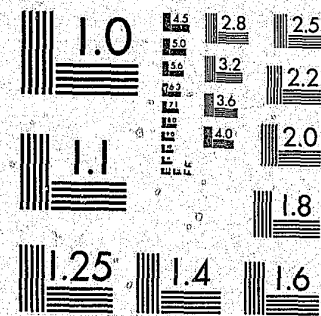


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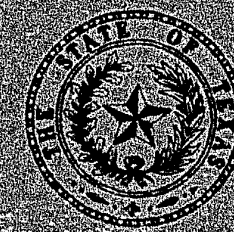
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Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education

STATE OF TEXAS
LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING STUDY
FRED TOLER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
1981

U.S. Department of Justice
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FOREWORD

The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, hereinafter referred to as the Commission, is pleased to publish this report on Law Enforcement Training. In late 1978, the Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations published a report on professional standards for law enforcement officers. In their report, they recommended that the Commission conduct necessary research to identify the number and location of regional training academies needed, in order to determine the present and future costs for training peace officers and to identify the geographic areas of training necessary for law enforcement professionals. They further recommended that the Commission evaluate alternate methods of training delivery and financing for such training. It was recommended that these findings be presented to the 1981 session of the Texas Legislature. This report is a result of those recommendations.

The Commission submitted a request to the Criminal Justice Division for grant monies to fund this project. The request was approved under CJD grant #AC-78-B01-5475.

In November of 1978, the Commission contracted with a private consulting firm to conduct the Law Enforcement Training Study. During the course of the study, it was determined that the consulting firm was not performing in compliance with the terms of the contract. The Commission terminated the contract in October of 1979. Commission staff members were assigned to complete this study at that time.

The Commission was assisted by information and comments provided by many law enforcement officials and academy coordinators too numerous to mention here. We extend our sincere thanks to those who participated in this project. Thanks are also due to members of the Advisory Committee appointed to assist with this project: George M. Baucum, Director, East Texas Police Academy; Andres Vega Jr., Chief of Police, Brownsville; Alan Stewart, Chief of Police, Plainview, L. E. "Jack" Driscoll, Sheriff, Grayson County; Daiton "Dutch" Meyer, Sheriff, Victoria County; Claude Speed, Consultant, Texas Education Agency; and Dwayne Barber, Coordinator, Middle Rio Grande Police Academy (now employed with the Commission).

Then Criminal Justice Division Executive Director, Bob Flowers and members of his staff, Fred Lee, Darwin Avant, and Saadi Ferris were instrumental in securing funds for the operation of this project.

Commission staff members who gave of their time and support to this project are: J. C. Fann, Director, Training Division; Jack Ryle, Director, Certification Division; Dr. Wordie Burrow, Director, Career Education Division; Don Whitley, Asst. Director, Training Division; Argel Roberts, Coordinator, Management Services Section; Bill Tate, Coordinator, Training Section; Ross Schulle, Coordinator, Research Section; and Peter A. Stone, Consultant, Research Section.

Commission staff members, Kenneth R. Sander, Consultant, Academy Evaluation Section; and Wayne Green, Consultant, Management Services Section, are responsible for the data collection and analysis.

Mr. Ernie Kuhnel provided valuable assistance throughout the latter part of the study and participated in drafting the final report.

A special thanks to Laverne Crowley, Secretary, Academy Evaluation Section; and Doris Preusse, Secretary, Training Division, for their valuable assistance in typing, organizing and putting this report together.

April, 1981

Richard L. "Dick" Givens
Project Director

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a comprehensive study of the present status of regional training facilities throughout the state. The report emphasizes the importance of providing the new, mandated 320 hour Basic Training Course for peace officers prior to certification. The entire report is devoted primarily to basic entry level peace officer training, and no major attempt is made to discuss or evaluate any other forms of training now being provided.

All of the data contained in the report are based on the training activities of each regional academy during the calendar year 1979.

In today's complex society, with the constantly rising crime rate and the extreme sensitivity of many of our citizens as to their rights under the law, the duties and responsibilities of peace officers become increasingly difficult and exacting.

On many occasions, officers must make split-second decisions that put their training and judgment to their most severe test lest the rights of private individuals be abridged through the inadvertent or conscious actions of the officer.

From the foregoing, it appears quite obvious that utmost care must be exercised by law enforcement agencies in their screening process in selecting qualified applicants. The employer must be satisfied that all applicants are morally, emotionally and psychologically qualified to perform the many complex tasks that will be required of them. The law now requires that all applicants be examined by a licensed psychologist or physician and be declared in writing to be in satisfactory psychological and emotional health to be employed as peace officers. The applicants must also be in good physical condition with no defects which would adversely affect the performance of their duties.

In addition to the above, the Commission's regulations require that before a person may qualify for certification as a peace officer, the employing agency must have established that the applicant is a citizen of the United States, is at least eighteen years of age, and a high school graduate or have passed the GED test, or possess twelve semester hours of college. Through a fingerprint search, it must be determined that the applicant has never been convicted of a felony offense by any state or the United States, nor convicted of driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence of drugs within the

past ten years. If the applicant has been in the military service, discharge must have been under honorable conditions.

Finally, through a thorough background investigation and personal interview, it must be determined that the applicant is of good moral character and mentally qualified to assume the duties of a peace officer.

The applicant must then successfully complete a course of basic training prior to becoming eligible for certification by the Commission.

This report reviews the evolvement of police training in the State of Texas, including the establishment of the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. The various stages in the development of peace officer basic training including the newly revised course of 320 hours of instruction which will become mandatory on January 1, 1981.

The development of this new Basic Training Course began in 1974 with a comprehensive, in-depth state-wide survey of the tasks regularly performed by patrol officers and deputy sheriffs during the first two years of their employment.

Approximately eighteen months were spent in reviewing these data with selected, qualified peace officers from throughout the state. These state-wide task studies established that during their first two years, most peace officers perform 210 of the 395 tasks originally identified in the study.

After a series of conferences with police trainers from various academies, these tasks were then developed into the new 320 hour minimum Basic Course. Detailed guidelines were also developed, including lesson plans for all subjects and the recommended time allocation for each subject, as well as a recommended sequence in which each should be presented.

As part of the basic course validation process, the Research Section of the Commission, then conducted a pilot course and sponsored two other pilot courses at three regional academies where the new course was presented to new officers. This testing procedure clearly established that there must be a degree of uniformity in the presentation of the entire program for the course to achieve its intended objective.

As a result of the extensive research conducted by the Commission over the past five years, Texas has one of the few task related, basic courses of instruction in the nation.

In conducting this study of the present status of the training delivery systems over the state, questionnaires were sent to academies for information concerning their present programs and facilities. Similar questionnaires were also sent to law enforcement administrators requesting their opinions of the training programs now being offered through these facilities. Upon receipt of these reports, Commission personnel then visited the regional academies and also conferred with the training staffs of law enforcement agencies that operate their own academies.

All data collected from the regional academies are set forth on separate pages for each institution in the appendix attached to this report.

No attempt was made in this report to comment on or to evaluate the performance of training academies operated by the large law enforcement agencies. While these academies will also be required to follow the guidelines of the new Basic Course in training their officers, many of these agencies exceed the 320 detailed hours of instruction.

Some effort was made to ascertain the adequacy and competence of the training staffs of the various regional academies. Due to the great degree of variance in the composition of their respective staffs, it was impossible to arrive at an accurate evaluation of their adequacy or efficiency. Due to a number of factors, such as an affiliation with a college or university, the number of hours of training conducted, the number of full-time and part-time instructors, and the amount of funding available, it was impossible to arrive at any valid basis for comparison. For these reasons, only a listing of the full-time members of each academy staff are included in this report.

A comparative review of each regional academy's operations in providing basic training during 1979 is set forth in a comprehensive schedule which indicates, in each instance, the geographical area and number of law enforcement agencies served, as well as the number of classes held, and the total number of officers trained. These data are then summarized on a comparative basis indicating the extent to which each academy contributed to the total training program of all new officers during calendar year 1979.

A separate phase of this section of the report is devoted to the activities of Texas A&M University Police Training Division which provides basic training under contract with various academies as well as several Councils of Government where regional academies are also located. In addition, during calendar year 1979, there were five instances where Texas A&M University conducted basic courses without the sponsorship of any academy or COG. In those instances, the training was funded through tuition fees charged by A&M University for each officer enrolled.

One of the most critical phases of this study revolves around the many different sources of funds used in the operation of these academies. These sources of funds are:

- Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds obtained through grants from the Criminal Justice Division (CJD) of the Governor's Office, and paid to the Council of Government (COG) sponsoring the academy.

- Tuition fees charged to the law enforcement agencies enrolling their officers in a course.

- Tuition fees charged directly to individual students who enroll themselves in a course.

- Funds appropriated by various counties and cities for the enrollment of their own officers.

- Funds paid by the Texas Education Agency (TEA) to colleges and universities as reimbursement for training previously provided by academies operating under their supervision.

In the case of the Police Training Division, Engineering Extension Service of Texas A&M University, the total funding for all of their schools is derived from direct tuition fees charged to the law enforcement agency or the individual student, or through contractual arrangements with Councils of Government on a flat fee basis. Periodically, the Texas Education Agency furnishes A&M University with additional funds for all training conducted at the prevailing rate for each contact hour provided by the Extension

Service.

This report contains a complete schedule of the sources of all the funding of each regional academy for the calendar year 1979, and the total amount of these funds which were made available for conducting basic training.

During the initial stages of this study, an attempt was made to arrive at a comparison of the approximate cost of conducting each basic course and the cost per contact hour of the students trained. For this purpose, each academy was requested to submit their cost figures having a bearing on this activity.

This procedure was abandoned, because of what was found to be a wide variance in the cost accounting methods used by each academy which would make it impossible to arrive at any valid type of comparison. A major factor contributing to these disparities in this cost analysis was in the instances where the academies were affiliated with a Council of Government, college, or university and thereby were charged varying proportions of the administrative expenses of the institution.

It was decided that a more equitable method of arriving at such a cost comparison would be to use as a base figure, the total amount of funding received by each academy from all sources during the 1979 calendar year. This analysis, when considered in connection with the type of training programs provided by each academy, and the sources of their funding, provides an excellent insight into the comparative values and costs of each operation.

This information is set forth in detail on a comparative basis in exhibits covering all basic training provided by regional academies during the calendar year 1979.

A comparative recapitulation of the pertinent information contained in the various exhibits is also provided in this report.

All data in this study was obtained from the academies, Criminal Justice Division grant files, and training reports submitted to the Commission during calendar year 1979. Every reasonable effort was made to ensure the accuracy of all the data contained in this report.

SECTION I
EVOLVEMENT OF FORMAL POLICE
TRAINING IN TEXAS

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EVOLVEMENT OF FORMAL POLICE
TRAINING IN TEXAS

The first known formal training of any kind for police officers in Texas was an in-service training course conducted by the Fort Worth Police Department for its own officers in 1926. Other metropolitan police departments followed with similar courses, Austin in 1928 and Houston in 1930.

In 1938, the Texas Vocational Board of Education employed an instructor to conduct police courses throughout the state. Two years later, in 1940, this instructor was transferred to the Engineering Extension Service of Texas A&M College, which then began to conduct police training courses. This program has continued without interruption up to the present time on a materially expanded basis.

In 1940, the Federal Bureau of Investigation entered the training field by providing a limited number of instructors who conducted similar in-service training programs for local peace officers. Shortly thereafter, the Texas Department of Public Safety began a series of in-service training programs, both in the field as well as at their headquarters in Austin.

During all these years, no attempt was made to establish any type of centralized control or direction as to the quality or type of training needed or provided by any of these law enforcement organizations.

In 1948, the President of the United States ordered the U. S. Attorney General to enforce, for the first time, two Federal statutes which made it unlawful for a peace officer to deprive any person of the rights guaranteed him by the U. S. Constitution. During the period immediately following, training schools were conducted throughout the state which furnished officers for the first time, detailed information as to the rights of citizens against false arrest and detention as well as the limits of the officers' authority along these lines in the performance of their duties.

All of the training discussed up to this point has been of the in-service variety. No formal basic instruction of any kind for newly employed peace officers was provided in

any training program within the state, except those conducted by police departments in the larger cities and the Texas Department of Public Safety.

In 1937, the Texas Department of Public Safety established its own academy and began formal training of their newly appointed officers. Similar training academies were established by the Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Austin and other metropolitan departments immediately thereafter to train their new officers. In addition, there was regional training conducted in the Dallas County area and the Lower Rio Grande Valley for officers of smaller law enforcement agencies.

It was not until the early 1960's that basic training programs were established in other regions for smaller agencies within the state. In other instances, any basic training provided for a new officer was informal. Training, if conducted, was limited to the new officer being assigned to work for a period of time with a veteran officer before being released to function alone.

During the time period noted above, all peace officers in the state had the legal right to deprive any person of his liberty when the officer believed the person had been involved in a crime. Peace officers had the legal right, under certain circumstances, to take the life of an individual when suspected in a criminal offense. Yet, with all this awesome authority, there were no minimum statutory requirements for the officer to be trained. Specifically, no state-wide requirements of any kind existed as to the amount or type of training an officer must receive before being authorized to carry a firearm and enforce the laws of the state.

In contrast during this period, to be employed as a plumber, electrician or barber in Texas, persons were required by law to have received basic training and successfully pass a state examination to prove their knowledge and skills in order to be licensed to practice their trade.

In 1964, the Texas Police Association appointed a committee to join with other law enforcement associations in drafting legislation which would create an agency to establish minimum standards for the appointment and training of all newly appointed peace officers and recruits for that position. As a result, in 1965, the Texas Legislature enacted the law (Article 4413 (29aa), V. T. C. S.), which created the Texas Commission on Law

Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Although this Commission was created, funds were not appropriated for its operation. As a consequence, there were no minimum training standards developed or adopted until after legislation was enacted in 1969.

A requirement for mandatory training was enacted by the State Legislature in 1969, which provided that after September 1, 1970 all persons appointed as peace officers must complete a basic course of instruction in law enforcement as prescribed by the Commission within one year following their appointment. To comply with the mandate, the Commission established a 140 hour basic training program. In 1973, this course was increased to 240 hours with no change in subjects taught.

During 1973, the Commission applied to the Criminal Justice Division for grant funds to conduct a comprehensive study of tasks performed by peace officers during their first eighteen months of employment. In 1979, following this intensive research project identifying the basic training needs of peace officers, an entirely new, task related, training program, consisting of a minimum of 320 hours of instruction, was approved by the Commission.

Effective January 1, 1981, all training academies were required to closely follow the content of this new Basic Peace Officer Training course. Newly appointed officers must successfully complete this course within six months after their employment in order to obtain their Permanent Peace Officer Qualification Certificate.

At the writing of this study, the Commission has contracted with Sam Houston State University to develop a Criterion-Referenced Testing program pertaining to the content of the 320 hour Basic Peace Officer Course. This project, funded by the Criminal Justice Division, must be validated to the point where it meets or exceeds Federal Employment Selection guidelines.

SECTION II.

PRESENT BASIC TRAINING DELIVERY SYSTEMS

SECTION II.

PRESENT BASIC TRAINING DELIVERY SYSTEMS

There are fifty-four (54) certified law enforcement academies throughout the state. Basic peace officer training is conducted at forty-nine (49) of these academies. Three (3) additional agencies conduct basic peace officer training on a course-to-course basis as needed. Of the forty-nine (49) certified academies that conduct basic training, seventeen (17) are sponsored by municipal police agencies, five (5) by sheriff's agencies, twenty-one (21) are regional academies sponsored by Councils of Government or a junior college/university. The remaining six (6) are state agency academies or are specialized such as the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport Academy.

The majority of the certified law enforcement academies can be divided into two (2) categories: Agency Academies and Regional Academies.

A. Agency Academies

Some municipal police, sheriffs, and state agencies, maintain academies for the purpose of providing basic peace officer training for their own employees. A limited number of these agency academies also provide basic training for other law enforcement agencies. These academies operate under the auspices of their individual departments, and because of the varied responsibilities of the agencies, many of them exceed the requirements of the mandated basic course. Due to these differences, and the availability of greater resources, they are, for the most part, self-sustaining.

The following is a list of agency academies and the number of hours provided in their basic training courses. Reflected also is the number of basic courses conducted and the number of students trained by that agency in calendar year 1979.

Law Enforcement Agency	No. of Hours Per Course	No. of Courses Conducted	No. of Students
Abilene PD	734	2	27
Amarillo PD	400	1	13
Austin PD	1040	1	24
Baytown PD*	240	none	none
Corpus Christi PD	455	2	40
Dallas County SO*	400	See Exhibit III	
Dallas PD	672	4	114
DFW Airport PD	360	1	8
El Paso PD	560	none	none
Fort Worth PD	600	2	34
Galveston PD	-	none	none
Galveston County SO	381	none	none
Harris County SO*	360	See Exhibit III	
Houston PD	720	5	183
Lubbock PD	560	2	28
Nueces County SO	268	1	12
Pasadena PD	648	1	16
San Antonio PD	880	2	55
Tx. DPS	849	2	160
TX Parks & Wildlife Dept.	1050	0	0
UT Systems Police	492	1	22
Victoria PD*	320	See Exhibit III	
Waco PD	760	1	13
Wichita Falls PD	480	1	17

Agencies that have an asterisk (*) provides basic training for other law enforcement agencies as well as their own employees. Figures for basic training conducted in calendar year 1979 appear with regional academies (Exhibit III, Page 17).

B. Regional Academies

Regional academies were created as a means of delivering training to those peace officers who had no way of obtaining training from their own departments. After the original Mandatory Basic Training Act was enacted on September 1, 1970, the Commission launched a program of providing at least one training academy within a reasonable driving distance of every peace officer in the state. The Regional Councils of Government (COG's) were initially selected as the vehicles to establish training academies and provide the instruction (Exhibit I, Page 15). Twenty-two (22) of the twenty-four (24) COG's have academies located in their respective areas. The other two (2) COG's contract with an adjoining COG for the training of the officers residing in their areas (Exhibit II, Page 16).

Regional academies provided instruction for 75.6% of all officers receiving basic training in this state in calendar year 1979 (Exhibit III, Page 17). It is because of this high percentage of peace officers being trained and the inconsistencies in the various sources of funding, that the emphasis of this report focuses on the regional law enforcement academies.

Of the academies providing training on a regional basis, fourteen (14) are associated with junior colleges, five (5) are associated with universities, and four (4) are connected with local law enforcement agencies. The remaining six (6) are sponsored solely by Councils of Government.

The administrative processes of the regional academies are operated different from the agency academies due to their staffing, facilities, the officers served, sources of funding, and their association with other governmental agencies.

The regional academies are managed by a training coordinator. Most are former peace officers who have knowledge of the tasks to be performed by the officers who are receiving the training.

The coordinator is responsible for the scheduling, presentation and general local management of all law enforcement courses conducted within the academy. The Coordinator selects the instructors to ensure that the training will be effective, maintains the records, and prepares the training reports required by the Commission.

The full-time instructional staff of regional academies range from none to eleven. It should be noted that of the twenty-nine (29) regional academies reporting through survey documents, fourteen (14) reported as being staffed with only one (1) coordinator. While some academies maintain an adequate instructional staff, they all utilize guest instructors, the majority of which serve without pay, in providing the training for the courses offered (Exhibit IV, Page 19).

Due to the many administrative duties, it can be readily seen that when the coordinator is forced to function without assistance, it is virtually impossible to achieve the basic objectives for which the academy was created. The academy is a part of the selection process, in that it should measure the student's values, attitudes, and abilities to perform the duties of a peace officer. It serves as a part the selection process to eliminate those students unfit to perform as a peace officer. Under these circumstances, the coordinator does not have the time required to properly counsel and evaluate the students and perform the communication required to keep the various agency administrators informed regarding the progress of the trainees. As a result, the quality of training suffers, and consequently loses or diminishes effectiveness in preparing the student to perform basic duties as a peace officer. Under the present system, the academy is not functioning as an effective part of the selection process.

Where adequate funding is available, additional instructors are employed on a full-time basis while others are paid on an hourly basis.

The Commission's regulations require that an advisory board, composed of representative personnel from law enforcement agencies in the region, be appointed by the administrative head of the academy. The board's major function is to assist in determining the training needs of the law enforcement agencies within the region.

In addition, it is the advisory board's responsibility to see that certain prerequisites are met for attending classes, ascertaining the number of trainees to be enrolled, evaluating the effectiveness of the training, and any other information that may be useful to the academy. Advisory boards are required to meet at least quarterly to review their training needs and evaluate the effectiveness of training that is being offered. Minutes are to be kept of each meeting and a copy is to be furnished to the Commission. Recent amendments to Commission Rules & Regulations will strengthen the role of the Advisory Board.

C. State-Wide Training Systems

There are three state agencies that are authorized by state statutes to conduct law enforcement training on a state-wide basis. These agencies are: Texas Department of Public Safety, Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, and Texas A&M University Police Training Division.

1. Texas Department of Public Safety

The Texas Department of Public Safety has statutory authority (Article 4413 (17) V.T.C.S.), to conduct law enforcement training courses for peace officers other than their own personnel. This authority was enacted by the Texas Legislature prior to the establishment of the regional training systems. DPS does not conduct any mandated courses of basic training for officers other than their own employees. In limited instances, DPS personnel have served as instructors in basic courses at regional academies.

DPS under the sponsorship of the Texas Police Association, conducts a variety of in-service and specialized training courses for peace officers at their training academy located in Austin.

2. Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education

The Commission is authorized by statute (Article 4413 (29aa), V.T.C.S.), to conduct various types of training on a state-wide basis. The Commission does not conduct mandated basic training courses, but does provide instruction for specific presentations in speciality areas of basic courses on a limited basis, and has the responsibility of maintaining the quality of all mandatory training. The Commission primarily conducts in-service training on a request basis. The Commission training staff conducts training in regional and agency academies. The Commission also provides training for law enforcement agencies that request assistance in specific courses to meet that agency's individual needs. The Commission is the major provider for training to agencies in rural areas where training facilities are extremely limited or nonexistent.

3. The Police Training Division of the Engineering Extension Service of Texas A&M University

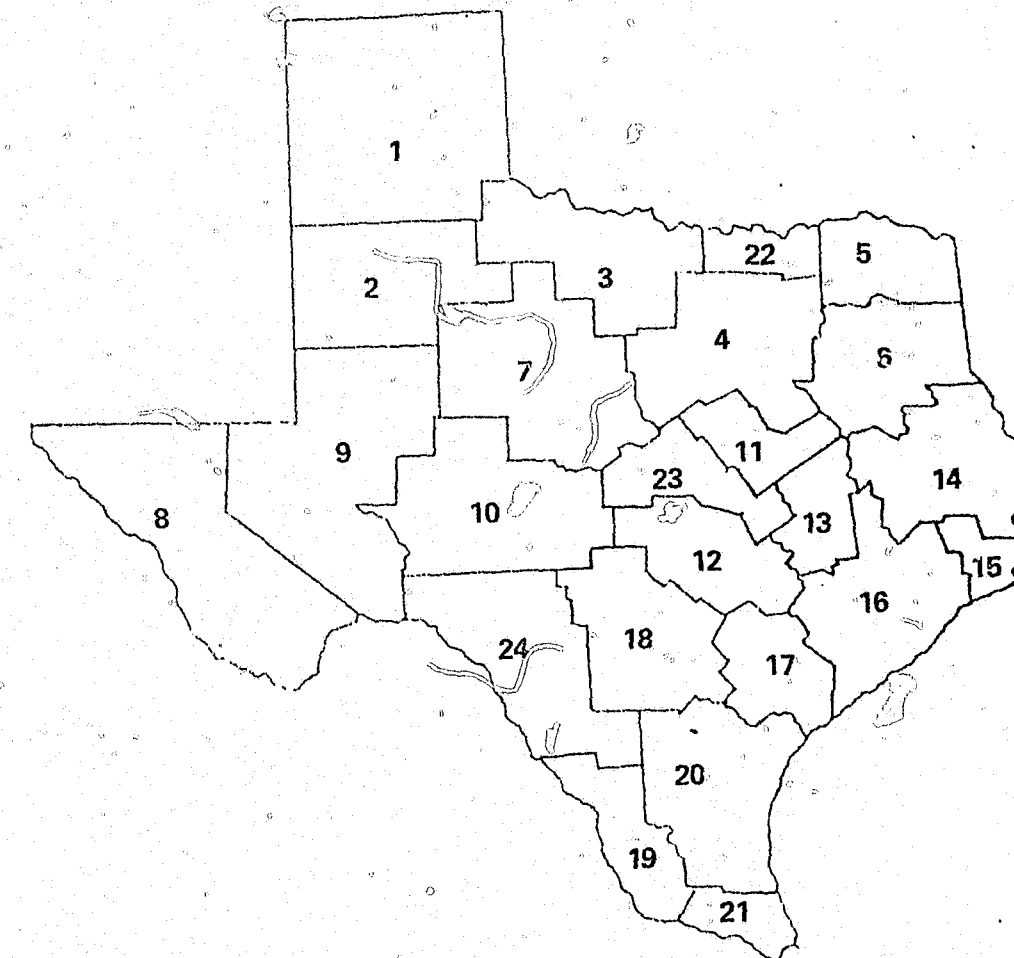
In 1939, Texas A&M University received legislative authority (Education Code 88.001, V.T.C.S.), to conduct law enforcement training on a state-wide basis. There are no limitations as to the type of training or the geographical areas in the state where training may be offered. A&M provides training on a contract or tuition basis.

The contract fees vary, depending on the terms agreed upon for each course. In calendar year 1979, rates per course varied from \$3,000. to \$6,000.

During 1979, three COG academies, Concho Valley COG, Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council, and West Central Texas COG, contracted with A&M to provide basic training for officers in their respective regions. Effective in 1980, A&M has increased their cost per basic course. Due to this cost increase, these three COG's who were contracting with A&M, no longer do so (Exhibit III, page 18).

A&M also conducted a total of nine other basic schools under contract for other COG's and governmental agencies. In addition, five other basic schools were conducted at Irving and Eules by A&M which were not contracted by any agency and were funded solely through tuition charges made to those agencies enrolling officers in the schools (Exhibit III, Page 18).

