



**Office of the Governor  
Criminal Justice Division**

**2005-2006  
BIENNIAL REPORT  
TO THE  
80<sup>TH</sup> TEXAS LEGISLATURE**

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**SUMMARY**

***Today, Texans are safer, state borders are more secure, and prevention efforts are working!***

Crime in Texas is down and continues to decline despite an ever-growing population. With over 22 million residents, Texas is second only to California in population and ranks within the top five fastest growing states in the nation. Coordinated, comprehensive planning among criminal justice professionals is essential to accommodate growth while building and providing successful programs that maintain public safety.

The Governor's Criminal Justice Division (CJD) improves the coordination, administration, and effectiveness of the criminal justice system by expanding the capacity of existing systems and promoting innovative programs.

Over the last biennium CJD positively impacted criminal justice trends by:

- Contributing to the reduction of crime in Texas;
- Expanding drug court programs;
- Guiding and supporting prevention programs that reduce juvenile and drug crime;
- Expanding capacity through the use of volunteer-based organizations by encouraging partnerships among community-based organizations, prevention initiatives, and the justice system;
- Enhancing border security efforts; and
- Supporting safe school environments.

Following is an overview of CJD's initiatives and their benefit to Texas citizens for the 2005-2006 biennium. In addition to developing coordinated strategic approaches and partnerships to reduce crime, CJD administers state and federal justice-related funds that support criminal justice, juvenile justice, and victim restoration efforts.

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***"I must say as to what I have seen of Texas, it is the garden spot of the world, the best land and the best prospects for health I ever saw, and I do believe it is a fortune to any man to come here."***

***- Alamo Hero Davy Crockett***

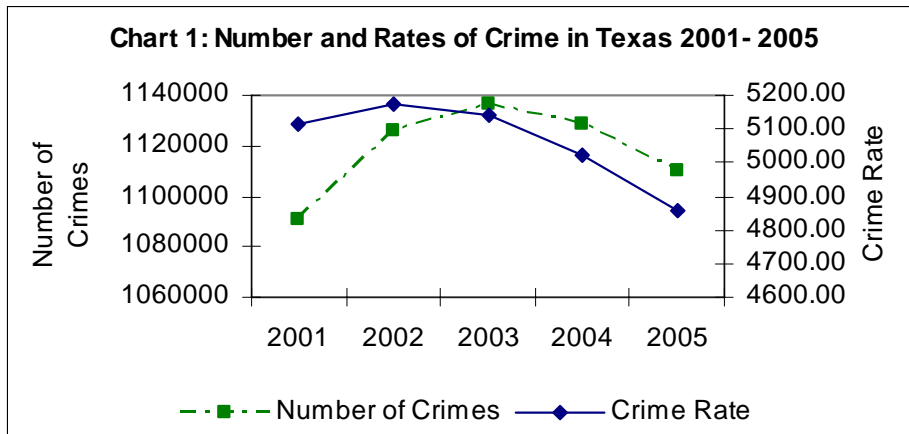
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**STRATEGIC APPROACH**

*“May we succeed where others have failed, recognizing we have a common destiny that requires a cooperative approach.”*

*- Gov. Rick Perry*

CJD promotes a comprehensive strategic approach to prevention and criminal justice-oriented solutions using appropriate statistics, such as crime indicators and population trends, to shape and develop programs. **Since 2001 the overall crime rate in Texas decreased 5.10%** (see Chart 1), substantiating the effectiveness of strategically-based criminal justice initiatives.



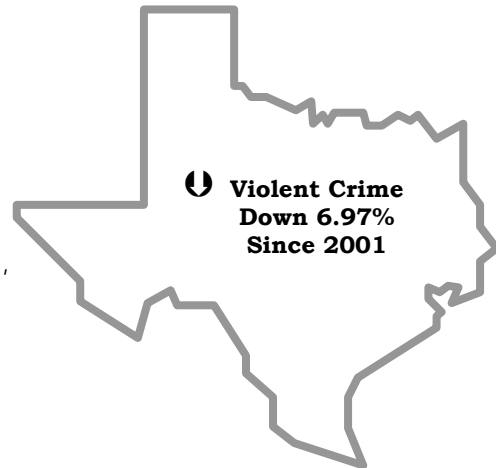
Furthermore, CJD encourages coordination among service systems to expand the impact and scope of existing services and to develop innovative ideas. Coordination begins by building consensus among a variety of providers, including public agencies, non-profit corporations, faith-based organizations and citizens to collectively identify priorities and propose solutions. CJD organizes and participates in these groups and challenges local communities to do the same.

