IMPACT PROJECT 4.2.3 JUVENILE PRE-BOOKING INVESTIGATION RESEARCH

Objective: To develop a pre-booking investigative capability in order to quickly and adequately divert juvenile suspects from the normal police booking and records process whose profiles indicate that: (1) they will eventually be released without formal charge, and (2) they have a low probability of future criminal activity.

Implementation: Conduct research utilizing youth behavior specialists and information devices and develop a pre-booking investigation system. This will then be made part of the Youth Division's tools for making judgments on youthful offender disposition.

Cost: Included in other projects.

Evaluation: Records kept on the diverted subjects will indicate if any Impact crimes were committed within a given period after release.

Success of the project will be based on a low percentage recidivism rate of those released.

IMPACT PROGRAM 4.3 DEVELOP INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS DIRECTED AT REINTRODUCING THE OFFENDER INTO SOCIETY.

It is anticipated that the apprehension of offenders will increase during the Impact Program with a resultant increase in the number of incarcerated offenders awaiting court disposition. In order to reduce the attendant reliance on institutional control of rehabilitation programs and gain support of the community through greater confidence of the public in community-based programs, more effective tools and techniques must be developed and implemented. There should, therefore, be a corresponding increase in pre-trial diversion programs which will address not only the symptoms of crime, but also the causal factors.

IMPACT PROJECT 4.3.1 EXPANSION OF PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM

Objective: The objectives of this project are to:

- . Return deserving prisoners to their jobs and families instead of keeping them helpless and frustrated in jail.
- . Inspire confidence in the legal system. The disadvantaged but deserving prisoner becomes embittered when he sees others who can afford money bonds released from jail.
- . Reduce the number of prisoners in our overcrowded Dallas jails.
- . Reduce the costs to the county and city of maintaining the detention population.
- . Reduce the costs of transporting prisoners between jails and between jail and courthouse.
- . Reduce welfare costs. The incarcerated wage earner deprives his family of income and resources and may require public assistance.
- . Reduce the loss of spending power in the community and the accompanying loss of potential tax revenue to that community.
- . Reduce the costs of housing and raising children rendered homeless by their parents' detention.
- . Allow deserving defendants with roots in the community to obtain release pending trial.

Implementation: Implementation of this project will be accomplished through the continuation and expansion of the current Pre-Trial Release Program. Facilities within the Dallas County and Dallas City Jails are currently functional and their use will be continued. The existing staff members, plus additional screening and supportive personnel, will be responsible for the expansion and continuation of the program. Funding of this project will be requested for three years.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 175,000	\$ 325,000
Local Contribution - 25%	25,000	25,000	58,333	108,333
Total - 100%	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 233,333	\$ 433,333

Evaluation: Evaluation will be based on the following criteria:

- . Comparison of the skip rate (failure to appear in court) between those in the project versus those released through the current bail-bond system,
- . Comparison of the recidivism rates during release of those in the project versus those released through the current bail-bond system,
- . Budget savings to jails greater than cost of project.

IMPACT PROGRAM 4.4 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A MONITORING SYSTEM FOR OFFENDERS REINTRODUCED INTO THE DALLAS AREA.

This program will be addressed through the expanded services of the Dallas County Adult Probation Department. In addition to increased staff positions, the department is preparing a computer monitoring system to aid in the tracking of adult probationers. A description of these activities of the Adult Probation Department is available in Impact Project 4.1.1.

IMPACT PROGRAM 4.5 INCREASE THE EMPLOYMENT ELIGIBILITY AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR REENTERING OFFENDERS.

This program will generate resources from within the community which will support employment opportunities for offenders. In conjunction with the project to expand Dallas County Adult Probation Department services, an Employment/Community Relations Specialist is being provided to assist offenders in matters relating to employment. Vocational rehabilitation efforts will be undertaken to assist those persons who lack marketable skills which can be employed in Dallas. The vocational program will be coordinated with vocational training opportunities available through the Dallas Independent School District. Therefore, the program will make use of the existing facilities and resources within the community to meet the needs of the offenders. Through coordination with the local schools, this program will enable offenders to receive vocational training as a part of their total rehabilitative program.

IMPACT GOAL 5.0 ALLEVIATE CONDITIONS WHICH PROMOTE STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

The goal of this program area is to address socio-environmental deficiencies, such as high unemployment, deplorable living conditions, and poor educational and vocational training opportunities which contribute to the rising crime rate. In addition, poor mental hygiene, coupled with drug addiction and other similar character disorders, push these rising crime rates even higher. In addition, this program area is designed to provide offenders and potential offenders with marketable skills. Various alternatives to incarceration are proposed for offenders.

IMPACT PROGRAM 5.1 IMPROVE THE SKILLS AND PROMOTE OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRAINING OF POTENTIAL OFFENDERS IN AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

This program is being supported by the expansion of services offered through the Dallas County Adult Probation Department. Projects directed at improving the skill level of offenders and increasing the basic educational achievement levels of offenders will be implemented in this program. These services include job training, employment counseling, and job placement. The costs of these services are absorbed in the Adult Probation Expansion of Services Project. Vocational counseling and assistance will also be provided by the Dallas Treatment Alternatives to Custody Program and the Crisis Intervention Program.

IMPACT PROGRAM 5.2 PROMOTE THE CREATION OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES AND INCREASE EMPLOYMENT FOR POTENTIAL OFFENDERS.

This program will be supported through projects implemented by the Adult and Juvenile Probation Departments. Identified problems substantiate the need for support of this program by agencies which lie outside the realm of services provided by the criminal justice system. It is anticipated that support of these objectives will also be gained from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the Department of Labor through the development of training programs and programs designed to improve the living environment of offenders in Dallas.

IMPACT PROGRAM 5.3 IMPROVE PUBLIC RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

This program area provides for the implementation of a general public information program designed to educate citizens regarding importance of the criminal justice system to personal security.

A grant will be made through the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council to develop and implement a Comprehensive Public Information Program, which will support

all efforts and projects implemented under the Impact Program. The general objectives will be to educate the citizenry concerning the problems of crime in Dallas, the need for support from the community to the criminal justice system and in the rehabilitation of offenders reentering the Dallas community.

IMPACT PROGRAM 5.4 COMBAT ALIENATION OF MINORITY YOUTH TO ALLEVIATE COMMUNITY CONDITIONS WHICH BREED CRIME.

In an effort to open channels of communication with minority youths, various alternatives have been explored in an attempt to improve police/minority relations within this segment of the community. Under this program a project has been designed by the Dallas Police Department to provide activities such as athletics, scouting, etc., in an attempt to bring about a favorable attitude by Dallas youths, especially those from the low income and minority areas, thus allowing the police department to improve its image and gain greater community support.

IMPACT PROJECT 5.4.1 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Objective: This project is aimed at reducing the recidivism rate among participants and producing positive attitudes toward the police and society by expanding the Police Athletic League and Police Explorer Scout Posts to accommodate as many as 1,500 youthful participants from high crime areas (typically minority and low-income areas).

Implementation: This project will consist of a fourfold attack on juvenile delinquency:

- . Twenty-five officers will be selected from a list of volunteers and paired with 50 youthful offenders. The participating officers will be allowed 16 hours overtime pay per month to enable them to spend their off-duty time working with the youths. Each month they will: (1) participate in a major event with their two assigned boys, (2) visit with the youths and their parents, (3) work with school officials, and (4) prepare monthly evaluation reports.
- . Three law enforcement Explorer Scout Posts will be organized and coordinated with seven other posts. Special training for participants will be provided at the Dallas Police Academy. Participating youths will take part in special planned activities such as promoting existing crime prevention programs.
- . Youthful offenders will be selected by a policewoman and a community services officer. The team will consist of female delinquents selected from police department records. Contact between the departmental representatives and the girls will be maintained with the same requirements outlined above for the 25 officers.

The project may continue for three years with increasing emphasis being directed toward closer associations with the youthful offender.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 122,972	\$ 122,972	\$ 122,972	\$ 368,916
Local Contribution - 25%	40,991	40,991	40,991	122,973
Total - 100%	\$ 163,963	\$ 163,963	\$ 163,963	\$ 491,889

Evaluation: Based on previous experience, it is expected that 98 percent of the participants will show a positive attitude change and commit no further crimes. This will be measured by:

- . Truancy rates,
- . School grades,
- . Before and after attitude surveys (police and youths),
- . Number of participants previously involved in delinquent behavior associated with Impact crimes who show a change in behavior.

IMPACT PROGRAM 5.5 PROVIDE ACCESS TO PUBLIC SERVICES.

This program will implement an expansion of the Beat Committee concept which solicits support and assistance for the police through the organization of citizens crime fighting committees throughout the city. This will establish a rapport between the citizens and the police enabling a more mutual understanding of community expectations and police problems creating a "partnership" which will work toward the immediate reduction in each neighborhood.

In addition, a professional education consultant will be hired on a contract basis to design police programs aimed at public education and to supervise the training of sworn personnel to carry out these programs as well as to measure their effectiveness. Another facet of this program will be to create a greater public awareness of crime through public advertising with radio spot ads, prime television commercials, and other media campaigns (Projects 1.3.1 and 1.3.2).

IMPACT PROGRAM 5.6 TREAT MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE CRIMES.

This program provides supplementary and complementary services which will develop counseling and psychotherapeutic services relating to the treatment of mental hygiene and psychological problems. This program will directly contribute to and support the total rehabilitative services of existing criminal justice programs.

IMPACT PROJECT 5.6.1 DETENTION HOME MEDICAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND TREATMENT AND CUSTODIAL TRANSPORTATION.

Objective: This project will increase the positive management capability of present and projected Detention Home rehabilitative programming through the

centralization of all program implementation affecting stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary offenders in a program directorship.

- . Expand the Detention Home medical capability through the employment of a registered nurse to deal quickly, adequately and professionally with quasi-emergency cases involving treatment of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary offenders.
- . Develop a Psychological Services Division at the Detention Home to implement a testing, evaluation and rehabilitative counseling program for stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary offenders, and to increase this service quantitatively by 50 percent by December 1, 1975.
- . Increase the transportation capability both to and from the Detention Home for stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary offenders to effect commitment to state training schools, placement of the offender outside his home, and to maximize rehabilitative efforts directed toward the offender.

Implementation: The Program Director will assume management of all present and projected rehabilitative programs through appropriate control techniques. The registered nurse will perform her function in cooperation with Parkland City/County Memorial Hospital to effect medical services designed to speed the criminal justice process. The Psychological Services Division at the Detention Home will aid in the psychological rehabilitation of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary offenders housed in the Detention Home through testing, evaluating and counseling procedures. The Transportation Officer will provide appropriate transportation to facilitate the implementation of other programs. Funding will be requested for three years.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 60,898	\$ 53,398	\$ 53,398	\$ 167,694
Local Contribution - 25%	20,299	17,799	17,799	55,897
Total - 100%	\$ 81,197	\$ 71,197	\$ 71,197	\$ 223,591

Evaluation: The evaluation of the program directorship would revolve around the successful implementation of the enlarged and complex programming at the Detention Home, including the new medical and psychological capability and the transportation function. The comparison of pre and post project attainments and functioning will be involved in the evaluation process. The program will be considered successful if medical capability is increased by 25 percent by December 31, 1975.

IMPACT PROGRAM 5.7 REDUCE THE ABUSE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL WHICH LEAD TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

This program will address the need to provide empirical research and to develop innovative projects directed toward the suppression of drug related offenses. This program will identify and track those members of the Dallas drug population and offer treatment alternatives to incarceration.

IMPACT PROJECT 5.7.1 DRUG ALERT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Objective: The objective of this project is to provide a computerized storage system where retrieval information on the drug abuser is available.

Implementation: This system would be implemented for purposes of determining the effectiveness of all drug-related programs as well as providing the capability to monitor those who are participating in the various drug treatment modalities. Through the use of this data base, all information relative to drug services would be centralized for both research and tracking purposes.

Cost:	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	Total
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 31,893	\$ 31,893	\$ 31,893	\$ 95,679
Local Contribution - 25%	10,631	10,631	10,631	31,893
Total - 100%	\$ 42,524	\$ 42,524	\$ 42,524	\$ 127,572

Evaluation: Evaluation will be based upon:

- . Percentage of known drug addicts included in the treatment program,
- . Tracking systems capability to provide requested information,
- . Ability to provide appropriate services for individual drug abusers,
- . Reliability and validity of statistical information generated for research purposes.

IMPACT PROJECT 5.7.2 DALLAS TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE TO CUSTODY

Objective: The project will:

- . Decrease the incidence of drug-related crimes,
- . Reduce the attendant cost to the community as a result of these crimes,
- . Decrease the problems of detention resulting from arrestees who are addicted and evidence acute problems such as withdrawal,
- . Provide, in a prescribed treatment atmosphere, the incentive to overcome drug addiction among those addicts arrested.

Implementation: The objectives of the project are to be achieved through the establishment of the DTAC which will function under the guidelines established by the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council. The actual treatment facilities will be operated via the National Institute of Mental Health DARCO grant through Dallas County Mental Health, Mental Retardation Center. Treatment and laboratory will take place on a contract-for-service basis. It is anticipated that the project will begin approximately January 1, 1973, and is projected at

requiring funding for three years. Second and third year funding will be geared toward continuation and expansion of services based upon evaluation of the program. Participant criteria will be evaluated in relation to success and failure rates.