Exhibit I

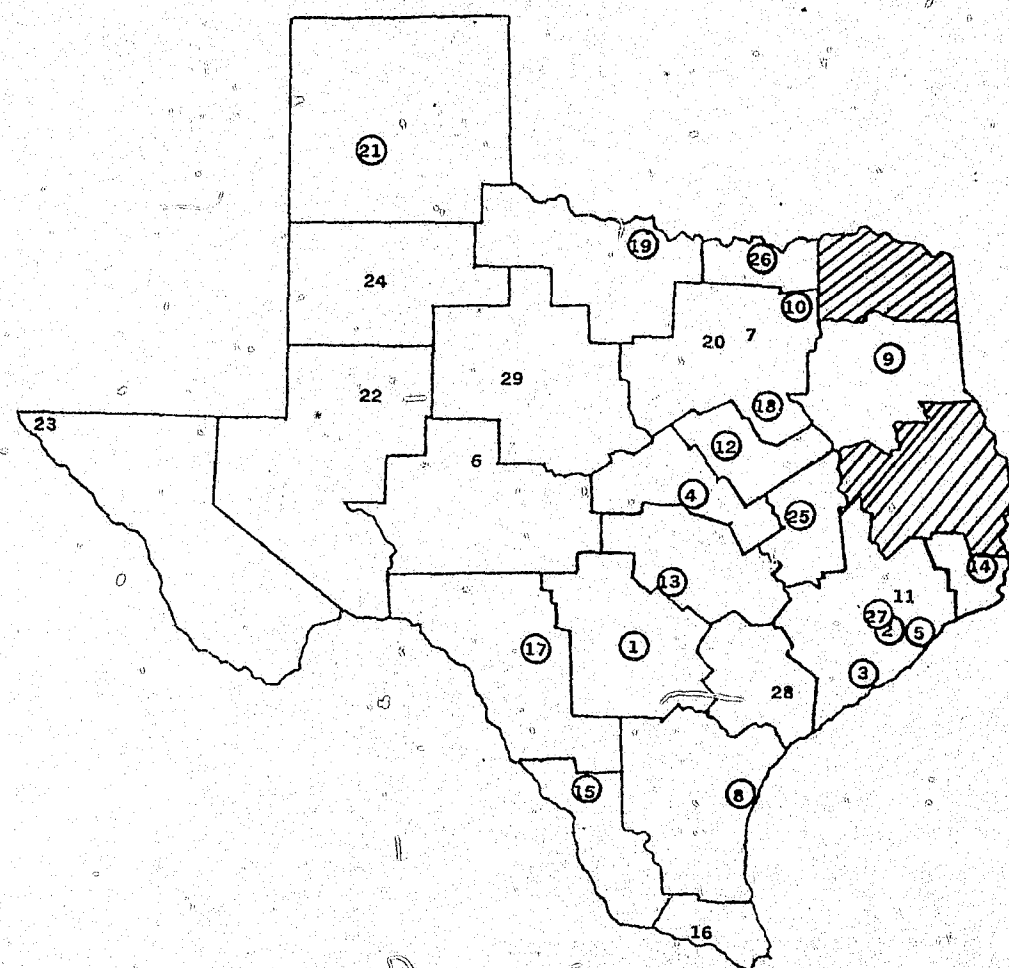


COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT REGIONS

1. PANHANDLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION (AMARILLO)
2. SOUTH PLAINS ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS (LUBBOCK)
3. NORTEX REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION (WICHITA FALLS)
4. NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (ARLINGTON)
5. ARK-TEX COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (TEXARKANA)
6. EAST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (KILGORE)
7. WEST CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (ABILENE)
8. WEST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (EL PASO)
9. PERMIAN BASIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION (MIDLAND)
10. CONCHO VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (SAN ANGELO)
11. HEART OF TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (WACO)
12. CAPITAL AREA PLANNING COUNCIL (AUSTIN)
13. BRAZOS VALLEY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (BRYAN)
14. DEEP EAST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (JASPER)
15. SOUTH EAST TEXAS REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION (NEDERLAND)
16. HOUSTON-GALVESTON AREA COUNCIL (HOUSTON)
17. GOLDEN CRESCENT COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (VICTORIA)
18. ALAMO AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (SAN ANTONIO)
19. SOUTH TEXAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (LAREDO)
20. COASTAL BEND COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (CORPUS CHRISTI)
21. LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (MC ALLEN)
22. TEXOMA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION (DENISON)
23. CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (BELTON)
24. MIDDLE RIO GRANDE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (DEL RIO)

Exhibit II

LOCATION OF REGIONAL ACADEMIES BY COG REGION



REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMIES

1. Alamo Area Law Enforcement Academy (San Antonio)
2. Alvin Community College (Alvin)
3. Brazosport College (Lake Jackson)
4. Central Texas Regional Academy (Killeen)
5. College of the Mainland (Texas City)
6. Concho Valley Academy (San Angelo)
7. Dallas County Sheriff's Academy (Dallas)
8. Del Mar Police Academy (Corpus Christi)
9. East Texas Police Academy (Kilgore)
10. East Texas State University (Commerce)
11. Harris County Sheriff's Academy (Houston)
12. Heart of Texas Police Academy (Waco)
13. Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (San Marcos)
14. Lamar University Police Academy (Beaumont)
15. Laredo Junior College (Laredo)
16. Lower Rio Grande Police Academy (McAllen)
17. Middle Rio Grande Police Academy (Uvalde)
18. Navarro Junior College (Corsicana)
19. Nortex Regional Academy (Wichita Falls)
20. North Central Texas Regional Police Academy (Arlington)
21. Panhandle Regional Training Academy (Amarillo)
22. Permian Basin Academy (Midland)
23. Region VIII Academy (El Paso)
24. South Plains Association of Governments Law Enforcement Academy (Lubbock)
25. Texas A&M University (College Station)
26. Texoma Regional Police Academy (Denison)
27. University of Houston (DC) (Houston)
28. Victoria Police Academy (Victoria)
29. West Central Texas Law Enforcement Academy (Abilene)



No Academy In Region — Served by East Texas Police Academy (# 9)



Associated With College or University

Exhibit III

BASIC TRAINING DELIVERED ON REGIONAL BASIS

Regional Academies	Regional Academies				
	NO. OF COUNTIES SERVED	NO. OF L. E. AGENCIES SERVED	CLASSES CONDUCTED	STUDENTS TRAINED	% OF ALL STUDENTS TRAINED
Alamo Area Law Enforcement Academy (San Antonio)	12	117	8	192	8.09
Alvin Community College (Alvin) *	13	235	2	26	1.10
Brazosport College Law Enforcement Training Academy (Lake Jackson) *	13	235	2	50	2.10
Central Texas Regional Police Academy (Killeen)	7	55	3	79	3.32
College of the Mainland (Texas City) *	13	235	2	27	1.13
Concho Valley Academy (San Angelo)	13	38	1	12	.51
Dallas County Sheriff's Academy (Dallas) *	16	269	5	144	6.06
Del Mar Police Academy (Corpus Christi)	12	103	5	64	2.07
East Texas Police Academy, Kilgore College (Kilgore)	35	309	7	212	8.93
Harris County Sheriff's Academy (Houston) *	13	235	6	168	7.07
Heart of Texas Regional Police Academy, McLennan Community College (Waco)	6	85	1	15	.63
Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (San Marcos)	10	95	4	72	3.03
Lamar University Police Academy (Beaumont)	3	45	3	73	3.07
Lower Rio Grande Valley Police Academy (McAllen)	3	62	5	97	4.09
Middle Rio Grande Police Academy (Uvalde)	9	41	1	17	.71
Nortex Regional Academy (Wichita Falls)	12	61	1	12	.51
North Central Texas Regional Police Academy (Arlington) *	16	269	7	197	8.30
Panhandle Regional Training Academy (Amarillo)	25	78	2	46	1.93
Permian Basin Academy (Midland)	17	75	4	68	2.87
Region VIII Academy (El Paso)	6	35	2	61	2.57
South Plains Association of Governments (Lubbock)	15	74	3	91	3.83
Texoma Regional Police Academy (Denison)	3	44	3	57	2.40
University of Houston Criminal Justice Center (Houston) *	13	235	5	96	4.04
Victoria Police Academy (Victoria) *	7	60	2	28	1.17
West Central Texas Law Enforcement Academy (Abilene)	19	110	2	54	2.28

* AGENCY ACADEMIES that deliver training on a regional basis.

* THESE ACADEMIES serve the same COG areas (HGAC & NCTCOG).

Texas A&M University Police Training Division (College Station)

	<u>NO. OF COUNTIES SERVED</u>	<u>NO. OF L. E. AGENCIES SERVED</u>	<u>CLASSES CONDUCTED</u>	<u>STUDENTS TRAINED</u>	<u>% OF ALL STUDENTS TRAINED</u>
<u>Courses Conducted Independently And Financed Solely By Student Tuition & Fees</u>					
Irving, Texas	State-Wide	State-Wide	2	40	1.68
Eules, Texas	State-Wide	State-Wide	3	55	2.32
<u>Courses Conducted Under Contract With Sponsoring Agency</u>					
Houston (Harris County Constable Pct. 1)	1	1	3	97	4.09
Dallas (Love Field Airport Police)	1	1	2	52	2.20
Bryan (Engineering Extension Service Headquarters)	State-Wide	State-Wide	3	68	2.87
Houston (Houston-Galveston Area Council)	13	235	1	16	.67
San Angelo (Concho Valley Regional Academy)*	13	38	1	12	.51
Harlingen (Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Academy)*	3	62	5	97	4.09
Abilene (West Central Texas Regional Academy)*	19	110	2	54	2.28

* These figures are indicated on the original listing by the respective academies. They were courses conducted by TA&MU under contract and indicated here to reveal TA&MU's training activity.

Temporarily Certified Academies

East Texas State University (Commerce) *	16	269	1	17	.71
Laredo Junior College (Laredo)	4	26	3	54	2.28
Navarro Junior College (Corsicana) *	16	269	1	16	.67

* THESE ACADEMIES serve the same COG areas (HGAC & NCTCOG).

Exhibit IV

REGIONAL ACADEMY STAFFING

<u>ACADEMY</u>	<u>COORDINATOR</u>	<u>CLERICAL</u>	<u>FULL-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL</u>	<u>TOTAL STAFFING</u>
ALAMO AREA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY	2	1	0	3
ALVIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1	1	0	2
BRAZOSPORT COLLEGE	1	1	4	6
CENTRAL TEXAS REGIONAL ACADEMY	1	1	0	2
COLLEGE OF THE MAINLAND	1	1	1	3
CONCHO VALLEY ACADEMY	1	1	0	2
DALLAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S ACADEMY	1	2	4	7
DEL MAR POLICE ACADEMY	1	1	0	2
EAST TEXAS POLICE ACADEMY	1	1	2	4
EAST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY	1	0	0	1
HARRIS COUNTY SHERIFF'S ACADEMY	1	2	3	6
HEART OF TEXAS POLICE ACADEMY	1	1	0	2
INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES	1	1	1	3
LAMAR UNIVERSITY POLICE ACADEMY	1	1	2	4
LAREDO JUNIOR COLLEGE	1	1	0	2
LOWER RIO GRANDE POLICE ACADEMY	1	1	0	2
MIDDLE RIO GRANDE POLICE ACADEMY	1	1	0	2
NAVARRO JUNIOR COLLEGE	1	1	0	2
NORTEX REGIONAL ACADEMY	1	1	1	3
NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS REGIONAL POLICE ACADEMY	1	1	0	2
PANHANDLE REGIONAL TRAINING ACADEMY	1	1	3	5
PERMIAN BASIN ACADEMY	1	0	0	1
REGION VIII ACADEMY	1	1	0	2
SPAG LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY	1	1	0	2
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	1	1	0	2
TEXOMA REGIONAL POLICE ACADEMY	1	3	11	15
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON (DOWNTOWN COLLEGE)	1	1	0	2
VICTORIA POLICE ACADEMY	1	1	4	6
WEST CENTRAL TEXAS LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY	1	1	0	2

SECTION III

TRAINING AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY TEXAS LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMIES, AND TEXAS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER STANDARDS AND EDUCATION AS COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

SECTION III

TRAINING AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY TEXAS LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMIES, AND TEXAS COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER STANDARDS AND EDUCATION AS COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES

There are forty-six (46) states that have established some type of "Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission" to set and enforce statewide minimum selection and/or training standards. The states of Hawaii, Mississippi, Tennessee, and West Virginia have not.

The movement began in 1959 with California and New York with New Jersey and Oregon following in 1961. Texas established the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education in 1965. Most Commissions function as an independent entity in State Government (18), while six (6) are part of the Criminal Justice Planning Agency, six (6) are part of the Attorney Generals Office, and five (5) are part of the State Police or Highway Patrol.

The following tables reflect various law enforcement training and services provided by forty-six (46) of the fifty (50) states, either through their state commission or certified law enforcement academies. The information shown on these tables was compiled from survey documents provided to the various state commissions by the consulting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company while under contract with the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Additional information was taken from a study conducted by the California Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission for the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training (NASDLET) in 1978.

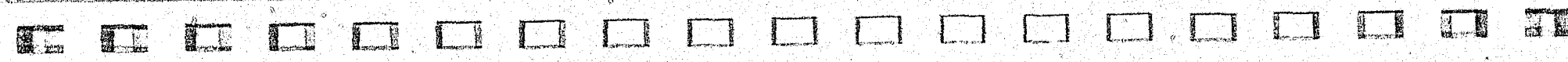
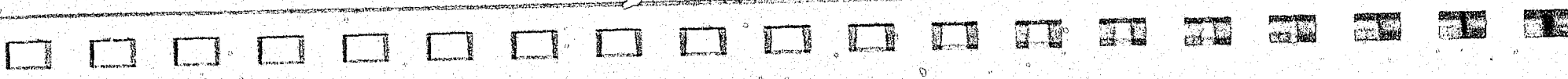


TABLE 1
GENERAL INFORMATION (BY STATES)

	Number of Officers Certified by The Commission **	Number of Persons Participating in Basic Training Courses in 1978 *	Number of Academies Certified to Conduct Basic Training *	Number of Hours Mandated Basic Training **	Can a Person Participate in Pre- Service Training Other Than on Authority of a Law Enforcement Agency for Which the Person is Being Considered for Employment? *	If a Person Can Attend Pre- Service Training Other Than on Authority of a Law Enforcement Agency, Who Pays? The Individual * Other			Is Pre-Service Training Required Prior to a Person Performing on the Street? *
Alaska	914	60	2	270	No				No
Arizona	6324	539	7	400	Yes	X			No
Arkansas	4275	550	5	280	No				No
California	67,821	3,500	26	400	Yes	X			Yes
Colorado	6,406	550	10	340	No				No
Connecticut	8,309	355	2	480	No				No
Delaware	1,119	50	5	362	No				No
Florida	24,114	3,200	38	320	No	X			Yes
Georgia	14,750	1,315	15	240	No				No
Idaho	11,500	128	4	300	No				No
Illinois	27,301	1,800	6	244	No				No
Indiana	9,735	700	6	400	No				No
Iowa	5,714	400	9	400	No				No
Kentucky ¹	5,000	400	1	400	Yes		X		No
Maine	2,080	150	1	485	No				No
Maryland	11,905	604	15	350	Yes			X	No
Michigan	22,500	2,000	14	296	Yes	X			Yes
Minnesota	7,705	400	4	280	Yes	X			No
New Hampshire	1,520	175	1	320	No				No

Source: **--Study conducted by California Post for the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training (1978)

* - Survey conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Company (1979)



	Number of Officers Certified by The Commission	Number of Persons Participating in Basic Training Courses in 1978	Number of Academies Certified to Conduct Basic Training	Number of Hours Mandated Basic Training	Can a Person Participate in Pre- Service Training Other Than on Authority of a Law Enforcement Agency for Which the Person is Being Considered for Employment?	If a Person Can Attend Pre- Service Training Other Than on Authority of a Law Enforcement Agency, Who Pays?			Is Pre-Service Training Required Prior to a Person Performing on the Street?
	**	*	*	**	*	The Individual	* State	Other	*
New Jersey	21,409	1,100	15	280	No				No
New Mexico	2,700	400	8	240	Yes	X			No
New York	23,265	1,298	15	285	Yes			X	No
North Dakota	1,220	150	2	280	No				No
Ohio	23,492	2,515	47	292	No				No
Oklahoma	5,475	750	22	200	No				No
Oregon	3,836	442	1	330	No				No
Pennsylvania	21,133	875	23	480	Yes	X			No
South Carolina	4,550	675	1	436	No				No
22 South Dakota	973	150	1	200	No				No
Texas	33,804	3,400	49	240	No				No
Utah	2,280	216	2	320	No				No
Vermont	1,630	100	1	320	No				No
Virginia	8,500	1,180	20	249	No				No
Washington	6,000	480	4	440	No				No
Wisconsin	10,973	754	22	240	Yes	X			No
Wyoming	1,124	150	1	200	No				No

TABLE 2

Academies Approved or Certified to Conduct Basic Training

	CENTRAL COMMISSION SPONSORED AND OPERATED	DE-CENTRALIZED COMMISSION SPONSORED AND OPERATED	UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE AFFILIATED	JUNIOR COLLEGE AFFILIATED	REGIONAL	LOCAL DEPARTMENT	OTHER	TOTALS
Alaska						2		2
Arizona				2		5		7
Arkansas						3	2	5
California				17		9		26
Colorado	1	1		1		7		10
Connecticut	1					1		2
Delaware						5		5
Florida			2	15		9	12	38
Georgia	1		2	1	2	8	1	15
Idaho			4					4
Illinois	5		1					6
Indiana	1		1			3	1	6
Iowa	1			4		4		9
Kentucky'	1							1
Maine	1							1
Maryland				1		14		15
Michigan			10			4		14
Minnesota					3		1	4
New Hampshire	1						0	1

Source: Survey Conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Company (1979)

	CENTRAL COMMISSION SPONSORED AND OPERATED	DE-CENTRALIZED COMMISSION SPONSORED AND OPERATED	UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE AFFILIATED	JUNIOR COLLEGE AFFILIATED	REGIONAL	LOCAL DEPARTMENT	OTHER	TOTALS
New Jersey	1					14		15
New Mexico	1		1			6		8
New York			7		6	2		15
North Dakota	1						1	2
Ohio				5	5	2	35	47
Oklahoma		6	3	1	4	8		22
Oregon	1							1
Pennsylvania			8	5		10		23
South Carolina	1							1
South Dakota		1						1
Texas			3	10	7	25	4	49
Utah	1					1		2
Vermont	1							1
Virginia					12	6	2	20
Washington		2		2				4
Wisconsin				17		5		22
Wyoming	1							1

Source: Survey Conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Company (1979)

TABLE 3

Functions Performed by Commissions Relating
to Basic Peace Officer Training

	EVALUATION OF TRAINING:			PROVIDED TO ACADEMIES:			PERFORM ENTIRE SCHOOLS FOR:		
	Facility	Programs	Instructors	Training Materials	Technical Assistance	Instructors From Staff	Basic Training	In-Service Training	Other
Alaska	X	X		X		X	X		
Arizona	X	X	X						
Arkansas	X	X	X	X		X			
California	X	X	X	X	X				
Colorado	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Connecticut	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Delaware		X	X						
Florida	X	X	X		X				
Georgia	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
Idaho	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Illinois	X	X					X	X	
Indiana	X	X	X			X	X	X	
Iowa	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Kentucky				X	X	X	X	X	
Maine	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Maryland	X			X	X			X	
Michigan	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
New Hampshire		X	X	X		X	X	X	

Source: Survey conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Company (1979)

	EVALUATION OF TRAINING:			PROVIDED TO ACADEMIES:			PERFORM ENTIRE SCHOOLS FOR:		
	Facility	Programs	Instructors	Training Materials	Technical Assistance	Instructors From Staff	Basic Training	In-Service Training	Other
New Jersey	X		X	X	X		X		
New Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
New York	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
North Dakota				X	X	X		X	X
Ohio	X	X	X					X	
Oklahoma	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pennsylvania	X	X	X						
South Carolina	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
South Dakota		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Texas	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Utah	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Vermont	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Virginia	X	X	X	X					
Washington	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Wyoming	X	X	X				X	X	

Source: Survey conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Company (1979)

TABLE 4
FUNDING OF ACADEMIES

	(1) COMMISSION OPERATED					(2) UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE					(3) JUNIOR COLLEGE					(4) REGIONAL					(5) LOCAL AGENCY					(6) OTHER				
	TUITION	LOCAL REVENUE	LEAA	FINE ASSESSMENT	STATEED. & VOC.	OTHER	TUITION	LOCAL REVENUE	LEAA	FINE ASSESSMENT	STATEED. & VOC.	OTHER	TUITION	LOCAL REVENUE	LEAA	FINE ASSESSMENT	STATEED. & VOC.	OTHER	TUITION	LOCAL REVENUE	LEAA	FINE ASSESSMENT	STATEED. & VOC.	OTHER	TUITION	LOCAL REVENUE	LEAA	FINE ASSESSMENT	STATEED. & VOC.	OTHER
Alaska															P						P									
Arizona											P		I	P							I	P	I	P						
Arkansas																														
California													P			P	P				P	I					P			P
Colorado		P	P								P		P								P									
Connecticut						P															P									
Delaware																									P					
Florida							P				P		P								P				P					P
Georgia						P					P							P						P						P
Idaho	P		P	P																										
Illinois		P									P					P														
Indiana				P						P	P											P								
Iowa			I			P					P		P								P	P								
Kentucky'						P																								
Maine	P	P	I																											
Maryland	I	P	P								P	P	I								P	P								
Michigan															P						P									
Minnesota		P				P	P				P										P									P
New Hampshire			I			P																								

P= Primary Source of Funds I= Insignificant source of funds.
Source: Survey conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Company (1979)

[illegible]

TABLE 5

Type Academy Preference (Opinion
of Director of Training)

	CENTRAL COMMISSION OPERATED	DE-CENTRAL COMMISSION OPERATED	UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE	JUNIOR COLLEGE	REGIONAL	LOCAL DEPARTMENT	OTHER	EXPLAIN 1ST CHOICE
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Alaska	2	1						Operating Successfully
Arizona	1				2	3		Instruction and Resources
Arkansas						1	2	Organization and Quality
California				2		1		Better Facilities and Instructors
Colorado	1	2		3				Full-time Instructors
Connecticut	1				3	2		Control over Instruction and Curriculum
Delaware			2	3		1		Cost and Discipline
Florida			2	1			3	Resources and Commitments
Georgia		n o n e						Rank by Standards not by Comparisons
Idaho	1		2				3	Instructors or Working Officers
Illinois	1		2					N/C
Indiana		n o n e						Cannot Rank - All are Equal
Iowa	1			3		2		Quality of Instruction
Kentucky	1							N/C
Maine	1	3			2			Control
Maryland	1				2	3		Cost and Quality - Course Fertilization
Michigan			2		1	3		Participation of Local Depts. and Resources
Minnesota		n o n e						N/C
New Hampshire	1							N/C

Source: Survey conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Company (1979)

1-First Choice
2-Second Choice
3-Third Choice

Type Academy Preference (Opinion
of Director of Training)

	CENTRAL COMMISSION OPERATED	DE-CENTRAL COMMISSION OPERATED	UNIVERSITY OR COLLEGE	JUNIOR COLLEGE	REGIONAL	LOCAL DEPARTMENT	OTHER	EXPLAIN 1ST CHOICE
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
New Jersey			n o n e					N/C
New Mexico			3			2	1	Better Control - Training only Business
New York				2	1	3		State Sponsored - Control Instructor Staff
North Dakota	1				2			Cost Efficiency - Small Rural State
Ohio			1	2		3		Facilities - High Quality Training
Oklahoma	2				1	3		More Staff - Better Supervision and control
Oregon	1	2				3		Cost Efficient - Uniformity of Instruction
Pennsylvania			1			2		N/C
South Carolina	1							N/C
South Dakota	1		3			2		Quality and Cost Efficient
Texas		1		2	3			Funding - Cost Per Man Per Hour
Utah	1				2			Quality - Cost Efficient
Vermont	1							Better Training - Staff and Equipment
Virginia			n o n e					N/C
Washington		1						Control of Curriculum Content and Instructors
Wisconsin						2	1	Staffing - Instructors
Wyoming	1							Only Viable Source

1-First Choice
2-Second Choice
3-Third Choice

TABLE 6

Rating of Cost Efficiency of Training (Opinion
of Director of Training)

	COMMISSION OPERATED				UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE				JUNIOR COLLEGE				REGIONAL				LOCAL AGENCY				OTHER				
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	UNACCEPTABLE	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	UNACCEPTABLE	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	UNACCEPTABLE	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	UNACCEPTABLE	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	UNACCEPTABLE
Alaska																		X							
Arizona													X				X								
Arkansas																X						X			
California										X							X								
Colorado	X								X										X						
Connecticut	X															X									
Delaware																X									
Florida						X				X						X						X			
Georgia		X					X				X			X			X								
Idaho	X							X																	
Illinois		X					X																		
Indiana		X					X										X					X			
Iowa	X								X								X								
Kentucky'	X																								
Maine	X																								
Maryland	X								X								X								
Michigan		X										X					X								
Minnesota																									
New Hampshire	X																								

Source: Survey conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Company (1979)

[illegible]

TABLE 7

Rating of Quality of Training (Opinion
of Director of Training)

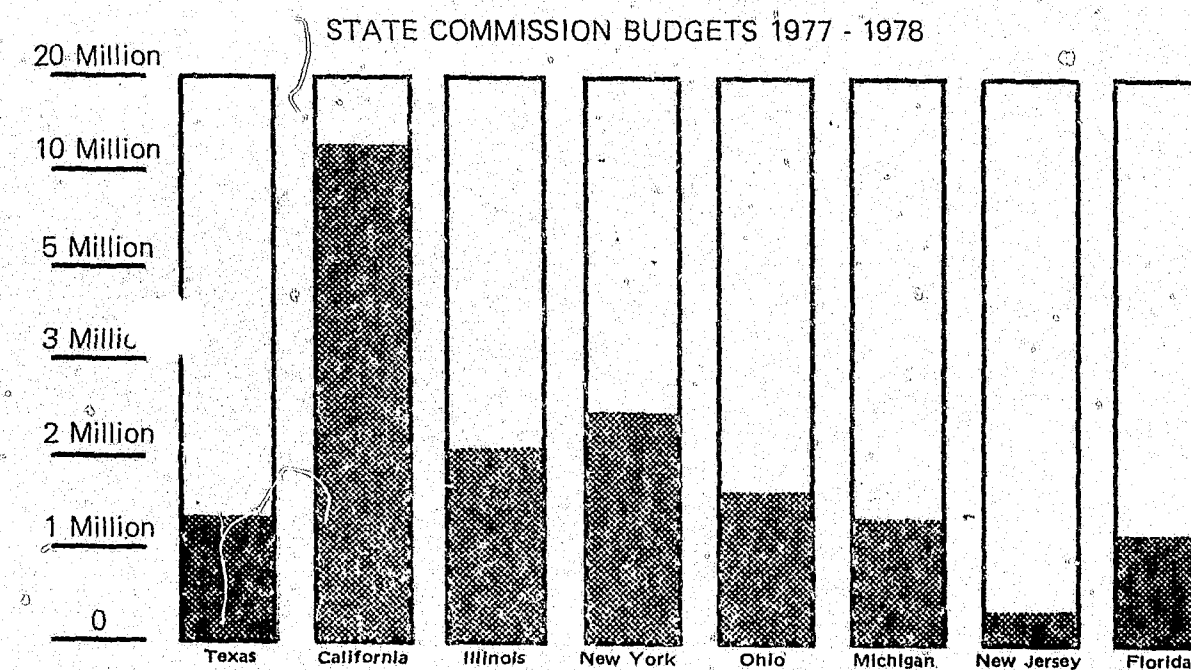
	COMMISSION OPERATED				UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE				JUNIOR COLLEGE				REGIONAL				LOCAL AGENCY				OTHER				
	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	UNACCEPTABLE	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	UNACCEPTABLE	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	UNACCEPTABLE	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	UNACCEPTABLE	EXCELLENT	GOOD	FAIR	POOR	UNACCEPTABLE
Alaska																X									
Arizona									X								X								
Arkansas																	X						X		
California										X						X									
Colorado		X								X								X							
Connecticut	X															X									
Delaware																	X								
Florida							X				X							X					X		
Georgia		X					X				X			X			X								
Idaho	X							X																	
Illinois	X						X																		
Indiana	X					X						X				X					X				
Iowa	X										X							X							
Kentucky	X																								
Maine	X																								
Maryland		X								X							X								
Michigan		X											X				X								
Minnesota																									
New Hampshire			X																						

Source: Survey Conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell Company (1979)

[illegible]

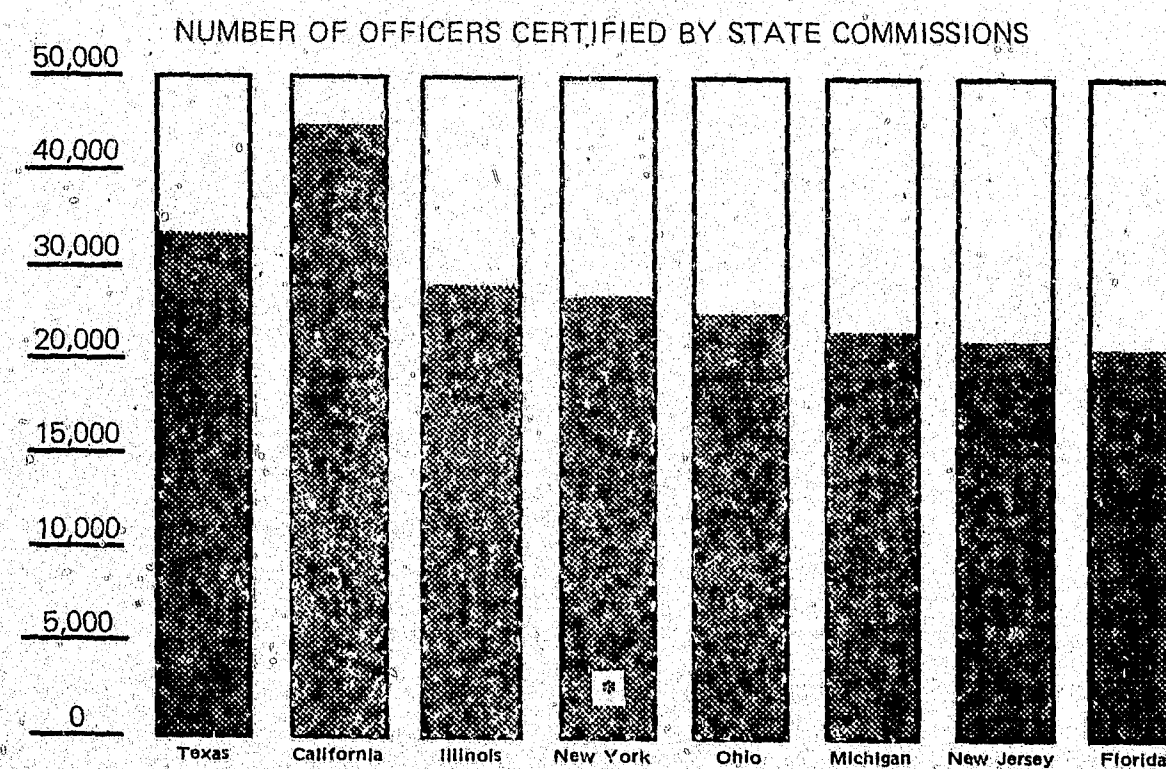
The charts on the following pages show the State of Texas as compared with selected other states. These charts are based on the total number of officers certified, similarities in budget, certified law enforcement training academies, and number of persons receiving basic law enforcement training annually.