Comprehensive planning based on sound statistical analysis is the foundation for designing effective criminal justice programming focused on protecting and serving Texas citizens. Using these tools, CJD directs resources geographically and programmatically to prevent crime, to reduce criminal behavior, and to increase the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

**★ Crime Control**

CJD administers a variety of criminal justice grants including programs for investigation, enforcement, prosecution, training, technology, substance abuse treatment, and alternative sentencing, that also includes problem-solving courts.



**Criminal Enterprise Units**

With the Congressional elimination of the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program, CJD transitioned away from a singular focus on drug enforcement to addressing a much broader range of crime. With CJD guidance, local law enforcement leaders across Texas have established multi-agency “Criminal Enterprise Units” whose members work together by closely evaluating criminal activity and developing appropriate, targeted investigative responses. The Units address violent crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking, and other major offenses. CJD developed a statistically based strategy for distributing available resources to these units that considers violent crime and population trends.

**Border Security**

In 2005 and 2006, CJD supported law enforcement operations along the Texas border in a cooperative effort between the Governor’s Office of Homeland Security, the counties along the Texas-Mexico border, the Texas Border Sheriff’s Coalition, and the

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***“There can be no homeland security without border security...Operation Linebacker makes sense because it gives new tools and resources to local law enforcement, the experts in the unique security challenges of the border.”***

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**- Gov. Rick Perry**

Governor’s Division of Emergency Management to maximize enforcement and reduce violent crime and criminal enterprise along the border. Additional local law enforcement efforts are being conducted among the 16 border-area counties, and activities are coordinated among local, state, and federal officials. CJD support covered personnel, overtime, surveillance equipment, specialized vehicles for use in rugged terrain, and operational costs like fuel and vehicle maintenance.

### **OAG Special Investigations Unit**

With the support of CJD, the Office of the Attorney General created the Special Investigations Unit providing rapid response and support to local law enforcement agencies across the state. The 15 specially trained investigators assist local agencies with investigations of cyber crimes, child pornography, organized crime, fugitives, criminal consumer fraud, public corruption, and other criminal activities.

The Unit is specifically known for its pro-active investigative techniques, including officers posing as children in internet chat rooms and visiting sex offender parolee residences on Halloween looking for attempts to lure children. Since 2003, the Unit has convicted 56 individuals engaged in the solicitation of a child via the internet and has confiscated nearly 67,000 graphic images of sexually exploited children. The Unit also tracked and arrested 29 fugitive violent offenders from Louisiana who attempted to capitalize on opportunities created by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita to avoid capture.

### **Public Safety-Related Hurricane Relief**

In 2006, the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance provided CJD with \$20 million in federal Byrne Justice Assistance Grant funds to specifically support public-safety efforts in response to the residual impact of Hurricane Katrina in the City of Houston and in Harris and Fort Bend counties. These funds are being used to address increased crime and other public safety demands for services in the affected areas by increasing law enforcement presence, providing improved investigative and communication equipment, and expanding information and intelligence systems.

### **Crime Stoppers**



Local Crime Stoppers programs offer financial rewards for information leading to the arrest and prosecution of criminals across Texas. From 1981 to 2006, the number of certified local programs expanded from 43 to 642 – more than in any other state. Certified community-based, statewide, and campus programs account for 142 of those 642 local programs. In addition, there are 500 campus-based programs operating in middle schools, high schools and colleges under certified community-based, or independent school district programs. During the 2005-2006 biennium, local Crime Stoppers programs:

- provided information that led to the arrest of nearly 11,032 suspects and cleared 14,847 offenses;
- led to the recovery of over \$6.9 million in property and seizure of more than \$41.8 million in narcotics;

- seized 496 weapons;
- trained more than 1,500 local volunteers, officers, teachers and students; and
- paid over \$2.5 million in local rewards.