<u>Cost:</u>	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part E) - 75%	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000	\$1,500,000
Local Contribution - 25%	166,666	166,667	166,667	500,000
Total - 100%	\$ 666,666	\$ 666,667	\$ 666,667	\$2,000,000

Evaluation: Evaluation will be based on the achievement of the following factors:

- . A 50 percent success rate of treatment completion for those persons in the project,
- . A 75 percent reduction in criminal recidivism among those persons who complete the treatment program.

VII. MULTI-YEAR PROJECTION

GOAL: 1.0 REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMISSION OF STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 1.1 IMPROVE DALLAS AREA BUSINESS, RESIDENCE AND INDIVIDUAL SECURITY MEASURES AND SYSTEMS.

PROJECT: 1.1.1 TARGET HARDENING

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>To start in FY 1974.</p>	<p>Federal: ---</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: ---</p> <p>Total: ---</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>First year implementation will identify specific target areas that have high incidences of burglary and robbery and assist them through a pilot effort to prevent further crimes. Contact will be made with victims on an individual basis to assist in making them less vulnerable.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 50,000</p> <p>State: 6,667</p> <p>Local: <u>10,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 66,667</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Expansion of first year efforts to other high crime areas. Refinement of preventive efforts and expansion of information program to inform public of methods to protect themselves and their property. Begin production of a multi-disciplined research project to establish a set of identifiable characteristics related to residential burglaries which can be applied to patrol operations.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 50,000</p> <p>State: 6,667</p> <p>Local: <u>10,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 66,667</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>Refinement and expansion of first and second year efforts with emphasis placed upon application of the techniques used to all index crimes.</p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 100,000</p> <p>State: 13,334</p> <p>Local: <u>20,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 133,334</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

72

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

GOAL: 1.0 REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMISSION OF STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 1.2 REDUCE COVER AND CONCEALMENT OPPORTUNITIES WHICH LEAD TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROJECT: 1.2.1 STREET LIGHTING PROJECT

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>High intensity street lighting will be installed in two areas of the city where the burglary rate is above average. These areas will be controlled and the effects closely evaluated in order that additional lighting can be considered.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 52,600</p> <p>State: 7,013</p> <p>Local: <u>10,520</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 70,133</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Additional high crime areas will be identified and reviewed as to the effects additional lighting might have on the occurrences of crime in the areas. High intensity lighting will be installed in those areas where studies indicate a need.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 75,000</p> <p>State: 10,000</p> <p>Local: <u>15,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 100,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Refinement of the activities begun in FY 1973 and FY 1974 with the continuance of efforts to illuminate the high crime areas. Consideration will be given to using street lighting, where practical, to reduce all types of crimes.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 75,000</p> <p>State: 10,000</p> <p>Local: <u>15,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 100,000</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>This project has an inherent continuation capability both in maintaining areas where lighting has been installed and also in continuing efforts to identify and increase the lighting in new areas.</p>	<p>Federal: <u>Total 3-Year Cost</u> \$ 202,600</p> <p>State: 27,013</p> <p>Local: <u>40,520</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 270,133</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

GOAL: 1.0 REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMISSION OF STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 1.3 IMPROVE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF WHAT CONDITIONS AND SITUATIONS ARE CONDUCTIVE TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY AND ENLIST PUBLIC SUPPORT IN THE DETECTION OF AND REPORTING OF CRIME.

PROJECT: 1.3.1 EXPANDED PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>Expansion of the Beat Committee concept and accelerated campaign to promote the Computer Identification System, both already in operation. Retaining professional consultants to design police programs aimed at public education through the use of radio, television, newspaper, and billboard advertising.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 437,000</p> <p>State: 58,266</p> <p>Local: <u>87,400</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 582,666</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Continuation of those programs supported in FY 1973 that were successful along with the development of new and innovative programs that will increase public involvement and public education to harden the targets of crime.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 437,000</p> <p>State: 58,267</p> <p>Local: <u>87,400</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 582,667</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Attainment of short-term goals providing (1) city-wide participation in the Beat Committees, (2) 90 percent citizen participation in the Computer Identification System, and (3) improved attitudes between the police and the community.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 437,000</p> <p>State: 58,267</p> <p>Local: <u>87,400</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 582,667</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>The long term goal is target hardening and crime prevention through citizens' knowledge of personal and property crime, ways to protect themselves from crime, methods of helping the police detect criminal activity and the need for support of the criminal justice system.</p>	<p>Federal: <u>Total 3-Year Cost</u> \$1,311,000</p> <p>State: 174,800</p> <p>Local: <u>262,200</u></p> <p>Total: \$1,748,000</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

GOAL: 1.0 REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMISSION OF STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 1.3 IMPROVE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF WHAT CONDITIONS AND SITUATIONS ARE CONDUCTIVE TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY AND ENLIST PUBLIC SUPPORT IN THE DETECTION OF AND REPORTING OF CRIME.

PROJECT: 1.3.2 PUBLIC INFORMATION

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>The accomplishments sought by this project are related to all information components that are included in other Impact Programs. Coordination of the methods of information with the objective to reach all residents of Dallas County, thus</p>	<p>Federal:</p> <p>State: Included in other projects.</p> <p>Local:</p> <p>Total:</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>making them more aware of the crime problem, will serve to achieve the goals of the projects that are using the media to support their efforts.</p>	<p>Federal:</p> <p>State:</p> <p>Local:</p> <p>Total:</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p>	<p>Federal:</p> <p>State:</p> <p>Local:</p> <p>Total:</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal:</p> <p>State:</p> <p>Local:</p> <p>Total:</p> <p>Funds Source: Part</p>

75

GOAL: 1.0 REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMISSION OF STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 1.4 ELIMINATE ACCESS TO AND AVAILABILITY OF ILLICIT DRUGS.

PROJECT: 1.4.1 DRUG ABUSE STUDY

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First year activities will be the development of pilot projects and research efforts regarding the proper police function in dealing with drug abuse. Each facet of the police involvement in this field will be carefully scrutinized and recommendations made for future implementation.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 15,000</p> <p>State: 2,000</p> <p>Local: <u>3,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 20,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Implementation of programs resulting from the first-year research. Particular emphasis will be placed on the coordination of police activity in enforcement, education, and diversion in regards to drug abuse.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 100,000</p> <p>State: 13,333</p> <p>Local: <u>20,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 133,333</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Continuation of drug abuse programs and expansion of the police responsibility in coordinating community educational and social activities in attempting to prevent drug abuse.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 100,000</p> <p>State: 13,333</p> <p>Local: <u>20,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 133,333</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>Evaluation of the success of this project considered with analyses of arrests, crime rates, and the effects of educational and preventive programs, will serve to develop new methods of dealing with the drug addict and improve the police role in this area.</p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 215,000</p> <p>State: 28,666</p> <p>Local: <u>43,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 286,666</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

GOAL: 2.0 INCREASE THE RISK OF COMMITTING STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 2.3 INCREASE THE VISIBILITY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IN AREA.

PROJECT: 2.3.1 HELICOPTER ALERT SYSTEM

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST	
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>Strobe lights, sensory devices, and a street marking system will be implemented to reduce helicopter response time in burglary and robbery crimes. Allocation of the strobe lights and sensory devices will result from crime analysis and predictions and is expected to result in increased detection and apprehension of offenders.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 50,000</p> <p>State: 6,667</p> <p>Local: <u>10,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 66,667</p>	
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Improved results based on improved ability to predict crimes that will serve to gain the maximum from helicopter patrol. Obtain greater coordinative support between air and ground patrol units that will enable them to function in a rapid and efficient manner. This effort will bring continued increase in apprehension for crimes in progress and a reduction of the overall incidence of crime.</p>	<p>Federal: ---</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: ---</p> <p>Total: ---</p>	
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p>	<p>Federal: ---</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: ---</p> <p>Total: ---</p>	
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p>Federal: \$ 50,000</p> <p>State: 6,667</p> <p>Local: <u>10,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 66,667</p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

77

GOAL: 2.0 INCREASE THE RISK OF COMMITTING STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 2.4 IMPROVE THE TACTICAL ALLOCATION OF ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERSONNEL.

PROJECT: 2.4.1 EXPANSION OF TACTICAL SECTION

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<u>FY 1973</u> Recruit, select, equip, and train personnel for specific tactical assignments. These men will be assigned to the Tactical Section on a full-time basis and will be engaged in implementing new and innovative techniques in detecting and apprehending criminals in high-crime areas. Deployment will be based on crime analysis and predictive methods within the department.	Federal: \$1,814,280 State: 241,904 Local: <u>362,856</u> Total: \$2,419,040
<u>FY 1974</u> Refinement of predictive methods to identify potential crime targets, particularly for burglary and robbery offenses, and increased success of the Tactical Section in responding to these assignments. On-the-scene arrests and preventive results will increase as experience in dealing with different situations is obtained.	Federal: \$1,979,940 State: 263,992 Local: <u>395,988</u> Total: \$2,639,920
<u>FY 1975</u> Continued improvement of program operations with special emphasis being placed on expansion of predictive ability to a greater variety of crimes and methods of operation. Deployment should result in increases in the apprehension ratio and greater contributions will be made toward reducing Impact crime in Dallas.	Federal: \$1,950,540 State: 260,072 Local: <u>390,108</u> Total: \$2,600,720
<u>CONTINUATION</u> Maintenance of the Tactical Section based on its contribution to reducing Impact crimes and expansion of its base of operations to include, where feasible, all crimes where predictive methods can be utilized.	<u>Total 3-Year Cost</u> Federal: \$5,744,760 State: 765,968 Local: <u>1,148,952</u> Total: \$7,659,680 Funds Source: Part C

GOAL: 2.0 INCREASE THE RISK OF COMMITTING STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 2.4 IMPROVE THE TACTICAL ALLOCATION OF ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PERSONNEL.

PROJECT: 2.4.2 REAL-TIME TACTICAL DEPLOYMENT

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<u>FY 1973</u> Hire professional operations analyst, purchase digital analog plotter and adequate software to upgrade the present computer system to begin development of predictive deployment techniques. Begin predictive resource allocation output to line organizations on a real-time basis.	Federal: \$ 110,000 State: 14,666 Local: <u>22,000</u> Total: \$ 146,666
<u>FY 1974</u> Refinement of predictive techniques and expand manipulation of data to obtain greater predictive capability. Increase arrests and reduce occurrences in these crimes included in the predictive analysis.	Federal: \$ 20,000 State: 2,667 Local: <u>4,000</u> Total: \$ 26,667
<u>FY 1975</u> Expand data requirements of the unit to provide a broad range of information that is received in order to increase the number of deployment programs suggested to line commanders, number of programs used, and increase of crime-scene arrests.	Federal: \$ 20,000 State: 2,667 Local: <u>4,000</u> Total: \$ 26,667
<u>CONTINUATION</u> Program capability will become permanent part of the police department's operations with the goal of total reduction of crime in all target areas, little or no increase of crime occurrence in neighboring areas, and total reduction of police response time.	<u>Total 3-Year Cost</u> Federal: \$ 150,000 State: 20,000 Local: <u>30,000</u> Total: \$ 200,000 Funds Source: Part C

GOAL: 2.0 INCREASE THE RISK OF COMMITTING STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 2.5 IMPROVE THE INVESTIGATIVE ABILITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

PROJECT: 2.5.1 CRIME INVESTIGATION - PILOT EXPERIMENT

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>Start-up will consist of assigning 18 experienced patrolmen and three crime scene search technicians to a pilot patrol sector. They will undertake complete "text-book" investigation of each robbery and burglary in the sector. Records will be kept of clearance rate and cost per investigator.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 350,000</p> <p>State: 46,667</p> <p>Local: <u>70,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 466,667</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Through documentation of increase in clearance rate and cost per investigation, experiments will be conducted by varying intensity of investigation to determine an optimum level. Study will include development of a profile of indicators of "clearable" crimes and those which even the most intensive investigation will not clear.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 300,000</p> <p>State: 40,000</p> <p>Local: <u>60,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 400,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Continuation of experimenting with intensity of investigation and indicator profile, based on cost/benefit analysis of clearance rate.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 300,000</p> <p>State: 40,000</p> <p>Local: <u>60,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 400,000</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>The methodology developed by this project will be expanded to other police sectors; varying characteristics among the sectors will undoubtedly require further modification.</p>	<p>Federal: <u>Total 3-Year Cost</u> \$ 950,000</p> <p>State: 126,667</p> <p>Local: <u>190,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$1,266,667</p> <p>Funds Source: Part G</p>

8

GOAL: 2.0 INCREASE THE RISK OF COMMITTING STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 2.5 IMPROVE THE INVESTIGATIVE ABILITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

PROJECT: 2.5.2 CRIME SCENE ILLUSTRATOR

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<u>FY 1973</u> Hiring and training of qualified illustrators who will work closely with investigators in all stranger-to-stranger and burglary offenses developing composite and crime-scene sketches that will lead to an increase in apprehension and convictions.	Federal: \$ 45,000 State: 6,000 Local: <u>9,000</u> Total: \$ 60,000
<u>FY 1974</u> Continued emphasis on the clearance of more crimes and increases in convictions. Particular attention will be devoted to a concentrated effort on the multiple offender and all violent crimes. Greater use of the media to disseminate artist conceptions of criminals will also occur.	Federal: \$ 45,000 State: 6,000 Local: <u>9,000</u> Total: \$ 60,000
<u>FY 1975</u> Prepare increased number of exhibits and other illustrative sketches that will serve to enhance police testimony in court trials. This will increase number of convictions by clarifying detailed, intricate investigator testimony.	Federal: \$ 45,000 State: 6,000 Local: <u>9,000</u> Total: \$ 60,000
<u>CONTINUATION</u> Continuation based on number of arrests and clearances resulting from the use of artist's composite drawing and number of convictions that result from application of this project.	<u>Total 3-Year Cost</u> Federal: \$ 135,000 State: 18,000 Local: <u>27,000</u> Total: \$ 180,000 Funds Source: Part C