CHART I



SOURCE: STUDY CONDUCTED BY CALIFORNIA POST FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE DIRECTORS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING (1978)

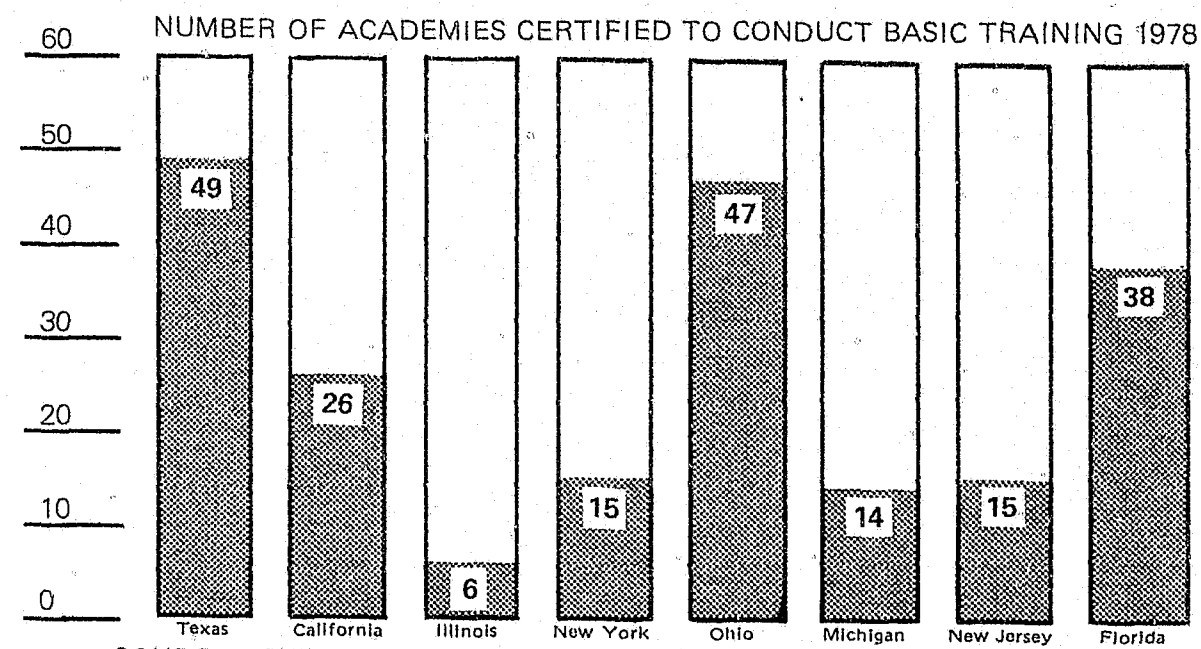
CHART 2



* EXCLUDES OFFICERS OF NEW YORK CITY

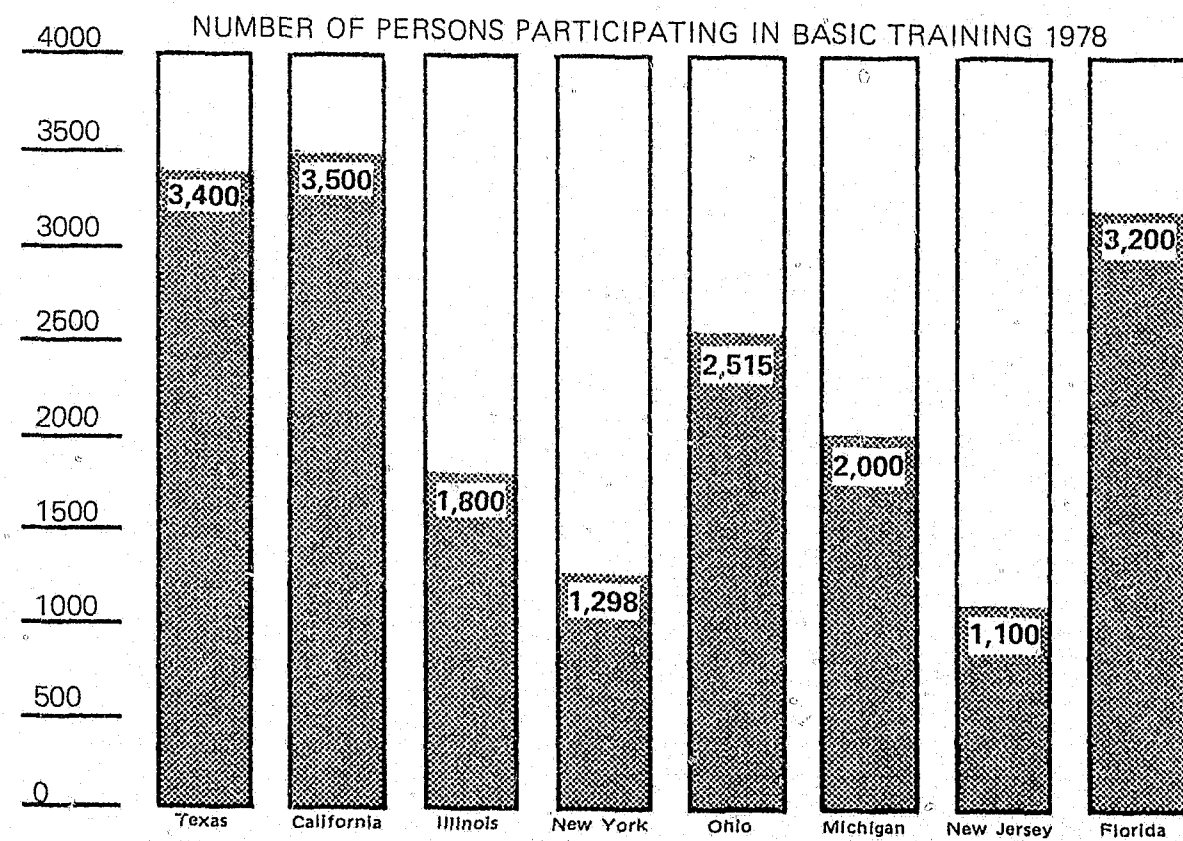
SOURCE: STUDY CONDUCTED BY PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL COMPANY (1979)

CHART 3



SOURCE: SURVEY CONDUCTED BY PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL COMPANY (1979)

CHART 4



SOURCE: SURVEY CONDUCTED BY PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL COMPANY (1979)

SECTION IV

SOURCES AND UTILIZATION OF FUNDS BY ACADEMIES IN PROVIDING BASIC TRAINING IN CALENDAR YEAR 1979

SECTION IV

SOURCES AND UTILIZATION OF FUNDS BY ACADEMIES IN PROVIDING BASIC TRAINING IN CALENDAR YEAR 1979

A. Sources of Funding of Regional Academies

All funds used for the operation of academies are derived from one or more of the following sources:

- LEAA Grant Funds administered by the Governor's Criminal Justice Division and made available to Councils of Government.
- Funding supplied by the Texas Education Agency to colleges and some universities sponsoring academies and based upon training actually delivered.
- Tuition and membership fees paid to the academy by law enforcement agencies and students trained.
- Funds budgeted and appropriated by cities and counties for local schools and the operation of their academies.

Set forth later in this section is a complete schedule of the funds received by each academy during the calendar year 1979, which were devoted exclusively to providing basic training courses (Exhibit V, Page 41). To fully understand the sources and the significance of these data, the following information is provided:

1. LEAA Grant Funds Administered by the Criminal Justice Division

In 1971, the Criminal Justice Division (CJD) commenced the initial funding of regional police academies in order to provide basic training for newly appointed peace officers. This funding was intended at that time to be a temporary measure to enable the academies to begin functioning until the funds for their operation would be appropriated by the State Legislature or supplied through local sources.

While this funding has continued up to this time through the COG's, the Criminal Justice Division has consistently endeavored to reduce the amount of funding and has even ceased funding entirely in some instances.

The amount of funds received by each academy from the Criminal Justice Division during calendar year 1979, as reflected in Exhibit V, Page 41, was developed in the following manner:

Criminal Justice Division grant files were reviewed by Commission personnel to determine the amount of all training grants made to academies during any portion of calendar year 1979. The total amount of each grant was reduced by any items which pertained to out-of-state, or out of local region expenses. This figure was then adjusted to reflect the portion of each grant which applied to calendar year 1979.

The total number of contact hours generated by each academy, for all types of training during calendar year 1979, was obtained from data furnished to the Commission by each of the academies. The amount of Criminal Justice Division grant funds, applicable to calendar year 1979, was divided by the number of contact hours to establish the rate per contact hour. This amount was multiplied by the total number of contact hours devoted to basic training during calendar year 1979, according to data supplied by the academies. This is the amount reflected in the first column of Exhibit V, Page 41.

2. Funding Supplied by Texas Education Agency

Where the academy is affiliated with a college or some universities, they are reimbursed by TEA for the number of contact hours of basic training conducted during a given period. The amounts reflected in this report are based on the number of contact hours as reported by each academy according to the number of students completing each course. The amount due each college or university is based upon the rate per contact hour paid by TEA during that period.

These TEA funds originated from appropriations made by the Texas Legislature based upon a formula covering the vocational-technical education provided by the academy and administered by the college or university.

3. Tuition and Membership Fees

These figures were furnished by the academies, which represent the total amount

charged to the students receiving basic training, and collected by the academies during the calendar year 1979. These fees were paid either by the agency employing the student or, in some instances, the fees were paid personally by the individual students enrolling in the course.

In the case of the North Central Texas Regional Police Academy at Arlington, each law enforcement agency that is a member enrolling officers in the Academy, paid a departmental membership fee in addition to a reduced tuition fee charged for each officer. Non-member departments paid a substantially higher tuition fee for each officer attending.

4. Funds Budgeted and Appropriated by Cities and Counties

Dallas, El Paso and Harris County Sheriffs' Departments operate their own academy in addition to any other regional academies serving those areas. The funding of the county academies is furnished by each county for the basic training of their own personnel. Enrollment, however, is not limited to those officers and is open to any other qualified person upon the payment of a tuition fee.

Exhibit V

FUNDING SOURCES AND SUMS GENERATED AND/OR PAID FOR BASIC TRAINING COURSES CONDUCTED DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1979

Regional Academies

	<u>Sources of Funding</u>				<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>CJD¹</u>	<u>TEA²</u>	<u>FEES/³ TUITION</u>	<u>COUNTY BUDGET⁴</u>	
Alamo Area Law Enforcement Academy (San Antonio)	\$ 30,693.60	\$ 72,576.00	\$ 18,270.		\$ 121,539.60
Alvin Community College (Alvin)		9,288.00	1,040.		10,328.00
Brazosport College Law Enforcement Training Academy (Brazosport)	9,099.90	21,744.00	4,375.		35,218.90
Central Texas Regional Police Academy (Killeen)	21,613.00	37,254.40			58,867.40
College of the Mainland (Texas City)		11,082.40	1,820.		12,902.40
Concho Valley Academy (San Angelo) Conducted by TA&M Under Contract	9,993.60				9,993.60
Dallas County Sheriff's Academy (Dallas)			1,850.	\$126,978.89	128,828.89
Del Mar Police Academy (Corpus Christi)	17,201.92	28,170.56	5,798.		51,170.48
East Texas Police Academy (Kilgore)	49,862.40	76,156.80			126,019.20
Harris County Sheriff's Academy (Houston)			1,925.	71,124.48	73,049.48
Heart of Texas Police Academy (Waco)	9,000.00	6,480.00	2,025.		17,505.00
Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (San Marcos)	45,237.60				45,237.60
Lamar University Police Academy (Beaumont)	35,040.00		14,308.		49,348.00
Lower Rio Grande Valley Academy (McAllen) Conducted by TA&MU Under Contract	29,798.40				29,798.40
Middle Rio Grande Academy (Uvalde)	9,914.40	5,875.20			15,789.60
Nortex Regional Academy (Wichita Falls)	4,752.00	4,147.20	120.		9,019.20
North Central Texas Regional Police Academy (Arlington)	141,020.00		28,823.		169,843.00
Panhandle Regional Training Academy (Amarillo)	35,033.60	22,137.60	920.		58,091.20
Permian Basin Academy (Midland)	25,831.73		245.		26,076.73
Region VIII Academy (El Paso)	4,114.95			21,162.60	25,277.55
South Plains Association of Governments (Lubbock)	38,875.20		800.		39,675.20
Texoma Regional Police Academy (Denison)	18,194.40	20,472.00	2,552.		41,218.40
University of Houston (DC) Criminal Justice Center (Houston)	15,760.00		960.		16,720.00

- 1 Criminal Justice Division Grant Funds for Fiscal Year 78-79 and Fiscal Year 79-80 pro-rated to calendar year 1979 as utilized for basic training.
- 2 Texas Education Agency Funds generated from basic law enforcement training conducted in 1979 and payable through TEA guidelines to the respective colleges.
- 3 Student and law enforcement agency fees paid by departments for student enrollment and/or membership. Includes tuition paid by individual students.
- 4 County funds budgeted for basic law enforcement training.

Regional Academies, Continued

	CJD ¹	TEA ²	FEES/ ³ TUITION	COUNTY BUDGET ⁴	TOTAL
Victoria Police Academy (Victoria)	\$ 15,269.12		\$ 125.		\$ 15,394.12
West Central Texas Law Enforcement Academy (Abilene) Conducted by TA&MU Under Contract	17,496.00				17,496.00
TOTALS	\$583,801.82	\$315,384.16	\$ 85,956.	\$219,265.97	\$1,204,407.95

Texas A&M University Police Training Division (College Station)

COURSES CONDUCTED INDEPENDENTLY AND FINANCED SOLELY BY STUDENT TUITION & FEES

Irving, Texas	\$ 13,824.00	\$ 6,000.		\$ 19,824.00
Eules, Texas	19,612.80	4,500.		24,112.80
SUB-TOTALS	\$ 33,436.80	\$ 10,500.		\$ 43,936.80

COURSES CONDUCTED UNDER CONTRACT WITH SPONSORING AGENCY

Houston (Harris County Constable Precinct 1)	\$ 38,330.80	\$ 15,000.		\$ 53,330.80
Dallas (Love Field Airport Police)	18,878.40	10,000.		28,878.40
Bryan (Engineering Extension Service Headquarters)	\$ 6,650.00	24,005.80	4,350.	35,005.80
Houston (Houston-Galveston Area Council)	3,000.00	5,529.60	160.	8,689.60
San Angelo (Concho Valley Regional Academy)	3,000.00	4,147.20		7,147.20
Harlingen (Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Academy)	15,000.00	45,324.80		60,324.80
Abilene (West Central Texas Regional Academy)	6,000.00	18,662.40		24,662.40
SUB-TOTALS	\$ 33,650.00	\$154,879.00	\$ 29,510.	\$ 218,039.00
TOTALS	\$ 33,650.00	\$188,315.80	\$ 40,010.	\$ 261,975.80

NOTE: All above CJD Grant Funds were paid to TA&MU under contract.

Temporarily Certified Academies

East Texas State University (Commerce)		\$ 2,380.		\$ 2,380.00
Laredo Junior College (Laredo)	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 24,883.00		43,883.00
Navarro Junior College (Corsicana)		5,529.00	2,400.	7,929.00
TOTALS	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 30,412.00	\$ 4,780.	\$ 54,192.00

1 Ibid.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

Recapitulation

	CJD ¹	TEA ²	FEES/ ³ TUITION	COUNTY BUDGET ⁴	TOTAL
TOTALS FOR REGIONAL ACADEMIES	\$583,801.82	\$315,384.16	\$ 85,956.	\$219,265.97	\$1,204,407.95
TOTALS FOR TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	\$ 33,650.00	\$188,315.80	\$ 40,010.		\$ 261,975.80
TOTALS FOR TEMPORARILY CERTIFIED ACADEMIES	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 30,412.00	\$ 4,780.		\$ 54,192.00
Grand Totals	\$636,451.82	\$534,111.96	\$130,746.	\$219,265.97	\$1,520,575.75
Less:	\$ 24,000.00*				
NET GRAND TOTALS	\$612,451.82	\$534,111.96	\$130,746.	\$219,265.97	\$1,496,575.75

* This amount is not reflected in Net Grand Total as these funds were paid under contract to Texas A&M University by Concho Valley, Lower Rio Grande Valley, and West Central Texas COG's, and these figures are already included in the total amount of CJD funds received by these academies under their original listing.

1 Ibid.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

B. Funds Used To Provide Basic Training During Calendar Year 1979

In Exhibit VI, Page 46, the total amount of funds received by each academy from all sources as set forth in the preceding tabulation is listed in the first column.

To arrive at a uniform and impartial study of the application of these funds by each academy in providing basic training, all courses conducted during the year are listed indicating the duration of each program. This information was provided by each academy, coupled with their reports on such activities submitted to the Commission.

The number of classroom hours provided in each of these classes, when combined with the total number of students completing each course, represents the total number of contact hours each academy provided for the year in conducting all basic training. It is to be noted that this student count includes only those students finally completing each course and not the number originally enrolled.

From these figures, a uniform, comparative basis for determining the average cost for each contact hour, as well as the average cost of all basic courses provided by each academy, can be established.

C. Recapitulation of Basic Peace Officer Training Provided in Calendar Year 1979

Exhibit VII, Page 50, conveys a comparative summary of all pertinent data previously set forth in the various schedules in this report.

This schedule follows the same format in grouping certified regional academies, the training activities of Texas A&M University, as well as those academies with temporary certification.

This tabulation provides a comparative presentation of the geographical area served by each academy, contrasted with the extent to which it contributed to the state wide training program during the past year, the sources of funding and, finally, the cost per contact hour based upon the funds received.

The comparative ranking of each academy in the utilization of the funds received is also indicated.

These figures range from a low of .58 per contact hour (East Texas State University), to a high of \$3.95 per contact hour (Panhandle Regional Training Academy).

Exhibit VI

UTILIZATION OF FUNDS IN PROVIDING BASIC TRAINING IN CALENDAR YEAR 1979

Regional Academies

	TOTAL FUNDS	NO. & LENGTH OF COURSES	NO. OF STUDENTS	TOTAL NO. OF CONTACT HOURS	FUNDS UTILIZED PER CONTACT HOUR	AVERAGE FUNDS UTILIZED PER BASIC COURSE	STATE RANKING FUNDS UTILIZED PER CONTACT HOUR
Alamo Area Law Enforcement Academy (San Antonio)	\$ 121,539.60	5 @ 240 hours 3 @ 280 hours	126 66	48,720	\$2.49	\$15,192.45	18
Alvin Community College (Alvin)	10,328.00	2 @ 240 hours	26	6,240	1.66	5,164.00	7
Brazosport College Law Enforcement Training Academy (Lake Jackson)	35,218.90	2 @ 288 hours	50	14,400	2.45	17,609.45	16
Central Texas Regional Police Academy (Killeen)	58,867.40	3 @ 320 hours	79	25,280	2.33	19,622.47	14
College of the Mainland (Texas City)	12,902.40	2 @ 280 hours	27	7,560	1.71	6,451.20	9
Concho Valley Academy (San Angelo)	9,993.60	1 @ 240 hours	12	2,880	3.47	9,993.60	23
Dallas County Sheriff's Academy (Dallas)*	128,828.89	2 @ 400 hours 1 @ 344 hours 1 @ 346 hours 1 @ 340 hours	62 29 26 27	52,952	2.43	25,765.78	15
Del Mar Police Academy (Corpus Christi)	51,170.48	5 @ 302 hours	64	19,328	2.65	10,234.10	20
East Texas Police Academy, Kilgore College (Kilgore)	126,019.20	7 @ 240 hours	212	50,880	2.48	18,002.74	17
Harris County Sheriff's Academy (Houston)*	73,049.48	6 @ 360 hours	168	60,480	1.21	12,174.91	4
Heart of Texas Regional Police Academy, McLennan Community College (Waco)	17,505.00	1 @ 300 hours	15	4,500	3.89	17,505.00	25
Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (San Marcos)	45,237.60	3 @ 300 hours 1 @ 320 hours	54 18	21,960	2.06	11,309.40	12
Lamar University Police Academy (Beaumont)	49,348.00	3 @ 400 hours	73	29,200	1.69	16,449.33	8
Lower Rio Grande Valley Academy (McAllen)	29,798.40	5 @ 320 hours	97	31,040	.96	5,959.68	3

* AGENCY ACADEMIES that conduct training on a regional basis.

Regional Academies Continued

	TOTAL FUNDS	NO. & LENGTH OF COURSES	NO. OF STUDENTS	TOTAL NO. OF CONTACT HOURS	FUNDS UTILIZED PER CONTACT HOUR	AVERAGE FUNDS UTILIZED PER BASIC COURSE	STATE RANKING FUNDS UTILIZED PER CONTACT HOUR
Middle Rio Grande Academy (Uvalde)	\$ 15,789.60	1 @ 240 hours	17	4,080	\$3.87	\$15,789.60	24
Nortex Regional Academy (Wichita Falls)	9,019.20	1 @ 240 hours	12	2,880	3.13	9,019.20	22
North Central Texas Regional Police Academy (Arlington)	169,843.00	3 @ 240 hours	81	64,100	2.65	24,263.29	20
Panhandle Regional Training Academy (Amarillo)	58,091.20	4 @ 385 hours	116				
Permian Basin Academy (Midland)	26,076.73	2 @ 320 hours	46	14,720	3.95	29,045.60	26
Region VIII Academy (El Paso)	25,277.55	3 @ 320 hours	49	21,608	1.21	6,519.18	4
South Plains Association of Governments (Lubbock)	39,675.20	1 @ 312 hours	19				
Texoma Regional Police Academy (Denison)	41,218.40	1 @ 245 hours	31	19,595	1.29	12,638.78	5
University of Houston Criminal Justice Center (Houston)	16,720.00	1 @ 400 hours	30				
Victoria Police Academy (Victoria)*	15,394.12	3 @ 240 hours	91	21,840	1.82	13,225.07	11
West Central Texas Law Enforcement Academy (Abilene)	17,496.00	3 @ 240 hours	57	13,680	3.01	13,739.47	21
TOTALS	\$1,204,407.95	86 @ 240-400 hours	1,958	582,925	.71	3,344.00	2

AVERAGE OF FUNDS UTILIZED:

\$2.07

\$14,004.74

* AGENCY ACADEMY that conducts training on a regional basis.

Texas A&M University Police Training Division (College Station)

	<u>TOTAL FUNDS</u>	<u>NO. & LENGTH OF COURSES</u>	<u>NO. OF STUDENTS</u>	<u>TOTAL NO. OF CONTACT HOURS</u>	<u>FUNDS UTILIZED PER CONTACT HOUR</u>	<u>AVERAGE FUNDS UTILIZED PER BASIC COURSE</u>	<u>STATE RANKING FUNDS UTILIZED PER CONTACT HOUR</u>
COURSES CONDUCTED INDEPENDENTLY AND FINANCED SOLELY BY STUDENT TUITION & FEES							
Irving, Texas	\$ 19,824.00	2 @ 240 hours	40	9,600	\$2.07	\$ 9,912.00	
Eules, Texas	24,112.80	3 @ 240 hours	55	13,200	1.82	8,037.60	
SUB-TOTALS	\$ 43,936.80	5 @ 240 hours	95	22,800			
				AVERAGE OF FUNDS UTILIZED:	\$1.92	\$ 8,787.36	
COURSES CONDUCTED UNDER CONTRACT WITH SPONSORING AGENCY							
Houston (Harris County Constable Pct. 1)	\$ 53,330.80	3 @ 240 hours	97	23,280	\$2.29	\$17,776.93	
Dallas (Love Field Airport Police)	28,878.40	2 @ 240 hours	52	12,480	2.31	14,439.20	
Bryan (Engineering Extension Service Headquarters)	35,005.80	3 @ 240 hours	68	16,320	2.14	11,668.60	
Houston (Houston-Galveston Area Council)	8,689.60	1 @ 240 hours	16	3,840	2.26	8,689.60	
San Angelo (Concho Valley Regional Academy)*	7,147.20	1 @ 240 hours	12	2,880	2.48	7,147.20	
Harlingen (Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Academy)*	60,324.80	5 @ 320 hours	97	31,040	1.94	12,064.96	
Abilene (West Central Texas Regional Academy)*	24,662.40	2 @ 240 hours	54	12,960	1.90	12,331.20	
SUB-TOTALS	\$ 218,039.00	5 @ 320 hours 12 @ 240 hours	396	102,800			
				AVERAGE OF FUNDS UTILIZED:	\$2.12	\$12,825.82	
TOTALS	\$ 261,975.80	22 @ 240-320 hours	491	125,600			
				TOTAL AVERAGE OF FUNDS UTILIZED:	\$2.08	\$11,907.99	

* These figures differ from those in the original listing of regional academies because they include only that portion of the CJD funds that were paid to TA&MU under their contract.

