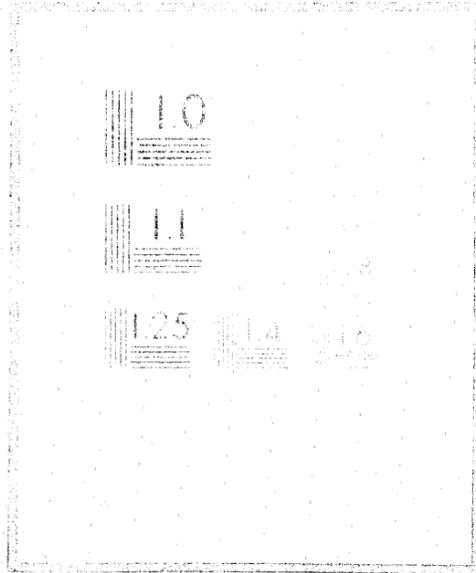


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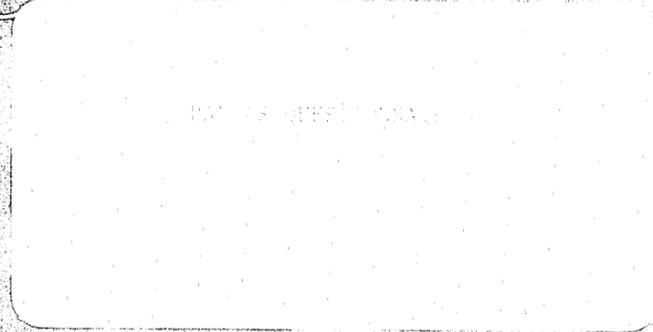
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SECTION I. PREVENTION AND POST-ADJUDICATION

A. Truants, School Dropouts, and Unemployed Young Men

1. Q. Number and percent of truants and days truant for:

Last Month
Last Twelve Months
Pattern for Last three years if available:

A. N/A

2. Q. Number and Percent of truants for last 12 months by age, sex, race, SES, school grade level, academic achievement, etc.

A. N/A

3. Q. Number and Percent of Dropouts for:

Last Month
Last Twelve Months
Pattern for last three years

A. N/A - 1970-1971 School Year - Number of dropouts - 2,210;
Percent of Dropouts - 3%

4. Q. Number and percent of dropouts by age, sex, race, SES, school grade level, academic achievement, etc.

A. a. Age - 1,658 or 75% of the dropouts were 16, 17, or 18 years of age.
b. Sex - 1,017 or 46% of the dropouts were females, and 1,193 or 54% were male.
c. Race - 1,260 or 57% of the dropouts were Anglo; 729 or 33% were Negro; and 221 or 10% were Mexican-American.
d. SES - N/A
e. School Grade Level - 1,392 or 63% of the dropouts were in grades 10 and 11.
f. Academic Achievement - 1,790 or 81% of the dropouts had one or more F's.

5. Q. Have any studies or evaluations been done to ascertain reasons for truancy and dropouts?

A. A study is in progress. Current data will be available in the Fall, 1972. Data from the 1970-1971 study found that about a third of the respondents said they dropped because of family problems, a third because of school problems, and a third because of working or personal problems: of those listing family problems, 91% said their reasons for dropping were marriage, pregnancy, or small children of their own to care

for. Of those working, about half indicated they were married and were working to support their own families. About half were working because they "wanted to work." Seven percent said they withdrew because they disliked school, six percent because of lack of interest. Their answers included too much pressure, suspension, teacher conflict, disagreement with school over discipline, dress code, poor grades, dislike of bus ride to and from school, strictness of rules, and lack of encouragement from home.

Factors in the 1970-1971 study that identified the dropout were the following:

Failing grades and absences, no involvement in extra-curricular activities, distance from school, and problems in human relations. Eighty-three percent did not belong to any extracurricular activity and most of them gave the reason - "not interested". Eighty-five percent of the dropouts lived farther than one-half mile from school and forty percent lived over one and one-half miles away.

Contrary to general expectations, sixty-two percent had a positive attitude toward school. Ninety-six percent would not advise their best friends to dropout. Two-thirds planned to return to their own school or to some other educational program in Dallas schools to complete their high school education.

6. Q. Extent of crime attributable to truants and dropouts?
 - A. In the 1970-1971 school year, with eight School-Community Guidance Centers in operation, 15,000 truants were processed. During school hours, a survey showed a 10% reduction of crime in the City of Dallas.
7. Q. Types of crimes attributable to truants and dropouts?
 - A. Morals, burglary and theft, residential burglary, use of inhalants and dangerous drugs are the types of crimes most frequently attributed to truants and dropouts.
8. Q. What programs are currently available?
 - A. The Dallas Schools have the following programs available:
 1. Ten School-Community Guidance Centers.
 2. Ten Youth Action Centers.
 3. Two Metropolitan Learning Centers.
 4. Six men working out of the School-Community Guidance Centers as Home-School Advisors. These men work afternoons and evenings in certain areas.

5. Fourteen Campus Liaison Advisors.
6. The Youth Education Service Center.
7. The Home-Bound Program.
8. Three schools for pregnant girls.

a. Q. Special Counseling?

- A. The Dallas Independent School District provides 198 certified counselors on a Counselor/Student ratio basis of 1 to 419 in all junior and senior high schools.

Forty elementary schools designated as Title I schools receive counseling assistance from twenty guidance teachers who are certified counselors. The guidance functions are also assumed by Visiting Teachers whose ratio to student population is 1:5500.

b. Q. Remedial Education?

- A. Individualization of Instruction is one of the top priority goals of the Dallas Independent School District, therefore, few programs are completely remedial in nature in the District. Those having remedial characteristics are:

1. The Special Counseling Program serves 40 schools and approximately 21,000 pupils in the Inner-City area.

2. The Special Reading Programs serve 11,700 students in 37 schools. They are:

- B. R. Sullivan is operating in 14 schools and serves 2,587 pupils in the Inner-City area.

- Look, Learn, Listen is implemented in five schools and serves approximately 1,801 students in the Inner-City area.

- The Hoffman program is used by 17 schools and approximately 5,481 Inner-City students.

- The SWRL program is used by seven schools and approximately 694 pupils.

- Twenty-one schools have Reading Clinics and approximately 940 children are enrolled. Thirteen of these clinics are in Inner-City schools while eight are found in other areas of the city.

- Two other schools are participating in another special reading program. (A more detailed description of all programs funded by Title I under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act may be found in the project proposals enclosed.)

3. The Elementary Industrial Arts program is implemented in fifteen schools and serves 1,090 students.
4. Other compensatory education programs as described in the D.I.S.D. Confluence of Cultures Desegregation Plan, July 23, 1971, are:
 - Early Childhood Education
 - Career Development Education
 - Youth Advisors
 - Additional Teacher Aides to Lower the Adult-pupil ratio
 - Tutoring Program
 - Human Relations

This expanded compensatory program will be developed in cooperation with the community and in consultation with the tri-racial committee.

c. Q. Youth Work and Study?

A. 1. Career Education Programs

- Industrial Arts are offered for grades six through twelve. There are approximately 23,500 enrolled in these programs.
- Vocational Courses are offered to students in grades nine through twelve. There are a total of 3,920 students in these programs.
- 1,764 are in-school all day students taking trade preparatory courses.
- 2,156 are in cooperative programs. These students are in-school for half a day and train for a job the other half of the day.

2. Youth Motivation Program in Junior High Schools.

This program is sponsored by the National Alliance of Businessmen and Plans for Progress, and is conducted once a year for two weeks. Eight schools participated this year. Booths are set up in the gymnasium and students are free to talk to various businessmen about their interests.

3. Counselor's Vocational Institute.

This institute is also sponsored by the National Alliance of Businessmen. Forty-nine counselors from the District participated this year and spent four days visiting sixteen industries around the Dallas area. Prospective employers were interviewed to find what skills they would like students to possess upon graduation.

4. Employment service for students is being provided this summer by the National Alliance of Businessmen. They have 5,000 jobs located for youth seeking employment.

d. Q. Special diagnostic and treatment?

A. The Dallas Independent School District provides for individual appraisal and consultative services for children whose progress in school is impaired by behavioral, emotional, and/or learning difficulties. This interdisciplinary evaluation provides a description of the student's problems and the dynamics involved and makes recommendations for remediation, placement, and referral. Placement may include in-school special classes or referral to outside-of school resources which include community agencies, institutions, and professionals. The District currently has nineteen psychologists serving the school population. No individual psychotherapeutic programs are offered by the District.

e. Q. Public service employment and training?

A. The programs currently available in the Public Service Employment and Training are designated in the areas of principal aides and teacher aides. There are fifteen principal aides and thirty-three teacher aides.

f. Q. Recreational and creative arts?

A. Programs currently available to all schools in the Dallas Independent School District through the Physical Education Department are:

1. Extended day program four days a week for two hours each afternoon throughout the school year. One hundred and forty-five schools are participating.
2. Extramural volleyball program for secondary boys and girls.
3. Extramural basketball program for elementary schools for grades six and seven.
4. Intramurals available in all participating schools.
5. Adult night recreation programs.
6. Facilities available to the community for soccer, basketball, softball, etc.

g. Q. Other?

A. Eleven schools are now serving as Community Schools in the Dallas Independent School District. Educational and recreational programs are available to the community during the late

afternoon and early evening hours following dismissal of school each day. The community schools serve students who need additional help with their studies. They also provide special tutors, youth advisors, and volunteers who man the centers throughout the evening to supply academic assistance, recreation, and counseling services.

The Dallas Independent School District has completed two comprehensive Drug Abuse reports for the 1969-1970 and 1970-1971 school years, and a third report will be available in July, 1972. Drug Abuse is under the School Health Program and is headed by Mrs. Clydia Steenson, Consultant in Nursing and Drug Abuse Education, and Mr. Harold Ledford, Supervisor of Drug Abuse Education.

The Emergency School Assistance Program (ESAP) project was funded October 12, 1971, for a period through October 30, 1972, for the amount of \$1,022,740.00. This program is designed to assist in the orderly desegregation of the Dallas Independent School District in accordance with the court order enclosed (August 2, 1971). The project is comprised of several components which are described in the enclosed narrative from the project proposal. Included also is a progress report of March 13, 1972.

9. Q. For each program:

a. Q. Current Enrollment

- A. 1. Special Counseling enrollment was reported above.
2. Remedial education enrollment was reported above.
3. There are an average of 120,000 participants per month in the recreational programs.
4. Metropolitan Learning Center West has 323 students currently enrolled. Metropolitan Learning Center East has 220 students enrolled.

b. Q. Total enrollment over stipulated time period (1 year)

- A. 1. Metropolitan Learning Center West - 300
Metropolitan Learning Center East - 200
2. The recreational programs serve 1,200,000 over a ten month school year.

c. Q. Average Length of participation.

- A. 1. The Metropolitan Learning Centers are in operation during the regular school year.
2. The recreational programs operate up to two hours on school days - Monday through Thursday.

- d. Q. Enrollment limited to one school, several, total community?
- A. 1. Metropolitan Learning Centers were established for dropouts and potential dropouts.
2. The recreational programs are open to the total community.
- e. Q. Budget data and staffing?
- A. 1. The budget for all counselors including those at the junior, senior, and elementary levels approximate a total of \$2,234,340.
2. The budget for Metropolitan Learning Centers East and West is \$284,775.00. The staff consists of a Director, a Coordinator, an Advisor, two Intern Principals, two counselors, three secretaries, two clerks, eighteen teachers, five aides, and a nurse.
3. The recreational programs are budgeted through the Physical Education Department with teachers, teacher aides, parents, and students staffing the program. The salary for teachers, teacher aides, and parents is \$2.50 per hour. For students the salary is \$1.65 per hour.
- f. Q. Use of students and volunteers from the community?
- A. Two students working in the TACT (Teachers Aide Cooperative Training) program are used at the Metropolitan Learning Centers. Additional students and volunteers are used in other programs when they are needed.
- g. Q. Funding sources?
- A. 1. In the counseling program state, local, and federal funds are used.
2. The recreational programs are funded by the Dallas Independent School District.
3. The B. R. Sullivan, the Look, Learn, Listen, and the Hoffman Special Reading programs are funded by the federal government. The SWRL program and the Reading Clinics are federally and locally funded.
4. The Elementary Industrial Arts Program is funded by the state.
5. The Metropolitan Learning Centers are locally funded.

10. Q. Extent of community awareness and support of programs and services?
- A. The Dallas Independent School District believes that the community should be as aware of the school actions as they possibly can be. So they have established a Communications Department. Like most districts, the District publishes a variety of reports and brochures, as well as a special newsletter--Dallas Schools--which monthly goes to 8,000 community leaders. District broadcasting efforts include a weekly 30-minute television program, 11 weekly half-hour radio shows (including one in Spanish), and regular reports to all radio stations following Board meetings. Discounting the "feeds" and the booking of school officials on a variety of radio and televised programs, the Dallas Independent School District produces four hours and 45 minutes of public affairs broadcasting each week. A Human Awareness Committee, composed of four Board members, meets regularly with the Communications and Community Relations staff to review PR programs, progress, and problems. A survey was recently conducted on Public Attitudes toward the Dallas Schools. The survey found that most citizens when asked how well informed they are concerning the Dallas Schools responded that they are well informed (34.3%) and somewhat informed (30.6%). 36.6% of the respondents reported that they had seen or heard the DISD's weekly television program, "Inside Education" on Channel 13.
11. Q. Amount and percent of funds in city budget and school budget for programs?
- A. It would be difficult to determine the total cost of the programs described herein. During 1971-1972 the District's operating budget including federal funds is \$120,000,000.00. From 10% to 20% is devoted to programs that are described in this response.
12. Q. Extent of referral mechanisms available and used?
- A. All community referral resources available are utilized. A directory compiled by the Council of Social Agencies of Dallas is helpful, but other professional personnel are also utilized. Approximately 400 students per year are referred to outside-of-school resources by the Psychological Services Department.
13. Q. What are the unemployment rates for various age groups? SES groups? racial groups? skill groups?
- a. Age Groups - Data is compiled only for students who graduated from high school in 1971.
- b. SES Groups - Data not available.
- c. Racial Groups - Blacks - 7% unemployed; Whites - 2% unemployed.

The term "unemployed" refers to those who were not engaged in the following occupations when contacted in October and November, 1971:

- Student attending a four-year college.
- Student attending a business or technical school.
- Student attending military service.
- Student attending full-time employment.

d. Skill Groups - Data not available.

14. Q. Are there any special impediments to employment in the area?
- a. Q. Racial discriminations?
- A. There are no cases that are exceptional or unusual.
- b. Q. Lack of low-skill jobs?
- A. There were not many low-skilled jobs available during the past summer due to the surplus of overskilled people in the job market as a result of the cut-backs by the aerospace industries in the area.
- c. Q. Excess of skilled personnel without employment?
- A. Use of the term "skilled" seems to imply possession of a workable trade. If this is the case, those people trained for a specific job are not having as great a difficulty in finding employment as those possessing certain college degrees.
- d. Q. Cut-back in one or more prime area industries?
- A. LTV, TI, and Collins Radio Company are prime area industries that have greatly reduced their working forces.
15. Q. To what extent can crime be attributed to the unemployed young man? What types of crime are most prevalent with this population?
- A. N/A
16. Q. What identification and "outreach" programs exist?
- A. Refer to previous questions on the existing programs in the Dallas Independent School District.
17. Q. What remedial programs exist?
- A. Refer to Answer 8b.

18. Q. For each program determine:
- A. See answers 8 and 9.
19. Q. Extent of community awareness and support of programs and services?
- A. See answer 10.
20. Q. Amount and percent of funds in city budget and school budget for programs?
- A. See answer 11.
21. Q. Extent of referral mechanisms available and use.
- A. See answer 12.

B. Probation

22. Q. What are the administrative and/or statutory criteria you use to determine whether a person is considered for action and management purposes a juvenile, a youth, or an adult? Please explain.
- A. By Texas law, any boy from his tenth birthday prior to his eighteenth birthday is considered a juvenile. In certain circumstances the Juvenile Court may continue jurisdiction beyond these maximum age limits. Unless waived by the Court, the person is handled as an adult. The term "youth" has no legal significance.
23. Q. Explain the operation of probation (e.g. basically a city function, a county function, a state function, a combination?) and indicate the agency or agencies in the city and give the total number of cases and the average number of cases handled in one month over the past 12 months.
- A. Probation in Dallas is a county function operated as the Dallas County Probation Department.

<u>Total Cases</u>	<u>Total Juvenile Cases</u>	<u>Average Monthly Number of Adult Cases</u>	<u>Average Monthly Number of Juvenile Cases</u>
8,247	2,247	225 felony cases	187

24. Q. Number of people on probation residing or working in the city if known:
- A. Approximately 4,500 number of adults, 2,247 number of juveniles.

25. Q. Do any of the following levels which handle probation, handle only misdemeanor probation?
- A. No.
26. Q. Are there set procedures for dealing with overlapping probation jurisdictions, such as a youth or adult placed on probation from both state and county courts?
- A. No.
27. Q. Is there an allocation for probation in the county budget?
- A. Yes.
28. Q. List the number of probation caseworkers at each administrative level and average size of caseload:
- A. There are 25 adult probation caseworkers with an average caseload of approximately 240 cases. There are 32 juvenile probation caseworkers with an average caseload of 72 cases.
29. Q. What are the educational requirements for a probation caseworker?
- A. A college degree is the minimum educational requirement for a probation caseworker.
30. Q. Indicate the number of probation caseworkers who have completed their education with one of the following:
- A. 45 probation caseworkers have a college degree and 12 have a graduate degree.
31. Q. Indicate the number of caseworkers in the following age groups?
- A.
- | | <u>20-25</u> | <u>25-39</u> | <u>40-54</u> | <u>55+</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Adult Probation | 0 | 12 | 10 | 3 |
| Juvenile Probation | 5 | 15 | 11 | 1 |
32. Q. What is the starting and maximum annual salary for a probation case worker by education if applicable?
- A.
- | | <u>College Degree</u> | | <u>Graduate Degree</u> | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| | <u>Starting</u> | <u>Maximum</u> | <u>Starting</u> | <u>Maximum</u> |
| All Probation Caseworkers | \$9,276 | \$12,576 | \$9,576 | \$13,176 |
33. Q. What is the average time of service with the city and county state and federal probation office of a caseworker?
- A. Adult Probation - 6 years
 Juvenile Probation - 4 years 9 months

34. Q. What percentage of probationers successfully completed probation in the most recent 12-month period for which data are available?

A.

	<u>Percentage Successful</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>
Adult Probationers	85%	1971
Juvenile Probationers	86.5%	1971

has a 90% figure

35. Q. Is there a full-time job developer on the staff of the city probation office? County probation office? State probation office? Federal Probation office?

A. The Dallas County Probation Department has a full-time job developer on the staff.

36. Q. Please give a program description of probation which operates in the city indicating the kinds of programs and the number of participants in each level of government (City, County, State, Federal)

A. There is no set program. Probation officers utilize all services available in the community.

37. Q. Is there a probation board at the City, county, and/or state level?

A. There is a probation board for the county.

38. Q. Are private citizens included on any of these probation boards? If so give the % citizen participation on each.

A. No.

39. Q. Are there some probation officers responsible exclusively for juvenile cases?

A. There are 32 juvenile probation officers.

40. Q. List and describe all probation programs specifically designed for juveniles by each probation office. Also give the number of participants in each program as of December 1, 1971.

A. Refer to question 36.

41. Q. Has the city, county or state received any Office of Law Enforcement Assistance or LEAA grants for probation?

A. To date, there have not been any grants received for the specified purpose of probation.

C. Parole

42. Q. Does the city have a parole office?

A. Yes. Parole in Texas is run by the state. There are two divisional parole offices located in Dallas, The Texas Youth Council for juveniles and an Adult Pardon and Parole Office.

43. Q. How many parole officers are employed now by the following:

A.	<u>Number of parole officers working</u>	<u>Number of vacant positions</u>
Juvenile	8	0
Adult	13	0

44. Q. What is the average monthly caseload of a parole officer and how many people have been paroled over the last 12-month period?

A.	<u>Average monthly caseload</u>	<u>Number of people paroled</u>
Juvenile	120	412
Adult	75	465

45. Q. What percentage of parolees successfully completed parole for the most recent 12-month period for which data is available?