18

GOAL: 2.0 INCREASE THE RISK OF COMMITTING STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 2.5 IMPROVE THE INVESTIGATIVE ABILITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

PROJECT: 2.5.3 FENCE CONTROL: THE REDUCTION OF RECEIVING
STOLEN PROPERTY

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>To start in FY 1974.</p>	<p>Federal: ---</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: ---</p> <p>Total: ---</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Hire and train additional police and service officers to reduce, through a concentrated effort, the receiving and sale of stolen property. Special units will be established to develop and implement methods of controlling activity in this area. Promote greater participation in the Computer Identification System.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 350,000</p> <p>State: 46,667</p> <p>Local: <u>70,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 466,667</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Begin preparation of proposals of new statutes directed at pawn shops, used gun dealers, used furniture and equipment stores, etc., that will assist the police in dealing with this problem. Intensify police investigations of stolen property outlets in an effort to reduce burglary substantially.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 300,000</p> <p>State: 26,666</p> <p>Local: <u>40,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 366,666</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>Continuation will be based on increases in: 1) number of items identified as stolen property, 2) number of clearance rates through property identification, and 3) amount of stolen property returned to the rightful owners.</p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 650,000</p> <p>State: 73,333</p> <p>Local: <u>110,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 833,333</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.1 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND PLANNING CAPABILITIES TO ADDRESS STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROJECT: 3.1.1 JUVENILE DEPARTMENT PLANNING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT MONITORING SYSTEM

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First year implementation will include the development of a new reporting system which will aid in the recording, auditing, and evaluation process. Initial work on causation studies will begin, and research on the effectiveness of current rehabilitation programs will be conducted. The automation of juvenile case files will also begin during this first year.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 66,375</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>22,125</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 88,500</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second year implementation will focus on the continuation of automating case files and upgrading the reporting system developed during the first year. Research on delinquency causation will continue and comparative-department studies will be carried on. A time and motion study will be conducted to measure the effectiveness of departmental programs, techniques, and management.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 50,063</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>16,687</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 66,750</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Activity within the third year should include the completion of the automation of case files. In addition, the automated reporting system should be fully functional. Results of the time and motion study will be interpreted and any necessary recommendations will be followed. Results drawn from studying other juvenile departments will be studied for possible program modification, and causation research will continue.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 50,063</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>16,687</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 66,750</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 166,501</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>55,499</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 222,000</p> <p>Funds Source: Part E</p>

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.2 INCREASE THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PERSONNEL.

PROJECT: 3.2.1 CRISIS INTERVENTION TRAINING

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH,
MENTAL RETARDATION CENTER

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>The first three months will be devoted to start-up and preparation. Thereafter, the first group of six trainees will undergo a six-month training period. When the initial trainees return to the field, a second group of six will start the same six-month training program. By the end of the year, six trainees will be in the field and six still in training.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 42,750</p> <p>State: 5,700</p> <p>Local: <u>8,550</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 57,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>The second group will finish training and a third group of six will begin. The training program is subject to continuing evaluation and modification. At the same time, evaluation of behavior changes among the trained men will be carried out by participant observation. By the end of the second year the fourth group of six will be in training.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 42,750</p> <p>State: 5,700</p> <p>Local: <u>8,550</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 57,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>All four groups will be fielded and evaluation of their effectiveness will continue. An important factor will be acceptance by both the participants and their peers of the new role.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 42,750</p> <p>State: 5,700</p> <p>Local: <u>8,550</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 57,000</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>If the project results in increased referrals of drug offenders for treatment, and a decrease in target crimes committed by drug offenders in the target precincts and is accepted by police personnel, Crisis Intervention Training will be considered for expansion into other precincts.</p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 128,250</p> <p>State: 17,100</p> <p>Local: <u>25,650</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 171,000</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

24

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.2 INCREASE THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PERSONNEL.

PROJECT: 3.2.2 POLICE SERVICE EXPEDITER UNIT

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<u>FY 1973</u> Purchase equipment and begin implementation of systems that will filter out non-urgent calls and increase police response time to urgent calls by one-half. Unit operator will be able to reduce the time for a specific crime report from approximately 60 minutes to 10 minutes, thus reducing patrol report time by 30 percent during the first year.	Federal: \$ 60,000 State: 8,000 Local: <u>12,000</u> Total: \$ 80,000
<u>FY 1974</u> Continued refinement of system that will further reduce response and report time and increase both availability of patrol units and preventive patrol. Reduction in the incident-to-input time of major crime information into computers will be sought.	Federal: \$ 75,000 State: 10,000 Local: <u>15,000</u> Total: \$ 100,000
<u>FY 1975</u> Expansion of systems concept to provide closer link between incidence report, computer information, and patrol response will be achieved. Modification of the systems will be continuous to provide a reduction in reaction time of all investigative units and thus reporting time.	Federal: \$ 75,000 State: 10,000 Local: <u>15,000</u> Total: \$ 100,000
<u>CONTINUATION</u> Overall system concept will be aimed at increasing amount of time of patrol functions by reducing the number of constraints placed on these units by non-urgent calls and reporting time. This project will provide permanent changes within the department that will be continued.	<u>Total 3-Year Cost</u> Federal: \$ 210,000 State: 28,000 Local: <u>42,000</u> Total: \$ 280,000 Funds Source: Part C

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.2 INCREASE THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PERSONNEL.

PROJECT: 3.2.3 LEGAL AIDES FOR POLICE

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>Start-up will include hiring three new police attorneys and reassigning others to the Criminal Justice Interface Division and setting up procedures so that all prosecution reports are reviewed prior to filing. Documentation of "no-bills" and dismissals will begin as soon as the Division is geared up.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 167,250</p> <p>State: 22,300</p> <p>Local: <u>33,450</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 223,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Continuing evaluation will consist of tracking each case to disposition. "No-bill" actions and dismissals will be reviewed again to determine if police reporting was faulty. Steps will be taken to eliminate the cause of errors. A 20 percent reduction is expected by the end of the second year.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 183,000</p> <p>State: 24,400</p> <p>Local: <u>36,600</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 244,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>A steady decrease in "no-bill" actions and dismissals is expected to result in a 33 1/3 percent rate reduction by the end of the third year. Throughout the project, methodology will be examined and modified if results do not meet expectations.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 198,750</p> <p>State: 26,500</p> <p>Local: <u>39,750</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 265,000</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>A permanent change in police procedure will be based on successful methods determined by this project. Continued decreases in "no-bill" actions and dismissals will be sought.</p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 549,000</p> <p>State: 73,200</p> <p>Local: <u>109,800</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 732,000</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

98

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.3 INSTITUTE ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

PROJECT: 3.3.1 JUVENILE DEPARTMENT COURT ACTION PROCESSING UNIT AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First year implementation will center around the formation of the Court Action Unit. This unit will relieve the probation officers from court duty and allow them more time with probationers. A full time Legal Advisor will also be hired to aid in the management of court procedures.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 255,677</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>62,703</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 318,380</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>During the second year, staffing of the Court Action Unit will be complete and the unit should be fully operational. It is expected that the backlog of juvenile cases should be reduced, thus reducing the time between initial pickup and case disposition. Probation officers will be free of most court duty and thus able to notice a great increase in supervisory time available for probationers.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 224,327</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>64,090</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 288,417</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Third year results will be in the area of refining the Court Action Unit concept by the Legal Advisor. Present time-consuming barriers will be worked on by this advisor in an attempt to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the court units.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 228,810</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>65,477</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 294,287</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 708,814</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>192,270</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 901,084</p> <p>Funds Source: Part E</p>

87

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.3 INSTITUTE ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

PROJECT: 3.3.2 JUVENILE DEPARTMENT INTERNSHIP PROJECT

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First year accomplishments will include preliminary contacts with area educational institutions for future interns. Varied criminal justice agencies will be contacted for placement of juvenile department personnel. A training program for interns will be established and placement both within and outside the department will begin.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 49,680</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>16,560</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 66,240</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second year progress will include full scale recruiting of and training of interns from area educational institutions. Regular department employees will be involved in outside placements within the criminal justice system.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 49,680</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>16,560</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 66,240</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Third year implementation of the project will focus on improving the screening process used for selecting and placing interns within and outside of the department. Outside placements will be evaluated and their usefulness measured to determine future placements.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 49,680</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>16,560</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 66,240</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 149,040</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>49,680</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 198,720</p> <p>Funds Source: Part E</p>

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.3 INSTITUTE ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

PROJECT: 3.3.3 TEMPORARY DISTRICT COURTS

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First year implementation will result in the creation of two fully staffed District Criminal Courts. A court manager will also begin coordinating all courts for more efficient operations. Arrest to disposition time will be reduced from a current 271 days to 180 days. A data system will also be implemented for more efficient records-keeping and tracking of offenders.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 766,789</p> <p>State: 102,398</p> <p>Local: <u>154,795</u></p> <p>Total: \$1,023,982</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second year accomplishments will be mainly in the area of streamlined procedures implemented by the courts manager. The data system will also be continually upgraded to meet the demands of the increased efficiency of the courts. Further reductions in the time between arrest and disposition will develop.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 696,019</p> <p>State: 92,803</p> <p>Local: <u>139,204</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 928,026</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>All courts will be operating at peak efficiency during the third year of the project, even with the increase of cases expected as a result of law enforcement Impact projects. Arrest to trial time will be reduced to 90 days.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 728,979</p> <p>State: 97,197</p> <p>Local: <u>145,796</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 971,972</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>The two courts are expected to carry on past the duration of the Impact Program if needed.</p>	<p>Federal: <u>Total 3-Year Cost</u> \$2,191,787</p> <p>State: 292,398</p> <p>Local: <u>439,795</u></p> <p>Total: \$2,923,980</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.3 INSTITUTE ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

PROJECT: 3.3.4 ENLARGE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE JUVENILE SECTION AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First year progress will focus on adding an attorney and supportive staff to the District Attorney's Office. Effective and efficient case preparation will reduce the time required for bringing juveniles to trial.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 33,750</p> <p>State: 4,500</p> <p>Local: <u>6,750</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 45,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Additional staff increases will be carried out during the second year of the project to meet the "number-increase" of juvenile cases coming to the courts.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 47,772</p> <p>State: 6,369</p> <p>Local: <u>9,554</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 63,695</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Additional staff increases will be made during the third year of the project to meet the expected increase in juvenile offender cases due to other Impact projects (mainly law enforcement). A reduction in the time between arrest and disposition will be noticed.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 62,212</p> <p>State: 8,295</p> <p>Local: <u>12,443</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 82,950</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>The increased staff will probably be maintained by the District Attorney to meet future needs.</p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 143,734</p> <p>State: 19,164</p> <p>Local: <u>28,747</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 191,645</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

06

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.3 INSTITUTE ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

PROJECT: 3.3.5 WORD PROCESSING SYSTEM FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First year implementation will center on the purchase of hardware and training of staff in the utilization of this hardware. Case processing time will be reduced and the accuracy of documents will occur.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 105,525</p> <p>State: 14,070</p> <p>Local: <u>21,105</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 140,700</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second year progress will be noticed in the increase of efficiency of documents and a reduction of time required to produce these documents. Only minimal funding is required for servicing equipment.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 16,500</p> <p>State: 2,200</p> <p>Local: <u>3,300</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 22,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>The third year's accomplishments will be mainly noted in the continuation of the project with minimal funding required for servicing hardware.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 16,500</p> <p>State: 2,200</p> <p>Local: <u>3,300</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 22,000</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 138,525</p> <p>State: 18,470</p> <p>Local: <u>27,705</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 184,700</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

16

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.3 INSTITUTE ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL IMPROVEMENTS WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

PROJECT: 3.3.6 VIOLENT CRIME INFORMATION EXCHANGE

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First-year implementation will establish a special section to collect and disseminate information on crimes of violence to be shared with law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. This effort will assist in increasing the apprehension of traveling criminals who commit high-loss crimes of violence and reduce the number of unsolved Impact crimes in Dallas.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 24,617</p> <p>State: 3,282</p> <p>Local: <u>4,924</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 32,823</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Continuation and refinement of first-year efforts to establish and maintain a nation-wide clearinghouse concerned with the clearance of crimes of violence committed by suspects known to have committed such offenses in other jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 24,617</p> <p>State: 3,282</p> <p>Local: <u>4,924</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 32,823</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Continuation of first- and second-year efforts in sharing and promoting the exchange of violent crime information.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 24,617</p> <p>State: 3,282</p> <p>Local: <u>4,924</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 32,823</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 73,851</p> <p>State: 9,846</p> <p>Local: <u>14,772</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 98,469</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

GOAL: 3.0 - IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.4 PROVIDE NEEDED EQUIPMENT TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES.