Temporarily Certified Academies

	TOTAL FUNDS	NO. & LENGTH OF COURSES	NO. OF STUDENTS	TOTAL NO. OF CONTACT HOURS	FUNDS UTILIZED PER CONTACT HOUR	AVERAGE FUNDS UTILIZED PER BASIC COURSE	STATE RANKING FUNDS UTILIZED PER CONTACT HOUR
East Texas State University (Commerce)	\$ 2,380.00	1 @ 240 hours	17	4,080	\$.58	\$ 2,380.00	1
Laredo Junior College (Laredo)	43,883.00	3 @ 320 hours	54	17,280	2.54	14,627.67	19
Navarro Junior College (Corsicana)	7,929.00	1 @ 240 hours	16	3,840	2.06	7,929.00	12
TOTALS	\$ 54,192.00	5 @ 240-320 hours	87	25,200			
TOTAL AVERAGE OF FUNDS UTILIZED:					\$2.15	\$10,838.40	

Recapitulation

64	TOTALS FOR REGIONAL ACADEMIES	\$1,204,407.95	86 @ 240-400 hours	1,958	582,925			
					TOTAL AVERAGE OF FUNDS UTILIZED:	\$2.07	\$14,004.74	1
	TOTALS FOR TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY	\$ 261,975.80	22 @ 240-320 hours	491	125,600			
					TOTAL AVERAGE OF FUNDS UTILIZED:	\$2.08	\$11,907.99	2
	TOTALS FOR TEMPORARILY CERTIFIED ACADEMIES	\$ 54,192.00	5 @ 240-320 hours	87	25,200			
					TOTAL AVERAGE OF FUNDS UTILIZED:	\$2.15	\$10,838.40	3

Exhibit VII

RECAPITULATION OF BASIC PEACE OFFICER TRAINING PROVIDED IN CALENDAR YEAR 1979

Regional Academies

	No. of Counties Served	No. of Law Enforcement Agencies Served	Academy Staffing	No. of Courses Taught	No. of Students Trained	Percent of All Students Trained	Total No. of Contact Hours	Utilization of Funds Per Contact Hour	State Ranking Utilization of Funds Per Contact Hour	FUNDING SOURCES				
										CJD	TEA	FEES/ TUITION	COUNTY BUDGET	TOTAL
Alamo Area Law Enforcement Academy (San Antonio College), San Antonio	12	117	3	8	192	8.09%	48,720	\$2.49	18	\$ 30,693.60	\$ 72,576.00	\$18,270.		\$121,539.60
Alvin Community College, Alvin	13	235	2	2	26	1.10	6,240	1.66	7		9,288.00	1,040.		10,328.00
Brazosport College Law Enforcement Academy, Lake Jackson	13	235	6	2	50	2.10	14,400	2.45	16	9,099.90	21,744.00	4,375.		35,218.90
Central Texas Regional Police Academy (Central Texas College), Killeen	7	55	2	3	79	3.32	25,280	2.33	14	21,613.00	37,254.40			58,867.40
College of the Mainland, Texas City	13	235	3	2	27	1.13	7,560	1.71	9		11,082.40	1,820.		12,902.40
Concho Valley Regional Academy, San Angelo	13	38	2	1	12	.51	2,880	3.47	23	9,993.60				9,993.60
Dallas County Sheriff's Academy, Dallas	16	219	7	5	144	6.06	52,952	2.43	15			1,850.	\$126,978.89	128,828.89
Del Mar Police Academy (Del Mar College), Corpus Christi	12	103	2	5	64	2.70	19,328	2.65	20	17,201.92	28,170.56	5,798.		51,170.48
East Texas Police Academy (Kilgore College), Kilgore	35	309	4	7	212	8.93	50,880	2.40	17	49,862.40	76,156.80			126,019.20
Harris County Sheriff's Academy, Houston	13	235	6	6	168	7.07	60,480	1.21	4			1,925.	71,124.48	73,049.48
Heart of Texas Regional Police Academy (McLennan Community College), Waco	6	85	2	1	15	.63	4,500	3.89	25	9,000.00	6,480.00	2,025.		17,505.00
Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (Southwest Texas State University), San Marcos	10	95	3	4	72	3.03	21,960	2.06	12	45,237.60				45,237.60

Regional Academies Continued

	No. of Counties Served	No. of Law Enforcement Agencies Served	Academy Staffing	No. of Courses Taught	No. of Students Trained	Percent of All Students Trained	Total No. of Contact Hours	Utilization of Funds Per Contact Hour	State Ranking Utilization of Funds Per Contact Hour	FUNDING SOURCES				
										CJD	TEA	FEES/ TUITION	COUNTY BUDGET	TOTAL
Lamar University Police Academy, Beaumont	3	45	4	3	73	3.07%	29,200	\$1.69	8	\$ 35,040.00		\$14,308.		\$ 49,348.00
Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Police Academy, Harlingen	3	62	2	5	97	4.09	31,040	.96	3	29,798.40				29,798.40
Middle Rio Grande Regional Police Academy (Southwest Texas Junior College), Uvalde	9	41	2	1	17	.71	4,080	3.87	24	9,914.40	\$ 5,875.20			15,789.60
Nortex Regional Police Academy, Wichita Falls	12	61	2	1	12	.51	2,880	3.13	22	4,752.00	4,147.20	120.		9,019.20
North Central Texas Regional Police Academy, Arlington	16	219	5	7	197	8.30	64,100	2.65	20	141,020.00		28,823.		169,843.00
Panhandle Regional Training Academy (Amarillo College), Amarillo	25	78	1	2	46	1.93	14,720	3.95	26	35,033.60	22,137.60	920.		58,091.20
Permian Basin Academy, Midland	17	75	2	4	68	2.87	21,608	1.21	4	25,831.73		245.		26,076.73
Region VIII Academy, El Paso	6	35	2	2	61	2.57	19,595	1.29	5	4,114.95			\$ 21,162.60	25,277.55
South Plains Association of Governments Regional Academy, Lubbock	15	74	2	3	91	3.83	21,840	1.82	11	38,875.20		800.		39,675.20
Texoma Regional Police Academy, Denison	3	44	2	3	57	2.40	13,680	3.01	21	18,194.40	20,472.00	2,552.		41,218.40
University of Houston Criminal Justice Center (Downtown College), Houston	13	235	6	5	96	4.04	23,418	.71	2	15,760.00		960.		16,720.00
Victoria Police Academy, Victoria	7	60	2	2	28	1.17	8,624	1.78	10	15,269.12		125.		15,394.12
West Central Texas Law Enforcement Academy, Abilene	19	110	2	2	54	2.28	12,960	1.35	6	17,496.00				17,496.00

Texas A&M University Police Training Division

	No. of Counties Served	No. of Law Enforcement Agencies Served	Academy Staffing	No. of Courses Taught	No. of Students Trained	Percent of All Students Trained	Total No. of Contact Hours	Utilization of Funds, Per Contact Hour	State Ranking Utilization of Funds Per Contact Hour	FUNDING SOURCES			
										CJD	TEA	FEES/ TUITION	COUNTY BUDGET TOTAL
Texas A&M University Police Training Division, College Station	State-Wide		15	22	491	20.69%	125,600	\$2.08	13	\$ 33,650.00	\$188,315.80	\$40,010.	\$261,975.80

NOTE: The above figures are also included in data listed for Concho-Valley Regional Academy, Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Police Academy, and West Central Texas Law Enforcement Academy.

Temporarily Certified Academies

East Texas State University, Commerce	16	269	1	1	17	.71%	4,080	\$.58	1			\$ 2,380.	\$ 2,380.00
Laredo Junior College, Laredo	4	26	2	3	54	2.28	17,280	2.54	19	\$ 19,000.00	\$ 24,883.00		43,883.00
Navarro Junior College, Corsicana	16	269	3	1	16	.67	3,840	2.06	12		5,529.00	2,400.	7,929.00

SECTION V

MANDATED 320 HOUR BASIC PEACE OFFICER TRAINING COURSE

SECTION V

MANDATED 320 HOUR BASIC PEACE OFFICER TRAINING COURSE

A. Evolvment of the 320 Hour Mandated Basic Training Course

In 1967, prior to the implementation of any mandatory entry level peace officer training, a committee of professional law enforcement persons, using their collective judgments, developed and implemented a 140-hour training program which they felt should be required for all persons entering the law enforcement profession. The members serving on this committee relied solely on their prior knowledge and experience as there had been no studies prepared on what tasks were performed by newly appointed officers.

In 1973, Law Enforcement administrators recognized that additional basic training was needed and the basic program was increased to a minimum of 240 hours before a person could be certified as a peace officer. Here again, the subjects added and all other changes in the course were made arbitrarily without any validated supporting data as to the actual needs of newly appointed officers entering the profession.

In 1974, using grant funds from the Criminal Justice Division, the Commission contracted with the Human Factors Division of Texas A&M University for a comprehensive study of tasks performed by peace officers. Programs used in this study separated and grouped the tasks performed by deputy sheriffs and municipal peace officers during their first two (2) years of employment. Data from this segment of the studies when compared to the mandatory 240 hour basic training program proved conclusively that the existing program did not meet the needs of newly appointed officers. The course, as designed, was in fact more appropriate for an officer with two (2) or more years of service.

In conducting the task studies, special consideration was given to tasks performed by officers employed by county and municipal jurisdictions with less than 50,000 population. When the results of these task studies were compared with those from major metropolitan jurisdictions, the differences proved to be insignificant.

The task analysis survey examined the actions performed by 3,289 municipal officers and 934 county law enforcement officers. The survey was completed in 1975, and the Commission began an analysis of the tasks in 1976. The analysis developed documented data which, for the first time, specifically identified those tasks performed by peace officers in Texas at various levels of experience.

Approximately eighteen months were spent in correspondence with selected, qualified training officers throughout the state in compiling these data. As a result, only those tasks which are commonly performed by the majority of these officers were further identified. Of the 395 tasks originally listed in the program, the research disclosed that most peace officers with two (2) years or less experience consistently performed only 210 of these tasks.

There followed a series of four, one-week conferences with trainers across the state where these 210 tasks were identified under applicable training subjects and ultimately developed into the minimum 320 hour mandated training course, which became effective January 1, 1981. As a result, for the first time in Texas, newly appointed officers will be provided with training that addresses those tasks which they will be called upon to perform within their first two (2) years of employment. The study procedures used are consistent with the requirements of the Uniform Guidelines on Employment Selection as published in the Federal Register (1978).

The regulations of the Commission require that the basic course shall consist of the following subjects which shall be taught from, and in accordance with, the instructor guides for at least the number of hours indicated and when practical, following the recommended sequence.

1. INTRODUCTION TO COURSE AND CLASSROOM NOTE-TAKING (2 hours)

The purpose of Introduction to the Course and Classroom Note-Taking is to acquaint the students with the academy staff, to familiarize the student with academy rules, to emphasize the value of classroom note-taking, and the most effective method for taking notes.

2. U. S. CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS

(4 hours)

This subject concentrates on the intended purpose and effect of both the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, regarding the enforcement of criminal laws. Included also, are the Amendments applicable to the citizen's basic rights (#1,4,5,6,8,14), with emphasis on the basic concepts of freedoms of religion and speech, arrest-search-seizure, speedy trials, counsel, punishments, due process and equal protection under the law.

3. THE PEACE OFFICER'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

(8 hours)

The Peace Officer's Role in Society places emphasis on how an officer should treat another person regardless of age, sex, or ethnic background; an understanding of human behavior; the importance of effective communication with the public, both individually and collectively; attitudes and actions affecting citizen contacts; impartiality on the part of the peace officer; how the peace officer perceives his/her role, and how the public views the peace officer in the performance of his/her duties.

4. PENAL CODE

(28 hours)

Included in the content material for the Penal Code are the following: the burden of proof, multiple prosecutions, criminal responsibility -its defenses and justification; punishments; conduct affecting public health; offenses against the person, the family, property, public administration, public order and decency, and public health, safety, and morals.

5. TEXAS CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

(16 hours)

The Texas Code of Criminal Procedure concentrates on the general duties and responsibilities of officers; the courts and their criminal jurisdiction; the prevention and suppression of offenses; venue; arrest, commitment, and bail; search warrants; criminal trials; and justice and municipal courts.

6. ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE

(20 hours)

The key points of Arrest, Search and Seizure are as follows: determining when a subject is under arrest; the legal authorities for arrest; discussion on suspicion, temporary detention, probable cause, proof beyond a reasonable doubt, stop and frisk, searches, and lawful methods for conducting searches.

7. MECHANICS OF ARREST

(6 hours)

Mechanics of Arrest centers upon the following areas of instruction: approaching the suspect(s), confronting the suspect(s), inter-personal relationships, physical contact with the suspect(s), arresting and handcuffing the suspect(s), searching the suspect(s), basic come-along holds, and transporting the suspect(s).

8. DANGEROUS DRUGS-CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

(6 hours)

Dangerous Drugs-Controlled Substances includes instruction on the identification of the most common dangerous drugs and controlled substances, the procedure for arrest and search of suspect(s), common places of concealment of dangerous drugs or controlled substances, and developing and handling informants.

9. LIQUOR CONTROL ACT

(2 hours)

This unit of instruction contains an introduction to the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission and its powers, duties, and functions; terminology, definitions, and criminal offenses relative to the Liquor Control Act; and the various types of licenses and permits required by the Act.

10. THE TEXAS FAMILY CODE

(6 hours)

The Texas Family Code places emphasis upon the general provisions of the Juvenile Act, especially those restrictions involved in the proceedings for either lawfully handling juveniles, taking a juvenile before a Juvenile Court or in referring him to a Juvenile Court, and the officer-juvenile-parent interaction.

11. CIVIL LAW AND PROCESS

(12 hours)

Civil Law and Process contains lessons dealing with community property, peace bonds, citizens' privileges, officers' liability, small claims courts, receipt of civil process, service and return of civil process papers, trial and sales notices.

12. LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION COORDINATION

(4 hours)

Law Enforcement Information Coordinator indicates the extent of information and services that can be secured from the different divisions of the Department of Public Safety and exactly where such information can be obtained. Included also, are the jurisdictions of the Treasury Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

13. FIELD NOTE-TAKING

(2 hours)

Field Note-Taking emphasizes the following: the purpose and importance of note-taking for report preparation, the legal use of notes, and suggested rules governing note-taking.

14. INTERVIEWING AND INTERROGATION

(3 hours)

Interviewing and Interrogation emphasizes definitions, legal requirements, officer-witness-suspect rapport, and techniques and procedures for conducting effective interviews and/or interrogations.

15. PROTECTION OF AND CRIME SCENE SEARCH

(6 hours)

Protection of and Crime Scene Search concentrates on an officer's legal authority, proper procedures for conducting crime scene searches, recovery and handling of evidence, and laws relative to tampering with or the fabricating of evidence (by either peace officers or citizens).

16. REPORT WRITING (4 hours)

Report Writing explains the requirements of a good report, the different kinds of reports, methods of recording information, and the statutes affecting reports.

17. CASE PREPARATION (4 hours)

Case Preparation explains the procedures involved in organizing a case, in properly recording the facts, in translating field notes to a formal report, in preparing the case folder, in selecting the charge. This subject also deals with the officer, witness and/or prosecutor relationship during interviews prior to trial.

18. BASIC CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION (40 hours)

Topics included in Basic Criminal Investigation are its goals and purposes; the phases of preliminary criminal investigation; the methods of investigation; procedures for locating suspects and witnesses and/or identifying offenders; and collecting, marking, recording, and preserving evidence. This course deals with the application of all the above through role-playing situations.

19. COURTROOM DEMEANOR AND TESTIMONY (2 hours)

Courtroom Demeanor and Testimony addresses an officer's attitude, conduct and appearance in court. It also emphasizes the factors important in testifying.

20. FIRST AID (14 hours)

First Aid includes information and practical application sufficient for the student to effectively perform emergency medical care for the injured until the assistance of a physician can be obtained. Areas included are: wounds, shock, breathing difficulties, choking, poisoning, burns, heat stroke, sudden illness, dressings and bandages, bone and joint injuries, emergency childbirth, emergency and short-distance transfers.

21. TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT (32 hours)

Traffic Law Enforcement contains units on the following: the authority for issuance of traffic citations and traffic arrests; definitions of terms pertaining to traffic; laws relative to reckless driving, driving on the right side of the roadway, overtaking and passing, stopping and starting, turning, pedestrians' rights and duties, and restricted speeds. Further instruction deals with laws relating to miscellaneous offenses, drivers licenses, registration of vehicles, and certificates of title.

22. DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED AND DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS

(4 hours)

Driving While Intoxicated and Driving Under the Influence of Drugs is a subject area which explains definitions related to DWI and DUID, the elements required for DWI and DUID, the authority to arrest without warrant, and acceptable methods of completing the reports relating to DWI and DUID.

23. TRAFFIC COLLISION INVESTIGATION (30 hours)

This subject contains definitions and terms relative to Traffic Collision Investigation. Instruction also emphasizes the laws related to Traffic Collision Investigation; the methods and procedures for conducting such investigations (including gathering facts, officer's relations with drivers and witnesses, reporting facts, and follow-up), and the proper use of forms relative to Traffic Collision Investigation.

24. TRAFFIC DIRECTION (4 hours)

Traffic Direction provides information regarding uniform and equipment requirements, traffic and pedestrian control, the regulation of traffic flow, and procedures for expediting the movement of the traffic.

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

25. PATROL PROCEDURES (32 hours)

Patrol Procedures emphasizes the importance of the following: the purpose of patrol, analyzing patrol areas, utilizing proper patrol techniques, properly conducting field inquiries, responding to requests for services, officer-citizen relationship, effectively dealing with the public, suggested crime prevention procedures, and crisis intervention.

26. RECOGNIZING AND HANDLING ABNORMAL PERSONS (6 hours)

Recognizing and Handling Abnormal Persons deals primarily with the following subject matter: general indications of abnormal mental conditions, suggested ways of handling people exhibiting mental disorders, officer contact with human relation conflicts, the authority of the police officer in such cases, and the procedures leading to emergency admissions of mentally disturbed persons.

27. CUSTODY ARREST (2 hours)

Custody Arrest provides information regarding the following: the constitutional rights of persons after arrest and during booking, the liabilities and responsibilities of the officer, humane treatment of the individual, the safeguarding of the property of arrested persons, and acceptable methods of completing the necessary paperwork.

28. COMMUNICATIONS (3 hours)

Communications emphasizes proper telephone usage, effective personal contact with the public, and other acceptable methods of disseminating communication.

29. CROWD CONTROL (2 hours)

Crowd Control identifies the characteristics of the aggressive mob, the escape mob, and the inquisitive mob, and the methods of effectively communicating with, controlling and directing groups of people. Some suggested methods for crowd dispersement are also discussed as are other legal remedies which may be applied to crowd control situations.

30. FIREARMS TRAINING (16 hours)

Firearms Training provides training in firearms safety, identification of the essential parts of a weapon (revolver), and basic principles involving the following: firing, loading, and unloading the hand gun (revolver).

B. Recommended Presentation of the 320 Hour Mandated Basic Training Course

It was determined, as explained later in this section, that new officers receiving the 320 hour Basic Course, should be able to perform their duties satisfactorily during their first two (2) years of service with normal supervision. This determination was based on the provision that the course would be taught by qualified instructors closely adhering to the instructor guides provided by the Commission.

The need for closely following instructional guidelines was confirmed through a series of pre and post tests conducted by the Research Section of the Commission. These tests were administered to trainees at regional academies located at Killeen, San Marcos, and Harlingen.

Prior to beginning each course, the students at each academy were given a written pre test of 150 questions relating to the course content to ascertain their existing knowledge of the subject matter. Upon completion of the basic course, this same test was repeated to measure their comprehension and understanding of their duties as an officer as a result of the instruction received.

The test scores indicated improvement in all three (3) academies. The improvement ranged from 10.2% at the Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Academy in Harlingen to 22.1% at the Central Texas Academy in Killeen.

All test items selected for use in the pre and post test underwent a reliability study prior to use. The results of the pre-post reliability study, conducted within the Sociology Department of Southwest Texas State University, based on an ascending scale of .00 to 1.0, indicated a very high reliability factor of .89.

The Kuder-Richardson Reliability Method provided the specific formula applied to the pre-post test to determine the reliability factor. This formula is based on the consistency of responses to all questions within the test influenced by two conditions:

1. content samplings (subject relatedness, form, working, etc.)
2. differences between the people within the group sampled (experience, education, etc.)

The reason for verifying the pre-post test, as to its reliability, was to be able to gauge, statistically, the degree of learning in job-related training achieved by persons attending the test course versus persons attending other basic training academies, who were using the current 240 hour mandated basic training course.

At the conclusion of each presentation, an evaluation of the course content and the method of presentation was conducted by the Commission. These evaluations disclosed that at the Lower Rio Grande Valley Police Academy, the material contained in the instructor guides was not closely followed by all of the instructors. Some of the subject areas were completely omitted and other subjects, were purposely substituted.

At the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies in San Marcos, the tests disclosed that the degree of improvement amounted to 15.6%. The post evaluation disclosed the program, in this instance, was followed as to the recommended material for each subject. As to the sequence of presentation it was found that there was some fragmentation of subject matter.

At the Central Texas Academy in Killeen the staff of the Commission provided most of the instruction closely following the recommendations for conducting the course. During this initial pilot course, time frames were recommended for each topic, however, instructors were permitted to expand or reduce the time frames based on the need for more or less time in the classroom. Students from this class achieved 22.1% improvement when the pre and post tests were compared.

The 22.1% improvement was the highest achieved by the three (3) test groups. However, it should be noted that the staff instructors of the Commission also prepared the original drafts of the instructor guides and each instructor prepared a comprehensive lesson plan.

The new, task related, basic training program consisting of a minimum of 320 hours of instruction, was approved by the Commission on November 1, 1979. Effective January 1, 1981, all basic training courses leading to the certification of peace officers will be based upon this new 320 hour curriculum. Because of the greater demand being made by society today on peace officers in discharging their responsibilities to the community, the newly appointed officer must now be more highly skilled than ever before.

C. Criterion Referenced Testing

As an adjunct to the 320 Basic Training Course, the Commission, with funding provided by the Criminal Justice Division of The Governors Office, has entered into a contract with the Criminal Justice Center of Sam Houston State University for the development of a testing program.

Under terms of the initial one (1) year contract, Sam Houston State University is to:

Develop a minimum of three (3) test items for each student terminal performance objective contained in the 320 hour Basic Course.

Develop a computer program with a demonstrated capability for randomly accessing all or any one of the subjects contained in the Basic Course and thereby constructing examinations

Develop a procedures manual to be used in administering the examinations constructed by the computer.

Develop a summary report of procedures followed in developing the test to ensure that the procedures meet or exceed the requirements of the Federal Uniform Selection Guidelines (1978).

At the completion of the first year of this testing project it is anticipated that tests will be administered to students completing the 320 hour Basic Training Course.

The first objective will be to evaluate the effectiveness and capabilities of each of the instructors in adequately presenting each subject contained in the course. This should be a major factor in determining the overall quality of each training program. Results of the tests should indicate whether the Commission's guidelines have been followed properly in preparing the student to perform the tasks which will be required upon entering employment as a peace officer.

The second objective is to indicate whether the student understands each subject, its relationship with the public, and, the manner in which each subject is applied. The student's answers should also provide a basis for determining their professional skills in applying this knowledge in the performance of their duties as peace officers.

Test results, when combined with the students performance in class, considering moral character and attitude will also, be a factor in determining their overall fitness to function effectively as peace officers in their respective jurisdictions.

During the testing process, information regarding each students final scores, race, sex, and other background information will be gathered and stored for analysis. A method of evaluating the students adequacy on the job, following graduation, will be developed. On the job adequacy correlated with final test scores will enable the Commission to determine pass-fail scores that meet Federal Employee Selection Guidelines.

D. Training in Lieu of the 320 Hour Mandated Basic Training Course

In order for an officer to qualify for basic certification, training may be received through several other means.

Training may be acquired through an associate or baccalaureate degree program in Law Enforcement/Criminal Justice, provided by a junior college or university which includes the Commission's core curriculum consisting of twenty-one semester hours. This curriculum consists of seven, three semester hour courses comprising Introduction to Law Enforcement, Police Organization and Administration, Legal Aspects of Law Enforcement, Criminal Procedure and Evidence, and Police-Community Relations.

Other types of alternates may consist of basic recruit training received in another state, or a Federal law enforcement training academy, provided it meets or exceeds the Texas minimum standards, and completion of supplemental training in a basic course of the following subjects: Code of Criminal Procedures, Arrest, Search and Seizure, Texas Family Code, Penal Code, Alcoholic Beverage Act and Traffic Law Enforcement.

SECTION VI
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TRAINING NEEDS
STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION VI
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TRAINING NEEDS
STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE

A training needs study questionnaire prepared by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co. was mailed to law enforcement agency administrators throughout Texas in February 1978. (See appendix C).

The survey questionnaire was mailed with a cover letter from Fred Toler, Executive Director of The Commission which explained the purpose for collecting the data.

The returned questionnaires represent:

- 22% of the total number of Sheriff's agencies in Texas,
- 19% of the total number of officers employed by Sheriff's agencies in Texas,
- 35% of the combined total number of officers employed by Airport, College/University, and Municipal Park Police,
- 74% of the Municipal Police agencies from cities in Texas with a population of over 50,000 (1970 census figures),
- 71% of the total number of officers employed by Municipal Police agencies in Texas, and
- 49% of the total number of peace officers in Texas (14,340 of 29,244)

There are four statistical summaries attached. The four categories for which statistical summaries were prepared are:

- Sheriff's Agencies
- Municipal Police Agencies serving cities of under 50,000 population
- Municipal Police Agencies serving cities of over 50,000 population
- Combined Airport, College/University, and Municipal Park Police

NOTE: In order to simplify the presentation of data in these reports percents ending in .5 or lower were dropped, those ending in .6 or higher were raised to the next whole number,

EXAMPLE: 70.5% was expressed as 70% and
44.6% was expressed as 45%.