A.	<u>Percentage successful</u>	<u>12-month time period</u>
Juvenile	59%	1/1/71 - 12/31/71
Adult	91%	1/1/71 - 12/31/71

46. Q. Is there a full-time job developer on the staff of the state parole office?

A. No

47. Q. How many people have been paroled to your county during the most recent 12-month period for which data are available? (From city, county, state and federal parole offices)

A.	<u>Number of parolees</u>	<u>12-month time period</u>
Juvenile	412	1/1/71 - 12/31/71
Adult	465	1/1/71 - 12/31/71

48. Q. Please describe any programs which exist in the county to aid parolees. Describe the nature of these programs and give the number of parolees who are involved.

A. Both juvenile and adult parole offices have no set program. Each office relies on individual supervision and utilizes the community services to fit individual needs. The Adult Division operates a halfway house for parolees who have adjustment difficulty. Approximately 18 individuals are presently in this program.

49. Q. If known, please give the number of parolees now residing in the city.

A. 748 number of adults 550 number of juveniles

50. Q. Has the city or county received any Office of Law Enforcement Assistance or Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants in the area of parole? Please list:

A. None

D. City/County Corrections

51. Q. Is there a local corrections department?

A. No

52. Q. How many facilities within the city limits are used to detain offenders or suspected offenders for more than 48 hours?

A. The county presently operates two facilities that are used for this purpose.

53. Q. List these facilities by name and for each fill out the attached Form 1a.

A. These facilities are called the Dallas County Jail and are referred to as "new" and "old" jail.

54. Q. Is there a specified procedure for transferring prisoners between facilities administered by different level of government such as between the city jail and a county or state detention facility?

A. No

55. Q. Please explain these procedures below:

A. City detains prisoner prior to filing with District Attorney. After filing, the prisoner is transferred to the county jail by various means: (1) Paddy Wagon, (2) Constables, (3) Warrant Squad, (4) Patrol Squad. The prisoner is then under jurisdiction of county until he receives a disposition for that case. If he is to be sent to Texas Department of Corrections, a bus (TDC furnished) will transport him to TDC. All appeal cases are held at the county jail until the appeal is satisfied. This can take as long as 5 years.

56. Q. Is there an agency other than a state agency that periodically collects city correctional data?

A. Yes

57. Q. Name that agency and explain the kinds of data which are available. (Or, attach data publication, if available, in way of explanation)

Dallas Sheriff's Office - Name of Agency
County - Level of government of agency

The following data is available regarding each prisoner on a monthly basis:

Name	Case or warrant number
Race	Date in
Sex	Disposition date
Date of birth	Arresting agency
Offense(s)	Special Holds
	Sheriff's number

58. Q. Do you have an alcohol detoxification center which is not part of a correctional institution?

A. No

59. Q. Do you have narcotics treatment facilities (public and private) in the city which are not part of a correctional institution?

A. Yes

60. Q. Do you have any halfway houses or pre-release guidance centers or community treatment centers in the city?

A. No

61. Q. Do you have any other facilities which would be considered alternatives to incarceration?

A. No

62. Q. Is there an active ex-offender organization in the city?

A. No

63. Q. By whom is this administered and how many ex-offenders are involved?

A. Not applicable

64. Q. Are any of the programs for ex-offenders specifically for juveniles?
- A. Not applicable
65. Q. Is there an active volunteer program connected with the jails or other correctional programs within the city?
- A. Yes
66. Q. List and explain the separate programs and indicate the number of volunteers in each and the average amount of time spent by each in a month.
- A. There is presently an elementary education program for inmates now being conducted two nights per week. The instructors are teacher volunteers from the Dallas Independent School District.
67. Q. Please give the number and title of any Office of Law Enforcement Assistance or Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants received by the city or county in the field of corrections:
- A. None
68. Q. What is the percentage participation in the LEEP program in the corrections department?
- A. None

E. State Corrections

69. Q. List all state correctional facilities by type (e.g., maximum security, juvenile detention, women's detention) and give the designed capacity and the actual population of each as of December 1, 1971.
- A. Huntsville Unit, Huntsville, Texas - Administrative headquarters; older, first offenders and those requiring medical attention.
Capacity - 1700. Actual number of inmates - 1722.
- Central Unit, Sugar Land, Texas - First offenders over 22.
Capacity - 670. Actual number of inmates 731.
- Goree Unit, Huntsville, Texas - Women
Capacity - 400. Actual number of inmates - 613.
- Jester Unit, Richmond, Texas - Pre-release Center
Capacity - 900. Actual number of inmates - 920.
- Ramsey Unit, Rosharon, Texas - Recidivists over 25.
Capacity 1700. Actual number of inmates - 1762.
- Wynne Unit, Huntsville, Texas - Physically incapacitated, mental defectives and psychotics.
Capacity 1715. Actual number of inmates - 1760.
- Clemens Unit, Brazoria, Texas - First offenders over 22 and recidivists 17-21.
Capacity - 1000. Actual number of inmates - 1045.
- Darrington Unit, Sandy Point, Texas - Recidivists 22-25.
Capacity - 750. Actual number of inmates - 798.
- Diagnostic Unit, Huntsville, Texas - Reception Unit, 30 day classification process.
Capacity 500. Actual number of inmates - 421.
- Eastham Unit, Weldon, Texas - Mentally and physically weak.
Capacity 1750. Actual number of inmates - 1655.
- Ferguson Unit, Midway, Texas - Intermediate reformatory for first offenders 17-21.
Capacity - 1136. Actual number of inmates - 1428.
- Retrieve Unit, Angleton, Texas - Second offenders and habitual offenders over 25 years of age.
Capacity - 750. Actual number of inmates - 754.
- Ellis Unit, Huntsville, Texas - Habitual offenders, agitators, malcontents and high security risks.
Capacity - 1500. Actual number of inmates - 1669.

Coffield Unit, Palestine, Texas - non-violent.
Capacity - 2000.**Actual number of inmates - 784.

*Figures for actual number of inmates are as of 8/1/71.

**Additional dorms now being constructed. Number indicates capacity after completion.

70. Q. List and describe all state alternatives to incarceration, giving the number of participants for each.

A. Probation: Information concerning number of persons is unavailable since Texas has no central probation authority.

71. Q. What kinds of data are available on the state correctional programs and institutions? Please attach reports which give information on the offenders supervised by state corrections.

A. Annual statistics for the Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) are published at the end of each calendar year and summarize the offenders received and released from TDC. In addition, the report contains statistical data regarding deaths in the prison system for the previous year, escapes, and inmate population throughout the various units of the prison system. The summary also contains a statistical analysis of the inmates received during the previous year according to the following:

Offense
Educational achievement
I.Q.
Religious preference
Nativity
Residence
Occupation
Age

A copy of the most recent annual statistical report is available upon request.

72. Q. Give the total number of offenders handled by state corrections over the most recent 12-month period (not including those on probation).

A. 16,000 Number of offenders supervised. Figure represents Texas Department of Corrections only.

Q. If these can be broken down by age, sex, race, type of supervision, type of institutionalization, please do so.

A. Age - These figures represent the ages as reported from an automated data system. Ages on approximately 1,600 was unreported.

18 - 22	2,730
23 - 26	3,210
27 - 30	2,440
31 - 35	2,006
36 - 45	2,408
46 - 60	1,337
61 & Over	202

Sex - Male 15,451
Female 613

Race - Negro 7,041
Caucasian 6,311
Mexican-American 2,712

Type of Supervision - C3 (Assigned to New Construction)	260
L1 (Lineman)	8,137
L2 (Lineman)	37
L3 (Lineman)	362
S1 (No supervision)	791
S2 (Under supervision)	933
S3 (No privileges)	5,544

73. Q. Describe all educational, vocational and rehabilitative and therapeutic programs which involve offenders supervised by the state.

A. Attached are reports I-1 through I-6 prepared by the Texas Department of Corrections.

COLLEGE PROGRAM

On September 18, 1964, an agreement between the Texas Department of Corrections and Alvin Junior College was finalized to bring college credit curriculum to inmates of the Ramsey Unit. Classes began the Spring semester of 1965, with a total enrollment of sixty inmates.

With its growth, the program expanded in 1966 to include Lee College serving the Ellis, Ferguson, and Goree Units. By 1967, the Darrington and Eastham Units were added, with vocational-technical classes being offered at the Darrington Unit.

In 1968, vocational-technical classes were started on the Ferguson Unit in addition to academic courses. In 1968, the Central, Huntsville, and Wynne Units were added to the list of those being served by Lee College.

In the spring of 1969, Henderson County Junior College began to service the Coffield Unit, and Brazosport Junior College to offer courses to the Clemens and Retrieve Units.

Initially a pilot project, the program was such a success that it has expanded to include four area junior colleges and the fourteen units of the Texas Department of Corrections, with an enrollment of 1302

inmates enrolled by the Fall, 1971 semester attempting 8884 hours of college credit.

As the result of a study submitted by Lee College, a committee from the Southern Association of Colleges visited the Lee Center at Huntsville and approved it for accreditation, with the stipulation that within the first three years the libraries were to be up-dated to meet required standards. The standards were met within the first year.

The first inmate was awarded an Associate of Arts degree in June of 1969. At the end of the Spring 1971 semester, twenty-six inmates were candidates for the Associate of Arts degree, bringing the number of degrees conferred to forty-three. At the end of the Fall, 1971 semester thirty-five inmates are eligible for the Associate of Arts degree.

There are 1500 students enrolled for the Spring, 1972 semester, taking an average of two courses each, with 52 academic sections and 22 vocational sections offered.

The program has enjoyed such growth that it is the largest program of its kind. It has been made possible by the cooperation of a number of agencies. The Vocational Rehabilitation Commission and Commission of

the Blind have made a fine contribution through their interest and fiscal support. The Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System has supported the program through its recognition of the instructional centers. The Texas Education Agency has also shown tremendous influence through its staff leadership and support of the occupational curricula.

TEXAS REHABILITATION COMMISSION - VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The Texas Rehabilitation Commission was created in 1969 by the 61st Texas Legislature with Vocational Rehabilitation and Disability Determination as the two divisions. Vocational Rehabilitation Services had been offered in Texas since 1929 under the auspices of the Vocational Education Agency and later under the Texas Education Agency. These services had been offered in the prison system, however, only since 1966, and were at that time a part of the Texas Education Agency.

The Correctional Vocational Rehabilitation program was initiated in August, 1966, following the 1965 Federal Amendment to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in which the definition of disability was expanded to include behavioral disorders. The V.R. program is 80% federally funded and 20% state funded. Through an interagency contract, the Texas Department of Corrections pays the state's part for the adult institutional correction program.

Within the Department of Corrections, the Texas Rehabilitation Commission has two supervisors, eighteen counselors, and twenty-three secretaries to provide services to eligible inmates in the 14 units of TDC. Services include diagnostic evaluations, counseling and guidance, physical restoration, training, tools and supplies, maintenance, uniforms, license fees, placement, and follow-up. During

the fiscal year of 1971 and the first quarter of fiscal 1972, 1,871 former inmates were successfully employed and classed as "rehabilitated".

Between entry and release, inmates are receiving services which currently total approximately \$120,000 a year. The number of inmates receiving one or more services through Vocational Rehab. increased from 542 in the 1967 fiscal year to 1,167 in 1970. Clients are considered eligible on the basis of (1) a physical and/or mental disability as determined by medical and psychological evaluations, (2) a substantial handicap to employment as a result of the said disability, and (3) a reasonable expectation that the services rendered will result in gainful employment.

5/11/72

ACADEMIC CURRICULUM OF WINDHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT

The academic curriculum of the Windham School District is a comprehensive program designed to provide varied educational opportunities. The curriculum stresses developing basic mathematics and communication skills of illiterate inmates and broadening the skills and knowledge of the severely undereducated. It also emphasizes preparing qualified inmates to pass the general educational development test for a high school equivalency diploma and strengthening academic skills for inmates preparing to enter college. The curriculum is nongraded, so a student may progress at his own most effective rate of learning and not be restricted by test scores or required hours of attendance.

Many of the inmates of low illiteracy (less than a fifth grade achievement level) are placed in Developmental Education classes. These inmates are handicapped to the extent that they cannot learn effectively in regular classes. Developmental Education classes provide a low teacher-student ratio, specially designed materials and methods, and individually developed prescriptions of learning needs.

The academic program uses state-approved textbooks, specially prepared audio-visu-als, adult-oriented work-books, and programmed materials. Cooperation with the Texas Education Agency Regional Service Center makes possible the use of state purchased films and other audio-visual aids.

WINDHAM SCHOOL DISTRICT VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Windham vocational programs have an objective that is two-fold in nature. First, an inmate who will be released in a short length of time is given training to prepare him to enter employment and assume a meaningful role in society. Secondly, the inmate who will remain within the Texas Department of Corrections for a long period of time is trained so that he might serve a productive role while serving his sentence.

Plans are underway for new programs on several units that do not now have classes. Many of the new programs will be in the area of construction trades and some programs are being planned for broad clusters of occupations. Specifically designed vocational programs for special education students are being designed to meet the particular needs of this class of inmates. Construction is underway for an educational building at the Goree Unit for women. This facility will house the first vocational programs for women inmates.

Supportive services in the Windham vocational programs are being expanded in these areas. First, a full-time psychometrist is organizing the testing of Windham School District to provide better data upon which to

base curriculum and programs; and secondly, the vocational counselor assists the Department of Corrections to coordinate the activities of class organization, student selection, and prepares follow-up studies for the vocational programs.

PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

Since 1963 the Texas Department of Corrections has operated a Pre-Release Program at the Jester Unit near Sugar Land. The purpose of the Pre-Release Program is to make easier the difficult transition from confinement to freedom for the people committed to custody and treatment at the Department of Corrections.

The five-week Pre-Release Program centers around presentations and discussions by interested citizens, organizations, and associations concerning such matters as employment, law, the family, health, and finances. Additional services available to the inmate enrolled in Pre-Release includes driver training, employment counseling, vocational rehabilitation counseling, and psychological counseling. Each of these activities is directed toward the objective of assisting the soon-to-be-released inmate to become an asset rather than a liability to society.

During the first half of 1972 there were 1,929 inmates processed through the Pre-Release Program. This brought the total number of inmates who have participated in the program to 27,609 of whom 17,593 were discharges and 10,016 were parolees. More than 650 were licensed in the driver education program and over 800 took advantage of vocational and employment counseling.

The effectiveness of this approach, as applied to treatment of inmates, can be best demonstrated by examining the rate of recidivism. During the 5 years prior to the inception of the Pre-Release Program 33 percent of the inmates released were returned to the custody of the Department; whereas, only 20 percent of the inmates who have completed the Program have been returned. This comparison shows a significant reduction in the recidivism rate.

7/28/72

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
LEGAL RESOURCES FOR INMATES

On February 1, 1972, a Texas Criminal Justice Council grant, "Legal Resources for Inmates - Texas Department of Corrections," became effective. The grant provides for the establishment of law libraries on 12 units of the Texas Department of Corrections.

The objective of the law libraries is to make legal materials available for the use of all inmates and thus provide a means whereby any inmate can become acquainted with the general scope of his legal rights and remedies, thereby reducing misconceptions about legal processes.

The increasing demand for legal services by large numbers of potential inmate clients justified the establishment of the law libraries. Various legal needs of the more than 16,500 inmates in the Texas Department of Corrections cannot be filled by "free world" lawyers because inmates usually cannot afford such services. Therefore, the grant provides for the hiring of 10 attorneys who will help meet the needs of inmate clients. Additionally, each law library will have one full-time Texas Department of Corrections security officer assigned to it. This officer will be trained as a qualified law librarian.

The law libraries are funded by a 3-year Texas Criminal

Justice Council grant, totalling \$930,915. Under the grant, 12 units of the Texas Department of Corrections will be provided with law libraries. Each library will have approximately 70 legal books.

The primary significance of the establishment of the law libraries is that a means is provided for protecting the rights of the inmates. As a result, the criminal justice administration system may be made more efficient and responsive. The success of this legal aid project should constitute a basis for national experimentation by providing an operational design that could eventually be established in many other states.

SW:ld
6/5/72

74. Q. Does the state have an ex-offender program?

A. No.

75. Q. Is work release being used in the state correctional institutions?

A. Yes

Q. Describe the extent of its use and the general conditions for participation.

A. The Work Furlough Plan operated by the Texas Department of Corrections was authorized in May, 1969, by H. B. 535 of the Texas State Legislature. This program enables inmates of the Texas Department of Corrections to work in nearby communities, returning to the institution at night.

The purposes of this program are six fold. First, the program is used as a pre-release tool to provide transitional preparation for community life. Second, the program provides additional training or education. In addition, the program aides inmates' families who have dependency needs, accumulates savings for release, provides earnings to pay legitimate debts and gives the paroling authority a means of testing the suitability for parole release.

This program is voluntary and is designed for minimal custody inmates. Offenders excluded from the program are those inmates who have been identified with large scale organized crime activities and those inmates with records of narcotics, sex deviations or crimes of violence. In addition, offenders selected for the program must have 6 to 18 months remaining on their sentences and be in good physical condition.

Thus far the program has been initiated on three units.

The Jester Unit located near Houston, Texas has had approximately 200 participants. The Wynne Unit in Huntsville, Texas began participating in the Work Furlough program in December, 1971 and has placed approximately 70 inmates in various jobs. The Goree Unit, which houses female offenders, began its Work Furlough Plan in September, 1971. The female offenders from Goree work at the state hospitals and special schools operated by the Texas State Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation. The females do not return to the unit at night. Thus far 22 females have participated in the program.

76. Q. Does the state have a centralized system for providing job opportunities or job information or training to those released from its supervision or is this handled by each institution separately?

A. Centralized.

77. Q. Describe the kinds of work done in the institutions by the inmates and indicate the training they receive, the number of participants, the number of hours per day they devote to this and the wages they receive.

License Plat manufacturing	190	inmates
Textile Mill	200	"
Print Shop	50	"
Cardboard Box Factory	35	"
Mechanical and Machine Shop	150	"
Garment Factory	300	"
IBM Record conversion Facility	500	"
Mattress Factory	?	"
Dog Kennel	10	"
Garment Factory	120	"
Brush Factory)		
Furniture refinishing)	250	"
Brick plant	?	"
Shoe factory	60	"
Dental Laboratory	20	"
Garment Factory	80	"
Sawmill	?	"
School bus renovation	?	"
Packing plant	40	"
Canning plant	60	"
Soap factory	66	"
Tire recapping	18	"
Farm workers	6,000	"

F. Forms

(1) Correctional Facility Which Holds Offenders or Suspected Offenders for More Than 48 Hours

78. Q. Name of facility:

A. Dallas County Jail

79. Q. This facility is administered by:

A. County

80. Q. By what department in the above jurisdiction is it administered?
A. Dallas Sheriff
81. Q. This facility accepts suspects or offenders from:
A. County Courts, State Courts and Federal Courts
82. Q. Enter the number of persons detained:
A. Approximately 1600 Number of persons detained on December 1, 1971.
Approximately 1550 Average number of persons detained during a
month for the last 12 months.
83. Q. How many persons is this facility designed to hold?
A. There are two facilities that are designed to accommodate
approximately 1991 prisoners.
84. Q. Are there any arrangements for overcrowding?
A. Yes
85. Q. Explain these arrangements and indicate the average percentage
of a month they are in use:
A. The county recently reopened a previously used jail facility
to handle overcrowding. Remodeling will be done as needed
to handle this problem.
86. Q. Has there been any construction or renovation since June of 1970?
A. No - Skip to 88
88. Q. Explain any other construction or renovation which has taken
place since June of 1970.
A. None
89. Q. Are there plans to do any construction or renovation of this
facility in the period December 1971 to December 1972?
A. Yes
90. Q. Indicate number of cells planned for construction or renovation:
A. Approximately 250.