PROJECT: 3.4.1 EXPAND CRIMINALISTICS LAB AND INCREASE TRAINING OF POLICE PERSONNEL

AGENCY: DALLAS INSTITUTE OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>The major accomplishments of the first year will center around the acquisition of new scientific and electronic equipment used for the processing of evidence. First year implementation will also focus on the training of lab personnel in the utilization of this equipment. A training program will also be developed for Dallas police and Sheriff Department personnel.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 33,750</p> <p>State: 4,500</p> <p>Local: <u>6,750</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 45,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Project accomplishments during the second year will be aimed mainly at the training of law enforcement personnel in updated criminal evidence methods. A decrease in the amount of evidence currently being sent to other labs should be noted due to the acquisition and utilization of the equipment purchased in the first year.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 18,750</p> <p>State: 2,500</p> <p>Local: <u>3,750</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 25,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Emphasis in the third year will be the continuation of training of area law enforcement personnel and increased reliability and validity of the analysis of evidence.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 18,750</p> <p>State: 2,500</p> <p>Local: <u>3,750</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 25,000</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 71,250</p> <p>State: 9,500</p> <p>Local: <u>14,250</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 95,000</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

93

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.4 PROVIDE NEEDED EQUIPMENT TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES.

PROJECT: 3.4.2 CRIMINALISTICS LAB COMPUTER SYSTEM

AGENCY: DALLAS INSTITUTE OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<u>FY 1973</u> First-year implementation will select pre-designed software, and utilization of computer equipment and services to speed up the analysis of evidence.	Federal: \$ 48,750 State: 6,500 Local: <u>9,750</u> Total: \$ 65,000
<u>FY 1974</u> Continuation of first-year efforts to accomplish a speedier analysis of evidence and consequently faster case disposition and increased clearance rates.	Federal: \$ 30,000 State: 4,000 Local: <u>6,000</u> Total: \$ 40,000
<u>FY 1975</u> Continuation of previous years.	Federal: \$ 30,000 State: 4,000 Local: <u>6,000</u> Total: \$ 40,000
<u>CONTINUATION</u>	<u>Total 3-Year Cost</u> Federal: \$ 108,750 State: 14,500 Local: <u>21,750</u> Total: \$ 145,000 Funds Source: Part C

76

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.5 STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN DALLAS COUNTY.

PROJECT: 3.5.1 UPGRADE RESPONSE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First-year implementation will provide for faster exchange of information between criminal justice agencies in the region by conversion to a new software capability designed to decrease remote terminal response time into and from regional computer files.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 93,750</p> <p>State: 12,500</p> <p>Local: <u>18,750</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 125,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Continuation of the utilization of the software package purchased during the first year to maintain a low average response time.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 26,250</p> <p>State: 3,500</p> <p>Local: <u>5,250</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 35,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Continuation of use of the software package to maintain the desired response time of terminal access to the regional computer files.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 22,500</p> <p>State: 3,000</p> <p>Local: <u>4,500</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 30,000</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p>Federal: <u>Total 3-Year Cost</u> \$ 142,500</p> <p>State: 19,000</p> <p>Local: <u>28,500</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 190,000</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.5 STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN DALLAS COUNTY.

PROJECT: 3.5.2 EXPANSION OF DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA BASE AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>Implementation will modify offense and arrest records to provide for identification of Impact cases and expand files to include certain elements of data required to support the Impact Program. This is anticipated to be a one-year effort.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 30,000</p> <p>State: 4,000</p> <p>Local: <u>6,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 40,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p>	<p>Federal: ---</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>---</u></p> <p>Total: ---</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p>	<p>Federal: ---</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>---</u></p> <p>Total: ---</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 30,000</p> <p>State: 4,000</p> <p>Local: <u>6,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 40,000</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

96

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.5 STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN DALLAS COUNTY.

PROJECT: 3.5.3 EXPANSION OF DALLAS COUNTY DATA BASE

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First-year implementation will expand the criminal name index file and upgrade the Regional Criminal Justice Information System to provide regional criminal justice agencies with improved access to data, better inter-agency communications and more effective response to Impact crimes.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 65,625</p> <p>State: 8,750</p> <p>Local: <u>13,125</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 87,500</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Continuation of use of computer system enhancements provided in previous year.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 37,500</p> <p>State: 5,000</p> <p>Local: <u>7,500</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 50,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Continuation of use of computer system enhancements provided in previous year.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 18,750</p> <p>State: 2,500</p> <p>Local: <u>3,750</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 25,000</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 121,875</p> <p>State: 16,250</p> <p>Local: <u>24,375</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 162,500</p> <p>Funds Source: Part C</p>

GOAL: 3.0 IMPROVE GOVERNMENTAL ABILITY TO RESPOND TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 3.5 STRENGTHEN AND IMPROVE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN DALLAS COUNTY.

PROJECT: 3.5.4 JUVENILE INFORMATION PROCESSING SYSTEM

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First year progress in this project will be in the development of computer programs and formats designed to automate juvenile case records and provide a tracking system for juvenile offenders.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 157,500</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>52,500</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 210,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second year accomplishments will focus on the streamlining of the computer programs developed for this project. Unnecessary data will be eliminated and elements found lacking will be implemented.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 123,750</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>41,250</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 165,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Third year accomplishments will be the continuation of this project for its use in aiding other juvenile department Impact projects. Processing time for juvenile cases will be noted due to the reduction of time needed for extracting prior records.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 112,500</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>37,500</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 150,000</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 393,750</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>131,250</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 525,000</p> <p>Funds Source: Part E</p>

GOAL: 4.0 PREPARE AND ASSIST OFFENDERS TO REENTER SOCIETY.

PROGRAM: 4.1 IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF LOCAL ADULT REHABILITATION FACILITIES, PROGRAMS AND PERSONNEL.

PROJECT: 4.1.1 INCREASE ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT SERVICES

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY ADULT PROBATION

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First year progress will include the hiring of new probation officers, intern probation officers, a psychologist, an employment specialist, and other supportive personnel. An in-house training program will also be developed for both interns and for existing personnel. Computer programs will also be designed to keep records and track probationers. Caseloads will be gradually reduced during this first year.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 737,694</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>245,898</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 983,592</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second year accomplishments will focus on the continuation of hiring additional experienced and intern probation officers. In-house training will be continued and certain outside workshops and seminars will provide additional exposure to new techniques. Records will continue to be updated on the new computer programs and probationer tracking will be refined. Additional probation officer caseloads will continue to be reduced.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 808,650</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>269,550</u></p> <p>Total: \$1,078,200</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>The third year accomplishments will be primarily in the area of increasing the probation officer and intern positions to their peak levels. In-house training will be continued along with additional outside training aids. Caseloads will be reduced, employment among probationers will be up, and improved screening techniques will be developed.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 971,835</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>323,945</u></p> <p>Total: \$1,295,780</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>It is anticipated that this project will be continued by the Dallas County Adult Probation after the third year.</p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$2,518,179</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>839,393</u></p> <p>Total: \$3,357,572</p> <p>Funds Source: Part E</p>

GOAL: 4.0 PREPARE AND ASSIST OFFENDERS TO REENTER SOCIETY.

PROGRAM: 4.2 PROVIDE NEW REHABILITATION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES FOR AREA YOUTH.

PROJECT: 4.2.1 FIRST OFFENDER PROJECT

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>Progress during the first year will be mainly in the area of researching both the causal factor of delinquency and the groups which can best be reached. The hiring of trained counselors, social workers and psychologists will begin and service delivery to troubled youth will start.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 30,671</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>10,224</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 40,895</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second year accomplishments will focus on the completion of staffing and the continuation of service delivery. During this year, delinquency rates will decline and the truancy rates will be lowered. Evaluation efforts will begin with comparative studies between participant and non-participant groups.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 225,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>75,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 300,000</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>The third year accomplishments of this project will center around continuation and modification of the service delivery programs. Evaluation efforts will be studied to make necessary changes in the project.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 225,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>75,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 300,000</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p>Federal: <u>Total 3-Year Cost</u> \$ 480,671</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>160,224</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 640,895</p> <p>Funds Source: Part E</p>

100

GOAL: 4.0 PREPARE AND ASSIST OFFENDERS TO REENTER SOCIETY.

PROGRAM: 4.2 PROVIDE NEW REHABILITATION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES FOR AREA YOUTH.

PROJECT: 4.2.2 YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>During its first year, this project will begin forming a staff and referring non-criminal juvenile misconduct cases to varied community agencies for services. A records and tracking system will be developed and utilized to follow all referrals. Schools and the juvenile department should notice a lowering of delinquency and truancy rates.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 325,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>108,334</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 433,334</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second year accomplishments will center on the continuation of the referral process, with strong emphasis on the evaluation of the quality of service being delivered by contract agencies. Close examination will be made of services rendered, with changes made when necessary. Delinquency and truancy rates will continue to decline.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 325,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>108,333</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 433,333</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Third year progress will focus on continuation of the referral of juveniles to service agencies. Evaluation of the service will continue, with contract changes made when necessary. Truancy and delinquency referrals from the schools and juvenile department will show a noticeable decline.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 325,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>108,333</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 433,333</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 975,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>325,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$1,300,000</p> <p>Funds Source: Part E</p>

101

GOAL: 4.0 PREPARE AND ASSIST OFFENDERS TO REENTER SOCIETY.

PROGRAM: 4.2 PROVIDE NEW REHABILITATION PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES FOR AREA YOUTH.

PROJECT: 4.2.3 JUVENILE PRE-BOOKING INVESTIGATION RESEARCH

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>This project will be implemented through internal research of the police department to develop methods of making judgments on youthful offender dispositions. This will include diversion, whenever possible, of those juveniles</p>	<p>Federal:</p> <p>State: Included in other projects.</p> <p>Local:</p> <p>Total:</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>who warrant release. Success will be based on a low percentage recidivism rate of those released.</p>	<p>Federal:</p> <p>State:</p> <p>Local:</p> <p>Total:</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p>	<p>Federal:</p> <p>State:</p> <p>Local:</p> <p>Total:</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p>Federal: <u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>State:</p> <p>Local:</p> <p>Total:</p> <p>Funds Source: Part</p>

GOAL: 4.0 PREPARE AND ASSIST OFFENDERS TO REENTER SOCIETY.

PROGRAM: 4.3 DEVELOP INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS DIRECTED AT REINTRODUCING THE OFFENDER INTO SOCIETY.

PROJECT: 4.3.1 EXPANSION OF PRE-TRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY ADULT PROBATION

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST												
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First year accomplishments will include the expansion of the existing pre-trial release project. Additional screening and tracking personnel will be added and categories of offenders eligible for the program will be broadened. A decrease in the jail population will be noticed through the additional release of persons who cannot afford bond.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 75,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>25,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 100,000</p>												
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second year progress will center around continuation of the first year's program. Improved tracking and tracking techniques will be developed and implemented.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 75,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>25,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 100,000</p>												
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Third year accomplishments will show a large increase in the project. This will be carried out through increased staffing in both screening and tracking personnel. Further reductions in the jail population will result from this project.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 175,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>58,333</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 233,333</p>												
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p> <p>It is anticipated that this project will be continued by the Dallas County Adult Probation Department after Impact funding.</p>	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th colspan="2" data-bbox="1453 1192 1919 1234">Total 3-Year Cost</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td data-bbox="1453 1234 1638 1275">Federal:</td><td data-bbox="1638 1234 1919 1275">\$ 325,000</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="1453 1275 1638 1316">State:</td><td data-bbox="1638 1275 1919 1316">---</td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="1453 1316 1638 1357">Local:</td><td data-bbox="1638 1316 1919 1357"><u>108,333</u></td></tr><tr><td data-bbox="1453 1357 1638 1399">Total:</td><td data-bbox="1638 1357 1919 1399">\$ 433,333</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2" data-bbox="1453 1399 1919 1521">Funds Source: Part E</td></tr></tbody></table>	Total 3-Year Cost		Federal:	\$ 325,000	State:	---	Local:	<u>108,333</u>	Total:	\$ 433,333	Funds Source: Part E	
Total 3-Year Cost													
Federal:	\$ 325,000												
State:	---												
Local:	<u>108,333</u>												
Total:	\$ 433,333												
Funds Source: Part E													

GOAL: 5.0 ALLEVIATE CONDITIONS WHICH PROMOTE STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 5.4 COMBAT ALIENATION OF MINORITY YOUTH TO ALLEVIATE COMMUNITY CONDITIONS WHICH BREED CRIME.

PROJECT: 5.4.1 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

AGENCY: DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First-year projections for this project include the development of athletic programs, explorer scout programs, and various youth development projects. Staff recruiting and training will be accomplished and recruitment of youth participants will begin. Recruitment will take place mainly in minority areas where police-youth alienation creates a serious community problem.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 122,972</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>40,991</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 163,963</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second-year activities will center around the continuation of the project. Evaluation will be made of the previous year's effectiveness and modification in the program will be made if necessary.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 122,972</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>40,991</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 163,963</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Third-year accomplishments will focus on evaluating the effectiveness of the program and continuing the project with any required modifications.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 122,972</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>40,991</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 163,963</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 368,916</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>122,973</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 491,889</p> <p>Funds Source: Part E</p>

GOAL: 5.0 ALLEVIATE CONDITIONS WHICH PROMOTE STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 5.6 TREAT MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THESE CRIMES.