SHERIFF AGENCIES SURVEY

Total Number of Respondents	55
Number of Respondents Employing:	
Less than 10 Sworn Personnel	35
10 or More Sworn Personnel	20
Total Number of Sheriff Agencies in Texas	254

The 55 responding Sheriff agencies represent 22% of the total number of Sheriff agencies (254) in the State. During fiscal year 77-78 they employed 960 sworn personnel and had 337 sworn personnel terminate employment for a 35% turn over rate. During the same fiscal year these 55 agencies employed 497 non-sworn civilian and 606 reserve officers.

The data presented here does not represent a particular fiscal year, it was answered by the agencies in February 1978 and represents a general description of training as it appeared to the respondents at that time.

BASIC TRAINING

The following information reflects responses of the 55 Sheriff agencies responding to questions regarding basic training. Basic training is defined as "that training which is required prior to formal certification by the Commission (including those hours offered above the 240 hour requirement which is part of the basic or recruit course)". At the time this data was collected, 240 hours was the mandated minimum number of hours required in a basic training course.

The training facilities that were most often used to provide basic training for the Sheriff agencies who supplied the information for this report are listed as follows:

<u>Training Academy</u>	<u>Number of Reporting Sheriff Agencies who Indicated they Used this Academy</u>
Panhandle Regional Law Enforcement Academy	7

Texas A&M University Police Training Division	5
South Plains Association of Governments	5
Del Mar Police Academy	4
East Texas Police Academy	4
El Paso Sheriff's Academy	4
Nortex Regional Academy	3
North Central Texas Regional Police Academy	3
Heart of Texas Regional Police Academy	3
Victoria Police Academy	3
Permian Basin Academy	2
Southwest Texas Police Academy	2
West Central Texas Law Enforcement Academy	2

The number of hours taught in the basic training course varied from 240 hours to 400 hours. However, 69% of the academies taught a 240 hour course.

When asked to characterize the basic training their personnel received at the academy they most often used, the following responses were given and are expressed in percents:

	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Unacceptable</u>
Curriculum	27%	49%	18%	5%	0%
Instruction	29%	43%	23%	3%	0%
Academy Facilities	30%	42%	24%	3%	0%
Job Related	17%	42%	25%	15%	0%
Time of Day	30%	52%	15%	2%	0%
Frequency	18%	40%	27%	14%	0%
Location	17%	49%	28%	4%	2%

*Other comments included, 11 percent who stated the training was geared to municipal officers instead of county officers.

When asked to indicate their top three preferences who they would prefer to conduct basic training, their responses are reflected in the following chart:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # of Responses For Each Choice
DPS	17%(9)	13%(6)	16%(6)	21
TCLEOSE	31%(16)	31%(14)	24%(9)	39
TEXAS A&M	10%(5)	20%(9)	16%(6)	20
COG	29%(15)	18%(8)	19%(7)	30
JR. COLL/UNIV	13%(7)	18%(8)	24%(9)	24
OTHER	0	0	0	0

Asked how they would prefer basic training be provided (ranking the top three choices) their responses were:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # of Responses For Each Choice
Centralized State Academy				
State Operated	11%(6)	9%(4)	11%(3)	13
State Operated Academy Provided at Satellite Locations	19%(10)	19%(9)	25%(11)	30
Regional Academies Operated by COG	43%(23)	6%(3)	16%(7)	33
Regional Academies Operated by Jr. Coll/University	11%(6)	35%(16)	11%(5)	27
Satellite Location Operated by COG	2%(1)	22%(10)	18%(8)	19
Satellite Location Operated by Jr. Coll/Univ.	13%(7)	9%(4)	18%(8)	19
Other	0	0	0	0

27% of the responding Sheriff agencies stated they had used an alternate source of basic training in 1978 (alternate source means another training academy which the responding

agency did not normally use). Over half of those who used an alternate source of training did so because of a scheduling difficulty.

Asked what the most critical unmet need in basic training was, 27 respondents did not answer, of the 28 respondents who did, 50% answered with the subject area Civil Process, followed by 11% who stated Criminal Investigation.

Responding agencies stated:

- 96% of their officers commute to receive basic training.
- 85% would prefer their officers to commute daily as opposed to residing on campus.
- Their officers have to travel (one way) to receive this basic training an average of 55 miles per day.
- A daily one way commuting time of something less than 1 hour (53 minutes) was the maximum time the respondents feel is acceptable.
- 67% of the agencies require their officers to work while attending basic training. The average number of hours per week these officers worked was 27 while attending school of 40 hours per week.
- 58% of the agencies stated their officers should not be required to work while attending a basic training school. Of the 42% who stated their officers should work while attending a basic school, the average number of hours per week was 19 while attending a basic school of 40 hours per week.
- 64% of the agencies would prefer a new officer receive basic training prior to serving as a commissioned officer.
- Formal supplemental basic training of from 1 to 40 hours was provided by 44% of the responding agencies.

IN-SERVICE

The following information refers to in-service training. In-service training was defined to the respondents as "any training offered beyond basic training except that which is directly related to supervisory and management training".

The three most common sources used by the respondents to provide in-service training to their officers in 1978 were:

REGIONAL ACADEMIES	44%
DPS	18%
TCLEOSE	13%
ALL OTHERS	25%

When asked to characterize the in-service training their officers received at the academy they most often used, the following responses were given and are expressed in percents:

	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Unacceptable</u>
Curriculum	40%	45%	10%	5%	0%
Quality of Instruction	45%	38%	12%	5%	0%
Academy Facilities	36%	33%	28%	2%	0%
Job Relatedness	37%	26%	28%	8%	0%
Time of Day Offered	33%	46%	20%	0%	0%
Frequency of Courses	24%	20%	42%	13%	0%
Location of Courses	29%	29%	34%	7%	0%

When asked to choose their top three preferences who they would prefer to conduct in-service training their responses are reflected in the following chart:

	<u>1st Choice</u>	<u>2nd Choice</u>	<u>3rd Choice</u>	<u>Total # of Responses For Each Choice</u>
DPS	21%(10)	21%(10)	33%(14)	34
TCLEOSE	25%(12)	36%(17)	17%(7)	36
TEXAS A&M	8%(4)	6%(3)	14%(6)	13
COG	31%(15)	17%(8)	12%(5)	28
JR. COLL/UNIV.	14%(7)	19%(9)	24%(10)	26
OTHER	0	0	0	0

When the responding agencies were asked how they would prefer their in-service training be provided, their responses are given in the following chart: (Ranking the top three choices):

	<u>1st Choice</u>	<u>2nd Choice</u>	<u>3rd Choice</u>	<u>Total # of Responses For Each Choice</u>
Centralized State Academy				
State Run	15%(7)	11%(5)	19%(8)	20
State Operated Academy Provided at				
Satellite Locations	19%(9)	20%(9)	19%(8)	26
Regional Academies Operated				
by COG	37%(18)	14%(6)	15%(6)	30
Regional Academies Operated by				
Jr. Coll/Univ	15%(7)	25%(11)	15%(6)	24
Satellite Locations Operated				
by COG	4%(2)	20%(9)	19%(8)	19
Satellite Locations Operated by				
Jr. Coll/Univ.	10%(5)	9%(4)	12%(5)	14
Other	0	0	0	0

SUPERVISORY AND MANAGEMENT

The following information refers to supervisory and management training. Supervisory and management training was defined to the respondents as "that training which is specifically directed toward supervisory and management personnel".

The three most often used sources for supervisory and management training for the responding agencies were:

REGIONAL ACADEMIES	24%
DPS	24%
TCLEOSE	21%
ALL OTHER	28%

When asked to characterize the supervisory and management training their officers received at the academy they most often used, the following responses were given and are expressed in percents:

	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Unacceptable</u>
Curriculum	37%	46%	17%	0%	0%
Quality of Instruction	43%	39%	17%	0%	0%
Academy Facilities	66%	33%	0%	0%	0%
Job Relatedness	41%	45%	14%	0%	0%
Time of Day Offered	41%	32%	23%	4%	0%
Frequency of Courses	23%	32%	23%	23%	0%
Location of Courses	27%	41%	18%	18%	0%

When asked to choose their top three preferences who they would prefer to conduct supervisory and management training, their responses are reflected in the following chart:

	<u>1st</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>Total # of</u> <u>Responses</u> <u>For Each Choice</u>
DPS	19%(7)	18%(6)	23%(8)	21
TCLEOSE	30%(11)	33%(11)	23%(8)	30
TEXAS A&M	3%(1)	15%(5)	23%(8)	14
COG	30%(11)	21%(7)	3%(1)	19
JR. COLL/UNIV.	19%(7)	12%(4)	26%(9)	20
OTHER	0	0	0	0

When the responding agencies were asked how they would prefer supervisory and management training be provided they responded in the following ways (ranking the top three choices):

	<u>1st</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>Total # of</u> <u>Responses</u> <u>For Each Choice</u>
Centralized State Academy				
State Operated	19%(7)	6%(2)	10%(3)	12
State Operated Academy Provided				
at Satellite Locations	19%(7)	21%(7)	24%(7)	21
Regional Academies Operated				
by COG	35%(13)	12%(4)	21%(6)	23

Regional Academies Operated by
a Jr. Coll/Univ.

11%(3) 24%(8) 24%(7) 18

Satellite Locations Operated
by COG

3%(1) 18%(6) 21%(6) 13

Satellite Locations Operated by
a Jr. Coll/Univ.

16%(6) 18%(6) 10%(3) 15

Other

0 0 0 0

When the responding agencies were asked if Texas should have an institute or university with primary responsibility for management development of law enforcement officers, 53% said yes.

FINANCING OF TRAINING

61% of the responding agencies stated their budget did provide some funds for training, the average amount being \$1,770 per department per fiscal year.

The respondents were asked "As an alternative to present funding sources for law enforcement training, what other sources do you think future training funds should be obtained from? (You may indicate one or more)". Those answers are expressed below in percents.

TEA	17%(17)
TCLEOSE	37%(36)
GENERAL REVENUE FUND	12%(12)
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUND	33%(32)
LOCAL FUNDS	5%(5)
OTHER	0

ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

When asked if the Commission should exercise stricter authority over training through certification/decertification of the following, the responses were:

ACADEMIES (FACILITIES-LOCATION-NUMBER) 63% YES

CURRICULUM AND COURSE CONTENT
INSTRUCTORS (CERTIFICATION AND QUALITY)

65% YES
76% YES

Asked if the Commission should do the following, these responses were given:

Should the Commission conduct standardized testing of all academy candidates prior to admission to determine their reading and writing abilities 66% YES

Should the Commission conduct standardized testing for all graduates of basic courses as a requirement for certification 72% YES

Should the Commission set standards and conduct testing of certified instructors 83% YES

Should the Commission contract directly with academies rather than through COG's to provide certified training 58% YES

GENERAL QUESTIONS

When asked if the present system of funding through COG's was effective 77% YES

When asked if their training needs were met through the present regional academy advisory board 61% YES

Asked if the following types of training should be mandated the respondents indicated:

Mandated in-service training 57% YES

(How much per year, average 33 hours)

Mandated Supervisory training 65% YES

When 31% stated prior to promotion, 28% stated within 6 months of promotion, 41% stated within 1 year of promotion

Require specific course(s) for intermediate and advanced levels of certification 75% YES

MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT SURVEY
(Cities under 50,000 Population)

Total Number of Respondents	194
Number of Respondents Employing:	
Less than 10 Sworn Personnel	104
10 to 20 Sworn Personnel	52
20 or more Sworn Personnel	36
Agencies not Reporting # of Sworn Personnel	2

Total Number of Municipal Police Officers Employed by the Reporting Agencies 2550

The 2550 municipal officers employed by the agencies who reported the data reflected in this report, represent 14% of the total number of municipal police officers in the State of Texas (This figure is estimated at 17,800). During fiscal year 77-78 they employed 2550 sworn personnel and had 761 sworn personnel terminate employment for a 30% turn over rate. During the same fiscal year, these 194 agencies employed 1272 non-sworn civilian and 620 reserve officers.

The data presented here does not represent a particular fiscal year, it was furnished by the agencies in February 1978 and represents a general description of training as it appeared to the respondents at that time.

BASIC TRAINING

The following information reflects responses of the 194 Municipal Police agencies responding to questions regarding basic training. Basic training was defined to them as "that training which is required prior to formal certification by the Commission (including those hours offered above the 240 hour requirement which is part of the basic or recruit course)". At the time this data was collected, 240 hours was the mandated minimum number of hours required in a basic training course.

The training facilities that were most often used to provide basic training for the municipal police agencies who supplied the information for this report are listed as follows:

Training Academy # Of Reporting Municipal Police Agencies
Who Indicated They Used This Agency

North Central Texas Regional Police Academy	22
East Texas Police Academy	21
Alamo Area Law Enforcement Academy	13
Texas A&M University Police Training Division	13
Dallas Co. Sheriff's Academy	9
College of the Mainland	8
South Plains Association of Governments	8
Southwest Texas Police Academy	8
Lower Rio Grande Police Academy	7
Texoma Police Academy	7
West Central Texas Law Enforcement Academy	7
Brazosport College Law Enforcement Training Academy	6
Harris County Sheriff's Academy	6
Lamar University Police Academy	6
Nortex Regional Academy	6
Panhandle Regional Law Enforcement Academy	6
Heart of Texas Regional Police Academy	5
Permian Basin Academy	5

The number of hours taught in the basic training course varied from 240 hours to 420 hours. However, 68% of the academies conducted a 240 hour course.

When asked to characterize the basic training their officers received at the academy they most often used, the following responses were given and are expressed in percents:

	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Unacceptable</u>
Curriculum	35%	45%	18%	2%	0%
Instruction	37%	40%	21%	2%	0%
Academy Facilities	29%	35%	31%	5%	0%
Job Related	30%	42%	24%	4%	0%
Time of Day	36%	44%	18%	2%	0%
Frequency	25%	36%	31%	5%	2%
Location	25%	36%	32%	5%	2%

27% of the responding municipal police agencies stated they had used an alternate source of basic training in 1978. Over half of those who used an alternate source of training did so because of a scheduling difficulty.

Asked what the most critical unmet need in basic training was, 82 respondents did not answer, of the 112 respondents who did, 20% answered with the subject area Report Writing, followed by 15% who stated Traffic Law Enforcement, 12% stated Criminal Investigation, and 12% who stated practical application of training.

Responding agencies stated:

- 94% of their officers commuted to receive basic training.
- 77% would prefer their officers to commute daily as opposed to residing on campus.
- Their officers have to travel (one way) to receive basic training an average of 32 miles per day.
- A daily one way commuting time of something less than 1 hour (47 minutes) was the maximum time the respondents feel is acceptable.
- 57% of the agencies require their officers to work while attending basic training. The average number of hours per week these officers worked was 28 while attending school of 40 hours per week.
- 76% of the agencies stated their officers should not be required to work while attending a basic training school. Of the 24% who stated their officers should work while attending a basic school, the average number of hours per week was 18 while attending a basic school of 40 hours per week.
- 67% of the agencies would prefer a new officer receive basic training prior to serving as a commissioned officer.
- Formal supplemental basic training averaging 43 hours was provided by 43% of the responding agencies.

When asked to indicate their top three preferences who they would prefer to conduct basic training, their responses are reflected in the following chart:

	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>Total # of</u>
	<u>Choice</u>	<u>Choice</u>	<u>Choice</u>	<u>Responses</u>
DPS	18%(33)	28%(47)	23%(39)	119

TCLEOSE	37%(68)	24%(40)	22%(37)	145
TEXAS A&M	11%(20)	16%(27)	25%(42)	89
COG	21%(39)	13%(22)	20%(34)	95
JR. COLL/UNIV	12%(23)	17%(29)	10%(18)	70
OTHER*				

* 3 Respondents listed the FBI, 2 Respondents listed their own academy.

Asked how they would prefer basic training be provided (ranking the top three choices) their responses were:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # of Responses For Each Choice
Centralized State Academy				
State Operated	12%(22)	17%(27)	17%(27)	76
State Operated Academy Provided at Satellite Locations	34%(60)	23%(37)	20%(32)	129
Regional Academies Operated by COG	28%(49)	21%(34)	17%(27)	110
Regional Academies Operated by Jr. Coll/Univ.	15%(27)	15%(25)	12%(20)	72
Satellite Location Operated by COG	7%(12)	14%(22)	20%(32)	66
Satellite Location Operated by Jr. Coll/Univ.	4%(7)	10%(16)	14%(23)	46
Other	0	0	0	0

IN-SERVICE

The following information refers to in-service training. In-service training was defined to the respondents as "any training offered beyond basic training except that which is directly related to supervisory and management training".

The most common sources used by the respondents to provide in-service training to their officers in 1978 were:

REGIONAL ACADEMIES	38%
DPS	22%
TCLEOSE	15%
COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY	12%
TEXAS A&M	10%

When asked to characterize the in-service training their officers received at the academy they most often used, the following responses were given and are expressed in percents:

	Very Good	Good	Adequate	Poor	Unacceptable
Curriculum	37%	50%	10%	2%	1%
Quality of Instruction	42%	48%	8%	1%	1%
Academy Facilities	37%	42%	20%	1%	0%
Job Relatedness	37%	46%	13%	4%	1%
Time of Day Offered	38%	46%	13%	2%	0%
Frequency of Courses	25%	32%	23%	17%	2%
Location of Courses	26%	35%	29%	8%	1%

When asked to choose their top three preferences who they would prefer to conduct in-service training their responses are reflected in the following chart:

	1st Choice	2nd choice	3rd Choice	Total # of Responses For Each Choice
DPS	23%(41)	26%(52)	27%(48)	141
TCLEOSE	37%(67)	37%(73)	15%(27)	167
TEXAS A&M	7%(13)	13%(26)	20%(36)	75
COG	19%(34)	14%(28)	18%(31)	93
JR. COLL/UNIV	14%(25)	9%(18)	19%(34)	77
OTHER	0	0	0	0

Asked how they would prefer in-service training be provided (ranking the top three choices) their responses were:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # of Responses For Each Choice
Centralized State Academy				
State Run	13%(24)	14%(24)	22%(34)	82
State Operated Academy Provided at Satellite Locations	31%(58)	23%(41)	23%(37)	136
Regional Academies Operated By COG	29%(53)	18%(31)	13%(21)	105
Regional Academies Operated by Jr. Coll/Univ	15%(27)	18%(32)	18%(28)	87
Satellite Locations Operated by COG	7%(13)	15%(26)	12%(25)	64
Satellite Locations Operated by Jr. Coll/Univ.	5%(9)	12%(22)	12%(21)	52
Other	0	0	0	0

SUPERVISORY AND MANAGEMENT

The following information refers to supervisory and management training. Supervisory and management training was defined to the respondents as "that training which is specifically directed toward supervisory and management personnel".

The most often used sources for supervisory and management training for the responding agencies were:

REGIONAL ACADEMIES	36%
TCLEOSE	18%
COLL/UNIV	13%
DPS	12%
TEXAS A&M	9%
ALL OTHER	8%

When asked to characterize the supervisory and management training their officers received at the academy they most often used, the following responses were given and are

expressed in percents:

	Very Good	Good	Adequate	Poor	Unacceptable
Curriculum	34%	44%	17%	4%	0%
Quality of Instruction	37%	44%	16%	3%	0%
Academy Facilities	30%	45%	21%	3%	0%
Job Relatedness	32%	46%	18%	3%	0%
Time of Day Offered	33%	42%	19%	5%	0%
Frequency of courses	18%	30%	25%	24%	2%
Location of Courses	23%	34%	28%	13%	1%

When asked to choose their top three preferences who they would prefer to conduct supervisory and management training, their responses are reflected the following chart:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # Of Responses For Each Choice
DPS	21%(36)	30%(49)	33%(37)	122
TCLEOSE	45%(77)	27%(44)	13%(20)	141
TEXAS A&M	5%(8)	19%(31)	22%(34)	73
COG	16%(27)	11%(18)	20%(31)	76
JR. COLL/UNIV	12%(21)	12%(20)	22%(35)	76
OTHER	0	0	0	0

Asked how they would prefer supervisory and management training be provided (ranking the top three choices) their responses were:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # Of Responses For Each Choice
Centralized State Academy				
State Operated	18%(31)	15%(33)	19%(29)	93
State Operated Academy Provided at Satellite Locations	30%(52)	29%(45)	21%(32)	129
Regional Academies Operated by COG	25%(44)	17%(27)	14%(21)	92

Regional Academies Operated by a Jr. Coll/Univ.	16%(28)	15%(23)	19%(29)	80
Satellite Locations Operated by COG	7%(12)	12%(18)	14%(21)	51
Satellite Locations Operated by A Jr. Coll/Univ.	4%(7)	12%(19)	14%(22)	48
Other	0	0	0	0

(Most often listed was TCLEOSE who had a total of 12 responses).

When the responding agencies were asked if Texas should have an institute or university with primary responsibility for management development of law enforcement officers, 70% said yes.

FINANCING OF TRAINING

68% of the responding agencies stated their budget did provide some funds for training, the average amount being \$1,361 per small department under 20,000 population and \$3,334 per department 20,000/50,000 population, per fiscal year.

The respondents were asked "As an alternative to present funding sources for law enforcement training, what other sources do you think future training funds should be obtained from? (You may indicated one or more)". Those answers are expressed in percents:

TEA	16%(71)
TCLEOSE	33%(142)
GENERAL REVENUE FUND	11%(48)
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUND	28%(124)
LOCAL FUNDS	11%(50)

ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

When asked if the Commission should exercise stricter authority over training through certification/decertification of the following, the responses were:

Academies (Facilities-Location-Number)	76% Yes
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Curriculum and Course Content	79% Yes
Instructors (Certification and Quality)	83% Yes

Asked if the Commission should do the following things, these responses were given:

Should the Commission conduct standardized testing of all academy candidates prior to admission to determine their reading and writing abilities	75% Yes
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Should the Commission conduct standardized testing for all graduates of basic courses as a requirement for certification	72% Yes
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Should the Commission set standards and conduct testing of certified instructors	82% Yes
Should the Commission contract directly with academies rather than through COG's to provide certified training	68% Yes

GENERAL QUESTIONS

When asked if the present system of funding through COG's was effective	66% Yes
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When asked if their training needs were met through the present regional academy advisory board	80% Yes
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Asked if the following types of training should be mandated the respondents indicated:

Mandated in-service training (How much per year, mode...40, range from 20 to 160 hours)	75% Yes
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Mandated supervisory training	77% Yes
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Of those 21 stated prior to promotion, 41% stated within 6 months or promotion, 38% stated within 1 year of promotion

Require specific course(s) for intermediate and advanced levels of certification	71% Yes
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MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT SURVEY
(Cities over 50,000 population)

Total number of Respondents	27
Number of Respondents Employing:	
Less than 150 Sworn Personnel	15
150 or More Sworn Personnel	12

The Municipal police agencies whose responses are reflected in this report represent 74% of the agencies who serve cities in Texas with a population of over 50,000 (1970 census figures).

During fiscal year 77-78 they employed 10,237 sworn personnel and had 720 sworn personnel terminate employment for a 7% turn over rate. During the same fiscal year these 27 agencies employed 2905 non-sworn civilian and 384 reserve officers.

The data presented here does not represent a particular fiscal year, it was answered by the agencies in February 1978 and represents a general description of training as it appeared to the respondents at that time.

BASIC TRAINING

The following information reflects responses of the 27 municipal police agencies responding to questions regarding basic training. Basic training was defined to them as "that training which is required prior to formal certification by the Commission (including those hours offered above the 240 hour requirement which is part of the basic or recruit course)". At the time this data was collected, 240 hours was the mandated minimum number of hours required in a basic training course.

The training facilities most often used by the respondents can be expressed as follows:

- Of the agencies serving a population of over 100,000, 83% used their own training academy.
- Of the agencies serving a population of from 50,000 to 100,000 13% used their own training academy. The remainder used regional academies to provide basic training.

The number of hours taught in the basic training course varied from 240 hours to 880 hours. The average number of hours taught was 425.

When asked to characterize the basic training their officers received at the academy they most often used, the following responses were given and are expressed in percents:

	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Unacceptable</u>
Curriculum	46%	29%	25%	0%	0%
Instruction	33%	46%	21%	0%	0%
Academy Facilities	32%	28%	16%	24%	0%
Job Related	43%	22%	35%	0%	0%
Time of Day	42%	50%	8%	0%	0%
Frequency	29%	37%	33%	0%	0%
Location	33%	37%	21%	8%	0%

When asked to indicate their top three preferences who they would prefer to conduct basic training, their responses are reflected in the following chart:

	<u>1st</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>Total # of</u> <u>Responses</u> <u>For Each Choice</u>
DPS	0%(0)	28%(6)	43%(9)	15
TCLEOSE	19%(5)	38%(8)	24%(5)	18
TEXAS A&M	0%(0)	5%(1)	5%(1)	2
COG	19%(5)	19%(4)	9%(2)	11
JR. COLL/UNIV.	15%(4)	5%(1)	9%(2)	7
THEIR OWN ACADEMY	46%(12)	5%(1)	9%(2)	15

Asked how they would prefer basic training be provided (ranking the top three choices) their responses were:

	<u>1st</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>Choice</u>	<u>Total # of</u> <u>Responses</u> <u>For Each Choice</u>
Centralized State Academy				
State Operated	0%(0)	6%(1)	11%(2)	3
State Operated Academy Provided at Satellite Locations	14%(3)	41%(7)	28%(5)	15

Regional Academies Operated

by COG	24%(5)	18%(3)	0%(0)	8
Regional Academies Operated by				
Jr. Coll/Univ.	5%(1)	18%(3)	17%(3)	7
Satellite Location Operated				
by COG	5%(1)	6%(1)	28%(5)	7
Satellite Location Operated by				
Jr. Coll/Univ.	5%(1)	6%(1)	5%(1)	3
Their Own Academy	57%(12)	6%(1)	11%(2)	15

Asked what the most critical unmet need in basic training was, 3 respondents did not answer, of the 24 respondents who did, 22 answered with the subject area Local Policy and Procedures, and 22% stated Practical Problems, Skills, and "How to" Training.

Responding agencies stated:

- 100% of their officers commute daily to receive basic training.
- 100% would prefer their officers to commute daily as opposed to residing on campus or academy grounds.
- Their officers have to travel (one way) to receive this basic training an average of 20 miles per day.
- A daily one way commuting time of 38 minutes was the maximum time the respondents feel is acceptable.
- 100% of the agencies do not require their officers to work while attending basic training.
- 100% of the agencies stated their officers should not be required to work while attending a basic training school.
- 92% of the agencies would prefer a new officer receive basic training prior to serving as a commissioned officer.

IN-SERVICE

The following information refers to in-service training. In-service training was defined to the respondents as "any training offered beyond basic training except that which is directly related to supervisory and management training".