91. Q. Explain any other construction or renovation planned for this same period:
- A. Painting and additional plumbing for the old jail are planned for the immediate future.
92. Q. Is there complete separation of men from women?
- A. Yes
93. Q. Is there complete separation of adults from juveniles?
- A. Yes. Juveniles are normally held at the Juvenile Center. Those juveniles who must be held for a period in the County Jail are segregated according to the nature of the offense.
94. Q. On December 1, 1971, how many prisoners in the following categories were present in this facility?
- A. The statistics available regarding the jail as of 12/1/71 were maintained manually with very little information available. Plans are presently under way to computerize this operation and expand the data base.
- As of 12/71, there were a total of 1415 prisoners in the jail. Of this, there were 357 cases not yet filed upon. The maximum sentence to the County Jail is two years. Only those whose case is being appealed stay longer.
- Q. Explain briefly the purpose and nature of the facility and its drug programs, if any. Indicate whether urinalysis is used to identify a person as a drug user and what treatment modalities are used at the facility if possible. (If urinalysis is not used, please indicate what methods are used to identify a person as a drug user.)
- A. Parkland Hospital is used for suspect cases.
95. Q. Indicate racial composition of inmate population on December 1, 1971.
- A. 48% White 52% Negro
96. Q. Indicate the number of filled and vacant positions on December 1, 1971, in the categories listed below:

96. A.	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>Number of full-time positions vacant</u>
Administration (chief jailer, deputies and assistant deputies - not custodial)	4		1
Custodial officers (guards, jailers, etc)	106		
Clerical	15		
Academic teachers		1	
Medical doctors		2	
Nurses (including aides)	7		

97. Q. How many full-time employees are sworn law enforcement officers?
A. All
98. Q. How many part-time employees are law enforcement officers of retired law enforcement officers?
A. None
99. Q. Are any of these alcoholic detention facilities used for the detoxification of drug users?
A. No
100. Q. Is the "drunk tank" also used for the detoxification of drug users?
A. No. The "drunk tank" is used for sober up. No treatment other than necessary. Drug users (depending on situation) are placed in hospital ward.
101. Q. Are jail medical facilities used for the treatment of drug addiction?
A. No. All prisoners suspected of drugs are examined for the presence of hepatitis by nurse. All drug charges are kept under observation for an appropriate length of time. This includes blood pressure, blood count, etc. Any prisoner in need of medical attention that is not available from the jail hospital are sent to Parkland Memorial Hospital.

102. Q. Are drug law offenders kept apart from other inmates?
 A. No.
103. Q. Indicate the number of inmates placed in drug addiction treatment programs by your institution.
 A. Not available.
104. Q. How many of the following full-time employees (jail only) are white, Negro, or some other race?
 A. Administrative (chief jailer, assistant deputies - non custodial)
 4 white
 Custodial officers
 88 white 8 Negro 10 other
105. Q. Does your facility have a "drunk tank?"
 A. Yes, however this is not a single facility.
106. Q. How many persons can it hold?
 A. Since there are no separate "drunk tanks" as such, capacity cannot be estimated.
107. Q. Does the drunk tank have--(Check as many as apply)
 A. beds or mattresses? - Yes
 seating space (other than beds or mattresses)? - yes
 operating toilet(s) - yes
 drinking water always available? -
 Operating shower(s) - yes
 heat? - yes
 lights - yes
 ventilation - windows, fan? - yes air conditioning
108. Q. How many of each of the following size cells are there in this jail?
 A. one-man cells 81
 two-man cells 1
 three to four man cells 2
 dormitories or cells for more than four persons 54

If dormitories are of varying sizes, give average.

Dormitory capacity varies from 6 to 40.

109. Q. Is the jail part of a police station or sheriff's office or in a courthouse?
- A. Yes
110. Q. Are meals prepared at the jail or brought in?
- A. Prepared at jail
111. Q. Is hot food served at least one meal a day?
- A. Yes
112. Q. How many meals is a prisoner served in a day?
- A. three or more
113. Q. Where do the prisoners eat?
- A. Cells. Trustee's eat in kitchen.
114. Q. What medical facilities are available in the jail?
- A. Jail infirmary - with beds for overnight stays.
115. Q. Check all the facilities which are available at the jail for inmates' use?
- A. None
116. Q. Are community volunteers used for--
- A. vocational training? No
educational training? yes
social, cultural, recreational activities? No
117. Q. If you have any vocational programs, what jobs are inmates training for?
- A. N/A
118. Q. Do you have a local or state employment representative stationed in, or regularly visiting, your institution?
- A. No
119. Q. Does your jail have a work release program or study release program?
- A. No. If both "no" skip to 123

123. Q. Does your facility have weekend sentences?
- A. Yes. Drinking while intoxicated and other misdemeanor charges may receive weekend sentences.
124. Q. Are first offenders kept apart from repeat offenders?
- A. Yes
125. Q. Are sentenced prisoners kept apart from prisoners awaiting trial?
- A. No
126. Q. Are drunk and/or traffic offenders kept apart from other inmates?
- A. No
127. Q. Check the boxes of the following manpower training and support programs to which you refer inmates for services. Indicate whether they are referred during incarceration or at release.
- A. There are currently no manpower training and support programs for inmates.
128. Q. How many inmates were referred in the last six months to all of the programs checked above? (If an inmate was referred to two or more programs, count him only once.)
- A. N/A
129. Q. Check all of the following types of non-federally assisted service programs utilized by your institution in the rehabilitation of inmates.
- A. Remedial education, including GED.

130 - 135. N/A. Refer to Question 58.

(3) Narcotic Addiction Treatment

136-145. Q. The following is in response to all questions regarding Narcotic Addiction Treatment.

A. The following briefly describes a program that is being developed to provide the Dallas area with a narcotic addiction treatment facility. The program is scheduled to be implemented in September, 1972.

The Dallas Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Consortium (hereinafter DARCO) is designed to accomplish a specific mission: to provide diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation services to those who encounter medical, behavioral, psychiatric and social problems as a result of drug abuse.

The DARCO program is initiated by and administered by Dallas County Mental Health and Mental Retardation Center (hereinafter DCMH-MRC). Individuals in the service area with drug abuse problems will receive services through one or more of the three component subsystems.

The Continuity of Care component is DARCO's primary interface with the community and people of the service area. It will be the primary source of initial individual contact with the system, referral between services, and the last individual contact with the system. It will serve as the integrating component for all direct patient care services.

The Diagnostic and Treatment Services component is DARCO's interface with the individual's particular problem and the overall system. It will provide individualized identification of remedial physical, behavioral, and social consequences of drug abuse (addressing itself to the resolution of predisposing and perpetuating factors as well as the precipitating factors in these conditions.) It will also formulate, prescribe and periodically review individual progress of rehabilitation programming.

The Rehabilitation and Resocialization component addresses itself to the care of those individuals whose personal and social strengths are so fragmented that they need intensive community and rehabilitation oriented residential support short of long-term institutionalization.

Each of these components is linked with and serves the others.

Anticipated Patient Loads are as follows:

<u>Process</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u>			<u>3 Year Total</u>
	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	
<u>Heroin Addicts</u>				
Diagnosis	600	600	600	1800
Meth. Maint.	300	300	300	900
Inpat. Detox.	300	600	900	1800
Outpat. Detox.	Experimental	Exp.	Exp.	
Halfway House	30	30	30	90
HIP	15	15	15	45
Voc. Rehab.	600	600	600	1800
Subtotal	1845	2145	2445	5535
<u>"Soft" Drugs</u>				
Diagnosis	3000	3000	3000	9000
Inpat. Detox.	300	300	300	900
Outpat. Detox.	2700	2700	2700	8100
HIP	40	40	40	120
Halfway House	60	60	60	180
Voc. Rehab.	1000	1000	1000	3000
Emergency	730	730	730	2190
Totals	12,375	15,075	15,075	42,525

Number of visits per case has not been estimated. (Methadone maintenance for example would be 365 visits/year/case.)

146. Q. Number of persons arrested during 1971 for:

A. Total drug law violations	1940
If available breakdown to:	
Marijuana	1270
Heroin and other narcotics (except methadone)	220
Methadone)
Amphetamines and barbiturates) 450
Halucinogens)

Note: These figures are numbers of cases and not persons.

147. Q. Number of persons convicted during 1971 for:

A.	<u>Possession</u>	<u>Trafficking</u>
Total drug law violations if available breakdown to:	1829	279
*Marijuana	1092	90
*Heroin and other narcotics (except methadone)	113	90
*Methadone	2	0
Amphetamines and barbiturates	492	96
*halucinogens	9	3
Miscellaneous	121	0

*Felony only.

Note: These figures are numbers of cases and not persons.

148. Q. Disposition of convicted drug law violators:

A. # probation - 944

committed to correctional facility - 605

Felony only. Misdemeanor figures not available.

149. Q. Estimation of current crime due to drugs (exclude drug law violations).

A. 50%

150. Q. Number of overdose deaths? Records kept by police? Medical boards, others?

A. 22. Records kept by Dallas Institute of Forensic Sciences (Criminalistics laboratory for Dallas Police Department.)

151. Q. Number of known addicts? Records kept by police, medical boards, others?

A. No data available.

152. Q. Estimated # of addicts? (from police, hospital and treatment facility records).

A. No data available.

153. Q. Does the police department have a separate narcotics or dangerous drug enforcement unit? If so, what is the budget and personnel allocation? If not, who is responsible for narcotics and dangerous drug enforcement? Budget and personnel denoted to task?

A. The Police Department's Drug Abuse Division has been in existence since April 1, 1972. Formerly, drug abuse was handled by the Narcotics Section of the Vice Control Division (8-9 enforcement personnel; no budget data available). The Drug Abuse Division is authorized 31 sworn personnel; actual count is 29. Of these, 13 are involved in enforcement. For budget figures, see question #156.

154. Q. Special prosecutorial unit for narcotics and dangerous drug offenses? Budget and personnel? If no unit, percentage of resources devoted to drug offenses.

A. There is no special prosecutorial unit for narcotics and dangerous drug offenses. Resources are devoted to drug offenses in the same proportion as case disposition:

Felony:	all cases	9,280)	
	drug cases	1,613)	17.3%

Misdemeanor:	all cases	11,541)	
	drug cases	524)	4.4%

155. Q. Are courts aware of available treatment programs? Are they using them?

A. The courts do not require treatment as a condition of probation. Probation officers do, however, make referrals.

156. Q. What amount and percentage of city budget has been allocated to drug abuse prevention, law enforcement, prosecution, and treatment for last three years?

A. <u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of city operating budget</u>
1971	\$230,500	.222%
1970	\$209,900	.231%
1969	\$200,000	.237%

These figures are estimates, and include only expenditures for drug abuse prevention and enforcement, both handled by the police department. No allocation for prosecution or treatment in the city budget.

156. Q. What is the extent of community support for treatment programs and general level of concern with the drug problem?
(Contd)

A. Community support for treatment programs is embryonic but sizeable. Citizens and community groups call the police department to ask what they can do. The level of concern with the drug problem is very high in all segments of the community.

157. Q. What methadone maintenance programs currently exist? For each?

A. (a) How many addicts currently on active rolls?

105 (This is maximum capacity)

(b) Total number of addicts treated during 1971.

169 admitted to the program February 1971 - July 31, 1972

(c) Average length of treatment period.

indefinite

(d) What services other than methadone offered? (eg. counseling, job placement, etc.)

Group and individual therapy, vocational counseling.

(e) Geographical area covered.

Originally accepted patients from all of Dallas County. Now that the program has reached maximum capacity, patients from area 6 (South and East Dallas, Mesquite) have preference.

(f) Current and 1971 budget data.

1971 - approximately \$50,000
Current - approximately \$80,000

(g) Staffing.

The director (a psychiatrist), two counselors, a drug abuse specialist, a volunteer MSW and a nurse work full-time on the methadone program with 1/2 time secretarial help. Other staff members are full-time employees of the Mental Health Center who devote part of their time to the methadone program, including: 1 pharmacist, 1 MSW, 1 psychology M.A., 1 psychology PH.D., and 1 M.D. There is also a volunteer M.D.

(h) Use of ex-addicts and volunteers.

The two full-time counselors are ex-addicts. Two volunteers are on staff, but volunteers are discouraged because of the necessity of maintaining continuity in therapy.

(i) Live-in facilities?

Live-in facilities (24 beds) are available for psychological services, and are used by methadone patients only if there is an additional problem, i.e., suicide attempt.

(j) Custodial facilities?

No.

(k) Preferral (from whom) or Court commitments: numbers and percentages.

Referrals from community agencies and private physicians.

(l) Organization - State, Federal, Private?

The Center is a County agency.

158. Q. What abstinence programs currently exist? Cover points a-e as in 157 above.

A. The Dallas County Area 6 Mental Health Center has handled 45-50 outpatients from February 1971 to July 31, 1972, using non-narcotic drugs.

Narcotics Anonymous, a private group:

(a) How many addicts currently on active rolls?

20-25

(b) Total number of addicts treated during 1971.

70-100

(c) Average length of treatment period.

6 months - 1 year

(d) What services other than methadone offered? (eg. counseling, job placement, etc.)

None

(e) Geographical area covered.

Dallas County

The Veterans Administration Hospital is starting up a narcotics treatment service which will include individual and group therapy, vocational and school counseling, in- and out-patient care, and methadone maintenance.

159. Q. Extent of Correctional Institution narcotic treatment services.

A. None.

160. Q. What facilities (jails, hospitals, alcoholic units) are used for detoxification of drug users? How many drug users in each facility: on December 1, 1971, during December, during 1971?

A. The County Jail has two hospital wards (1 male, 1 female) which are used for detoxification of drug users. Records of the hospital wards are not broken down by complaint.

161 - 171. N/A. Refer to Question 60.

SECTION II. DETERRENCE, DETECTION AND APPREHENSION - COMMUNITY

SECTION II. DETERRENCE, DETECTION AND APPREHENSION - COMMUNITY

A. Community Relations

1. Q. Does the department have a community relations unit?
 - A. Yes
2. Q. Explain the community relations programs operating as of December 1, 1971.

A. POLICE-PRESS RELATIONS

To better implement a positive press relations and public information effort, a Public Information Section was established within the Community Services Division. The Section is commanded by a Public Information Supervisor, a civilian with a background in journalism. A Public Information Assistant, also with a background in journalism, is also assigned. Two patrolmen, whose duties primarily involve photography, writing, and conducting tours, round out the staff.

OPERATION EXTRA EYES

Operation Extra Eyes was implemented in May, 1970, to meet community manpower needs. Suggested and formulated by the Dallas Police Reserves themselves, the plan called for Reserve officers to voluntarily man unmarked police vehicles in high-crime areas of the city.

Working without compensation, volunteer Reserve officers obligate themselves to participate in the program on a specific night every other week, or twice a month. Five two-man elements patrol critical areas of the city from 7:00 p.m. to midnight, Monday through Saturday. Not permitted to carry firearms, the Reserve officers work in plainclothes in unmarked police vehicles with appropriate radio equipment. The Police Dispatcher is notified of their call numbers and area of assignment.

COMMUNITY RADIO WATCH

In March, 1968, the Department began Community Radio Watch by enlisting the services of the public utilities with their radio-equipped vehicles. The purpose of this program is to enlist the support of citizens whose personal or other vehicles are equipped with two-way radios in order that the police might have more eyes and ears with which to note the need for police service. Those participating would report any police or fire incidents through their own base station to the proper dispatch center.

In May, 1971, responsibility for coordination of the program was reassigned to the Information Division. Monthly meetings of the Community Radio Watch Council have been established, and in July, the Council agreed to participate in the Department of Civil Defense Tornado Watch program. A monthly newsletter, "The Mike," now provides feedback to organization members and keeps them posted as to what others in Community Radio Watch are doing. The Dallas Water Department prepared a brochure to insert with water bills telling of their participation in the Community Radio Watch program.

Groups, rather than individuals, are accepted for membership in the program. A roster of members from each group is checked and background checks are made on each participant. Members with police records for major misdemeanors or felonies are excluded from participation.

OPERATION: GET INVOLVED

In order to put a halt to the rapid increase in crime, Dallas Police, in February, 1970, initiated a new program to solicit support and assistance for the police through the organization of citizens' crime-fighting committees throughout the city. The program was officially named "Operation: Get Involved."

The basic objectives of the Operation: Get Involved program are to reduce and prevent crime through joint police-community cooperation, and to improve citizen-police relations through personal communications. The Dallas Police Department hopes to achieve these objectives by:

1. Establishing a rapport between the citizens and the police.
2. Enabling the police to become more aware of community expectations.
3. Enabling citizens to become more aware of police problems.
4. Encouraging the prompt reporting of all unusual circumstances which indicate criminal activity.
5. Creating a police-citizen "partnership" which will work toward the immediate reduction of crime in each neighborhood.

With the creation of an organized beat committee, three subcommittees are initially developed and a chairman selected for each.

The Crime Review subcommittee chairman works closely with the three beat officers on problems related to the general and specific crime problems of the beat. This subcommittee also conducts and initiates drives with the objective of reducing crime.

The Youth Subcommittee is composed of young people, preferably teenagers. The chairman works closely with the three beat officers on problems experienced by young people in that area. Coordination is maintained between School Community Guidance Centers, the Helping Hand program, and the Department's Youth Division. Problems of drug abuse, delinquency, school drop-outs, and runaways receive this subcommittee's attention. Further, they have a responsibility to recruit more young people in the fight against crime.

The Membership Subcommittee also works closely with the three beat officers in an effort to enlist new members. It initiates membership drives by contacting people who live on the beat and who respond to "Get Involved" correspondence. It makes every effort to establish total involvement within the neighborhood.

Additional subcommittees might be established to cope with special problems and their formulation is dictated by need.

The three beat officers who actually patrol the beat on which the committee is organized work closely with the committee and subcommittee chairmen. They keep the beat committee informed of current criminal activity prevalent in the area, such as types of crime, trends, methods of operation, crime prevention techniques, wanted persons, and stolen vehicle license numbers. The officers are able to obtain and evaluate this information through the Planning and Research Division and their own District Station. The officers also take advantage of the beat committee meeting to exchange information on particular problems and to coordinate efforts to reduce crime on that beat. The senior officer acts as coordinator.

A minimum of three representatives from each beat committee are organized into a District Committee, which meets at designated intervals with the District Manager for their area. The district committee is an extension of the beat committee concept at a higher level and seeks to examine such problems as increased beat committee membership, additional assistance to police operations, and other problems which can be coordinated between beat committees. Constructive ideas are sought and subcommittees are established to look at problems, such as public relations, traffic, membership, programs, criminal activity, neighborhood improvement, and street lighting.

One member from each of the five district committees is elected to serve on the executive committee. Generally, these representatives are community leaders and experience has shown that the best selection process is election by the District Committee.

These representatives meet at designated intervals with the Chief of Police to discuss policies and other executive matters. The Committee will convey the community feelings and attitudes, but acts in an advisory capacity only.

COMMUNITY SERVICE (STOREFRONT) CENTERS

In May, 1968, the Dallas Police Department inaugurated the Community Service (Storefront) Center concept. Four centers, manned by two uniformed officers, were opened in primarily low-income, high-crime areas of the city, in an effort to close what was felt to be a serious communication gap between these citizens and the police.

The primary objective of these Community Service Centers is to bring the services of city hall to the community they serve. In addition, the services of other public and private agencies which deal with education, welfare, and employment are made available through the Centers.

SPEAKERS UNIT

The Dallas Police Department maintains a Speakers Unit through which to coordinate public requests for any form of presentation, whether a demonstration, a lecture, or a question-an-answer session. Through this program, approximately 150 speeches are made per month.

CIVILIAN PATROL OBSERVATION

A program was initiated to expand the frequency of civilians riding a tour of duty with a police officer. The objective of such a move was to provide the civilian observer with a greater awareness of the complexity of the police function, the variety of tasks the individual patrolman is called on to perform, and to demonstrate the "humanness" of the police officer.

CITIZEN CERTIFICATE OF MERIT

A Citizen Certificate of Merit was designed for presentation to individuals who participated in a law enforcement effort and gave special assistance to the Police Department. Usually presented personally by the Chief of Police, all citizens are eligible for the award who exemplify excellence in performing their civic responsibilities. They are honored for showing unselfish devotion to their fellow man and for those actions which bring honor not only to the recipient, but to the City of Dallas.

SOCIAL SERVICES CONSULTANT

The Social Services Consultant makes recommendations and develops rehabilitative programs for those persons who are repeatedly charged with minor offenses. These programs are designed to assist in solving such problems as unemployment due to the lack of skills, domestic problems, and environmental conditions contributing to circumstances resulting in arrests.

RUMOR CONTROL

The purpose of the Rumor Control and Information Center is to permit the police department to have access to the tempo and pulse of those communities within Dallas where unrest may be prevalent. After widely advertising the availability of Rumor Control and the telephone number, citizens are able to call and report rumors of unrest which may be circulating throughout their community.

SCHOOL COMMUNITY GUIDANCE CENTERS

Police officers in the field are to take into custody those children found absent from school without the knowledge and consent of parents or guardians. The officers would then take these students directly to one of eight centers staffed by a police officer from the Youth Division, a probation officer, a school official, and a secretary. Through the coordinated efforts of this staff, an attempt would be made to learn the reasons for the individual student's truancy problem. Further, the Center personnel would also take steps to get the student back into school, release the child to his parents or guardian, and/or refer him to another agency for appropriate action.