PROJECT: 5.6.1 DETENTION HOME MEDICAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND TREATMENT AND CUSTODIAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY JUVENILE DEPARTMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First-year progress will come in the area of staff development for the medical, psychological, and transportation units being formed. Medical care, psychological evaluations, and increased transportation for juveniles will begin during this year.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 60,898</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>20,299</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 81,197</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Staff and program development will have been completed prior to the second year of the project, thus allowing the second year to be used to continue the project and evaluate it for progress. Modifications will be made if so indicated by this evaluation.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 53,398</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>17,799</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 71,197</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Third-year accomplishments will focus on the continuation of the project, with emphasis given to the evaluation of both effectiveness and efficiency for possible modification.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 53,398</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>17,799</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 71,197</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 167,694</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>55,897</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 223,591</p> <p>Funds Source: Part E</p>

101

GOAL: 5.0 ALLEVIATE CONDITIONS WHICH PROMOTE STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 5.7 REDUCE THE ABUSE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL WHICH LEAD TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROJECT: 5.7.1 DRUG ALERT INFORMATION SYSTEM

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY MENTAL HEALTH,
MENTAL RETARDATION CENTER

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First-year progress will center on the development of computer programs designed to store and provide access to information on every drug abuser. Implementation of these programs, followup and a tracking capability will be available for various drug treatment programs.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 31,893</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>10,631</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 42,524</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second-year results will focus on project continuation and the adding to and updating of computer information. The computer programs will be evaluated for full effectiveness and possible modifications will be made.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 31,893</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>10,631</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 42,524</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Third-year accomplishments will focus on continuation of the project. Emphasis will be given to the evaluation of the projects to provide area agencies with data on drug abusers in an efficient manner.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 31,893</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>10,631</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 42,524</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$ 95,679</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>31,893</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 127,572</p> <p>Funds Source: Part E</p>

106

GOAL: 5.0 ALLEVIATE CONDITIONS WHICH PROMOTE STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROGRAM: 5.7 REDUCE THE ABUSE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL WHICH LEAD TO STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIMES AND BURGLARY.

PROJECT: 5.7.2 DALLAS TREATMENT ALTERNATIVE TO CUSTODY

AGENCY: DALLAS COUNTY

ACCOMPLISHMENTS	COST
<p><u>FY 1973</u></p> <p>First-year accomplishments will center on the development of a screening staff, transportation methods, and laboratory efficiency. Drug addicts will be channeled through various DTAC-Dallas County Mental Health, Mental Retardation treatment centers for treatment.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 500,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>166,666</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 666,666</p>
<p><u>FY 1974</u></p> <p>Second-year accomplishments will both continue and expand treatment capabilities for drug offenders. The screening procedures (both interview and laboratory) will be closely evaluated for modification and various treatment modalities will be evaluated for effectiveness in treating DTAC referrals.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 500,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>166,667</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 666,667</p>
<p><u>FY 1975</u></p> <p>Third-year progress will focus on continuation of the project, with emphasis given to increasing the project effectiveness through the evaluation of treatment modalities. Screening procedures will be re-evaluated for possible improvements in the selection of DTAC referrals.</p>	<p>Federal: \$ 500,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>166,667</u></p> <p>Total: \$ 666,667</p>
<p><u>CONTINUATION</u></p>	<p><u>Total 3-Year Cost</u></p> <p>Federal: \$1,500,000</p> <p>State: ---</p> <p>Local: <u>500,000</u></p> <p>Total: \$2,000,000</p> <p>Funds Source: Part E</p>

107

IMPACT BUDGET SUMMARY

By Goal

		<u>GOAL I</u>			
		<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part C)	75%	\$ 504,600	\$ 662,000	\$ 662,000	\$1,828,600
State Contribution	10%	67,279	88,267	88,267	243,813
Local Contribution	15%	100,920	132,400	132,400	365,720
Total	100%	\$ 672,799	\$ 882,667	\$ 882,667	\$2,438,133
		<u>GOAL II</u>			
LEAA (Part C)	75%	\$2,369,280	\$2,694,940	\$2,615,540	\$7,679,760
State Contribution	10%	315,904	359,326	335,405	1,010,635
Local Contribution	15%	473,856	538,988	503,108	1,515,952
Total	100%	\$3,159,040	\$3,593,254	\$3,454,053	\$10,206,347
		<u>GOAL III</u>			
LEAA (Part E)		\$ 529,232	\$ 447,820	\$ 441,053	\$1,418,105
LEAA (Part C)		1,472,556	1,198,158	1,238,808	3,909,522
State Contribution		196,500	159,754	165,174	521,428
Local Contribution		449,837	378,219	383,987	1,212,043
Total		\$2,648,125	\$2,183,951	\$2,229,022	\$7,061,098
		<u>GOAL IV</u>			
LEAA (Part E)	75%	\$1,168,365	\$1,433,650	\$1,696,835	\$4,298,850
Local Contribution	25%	389,456	477,883	565,611	1,432,950
Total	100%	\$1,557,821	\$1,911,533	\$2,262,446	\$5,731,800
		<u>GOAL V</u>			
LEAA (Part E)	75%	\$ 715,763	\$ 708,263	\$ 708,263	\$2,132,289
Local Contribution	25%	238,587	236,088	236,088	710,763
Total	100%	\$ 954,350	\$ 944,351	\$ 944,351	\$2,843,052

	<u>TOTAL</u>			
	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd Year</u>	<u>3rd Year</u>	<u>Total</u>
LEAA (Part E)	\$2,413,360	\$2,589,733	\$2,846,151	\$7,849,244
LEAA (Part C)	4,346,436	4,555,098	4,516,348	13,417,882
State Contribution	579,683	607,347	588,846	1,775,876
Local Contribution	1,652,656	1,763,578	1,821,194	5,237,428
Total	\$8,992,135	\$9,515,756	\$9,772,539	\$28,280,430

APPENDIX

I. CRIME PROFILES

A. Homicides

Offenses

- . 207 criminal homicides in 1971 representing a decrease of 14.5 percent from 1970 but a 70 percent increase over 1966.
- . Over one-third occurred in the Southeast District.
- . Almost half occurred during third watch (3:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m.).
- . 96.6 percent of all offenses cleared by arrest.

Offenders

- . 70 percent of suspects arrested are non-white.
- . 77 percent of suspects had a prior record, while 60 percent of suspects had a prior conviction.
- . 26 percent of suspects were drinking and in 53 percent of the cases it was unknown as to whether they were drinking.
- . A Texas Department of Corrections study in 1971 indicates the "typical" offender from Dallas County is: 29, black, male, single, has an education achievement under six years and an I.Q. of 85 with no prior sentence for murder.

Victims

- . At least 45 percent of homicides were among strangers.
- . 60 percent of homicides were committed by non-whites against non-whites.
- . 80 percent of victims were male.
- . 69 percent of victims were non-white.
- . 63 percent had no prior record.
- . 64 percent of victims were drinking.

APPENDIX

Settings

- . 52 percent of homicides occurred in a residence.
- . 64 percent of homicides occurred using a handgun.

Dispositions

- . Of 184 Grand Jury actions, indictments were returned on 114 cases.

Table 8 is a study of homicides (a relatively small volume of data) conducted by the Dallas Police Department in 1971. It represents the types of analysis that will be attempted for all Impact crimes, once the data system is established.

B. Rape

Offenses

- . 565 offenses in 1971 represent a slight increase over 1970, but over four times higher than 1966 and 1967.
- . Almost half of the offenses occurred on first watch.
- . The peak season for incidents in 1971 were summer and early fall.
- . Over one-third of offenses were in the Southeast District.
- . About 61 percent of offenses were cleared by arrest.

Offenders

- . A Dallas Police study of filings in 1971 reveals a 42.5 percent repeater rate.
- . About 70 percent of those arrested in 1971 were black.
- . In 1970, almost 70 percent were under 25.
- . The Dallas Police study in 1971 indicated:
 - almost 59 percent previously filed on for violent crimes.
 - 47 percent previously convicted for felonies or major misdemeanors.
- . A 1971 Texas Department of Corrections study indicated the "typical" adult offender was: aged 30-32, single, had an I.Q. of 80-90 and educational achievement of less than seven years.

TABLE 5

Homicides

January 1, 1971 - December 31, 1972

Dallas, Texas

	<u>White</u>	<u>Colored</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
<u>Suspect</u>	58 24.89%	164 70.39%	179 76.82%	43 18.46%	11 4.72%
<u>Victim</u>	65 31.40%	142 68.60%	165 79.71%	42 20.29%	

Previous Record

	<u>Had Record</u>	<u>No Record</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
<u>Suspect</u>	180 77.25%	42 18.03%	11 4.72%
<u>Victim</u>	76 36.71%	131 63.29%	

Previous Convictions

	<u>Had Conviction</u>	<u>No Conviction</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
<u>Suspect</u>	83 35.62%	139 59.66%	11 4.72%
<u>Victim</u>	53 25.60%	154 74.40%	

Drinking

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
<u>Suspect</u>	61 26.18%	48 20.60%	124 53.22%
<u>Victim</u>	133 64.25%	55 26.57%	19 9.18%

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Homicides

January 1, 1971 - December 31, 1971

Dallas, Texas

Location of Offense

<u>Residence</u>	<u>Tavern</u>	<u>Street</u>	<u>Parking Lot</u>	<u>Other</u>
107 51.69%	20 9.66%	30 14.49%	9 4.35%	41 19.81%

Weapons Used

<u>Handguns</u>	<u>Other Firearms</u>	<u>Knife</u>	<u>Hands</u>	<u>Others</u>
133 64.25%	25 12.08%	31 14.98%	7 3.38%	11 5.31%

Relationships

<u>Husband/Wife</u>	<u>Parent/Child</u>	<u>Acquaintance</u>	<u>In-Law Relation</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>No. Susp.</u>
38 16.31%	8 3.43%	51 21.89%	4 1.72%	16 6.87%	105 45.06%	11 4.72%

Dispositions

<u>Indictments</u>	<u>No Billed</u>	<u>Pending G. J. Action</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>
114	70	21	1
<u>Pending Court Action</u>	<u>Disposed by Court Action</u>		<u>Susp. Dead</u>
85	39		6

Offenses by Race

<u>Colored/Colored</u>	<u>White/White</u>	<u>Colored/White</u>	<u>Unknown</u>
139 59.66%	55 23.60%	28 12.02%	11 4.72%

Victims

. National survey in 1967* showed over 75 percent earned less than \$3,000 per year and 82 percent were black.

. Over 60 percent were under 30.

* National Opinion Research Council - 1967 Survey of Victimization

C. Robbery

Offenses

. 2861 offenses in 1971.

. Two-thirds of robberies were armed.

. Up 238 percent over 1966.

. An average of eight per day.

. 30 percent were cleared.

. Patrol element response time estimated by police to average six to ten minutes.

. Over one-third were in the Southeast District.

Offenders

. Over 70 percent of those arrested were black.

. About one-third were males, 18 and under.

. About 40 percent were in age group 20-29.

. 12 percent of those arrested are juveniles.

. Dallas study showed: 64.5 percent recidivism rate; over 36 percent previously sentenced for index offenses.

Victims

. National study in 1967* showed almost 60 percent were black, while over 70 percent were earning under \$6,000 per year.

* National Opinion Research Council - 1967 Survey of Victimization

Setting

. Over 40 percent of robberies occurred on the street.

. Almost 20 percent of robberies occurred in commercial businesses.

. Over half of value of property stolen was from residences.

D. Aggravated Assault

Offenses

- . Up 5,282 or 20 percent over 1970.
- . Over 20 percent occurred with a gun.
- . Almost half occurred during third watch.
- . Almost 40 percent occurred in Southeast District.
- . 74.4 percent of all offenses cleared by arrest.

Offenders

- . Over 60 percent of those arrested were black.
- . The Dallas Police study showed 54 percent of filings were repeaters.

Victims

- . There were 83 assaults on members of the Dallas Police Department. For the first three months of 1972, assaults on police have risen by 133 percent over the same period in 1971.
- . National studies in 1967* show over 60 percent were black and over 50 percent earned under \$6,000 per year.

* National Opinion Research Council - 1967 Study of Victimization

E. Burglary

Offenses

- . Offenses of 18,332 in 1971 doubled since 1966, but slightly down since 1970.
- . About 22 percent of all offenses were cleared.
- . One-third occurred in the Southeast District.
- . Over one-third occurred during the third watch.
- . Over 90 percent involved forcible entry.
- . May, 1972, figures indicate a 60 percent jump over last year.

Offenders

- . Over half of those arrested are black.
- . Almost 30 percent are males, age 10-14.
- . About 60 percent are males, 18 and under.
- . A Dallas Police Department study showed 69.2 percent are repeaters, 40 percent previously sentenced for index offenses.

Victims

- . National figures (1967 President's Crime Commission Report) show:
 - over 60 percent were black.
 - about 60 percent earned less than \$6,000 per year.

Setting

- . Almost one-third of offenses were residential, nighttime burglaries.
- . Two-thirds of offenses were committed at night.
- . Most of the value of stolen property is non-residential.
- . Less than 10 percent of property value was recovered.

II. EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HIGHLIGHTS

A. Deterrence, Detention and Apprehension

1. Community

- . Low rent, high crime, housing projects.
 - average number of children per unit: 2 - 2.5 based on 1970 census.
- . Number of emergency calls: 4,000 per day.

2. Stolen Property

- . A community program exists for marking stolen property called "Computer Identification System" or "Big CIS".
- . Percentage of stolen property recovered: 38 percent.

3. Police Organization

. Sworn

	Male	Female
Total	1,814	24
White	1,750	20
Negro	40	4
Other	24	0

. Civilian

Total	259	352
White	208	295
Negro	32	49
Other	19	18

. Turnover: 7.6 percent in 1971.

. Police Patrol - Average number units per day:

- Foot patrols - 5

- Vehicle patrols - 288

One-man - 202

Two-man - 86

. Computer Assisted Dispatch - In Operation

4. Response Time

. License plate checks during busy hours: 6 to 7 seconds.

. Dispatcher function 25 percent automated.

5. Investigation

. Crimes Against Persons Section investigates all violent crimes.

. Crimes Against Property Section investigates 40 percent of the property crimes assigned to investigators for follow-up.