The most common sources used by the respondents to provide in-service training to their officers in 1978 were:

REGIONAL ACADEMIES	17%
DPS	28%
TCLEOSE	11%
TEXAS A&M	12%
THEIR OWN ACADEMY	11%
ALL OTHERS	21%

When asked to characterize the in-service training their officers received at the academy they most often used, the following responses were given and are expressed in percents:

	Very Good	Good	Adequate	Poor	Unacceptable
Curriculum	36%	48%	16%	0%	0%
Quality of Instruction	33%	42%	25%	0%	0%
Academy Facilities	36%	36%	16%	8%	4%
Job Relatedness	33%	42%	25%	0%	0%
Time of Day Offered	56%	36%	4%	4%	0%
Frequency of Courses	19%	50%	23%	4%	4%
Location of Courses	36%	44%	20%	0%	0%

When asked to choose their top three preferences who they would prefer to conduct in-service training their responses are reflected in the following chart:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # of Responses For Each Choice
DPS	11%(3)	23%(6)	50%(13)	22
TCLEOSE	30%(8)	38%(10)	15%(4)	22
TEXAS A&M	0%(0)	15%(4)	11%(3)	7
COG	22%(6)	11%(3)	0%(0)	9
JR. COLL/UNIV	7%(2)	4%(1)	23%(6)	9
THEIR OWN ACADEMY	30%(8)	8%(2)	0%(0)	10

Asked how they would prefer in-service training be provided (ranking the top three choices) their responses were:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # Of Responses For each Choice
Centralized State Academy				
State Run	8%(2)	20%(5)	12%(3)	10
State Operated Academy Provided at Satellite Locations	27%(7)	32%(8)	16%(4)	19
Regional Academies Operated by COG	19%(5)	12%(3)	12%(3)	11
Regional Academies Operated by Jr. Coll/Univ	8%(2)	12%(3)	28%(7)	12
Satellite Locations Operated by COG	4%(1)	8%(2)	20%(5)	8
Satellite Locations Operated by Jr. Coll/Univ.	0%(0)	16%(4)	12%(3)	7
Their Own Academy	35%(9)	0%(0)	0%(0)	9

SUPERVISORY AND MANAGEMENT

The following information refers to supervisory and management training. Supervisory and management training was defined to the respondents as "that training which is specifically directed toward supervisory and management personnel".

The most often used sources for supervisory and management training for the responding agencies were:

REGIONAL ACADEMIES	20%
DPS	18%
TCLEOSE	15%
FBI	11%
SOUTHWESTERN LAW ENFORCEMENT INSTITUTE	11%
THEIR OWN ACADEMY	9%

ALL OTHERS 16%

When asked to characterize the supervisory and management training their officers received at the academy they most often used, the following responses were given and are expressed in percents:

	Very Good	Good	Adequate	Poor	Unacceptable
Curriculum	41%	44%	11%	4%	0%
Quality of Instruction	37%	50%	8%	4%	0%
Academy Facilities	31%	38%	19%	11%	0%
Job Relatedness	23%	58%	15%	4%	0%
Time of Day Offered	50%	46%	0%	4%	0%
Frequency of Courses	20%	28%	40%	12%	0%
Location of Courses	25%	54%	17%	4%	0%

When asked to choose their top three preferences who they would prefer to conduct supervisory and management training, their responses are reflected in the chart below:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # Of Responses For Each Choice
DPS	3%(1)	23%(6)	50%(11)	18
TCLEOSE	31%(9)	38%(10)	18%(4)	23
TEXAS A&M	0%(0)	15%(4)	18%(4)	8
COG	27%(8)	11%(3)	4%(1)	12
JR. COLL/UNIV	24%(7)	8%(2)	4%(1)	10
THEIR OWN ACADEMY	14%(4)	4%(1)	4%(1)	6

Asked how they would prefer supervisory and management training be provided (ranking the top three choices) their responses were:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # of Responses For Each Choice
Centralized State Academy				
State Operated	9%(2)	26%(6)	13%(3)	11

State Operated Academy Provided at Satellite Locations	14%(3)	26%(6)	39%(9)	18
Regional Academies Operated By COG	27%(6)	13%(3)	4%(1)	10
Regional Academies Operated by a Jr. Coll/Univ.	14%(3)	13%(3)	26%(6)	12
Satellite Locations Operated By COG	0%(0)	13%(3)	17%(4)	7
Satellite Locations Operated by a Jr. Coll/Univ	18%(4)	9%(2)	0%(0)	6
Their own Academy	18%(4)	0%(0)	0%(0)	4

When the responding agencies were asked if Texas should have an institute or university with primary responsibility for management development of law enforcement officers, 59% said yes.

FINANCING OF TRAINING

100% of the responding agencies stated their budget did provide some funds for training.

The respondents were asked "As an alternative to present funding sources for law enforcement training, what other sources do you think future training funds should be obtained from? (You may indicate one or more)". Those answers are expressed in percents.

TEA	17%(13)
TCLEOSE	25%(19)
GENERAL REVENUE FUND	13%(10)
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUND	25%(19)
LOCAL FUNDS	21%(16)
OTHER	0%(0)

ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

When asked if the Commission should exercise stricter authority over training through certification/decertification of the following, the responses were:

Academies (Facilities-Location-Number)	67% Yes
Curriculum and Course Content	65% Yes
Instructors (Certification and Quality)	73% Yes

Asked if the Commission should do the following, these responses were given:

Should the Commission conduct standardized testing of all academy candidates prior to admission to determine their reading and writing abilities 59% Yes

Should the Commission conduct standardized testing for all graduates of basic courses as a requirement for certification 57% Yes

Should the Commission set standards and conduct testing of certified instructors 73% Yes

Should the Commission contract directly with academies rather than through COG's to provide certified training 71% Yes

GENERAL QUESTIONS

When asked if the present system of funding through COG's was effective: the agencies from cities over 100,000 75% No
Agencies from cities 50,000-100,000 86% Yes

When asked if their training needs were met through the present regional academy advisory board 73% Yes

Asked if the following types of training should be mandated the respondents indicated:

Mandated in-service training 78% Yes

(How much per year, average 31 hours)

Of those 28% stated prior to promotion

57% stated within 6 months of promotion

14% stated within 1 year of promotion

Require specific course(s) for intermediate and advanced levels of certification 81% Yes

AIRPORT, COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY AND MUNICIPAL PARK
POLICE AGENCIES SURVEY

Total Number of Respondents	36
Less than 10 Sworn Personnel	17
10 or more Sworn Personnel	19

The 36 responding agencies represent 35% (593) of the total number of airport (536), college/university (941), and municipal park police (233) in Texas. During fiscal year 77-78 they employed 593 sworn personnel and had 131 sworn personnel terminate employment for a 22% turnover rate. During the same fiscal year these 36 agencies employed 200 non-sworn civilian and 30 reserve officers.

The data presented here does not represent a particular fiscal year, it was answered by the agencies in February 1978 and represents a general representation of training as it appeared to the respondents at that time.

BASIC TRAINING

The following information reflects responses of the 36 agencies responding to questions regarding basic training. Basic training was defined to them as "that training which is required prior to formal certification by the Commission (including those hours offered above the 240 hour requirement which is part of the basic or recruit course)". At the time this data was collected, 240 hours was the mandated minimum number of hours required in a basic training course.

The most often used training facilities which provided the basic training for the reporting agencies are listed as follows:

<u>Training Academy</u>	<u>Number of Reporting Agencies Who Indicated they Used This Academy</u>
Southwest Texas Police Academy	6
Dallas Co. Sheriff's Academy	3
Harris Co. Sheriff's Academy	3
Heart of Texas Regional Police Academy	3

Lower Rio Grande Police Academy	3
Texas A&M University Engineering Extension Service	3
Alamo Area Law Enforcement Academy	2
East Texas Police Academy	2

The number of hours taught in the basic training course varied from 240 hours to 800 hours. However, 36% of the academies taught a 240 hour course.

When asked to characterize the basic training their officers received at the academy, they most often used, the following responses were given and are expressed in percents:

	<u>Very Good</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Unacceptable</u>
Curriculum	36%	56%	5%	2%	0%
Instruction	26%	53%	16%	5%	0%
Academy Facilities	28%	36%	36%	0%	0%
Job Relatedness	28%	37%	23%	11%	0%
Time of Day	47%	41%	9%	3%	0%
Frequency of Courses	22%	42%	28%	8%	0%
Location of Courses	30%	46%	13%	11%	0%

14% of the responding agencies stated they had used an alternate source of basic training in 1978. Scheduling difficulties was the most common reason listed for using an alternate source of basic training.

Asked what the most critical unmet need in basic training was, 5 respondents did not answer, of the 31 respondents who did, 16% answered with the subject area Community Relations and 16% stated Campus Security and Campus Related Problems, followed by 13% who stated Report Writing.

Responding agencies stated:

- 86% of their officers commute to receive basic training.
- 75% would prefer their officers to commute daily as opposed to residing on campus.
- Their officers have to travel (one way) to receive this basic training an average of 43 miles per day.

- A daily one way commuting time of 48 minutes was the maximum time the respondents felt was acceptable.
- 67% of the agencies do not require their officers to work while attending basic training.
- 76% of the agencies stated their officers should not be required to work while attending a basic training school.
- 70% of the agencies would prefer a new officer receive basic training prior to serving as a commissioned officer.
- Formal supplemental training averaging 67 hours was provided by 47% of the responding agencies.

When asked to indicate their top three preferences who they would prefer to conduct basic training, their responses are reflected in the following chart:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # of Responses For Each Choice
DPS	23%(7)	21%(6)	27%(7)	20
TCLEOSE	37%(11)	41%(12)	8%(2)	25
TEXAS A&M	10%(3)	10%(3)	27%(7)	13
COG	17%(5)	14%(4)	19%(5)	14
JR. COLL/UNIV	13%(4)	14%(4)	19%(5)	13

Asked how they would prefer basic training be provided (ranking the top three choices) their responses were:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # of Responses For Each Choice
Centralized State Academy State Operated	20%(7)	11%(3)	19%(5)	15
State Operated Academy provided at Satellite Locations	23%(8)	42%(11)	8%(2)	21
Regional Academies Operated by COG	17%(6)	15%(4)	15%(4)	14
Regional Academies Operated by Jr. Coll/Univ	11%(4)	15%(4)	23%(6)	14

Satellite Locations Operated by COG

17%(6) 8%(2) 23%(6) 14

Satellite Locations Operated by Jr. Coll/Univ.

11%(4) 8%(2) 11%(3) 9

IN-SERVICE

The following information refers to in-service training. In-service training was defined to the respondents as "any training offered beyond basic training except that which is directly related to supervisory and management training".

The most common sources used by the respondents to provide in-service training to their officers in 1978 were:

REGIONAL ACADEMIES	31%
DPS	18%
TCLEOSE	13%
TEXAS A&M	7%
ALL OTHER	31%

When asked to characterize the in-service training their officers received at the academy they most often used, the following responses were given and are expressed in percents:

	Very Good	Good	Adequate	Poor	Unacceptable
Curriculum	31%	63%	6%	0%	0%
Quality of Instruction	42%	48%	3%	6%	0%
Academy Facilities	33%	44%	19%	3%	0%
Job Relatedness	20%	50%	20%	3%	0%
Time of Day Offered	31%	46%	20%	0%	0%
Frequency of Courses	17%	34%	37%	11%	0%
Location of Courses	36%	42%	17%	5%	0%

When asked to choose their top three preferences who they would prefer to conduct in-service training their responses are reflected in the following chart:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # Of Responses For Each Choice
DPS	17%(6)	29%(9)	29%(9)	24
TCLEOSE	35%(13)	29%(9)	19%(6)	28
TEXAS A&M	6%(2)	13%(4)	13%(4)	10
COG	20%(7)	19%(6)	19%(6)	19
JR. COLL/UNIV.	20%(7)	10%(3)	19%(6)	16

Asked how they would prefer in-service training be provided (ranking the top three choices) their responses were:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # Of Responses For Each Choice
Centralized State Academy				
State Run	3%(1)	28%(9)	18%(5)	15
State Operated Academy Provided				
at Satellite Locations	48%(17)	19%(6)	4%(1)	24
Regional Academies Operated				
by COG	23%(8)	10%(3)	15%(4)	15
Regional Academies Operated by				
Jr. Coll/Univ	8%(3)	16%(5)	22%(6)	14
Satellite Locations Operated				
by COG	8%(3)	16%(5)	26%(7)	15
Satellite Locations Operated by				
Jr. Coll/Univ.	8%(3)	13%(4)	15%(4)	11

SUPERVISORY AND MANAGEMENT

The following information refers to supervisory and management training. Supervisory and management training was defined to the respondents as "that training which is specifically directed toward supervisory and management personnel".

The most often used source for supervisory and management training for the responding agencies were:

REGIONAL ACADEMIES	35%
DPS	14%
TCLEOSE	12%
ALL OTHER	39%

When asked to characterize the supervisory and management training their officers received at the academy they most often used, the following responses were given and are expressed in percents:

	Very Good	Good	Adequate	Poor	Unacceptable
Curriculum	36%	53%	7%	3%	0%
Quality of Instruction	28%	57%	7%	7%	0%
Academy Facilities	30%	37%	30%	4%	0%
Job Relatedness	18%	50%	25%	7%	0%
Time of Day Offered	18%	55%	18%	7%	0%
Frequency of courses	15%	44%	26%	15%	0%
Location of Courses	22%	52%	11%	15%	0%

When asked to choose their top three preference who they would prefer to conduct supervisory and management training, their responses are reflected in the following chart:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # Of Responses For Each Choice
DPS	12%(4)	23%(7)	25%(7)	18
TCLEOSE	33%(11)	37%(11)	18%(5)	27
TEXAS A&M	6%(2)	17%(5)	14%(4)	11
COG	27%(9)	13%(4)	18%(5)	18
JR. COLL/UNIV	21%(7)	10%(3)	25%(7)	17

Asked how they would prefer management and supervisory training be provided (ranking the top three choices) their responses were:

	1st Choice	2nd Choice	3rd Choice	Total # of Responses For Each Choice
Centralized State Academy				
State Operated	0%(0)	16%(5)	28%(7)	12

State Operated Academy Provided at Satellite Locations	47%(16)	10%(3)	12%(3)	22
Regional Academies Operated by COG	23%(8)	10%(3)	20%(5)	16
Regional Academies Operated by Jr. Coll/Univ.	15%(5)	16%(5)	20%(5)	15
Satellite Locations Operated by COG	6%(2)	22%(7)	12%(3)	12
Satellite Locations Operated by Jr. Coll/Univ	9%(3)	26%(8)	8%(2)	13

When the responding agencies were asked if Texas should have an institute or university with primary responsibility for management development of law enforcement officers, 80% said yes.

FINANCING OF TRAINING

59% of the responding agencies stated their budget did provide some funds for training.

The respondents were asked "As an alternative to present funding sources for law enforcement training, what other sources do you think future training funds should be obtained from? (You may indicate one or more)". Those answers are expressed in percents:

TEA	19%(16)
TCLEOSE	29%(24)
GENERAL REVENUE FUND	17%(14)
CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUND	24%(20)
LOCAL FUNDS	10%(8)

ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

When asked if the Commission should exercise stricter authority over training through certification/decertification of the following, the responses were:

ACADEMIES (Facilities-Location-Number)

65% Yes
76% Yes
81% Yes

Curriculum and Course Content
Instructors (Certification and Quality)

When asked if the Commission should do the following, these responses were given:
Should the Commission conduct standardized testing of all academy candidates prior to admission to determine their reading and writing abilities

73% Yes

Should the Commission conduct standardized testing for all graduates of basic courses as a requirement for certification

70% Yes

Should the Commission set standards and conduct testing of certified instructors

89% Yes

Should the Commission contract directly with academies rather than through COG's to provide certified training

74% Yes

GENERAL QUESTIONS

When asked if the present system of funding through COG's was effective

75% Yes

When asked if their training needs were met through the present regional academy advisory board

77% Yes

Asked if the following types of training should be mandated the respondents indicated:

Mandated in-service training

74% Yes

(How much per year, average 31 hours)

Mandated supervisory training

63% Yes

Of those 26% stated prior to promotion, 56% stated within 6 months of promotion, 17% stated within 1 year of promotion

Require specific course(s) for intermediate and advanced levels of certification

73% Yes

SECTION VII

ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERATIONS FOR CONDUCTING BASIC TRAINING

SECTION VII

ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERATIONS FOR CONDUCTING BASIC TRAINING

Four (4) systems were considered as a means of delivering basic training to Peace Officers throughout the state. The following lists the advantages and disadvantages regarding each of the four (4) systems. No changes were considered where a state, county, or municipal agency is providing basic training for members of their particular agency.

- A. CONTINUE THE PRESENT SYSTEM WHICH PROVIDES TRAINING THROUGH TWENTY-ONE ACADEMIES THAT ARE SPONSORED BY COUNCILS OF GOVERNMENT, JUNIOR COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES, MUNICIPAL, AND COUNTY AGENCIES. (See Page 11.)

ADVANTAGES

- The training programs are on-going, complete with facilities, coordinating staff, and administration.
- Funding sources currently exist from agencies such as TEA, College Coordinating Board, and CJD.
- Provides for local input relative to training needs through advisory boards.

DISADVANTAGES

- A majority of the existing academies are at least partially funded by LEAA and The Criminal Justice Division, and these funds are expected to cease in October of 1981.
- Control of the facility and instruction is vested in several agencies which can and has affected the quality of instruction:
 - College Administration,
 - Councils of Government,
 - Criminal Justice Division,

- Texas Education Agency,
- College Coordinating Board,
- Municipal and Sheriff's Agencies
- Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education
- Current TCLEOSE Rules and Regulations are not specific to prevent proliferation of academies.
- Agency administrators exercise pressure or control over academy coordinators either directly or through COG representatives, which creates difficulty in making the training program a continuation of the selection.
- Background and expertise of instructors varies from area to area.
- Mandated Training Courses lack standardization and uniformity.

B. ESTABLISH LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMIES IN COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES THAT HAVE ON-GOING TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL OR CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

ADVANTAGES

- Academy locations would be easily accessible to the majority of law enforcement agencies.
- Classroom facilities and instructional equipment already exist.
- Many facilities are already staffed for training and administration.
- Partial funding sources are already established through Texas Education Agency or the College Coordinating Board.
- Enhance the existing academic Criminal Justice Programs.
- Meets an objective of the institution by serving a community need.
- Could reduce inbreeding in police training.

DISADVANTAGES

- Proliferation would increase to the point that quality control and evaluation, which are statutory responsibilities of TCLEOSE, would be difficult to achieve.

- Many educational institutions do not have specialized facilities such as a firearms range.
 - May not have qualified staff with expertise in law enforcement subjects, thereby, requiring the use of instructors from local law enforcement agencies on an availability basis, or would require an increase in permanent staff with law enforcement expertise.
 - Accessibility to training facilities would be a problem to some areas of the state.
 - Create conflict between state regulatory agencies, i.e., Texas Education Agency, and TCLEOSE, and the operational management of the institution.
 - Reduce the number of students in any one course conducted by an academy, in that the cost per contact hour would increase if geographically located close to other like institutions.
 - Funding formula of TEA is based on contact hours rather than the quality of the training.
 - The training program could become secondary to the academic program.
 - Lack of coordination in scheduling courses between institutions in same geographic area could stimulate competition for clientele which could increase costs.
 - Could increase academic inbreeding.
- C. DIVIDE THE STATE INTO REGIONS ACCORDING TO OFFICER POPULATION AND WITH OTHER GEOGRAPHIC CONSIDERATIONS. ESTABLISH ONE ACADEMY, OPERATED BY TCLEOSE OR UNDER CONTRACT WITH TCLEOSE, WITHIN EACH REGION WITH AUXILIARY (FIELD) COURSE LOCATIONS AS REQUIRED. FUNDED BY APPROPRIATION BILL FROM TCLEOSE FUND OR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUND WITH NOMINAL TUITION PAID BY THOSE ENROLLED.

ADVANTAGES

- Reduce proliferation of academies and quality control problems.
- Place control with one state regulatory agency thereby improving uniformity and quality of program delivery.

- Permit easier accessibility and scheduling for local agencies within the region due to Satellite delivery capability.
- Eliminate competition between academies for clientele.
- Establish a permanent funding source.
- Assure adequate staffing by proficient instructors.
- Funds derived from penalties paid by violators rather than taxes.
- Reduce overall costs of law enforcement training.

DISADVANTAGES

- Increase TCLEOSE funding due to added personnel, additional travel costs and facility requirement.
- College and universities with existing law enforcement academies would lose personnel and funds.
- Reduce input from Councils of Government and local law enforcement agencies.
- Eliminate local control by COG's and other agencies.
- Could create inbreeding in law enforcement training.

D. ESTABLISH ONE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY OPERATED BY THE STATE. STUDENTS AND/OR AGENCIES PAY TRANSPORTATION, ROOM, AND BOARD COSTS ONLY. ALL OTHER FUNDS DERIVED FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUND OR THE TCLEOSE FUND.

ADVANTAGES

- Ensure standardization and quality of training by vesting control in one state agency.
- Eliminate all other regional academies.
- Reduce personnel salary and benefit costs, equipment costs, facility cost when compared to present system.
- Ensure retention of qualified applicants, and the elimination of undesirables.
- Reduced costs of meals and lodging.

- Eliminate officers working while attending training.
- Reduce problems currently encountered regarding medical, psychological, and certain areas of background investigation.
- Facility costs could be reduced by utilization of existing properties i.e., abandoned U. S. military bases, the Texas Tech Training Center at Junction, etc.
- Ensure adequate staffing of proficient instructors.

DISADVANTAGES

- Cost of transporting to and from, and maintaining students while attending courses.
- Diminish local agency participation in operation of academy.
- Substantial initial costs for construction and maintenance of the size of facility required.
- Could create inbreeding.

SECTION VIII
COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION VIII
COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS

This section of the study is in direct response to recommendations made by the Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations which published a report on professional standards for law enforcement officers in 1978. This recommendation was as follows:

"TCLEOSE should conduct the research necessary to identify the number and location of training academies needed, to determine the present and future costs for training peace officers, and to identify the areas necessary for law enforcement professionals - TCLEOSE should evaluate alternative methods for training delivery and financing which may be identified in the course of the study and make its recommendations to the 1981 session of the Texas legislature".

The Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations further stated that: "In view of the anticipated problem of declining federal funding for basic law enforcement training and the potential need to provide supplemental funding to local governments for training, the determination of an efficient, cost-effective method or methods is important. After the study data are available, the Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations proposes to review and comment on the alternative methods suggested and will make its findings available to TCLEOSE and the legislature."

The majority of the data utilized in this study was taken from training activities conducted by academies in calendar year 1979. In 1979, there were fifty-four certified law enforcement academies in the State. Forty-nine of these academies were certified to conduct basic training. At the publish date of this study (1981), there are sixty-one certified law enforcement academies with fifty-four certified to conduct basic training.

The academies are presently operating as described in this study in Section II, pages 9-14, with no appreciable changes in operation or funding sources. We have been advised, however, that LEAA funds will no longer be available after September 1981. In comparison with other states, Texas ranks second in the total number of peace officers certified, (33,804). California ranks first with 67,821 and Florida third with 24,114 certified peace officers. Texas ranks second in the number of peace officers receiving - basic training annually with 3,400; California ranking first with 3,500; and Florida third with 3,200. The State of Texas ranks first with the number of academies certified to conduct basic training with 54, Florida with 38, and California with 26. A comparison of 1977-78 annual budgets for State Peace Officer Standards and Training Commissions (chart 1, page 36) shows Texas receiving \$1.5 million; New York \$2.5 million; Illinois \$2 million; and California receiving \$10 million.

Of the 312 law enforcement agencies representing 49% of all certified peace officers in Texas, responding to the opinion survey (pages 66-100), the majority indicated that the Commission should exercise stricter control over the academies, instructors, and the quality of training offered in the academies. They further indicated that in-service training should be mandated, and that Texas should have a training institute with primary responsibility for management development of law enforcement officers.

THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CONTINUE AT THE EXISTING REGIONAL TYPE ACADEMIES AT THEIR CURRENT LOCATIONS.

However, a long-range plan should be developed and implemented:

- To select an approximately 15 certified Regional academies geographically located throughout the state.
- Regional academies should operate by contract with the Commission, or the Commission should employ personnel to staff these academies.
- Basic students entering these academies would have to successfully complete:

- a. An entrance selection test;
- b. Psychological screening;
- c. Intensive background investigation.

- Basic students should be constantly tested and evaluated as they progress through the basic training course, and would be terminated at any time, if it was determined that they were not capable of performing as a peace officer.
- After successful completion of the basic training course, the students should be required to take and successfully complete a State Certification Examination before they would be allowed to perform as peace officers.
- In-service and management training programs should be mandated, and conducted through academies operated or contracted by the Commission.
- Stricter control over the mandated curriculum and course content.
- Set standards and conduct testing of certified instructors.
- Mandate specified courses for intermediate and advanced levels of certification.
- Establish and operate a statewide law enforcement supervisory and management training institute.
- Funding sources for the operation of certified regional academies should come from:

- a) State Criminal Justice Planning Fund;
- b) Texas Law Enforcement Officer Training and Education Fund;
- c) Departmental and individual tuition fees;
- d) Texas Education Agency Funds (if academy qualifies).

- Funding of law enforcement training should be administered by one agency to ensure cost effectiveness and to prevent duplication of funding efforts.