POLICE ATHLETIC LEAGUE

The Dallas Police Athletic League promotes such activities as camera clubs, bowling teams, participation in the Dallas Soap Box Derby, handball, Golden Gloves boxing, model airplane groups, soccer, golf, and chess. In addition, the League sponsors an annual picnic for underprivileged children, a summer baseball program, a football league, and distribution of fruit to needy children each Christmas through the Police Department's Community Service (Storefront) Centers.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP (FIRST OFFENDER) PROGRAM

The purpose of this activity was to reduce the rate of recidivism and improve police-parent-child relations by working together in an atmosphere of positive communication and mutual understanding.

With the adoption of the innovative First Offender Program, juvenile offenders and their parents or guardians were required to attend a positive development presentation. It is not mandatory that parents and child attend these sessions, but the aura of police authority inherent in the arrest situation lends itself well to attendance. Should a youth and his parents fail to attend a scheduled meeting, a letter is mailed to them rescheduling their attendance. Should they fail to appear at the second scheduled meeting, no further efforts are exerted by the police.

LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPLORER POSTS

Currently the Dallas Police Department, through the Police Athletic League, sponsors five Law Enforcement Explorer Posts. Young men and women from ages 15 through 21 actively participate in the program. The Police Department provides uniforms and meeting facilities as well as resources for Post activities such as speakers, field trips, and patrol observation rides. Each Post is chartered through the Boy Scouts of America.

STUDENT-POLICE COUNCIL

Community Services Division personnel contacted school principals in order to explain the program and receive permission to appear before the schools' Student Councils. The Councils were asked to submit the names of two students to represent their schools in the program.

Periodically, all members of the Student-Police Council meet to discuss their experiences and relate them to their attitudes toward law enforcement. Police personnel attend these discussions to answer questions and to provide serious thought about the significance of topics and ideas related to justice and law enforcement.

POLICE-YMCA MINI-BIKE PROGRAM

The police efforts in working with youth were bolstered with the implementation of the Police - YMCA Mini-Bike program. The Honda Motorcycle Corporation made a gift of 10,000 mini-bikes to selected YMCA branches across the country, with the YMCA responsible for organizational and administrative work in the program. The police participated by providing instruction and assistance on a voluntary basis.

3. Q. Are there any programs operating to educate (1) people in personal security, (2) businesses in security, (3) other parties in security?

A. Yes. There are speakers available on home security and self-protection, business security, and to civic organizations, clubs, churches, etc. regarding most topics of interest.

B. Tenant Patrols

4. Q. Are there any low-rent housing projects in the city that pose significant crime problems.

A. Yes.

5. Q. Give the following information for each listing the name, number of units, percentage of non-whites, and average number of children per unit. For each, explain the primary crime problem.

A. The average number of children per unit is 2-2.5 based on 1970 Census reports for these areas.

Section 1: Low Rent (Including some elderly)

<u>Name of Project</u>	<u># of Units</u>	<u>% Non-White</u>
Roseland Homes	650	100
Little Mexico Village	102	97
Cedar Springs Pl. Addn.	220	32
Washington Pl. & Addn.	347	48
Frazier Courts	250	100
Frazier Courts Addn.	300	100
Brackins Village	102	100
Turner Courts	294	100
Rhoades Terrace	426	99
George Loving Place	1500	93
Edgar Ward Place	1500	99
Elmer Scott Place	500	97
Cedar Springs Place	181	9

Section 2: Units Designed for the Elderly

Park Manor	201	83
Brooks Manor	232	1

Section 3: Single Family Units under Home Ownership Concept

Turnkey Estate	187	100
Bonnie View Heights	200	100

There are several primary crime problems apparent in the projects supervised by the Dallas Housing Authority. Vandalism is a major concern, especially in those developments with a high vacancy rate. A second crime problem involves breaking in and burglarizing equipment, such as water heaters, cooking ranges, and refrigerators. In addition, stealing and vandalism of automobile equipment and accessories owned by the housing authority is a recurrent problem. Complaints are also received on vandalism to tenants' cars.

While these crimes are apparent throughout all seventeen projects, they seem to be most concentrated in the three west Dallas developments - George Loving Place, Edgar Ward Place, and Elmer Scott Place. Vandalism to tenant's cars is also apparent to some extent in Park Manor, a high rise for the elderly.

6. Q. Do the municipal police patrol these projects?

A. Yes.

7. Q. Is there a special police program for these projects?

A. Yes.

Q. Describe:

A. Refer to Question #2 of this section.

8. Q. Are there special housing police for these projects?

A. No.

9. Q. What is the number of all police per shift that cover these projects?

<u>2</u> # on shift 1	<u>12</u> to <u>8</u> shift hours
<u>1</u> # on shift 2	<u>8</u> to <u>4</u> shift hours
<u>2</u> # on shift 3	<u>4</u> to <u>12</u> shift hours

In addition, there is a one-man car which patrols all districts during the high crime hours to assist the regular shifts.

10. Q. Are there non-police tenant patrols for these projects?

A. No.

11. Q. Who pays the non-police tenant patrols?

A. N/A

12. Q. How many people are deployed at what hours on what days in these projects?

A. N/A

C. Emergency Assistance

13. Q. How many different emergency calling numbers exist?

A. 17 full period lines. 21 business lines, and 43 extensions from City Hall switchboard.

14. Q. How many emergency calls per day are received by all the affected agencies?

A. Approximately 4,000 calls per day.

15. Q. Is the area multijurisdictional?

A. No.

16-28. Q. The following is in response to all questions regarding the installation of a 911 emergency call system.

A. A 911 Communication System has not yet been installed in Dallas. A City Staff Committee was formed late last year to explore the feasibility of implementing a 911 system. The major problems that need to be resolved include geographical coding of the entire metropolitan area for entry into a computer bank and bringing together the 27 area municipalities to cooperate in a regional communications network.

D. Civilian Review Board

29. Q. Is there a civilian review board for police matters?

A. No.

Q. What is the grievance procedures within the police department?

A. Any employee of the Police Department may submit any matter of concern to the Employee Relations Board. Such matters may be made verbally to any member of the Board, at any Board meeting with the consent of the chairman, or in writing. It is not necessary for written material to be forwarded through the chain of command but the employee may do so if he so desires.

The Board will consider and evaluate matters concerning remuneration, hours of duty, training, safety, promotion and advancement, personal misunderstandings and disputes, for all employees of the rank of captain or below.

The Board consists of eleven (11) members including (5) five patrolmen, one (1) sergeant, one (1) detective, one (1) lieutenant, one (1) captain, one (1) civilian employee, and one (1) member of the rank of captain or below, who will be appointed by the Chief of Police as the Departmental representative.

The decision or action of the Board will be reported to the employee involved by memorandum. When further departmental action is considered advisable, a report will be forwarded to the Chief of Police with the recommendation of the Board. The Chief of Police will report his disposition of the matter to the Board.

30. Q. What is its function? What authority does it have? and how many cases has it handled in the past 12 months?

A. N/A

E. Stolen Property

31. Q. Is there a community program for marking personal property items?

A. Yes. The Dallas Police Department, through its program "Operation: Get Involved", has initiated a Computer Identification System for marking personal property items. Under this system, the head of the household or business owner is asked to mark in some permanent manner, i.e. electric engraving pencil, his Texas Driver's License on all valuable property. Those who have no license may obtain a computer identification number from the Texas Department of Public Safety.

32. Q. What percentage of stolen property is recovered?

A. 38%

33. Q. Does the police department have a public education campaign to guard against burglaries?

A. Yes. An extensive public instruction campaign has been put into operation by the police department and in the first three months of the program, residential burglaries were reduced 61% compared to the previous four months' average.

Through the cooperation of the Community Services Bureau and the Dallas Independent Insurance Agencies, pamphlets have been made available listing detailed instructions regarding the Computer Identification System and decals have been furnished which indicate that the property is registered.

34. Q. How does the police department handle recovery of stolen goods? How does it deal with fences? (Such as investigation, licensing, etc.) Describe.

A. Pawn shops are required to obtain a license through the Texas Consumer Credit Code, an agency governed by the State. For each loan made by the pawn shop, a copy of the transaction is returned to the Crimes Against Property Section of the Dallas Police Department. The items listed on the copy are checked against the stolen property files.

Follow-up investigations are assigned if workable leads exist. If probable cause is established to suspect an individual of concealing stolen property, search warrants are issued.

SECTION III. DETERRENCE, DETECTION AND APPREHENSION - POLICE

SECTION III. DETERRENCE, DETECTION AND APPREHENSION - POLICE

A. Police Organization

1. Q. How many people are employed by the police department?

A. 1814 Sworn Personnel
621 Civilian Personnel

2. Q. Give the racial and sex composition of the police department.

A.		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	<u>Sworn:</u>		
	White	1750	20
	Negro	40	4
	Other	24	0
	 <u>Civilian:</u>		
	White	208	295
	Negro	32	49
	Other	19	18

3. Q. Give the age composition of sworn personnel.

A.		between ages:								
Number of--		<u>0-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>50-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>	<u>60+</u>
ranks up to sergeant (not incl. sergeant)		216	390	275	172	163	59	38	17	3
ranks up to lieutenant (not incl. lieutenant)		1	9	49	95	99	55	35	13	8
rank up to captain (not incl. captain)		0	1	9	13	26	8	7	4	5
Captains		0	0	0	3	1	0	3	2	1

4. Q. Give the number of each type of sworn and un-sworn personnel with the following education:

A.		<u>Less than</u> <u>H. S.</u> <u>Diploma</u>	<u>H. S.</u> <u>Diploma</u>	<u>Some</u> <u>College</u>	<u>College</u> <u>Degree</u>	<u>Graduate</u> <u>Degree</u>
Un-Sworn		Not Available-----				
Sworn:						
Ranks up to corporal (not incl. corporal)		10	478	884	82	2

	<u>Less than H. S. Diploma</u>	<u>H. S. Diploma</u>	<u>Some College</u>	<u>College Degree</u>	<u>Graduate Degree</u>
Ranks up to sergeant (not incl. sergeant)	0	0	0	0	0
Ranks up to lieutenant (not incl. lieutenant)	0	58	180	10	1
Ranks up to captain (not incl. captain)	1	10	58	2	0
Captains	0	0	9	1	0

5. Q. Explain all career ladders giving salary and fringe benefits for each rank and average length of time between ranks (sworn and un-sworn).

A. SALARY

Entry into the Dallas Police Department may be made only after attaining a minimum of 30 hours of acceptable credits from an accredited college or university. Entrance pay is based on educational level allowing \$4.00 for every three semester hours of acceptable credits. Base pay is \$640.00 and with the minimum 30 hours, an applicant would begin at \$680.00 per month, ranging up to \$800.00 for an applicant with a Baccalaureate Degree. (See Salary Scale Attachment III-1)

After completion of one year's service, a step raise of \$30.00 is made in addition to \$3.00 longevity pay received for each year of service up to 25 years or \$75.00 maximum. The next two steps are each one year apart and total \$42.00 increase per month the second year, and \$53.00 per month the third year. Upon completion of the third year of service, the base pay is \$765.00 per month, plus longevity and educational incentive pay which could total a maximum of \$934.00 per month. Helicopter Patrolmen receive an additional \$100.00 per month hazardous duty pay.

6. Q. Detail the entrance and promotion requirements of the sworn personnel (e.g., education, height, examination, years experience, etc.)

- A. The minimum requirements for apprentice policemen for the Dallas Police Department are as follows:

Education: 30 semester hours with a C average or better from an accredited college or university.

Age: 19 1/2 years through 38 years.

Minimum Height: 5'6" in bare feet.

Height-Weight Standard:

Height	Minimum Weight	Maximum Weight
5'6"	130 lbs.	185 lbs.
5'7"	140 "	190 "
5'8"	140 "	195 "
5'9"	140 "	200 "
5'10"	140 "	205 "
5'11"	142 "	210 "
6'0"	144 "	215 "
6'1"	146 "	219 "
6'2"	148 "	222 "
6'3"	150 "	225 "
6'4"	152 "	228 "
Over 6'4"	In proportion	

Physical Condition: You must have no condition that would prevent you from obtaining life insurance at the normal rate. For example, the following will disqualify you:

- Blood pressure in excess of 140/90
- Disease of any vital organ, back or nerve
- 1Y and 4F draft classification

You must have 20/70 vision or better in both eyes correctable to at least 20/20 in both. You must not be color blind. You must have normal hearing.

Military Record: Must have honorable discharge. The following types of discharges will disqualify you:

- General Discharge
- General Discharge under honorable conditions
- Undesirable Discharge
- Bad Conduct Discharge
- Dishonorable Discharge

Character: You must have a stable employment record and good credit rating. You must have a good driving record. You must not be addicted to barbiturates or narcotics, nor the excessive use of alcohol. You must not have been convicted of any crime, nor have any criminal charges pending against you.

A thorough background investigation is conducted on each applicant which includes interviews with associates, neighbors, and relatives. If the results are favorable, the applicant's file is reviewed by the Director of Personnel and he is employed. Should there be any area of concern, he is brought before the Oral Review Board and a final determination for employment is then made.

POLICE SALARY SCHEDULE

*1971 - 72

RANK	MONTHLY	ANNUAL	STRAIGHT HOURLY RATE	OT HOURLY RATE
Deputy Chief	1,365.00	16,380	7.87	11.80
Director	1,265.00	15,180	7.30	10.95
Captain	1,165.00	13,980	6.72	10.08
Lieutenant	1,065.00	12,780	6.14	9.21
Sergeant of Police, Motorcycle	972.00	11,664	5.61	8.41
Sergeant of Police, Detective	965.00	11,580	5.56	8.35
With Assignment Pay				
Patrolman (Helicopter)				
After 3rd Year	865.00	10,380	4.99	7.48
After 2nd Year	812.00	9,744	4.68	7.02
After 1st Year	770.00	9,240	4.44	6.66
During 1st Year	740.00	8,880	4.27	6.40
Jailer - Investigator				
Dog Handlers				
After 3rd Year	780.00	9,360	4.50	6.75
After 2nd Year	727.00	8,724	4.19	6.28
After 1st Year	685.00	8,220	3.95	5.92
Assistant Dispatcher)	772.00	9,264	4.45	6.67
Assistant Jailer)	719.00	8,628	4.15	6.22
Patrolman, Motorcycle)	677.00	8,124	3.91	5.86
Patrolman and Policewomen				
After 3rd Year	**765.00	9,180	4.41	6.61
After 2nd Year	**712.00	8,544	4.11	6.15
After 1st Year	**670.00	8,040	3.87	5.80
Patrolman, Probationary	640.00	7,680	3.69	5.53
Patrolman, Apprentice	640.00	7,680	3.69	5.53

Note: Add \$4.00 for every 3 semester hours approved for Educational Incentive Pay up to 90 hours. Maximum of \$160.00 for Baccalaureate Degree.

**Pension computed on actual salaries.

Note: Pay Periods - 11th thru 25th and 26th thru 10th

Overtime - 11th thru 25th on 10th check
26th thru 10th on 25th check

Note: Add \$3.00 per month service pay, for each year of service. Maximum \$75.

*(effective on lifting of salary freeze)

Promotional Procedure

Promotions to the grade of Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain, are accomplished in a three step process. The Civil Service Board conducts a written examination which is weighted 50% of the total score. A Promotional Potential Rating is submitted on those who place on the eligible list as a result of the written examination and is weighted 10%. Candidates then appear before an Oral Interview Board which is composed of two members from other departments and one member from the Dallas Police Department. Members of the board must be at least two ranks above the rank for which the candidates are seeking promotion. A member of the Civil Service Board monitors the interviews. The result of the oral interview is weighted 40%. The scores for each of the categories are then totaled into a final grade and a list of eligibles for promotion is established.

7. Q. What is the percentage turnover of the actual number of the sworn police employees in the most recent 12 month period.
- A. 7.6% Turnover 1/71 to 1/72 12 month period
8. Q. Please provide a chart showing the assignments by rank of sworn and unknown personnel. If not available, please create a chart below showing this information.
- A. Attached are the monthly strength reports for January, 1972, setting forth the departmental total of sworn and un-sworn personnel and the division assignments. See Attachment III-2.
9. Q. Please attach an organizational chart of the police department annotated with the actual complement of personnel in each section. Also give a statement of responsibilities and functions of each organization element.
- A. Attachment III-3 is an organizational chart for the Dallas Police Department.

The actual complement of sworn and un-sworn personnel in each division is as follows:

	<u>Sworn</u>	<u>Un-Sworn</u>
Chief's Office	9	7
Office of Program Assistance	5	4
Inspection	8	1
Helicopter Section	12	4
Criminal Investigation	179	35
Patrol	908	30
Special Operations	104	3
Traffic	168	42
Community Services	27	22
Planning and Research	8	10

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
MONTHLY STRENGTH REPORT

DATE January, 1972

Departmental
 DIVISION

SWORN PERSONNEL

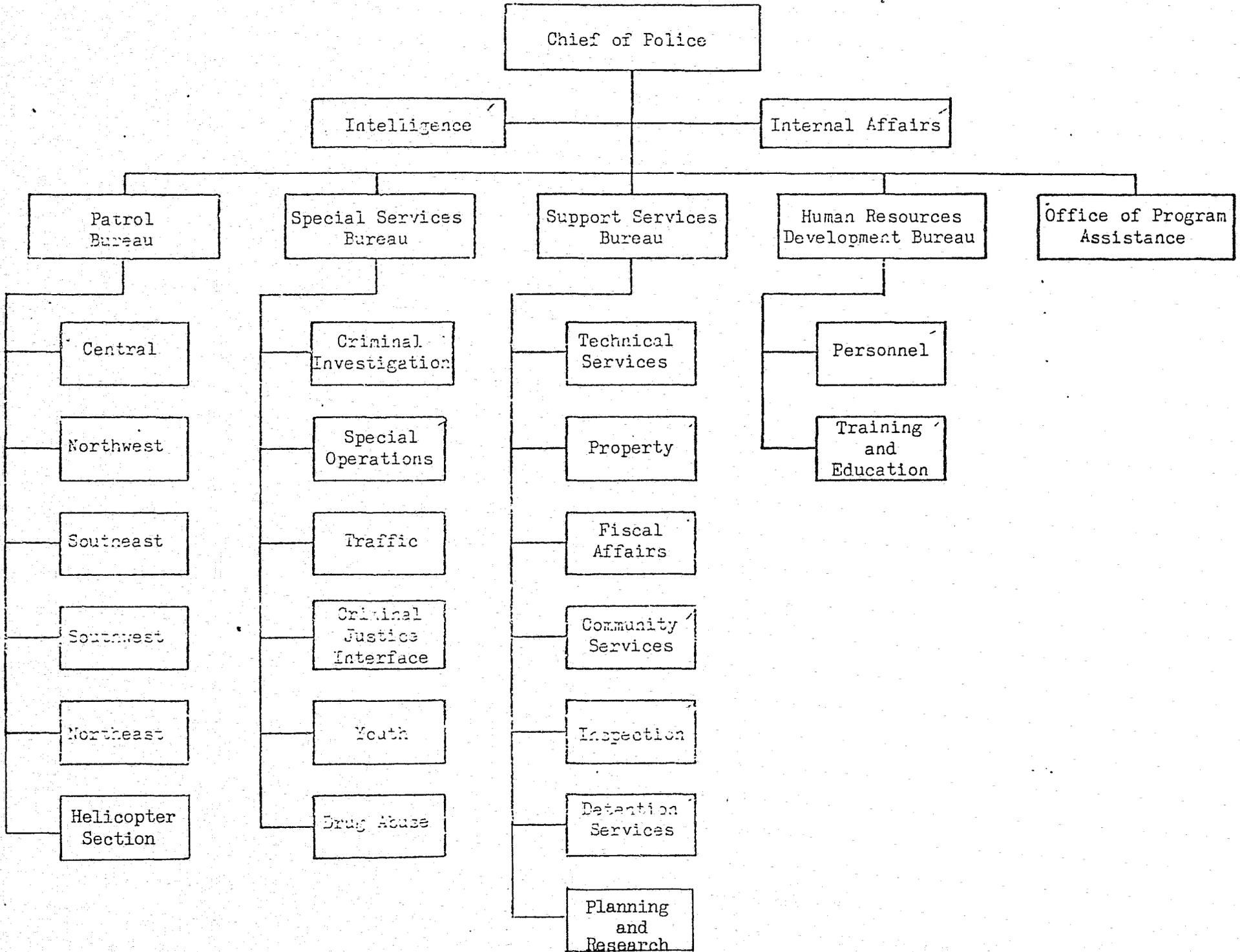
	AUTHORIZED	ACTUAL	UNDER	OVER
Chief	1	1		
Assistant Chief	4	4		
Deputy Chief	5	5		
Director	19	19		
Captain	10	10		
Lieutenant	71	71		
Serjeant	254	249	-5	
Serjeant (Motorcycle)	6	6		
Detective	122	122		
Investigator	154	134	-20	
Jailer	3	3		
Assistant Jailer	4	3	-1	
Assistant Dispatcher	6	6		
Dog Handler	9	8	-1	
Helicopter	12	11	-1	
Patrolmen (Motorcycle)	36	23	-13	
Patrolmen	1158	1120	-38	
Policewomen	25	13	-12	
Prog. Manager	2	2		
TOTAL (Sworn Personnel)	1901	1810	-91	
TOTAL (Sworn Personnel)	1901	1810	-91	
TOTAL (Civilian Personnel)	680	601	-79	
GRAND TOTAL	2581	2411	-170	