CJD supports local Crime Stoppers programs by working with the Crime Stoppers Advisory Board on certifying local programs, enhancing technological capabilities, conducting standardized training, and offering guidance toward the expansion and success of their programs.

### **Balanced Approach to Drug Demand Reduction**

In 2001, Governor Perry signed Senate Bill 558 during the 77<sup>th</sup> Regular Texas Legislative Session to create Texas' Drug Demand Reduction Advisory Committee (DDRAC). The DDRAC is comprised of state agencies and key public stakeholders who are involved in drug demand reduction activities. CJD is a statutory member of the DDRAC. Complimenting the objectives promoted by the federal Office of National Drug Control Policy in their National Drug Control Strategy, the DDRAC supports a balanced approach to drug and crime control by leveraging federal and state resources to support prevention, treatment, and enforcement.

#### **Drug Courts**

The term "drug court" refers to a special court docket for non-violent drug or DWI offenders with a history of substance abuse. Drug court defendants participate in substance abuse treatment programs under intensive judicial supervision with ongoing case management. In recent years, funding, training, and statewide coordination from CJD facilitated the proliferation of drug court programs, which have nearly quadrupled since 2001. Currently, there are 63 drug courts serving 42 Texas counties. (See Appendix A for a list of Texas drug court programs.)

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***"I just wanted to thank Mr. Perry for the Drug Court grant in Panola County. I have now been clean and sober for one year exactly today . . . I owe it all to God and Drug Court. Thanks again for saving my life."***

***-Letter from drug court graduate, April 2006***

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CJD supports and promotes drug court programs using both state and federal fund sources. Following is a snapshot of outcomes reported by drug courts that received CJD supported:

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Measure	Outcome FY2005	Outcome FY2006
Number of drug courts funded	22	28
Capacity - number of participants that the drug courts are able to serve simultaneously	2,887	3,036
Total successful completions	1,326	1,334
Number of drug-free babies born to participants	26	75
Number of families reunited through family drug courts	19	24
Percent of juveniles enrolled in school at time of drug court completion	80%	99%
Percent of adults employed at time of drug court completion	99%	80%
Percent of drug screens testing negative for drug use	92%	95%

While federal and state support significantly affected the development of drug courts in Texas, the grant programs that help drug courts to start operations are not designed to provide on-going maintenance. In February 2005, CJD joined forces with the National Drug Court Institute (NDCI) and its federal funding partner, the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, to bring NDCI's training, entitled *Ensuring the Sustainability of Drug Courts*, to Texas. This free training assisted local Texas drug court teams in a strategic planning process leading to long-term sustainability.

In May 2005, CJD again partnered with NDCI to host the first *Texas Drug Court Training & Development Conference*, a free two-day conference specifically designed to provide new or planned drug courts with the most essential tools to develop a successful program. National experts presented the fundamentals of drug court programs, including eligibility screening, psychopharmacology, treatment, incentives and sanctions, ethics and confidentiality, case management, and drug testing. Twenty-nine drug court teams from across the state attended the training.

**Efficacy of the Drug Court Model**

**Within one year of program graduation, only 16.4% of drug court graduates had been rearrested and charged with a felony offense.<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Roman, J., Townsend, W., & Bhati, A. (2003, July). National estimates of drug court recidivism rates. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice. Satel, S.L. (1999). Drug treatment: The case for coercion. Washington, DC: American Enterprise Institute Press.