6. Arrests during most recent 12-month period:

- 67,666 Adults

- 7,836 Juveniles

7. Budget

. Police Department - \$27,767,222 (26.2 percent of City Budget).

8. Security

. City has no ordinances requiring minimum security, including locks, building materials, etc.

B. Adjudication

1. Prosecution (through the County District Attorney's Office)

. Organization

- 57 Attorneys

- 9 Law Students

- 21 Investigators

. Average length of time by attorneys in prosecutor's office: 2.9 years.

. Estimated average case processing time (most recent 12-month period):

- Arrest to Indictment - Three weeks

- Indictment to Trial Commencement - Four months

- Trial Commencement to Disposition - Three days

- Trial to End Appeal - Eighteen months

. Felony cases as of December 31, 1971:

- Apprehended: 2,706

- Unapprehended: 4,875

. Number of persons charged with a felony:

- Number of new indictments returned: 10,217

- Number of cases disposed by district courts: 9,280

- Number of cases dismissed: 2,024

2. Courts

. Seven District Courts have jurisdiction in Dallas County felony cases.

. Caseload Analysis (Criminal and Judicial District Court):

	<u>1971</u>
- Total Number of New Cases	10,040
- Total Dispositions	9,280
- Backlog Increased by	760
- Acquittals	49
- Total Convictions	7,194
- Total Jury Trials	691
- Total Guilty Pleas before Court	6,595
- Total Cases Dismissed	2,024
- Revocations of Probated Sentence	456
. Dispositions of Narcotic and Dangerous Drug cases in all criminal courts during 1971:	
- Total Case Disposition	2,108
Convictions	2,082 (98.8%)
Mistrials	11
Acquittals	15
- Total Felony Dispositions	1,613
Convictions	1,590 (98.6%)
Mistrials	10
Acquittals	13

3. Probation

. Adult Probation Caseload 1967-1971 (Felons Only):

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Total Number of Felons Under Supervision	2,677	3,069	3,536	4,631	5,700
Number of Court Officers* and Probation Officers	6	8	12	17	22

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Average Number of Cases Per Officer	446	384	295	272	259
Probation Fees Collected** (Thousands of Dollars)	\$ 6.0	\$110.8	\$224.4	\$317.0	\$375.0

*Court officers also supervised probationers.

**The practice of collecting probation fees started in late 1967.

. Juvenile Probation

- Juvenile cases placed on probation in 1971: 2,247; average per month: 187
- Number of caseworkers: 32
- Average time of service: 4 years, 9 months
- Percentage of probationers successfully completing probation in 1971: 86.5 percent.

4. Prevention

. School Dropouts

- 1970-1971 school year: 2,210 (3%)
- Age: 75 percent of dropouts were in 16-18 age group.
- Sex: 54 percent were male.
- Race: 33 percent were Negro and 10 percent were Mexican-American.
- Grade: 63 percent were in grades 10 and 11.
- Achievement: 81 percent had one or more F's.
- A study is in progress to ascertain reasons.

. Truants

- In 1970-1971 school year, 15,000 truants were processed. A survey showed a 10 percent reduction in crime during school hours.
- Burglary is one impact crime most frequently attributed to truants and dropouts.

. Unemployment for 1971 high school graduates:

- Blacks - seven percent unemployed
- Whites - two percent unemployed

. Programs

- Approximately 10 percent to 20 percent of the school district's budget is estimated to be devoted to programs aimed at reducing dropouts and truancy.

. Juvenile Delinquency

- 8,115 delinquency referrals in 1971 projected to rise to 9,306 in 1977.
- There was a rate of 404 referrals per 10,000 juvenile population in Dallas County in 1971.
- During 1971, the delinquency division handled 5,030 cases including 4,023 boys.
- There were 6,078 individual juveniles handled.
- A total of 6,670 cases were disposed of without court action as well as 1,445 cases with court decisions.
- A total of 696 narcotics cases were handled.
- 4,691 boys were housed by the Detention Home out of a total of 5,487 children, with average length of stay 6.1 days.
- Juveniles constituted 40 percent of all arrests for burglary in Dallas, 12 percent of all arrests for robbery, 9 percent of all arrests for rape, 8 percent of all arrests for aggravated assault, and 3 percent of murder arrests.
- A survey of 99 inmates from Dallas County at Texas Department of Corrections reveals that 54.5 percent were taken into custody as juveniles.
- A 1971 study by the Dallas Independent School District revealed frequency of use of drugs from 3.8 percent among ninth graders. Two percent of the eighth graders reported using heroin at least four times during the week preceding the study.
- In 1970-1971 school year, there were 2,210 dropouts, representing 3 percent of Dallas high school population.

5. Post Adjudication

. Prison Inmates (Dallas County Convictions):

- 53 percent of inmates were black.
- 50 percent had an I.Q. under 94.
- 55 percent had no co-defendants.
- 69 percent were sentenced to a maximum of five years.
- 45 percent had one offense.
- 24 percent were imprisoned for burglary.
- 12 percent were imprisoned for robbery.
- 12 percent were imprisoned for drug offenses.

. First Offender - Percentage of Commitments:

- Murder 4.0
- Burglary 28.9
- Robbery 17.8
- Rape 3.3
- Assault 4.8

(Source: Texas Department of Corrections - 1971)

. Drug Offenders

	<u>Narcotics</u>	<u>Dangerous Drugs</u>
Arrests	1,098	928
Released	878	478
Users	220	450
Persons Filed On	220	450
Cases Filed	272	701

- In 1971 35 percent of Dallas County arrests for robbery were drug addicts.
- In 1971 45 percent of Dallas County arrests for burglary were drug addicts.
- In 1971 35 percent of Dallas County arrests for theft were drug addicts.
- In 1971 29 percent of total Dallas County Part I offense arrests were drug addicts.

A survey of those inmates at the TDC for drug offenses indicated that 258 (45.65%) are first offenders and 101 (17.8%) of these are 21 years of age or younger.

A study of the Dallas Methadone Program indicates that these being treated fall into the following age categories: 29, 18-24 years; 78, 25-44 years; 6, 45 or older. There are 80 male participants and 35 female participants. The ratio of black male to black female is 2:1 where the ratio of white male to white female is 5:1. The racial ratio of the program is 3:1 black to white.

As of January 24, 1972, there were 889 drug offenders in TDC from Dallas County. The number of days for drug offenders from arrest to trial is 136 days. Assuming the cost of maintaining a prisoner for one day is \$7.50 these 889 inmates from Dallas County represent a cost of \$906,780.00 just while awaiting trial. A diversion of offenders from the system to treatment if qualified would result in a saving of \$1010.00 per offender in this one cost factor.

- 30 percent of inmates stated that the need for drugs was why persons became repeat offenders.

. Drug Use

- 21 percent of repeat offenders at Texas Department of Corrections blamed drugs as the cause of criminal activity.

- Percentage of drug convictions in Dallas County, has increased from 7.7 percent of total caseload as of January 1, 1969, to 30.57 percent as of December 31, 1971.

- An estimated 3,000 heroin addicts exist in the Dallas area, according to the Dallas County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center.

III. CRIME ANALYSIS AS A GUIDE TO CRIME SPECIFIC PLANNING

Two conclusions that may be drawn from the foregoing initial analysis of Dallas area crime are as follows:

- A. By highlighting the trends of specific crimes in the Dallas area, comparing the incidence of crime with that of state, national and other cities, and describing to some extent, characteristics of offenders, victims, settings, and offenses, target areas can be more systematically isolated and dealt with.
- B. Additionally, the results of the quick-fix analysis has illustrated the gaps in the existing information sources. The initial crime analysis effort and all future crime analysis findings will serve as a management tool in criminal justice planning.

Major questions posed in planning that crime analysis must answer are:

1. What are the statistically greatest offense areas for achieving reduction in crime?
2. What kinds of incidents are we mobilizing to attack? What are characteristics, trend, time, cost, etc.?
3. What is the nature of the offending group that we wish to mount programs for?
4. What types of settings do the crimes take place in? What are the typical settings of each type of crime?
5. What is the nature of the victims or targets of the specific crimes? What groups are being victimized typically in each crime? How can targets be hardened?
6. What are our hypotheses (theories on treatment) for reducing crime by alleviating the above conditions?

Tables 6 and 7 present a comparison of crime rates for all eight Impact cities for 1970 and 1971.

TABLE 6
IMPACT CITIES ANALYSIS
1971 RATE OF CRIME PER 100,000 POPULATION

	1970 Population	Criminal Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary
Atlanta	496,973	46.0	53.6	441.4	387.0	2745.2
Baltimore	905,759	35.5	59.0	1041.8	720.4	2030.9
Cleveland	750,903	36.0	57.1	798.3	267.2	1570.7
Dallas	844,401	24.6	69.6	340.6	628.8	2181.2
Denver	514,678	16.1	85.1	424.9	402.0	2985.9
Newark	382,417	34.5	82.1	1455.0	695.9	3543.7
Portland	382,619	3.9	37.9	472.9	296.6	2840.5
St. Louis	622,236	35.5	80.3	799.4	521.1	3044.5

Source: 1970 Census, F.B.I. Uniform Crime Report - 1971.

TABLE 7
COMPARISON OF INDEX CRIMES
IMPACT CITIES - 1970 OFFENSES

	1970 Population	Criminal Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary
Dallas Rate/100,000	844,401	242 28.8	552 65.7	2964 352.9	4399 523.7	19,510 2322.6
Atlanta Rate/100,000	496,973	242 48.4	202 40.4	2216 425.2	1304 260.8	11,529 2305.8
Baltimore Rate/100,000	905,759	271 29.8	555 61.0	10,965 1205.0	7159 786.7	19,041 2092.4
Cleveland Rate/100,000	750,903	271 36.1	307 40.9	5475 730.0	1909 254.5	10,765 1435.3
Denver Rate/100,000	514,678	74 14.5	474 92.9	1980 388.2	1685 330.4	15,111 2962.9
Portland Rate/100,000	382,619	36 9.5	128 33.7	1634 430.0	858 225.8	9,476 2493.7
Newark Rate/100,000	382,417	143 37.6	253 66.6	4666 1228.1	2170 571.1	11,375 2993.9
St. Louis Rate/100,000	622,236	266 42.9	546 88.1	5296 854.2	3239 522.5	19,011 3066.5
State of Texas Rate/100,000	11,196,730	1294 11.6	2352 21.0	15,019 134.1	21,808 194.8	128,912 1151.3
Nation Rate/100,000	203,184,772	15,812 7.8	37,273 18.3	348,380 171.5	329,937 162.4	2,169,322 1067.7

Source: 1970 Census of the United States, F.B.I. Uniform Crime Report - 1970.

Table 8 represents a ranking of the Impact cities by category of reported stranger-to-stranger and burglary crimes. From the data developed, Dallas ranks sixth in the overall Impact crimes of the eight program cities.

TABLE 8
RANKING OF IMPACT CITIES
BY CATEGORY OF REPORTED CRIMES
1970 OFFENSES

	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Total Crime Stranger-to-Stranger
Atlanta	1	7	6	6	5	5
Baltimore	4	5	2	1	7	3
Cleveland	2	6	4	8	8	7
Dallas	6	4	8	3	6	6
Denver	7	1	7	5	3	4
Newark	5	2	1	2	1	1
Portland	8	8	5	7	4	8
St. Louis	3	3	3	4	2	2

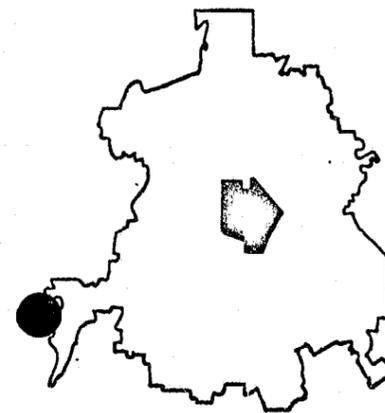
Note: Ranking of 1 equals highest rate per 100,000 population and 8 equals lowest rate per 100,000 population.

Source: F.B.I. Uniform Crime Report - 1971.