Class 119 26
 Class 120 36
 Class 121 1
 Acc. Assign. 1
 64

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

	AUTHORIZED	ACTUAL	UNDER	OVER
Director	3	2	-1	
Chief Helicopter Pilot 15	1	1		
Information Supervisor 14	1	1		
Helicopter Pilot 13	1	1		
Administrative Asst. 12	1	1		
Prog. Analyst 13	2	2		
Statistical Analyst 13	1	1		
Accountant 12	1	0	-1	
Programmer Anal. 10	4	3	-1	
Administrative Asst. 10	5	3	-2	
Accountant Audit 15	1	1		
Pub. Infor. Spec. 12	1	1		
Clerk 8	3	3		
Secretary 8	1	1		
Auto Pound Supervisor 8	5	5		
Public Service Officer 8	39	34	-5	
Public Service Officer 7	119	113	-6	
Storekeeper 7	8	8		
Photo Technician 7	2	2		
Hel. Mech. Insp. 11	1	1		
Hel. Mech. 10	1	0	-1	
Stenographer Secretary 6	9	9		
Telephone Clerk 6	61	53	-8	
Police Clerk 6	45	42	-3	
Community Service Officer 6	20	15	-5	
Clerk 6	23	23		
Stenographer 5	45	45		
Appr. Hel. Mech. 8	2	0	-2	
Clerk 4	26	26		
Clerk Typist 4	12	10	-2	
Clerk Typist 3	54	49	-5	
Mail Clerk 3	6	5	-1	
Police Clerk 3	22	18	-4	
Storekeeper 5	2	1	-1	
Police Cadet 3	40	21	-19	
Clerk 2	4	2	-2	
Budget Analyst 12	1	1		
Police Intern	2	1	-1	
Budget Anal. 10	1	1		
Clk. Supv. 10	2	1	-1	
Police Clerk 5	48	44	-4	
Storekeeper 10	1	0	-1	
Storekeeper 8	3	3		
Cook	3	2	-1	
Wrecker Driver	21	21		
Watchman	15	14	-1	
Blq. Main. Att.	11	10	-1	
TOTAL (Civilian Personnel)	680	601	-79	

Clerk 1 (not included in report) 1



79

	<u>Sworn</u>	<u>Un-Sworn</u>
Fiscal Affairs	1	10
Personnel	31	8
Property	6	67
Training and Education	19	28
Intelligence	33	7
Internal Affairs	7	2
Drug Abuse	51	9
Youth	63	6
Detention Services	21	82
Technical Services	1	7
Criminal Justice Interface	2	1

The following are statements of responsibilities and functions of each division:

OFFICE OF PROGRAM ASSISTANCE

Coordinates the planning and implementation of police foundation grants in the areas of human resources development.

INSPECTIONS DIVISION

- a. Inspection of Departmental procedures.
- b. A critical comparison of performance against written directives through valuable questioning and through review of administrative reports, and other information.
- c. Inspecting equipment and supplies used by the Department, including communications equipment, motor vehicles, office supplies and equipment, and buildings.
- d. The preservation and conservation of Department human and material resources through the prevention of accidents of all types - primarily motor vehicle accidents - involving Department personnel.
- e. Inspection of the total crime reporting process including arrest and clearance procedures.
- f. Interviewing complainants to ascertain the quantity and quality of police services and the accuracy of reporting.

HELICOPTER SECTION

The primary responsibility of the Helicopter Section is to support ground patrol elements in their efforts in the protection of life and property. This encompasses supporting and coordinating patrols, traffic control and surveillance, criminal surveillance, search and rescue, surveillance of special events, apprehension of offenders, and cover for ground elements. To a lesser degree, the Helicopter Section supports other law enforcement agencies within the city and in the metropolitan area when they request the aid of the helicopters on significant incidents.

A secondary responsibility of the Helicopter Section involves service to all other city departments having a need for helicopter service. This includes the following departments:

1. Traffic Control Department
2. Park Department
3. Fire Department
4. City Photographers
5. Health Department
6. City Planning Department
7. Water Department
8. Public Works Department

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

The purpose and function of the Criminal Investigation Division is to assist other units of the Department by conducting investigations of crimes and crime problems requiring extensive follow-up. The Criminal Investigation Division is commanded by a Deputy Chief of Police who is directly responsible to the Assistant Chief of the Special Services Bureau.

This division is divided into three sections and two units:

- a. Administrative Unit, which is supervised by a Sergeant of Police.
- b. District Attorney's Unit, which is supervised by a Sergeant of Police.
- c. Crimes Against Persons Section, which is commanded by a Captain of Police.
- d. Crimes Against Property Section, which is commanded by a Captain of Police.
- e. General Assignment Section, which is commanded by a Captain of Police.
- f. The Crimes Against Person, Crimes Against Property, and General Assignments Section will have lieutenants assigned to the Section to assist the Captain and act as night supervisors for the Section.

PATROL DIVISION

- . Answer calls for police service.
- . Administrative activities.
- . Preventive patrol.
- . On-view arrests.
- . Community relations.
- . Administration of justice.
- . Control of traffic.
- . Wagon drivers.
- . Conduct patrol investigation.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS DIVISION

- . Patrolling high crime problem areas.
- . Conduct investigations.
- . Apprehend suspects.
- . Present testimony.
- . Canine Unit field assignment.
- . Plan special events.
- . Crowd Control.
- . Control explosives, bombs, and pyrotechnic devices.
- . Investigate applicants and perform field inspections.
- . Furnish bailiffs for the corporation courts.
- . Prepare reports.
- . Present educational and preventative program.
- . Police reserve coordinator.
- . Administrative Unit
- . Canine Unit - demonstrations

TRAFFIC DIVISION

- . Enforce traffic laws.
- . Investigate all fatal, injury and city equipment accidents.
- . Administer parking control.
- . Crowd control.
- . Supervision of school crossing guards.
- . Crime prevention, detection and apprehension.

COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

The Community Services Division fulfills the following responsibilities:

Social Services Section

1. Provide casework services to victims of offenses, offenders and their families and others whose attitudes toward their hardships could lead to future criminal activity.
2. Be available as a referral source regarding sociological problems that arise from contacts with the citizens of Dallas.
3. Provide consultative assistance in the development and/or evaluation of corrections-oriented programs.
4. Assist in the projection of a positive, professional image of the Dallas Police Department to the citizens of Dallas.

Program Development Section

1. Develop and coordinate feasible programs in the areas of crime prevention, police-community relations, traffic safety, and other areas as indicated by the needs of the community and the police department.

2. Develop and produce informational materials for public dissemination in areas of interest as stated above.
3. Support and aid other department units in the implementation of programs developed by the section, and other programs, with suitable graphic and informational materials.
4. Seek, emphasize, and evaluate both public and department support and participation in these programs.

Human Relations Section

1. Operation of Community Service Centers designed to establish rapport with citizens through direct and referral services. Personnel assigned to the Centers act as police-citizen liaison in order to increase cooperation and understanding and to help prevent crime.
2. Organization and coordination of Beat Committees of citizens designed to help patrol officers reduce and prevent crime on the beat level. The dialogue established promotes improved police-community relations.
3. Organization and coordination of Athletic Activities especially in poverty areas where no such activity exists. To foster improved attitudes between the police and youth and to help prevent delinquency.
4. Coordination and promotion of the Computer Identification System which will improve the probability of property identification and recovery. To enhance the citizen's feeling of security of their property and increase the probability of apprehension and prosecution of offenders.
5. Organization and coordination of Law Enforcement Explorer Posts to improve young people's attitude toward the police and to serve as a recruiting supplement which improves police-community relations.
6. Organization and coordination of a Student-Police Council to establish and maintain a communication capability with area high school students. The dialogue coupled with action and education oriented programs such as tours and patrol ride-alongs improve police relations with youths.
7. Establish and maintain a "Helping Hand" program through the Parent-Teacher Associations of area elementary schools to provide increased safety for youths attending these schools. Improved police-community relations and crime prevention are the end results.

8. Promote and operate a Rumor Control and Information Center to help reduce community tensions and increase the probability of receiving intelligence information from outside sources.
9. Organize and operate Citizen Driver's License Schools to assist citizens in poverty areas in obtaining their driver's license. The positive approach promotes police-community relations and increases the level of public safety.
10. Conduct Business Security Checks to promote interest in crime prevention by assisting businessmen in identifying weak points in building structure, locks, and other potential crime hazards.

Public Information Section

1. Responsibility for media relations, including:
 - a. Providing verbal information about police incidents to various news agencies upon specific request. Personnel are on call 24 hours a day and the Section manned continuously when a newsworthy incident warrants.
 - b. Provide information through written news releases, news conferences, and interviews on radio and television and in newspapers.
 - c. Issue press credentials to reporters and photographers who are employed by news gathering agencies.
2. Responsibility for preparing special publications, including:
 - a. Copy, photographs and layout for the weekly departmental newspaper, The Dallas Police News.
 - b. Copy, photographs and layout for the Annual Report.
 - c. Providing editorial and pictorial assistance for special supplements and special editions of daily and weekly newspapers.
3. Responsibility for public relations, including:
 - a. Publicizing departmental programs and activities through personal, telephone and mail contacts with representatives of the wire services (Association Press and United Press International); national, state, and local periodicals; stringers for newspapers with national circulation; national television networks; local newspapers; and local radio and television stations.

- b. Hosting two weekly television programs and providing copy, film and slides for content of the programs.
 - c. Publicizing and presenting the Citizens Certificates of Merit.
 - d. Answering individual mail inquiries for information about the Department, including requests for pictures, shoulder patches, etc.
 - e. Conducting tours of the Central Headquarters facility.
4. Responsibility for Departmental support functions, including:
- a. Still and movie photography.
 - b. Providing classroom instruction on media relations for members of recruit classes at the Police Academy.
 - c. Furnishing escort and transportation for out-of-city members of the Criminal-Justice System and visiting foreign dignitaries.
5. Responsibility for Command Staff functions, including:
- a. Advising the Chief of Police and other members of the command staff on the public relations aspects of department programs and policies.
 - b. Preparing speeches for the command staff.

FISCAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

- . Budget Preparation and Control
- . Payroll
- . Purchasing
- . Grant Fiscal Control

PERSONNEL DIVISION

- . Police Employment Section
- . Administrative Section

PROPERTY DIVISION

- . To deliver or store, protect and release all vehicles requiring police action.
- . Stores, protects and distributes all property brought into custody by the Police Department.
- . Receives, distributes and disposes of all owned Police Department equipment and property.
- . Keeps Property System's books, as specified by the Office of the City Auditor (City Charter).

- . Department Vehicle Fleet Controller.
- . Department Liaison Officer and coordinator with Public Works Department.
- . Library custodian, Central Station.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION DIVISION

The Training and Education Division either/or develops, conducts, coordinates, supervises all training activities for the Police Department. It evaluates all training programs. The Division develops supervises, conducts, and evaluates training for Police Reserves, Warrant Officers, and City of Dallas, Public Works Department Building Services Security Forces. It maintains training records on all departmental employees.

The Division coordinates all educational courses pertaining to the field of Police Science. It provides individual educational counseling to all members of the Department, and maintains educational records and furnishes information for educational incentive pay.

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

The Intelligence Division, in order to provide the Chief of Police with information for the successful development of strategy to prevent unlawful behavior, is charged with certain responsibilities. This Division is concerned with ascertaining the existence of organized crime, its operations, its leadership, and its future planned in-roads into this city. Further, this Division monitors subversive groups and individuals who pose a present threat or a future threat to the peace and unity of this city. Another major responsibility of this Division is to investigate major business frauds and swindles. Also, security is provided to governmental officials and at certain governmental functions. Further, liaison with the field units of the Department is also maintained through a special section of this Division. Finally, a new responsibility has been added to this Division: that of enforcing vice laws against prostitution and gambling.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

1. Insure the complete and impartial investigation of all complaints against members of the department.
2. Initiate investigations to seek out unreported instances of employe misconduct.
3. Conduct other investigations effecting Departmental personnel at th direction of the Chief of Police.

4. Coordinate disciplinary actions.
5. Notify complainants of the results of the investigations of their complaints against Departmental personnel.
6. Maintain records of investigations of allegations of misconduct and the action taken.

DRUG ABUSE DIVISION

The Drug Abuse Division consists of two sections:

Enforcement Section: The responsibilities of this section are as follows:

1. All adult drug enforcement including drug suppliers.
2. Process all adult persons arrested for drug violation by other divisions within the Police Department.
3. Maintain close liaison with all other enforcement agencies.
4. Investigate all drug information which pertains to adult offenders.
5. Develop drug cases on the criminal element involved in other related crimes (Burglary, Theft, Robbery, etc.).

Youth and Education Section: This section's purpose is to stress flexibility, education, and to allow a multi-faceted offensive against illegal drug use by the youth of the city.

YOUTH DIVISION

This Division is charged with the following responsibilities:

- . The processing of all juveniles taken into custody by members of the Department.
- . Providing follow-up investigations on juveniles taken into custody.
- . Locating missing persons and run-aways reported to the Division.
- . Maintaining active liaison with all divisions within the Department and with youth oriented agencies, both public and private.
- . Gathering, analyzing and disseminating information to concerned organizations in an effort to suppress delinquency.

- . Working with citizens and community groups to better cope with youth problems.
- . Formulating and conducting delinquency prevention programs.
- . Planning and conducting traffic safety education programs schools and the juvenile traffic court.

DETENTION SERVICES DIVISION

- . Detain prisoners.
- . Feeding and care of prisoners in custody.
- . Release to proper authority. All prisoners that are to be released on bonds, payment of fine, outright release or transferred to other authority.

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

- . Receive, review, code, reproduce, and store incident, arrest and accident reports.
- . Collect, sort, and distribute checks, mail, reports, and other information material.
- . Reproduce, staple, and distribute mimeograph material.
- . Order, receive, store printed forms and material.
- . Secure and Use Evidence
- . Develop and maintain criminal files.
- . Collection and storage of records.
- . Dispatch and radio coordination of field police elements.
- . Receive calls for assistance, determine nature, and forward to proper handling unit or agency.
- . Expedite the handling of certain types of offenses and inquiries.
- . Analyze problems of the Dallas Police Department and other related agencies.
- . Create and/or write definitions and solutions to problems.
- . Perform input and output corrections.
- . Implement definitions, solutions and concepts as previously analyzed and defined.

- . Maintain systems.
- . Conduct liaison and/or public relations with:
 1. Other Law Enforcement Agencies
 2. Dallas Police Department
 3. Non-Law Enforcement Agencies
- . Conduct training.
- . Execute normal secretarial duties plus miscellaneous clerical, input, and input maintenance functions.
- . Execute general clerical work.
- . Analyze and report crime data.
- . Conduct research.
- . Write and publish directives.
- . Design and conduct enforcement experiments.
- . Write short and long-term plans.
- . Conduct feasibility studies.
- . Coordinate externally funded projects.
- . Coordinate tests of new equipment for use of Dallas Police Department.
- . Conduct police liaison with contract group for "Project Leader" (Law Enforcement Automated Data Evaluation and Retrieval).
- . Conduct Administrative Duties.
- . Accomplish special assignments.
- . Allocate space for Departmental activities.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERFACE

- . To provide legal counseling and legal consultive services to the Chief of Police, commanding officers, supervisory officers, and other members of the Dallas Police Department.
- . To provide liaison services between the Department, the City Attorney's Office, the District Attorney's Office, and the Federal Prosecuting Agencies.

- . To conduct training in cooperation with the Director of Training on legal subjects presented in training courses in the Training Division.
- . To perform administrative duties necessary to support division activities.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION

1. Review and Evaluation

Departmental policies, organizational structure, staffing, standards, administrative practices and systems.

For approval and issuance of departmental directives affecting policy, methods or procedures.

For approval of all forms and information systems, either administrative or operational.

Task force and special project planning which is externally funded, or assigned to the Planning and Research Section for coordination by the Chief of Police.

The effectiveness of the Department in achieving its basic objectives; determining how well these objectives are met, and developing policies by which these objectives might be more effectively fulfilled.

2. Furnish Staff Assistance and Supervision

To the Chief of Police, in the development and accomplishment of long-range and immediate goals and objectives for the Police Department.

To the planning process in every unit of the Department.

By review of staff recommendations submitted by other divisions prior to submittal to the Chief and/or his staff.

3. Analyze

Types of crime.

Rates of clearance.

Areas of occurrence.

Types of offenders.

Court disposition.

Statistically to show patterns and make them understandable.

To give command personnel insight into the nature of the crime problem and effectiveness in dealing with it.

4. Conduct Research

To gain insight into current police problems.

To develop proposals for more effective crime prevention and criminal apprehension.

Projects to objectively assess future departmental policy and program needs. (long-range)

B. Police Patrol

10. Q. Give the average* number of patrol units deployed daily:
(patrolmen only)

A.	<u>for Patrol</u>	<u>for Traffic</u>
Foot patrols		
one-man	3	0
two-man	2	0
o other	0	0
Vehicle patrols		
one-man	202	0
two-man	86	0
other	0	0

11. Q. Does the police force deploy tactical units?

A. Yes. 3 Number of tactical units

20 Average number of patrolmen in a tactical unit.

Q. Explain the use of these tactical units.

A. These units are assigned to high offense areas and special events.

12. Q. What is the daily average* number of field supervisors for patrols and tactical units?

A. 54 average number of sergeants

18 average number of lieutenants

*If there is a great variation (such as weekend evening patrols) give average minimum and average maximum.

13. Q. How many cars are available and used by the police force by the following times and types?
- A. Patrol Division Only
- | | <u>Marked</u> | <u>Unmarked</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Number of cars available | 170 | 12 |
| Number of cars used | 153 | 10 |
-
- | | <u>By what unit(s)</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Number of cars used at night | |
| Marked | 145 |
| Unmarked | 3 |
| Number of cars used during day | |
| Marked | 153 |
| Unmarked | 10 |
14. Q. What method is used to schedule police (three 1st tours, overlays etc)?
- A. All patrols are scheduled on a three-watch basis, i.e., 12-8, 8-4, 4-12. The number of patrols assigned to each watch and the specific areas of concentration is dependent on severity of crime, traffic accidents, and other special conditions that might exist.
15. Q. How are police beats assigned?
- A. Broken into areas that will equalize the workload of calls and crime.
16. Q. Is there overlapping of patrol beats? What is the specific rationale for this?
- A. No.
17. Q. What aids are used for patrol (tape recorder, portable radios etc) and what types of patrols are equipped with what)?
- A. Only a limited number of portable radios are utilized. These units are primarily used by officers on the downtown beat.
18. Q. Does the Police Department use team policing?
- A. No.
19. Q. Describe the dispatch procedure giving type of personnel used as complaint clerks, dispatchers?
- A. A computerized system is used with practically all non-sworn personnel.

20. Q. Does the police department have specific procedures for reducing response time?

A. Yes

Q. Explain these procedures.

A. All calls not requiring the presence of an officer at the scene are handled by telephone. This includes certain thefts, missing persons, etc. This reduces the number of calls the field elements have to respond to, thereby making more elements available for call.