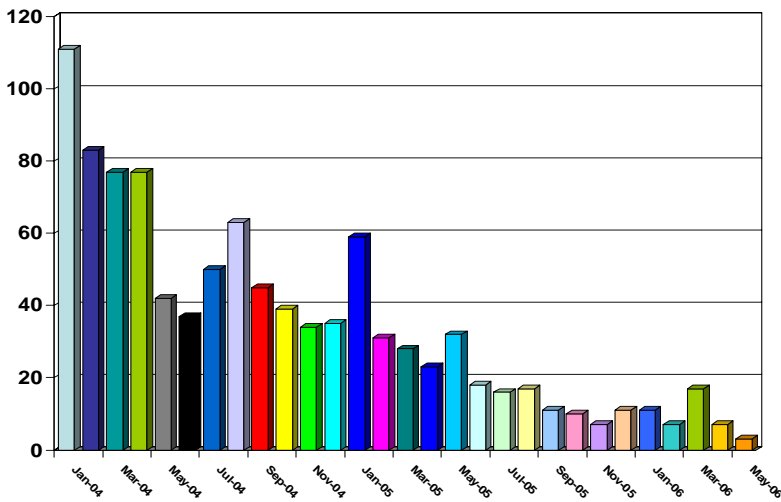


**MethWatch**

The MethWatch program is designed to curtail criminals' access to common household chemicals and agricultural products used to manufacture methamphetamine and to raise awareness regarding the harmful effects of methamphetamine use in local communities. The program is a cooperative effort between retailers, law enforcement, agricultural operations, and other community and school leaders. MethWatch, which was launched in Kansas by the Consumer Healthcare Products Association, was initiated in Texas in 2004 through a grant from CJD to the East Texas Council of Governments. Success in 26 East Texas counties contributed to growing public support for methamphetamine prevention activities statewide.

In 2005, Governor Perry signed Senate Bill 66 institutionalizing the MethWatch program in state law and supporting programs that protect children who are exposed to methamphetamine or to chemicals and other hazardous materials used in the manufacturing of methamphetamine. Subsequently, CJD provided start-up funds to the Texas Department of State Health Services to continue MethWatch in Texas. Governor Perry also signed House Bill 164 providing legislative safeguards against the unauthorized sale of pseudoephedrine, an ingredient found in cold remedies that is commonly used to make methamphetamine. In the year after the bill went into effect, DPS statistical analysis of methamphetamine lab seizure information found a significant reduction (50 to 73 percent) in the number of methamphetamine labs being seized.

**Chart 3: DPS and Task Force Clandestine Lab Seizures**



### **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment**

The federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program provides support for substance abuse treatment in state and local corrections and detention facilities. Services are available based on the types of treatment provided, the characteristics of the population, and the average duration of the program. Examples include:

- Adult jail-based programs such as those in Harris County, which serve adult offenders who are ordered by the court to participate as a condition of confinement or probation. Most of the participants in jail-based programs are also under the supervision of the court through community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs, i.e., adult probation).
- CSCD residential programs in Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Lubbock, and Nueces counties, which serve adult offenders placed on adjudicated or deferred probation. These programs are in facilities operated by the CSCD.
- Juvenile probation residential programs in Dallas and Travis counties, which serve offenders referred by juvenile courts.

### **Law Enforcement Training**

#### **Law Enforcement Training Academies**

In August of 2005, CJD asked stakeholders from law enforcement agencies, training academies, statewide associations, and regional councils of governments to reach a consensus on a new approach to peace officer training. The result has been expanded coordination, reduced course duplication, relevant coursework, and improved proficiencies in core fundamentals. Through this strategy, Texas law enforcement academies will provide a more comprehensive training environment and produce better-skilled law enforcement officers.

#### **ALERRT**

The Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT) provided by Texas State University trains law enforcement officers to tactically respond to critical incidents, including terrorist attacks and active shooter situations.

The training provides first responding officers with decision making skills designed to reduce the number of casualties and ensure swift, appropriate tactical responses to incidents. Between 2005 and 2006, over 5,000 law enforcement officers

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***“Colorado first responders successfully isolated a gunman and six hostages to one classroom at a rural high school where a suspect shot one of his hostages and then shot himself.***

***... the local sheriff credited new aggressive measures taught to his deputies by the "ALERRT" program based at Texas State University for saving additional lives.”***<sup>2</sup>

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received ALERRT training through CJD support. Among those benefiting from the training are sheriff's deputies from Park County in Bailey, Colorado, who were able to implement learned techniques during the recent school shooting on September 27, 2006.