APPENDIX A

INDIVIDUAL REGIONAL ACADEMY PROFILE

ALAMO AREA LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY
1300 SAN PEDRO
SAN ANTONIO, BEXAR COUNTY, TEXAS 78284

REGION SERVED:

ALAMO AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 18

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
ATASCOSA	33	GUADALUPE	54
BANDERA	11	KARNES	22
BEXAR	1857	KENDALL	18
COMAL	51	KERR	37
FRIO	16	MEDINA	30
GILLESPIE	17	WILSON	23

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 2169

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ADMINISTRATOR 1
ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR 1
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

SAN ANTONIO COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH AACOG
TUITION
TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Breathalyzer Operators	11	40 hrs.	180
Hostage Tactics/Negotiation Techniques	2	40 hrs.	51
White Collar/Organized Crime	1	40 hrs.	17
Homicide Investigation	1	40 hrs.	16
Recognizing & Handling Drunk Drivers	1	16 hrs.	16
Criminal Investigation	1	40 hrs.	18
Fingerprint Science	1	40 hrs.	13
First Line Supervision	1	40 hrs.	13
Instructor Training	1	40 hrs.	12
Traffic Accident Investigation	1	40 hrs.	22
Penal Code/Report Writing	1	40 hrs.	17
Narcotics Investigation Seminar	1	23 hrs.	30
Intermediate Traffic Law	1	40 hrs.	23
Traffic Accident Investigation Refresher	1	16 hrs.	9
Advanced Search and Seizure	1	40 hrs.	18
Advanced Latent Fingerprint Science	1	40 hrs.	18
Emergency Spanish - Peace Officer	1	40 hrs.	13
Evidence Technician	1	40 hrs.	26
Narcotics/Dangerous Drugs	1	40 hrs.	29
Traffic Records Technician	1	40 hrs.	11
BASIC TRAINING	5	240 hrs.	126
BASIC TRAINING	3	280 hrs.	66

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$121,539.60 ÷ 192 = \$633.02

ALVIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE
3110 MUSTANG ROAD
ALVIN, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS 77511

REGION SERVED:

HOUSTON-GALVESTON AREA COUNCIL - REGION 16

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
AUSTIN	24	LIBERTY	66
BRAZORIA	273	MATAGORDA	67
CHAMBERS	20	MONTGOMERY	174
COLORADO	29	WALKER	46
FORT BEND	164	WALLER	28
GALVESTON	426	WHARTON	55
HARRIS	4863		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 6235

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

TRAINING COORDINATOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

ALVIN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Advanced Forensic Photography	1	40 hrs.	12
BASIC TRAINING	2	240 hrs.	26

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$10,328.00 ÷ 26 = \$397.23

BRAZOSPORT COLLEGE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY
500 COLLEGE DRIVE
LAKE JACKSON, BRAZORIA COUNTY, TEXAS 77566

REGION SERVED:

HOUSTON-GALVESTON AREA COUNCIL - REGION 16

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
AUSTIN	24	LIBERTY	66
BRAZORIA	273	MATAGORDA	67
CHAMBERS	20	MONTGOMERY	174
COLORADO	29	WALKER	46
FORT BEND	164	WALLER	28
GALVESTON	426	WHARTON	55
HARRIS	4863		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 6235

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY DIRECTOR 1
INSTRUCTORS 4
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER X PAID X

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

BRAZOSPORT COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

COLLEGE BUDGET
TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY
CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH HGAC

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Basic Photography	1	20 hrs.	5
BASIC TRAINING	2	288 hrs.	50

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

$\$35,218.90 \div 50 = \704.38

CENTRAL TEXAS REGIONAL POLICE ACADEMY
HIGHWAY 190 WEST
KILLEEN, BELL COUNTY, TEXAS 76541

REGION SERVED:

CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 23

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
BELL	277	MILAM	27
CORYELL	44	MILLS	3
HAMILTON	8	SAN SABA	6
LAMPASAS	14		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 379

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY COORDINATOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER X PAID _____

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY
TUITION

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
BASIC TRAINING	3	320 hrs.	79

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

$\$58,867.43 \div 79 = \745.16

COLLEGE OF THE MAINLAND REGIONAL POLICE ACADEMY
8001 PALMER HIGHWAY
TEXAS CITY, GALVESTON COUNTY, TEXAS 77590

REGION SERVED:

HOUSTON-GALVESTON AREA COUNCIL - REGION 16

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
AUSTIN	24	LIBERTY	66
BRAZORIA	273	MATAGORDA	67
CHAMBERS	20	MONTGOMERY	174
COLORADO	29	WALKER	46
FORT BEND	164	WALLER	28
GALVESTON	426	WHARTON	55
HARRIS	4863		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 6235

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY DIRECTOR 1
INSTRUCTOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

COLLEGE OF THE MAINLAND

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY
TUITION
COLLEGE OF MAINLAND BUDGET

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Principles of Supervision	1	32 hrs.	19
Officer Survival and Safety	3	40 hrs.	52
Accident Investigation	1	20 hrs.	14
Texas Laws	1	52 hrs.	2
Advanced Police Procedures	1	125 hrs.	8
BASIC TRAINING	2	280 hrs.	27

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

$\$12,902.40 \div 27 = \477.87

CONCHO VALLEY REGIONAL ACADEMY
17 SOUTH CHADBOURNE, SUITE 200
SAN ANGELO, TOM GREEN COUNTY, TEXAS 76902

REGION SERVED:

CONCHO VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 10

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
COKE	2	MENARD	3
CONCHO	5	REAGAN	6
CROCKETT	7	SCHLEICHER	3
IRION	3	STERLING	2
KIMBLE	5	SUTTON	8
MCCULLOUGH	10	TOM GREEN	156
MASON	4		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 214

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY COORDINATOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☐

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

N/A

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH CVCOC

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Homicide Investigation	1	24 hrs.	57
Arrest-Search-Seizure	1	40 hrs.	15
Penal Code/Report Writing	1	40 hrs.	17
Intermediate Traffic	1	80 hrs.	22
BASIC TRAINING	1	240 hrs.	12

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

$\$9,993.60 \div 12 = \832.80

DALLAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S ACADEMY
3819 MAPLE AVENUE
DALLAS, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS 75219

REGION SERVED:

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
COLLIN	176	KAUFMAN	54
DALLAS	3854	NAVARRO	50
DENTON	184	PALO PINTO	47
ELLIS	91	PARKER	43
ERATH	36	ROCKWALL	21
HOOD	16	SOMERVELL	6
HUNT	76	TARRANT	1550
JOHNSON	83	WISE	33

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 6320

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY COMMANDER	1
BASIC COORDINATOR	1
IN-SERVICE COORDINATOR	1
DETENTION COORDINATOR	1
RANGEMASTER	1
CLERICAL	2

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☐

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

N/A

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

DALLAS COUNTY BUDGET

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Executive Development Seminar	1	22 hrs.	25
Basic Communications	1	20 hrs.	28
Detention Officer Training	3	80 hrs.	31
Detention Training	2	72 hrs.	38
Breathalyzer Operator	2	40 hrs.	63
Basic Fingerprint	2	20 hrs.	37
Advanced Latent Print Comparison	1	20 hrs.	13
Firearms Instructor	1	45 hrs.	20
Violent Death Seminar	1	20 hrs.	26
Basic Crime Scene Search	1	20 hrs.	29
Advanced Crime Scene Search	1	20 hrs.	21
BASIC TRAINING	2	400 hrs.	62
BASIC TRAINING	1	344 hrs.	29
BASIC TRAINING	1	346 hrs.	26
BASIC TRAINING	1	340 hrs.	27

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$128,828.89 ÷ 144 = \$894.65

DEL MAR COLLEGE REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY
101 BALDWIN
CORPUS CHRISTI, NUECES COUNTY, TEXAS 78404

REGION SERVED:

COASTAL BEND COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 20

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
ARANSAS	25	KLEBURG	106
BEE	27	LIVE OAK	12
BROOKS	21	MC MULLEN	1
DUVAL	30	NUECES	485
JIM WELLS	51	REFUGIO	18
KENEDY	8	SAN PATRICIO	89

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 873

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY COORDINATOR	1
SECRETARY	1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☐ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

DEL MAR COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH CBCOG
TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY
LOCAL TAXES (DEL MAR COLLEGE)
TUITION

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Communication and Dispatching	2	24 hrs.	30
Police Photography	1	40 hrs.	8
Fingerprinting	1	20 hrs.	22
Basic Fingerprinting	1	40 hrs.	13
Advanced Fingerprinting	1	40 hrs.	12
Arrest-Search-Seizure	1	40 hrs.	7
Crisis Intervention	1	24 hrs.	19
Texas Family Code & Juvenile Procedures	1	20 hrs.	6
Courtroom Demeanor and Testimony	2	20 hrs.	35
Organized Crime	1	20 hrs.	15
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	1	24 hrs.	12
Traffic Investigation	1	40 hrs.	17
Police Supervision	1	40 hrs.	16
Instructors Course	1	40 hrs.	11
BASIC TRAINING	5	302 hrs.	64

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$51,170.48 ÷ 64 = \$799.54

EAST TEXAS POLICE ACADEMY
1100 BROADWAY
KILGORE, GREGG COUNTY, TEXAS 75662

REGION SERVED:

EAST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 6

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
ANDERSON	41	PANOLA	22
CAMP	8	RAINS	7
CHEROKEE	43	RUSK	58
GREGG	200	SMITH	179
HARRISON	66	UPSHUR	29
HENDERSON	72	VAN ZANDT	37
MARION	20	WOOD	36

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 818

ARK-TEX COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 5

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
BOWIE	102	LAMAR	58
CASS	29	MORRIS	26
DELTA	6	RED RIVER	15
FRANKLIN	9	TITUS	29
HOPKINS	37		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 311

DEEP EAST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 14

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
ANGELINA	70	SABINE	11
HOUSTON	15	SAN AUGUSTINE	8
JASPER	30	SAN JACINTO	7
NACOGDOCHES	59	SHELBY	20
NEWTON	12	TRINITY	15
POLK	33	TYLER	12

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 292

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY DIRECTOR 1
INSTRUCTORS 2
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☐

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

KILGORE COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNDS FOR TUITIONS
TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Basic Jail Operations	1	36 hrs.	15
Child Abuse Intake Investigation	8	24 hrs.	226
Narcotics Investigation	4	24 hrs.	107
Penal Code/Report Writing	2	40 hrs.	30
Penal Code	1	16 hrs.	21
Vehicle Theft	2	16 hrs.	42
Crime Scene Search	1	40 hrs.	24
Advanced Defensive Tactics	2	16 hrs.	59
First Line Supervision	1	32 hrs.	19
Hostage Negotiation	1	20 hrs.	23
Sex Homicide Investigation	1	40 hrs.	32
Emergency Medical Service	1	16 hrs.	12
Mid-Management	1	32 hrs.	22
Uniform Crime Reporting	1	16 hrs.	48
Communications	3	24 hrs.	79
Basic Police Instructor	1	40 hrs.	12
BASIC TRAINING	7	240 hrs.	212

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$126,019.20 ÷ 212 = \$594.43

EAST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY
DIVISION OF CONTINUING EDUCATION
COMMERCE, HUNT COUNTY, TEXAS 75428

REGION SERVED:

NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 4

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
COLLIN	176	KAUFMAN	54
DALLAS	3854	NAVARRO	50
DENTON	184	PALO PINTO	47
ELLIS	91	PARKER	43
ERATH	36	ROCKWALL	21
HOOD	16	SOMERVELL	6
HUNT	76	TARRANT	1550
JOHNSON	83	WISE	33

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 6320

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

TEMPORARY

STAFF:

COORDINATOR 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☐

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

EAST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

TUITION

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
BASIC TRAINING	1	240 hrs.	17

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$2,380 ÷ 17 = \$140.00

HARRIS COUNTY SHERIFF'S ACADEMY
2310 ATASCOCITA ROAD
HUMBLE, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS 77338

REGION SERVED:

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
AUSTIN	24	LIBERTY	66
BRAZORIA	273	MATAGORDA	67
CHAMBERS	20	MONTGOMERY	174
COLORADO	29	WALKER	46
FORT BEND	164	WALLER	28
GALVESTON	426	WHARTON	55
HARRIS	4863		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 6235

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

TRAINING COORDINATOR 1
INSTRUCTORS 3
REGISTRAR 1
CLERK 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER X PAID _____

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

N/A

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

HARRIS COUNTY BUDGET

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Basic Reserve Jail Procedures	2	20 hrs.	41
Basic Regular Jail Procedures	6	40 hrs.	126
Advanced Accident Investigation	1	32 hrs.	20
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs	1	20 hrs.	29
Crimes Against Property	2	20 hrs.	45
Basic Fingerprinting	1	40 hrs.	23
Advanced Fingerprinting	1	40 hrs.	23
Homicide Investigation	1	40 hrs.	17
Basic Dispatching & Complaint Clerk	1	20 hrs.	20
Basic Police Photography	1	20 hrs.	22
Crime Scene Search	1	32 hrs.	15
Crime Prevention	1	40 hrs.	19
White Collar Crimes	1	30 hrs.	27
Organized Crime	1	40 hrs.	26
Crimes Against Elderly	1	20 hrs.	23
Forgery and Fraud Investigation	1	20 hrs.	27
Reserve First Line Supervision	1	20 hrs.	23
Regular First Line Supervision	2	40 hrs.	56
Mid-Management	1	32 hrs.	16
Reserve Mid-Management	1	20 hrs.	20
Locks and Safes	1	20 hrs.	26
Gem & Jewelry Investigation	1	8 hrs.	22
Instructor Course	1	40 hrs.	17
Dignitary Protection & Assassination	1	20 hrs.	36
Intermediate Traffic	1	80 hrs.	24
Fire & Life Safety	3	10 hrs.	60
Arrest-Search-Seizure	1	24 hrs.	25
Effective Communication	1	40 hrs.	13
ABC Lyceum	1	20 hrs.	24
Report Writing/Penal Code	2	40 hrs.	29
Sexual Assault Investigation	1	20 hrs.	27
Auto Theft	1	24 hrs.	30
Master Patrolman	1	80 hrs.	21
Techniques Interviewing & Interrogation	2	20 hrs.	49
BASIC TRAINING	6	360 hrs.	168

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$73,049.48 ÷ 168 = \$434.82

HEART OF TEXAS REGIONAL POLICE ACADEMY
1400 COLLEGE DRIVE
WACO, MC LENNAN COUNTY, TEXAS 76708

REGION SERVED:

HEART OF TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 11

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
BOSQUE	13	HILL	37
FALLS	21	LIMESTONE	29
FREESTONE	14	MC LENNAN	289

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 403

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY COORDINATOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER X PAID X

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

MC LENNAN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY
TUITION

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
New Amendments to Texas Criminal Laws and Procedures	1	7 hrs.	33
Use of Identi-Kit	1	8 hrs.	14
BASIC TRAINING	1	300 hrs.	15

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$17,505.00 ÷ 15 = \$1,167.00

INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES
SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY
SAN MARCOS, HAYS COUNTY, TEXAS 78666

REGION SERVED:

CAPITAL AREA PLANNING COUNCIL - REGION 12

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
BASTROP	29	HAYS	34
BLANCO	9	LEE	14
BURNET	24	LLANO	15
CALDWELL	17	TRAVIS	754
FAYETTE	20	WILLIAMSON	76

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 992

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY DIRECTOR 1
INSTRUCTOR 1
TYPIST 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH CAPCO

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Introduction to Crime Prevention	1	5 hrs.	30
Basic Crime Prevention	14	40 hrs.	372
Basic Crime Prevention	7	80 hrs.	177
Prevention Programs	1	20 hrs.	48
Basic Crime Prevention	1	15 hrs.	13
Basic Juvenile Delinquency Prevention	8	40 hrs.	149
Juvenile Crime Prevention	1	20 hrs.	47
Juvenile Laws	1	20 hrs.	26
Texas Family Code	2	20 hrs.	52
Basic Officer Course	1	40 hrs.	19
Crime Prevention & the Older Person	1	20 hrs.	57
Crimes Against Older Persons	1	24 hrs.	30
Child Abuse	1	20 hrs.	10
Communication & Interviewing Skills/			
Child Abuse	1	40 hrs.	41
Search and Seizure II	1	20 hrs.	19
Criminal Investigation (Burglary & Robbery)	1	20 hrs.	15
University Police	1	40 hrs.	23
Substance Abuse Prevention	1	20 hrs.	26
Delinquency Theory & Prevention Program	1	20 hrs.	20
Administrative	1	40 hrs.	13
White Collar Crime	1	20 hrs.	36
Organized Crime Control	1	12 hrs.	30
Grant Preparation	2	20 hrs.	43
Rape and Armed Robbery Seminar	1	20 hrs.	74
Advanced Locks and Safes	1	20 hrs.	34
Advanced Latent Prints	1	40 hrs.	14
Advanced Alarms	1	20 hrs.	28
Advanced Data Analysis	1	20 hrs.	17
Advanced Environmental Design	1	20 hrs.	11
Advanced Const. Site Sec.	1	20 hrs.	31
Advanced Internal Management	1	20 hrs.	17
Basic Instructors	1	40 hrs.	13
Basic Supervision	1	40 hrs.	23
BASIC TRAINING	3	300 hrs.	54
BASIC TRAINING	1	320 hrs.	18

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$45,237.60 ÷ 72 = \$628.30

LAMAR UNIVERSITY POLICE ACADEMY
BOX 10072
BEAUMONT, JEFFERSON COUNTY, TEXAS 77710

REGION SERVED:

SOUTHEAST TEXAS REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION - REGION 15

COUNTY	OFFICERS
HARDIN	33
JEFFERSON	128
ORANGE	471

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 632

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

COORDINATOR 1
INSTRUCTORS 2
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☐

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

LAMAR UNIVERSITY

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH SETRPC
LAMAR UNIVERSITY BUDGET
FEES AND TUITION

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Instructor Training	1	40 hrs.	11
TABC Tactics and Operations	1	20 hrs.	14
Breathalyzer Operator	7	40 hrs.	121
Arrest-Search-Seizure	3	8 hrs.	127
First Line Supervision	1	32 hrs.	14
Combat Revolver	2	24 hrs.	23
Advanced Weapons Investigation	1	16 hrs.	23
Advanced Police Baton	1	9 hrs.	15
Executive Protection	1	20 hrs.	25
BASIC TRAINING	3	400 hrs.	73

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$49,348.00 ÷ 73 = \$676.00

LAREDO JUNIOR COLLEGE
WEST END WASHINGTON STREET
LAREDO, WEBB COUNTY, TEXAS 78040

REGION SERVED:

SOUTH TEXAS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL - REGION 19

COUNTY OFFICERS

JIM HOGG 11
STARR 28
WEBB 268
ZAPATA 11

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 318

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

TEMPORARY

STAFF:

ACADEMY COORDINATOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

LAREDO JUNIOR COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH STDG
TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
BASIC TRAINING	3	320 hrs.	54

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

$\$43,883.00 \div 54 = \812.65

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY REGIONAL POLICE ACADEMY
207 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
MC ALLEN, HIDALGO COUNTY, TEXAS 78501

REGION SERVED:

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL - REGION 21

COUNTY OFFICERS

CAMERON 297
HIDALGO 365
WILLACY 25

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 687

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY COORDINATOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☐

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

CONTRACT WITH TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH LRGVDC

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Intermediate Traffic	1	64 hrs.	13
Report Writing/Anal Code	1	40 hrs.	15
Firearms and Defensive Tactics	1	40 hrs.	23
Evidence Collection & Basic Latent Prints	2	40 hrs.	26
DWI Law Enforcement	1	40 hrs.	9
Crime Scene Search	1	40 hrs.	21
Mid-Management	1	40 hrs.	15
BASIC TRAINING	5	320 hrs.	97

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

$\$29,798.40 \div 97 = \307.20

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACADEMY
SOUTHWEST TEXAS JUNIOR COLLEGE
UVALDE, UVALDE COUNTY, TEXAS 78801

REGION SERVED:

MIDDLE RIO GRANDE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL - REGION 24

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
DIMIT	5	REAL	4
EDWARDS	2	UVALDE	31
KINNEY	6	VAL VERDE	46
LA SALLE	12	ZAVALA	17
MAVERICK	45		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 168

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY COORDINATOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

SOUTHWEST TEXAS JUNIOR COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH MRGDC
TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Arrest-Search-Seizure	1	24 hrs.	29
First Line Supervision	1	28 hrs.	24
Police Tactics Phase II	1	20 hrs.	28
Intermediate Traffic	1	32 hrs.	13
Traffic Management	1	24 hrs.	12
BASIC TRAINING	1	240 hrs.	17

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

$\$15,789.60 \div 17 = \928.80

NAVARRO COLLEGE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY
P. O. BOX 1170
CORSICANA, NAVARRO COUNTY, TEXAS 75110

REGION SERVED:

NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 4

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
COLLIN	176	KAUFMAN	54
DALLAS	3854	NAVARRO	50
DENTON	184	PALO PINTO	47
ELLIS	91	PARKER	43
ERATH	36	ROCKWALL	21
HOOD	16	SOMERVILLE	6
HUNT	76	TARRANT	1550
JOHNSON	83	WISE	33

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 6320

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

TEMPORARY

STAFF:

COORDINATOR 1
INSTRUCTOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

NAVARRO COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY
TUITION

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
BASIC TRAINING	1	240 hrs.	16

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

$\$7,928.00 \div 16 = \495.56

NORTEX REGIONAL POLICE ACADEMY
2101 KEMP BLVD.
WICHITA FALLS, WICHITA COUNTY, TEXAS 76011

REGION SERVED:

NORTEX REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION - REGION 3

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
ARCHER	6	HARDEMAN	8
BAYLOR	6	JACK	11
CHILDRESS	13	MONTAGUE	19
CLAY	9	WICHITA	178
COTTLE	3	WILBARGER	25
FOARD	1	YOUNG	25

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 304

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

ACADEMY DIRECTOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

VERNON REGIONAL JUNIOR COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH NRPC
TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Financial Investigative Techniques	1	40 hrs.	9
Application of Texas Law	1	8 hrs.	3
Basic Communications	1	16 hrs.	17
Bank Robberies and Hostage Situations	1	4 hrs.	24
Arrest-Search-Seizure	1	24 hrs.	19
Hazardous Materials Services	1	14 hrs.	15
Rabies Control	1	2 hrs.	4
BASIC TRAINING	1	240 hrs.	12

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$9,019.20 ÷ 12 = \$751.60

NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS REGIONAL POLICE ACADEMY
1136 - 107TH STREET
ARLINGTON, TARRANT COUNTY, TEXAS 76011

REGION SERVED:

STATE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION - REGION 4

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
COLLIN	176	KAUFMAN	54
DALLAS	3854	NAVARRO	50
DENTON	184	PALO PINTO	47
ELLIS	91	PARKER	43
ERATH	36	ROCKWALL	21
HOOD	16	SOMERVILLE	6
HUNT	76	TARRANT	1550
JOHNSON	83	WISE	33

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 6320

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

DIRECTOR OF POLICE TRAINING 1
COORDINATOR OF BASIC PROGRAMS 1
COORDINATOR OF INVESTIGATION
PROGRAMS 1
COORDINATOR OF MANAGEMENT AND
PATROL PROGRAMS 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

N/A

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Crime Scene Search	1	24 hrs.	14
Current Police Practices	8	40 hrs.	183
Latent Fingerprint	1	40 hrs.	12
Tactical Police Driving	9	24 hrs.	147
Basic Instructors	1	19 hrs.	40
Budgeting for Police Officers	1	16 hrs.	20
Homicide Investigation	1	40 hrs.	13
Criminal Investigation	3	40 hrs.	90
Executive Development Seminar	1	32 hrs.	29
Investigative Course for Patrol Officers	3	24 hrs.	58
Interrogation	2	32 hrs.	54
Training for Dispatchers	2	24 hrs.	5
Hypnosis for Investigators	4	36 hrs.	55
Crime Scene Photography	1	24 hrs.	11
CPR Instructor	2	12 hrs.	29
Crisis Intervention	1	24 hrs.	12
NCIC Training	1	24 hrs.	1
Criminology from a Police Perspective	1	32 hrs.	26
Advanced Accident Investigation	1	24 hrs.	12
Sex Crimes Investigation	1	40 hrs.	13
Juvenile and Family Code	1	16 hrs.	9
Fingerprint Classification	1	40 hrs.	10
Report Writing	1	40 hrs.	21
First Line Supervision	1	40 hrs.	16
Search & Seizure	1	24 hrs.	20
Coping With Police Job Stress	1	16 hrs.	13
Accident Investigation	1	24 hrs.	19
Basic Supervision	1	40 hrs.	24
BASIC TRAINING	4	385 hrs.	116
BASIC TRAINING	3	240 hrs.	81

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$169,843.00 ÷ 197 = \$862.15

PANHANDLE REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY
 AMARILLO COLLEGE
 P. O. BOX 447
 AMARILLO, POTTER COUNTY, TEXAS 79178

REGION SERVED:

PANHANDLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION - REGION 1

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
ARMSTRONG	2	HUTCHINSON	36
BRISCOE	5	LIPSCOMB	5
CARSON	60	MOORE	28
CASTRO	14	OCHILTREE	13
COLLINGSWORTH	9	OLDHAM	6
DALLAM	12	PARMER	10
DEAF SMITH	32	POTTER	325
DONLEY	7	RANDALL	36
GRAY	39	ROBERTS	4
HALL	6	SHERMAN	9
HANSFORD	13	SWISHER	19
HARTLEY	4	WHEELER	14
HEMPHILL	3		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 711

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

DIRECTOR OF TRAINING 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

AMARILLO COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CONTRACT WITH PRPC FOR BASIC TRAINING
 TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Advanced Fingerprint	1	40 hrs.	12
Liquor Laws	1	24 hrs.	12
Advanced Liquor Laws	1	24 hrs.	13
Advanced Firearms	1	8 hrs.	12
Advanced Civil Procedures	1	16 hrs.	11
Basic Civil Procedures	2	24 hrs.	21
Courtroom Demeanor	1	20 hrs.	14
Advanced TX Motor Vehicle Law	1	16 hrs.	10
Texas Laws	1	41 hrs.	12
Texas Liquor Control Act	1	20 hrs.	10
Comprehensive Handwriting & Forgery	1	8 hrs.	7
Police Instructor	1	40 hrs.	14
BASIC TRAINING	2	320 hrs.	46

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
 TRAINING PER STUDENT:

$\$58,091.20 \div 46 = \$1,262.85$

PERMIAN-BASIN LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY
 310 NORTH COLORADO
 MIDLAND, MIDLAND COUNTY, TEXAS 79701

REGION SERVED:

PERMIAN BASIN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION - REGION 9

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
ANDREWS	24	MARTIN	7
BORDEN	2	MIDLAND	74
CRANE	12	PECOS	26
DAWSON	25	REEVES	28
ECTOR	186	TERRELL	3
GAINES	20	UPTON	9
GLASSCOCK	3	WARD	26
HOWARD	68	WINKLER	25
LOVING	5		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 543

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

TRAINING DIRECTOR/COORDINATOR 1
 SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☐

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

N/A

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CITY OF MIDLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT BUDGET
 CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH PBRPC

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
BASIC TRAINING	3	320 hrs.	49
BASIC TRAINING	1	312 hrs.	19

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
 TRAINING PER STUDENT:

$\$26,076.73 \div 68 = \383.48

REGION VIII ACADEMY
BOX 125
EL PASO, EL PASO COUNTY, TEXAS 79941

REGION SERVED: WEST TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 8

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
BREWSTER	10	HUDSPETH	5
CULBERSON	6	JEFF DAVIS	4
EL PASO	849	PRESIDIO	10

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 884

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION: CONTINUING

STAFF: COORDINATOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS: VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☐

COLLEGE AFFILIATION: N/A

SOURCES OF FUNDING: EL PASO COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT BUDGET
CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH WTCOG

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
On-Scene Accident Investigation	1	20 hrs.	5
Basic Jail Operations	3	40 hrs.	87
BASIC TRAINING	1	245 hrs.	32
BASIC TRAINING	1	400 hrs.	30

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT: $\$25,277.55 \div 61 = \414.39

SOUTH PLAINS ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY
1709 - 26TH STREET
LUBBOCK, LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS 79411

REGION SERVED: SOUTH PLAINS ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 2

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
BAILEY	19	KING	1
COCHRAN	9	LAMB	24
CROSBY	10	LUBBOCK	366
DICKENS	3	LYNN	10
FLOYD	15	MOTLEY	5
GARZA	6	TERRY	25
HALE	65	YOAKUM	16
HOCKLEY	37		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 611

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION: CONTINUING

STAFF: TRAINING COORDINATOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS: VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☐

COLLEGE AFFILIATION: N/A

SOURCES OF FUNDING: CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH SPAG
TUITION

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Criminal Investigation	1	20 hrs.	25
Arrest-Search-Seizure	1	24 hrs.	10
Police Photography	1	40 hrs.	9
Drivers License Law	1	8 hrs.	14
Advanced Latent Print	1	40 hrs.	13
Basic Fingerprint Classification	1	40 hrs.	14
Juvenile Law	1	16 hrs.	15
Alcoholic Beverage Code	2	20 hrs.	30
Telecommunications TCIC/NCIC	1	24 hrs.	11
Texas Laws	1	41 hrs.	2
BASIC TRAINING	3	240 hrs.	91

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT: $\$39,675.20 \div 91 = \435.99