C. Records and Communications

21. Q. What records and forms are used by the Records and Identification Section? Please attach sample copies.

A. Record Check

Western Union Sending Blank

Teletype Message Request

Applicant Fingerprint Card Form FD-258

Disposition Sheet

Applicant Fingerprint Card Form 70-36

Name Change Notification

Death Notice to FBI

Daily Activity Report - Fingerprint Section

Disposition Report

Record Search Letter

Police Clearance Letter

Notice of Adult Probation

Tavern Arrest Information

Disposition or Re-Arrest Report

Transcript Form 71-15

Request for Arrest Information Letter

Arrest Transcript Form 69-117

Probation Form

Cases Pending Form

Prisoner's Activity Report

Arrest Report

Prosecution Report

Death Notice to Texas Department of Public Safety

Texas Department of Public Safety Fingerprint Card

Crime Scene Search Call Sheet

Request for Latent Print Check

Transfer of Evidence to Southwestern Institute of Forensic Science
from Dallas Police Department

Supplement Report

Evidence Disposition

CSS Court Appearance

Latent Fingerprint Card

Specimens Submitted

Examination Request

Copies of the above forms are available upon request.

22. Q. What records and forms are used by the Communication Section?
Attach sample copies.

A. Information Development Form
Record of Repossessed Auto
Wrecker Tally Sheet
Dispatch Tally for Private Wrecker
Call Missed by Squad
Radio Broadcast Form
Patrol Element Tally Sheet
Dispatch Card
Offense Incident Form
Call for Service
Hit Tickets
Detail Sheet
Referral Form (Expediter)
Civil Service Quarterly Efficiency Report
Tape Logs
Alarm Violations Cards
News Information Service Log
Police Alarm Data Card
Signal Cards
Burglar Alarm Reporting Format
Wanted Person Form
Call Screen Detail
Vehicle Entered on NCIC by Expediter
Stolen Vehicle Entry Form

A copy of the above forms is available upon request.

23. Q. Does the police Department have its own computer or exclusive use of one?

A. The Police Department shares computer facilities with other City of Dallas departments. Police Department systems are assigned number one priority in the shared telecommunications network.

24. Q. Are city radio channels crowded or overloaded?

A. Yes, during peak load hours.

Q. What are you doing to improve this situation?

A. A survey has been made and plans are being formulated to increase the channel capacity from 12 to 15 channels.

25. Q. If there are any special features of your record system or communications units, please describe below or attach description.

A. A "computer assist dispatch" system is presently being utilized.

26. Q. Is the city considering the use of digital communication?
- A. Yes. A survey is being conducted at the present time.
27. Q. What is average time for license plate checks during busy hours (e.g. Friday night 8-12 p.m.)?
- A. Peak loads - Fri., Sat., and Mon., 7:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m., response about 6 to 7 seconds.
28. Q. How many police radio channels are there?
- A. 12 channels, 13 including intercity
29. Q. Describe the uses of personal portable radios.
- A. Personal portable radios are presently being used in two districts of the city as a pilot program to determine their value as an extension of the mobile unit during the times an officer is away from his vehicle. Only a very small number of officers (approximately 10) utilize personal portable radios as their exclusive contact with the communications center. These officers only patrol walking beats within the immediate downtown area.
30. Q. List any problems with the city police radio network such as dead spots, frequent breakdowns, interference, etc.
- A. There are occasional dead spots around high voltage areas such as the Dallas Love Field approach lines.
31. Q. To what degree is the dispatcher function automated?
- A. 25%
32. Q. Do you maintain local fingerprint files?
- A. Yes
33. Q. What is your retrieval method for such files?
- A. Manual
34. Q. Are you planning to purchase telecommunications equipment in the next year - why?
- A. Yes. To use as a training device and improve communications between some administrative offices (i.e. chief) to the operational level (i.e. role call).
35. Q. Do you have regular or emergency exchanges of information with other adjoining jurisdictions?
- A. Yes. Inter-city radio channel provides communications with all agencies in the area within a 50 mile radius.

D. Criminal Investigation

36. Q. Describe the number and type of police personnel composing the detective or investigation division.
- A. 1 Deputy Chief
 3 Captains
 9 Lieutenants
 26 Sergeants
 71 Detectives
 68 Investigators
 5 Policewomen
 183 Total
37. Q. Once officers are assigned to the detective division, do they receive advanced investigative training?
- A. Yes. Investigators are presently assigned periodically to attend schools at the North Texas Council of Governments in Arlington, Texas and the Dallas Police Academy.
38. Q. How is the detective division organized? (Include such information as: basic detective divisions, any decentralization of units, schedules, etc.).
- A. The Criminal Investigation Division is divided into four (4) Sections.
1. Administrative Unit- Composed of a Deputy Chief of Police and three (3) support personnel. 8:15 AM to 5:15 PM Monday thru Friday.
 2. Crimes Against Property- Commanded by a Captain of Police and is responsible for investigating all property crimes. 7 AM to 11 PM each day.
 3. Crimes Against Persons- Commanded by a Captain of Police and is responsible for investigating all crimes against persons. (around the clock).
 4. General Assignments- Commanded by a Captain of Police and is composed of two units general assignments and the fugitive unit. 7 AM to 12 PM each day.

Partial decentralization of the Criminal Investigation Division has begun by having one (1) Sergeant, two (2) Detectives and twelve (12) Investigators assigned to a district station on an around the clock basis. They are investigating offenses under limited circumstances at this time and also recover evidence from crime scenes.

39. Q. Briefly explain the supervision and evaluation procedures used in the local detective units. Include, for example, if records are maintained on individual detective's arrests, clearances, etc.

A. First line supervision is performed by a Sergeant having a span of control of approximately five (5) persons. Each Investigator receives an evaluation report twice each year and such things as total number of cases assigned, unfounded, cleared, arrests made, and property recovered are considered in this evaluation.

Supervision and evaluation is also given to each Investigator by a supervisor as he reviews each Prosecution Report, Supplement Reports, and other special reports and he approves or disapproves them. Supervisors constantly counsel with Investigators if their work product, demeanor or any other facet of the job is unsatisfactory.

40. Q. Are all serious crimes, not resulting in an on-scene arrest, referred to the detective division for review?

A. The Crimes Against Persons Section investigates all their crimes and Crimes Against Property has approximately 40% of the property crimes assigned to Investigators for follow-up process. All other offenses suspended by the Staff Review Section are reviewed by supervisors in the Criminal Investigation Division in order to determine a particular crime trend.

41. Q. Are patrol officers given a large or small amount of investigative responsibility? For example, may a patrolman "close" a case if he feels such action is appropriate, or must he refer the case to an investigator?

A. Patrol Officers are given varying amounts of investigative responsibility. He may "close" a case if the suspect is apprehended in the act of a minor offense or if juveniles are involved, otherwise the Criminal Investigation Division assumes all investigative responsibility. This does not prohibit a Patrolman from acting on his own information and obtaining search or arrest warrants.

42. Q. Do detectives collect physical evidence from the scenes of crimes and transport it to the crime laboratory?

A. Investigators do collect physical evidence from a crime scene and deliver it to the Crime Scene Search Section to be forwarded to the City-County Crime Laboratory. This does not preclude the initial officers at the scene of a crime from contacting members of the Crime Scene Search Section, Identification Division and having them perform such searches for evidence as is necessary.

43. Q. Does the department maintain a special "evidence technician" unit which is responsible for recovering evidence from crime scenes?

A. Yes

Q. If yes, please provide information relating to its size, organizational position, and responsibilities.

A. The Police Department does maintain a special "Advanced Technical Unit" responsible for recovering evidence from crime scenes. This Crime Scene Search Section is composed of trained personnel working on an around the clock basis and they also do routine fingerprint comparisons, etc. More elaborate testing is done by experts at the City-County Crime Laboratory.

The Crime Scene Search Section includes 14 detectives and investigators, 1 lieutenant, 2 dark room technicians, and 3 clerks. It is a unit of the Identification Section of the Information Division. It collects evidence involving all major crimes in Dallas, analyses narcotics, operates a polygraph machine, and checks fingerprints.

44. Q. Do detectives handle their own administrative requirements, such as report preparation?

Please include other information relating to availability of tape recorders, stenographers, and other support provisions.

A. Investigators are required to perform such administrative duties as preparing supplemental reports and rough draft prosecution reports. Tape recorders are not readily available and stenographers are available on a limited basis.

E. Criminalistics

45. Q. Does the police department have its own full-service criminalistics laboratory?

A. No.

Q. If No, please identify the principle laboratory facility(ies) utilized by the police.

A. Dallas County Institute of Forensic Sciences is the principal facility and it is divided into two main divisions:

1. Criminal Investigation Laboratory.
2. Medical Examiner's Office.

Both of these divisions serve Dallas County and all included municipalities. The Criminal Investigation Laboratory was formed in 1955 as the Dallas City-County Criminal Investigation Laboratory. It was not until March 1, 1970 that the Criminal Investigation Laboratory was made a part of the Institute of Forensic Sciences.

Although the concept of an organization devoted to the scientific aspects of criminal and death investigation is not new, it has never previously been effected in the United States. Dallas County and the State of Texas have thus achieved a head start on the scientific aspects of the fight against crime.

The Medical Examiner has the duty to investigate deaths that occur in certain types of cases. Generally, these may be divided as follows:

1. All deaths due to violence or suspected violence, including homicide, accident, and suicide.
2. All deaths:
 - A. Where the person died in jail or prison
 - B. Where the circumstances are unknown
 - C. That occur within 24 hours of entering a hospital
 - D. Where no physician was in attendance.

Reports of such deaths (as noted above) are required of any police officer, superintendent of institution, physician or private citizen who shall be aware of them. Any such report made to a city or county police department shall be immediately transmitted to the office of the Medical Examiner.

The Criminal Investigation Laboratory provides:

1. Drug Identification Analysis
2. Ballistic Examination
3. Common-origin Identification

4. Clinical Toxicology
 5. Toxicologic examination on fluids and tissues provided by the Medical Examiner.
 6. And a variety of other, related, examinations.
46. Q. Describe the personnel who staff the laboratory. Please include both scientific and support staff, their areas of expertise, any training prerequisites, and salary schedules.
- A. The Criminal Investigation Laboratory staff presently consists of the following positions, their degrees and years of experience, and approximate present salaries:

One (1) Sub-director (and toxicologist) - PH.D in biochemistry; 35 years experience; Salary: \$27,500 per year

One (1) Toxicologist - Ph.D in Toxicology; 5 years experience; Salary: \$18,000 per year

Physical Evidence Section

Conducts examinations on all trace evidence including ballistics, hairs and fibers, blood, soil, insulation, etc., and some biological examinations.

Staff: one (1) Supervisor - M.S. in physics; 25 years experience; Salary: \$14,500 per year

one (1) Trace Evidence Supervisor - (currently open - position to be filled with Ph.D. who will enter on duty in July, 1972); Salary: \$18,000 per year.

two (2) Trace Evidence Technicians - Ballistics Technician - M.S. in geology; 1 year experience; Salary: \$7,500 per year - Biological Technician - B.S. in Chemistry; 1½ years experience; Salary: \$7,500 per year

one (1) Registrar - no degree; 25 years experience; Salary: \$8,800 per year

three (3) Secretaries - no degree; 2-15 years experience; Salaries: \$6,000 - \$7,200 per year

Toxicology Section

Conducts analyses relating to poisons and other related chemical examinations.

Staff: one (1) Supervisor - M.S. in chemistry; 10 years experience; Salary: \$12,500 per year

five (5) Toxicological Technicians - presently consisting of the following staff:

Degrees: B.A. pre-med; B.A. biology; B.S. biochemistry;
B.S. chemistry; (one technician has no degree
but has 15 years experience)

Experience: 2-15 years

Salary: \$7,300 - \$8,700 per year

Drug Identification

five (5) technicians - presently consisting of the
following staff:

Degrees: M.S. chemistry; B.S. chemistry; B.S. biology;
M.A. organic chemistry; B.S. biology-chemistry

Experience: 2-8 years

Salary: \$7,800 - \$8,500 per year

There are no police officers assigned to the laboratory.

47. Q. Is data maintained on utilization of particular instruments?

A. No.

48. Q. Using the laboratory's basic output measure (cases, examinations, tests), please provide information on the lab's involvement in all relevant crime categories. (If possible use 1971 records)

A. Listed below are the number of cases received and completed at the laboratory relating to police cases during 1971:

	<u>Cases Received</u>	<u>Cases Completed</u>
Drugs & Marihuana	2175	2333
Ballistics	338	322
Common Origin	132	42
Biological Exams	65	121
Miscellaneous	<u>40</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	2750	2840

It is noted that the number of cases completed exceeds the number received. This is an indication of the backlog of cases that exists and is being reduced. It is also pointed out that while 2,750 cases were received in the laboratory these cases required more than 6,000 different analyses to complete.

49. Q. Is the laboratory involved in the training of police personnel in physical evidence recognition, preservation, and utilization?

A. Yes. Instructors from the laboratory participate in the basic recruit training programs for the Dallas Police Department. Dallas

County Sheriff's Office, and the North Central Texas Council of Governments Regional Police Academy.

The laboratory also conducts regular "tours" for police departments. These tours last from one to three hours and generally consist of lectures, the viewing of an autopsy, and full indoctrination of the laboratory facilities.

There is also an extensive in-service program whereby members of the Crime Scene Search Unit of the Dallas Police Department work closely with Medical Examiner Investigators for a period of one month. During this period he will respond to all death scenes with the investigator. The purpose of this training is to provide the police crime scene unit with the knowledge and understanding as to the type of physical evidence that should be collected, the manner in which it should be handled, and how it should be preserved. The trainee witnesses the autopsies conducted on the deaths he responds to and follows the laboratory examinations as well.

50. Q. What are the principle problem areas deterring the optimal utilization of criminalistics techniques? Provide both general headings (equipment, personnel, etc) and specifics (I need a forensic chemist, administrative secretary, etc.).
- A. The laboratory is striving to overcome its general lack of liaison and training with the police investigator who recovers evidence to be examined and its mechanical ability to conduct the most complete examination possible.

The examiners at the laboratory feel that if training were improved, greater confidence could be placed on the specimens to be examined knowing that the proper procedures had been used in obtaining the evidence. They could further be assisted by having a thoroughly trained officer suggest what specimens of the total submitted have the greatest potential for discovery. While it is recognized that this type of training may not be practical in some instances, the object is to attempt to reduce whenever possible the total number of analyses performed on the cases received.

Greater liaison is needed between the laboratory, police, and courts. It is thought that a computer program that would print the cases "cleared" and no longer require analysis, those cases scheduled for court, those cases cleared by death, etc., would greatly reduce the amount of time spent on examinations when they are no longer needed or not of a high priority nature.

The availability of a computer would enable the laboratory to place much of its known data in storage for instant retrieval when needed. Such items as all confiscated guns, serial numbers, ballistic findings, specifications of bullets, etc.

Of the above needs, the greatest asset to the laboratory at the present time would be the acquisition of a Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). This instrument would serve to increase the laboratory's ability relating to all scientific investigations--hair, metals, and all other objects that do not emit light. In addition, the SEM could be used for an infinite number of classification possibilities. One such example would be the classification of all gun powder sold. This information, together with computer storage facilities, would, for example, form the first basis for homicide solutions.

F. Planning and Research

51. Q. Does the police department have a planning and research unit?
- A. Yes
- Q. Does this unit have a Statistics Section?
- A. Yes
- Q. Does this unit have a Report forms control section?
- A. Yes
- Q. Does this unit have a crime analysis section?
- A. Yes
- Q. Explain its major functions and responsibilities (if not already done)
- A. The major functions and responsibilities of the Planning and Research Division are as follows:
- . To develop and suggest ideas that will improve police performance.
 - . To review and analyze existing Department plans to assure that they are up-to-date and suitably recorded.
 - . To modernize and improve departmentwide plans.
 - . To assist functional units in the preparation and improvement of their plans.
 - . To assist in the implementation of new plans.
 - . To discuss the operations of plans to ascertain their suitability, to discuss their weaknesses with the operating personnel affected, and to devise improvements when needed.

The sections within this division are the Special Projects Section, the Planning Section and the Operations Analysis Section.

The Special Projects Section's objective is to review, coordinate and control departmental projects and to furnish adequate and timely information to individuals responsible for making decisions relating to departmental projects.

The objective of the Planning Section is to serve as the coordinating office for all on going and future projects of the department.

During 1971, this section revised the written directive system, developed a master plan for the Dallas Police Department Expansion Program and made a general analysis of crime and deployment of manpower.

The Operations Analysis Section analyzes types of crime, rates of clearance, areas of occurrence, and types of offenders. It also gives command personnel insight into the nature of the crime problem and evaluates the effectiveness of the Department in achieving its basic objectives. In addition, the Operations Analysis Section provides adequate and accurate statistical analyses and conducts crime prediction research.

In 1971, Operations Analysis personnel issued four hundred and nine (409) crime bulletins and recommended one hundred and twenty-two (122) assignments for special operations. This section also analyzed 39,903 offenses and prepared twelve (12) monthly helicopter assignments and initiated a program of special crime prediction that has had a 37.5% success ratio. In addition, they revised the Uniform Crime Reporting Code and compiled a list of multiple robbery locations for the Christmas season.

52. Q. Give the number of adults and juveniles arrested in the city for the most recent 12 month period for which data are available?

A. 67,666 Adults
7,836 Juveniles

Jan/1971 - Dec/1971 12 month period

53. Q. For the same 12 month period, give the number of the above who at the time of arrest were recorded as residing outside of the jurisdiction:

A. N/A

54. Q. What kinds of research and planning do the various operational and staff elements of the police department engage in?

A. Informal planning occurs at all levels of the Police Department. The Planning and Research Division is responsible for coordinating these efforts.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

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X | Crime

Bulletin

Number

NARRATIVE

DATE

ROBBERY

1/2/72

1/14/

1/17

1/2

1/

1/

S

Original Supplement ContinuationBulletin Number 699 Date February 3, 1972 Beat 530 Information Covers 31 DaysNumber of Offenses this Month 26 Number of Offenses Last Month 25 (Total)

NARRATIVE (LIST OFFENSES):

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE PREMISES</u>	<u>CAR</u>
1/7/72	1pm-6pm	201 Walnut Hill Village (rec. Ft. Smith- stripped)	Parking Lot	69 Pont.FB- Yel.
1/10/72	10pm-10:30pm	186 Walnut Hill SC (rec.- 2400 Blk. Remond)	Parking Lot	62 Chev.Imp-Blue
1/11/72	9am-12pm	3600 Walnut Hill SC (rec.- 10300 Wildwood)	Parking Lot	65 Pont.Cat
1/20/72	5:10pm	9400 Marsh Ln. (110 Marsh Ln. Plaza) Suspect # 1	Parking Lot	62 Chev-Blue
1/25-26/72	9pm-7am	3445 Nogales	Public Street	64 VW-Blue
1/24-25/72	11pm-8am	4120 Lomita	Private Garage	64 Ford.Gal-Brn.
1/17/72	10pm	3316 Storey Ln.	Private Residence	67 Merc. M.
1/7/72	12am-12pm	Northwest Hwy. & Webbs Chapel	Parking Lot	65 Chev.SS-White
1/12/72	7pm-8pm	3140 W. Northwest Hwy.	Parking Lot	69 Honda 90-Red
1/12/72	7pm-8pm	3140 W. Northwest Hwy	Parking Lot	71 Suzuki-Gold
1/14-15/72	6pm-12N	10600 Luna Rd.	Private Property	63 Chev DT-Green
1/16-17/72		(rec.- same blk. it was stolen from)		
1/22-24/72	5pm-8am	10835 Shady Trail	Construction Site	69 Ford 4500-Ye
1/12/72	10-11pm	10800 Harry Hines (rec.- 501 Fuller, Arlington)	Parking Lot	70 Pont.FB-Green
1/29/72	5-9pm	3100 Darvany	Private Residence	72 Merc.410-W/1
1/6/72	7-8pm	10400 Harry Hines	Private Residence	62 Chev.PU-Red
1/31/72	12am-7am	2303 Julianna	Private Residence	69 Pont.Cat.-Yel.
1/24/72	12pm-5pm	10220 Harry Hines (rec.- Lake Juneat St. Augustine)	Parking Lot	57 Chev 2-D-White
1/11/72	12am-7am	11462 Harry Hines (rec.- Int. 35 & Hwy 14 Lewisville)	Parking Lot	70 Ford FB-Red

THIS BULLETIN FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY

PLANNING AND RESEARCH DIVISION

Original
 Supplement

RESIDENTIAL BURGLARIES ContinuationDate 2/15/72 Beat 422 Bulletin Number 721 Information Covers 15 DaysNumber of Offenses This Month 19 Number of Offenses Last Month 22 (Total)

NARRATIVE (LIST OFFENSES):

<u>DATE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>* METHOD OF ENTRY</u>	<u>TYPE PROPERTY TAKEN</u>	<u>SUSPECTS</u>
2/2/72	2 PM - 12 AM	3821 Vannette Ln.	Unk.	Port. Sewing Mach. Upright Vacuum cleaner	
2/2/72	5 AM - 5 PM	5022 Burnside	W	Suits	
2/3/72	8 AM - 6 PM	1415 Grinnell	W	am/fm radio, stereo	
2/7/72	7 AM - 5 PM	4015 Huckleberry Dr.	RD	TV, Sterling Silver dinnerware	
2/8/72	7 AM - 5 PM	1310 Adelaide	W	am/fm clock radio, camera, tape recorder	
2/8/72	9 AM - 4 PM	3825 Vanette Ln.	RD	Cash, Jewelry, perfume, camera	
2/8/72	8 AM - 4 PM	814 Garza Ave.	W	Guns, suitcase, car radio	
2/8/72	7 AM - 7 PM	1006 Garza Ave.	W	Unk.	
2/8/72	8 AM - 4 PM	4948 Hilandale	W	TVs, tape recorder, watch	
2/8/72	2 PM	4303 Kushla Ave.	Door	Change	(1)
2/9/72	12 Noon	5018 Burnside	W	Gun, Flag	(2)
2/2/72	10 AM - 12 PM	1707 Ann Arbor	FD	TV	(3)
2/1/72	2 PM	1307 Adelaide	W	TV, tape recorder	(4)
2/10/72	8 AM - 6 PM	4502 Utah	W	Suits, camera, Dresses shoes, coat, gun, watches, wedding ring set, golf clubs, camera, movie projector, tape recorder.	
2/10/72	8 AM - 3 PM	1349 Owega	W	Change	

SUSPECTS: (1) Danny C/M/17, 5-9", 140#, short hair, lt. comp. 4500 blk Kushla; Sam C/M/19, 5'9", 160#, Med hair, med. comp. 7500 blk Kushla; Unk. C/M/18, tall afro, dk complex.; (2) Larry Dean Taylor C/M/14, 3234 Nebraska #72-07868; Leon Carter C/M/14, 1523 Garza #72-07869; (3) 2 C/M's 18-25, High afro Hair, 70 brown Pontiac Lemans MLG-511; (4) 3 C/M's, small brown
 SUMMARY: car poss/ Datsun.