PATROL BEAT CRIME DATA

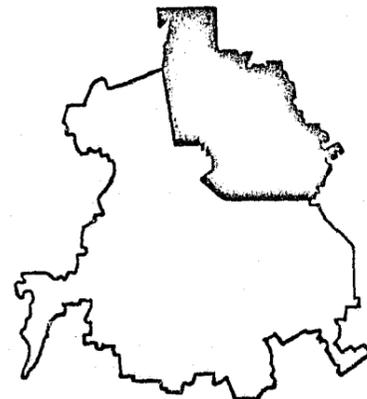
central district

BEAT	ACTUAL CRIME REPORTED								NON-INDEX
	INDEX							Total	
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft Over \$50	Auto Theft		
111		1	22	26	83	68	44	244	250
112	1	2	24	42	108	94	49	320	339
113	4	7	38	113	118	94	74	448	699
114	3	3	64	115	164	75	64	488	336
115	3	3	30	63	139	62	58	358	433
116	1	6	25	55	140	53	67	347	537
117	8	6	58	108	200	40	52	472	480
118	4	6	20	34	138	66	57	325	381
121	1	3	18	10	56	127	97	312	530
122		1	14	21	24	73	65	198	261
123		2	6	37	80	118	81	324	305
124	4	5	54	129	167	87	98	544	394
125	2	10	34	55	186	95	64	446	478
126	1	7	16	39	126	90	67	346	424
127	1	11	45	48	220	133	86	544	695
128	2	5	16	14	138	87	59	321	434
131		1	13	32	23	35	47	151	333
132		1	13	6	74	136	110	340	376
133		2	18	21	59	121	21	242	859
134		1	22	17	35	91	50	216	268
135	2	1	37	31	44	113	111	339	326
136	5	8	52	53	142	41	36	337	334
137	5	3	41	47	88	108	58	350	429
138			19	34	50	59	46	208	298
TOTAL	47	95	699	1,150	2,602	2,066	1,561	8,220	10,199



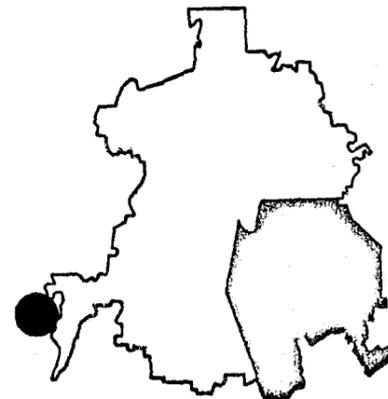
northeast district

BEAT	ACTUAL CRIME REPORTED							NON-INDEX	
	INDEX								
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft Over \$50	Auto Theft		Total
211	2	6	32	31	127	104	74	376	620
212	1	7	26	40	108	113	73	368	648
213		2	28	29	137	100	44	340	672
214		1	14	11	174	98	43	341	680
215	4	7	21	80	81	68	65	326	460
216	1	5	24	53	86	90	76	335	584
217		7	27	29	139	91	53	346	685
221			8	12	211	269	72	572	961
222		3	14	16	142	222	88	485	897
223		1	9	10	123	123	54	320	668
224		4	24	14	107	136	42	327	652
225	1	4	6	16	196	225	81	529	639
226		5	13	21	153	192	52	436	971
231	2	4	13	25	223	253	127	647	678
232		1	3	9	81	183	68	345	752
233			7	14	204	247	59	531	898
234	1	1	17	23	183	178	102	505	658
235	1		7	9	141	172	58	388	724
236	1	3	12	17	259	343	108	743	1,195
TOTAL	14	61	305	459	2,875	3,207	1,339	8,260	14,042



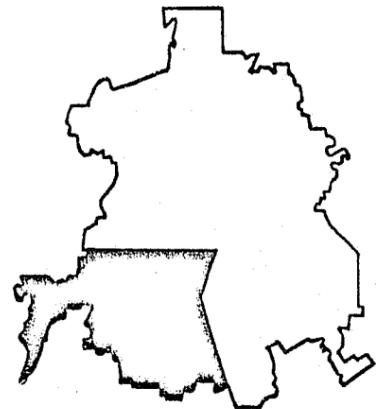
southeast district

BEAT	ACTUAL CRIME REPORTED							NON-INDEX	
	INDEX								
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft Over \$50	Auto Theft		Total
311	3	9	37	83	112	44	35	323	253
312	5	20	58	106	231	67	43	530	428
313	9	12	57	70	193	46	31	418	292
314	4	8	58	119	251	133	77	650	611
315	5	10	57	79	173	50	39	413	383
316	3	13	40	77	136	60	49	378	394
317	7	6	36	73	215	52	29	418	316
318	1	7	34	58	180	46	31	357	318
319	7	11	55	99	220	55	50	497	356
321	6	5	41	100	213	76	51	492	456
322	2	14	29	110	232	67	38	492	373
323		2	6	22	148	119	64	361	674
324		2	9	23	113	73	36	256	386
325	2	3	8	25	111	119	65	333	636
326	2	7	21	54	236	133	94	547	764
327		1	12	24	128	141	80	386	783
328		3	6	31	155	124	60	379	653
329	1	3	12	29	150	92	84	371	488
331	2	16	41	88	239	58	53	497	344
332	12	18	54	111	299	71	54	619	437
333	3	8	52	72	163	28	49	375	298
334	2	16	43	132	209	62	63	527	547
335	5	12	30	82	337	72	69	607	415
336	2	17	47	57	299	61	82	565	571
337	2	9	37	64	299	54	94	559	524
338	5	7	32	83	363	82	80	652	483
339	5	25	41	88	426	67	85	737	625
TOTAL	95	264	953	1,959	5,831	2,052	1,585	12,739	12,808



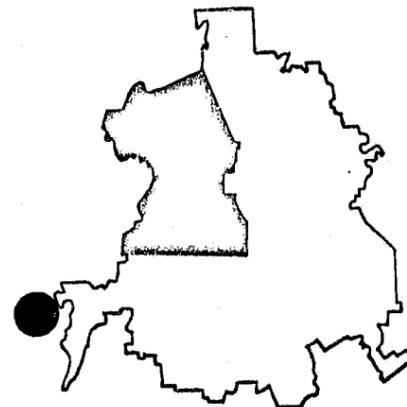
southwest district

BEAT	ACTUAL CRIME REPORTED								NON-INDEX
	INDEX							Total	
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft Over \$50	Auto Theft		
411	5	10	29	82	194	32	45	397	346
412	2	6	54	41	273	50	42	468	490
413	2	9	35	50	253	58	66	473	566
414		1	13	25	96	63	51	249	458
415	1	7	22	51	166	119	127	493	525
416	1	4	18	32	150	78	75	358	550
417		3	16	31	147	99	78	374	484
421	2	8	46	51	203	74	67	451	582
422	1	8	31	78	337	67	75	597	594
423		5	22	22	214	84	34	381	507
424			5	23	195	129	63	415	748
425		3	21	22	246	218	109	619	1,212
426		2	18	24	149	166	57	416	932
431	3	2	14	27	150	86	53	335	759
432	1	3	26	28	120	126	81	385	839
433		1	12	26	124	72	62	297	590
434			13	20	108	67	29	237	620
435		2	12	25	204	158	69	470	687
436		8	16	36	191	102	84	437	747
TOTAL	18	82	423	694	3,520	1,848	1,267	7,852	12,236

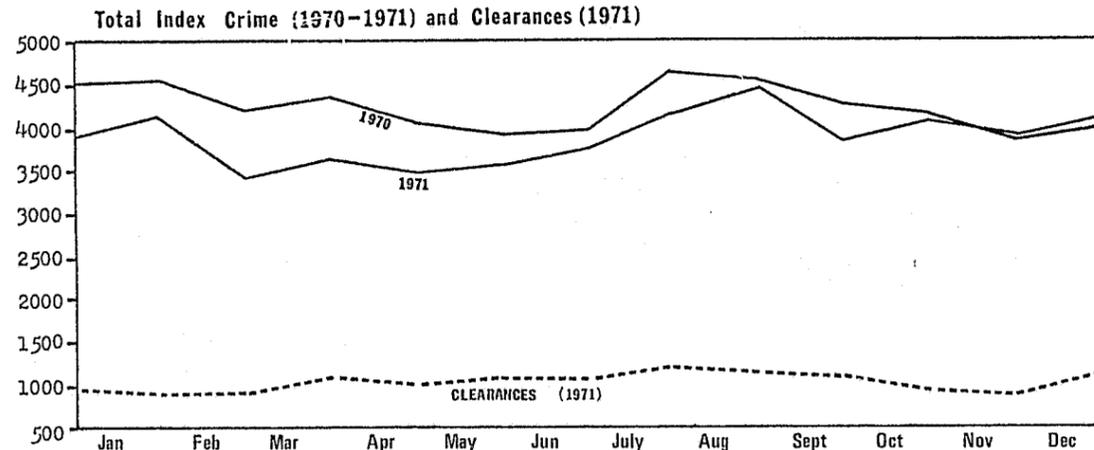


northwest district

BEAT	ACTUAL CRIME REPORTED								NON-INDEX
	INDEX							Total	
	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Theft Over \$50	Auto Theft		
511	5	2	6	19	138	174	54	398	290
512	2	3	20	37	131	241	93	527	588
513	5	9	38	115	225	34	70	496	378
514	6	7	44	59	230	110	101	557	496
515	5	15	58	158	301	60	66	663	798
516	4	16	38	107	187	35	41	428	449
518	2	4	17	64	252	54	48	441	466
521	1	7	22	36	170	101	73	410	387
522		4	28	42	250	143	111	578	612
523		7	33	65	187	134	108	534	648
524		4	27	62	141	150	91	475	579
525	2	1	24	46	158	153	69	453	551
526	1	2	40	25	163	181	68	480	796
529	2		8	16	27	91	67	211	436
531			13	15	138	85	55	306	597
532		5	21	20	118	131	75	370	430
533	1	5	19	51	111	107	56	350	367
534			12	26	172	156	47	413	605
535		5	10	23	178	302	76	594	1,269
536		1	2	17	219	265	47	551	904
TOTAL	36	97	480	1,003	3,496	2,707	1,416	9,235	11,646



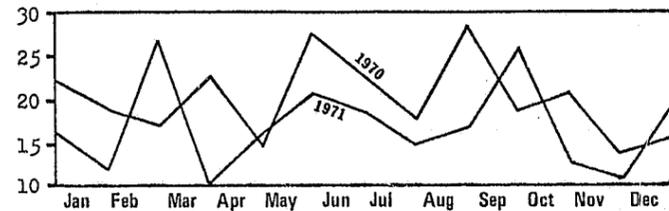
index crime



With the end of 1971, 3,991 fewer index crimes were registered than in 1970—a decrease of 7.92 percent. This decrease was the first since 1961 and only the seventh in the last 25 years. Decreases were realized in all categories except rape and aggravated assault. Clearances also presented a brighter picture with 1,040 more offenses cleared by arrest than in 1970. The rate of clearance 27.05 percent, was also 4.26 percent better than the 1970 rate of 22.79 percent. Only auto thefts showed a slightly lesser clearance rate than in 1970. Total property loss was \$17,633,177, of which \$6,738,640 in value was recovered.

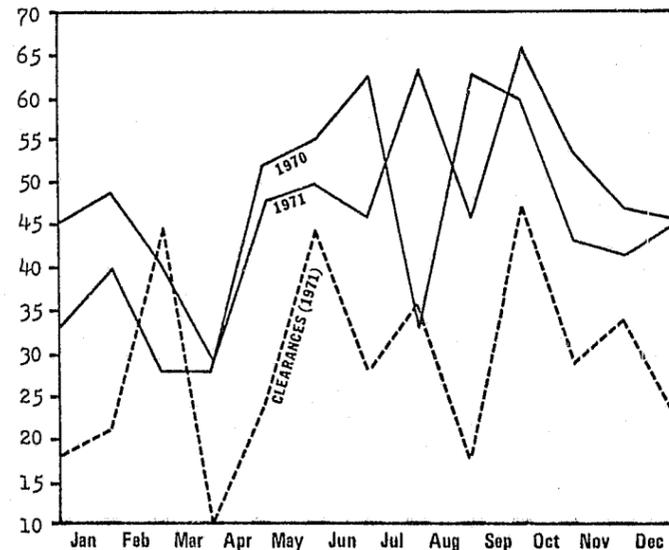
○ Murder

The 207 criminal homicides totaled in 1971 represented a decrease of 35 under 1970, or a decrease of 14.46 percent. The clearance rate improved slightly, 0.75 percent, in 1971 with 96.62 percent of all murder offenses cleared by arrest.



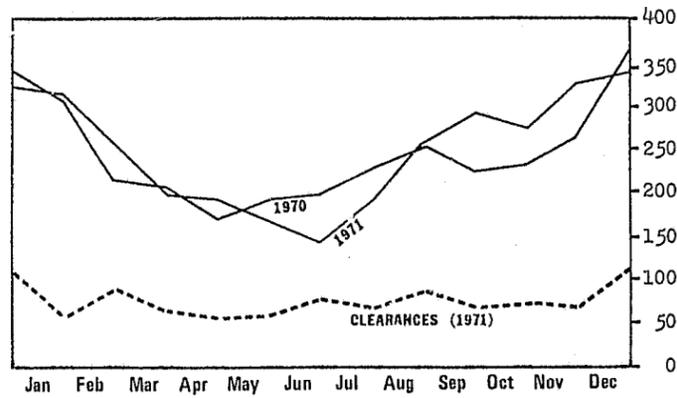
○ Rape

Rape offenses increased by 33 over the 552 committed in 1970. The 585 offenses in 1971 represented an increase of 5.97 percent. Rape offenses cleared by arrest in 1971 jumped to 64.96 percent, a rate 15.87 percent better than the 49.09 percent rate in 1970.



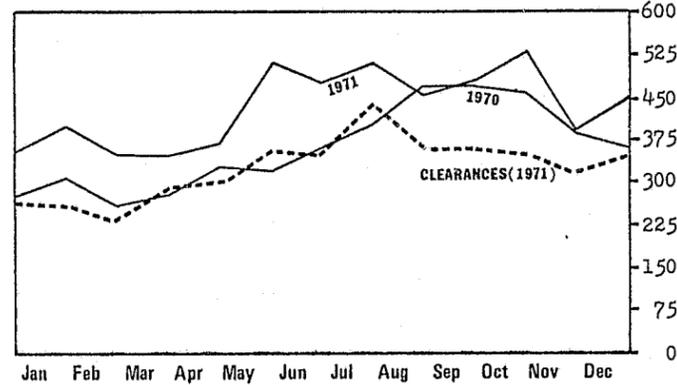
CONTINUED

2 OF 3



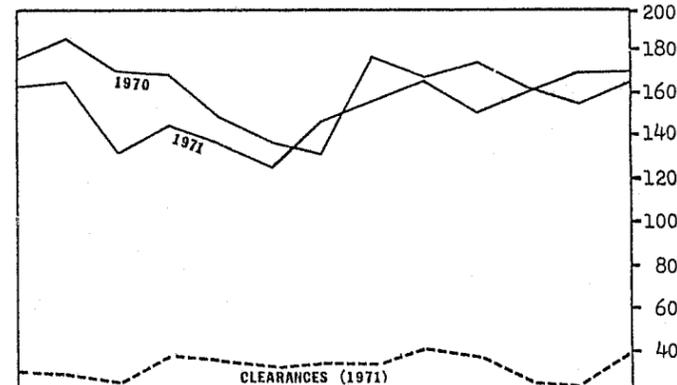
Robbery ○

The smallest decrease of the index crimes was the 3.47 percent decline in robbery offenses in 1971. The 2,861 robberies in 1971 were 103 below the 2,694 in 1970. The increase in the rate of offense clearances was also slight, 0.84 percent, or 30.02 percent in 1971 compared to 29.18 percent in 1970. During 1971, robberies accounted for a property loss of \$602,877 while recovered money totaled \$60,361.