## Child Safety

### Amber Alert

The Texas Statewide Amber Alert Network was created by Governor Perry in October 2002 to ensure that every available resource is used to return abducted children safely to their loved ones. The Texas Department of Public Safety operates the program and is authorized by the Governor to activate and deactivate the network and corresponding state infrastructure for child abduction alerts.

Alerts are coordinated through partnerships among law enforcement, Beyond Missing, Inc., radio stations, television stations, state agencies, the private sector, and by using existing communication systems such as highway signs, websites, email, and facsimile to notify the general public and certain local businesses, such as truck stops, of alerts. Alerts can be targeted to a specific geographic region or blanket the entire state, but in all cases, alerts must meet certain criteria for the network to be activated.

During FY 2006, the network was activated five times involving abductions of six children; five<sup>3</sup> children were successfully recovered. Since its inception in 2002, the Texas AMBER Alert Network has been activated 24 times and has resulted in the safe recovery of 27 children.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Peters, K. (2006, October 12). *Local training used in Bailey, Colo. Shooting*. KVUE News. Retrieved November 7, 2006, [www.kvue.com/news/local/stories/101106cckrTopALLERT\\_2cd456ef.html](http://www.kvue.com/news/local/stories/101106cckrTopALLERT_2cd456ef.html)

<sup>3</sup> An AMBER Alert was issued for three-year old Danielle Jimenez on 8/1/06 and was subsequently cancelled by the Texas Department of Public Safety on 8/3/06. The child remains missing as of the date of this report.

<sup>4</sup> Some cases involved the abduction and recovery of more than one child.

### School Safety

The Texas School Safety Center, administered by Texas State University's Center for Safe Communities & Schools, serves as a statewide resource center and clearinghouse for school safety and violence prevention. CJD support allows the Center to provide information, training, and referrals to law enforcement officers, school district personnel, youth, and parents statewide. In 2006, over 7,000 educators and school law enforcement officers received training in school safety and emergency planning techniques. In addition, 2,400 students attended youth leadership conferences hosted by the Center.

In addition, many of the school resource officers serving independent school districts across the state are supported by CJD. These officers play a key role in monitoring schools and identifying potentially problematic situations before they escalate to violence.

CJD also actively supports over 500 Campus Crime Stoppers programs. These organizations are complimentary to school safety and offer a secure, anonymous method for students to report information about threats or on-campus crime.

### Child ID Program

In August 2006, Governor Perry announced support for the Child ID Program; administered through the Sheriff's Association of Texas, to provide Child Identification Kits to Texas parents, allowing them to easily record and store their children's fingerprints, DNA and physical characteristics.

This information can save precious time in assisting law enforcement and the public in the event that the

child goes missing. Through a collaborative effort with the National Child Identification Program, the American Football Coaches Association and the Texas Association of School Administrators, Child ID kits will be distributed across the state to K-6th grade students with a letter to their parents explaining the kit.

**Contents of Child ID Kit:**

- }] **Inkless Fingerprint Card**
- }] **Swabs to collect DNA from inside cheek**
- }] **Laminated Wallet Card to store current photo and physical description of child**

## JUVENILE JUSTICE

Programs for juveniles include prevention, early intervention, academic assistance, substance abuse and mental health treatment, juvenile law enforcement, and sentencing alternatives. Examples of juvenile programs supported by CJD are:

- After-school and summer programs that provide positive alternatives to criminal activity during the hours when most juvenile crimes occur. Academic tutoring, team sports, and cognitive skill building are a few examples of program activities.
- Alternative education programs that provide an academic setting where learning can occur for juveniles who are under or at risk of court supervision.
- School resource officers, who provide prevention and enforcement activities on school campuses.
- Juvenile drug courts, which provide substance-abusing juvenile offenders with appropriate levels of substance abuse treatment and judicial supervision.