*METHOD OF ENTRY CODE

FD - FRONT DOOR
 RD - REAR DOOR
 GD - GARAGE DOOR
 W - WINDOW

THIS BULLETIN FOR INFORMATION PURPOSES ONLY

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Q. Explain its functions and responsibilities.

A. The Internal Affairs Division is a staff unit which coordinates and exercises staff supervision over investigations of complaints or allegations of misconduct against members of the department.

59. Q. What amount and what percentage of the city budget goes for law enforcement purposes?

A. Amount of City Budget \$105,877,434.00
Amount of Police Budget \$27,767,223.00
Percentage of City Budget 26.22%

60. Q. Please attach a budget breakdown, (i.e., operating, management, capital investment, etc.) for the latest 12 month period for which this information is available.

A. See Attachment III-7 and III-8

H. Narcotics

61. Q. Please explain specifically any training programs for police in the area of recognition of narcotics and dangerous drugs and for acquainting police with alternatives to arrest for drug abuse. Please indicate the purpose, scope and number and kinds of participants in any such drug abuse training programs.

A. All basic recruit officers receive three hours training in drug identification and effects.

Those officers initially assigned to the Drug Abuse Division work with an experienced Investigator under the supervision of a Sergeant for a period of six months. Thereafter, as an Investigator his work is reviewed by his Sergeant on a daily basis.

All Investigators assigned to the Drug Abuse Division attend the advance training schools offered by the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs as well as schools operated by the Texas Department of Public Safety, Narcotics Division, in Austin, Texas.

Periodic in-service training, regional schools which include surrounding police agencies, and recruit training in this area is handled by the Drug Abuse Division. This Division also provides informative pamphlets regarding facts of drug abuse to all officers in the department. The purpose of this training is to acquaint all officers within the department with general knowledge regarding narcotics and the proper method of handling these matters.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

ATTACHMENT III-7

The Police Department is responsible for the safety and protection of all persons and property of the City of Dallas and reducing the impact of crime on Dallas citizens. The department is achieving this objective by conducting police programs designed to prevent the occurrence of criminal activity and to detect, investigate, and apprehend all law violators where criminal activity has occurred.

The department further meets its responsibility by providing measures to insure safe and orderly traffic movement in the City and furnishing public service activities that reduce the amount and effect of safety hazards to persons and property.

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES
POLICE DEPARTMENT

	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
General Fund (Operating Budget)	\$25,645,210	\$27,767,223
General Fund (Transfer to Grant Funds)	70,000	0
Federal Grant Funds	265,870	238,192
Police Foundation Grant Funds	245,512	22,753
Cash Balance, October 1	<u>0</u>	<u>70,000</u>
Total Resources	\$26,226,592	\$28,098,168
Less Cash Balance, September 30	<u>70,000</u>	<u>0</u>
Total Resources Budgeted	\$26,156,592	\$28,098,168

POLICE

ATTACHMENT III-8

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES

ACCOUNT NUMBER	ACTIVITY TITLE	ESTIMATED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
001-2111	Administration	\$ 236,051	\$ 249,252
001-2112	Inspections	112,851	113,185
001-2113	Legal Liaison	47,390	49,730
995-2119	Program Management Office	245,512	22,753
001-2121	Criminal Investigation	2,101,399	2,443,246
968-2121	Robbery Prevention Seminar	1,169	886
001-2122	Patrol	10,268,468	10,812,660
001-2123	Special Operations	1,070,348	1,561,372
001-2124	Traffic	2,684,211	2,974,768
001-2125	Helicopter Operations	304,660	341,737
996-2125	Special Helicopter Program	244,782	150,000
997-2125	Helicopter Hangar Construction	0	140,000
001-2131	Community Services	428,946	549,998
967-2131	Community Relations Program	19,919	9,935
001-2132	Fiscal Affairs	78,968	86,892
001-2133	Personnel	452,411	458,020
992-2133	Mobile Recruiting Program	0	7,371
001-2134	Property	940,995	941,376
001-2135	Training	454,739	512,510
001-2141	Intelligence	391,958	424,839
001-2142	Internal Affairs	120,546	121,505
001-2143	Vice	652,334	738,262
001-2144	Youth	680,887	688,605
001-2151	Data Processing	72,781	93,682
001-2152	Information	2,764,098	2,832,917
001-2153	Planning and Research	175,659	170,439
001-2160	Detention Services	1,058,510	1,051,228
001-2191	Crime Laboratory	146,000	150,000
001-2192	Ambulance Contract	401,000	401,000
	Total	\$26,156,592	\$28,098,168

POSITION ALLOCATION

FULL-TIME POSITIONS	AUTHORIZED 1970-71	PROPOSED 1971-72
Uniformed	1,796	1,900
Civilian	631	654
Total	2,427	2,554
PART-TIME POSITIONS - School Patrolmen	239	249

62. Q. Does the police department have a separate narcotics or dangerous drug enforcement unit?

A. Yes (Skip to question 64)

64. Q. Please give an organizational chart annotated with the actual complement of personnel in the unit.

A. See Attachment III-9

65. Q. Briefly describe the activities of the police department in the field of narcotics and dangerous drug enforcement.

A. The Drug Abuse Division consists of two sections:

Enforcement Section

The responsibilities of this section are as follows:

1. All adult drug enforcement including drug suppliers.
2. Process all adult persons arrested for drug violation by other divisions within the Police Department.
3. Maintain close liaison with all other enforcement agencies.
4. Investigate all drug information which pertains to adult offenders.
5. Develop drug cases on the criminal element involved in other related crimes (burglary, theft, robbery, etc.).

Youth and Education Section

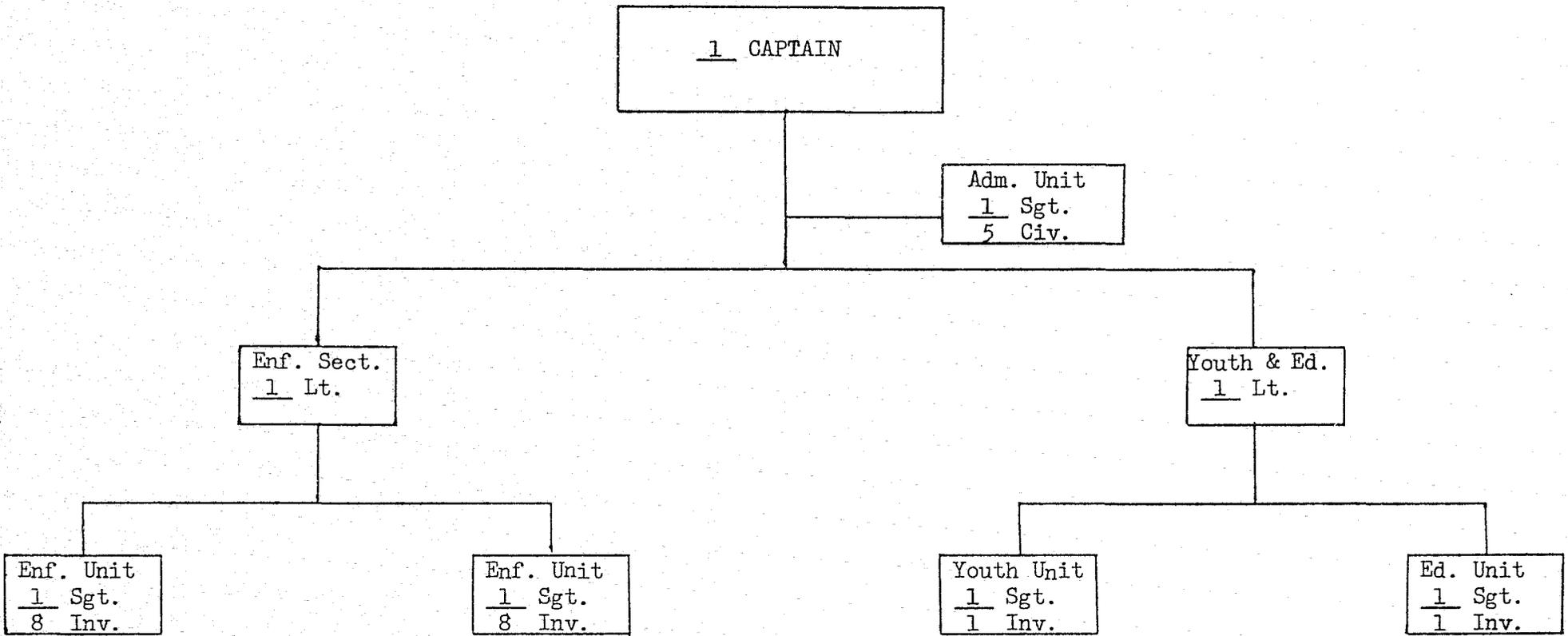
This section's purpose is to stress flexibility, education, and to allow a multi-faceted offensive against illegal drug use by the youth of the city. The basic areas of responsibility for each of the two units in this Section are as follows:

Youth Unit

1. Process all arrested juvenile drug abuse suspects information and complaints involving drug abuse among this group.
2. Continually enlist the aid and support of all available school, civic and lay citizens groups in the fight against youthful involvement with drugs.
3. Provide individual youth and parent counseling regarding drug abuse among known or suspected users.

DRUG ABUSE DIVISION

86



SWORN PERSONNEL

Actual 26

Captain reports to Assistant Chief
of Special Services Bureau

4. Initiate enforcement activity in instances of suspected juvenile drug abuse involvement.
5. Contact and organize "Youth against Drugs" seminars, programs and activities through new, or existing channels such as the Boy Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, etc.
6. Maintain continuous and participatory liaison with other concerned agencies such as the Texas Youth Council, County Juvenile Department, and Drug Abuse Council for the purpose of unifying and strengthening efforts in this area.
7. Establish and administer a "Juvenile First Offender" program in this field.
8. Provide a special emphasis on the problems of minority youths involved with drug abuse.

Education Unit

1. Make educational drug abuse presentations and talks to youth, educational, civic and lay groups.
2. Formulate and conduct educational drug abuse education programs for local law enforcement personnel at both the basic and in-service levels.
3. Conduct research into current trends, practices, and levels of drug abuse in the community and formulate up-to-date educational and operational programs to combat the problem.
4. Gather and compile educational drug abuse literature, films, etc. for use and distribution to the public with an emphasis on a youthful audience.
5. Participate in Youth Unit or General Enforcement activities where participation is needed or will lend the knowledge/perspective necessary to keep abreast of current drug practices, etc.

Administrative Unit

This Unit will be supervised by a Sergeant of Police and staffed by a number of civilian clerical personnel. The sergeant will report directly to the Division commander. This unit will provide general clerical support for Division personnel.

66. Q. Does the police department keep records of:
- A. Drug arrests - by type of offense:
 - Drug possession
 - Drug use
 - Drug Trafficking

B. Deaths due to drug overdose?

C. Known Addicts?

A. Yes to A, B, and C

Q. Please attach recent police department reports incorporating as many of the above items as possible. If the police department does not maintain records of these items please indicate where such records are maintained and attach recent reports from these sources incorporating as many of the above items as possible.

A. See Attachment III-10 which reflects the 1971 annual report of the Narcotics Section (since renamed Drug Abuse Division) for the Dallas Police Department.

Records of deaths due to drug overdoses are maintained by the Dallas County Institute of Forensic Sciences which is the principle laboratory used by the police. Records of the Institute indicate 22 deaths attributable to drugs during 1971 as follows:

Heroin - 11
Methadone - 6
Other Dangerous Drugs - 5

The Dallas Police Department maintains records regarding known users.

67. Q. Does the Police Department employ informants and/or undercover agents to engage in narcotics and/or dangerous drug purchases?

A. Yes

Q. If yes, describe briefly, the nature, extent and findings of these activities.

A. Investigators assigned to the Drug Abuse Division are actively engaged in undercover and surveillance activities which involve the purchase of narcotics and dangerous drugs from pushers and suppliers in an effort to develop cases against these individuals. A very limited amount of funds are available to informers who can assist the investigators in these purchases so that the cases can be developed. Only a limited amount of funds are available to the investigator for these purchases.

ANNUAL REPORT
 XXXXX XXXXX
 MONTHLY REPORT
 TOTALS
 NARCOTIC SECTION
 1971

DRUG USED	TOTAL ARRESTS	ARRESTED AND RELEASED	TOTAL USERS	TOTAL NON USERS	TOTAL PERSONS FILED ON	TOTAL CASES FILED	CASES FILED					
							FEDERAL		STATE DIST		COUNTY	
							Users	Non Users	Users	Non Users	Users	Non Users
Marijuana	1326	56	1270	56	1270			1298*				
Narcotics	1098	878	220	878	220			272*				
Dangerous Drugs	928	478	450	478	450			233*			468*	
TOTALS	3352	1412	1940	1412	1940			1803*			468*	

101

I. Sheriff

68. Q. Do you have a local sheriff?

A. Yes

69. Q. For what is he responsible and in what jurisdiction?
(i.e., issuing warrants in entire county including city, misdemeanor detention in county but not city, etc.)

A. The Sheriff is the senior law enforcement officer of the county. His responsibility and jurisdiction includes:

- . Service of all subpoenas, warrants, etc., for all county and district courts.
- . Detention of all county prisoners.
- . Patrol of all unincorporated areas of the county.
- . Patrol of incorporated areas that do not have their own force or in need of assistance.
- . Detention of prisoners for agencies within the county that do not have their own jail facilities.

70. Q. Explain the interaction between the police chief and the sheriff:

A. The sheriff has no law enforcement jurisdiction with the city where the Chief of Police is the ranking law enforcement official. The sheriff has the responsibility of the care and detention of persons arrested within the city, after charges are filed in county court.

J. Training and Recruitment

71. Q. Please explain some of the training programs for police indicating the purpose, scope and number and kinds of participants in each.

A. 2851 police personnel received over 200,000 man hours of training at the Police Academy in 1971. 78 training courses and/or

training classes were presented. Personnel attended ranged from Dallas Police Officers (both male and female), Greenville, Texas Police Officers, Dallas Park Patrolmen, and Dallas Public Service Officers as well as regular civilian personnel.

Training included eight Recruit Classes consisting of 16 weeks for 680 hours each; two Public Service Officer classes for 35 persons, one week each; nine Basic Conversational Spanish courses for 111 officers, one week each; 35 Customs and Mores Encounter Groups for 690 officers, eight hours each.

Others were Instructors Course, Warrant Officer and Security Force Course, Detention Services Course, Communications Course, Field Training Officer Course, First Line Supervisors Course, and Firearms Training.

72. Q. What is the percentage participation of police personnel in the Law Enforcement Program (LEEP)?
- A. An estimated 90% of the 1269 sworn personnel of the Dallas Police Department taking part in education programs are participating in LEEP.
73. Q. Does the police department have any special recruitment programs?
- A. Yes
- Q. Please explain nature of program(s) and indicate measures of success.
- A. The Personnel and Training Division also participates in high school and college career day programs. There is a police guidance counselor assigned to most city high schools and he is available to students on a regular basis.

The Dallas Police Department is also completing the first year of a pilot program whereby they are attempting to identify high school students who desire to become officers. Participating with many local industries in the area who have established similar vocational programs, the potential recruit is enrolled at Skyline High School (a local high school with vocational emphasis) where he receives certain courses regarding law enforcement in order that he can make some decisions regarding his career.

There are presently 23 students in the Skyline program that will be phased in the police department as, first, community service personnel, and later cadets or patrolmen depending on age.

There are presently 24 cadets in the department's college program. These cadets receive regular pay plus tuition cost while in college and are not obligated to the police department upon graduation.

The Department also sponsors Explorer Scout Posts as part of the recruit program.

A minority recruiting program was started in July, 1971. This program has since recruited eight Negroes and eight Mexican-Americans.

This program also assigns a recruiter to a particular college where he enrolls as a student. This gives him a maximum opportunity for close, personal contacts so that he can personally observe, evaluate, and choose the best candidates on each campus. Being a student gives the recruiter a closer rapport with prospective applicants and sufficient time to sell his product-- which happens to be the Dallas Police Department and the advantages of becoming a police officer for the City of Dallas. Five colleges, three out of town and two local, have been chosen because of their number of minority student enrollment and the cooperative attitude of their administrators and staffs. The five recruiters are those who have served as recruiters since the beginning of the minority recruiting program in July 1971.

In addition, the recruiters will use the colleges as a base of operation to recruit in the local community and at other area colleges on a regular basis. They will also be responsible for conducting a preliminary investigation prior to referring applicants to Dallas. This will consist of local arrest record checks, credit checks, and contacting character references.

Recruiter's duties will also include obtaining and analyzing census data, conducting local salary surveys, locating effective sources of local advertising and examining local competitive job markets. Recruiters will be required to submit weekly reports on their activities, and will return to Dallas regularly for briefings.