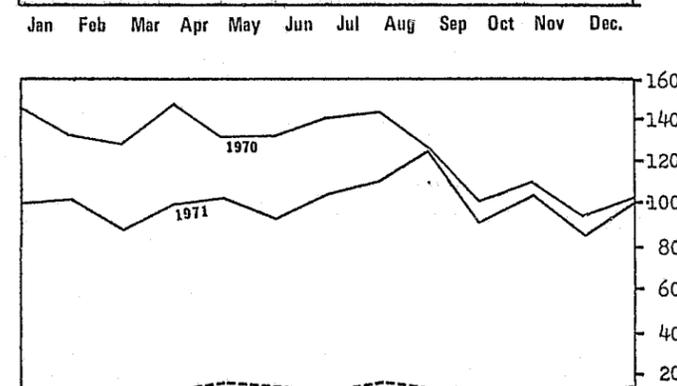
Aggravated Assault ○

The most dramatic increase of the index crimes was the 20.07 percent jump in aggravated assault offenses. The 5,282 offenses in 1971 stood 883 above the 4,399 offenses in 1970. Some of this increase may be attributed to a stricter definition of what constitutes an aggravated assault, as opposed to a lesser assault. Clearances, however, kept pace with the offenses, a 74.37 percent rate in 1971 being 7.70 percent better than the 66.67 percent rate in 1970.



Burglary ○

Burglary offenses declined in 1971 by 6.08 percent, 18,322 offenses as compared to 19,510 in 1970. Burglary offenses cleared by arrest in 1971 represented a rate of 22.04 percent, a rate 2.03 percent better than the 20.01 percent in 1970. Residence burglaries constituted 63.44 percent of all burglaries and totaled \$5,602,290, while recoveries added up to \$914,353.

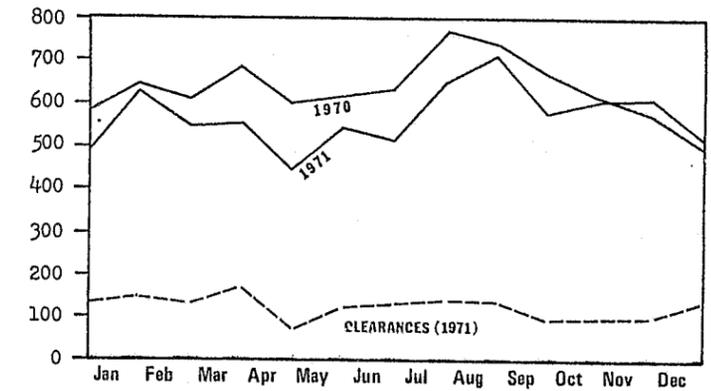


Theft Over \$50 ○

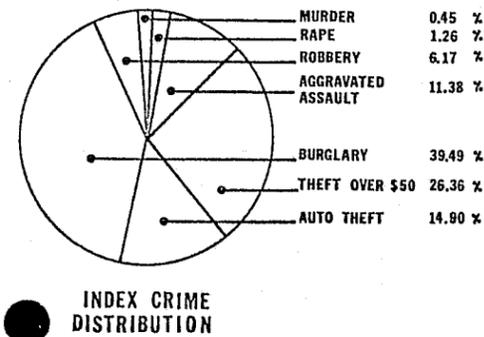
Felony theft offenses had the steepest decline of the index categories, dropping 2,840 offenses or 18.84 percent under 1970. At the same time, the rate of clearances by arrest improved 3.70 percent over 1970. A clearance rate of 13.62 percent was totaled in 1971 as opposed to a rate of 9.92 percent in 1970. A total of \$3,770,891 was lost in these crimes while \$903,262 was recovered.

Auto Theft ○

A decline of 9.67 percent was registered in 1971 for auto theft offenses, 6,914 vehicles being stolen last year as compared to 7,655 in 1970. The rate of clearances by arrest declined 1.98 percent, a 21.39 percent rate being established in 1971 as opposed to a rate of 23.37 percent in 1970. Auto theft losses totaled \$7,276,616, while the recovery value was \$4,798,746.

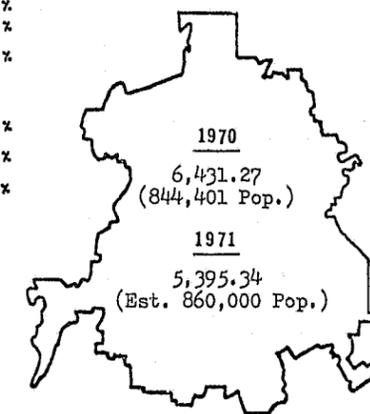


CATEGORY	INDEX CRIME OFFENSES			INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES				
	1970	1971	Per Cent Change	1970		1971		Rate Change
				Total	PerCent	Total	PerCent	
Murder	242	207	-14.46%	231	95.87	200	96.62	+0.75%
Rape	552	585	+ 5.97%	271	49.09	359	64.96	+15.87%
Robbery	2,964	2,861	- 3.47%	865	29.18	859	30.02	+0.84%
Aggravated Assault	4,399	5,282	+20.07%	2,933	66.67	3,928	74.37	+7.70%
Burglary	19,510	18,322	- 6.08%	3,904	20.01	4,038	22.04	+2.03%
Theft Over \$50	15,069	12,229	-18.84%	1,495	9.92	1,665	13.62	+3.70%
Auto Theft	7,655	6,914	- 9.67%	1,789	23.37	1,479	21.39	-1.98%
TOTAL	50,391	46,400	- 7.92%	11,488	22.79	12,528	27.05	+4.26%

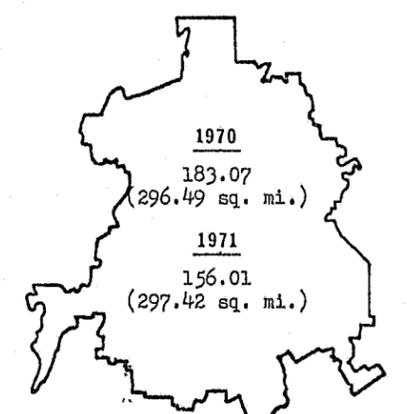


INDEX CRIME DISTRIBUTION

TOTAL INDEX CRIME PER 100,000 PERSONS



TOTAL INDEX CRIME PER SQUARE MILE



DON CLEVELAND
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DALLAS AREA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

Don Cleveland was born in Fort Worth, Texas, on December 1, 1937, but grew up in Stephenville, Texas. He graduated from high school in Stephenville where he was active in all sports, several clubs and the student council. As an undergraduate, he attended Tarleton State College in Stephenville prior to receiving his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Texas at Austin. Major areas of undergraduate study included political science, history and economics.

After graduation, he entered the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Texas. Upon completion of graduate studies in Public Administration, he was associated with the City of Austin as Administrative Intern on the City Manager's Staff. He has served as Assistant City Manager in Mesquite, Texas and as City Manager in Lancaster, Texas. While in Lancaster, he received several awards of recognition in the areas of finance administration, budgeting, and capital improvements programming. He has been employed by the Republic National Bank of Dallas as an Investment Officer in the field of municipal bonds, federal government securities, and securities issued by the governmental agencies. Don comes to the Criminal Justice Council from the North Central Texas Council of Governments, where his responsibilities included administration of the applications review program and the coordination of several municipal service planning programs.

Don Cleveland, his wife Carol and their two children reside in Lancaster, Texas, where they are active in civic and church work. Carol received her M. A. degree from East Texas State University and is a teacher in the Lancaster Independent School System.

RAY RYAN
SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR
DALLAS AREA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

Ray Ryan was born in Texarkana, Texas on October 11, 1937, attended public schools there, and graduated from Texarkana Texas High School. He was active in a number of extracurricular activities including sports.

After graduating from high school, he was employed by Chance Vought Aircraft in Grand Prairie, Texas, as a tabulating machines operator. He subsequently was employed as accounting machines operator by the General Electric Company in Tyler, Texas, and Allstate Insurance in Dallas.

Ray attended night school at Tyler Junior College and Arlington State College prior to acquiring his Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration at North Texas State University in Denton, Texas. He studied at North Texas State University while employed at night as a computer operator by the Service Bureau Corporation (subsidiary of I.B.M.). Upon graduation from college, he was promoted to the position of Internal Auditor by S.B.C., where he was based in New York City and travelled from city to city performing audits of S.B.C. branch offices.

Subsequently he served as Operations Manager of S.B.C.'s local data center, Systems Representative, and in personnel and administrative capacities with the Contract Programming Division of the Company.

Ray comes to the Criminal Justice Council from the Data Services Department of the City of Dallas where he served as Systems Analyst.

CHARLES J. TUSA
DIRECTOR OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM
DALLAS AREA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

Charles J. Tusa was born in Houston, Texas, on November 26, 1942, and grew up in Waco, Texas. He graduated from high school in Waco where he was president of the Student Council and National Honor Society as well as being active in all sports. As an undergraduate, he attended George Washington University in Washington, D. C., prior to receiving his Bachelor of Business Administration degree from the University of Texas at Arlington. Major areas of undergraduate study included economics, accounting, and management.

While attending college, he was employed as a clerical employee of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C., and Dallas, and later as head coach of two Dallas area grade schools.

Following graduation, he was employed as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Salt Lake City, Utah, and Detroit, Michigan. While with the F.B.I. in Detroit, he held the position of Police School Coordinator for that office and in this capacity directed the training program for the state's law enforcement officers. He was commended for his work on several occasions by the Director of the F.B.I. during his five and one-half years of service.

Charles and his wife Liz have one child and reside in Carrollton, Texas.

JOE HANNA
DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS AND JUVENILE PROGRAMS
DALLAS AREA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

Joe Hanna was born in Fort Worth, Texas on April 9, 1947, but grew up in Dallas, Texas. He attended Dallas public schools and graduated from W. H. Adamson High School in 1965. After high school, he entered North Texas State University and graduated in 1969 with a B. S. degree in psychology and sociology.

After graduation he entered the Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavioral Sciences at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Texas on a graduate fellowship. While completing his graduate degree, he taught sociology within the department. He graduated with a M. A. degree in Criminology and Corrections in 1971.

After receiving his graduate degree, he was offered a N.I.M.H. Criminology fellowship in the doctoral program at the University of Montana. After spending one year in this program, he came to work for the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council.

His past work experience includes research in corrections, mental health, and the courts. He has also participated in numerous workshops and seminars in criminal justice. Professional memberships include Alpha Kappa Delta (National Sociological honor society) and the American Society of Criminology.

Joe and his wife Betsy now reside in Dallas. Betsy received her B. S. degree at North Texas State University and is currently teaching in the Richardson Independent School District.

NINA DUBROW
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
DALLAS AREA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

Nina Dubrow was born in Brooklyn, New York on July 22, 1944, and raised in Oakland, California, where she graduated from Oakland High School. Extra-curricular activities included local and regional offices in an international youth service organization. She graduated from the University of California--Berkeley with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminology. Major areas of study included corrections, law, sociology and English.

As an undergraduate, Nina worked with the administration of the College Work-Study Program and did research in field studies programs which resulted in a three-volume compendium of student work and study opportunities. Upon graduation she became an assistant to the Director of the Work-Study Program for the Berkeley campus.

Prior to moving to Dallas she was employed by Weyerhaeuser Company in Tacoma, Washington where she held several positions in the Manpower Development Department. As Project Leader of Corporate Training Services she published a semi-annual recommended reading list for managers, evaluated films and training systems, administered the corporate Educational Assistance Plan and carried on several research projects.

Nina is currently a resident of Dallas.

JANICE DICKERSON
SECRETARY
DALLAS AREA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

Miss Dickerson has been secretary to the Executive Director of the Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council since February 16, 1972. Prior to joining the DACJC staff, Miss Dickerson worked in a secretarial capacity in the Office of the City Manager in Dallas.

Miss Dickerson moved to Dallas in August, 1970. She was born in Laurel, Mississippi, and completed her primary and high school education there. She attended Jones County Junior College in Ellisville, Mississippi, for a year and a half where she received a Certificate of Achievement in Secretarial Training.

Miss Dickerson is currently a resident of Dallas.

KAREN SMALLWOOD

SECRETARY

DALLAS AREA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL

Karen Smallwood was born in Dallas, Texas, on August 6, 1949. Following graduation from a Dallas high school she attended Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, Texas, where she received a Bachelor of Science degree. Major areas of study were office administration, English, and sociology.

While attending college, Karen was employed by the academic vice president as a student clerical assistant. Prior to joining the DACJC staff, she was an executive secretary for a major transport company in Enid, Oklahoma.

Karen and her husband currently reside in Dallas.

END