**Low Recidivism**

**92% of youth offenders, accessing services supported by CJD, refrained from committing additional offenses within a 6 month period following program completion.**

## Planning, Research and Strategies

### Juvenile Justice Priorities

All CJD supported juvenile justice projects serving delinquent or at-risk youth address at least one of the following priority areas developed in coordination with the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Board:

- ***Family Stability*** Strengthen family support systems.
- ***Substance Abuse Early Intervention & Prevention*** Address the abuse of drugs and alcohol.
- ***Education*** Prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion while enhancing school safety.
- ***Disproportionate Minority Contact*** Address the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

- **Juvenile Justice System Impact** Hold offenders accountable and/or improve the practices, policies, or procedures within the juvenile justice system.
- **Gang Prevention** Prevent and/or intervene in juvenile gang activities.
- **Rural Access** Provide prevention, intervention, and treatment services outside a metropolitan area.
- **Training** Specialized training for staff working directly with at-risk youth or juvenile offenders.

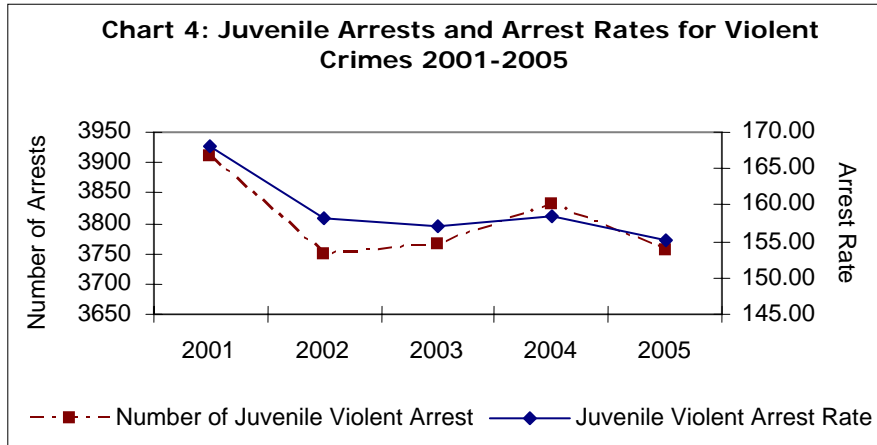
**Standardized Performance Measures**

In 2005, CJD implemented an expanded web-based system of standard performance measurement to assess the impact of programs for juveniles. The Public Policy Research Institute at Texas A&M University, through a contract with CJD, maintains a web-based data collection system for program performance data. This system allows for the retrieval and analysis of information reported by grantees. A snapshot of fiscal year 2006 results is shown below:

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
<b>Program Completion</b>	92% of youth completed program requirements
<b>Re-offense Rate</b>	83% of active youth did not re-offend by the end of the program 92% of youth did not re-offend within 6 months after exiting program
<b>Satisfaction Rates</b>	92% of families reported satisfaction
<b>Attendance</b>	24% of youth increased their attendance by the end of the program 39% of youth increased school attendance within 6 months after exiting program
<b>Substance Abuse Use</b>	44% of youth exhibited a decrease in substance use
<b>Antisocial Behavior</b>	40% of youth exhibited a decrease in antisocial behavior
<b>Mental Health Issues</b>	73% of youth demonstrated a desired change in mental health
<b>Discipline Incidents</b>	19% decrease in the number of discipline incidents among program youth

Performance measures are essential to identifying the effect of programs and strategies within a geographic area. The “juvenile arrest rate” is commonly used by CJD to pinpoint areas of high and low juvenile crime which is helpful in determining the efficacy of programs.

Chart 4 demonstrates the difference between the “number” and “rate” of juvenile arrests for violent crimes and shows that both the number of arrests and rate of arrests from calendar years 2001 to 2005 decreased.



- The total population of juveniles in Texas increased by more than the number of juveniles who were arrested, resulting in a reduction in the rate of juvenile arrests.
- 141,734 juveniles ages 10-16 were arrested in 2005 for criminal acts; and of those, 3,754 were violent crimes.
- From 2001-2005, the total number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes decreased by 158, or 4.04%.
- Over the same period, the rate of juvenile violent arrests decreased by 8.16%.