K. General

74. Q. Does city have ordinances requiring minimum security, construction including types of lock, building materials, etc.?
- A. No.
75. Q. List any Office of Law Enforcement Assistance and Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants received by the police department and give the following information for each:

A. <u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Title/Amount</u>	<u>Award Period</u>	<u>Police Department Project Director</u>
72-DF-06-0016	Command and Control \$209,091	December 1, 1971- March 31, 1973	Deputy Chief D. F. Steele; Roy Allen (Data Services)
*71-02	Project "Pride" \$1,450,265	May 1, 1971- Unknown	Assistant Chief Troy F. Moore
71-L1-595	Police Helicopter Construction \$70,000 Request for increase to \$94,418	July 15, 1971- July 14, 1972 Extension requested to October 14, 1972	Lieutenant L. W. Spradlin
71-D5-536	Helicopter Acquisition \$394,782	April 15, 1971- April 14, 1972 Extension requested to April 14, 1972	Lieutenant L. W. Spradlin
71-A2-741	Executive Development Scholarships (2) \$30,375	September 1, 1971- May 31, 1972	Sergeant Roy Childers
70-A1-194	Police Administrator's Workshop (1) \$6,720	August 1, 1970- August 31, 1970	Lieutenant B. J. Maxey
71-A1-709	Police Administrator's Workshop (2) \$6,975	November 1, 1971- January 15, 1972 Grant period changed to 4/1/72-7/30/72	Lieutenant B. J. Maxey
70-A2-260	Educational Incentive Pay (1) \$190,270	October 1, 1970- September 31, 1972 Extended to October 31, 1971	Sergeant Roy Childers
71-A2-777	Educational Incentive Pay (2) \$77,928	October 1, 1971- January 15, 1972 Grant period changed to 11/14/71-11/13/72	Sergeant Roy Childers

<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Title/Amount</u>	<u>Award Period</u>	<u>Police Department Project Director</u>
69-DF-019	First Offender Program (1) \$18,752	June 30, 1969- June 29, 1970	Director Robert O. Dixon
70-D5-644	First Offender Program (2) \$20,066	October 1, 1971- June 30, 1972	Lieutenant W. E. Chambers
70-K4-320	Police Alert System \$50,592	December 1, 1970- November 30, 1971 Extended to May 31, 1972	Sergeant James L. Lewis
70-DF-187	Call Screen Ex- pediter Unit (1) \$150,000	July 1, 1970- June 30, 1971	Captain John D. Squier
71-D5-798	Call Screen Ex- pediter Unit (2) \$74,845	October 1, 1971- September 30, 1972	Sergeant W. R. Braziel
69-48	Police Cadets (1) \$15,000	June 1, 1970- May 31, 1971	Lieutenant B. J. Maxey
71-A2-708	Police Cadets (2) \$98,011	September 15, 1971- September 14, 1972	Lieutenant R. E. McKinney
70-II-199	Social Worker (1) \$13,592	June 1, 1970- May 31, 1971 Extended to August 31, 1971	Deputy Chief Paul Townsend
71-II-701	Social Worker (2) \$9,250	September 1, 1971- August 31, 1972	Director Harold Warren
69-D4-13	Supplemental Communications Equipment \$52,344	October 1, 1969- September 30, 1970	Director Henry Putnam; Director V. K. Hipkind
70-HI-761	Explosive Ordnance Unit \$23,440	November 1, 1971- June 30, 1972	Patrolman Ron McCracken

<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Title/Amount</u>	<u>Award Period</u>	<u>Police Department Project Director</u>
70-I5-368	Minority Group Mobile Recruiting Station \$7,371	January 1, 1971- December 31, 1971 Extended to June 30, 1972	Lieutenant Thomas W. Herndon
70-I3-298	Civic and Recreation Programs \$29,855	November 15, 1970- November 14, 1971 Extended to June 30, 1972	Lieutenant Billy D. Prince
70-B4-305	Robbery Prevention Seminar \$2,055	November 1, 1970- October 30, 1971 Extended to January 31, 1972	Lieutenant T. L. Baker
71-G2-553	"Metro Squad" Supplemental \$20,201	June 15, 1971- September 30, 1972	Lieutenant J. E. Hobbs
71-DF-604	Dallas Organized Crime Task Force \$197,077	October 1, 1970- September 30, 1971 First Extension to December 31, 1971 Second Extension to March 31, 1972	Lieutenant J. E. Hobbs
70-D3-197	Police Legal Advisor \$14,121	June 30, 1970- May 31, 1971	Director Ed Heath
*PT 69-9-001	Vascar \$10,701.87	August 31, 1969- August 30, 1970	Director Ray Lunday
1-69-12	Portable Radio \$52,344	October 1, 1969- September 30, 1970	Director Henry J. Putnam; Director V. K. Hipskind
0-A1-10035 (Original) 69-H1-3R (Supplemental)	Law Enforcement- & Civil Disorder \$49,500	December 11, 1968- December 10, 1969	Deputy Chief Paul Townsend

* Funded by the State Traffic-Safety Administration

<u>Grant Number</u>	<u>Title/Amount</u>	<u>Award Period</u>	<u>Police Department Project Director</u>
DF-018	Metro Crime Information Center (NCTCIC) \$81,248	July 1, 1969- June 30, 1970	Director A. J. Brown
1-DF-457	Inter-Agency Transfer \$1,568	September 1, 1970- February 28, 1971	Lieutenant Richard L. Schiefelbein

SECTION IV. ADJUDICATION

SECTION IV. ADJUDICATION

A. Prosecution

1. Q. Who handles the criminal prosecution of felonies and misdemeanors and ordinance violations at the local level? If more than one office, explain the division of responsibility?

A. Criminal prosecution of felony and misdemeanor cases is handled by the Dallas County District Attorney's Office. The District Attorney, Henry Wade, is an elected official. The District Attorney provides prosecutors for both felony and misdemeanor cases; there is no County Attorney.

2. Q. How many are employed in the prosecutor's office, excluding the chief prosecutor?

A. 57 Full time attorneys.
9 Law students, part time
8 Investigators from Dallas Police Department (Support staff)
13 County investigators (Support staff)
26 Secretaries

The prosecution staff of the District Attorney's Office is divided into six (6) separate divisions: Trial Division, Commercial Frauds Division, Child Support and Juvenile Division, Appellate Division, Complaint Division and Grand Jury. The Trial Division is subdivided into Felony and Misdemeanor sections. Fifty-seven (57) attorneys staff the District Attorney's Office prosecution division, the breakdown being:

Trial Division:

Felony Section:

First Assistant District Attorney	1
Chief Felony Prosecutors	3
Felony Prosecutors	21
Chief Investigator	1
County Investigators	7
City Investigators	7
Law Interns	7

Misdemeanor Section:

Chief Misdemeanor Prosecutor	1
Misdemeanor Prosecutors	11
County Investigators	4

Justice of the Peace Courts:

Prosecutors	1
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Commercial Frauds Division:

Attorneys	1
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Child Support & Juvenile Div.:

Attorneys	4
City Investigator	1

Appellate Division:	Attorneys	7
Complaint Division:	Attorneys	2
Grand Jury:	Attorneys	1
	Investigators	1

It should be noted that two (2) Assistant District Attorneys are on special assignment:

Continuing Education Program: Attorneys.....1

Metro Enforcement Section: Attorneys.....1

One (1) Assistant District Attorney is assigned to the handling of cases in Federal Courts. Another Assistant District Attorney handles motor vehicle forfeitures resulting from Narcotic cases.

3. Q. Is the chief prosecutor elected, appointed or serving under civil service?
 - A. Elected.
4. Q. Explain the qualifications for the position, and his tenure in office.
 - A. Dallas County District Attorney, Mr. Henry Wade, was born on November 11, 1914. He graduated with L.L.B. from the University of Texas in 1938 with highest honors. He served as District Attorney for Rockwall, Texas, in 1939. From 1939 to 1943, he worked as a special agent for the F.B.I. He served in the United States Navy for three years. He served as Assistant District Attorney of Dallas County for three years and was also the Chief Felony Prosecutor. Mr. Wade is presently serving his 21st year as District Attorney of Dallas County, Texas.
5. Q. How are the other attorneys selected?
 - A. By appointment. Attorneys are hired by the District Attorney an elected County Official; as such, these attorneys can best be described as appointed employees. There is no County Personnel Department and employees are selected by the County Department Head supervising the department for which the employee works.
6. Q. Explain the qualification necessary for these positions.
 - A. Liscensed attorney admitted to practice law in the State of Texas.

7. Q. What percent of the assistant prosecutors time is spent which could be done by non-lawyers?

A. 5%

8. Q. What percent of time of the assistant prosecutors is spent the following:

A.a. % of time spent in court

- 1) % of court time spent arguing cases
e.g., time when court is hearing cases.
- 2) % of court time spent waiting for proceedings to start
- 3) other - specify: plea bargaining

b. % of time spent in office

- 1) % of office time spent drafting documents
- 2) % of office time spent answering inquiries
- 3) % of office time spent plea bargaining with attorneys
- 4) % of office time spent advising police
- 5) % of office time spent deciding whether to issue criminal charges or what charges should be issued
- 6) Other - specify: Preparation of cases for trial; includes the collection and examination of physical evidence and documentary evidence, and discussion of evidence and testimony of witnesses.

c. % of time spent in library

d. % of time spent on other duties - specify:
Time after working hours and noon-hour donated to give talks to civic organizations and community groups.

25. Q. Do some attorneys handle only juvenile cases?
- A. Yes
26. Q. Is the chief prosecutor in favor of mandatory plea bargaining conferences?
- A. No. The District Attorney acknowledges that plea bargaining is a necessary part of the criminal justice system in that court facilities are not presently available to try all the cases returned by the Grand Jury before juries. Prosecutors in the District Attorneys Office participate in plea bargaining in over 90% of the cases handled; however, "mandatory" plea bargaining is not an accepted or desired program. The District Attorney feels that certain cases should be presented to a jury and does not agree that the State of Texas should be forced to compromise its position in these cases. Certainly, in those cases wherein the District Attorneys Office is seeking the Death Penalty, "mandatory" plea bargaining would serve no useful purpose and could not be accepted.
27. Q. Are they mandatory in actuality?
- A. No.
28. Q. Please explain any programs which are working to improve the management and operation of the prosecutor's office.
- A. Criminal Justice Information System is being implemented to provide case control and flow information.
29. Q. Does the prosecutor routinely appear at the preliminary hearing?
- A. Yes
30. Q. Is the prosecutor's approval needed before an application for a search or arrest warrant can be presented to a judge?
- A. No
31. Q. Do prosecutors assist in training police officers in the city?
- A. Yes
32. Q. Does the municipal police department have police legal advisors?
- A. Yes
- Q. Explain the relationship between the city police legal advisors and the city and county prosecutor's office.
- A. The District Attorneys Office is always ready to assist the city police legal advisors when called upon for assistance in specific problems.

33. Q. Again over the last 12 month period, how many persons were charged with a felony and how many of these were prosecuted on the following? (Indicate estimates with asterisk)

A. Number of persons charged with a felony 10217
The figure represents the number of new indictments returned to the Criminal District Courts.

Of those charged with a felony

a. Number prosecuted on a felony 9280
The number of cases disposed of by the Criminal District Courts. There is no way of determining whether these cases were the same ones as the 10217 above.

b. Number prosecuted on a misdemeanor

c. Number not prosecuted - of the 9280 dispositions, 2024 cases were dismissed.

d. Other (specify)

34. Q. At what point or points in a felony prosecution is the charge evaluated by a prosecutor?

A. Prior to the case being filed in the Justice of the Peace Court and again at the time of presenting the case to the Grand Jury.

35. Q. Can an arrest or search warrant be issued without a prosecutor's approval?

Arrest Warrant - Yes
Search Warrant - Yes

36. Q. What % of arrest and search warrants are issued without prosecutor's approval?

A. 100% of arrest warrants
100% of search warrants

37. Q. Do you have a special unit for narcotics and dangerous drug offenses?

A. No

38. Q. Does the prosecutor's office keep records of

A. A. Total number of drug law violation cases over the last 12 months - Yes

B. Total number of drug law violation cases over the last 12 months resulting in probation - Yes

C. Total number of drug law violation cases over the last 12 months resulting in fines - Yes

D. Total number of drug law violation cases over the last 12 months resulting in commitment to a correctional facility - Yes

Q. Please attach any recent reports from the prosecutor's office incorporating as many of the above items as possible. If the prosecutor's office does not maintain records of these items please indicate where such records are maintained and attach recent reports from these sources incorporating as many of the above items as possible.

A. Report attached.

DISPOSITION OF NARCOTIC AND DANGEROUS DRUG CASES IN ALL
CRIMINAL COURTS DURING THE YEAR 1971

I. Total Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Cases Disposed of by Trial or Plea:	2108	
Convictions	2082	(98.8%)
Mistrials	11	
Acquittals	15	
 A. Felonies:	 1613	
Convictions	1590	(98.6%)
Mistrials	10	
Acquittals	13	
 B. Misdemeanors:	 495	
Convictions	492	(99.4%)
Mistrials	1	
Acquittals	2	

II. Felonies - Breakdown as to types of cases:

A. Marihuana		
1. Possession	1092	(1000 pled, 92 tried)
2. Sale	90	(68 pled, 22 tried)
 B. Heroin		
1. Possession	99	(84 pled, 15 tried)
2. Sale	90	(45 pled, 45 tried)
 C. Felony Dangerous Drugs		
1. Possession	91	(82 pled, 9 tried)
2. Delivery	96	(81 pled, 15 tried)
 D. Narcotic Paraphernalia		
1. Possession	25	(25 pled)
 E. Demerol		
1. Possession	3	(3 pled)
 F. Morphine		
1. Possession	2	(2 pled)
 G. Cocaine		
1. Sale	4	(3 pled, 1 tried)
 H. Amidone		
1. Possession	1	(1 pled)

I.	Hashish	
	1. Possession	5 (5 pled)
	2. Sale	3 (3 pled)
J.	Codeine	
	1. Possession	3 (3 pled)
K.	Methadone Hydrochloride	
	1. Possession	2 (2 pled)
L.	Meperdine	
	1. Possession	1 (1 pled)
M.	Mescaline	
	1. Possession	4 (4 pled)
N.	Obtaining Narcotics by Forged Prescription	2 (2 pled)
	Total Felony Cases	1613

III. Felony Jury Trials:

A. Marihuana

1.	Possession - 92 cases
a.	T.D.C. - 36 cases
	(1) Average Sentence - 12.3 yrs.
	(2) Selected Sentences:
	(a) 1 case Life
	(b) 1 case 100 yrs.
	(c) 3 cases 30-40 yrs.
	(d) 4 cases 10-20 yrs.
b.	Probation - 39 cases
	Average Probationary Term - 5.3 yrs.
c.	Mistrials - 6
d.	Acquittals - 11
2.	Sale - 22 cases
a.	T.D.C. - 13 cases
	(1) Average Sentence - 17.6 yrs.
	(2) Selected Sentences
	(a) 1 case 60 yrs.
	(b) 1 case 35 yrs.
	(c) 1 case 15 yrs.
	(d) 5 cases 7 yrs.
b.	Probation - 7 cases
	Average Probationary Term - 9.7 yrs.
c.	Mistrial - 1
d.	Acquittal - 1

B. Heroin

1. Possession - 15 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 12 cases
 - (1) Average Sentence - 32.6 yrs.
 - (2) Selected Sentences:

(a) 2 cases	Life
(b) 1 case	35 yrs.
(c) 2 cases	30 yrs.
(d) 1 case	25 yrs.
(e) 1 case	15 yrs.
(f) 1 case	14 yrs.
(g) 1 case	12 yrs.
(h) 3 cases	10 yrs.
 - b. Probation - None
 - c. Mistrials - 3
 - d. Acquittals - None
2. Sale - 45 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 45 cases
 - (1) Average Sentence - 40.5 yrs.
 - (2) Selected Sentences:

(a) 6 cases	Life
(b) 1 case	99 yrs.
(c) 1 case	85 yrs.
(d) 3 cases	60 yrs.
(e) 4 cases	50 yrs.
(f) 1 case	45 yrs.
(g) 2 cases	40 yrs.
(h) 5 cases	35 yrs.
(i) 3 cases	30 yrs.
(j) 4 cases	25 yrs.
(k) 1 case	20 yrs.
 - b. Probation - None
 - c. Mistrials - None
 - d. Acquittals - None

C. Felony Dangerous Drugs

1. Possession - 9 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 2 cases
Average Sentence - 4.5 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 6 cases
Average Probationary Term - 7.5 yrs.
 - c. Mistrials - None
 - d. Acquittals - 1

D. Cocaine

- Sale - 1 case
T.D.C. - Sentence - 10 yrs.

Total Felony Jury Trials	199
Convictions	176
Mistrials	10
Acquittals	13

IV. Felony Pleas:

A. Marihuana

1. Possession - 1000 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 227 cases
Average Sentence - 3.9 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 773 cases
Average Probationary Term - 3.3 yrs.
2. Sale - 68 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 40 cases
Average Sentence - 9.85 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 28 cases
Average Probationary Term - 7.32 yrs.

B. Heroin

1. Possession - 84 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 76 cases
Average Sentence - 10.46 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 8 cases
Average Probationary Term - 9 yrs.
2. Sale - 45 cases
T.D.C. - 45 cases
Average Sentence - 20 yrs.

C. Felony Dangerous Drugs

1. Possession - 82 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 36 cases
Average Sentence - 3.9 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 46 cases
Average Probationary Term - 3.24 yrs.
2. Delivery - 81 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 60 cases
Average Sentence - 4.38 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 21 cases
Average Probationary Term - 6 yrs.

D. Narcotic Paraphernalia

1. Possession - 25 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 10 cases
Average Sentence - 7.9 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 15 cases
Average Probationary Term - 4.1 yrs.

E. Demerol

1. Possession - 3 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 1 case
Sentence - 5 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 2
Average Probationary Term - 2 yrs.

F. Morphine

1. Possession - 2 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 1 case
Sentence - 4 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 1 case
Probationary Term - 7 yrs.

- G. Cocaine
 - 1. Sale - 3 cases
 - a. T.D.C. 3 cases
 - Average Sentence - 13.3 yrs.

- H. Amidone
 - 1. Possession - 1 case
 - a. T.D.C. - 1 case
 - Sentence - 3 yrs.

- I. Hashish
 - 1. Possession - 5 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 1 case
 - Sentence - 10 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 4 cases
 - Average Probationary Term - 4 yrs.
 - 2. Sale - 3 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 2 cases
 - Average Sentence - 5 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 1 case
 - Probationary Term - 10 yrs.

- J. Codeine
 - 1. Possession - 3 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 1 case
 - Sentence - 6 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 2 cases
 - Average Probationary Term - 3.5 yrs.

- K. Methadone Hydrochloride
 - 1. Possession - 2 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 1 case
 - Sentence - 3 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 1 case
 - Probationary Term - 5 yrs.

- L. Meperidine
 - 1. Possession - 1 case
 - a. T.D.C. - 1 case
 - Sentence - 10 yrs.

- M. Mescaline
 - 1. Possession - 4 cases
 - a. Probation - 4 cases
 - Average Probationary Term - 4 yrs.

- N. Obtaining Narcotics by Forged Prescription - 2 cases
 - a. T.D.C. - 1 case
 - Sentence - 5 yrs.
 - b. Probation - 1 case
 - Probationary Term - 10 yrs.

Total Felony Pleas

1414

SECTION V. CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION

SECTION V. CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATION

1. Q. Do you have any programs for the exchange of information among or between the agencies of criminal justice and/or non-criminal justice agencies with jurisdiction in the city through such things as conferences, exchange programs, joint training programs, etc.?
A. Yes
2. Q. For each program explain the objectives and scope of the program indicating the agencies involved, the number of participants from each agency, the kinds of participants, and the amount of time devoted to this effort by the participants.
A. Task forces are comprised of appropriate criminal justice officials who act to review criminal justice problems and specific needs. Proposed solutions are developed for implementation.
3. Q. Have you any problems which are jointly operated by criminal justice agencies or criminal justice agencies and non-criminal justice agencies who have jurisdiction in the city?
A. Yes
4. Q. For each program identify and describe the objective and scope of the programs mentioning especially the agencies and kinds of people involved, the extent of this involvement)
A. Law enforcement agencies jointly support a law enforcement training program for recruits and in-service training for existing personnel.

Cities and the county jointly finance and support the Dallas County Institute of Forensic Sciences.
5. Q. Are there any agencies or groups which are concerned with the general area of criminal justice and whose concerns cross agency lines such as a criminal justice planning group or criminal justice coordination group?
A. Yes
6. Q. Name and explain each briefly giving the authority with which it is charged, of what organization it is a part, the responsibilities and functions, etc.
A. North Central Texas Council of Governments - Planning agency covering 17 counties surrounding Dallas and Ft. Worth

Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council - Planning agency in Dallas County.

7. Q. Are there any non-criminal justice agencies in the city which engage in activities specifically aimed at reducing the incidence of crime and delinquency?
- A. Yes
8. Q. Name and describe the programs or activities of each which are relevant.
- A. Dallas Crime Commission - Composed of and financed by private donations from business and citizen groups. Efforts largely targeted at support of law enforcement and focusing public attention on specific crime problems.
9. Q. Are there any other programs operating in the city which you feel are having or will have a direct, significant impact on the amount, extent and character of crime in the city?
- A. Yes
10. Q. Name and explain each briefly indicating the organization which handles the program, the time frame and the coverage.
- A. The Dallas Chamber of Commerce supports programs in the area of target hardening of commercial enterprises.
11. Q. Has this city been selected for special consideration in terms of federal funding support? (e.g., designated as Planned Variation City, Model City, etc.)
- A. No
12. Q. What is the name of the program or programs for which it has been selected and when was it selected?
- A. N/A
13. Q. What amount and what percentage of the city budget has been allocated to drug abuse treatment and prevention functions for the most recent 3 years for which data are available?
- A. No significant amounts allocated.