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY SYSTEM, ENGINEERING EXTENSION SERVICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY TRAINING DIVISION
DRAWER K
COLLEGE STATION, BRAZOS COUNTY, TEXAS 77843

REGION SERVED:

BRAZOS VALLEY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL - REGION 13

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
BRAZOS	118	MADISON	12
BURLESON	7	ROBERTSON	24
GRIMES	15	WASHINGTON	26
LEON	10		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 212

DELIVERS TRAINING THROUGHOUT THE STATE

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

DIVISION HEAD	1
TRAINING SPECIALIST	1
ASSOCIATE TRAINING SPECIALIST	1
ASSISTANT TRAINING SPECIALISTS	4
INSTRUCTORS	5
SECRETARIES	3

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY
TEXAS GENERAL REVENUE FUND
TRAINING FEES (INCLUDING FEDERAL & PRIVATE GRANTS)

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Traffic Accident Investigation	1	60 hrs.	13
Intermediate Traffic Accident Investigation	2	40 hrs.	81
Intermediate Accident Investigation	4	60 hrs.	90
In-Depth Accident Investigation	1	120 hrs.	30
Advanced Accident Investigation	2	131 hrs.	58
Accident Reporting	1	21 hrs.	21
Accident Reporting No. 2	1	20 hrs.	21
Accident Reporting No. 3	1	20 hrs.	19
Case Preparation	1	40 hrs.	25
Crime Scene Search	1	40 hrs.	23
Polygraph Examiner	4	320 hrs.	24
Basic Narcotics	1	40 hrs.	18
Narcotics & Dangerous Drugs	1	40 hrs.	16
Fingerprint Techniques	2	20 hrs.	43
Defensive Tactics & Firearms	1	20 hrs.	13
Homicide Investigation	1	40 hrs.	18
Crimes Against Persons	1	40 hrs.	20
Invest. of Crimes Against Property	1	40 hrs.	17
Crime Scene Development of Latent Prints	2	40 hrs.	27
Juvenile Delinquency-Prevention & Control	2	40 hrs.	33
Patrol Procedures/Violent Situations for Women	2	40 hrs.	25
Women in Law Enforcement	4	24 hrs.	54
Advanced Criminal Identification	1	160 hrs.	3
Penal Code	1	20 hrs.	5
Penal Code Revisions	1	40 hrs.	28
New Penal Law	1	20 hrs.	37
Code of Criminal Procedure	1	20 hrs.	5
New Criminal Laws Amendments	4	20 hrs.	73
Methods of Teaching LE & Security	1	45 hrs.	1
BASIC TRAINING			
Irving, Texas	2	240 hrs.	40
Eules, Texas	3	240 hrs.	55
Houston (Harris County Constable Precinct 1)	3	240 hrs.	97
Dallas (Love Field Airport Police)	2	240 hrs.	52
Bryan (Engineering Extension Service Headquarters)	3	240 hrs.	68
Houston (Houston-Galveston Area Council)	1	240 hrs.	16
San Angelo (Concho Valley Regional Academy)	1	240 hrs.	12
Harlingen (Lower Rio Grande Valley Regional Academy)	5	320 hrs.	97
Arlene (West Central Texas Regional Academy)	2	240 hrs.	54

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$261,975.80 ÷ 491 = \$533.55

TEXOMA REGIONAL POLICE ACADEMY
1000 GRAYSON DRIVE
DENISON, GRAYSON COUNTY, TEXAS 75020

REGION SERVED:

STATE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION - REGION 22

COUNTY	OFFICERS
COOKE	44
FANNIN	36
GRAYSON	145

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 225

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

DIRECTOR OF TRAINING 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☐

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

GRAYSON COUNTY JUNIOR COLLEGE

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

TEXAS EDUCATION AGENCY
CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT
TUITION

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Interviews and Interrogation	1	4 hrs.	31
Photography	1	12 hrs.	5
Community and Human Relations	1	8 hrs.	10
Collection & Preservation of Evidence	1	20 hrs.	20
Dispatchers School	1	20 hrs.	21
BASIC TRAINING	3	240 hrs.	57

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$41,218.40 ÷ 57 = \$723.12

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON DOWNTOWN COLLEGE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER
NO. 1 MAIN PLAZA
HOUSTON, HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS 77001

REGION SERVED:

HOUSTON-GALVESTON AREA COUNCIL - REGION 16

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
AUSTIN	24	LIBERTY	66
BRAZORIA	273	MATAGORDA	67
CHAMBERS	20	MONTGOMERY	174
COLORADO	29	WALKER	46
FORT BEND	164	WALLER	28
GALVESTON	426	WHARTON	55
HARRIS	4863		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 6235

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

DIRECTOR 1
COORDINATOR 1
INSTRUCTORS 3
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☒

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH HGAC
UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON BUDGET - COLLEGE COORDINATING BOARD

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Search and Seizure	2	20 hrs.	28
Line Supervision	1	40 hrs.	24
Police Executive Management	1	40 hrs.	11
Special Firearms	1	20 hrs.	19
Field Training Officer	1	20 hrs.	15
Crisis Intervention	1	40 hrs.	15
Crime Scene II	1	20 hrs.	11
BASIC TRAINING	1	249 hrs.	28
BASIC TRAINING	2	243 hrs.	42
BASIC TRAINING	2	240 hrs.	26

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$16,720.00 ÷ 96 = \$174.17

VICTORIA POLICE ACADEMY
P. O. BOX 2086
VICTORIA, VICTORIA COUNTY, TEXAS 77901

REGION SERVED:

GOLDEN CRESCENT COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 17

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
CALHOUN	42	JACKSON	18
DE WITT	20	LAVACA	31
GOLIAD	7	VICTORIA	114
GONZALES	25		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 257

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

TRAINING COORDINATOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID ☐

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

N/A

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CITY OF VICTORIA POLICE DEPARTMENT BUDGET
CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH GCCOG

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Arson Investigation	1	12 hrs.	28
Police Role in Child Abuse & Neglect	1	20 hrs.	20
Communications Workshop	1	16 hrs.	6
Texas Liquor Laws	2	4 hrs.	60
BASIC TRAINING	1	320 hrs.	11
BASIC TRAINING	1	296 hrs.	14

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$15,394.12 ÷ 25 = \$615.77

WEST CENTRAL TEXAS LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY
BOX 3195
ABILENE, TAYLOR COUNTY, TEXAS 79604

REGION SERVED:

WEST CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS - REGION 7

COUNTY	OFFICERS	COUNTY	OFFICERS
BROWN	40	MITCHELL	15
CALLAHAN	13	NOLAN	33
COLEMAN	15	RUNNELS	18
COMANCHE	17	SCURRY	25
EASTLAND	28	SHACKELFORD	6
FISHER	7	STEPHENS	16
HASKELL	10	STONEWALL	3
JONES	23	TAYLOR	186
KENT	2	THROCKMORTON	3
KNOX	10		

TOTAL OFFICERS SERVED: 470

TYPE OF CERTIFICATION:

CONTINUING

STAFF:

COORDINATOR 1
SECRETARY 1

INSTRUCTORS:

VOLUNTEER ☒ PAID

COLLEGE AFFILIATION:

CONTRACT WITH TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

SOURCES OF FUNDING:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE (LEAA) GRANT THROUGH WCTCOG

TRAINING CONDUCTED IN 1979:

COURSE	CLASSES	LENGTH	NO. OF STUDENTS
Crime Scene Search	3	32 hrs.	27
Fifth Annual Institute on Alcoholism & Drugs	1	12 hrs.	9
Texas Laws	1	59 hrs.	1
Search and Seizure	1	21 hrs.	22
Homicide Investigation	1	40 hrs.	18
BASIC TRAINING	2	240 hrs.	54

AVERAGE COST OF BASIC
TRAINING PER STUDENT:

\$17,496.00 ÷ 54 = \$324.00

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE PROVIDED TO STATE
COMMISSIONS FOR SURVEY CONDUCTED
BY PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL COMPANY

QUESTIONNAIRE

To Be Distributed To The Forty-Four Other
State Law Enforcement Training Commissions

1. Please check which of the following roles you are presently empowered to perform:

	<u>Certification</u>	<u>Recertification</u>	<u>Decertification</u>
Law enforcement officers			
Reserve officers			
Correctional officers			
Training academies			
Training curricula			
Instructors/faculty			

2. Please denote the frequency with which you perform these roles (e.g. 1 = regularly;
2 = infrequently; 3 = rarely or never)

	<u>Certification</u>	<u>Recertification</u>	<u>Decertification</u>
Law Enforcement officers			
Reserve Officers			
Correctional Officers			
Training Academies			
Training curricula			
Instructors/faculty			

3. What other functions do you perform?

☐ Evaluation of training facilities/academies
☐ Evaluation of training programs (e.g. quality, procedures)
☐ Evaluation of faculty/instructors
☐ Provision of technical assistance to academies
☐ Provision of training materials
☐ Provision of instructors from in-house staff
☐ Performance of entire schools for:
☐ Basic training
☐ In-Service training
☐ Other (specify)

4. What other roles do you believe your commission should perform pertaining to law enforcement training and certification?

5. Please specify the number, by type/affiliation of the approved/certified basic training academies in your state.

☐ Central, Commission-sponsored and operated academy
☐ De-centralized, Commission-sponsored and operated academies
☐ University-affiliated academies
☐ College-affiliated academies
☐ Junior-college affiliated
☐ Regional academies (not affiliated with institutions of higher education or
with a single law enforcement agency)
☐ Academies affiliated with a local law enforcement agency
☐ Other (specify)

6. On an average, how would you rate the cost-efficiency (e.g. cost per training-hour,
cost per student graduating, etc.) of the training provided by each type of academy
in your state:

Excellent Good Fair Poor Unacceptable

Central, Commission-sponsored
& operated
De-centralized Commission sponsored
& operated
University-affiliated
College-affiliated
Junior-college affiliated
Regional academies
Department-affiliated
Other (specify)

7. On an average, how would you rate the quality of the training (e.g. caliber of instructors, facilities, training methods, etc.) provided by each type of academy:

Excellent Good Fair Poor Unacceptable

Central, Commission-sponsored
& operated
De-centralized Commission-sponsored
& operated
University-affiliated
College-affiliated
Junior-college affiliated
Regional academies
Department-affiliated
Other(specify)

8. With regard to the overall quality and cost-efficiency, which type of academy would you rank as:

First: _____
Second: _____
Third: _____

9. Briefly explain the basis for your first choice:
10. Do you have established policies or criteria which govern the number and geographic distribution of certified academies in your state?
- ____ Yes
____ No
11. If yes, please explain or provide a copy of the appropriate rule or regulation:
12. If you do not have such policies or criteria, what factors do you think should govern the number and geographic distribution of certified academies in your state?
13. How many certified, sworn law enforcement officers are presently employed in your state? _____

14. What is the prescribed minimum number of pre-service/basic training hours in your state? _____

15. During 1978, how many persons participated in certified basic training schools in your state? _____

16. Is pre-service training required prior to a person performing "on-the-street" police functions?

____ Yes
____ No

17. Can a person in your state participate in pre-service training other than on the authority of a law enforcement agency for which the person is being considered for employment?

____ Yes
____ No

18. If this is possible, who pays for the training:

____ the individual
____ the state (e.g. via scholarship, no-tuition program, etc.)
____ Other (specify)

19. Do you have mandatory in-service training requirements in your state?

____ Yes
____ No

20. If yes, at which level(s):

____ officer in-service
____ supervisory (e.g. Corporal, Sergeant)
____ mid-management (e.g. Lieutenant)
____ top management (e.g. Captain and above)

21. If yes, what is the minimum number of in-service hours required annually?

- ☐ officer
- ☐ supervisor
- ☐ mid-management
- ☐ top management

22. Is job-related in-service training required prior to an officer assuming a supervisory-level position or promotion?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

23. Please rank through what means in-service training is provided in your state (e.g., 1 = primary contributor; 2 = secondary contributor; 3 = occasional; 4 = does not provide in-service training.

Ranking

- ☐ Central, Commission-sponsored & Operated
- ☐ De-centralized Commission-sponsored & Operated
- ☐ University-affiliated
- ☐ College-affiliated
- ☐ Junior college-affiliated
- ☐ Regional academies
- ☐ Department affiliated
- ☐ Other (specify)

24. Please rank (e.g. first, second and third) how you believe in-service training should be provided.

Ranking

- ☐ Central, Commission-sponsored and operated
- ☐ De-centralized commission-sponsored and operated
- ☐ University-affiliated
- ☐ College-affiliated
- ☐ Junior College-affiliated
- ☐ Regional academies
- ☐ Department affiliated
- ☐ Other (specify)

25. Briefly explain the basis for your first choice:

26. Are there any types of in-service training which you think should be provided centrally or otherwise directly by your Commission?

- ☐ officer-level
- ☐ supervisory
- ☐ mid-management
- ☐ top management

27. If you checked any of the alternatives in Question 26, please explain why:



28. Please check the role played or the services or resources provided by other agencies of your state's government in the area of basic law enforcement training.

	<u>Services or Resources Provided</u>						
	<u>Special</u> <u>Instructors</u>	<u>Curricula</u> <u>Schools</u>	<u>Training</u> <u>Packages</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Funding</u>	<u>Tech</u> <u>Facilities</u>	<u>Other</u> <u>Assist. note below</u>
State Criminal Justice Planning							
Agency (SPA)							
State Education Agency							
State College & University System							
State Junior College System							
State Police Agency							
State Bureau of Investigation							
State Corrections Agency							
State Attorney's General							
State Health Agency							
Other							

1/ For "Other" services, identify state agency and what it provides:

29. Please check the role played or the services or resources provided by other agencies of your state's government in the area of in-service law enforcement training.

Agency	Services or Resources Provided						
	Special <u>Instructors</u>	Curricula <u>Schools</u>	Training <u>Packages</u>	<u>Materials</u>	<u>Funding</u>	Tech <u>Facilities</u>	Other <u>Assist.</u> <u>note below</u>
State Criminal Justice Planning							
Agency (SPA)							
State Education Agency							
State College and University System							
State Junior College System							
State Police Agency							
State Bureau of Investigation							
State Corrections Agency							
State Attorney's General							
State Health Agency							
Other (specify)							

1/ For "Other" services, identify state agency and what it provides:

30. How are the different types of certified basic academies in your state funded (please rate as follows: 1 = primary source of funding; 2 = other significant sources of funding (Note: this may apply to more than one source); 3 = occasional source of funding; and, 4 = funding unavailable for this type of academy).

<u>Academy Type</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Local Public Revenues</u>	<u>State SPA/ LEAA</u>	<u>State Fees & Forfeiture Fund</u>	<u>State Coll & Univ Funds</u>	<u>State Voc. Ed Funds</u>	<u>Other (specify below)</u>
Central, Commission Sponsored and operated							
De-centralized, Commission sponsored and operated							
University-affiliated							
College-affiliated							
Junior-College-affiliated							
Regional academy							
Department-affiliated							
Other(specify)							

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

31. How are the different types of certified in-service academies in your state funded (please rate as follows: 1 = primary source of funding; 2 = other significant sources of funding (Note: this may apply to more than one source 3 = occasional source of funding; and, 4 = funding unavailable for this type of academy).

<u>Academy Type</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Local Public Revenues</u>	<u>State SPA/ LEAA</u>	<u>State Fees & Forfeiture Fund</u>	<u>State Coll & Univ. Funds</u>	<u>State Voc. Ed. Funds</u>	<u>Other (specify below)</u>
Central, commission sponsored and operated							
De-Centralized, commission-sponsored and operated							
University-affiliated							
College-affiliated							
Junior-college-affiliated							
Regional Academy							
Department-affiliated							
Other(specify)							

32. ~~What do you think~~ is the best long term funding source for basic training academies?

Please explain why:

33. What do you think is the best long-term funding source for in-service training?

Please explain why:

34. To what extent are honorariums, fees, salaries, etc. paid to instructors at the following types of academies.

<u>Type of Academy</u>	<u>Frequency of Occurrence</u>				
	<u>Always</u>	<u>Frequently</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<u>Never</u>
Central, Commission sponsored and operated					
De-centralized commission-sponsored and operated					
University-affiliated					
College-affiliated					
Junior-college-affiliated					
Regional Academies					
Department-affiliated					
Other(specify)					

35. To what extent are payments made for the use of classrooms and related training space at the following types of academies.

<u>Type of Academy</u>	<u>Frequency of Occurrence</u>				
	<u>Always</u>	<u>Frequently</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<u>Never</u>
Central, commission sponsored and operated					
De-centralized commission sponsored and operated					
University-affiliated					
College-affiliated					
Junior-college-affiliated					
Regional academies					
Department-affiliated					
Other(specify)					

32. What do you think is the best long term funding source for basic training academies?
Please explain why:

33. What do you think is the best long-term funding source for in-service training?
Please explain why:

34. To what extent are honorariums, fees, salaries, etc. paid to instructors at the following types of academies.

Type of Academy	Frequency of Occurrence				
	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
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De-centralized commission-sponsored and operated					
University-affiliated					
College-affiliated					
Junior-college-affiliated					
Regional Academies					
Department-affiliated					
Other(specify)					

35. To what extent are payments made for the use of classrooms and related training space at the following types of academies.

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Central, commission sponsored and operated					
De-centralized commission sponsored and operated					
University-affiliated					
College-affiliated					
Junior-college-affiliated					
Regional academies					
Department-affiliated					
Other(specify)					

36. Does your state generally reimburse personnel from local agencies for costs incurred while attending basic or in-service training or are your academies funded to the extent that all costs for training materials, lodging, meals, etc. are covered.

- ☐ Basic training costs reimbursed
☐ Basic training costs fully covered
☐ In-service training costs reimbursed
☐ In-service training costs fully covered

37. As the basis for determining the financial feasibility of training academies, have you established a formula or minimum number of training days per year?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No

38. If yes, briefly describe this formula or minimum number and explain how it was derived:

39. Please check the degree to which the following conditions or practices are found among approved basic training academies in your state.

Condition or Practice	Frequency of Occurrence				
	Always	Frequently	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
Part-time instructors used					
Academies operate as-needed (e.g. not continuously)					
Students commute					
Some students are involuntarily terminated					
Commission approved standardized curriculum used					
Only lecture mode used					
Field training officers used					
Performance objectives used					
Task analysis used as basis for curriculum design					
Programmed learning used					
Video-tape instruction used					
Proficiency standards must be met prior to certification					

Advisory boards comprised of
user representatives provided
formal inputs

40. Please check the degree to which the following conditions or practices are found
among approved in-service training academies in your state.

<u>Condition or Practice</u>	<u>Frequency of Occurrence</u>				
	<u>Always</u>	<u>Frequently</u>	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Seldom</u>	<u>Never</u>
Part-time instructors used					
Academies operate as-needed (e.g. not continuously)					
Students commute					
Some students are involuntarily terminated					
Commission approved, standardized curriculum used					
Only lecture mode used					
Field training officers used					
Performance Objectives used					
Task analysis used as basis for curriculum design					
Programmed learning used					
Video-tape instruction used					
Proficiency standards must be met prior to certification					
Advisory boards comprised of user representatives provide formal inputs					

41. Have you performed or commissioned a formal study dealing with training academies,
financing, the role of your agency or a related subject within the last five years?

☐ Yes
☐ No

APPENDIX C

QUESTIONNAIRE PROVIDED TO TEXAS LAW ENFORCEMENT
ADMINISTRATORS FOR SURVEY CONDUCTED BY
PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL COMPANY.

TCLEOSE

Worksheet For Police Training Services Assessment

Name of Agency

Name of Head of Agency

Title

Address

Name of Person Supplying Information

Title

Date:

GENERAL INFORMATION

Fiscal Year Ending IN -

1970

1975

1978

Population of City/County

your agency serves

Number of Authorized Sworn Personnel

in your department

Number of Authorized Civilian (non-sworn)

personnel in your department

Number of Reserve Officers in your

department

Number of Sworn Officers Who Left The

department for any reason

RECRUIT TRAINING

Recruit Training is that training which is required prior to formal certification by the TCLEOSE. (Includes those hours offered above the 240 hour requirement which is part of the basic or recruit course.)

1. Where do most of your officers receive their recruit training?

Your own academy _____

Regional Academy* _____

Local Jr. College or University* _____

Other* _____

*Please list name of academy

1a. Number of hours in the recruit training (basic) course. _____

2. Under your present recruiting training program, how far do your officers generally have to travel? (Disregard if within your own city).

Distance in miles (one-way) _____

Do your officers commute? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do your officers remain at training site overnight? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments:

2a. Of the two alternatives listed in 2, which do you prefer to recruit training of your officers?

☐ on campus residence

☐ commuting daily

2b. If you do or could use a regional academy what should be the maximum driving time from your Headquarters? ☐ (each way)

3. Number of Reserve Officers receiving required training in 1978. ☐

4. Please list any other training academies or sources used for recruit training.

a. ☐

b. ☐

c. ☐

4a. How many of your recruits attended alternate academies in 1978? ☐

4b. Do you foresee continued use of alternative academies? ☐ Yes ☐ No

4c. Please explain why alternate academies were used.

5. How would you characterize the Recruit Training your officers receive at the most often used academy:

Very

Good

Good

Adequate

Poor

Unacceptable

a. Curriculum

b. Quality of instruction

c. Academy facilities

d. Job relatedness

e. Time of day offered

f. How frequent courses are offered

g. Location where courses are offered

Comments:

6. What is the most critical unmet need in terms of recruit training of your department?

7. If your recruit training is conducted outside your own department, do your officers receive any formal localized training to supplement the basic course?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many hours? ☐

8. Would you prefer that recruit training be conducted by:
(rank your top choices indicating #1, 2 and 3)

☐ Department of Public Safety

☐ TCLEOSE

☐ Texas A&M Extension Service

☐ Council of Governments

☐ Local Jr. College or University

☐ Other

9. How would you prefer that recruit training be provided:
(rank your top choices including #1, 2 and 3)

☐ Centralized State Academy - state operated

☐ State operated Academy provided as satellite locations

☐ Regional Academies operated by Council of Governments

☐ Regional Academies operated by Jr. College or University

☐ Satellite locations operated by a Council of Governments

☐ Satellite locations operated by Jr. College or University

☐ Other

10. Are your officers required to work while attending recruit training?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many hours per week worked? ☐

how many hours per week in class? ☐

10a. Should officers be required to work during training? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, what should be the maximum hours of work expected? _____

11. Would you prefer that officers receive the required recruit training prior to serving as a commissioned officer. ☐ Yes ☐ No

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Any training offered beyond recruit training except that which is directly related to supervisory and management training. (Includes only those courses eligible for certification points from the TCLEOSE.)

1. Total number of in-service hours provided for sworn officers in 1978. _____
2. List the 3 sources most often used for in-service training.
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
3. How would you characterize the in-service training your officers receive from the academy your Department utilizes most often.

Very
Good Good Adequate Poor Unacceptable

(name of academy)

- a. Curriculum
- b. Quality of instruction
- c. Academy facilities
- d. Job relatedness
- e. Time of day offered
- f. How frequently courses are offered
- g. Location where courses are offered

4. Would you prefer that in-service training be conducted by:
(rank your top choices indicating #1, 2 and 3)

____ Department of Public Safety
____ TCLEOSE
____ Texas A&M Extension Service
____ Council of Governments
____ Local Jr. College or University
____ Other

5. How would you prefer that in-service training be provided:
(rank your top choices indicating #1, 2 and 3)

____ Centralized State Academy - state operated
____ State operated Academy provided as satellite locations
____ Regional Academies operated by Council of Governments
____ Regional Academies operated by Jr. College or University
____ Satellite locations operated by Council of Governments
____ Satellite locations operated by Jr. College or University
____ Other

SUPERVISORY AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING

Supervisory and Management training is that training which is especially directed towards supervisory and management personnel.

1. Total number of supervisory and management training hours provided for sworn officers in 1978. _____
2. List the 3 sources most often used for supervisory and management training.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

3. How would you characterize the management and supervisory training your officers receive from the academy your Department utilizes most often?

Very
Good Good Adequate Poor Unacceptable

- a. Curriculum
- b. Quality of instruction
- c. Academy facilities
- d. Job relatedness
- e. Time of day offered
- f. How frequent courses are offered
- g. Location where courses are offered

4. Would you prefer that management and supervisory training be conducted by:
(rank your top choices indicating #1, 2 and 3)

____ Department of Public Safety
____ TCLEOSE
____ Texas A&M Extension Service
____ Council of Governments
____ Local Jr. College or University
____ Other

5. How would you prefer that management and supervisory training be provided:
(rank your top choices indicating #1, 2 and 3)

____ Centralized State Academy-state operated
____ State operated Academy provided as satellite locations
____ Regional Academies operated by Council of Governments
____ Regional Academies operated by Jr. College or University
____ Satellite locations operated by Council of Governments
____ Satellite locations operated by Jr. College or University
____ Other

6. Do you think Texas should have an institute or University with primary responsibility for management development of law enforcement officers? ____ Yes ____ No
Comments:

FINANCING OF TRAINING

1. Do you include in your annual budget, funds for training? ____ Yes ____ No

a. If yes, how much is budgeted for your current fiscal year? ____

2. Does your training budget include monies for:

a. Tuition/Registration ____ Yes ____ no
b. Per Diem ____ Yes ____ No
c. Travel ____ Yes ____ No
d. Other (explain)

3. As an alternative to present funding sources for law enforcement training, what other sources do you think future training funds should be obtained from? (you may indicate one or more)

a. State Funds (these sources would be supplemented by other tuition funds)

____ TEA (Texas Education Agency) available through Jr. Colleges and Universities.

____ TCLEOSE (Texas Law Enforcement Officers Standards and Education Fund) (\$1.00 court surcharge)

____ General Revenue Fund

____ Criminal Justice Division Fund (\$2.50 court surcharge)

____ General Revenue Fund

____ Other

b. Local funds

____ City/County

c. Other

ROLE OF OTHER AGENCIES

1. Should TCLEOSE exercise stricter authority over training through certification/decertification of:

- a. Academies (Facilities-Location-Number) ☐ Yes ☐ No
b. Curriculum and Course contents of training courses ☐ Yes ☐ No
c. Instructors (certification & quality) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments:

2. Should TCLEOSE conduct training in: Yes ☐ No ☐
a. Recruit courses
b. In-service courses
c. Supervisory and Management courses

Comments:

3. Should TCLEOSE conduct standardized testing of all academy candidates prior to admission to determine their basic reading and writing abilities? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3a. Should TCLEOSE conduct standardized testing for all graduates of recruit courses as a requirement for certification? ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Should TCLEOSE set standards and conduct testing of certified instructors? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. Should TCLEOSE contract directly with academies, rather than through COG's, to provide certified training? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments:

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. Is the present system of funding through local Council of Governments (COG's) effective? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Is the present Regional Academy Advisory Board providing necessary input into its training program to meet your needs? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments:

3. Should In-Service Training be mandated? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, how much per year? ☐ 20 hrs. ☐ 40 hrs. ☐ Other
4. Should specific courses be required for Intermediate and Advanced levels of certification? ☐ Yes ☐ No
5. Should Supervisory training be mandated? ☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, when? ☐ prior to promotion ☐ within 6 mos. ☐ within 1 year.

END