**Disproportionate Minority Contact**

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) refers to the over-representation of minority youth detained by the juvenile justice system. CJD takes a progressive, coordinated and comprehensive approach to addressing DMC. CJD is able to implement strategies that address the reasons leading to juvenile detention by: 1) determining the factors that are related to initial contact with the justice system and to each step after contact, including detention, and 2) monitoring adult and juvenile detention facilities for compliance with federal and state mandates. CJD works closely with the Governor’s appointed Juvenile Justice Advisory Board to regularly assess the state’s progress in addressing DMC.

With support from CJD, Texas A&M’s Public Policy Research Institute partnered with the Texas Education Agency and the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission to identify those factors that contribute to the likelihood of minority youth becoming involved in the juvenile justice system.

Results indicated that race/ethnicity had a 2-3% effect on likelihood of juvenile arrest. Other factors (see Table 1), such as having a discipline history at school, being male, not excelling academically, being economically disadvantaged, or having an emotional or learning disability, showed significantly greater effect.

**Table 1: Effect of Individual Factors on the Probability of Initial Juvenile Probation System Contact**

Factor	Maximum Effect
<b>More likely to have contact...</b>	
School Discipline History	23.4%
Male	18.7%
Economically Disadvantaged	11.1%
Mental or Emotionally Disabled	8.7%
Hispanic	3.5%
African American	2.1%
<b>Less likely to have contact....</b>	
Academic Giftedness	-14.1%
Physically Disabled	-12.3%
Rural Area	-5.5%
Limited English Proficiency	-4.5%

The study concluded that the incidence of DMC can be reduced by designing policies and programs to address behaviors that lead to school discipline, target services to males, increase academic achievement, reduce economic disadvantage, and address mental and learning disabilities.

 **Delinquency Prevention**

CJD supports local delinquency prevention programs across the state. Prevention-oriented education, focusing on youth and families, is designed to increase understanding of behavior consequences and enhance positive decision-making skills. Reinforcing positive choices and good decisions, coupled with the availability of alternative positive activities, reduces substance abuse, gang involvement, violent behavior, and overall juvenile crime.

**Do the Write Thing**

The *Texas Do the Write Thing Challenge* program provides a forum for 7th and 8th grade students in Austin, Beaumont, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Houston, Odessa and San Antonio to critically examine the causes and destructive effects of violence on their lives and to personally commit to constructing a better civil society by using essays as a medium to express ideas, thoughts and emotions. Using CJD support, *Do the Write Thing* also awards contracts to school districts to implement violence prevention strategies.





### Amachi Texas

In 2006, Governor Perry initiated *Amachi Texas*, a one-to-one mentoring program administered by Big Brothers Big Sisters that matches children of incarcerated parents with caring volunteers in partnership with faith-based and community organizations throughout Texas. "Amachi" is a Nigerian word meaning, "Who knows but what God has brought us through this child." Mentoring is recognized by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention as a valuable prevention tool to help children succeed early in life and avoid delinquent behavior.

## Accountability and Justice

### Since 2001

-  **8.16% Reduction in Youth Violent Crime**
-  **17.76% Reduction in Substance Abuse Among 7-12 Graders<sup>5</sup>**

Juvenile justice projects focus on holding juvenile offenders accountable while providing meaningful intervention. Projects involve substance abuse and mental health treatment, professional

training and education, school resource officers, gang intervention, and drug courts, juvenile supervision programming, family services, and prosecution.

### Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

Through CJD support, the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission (TJPC) set out to implement a continuum of services for youth at risk of abusing drugs or who require substance abuse treatment. During the last two years, TJCP has provided training to local probation departments in cognitive intervention principles relating to substance abuse prevention, intervention and treatment services for youth vulnerable to drug abuse, and offered residential substance abuse treatment programs through local juvenile probation departments.

### Juvenile Information System

Dallas County has implemented a secure, internet-based Juvenile Information System (JIS) housing a centralized database of juvenile records within Dallas County. The JIS creates a profile that summarizes a juvenile's history with law enforcement, judicial, and educational agencies and expedites juvenile justice services by electronically managing offense reports, arrest notification to school districts, court

**16 local jurisdictions in the Dallas area feed juvenile justice data into the system.**

<sup>5</sup> Texas School Survey of Substance Abuse Among Students: Grades 7-12, 2006, Texas Department of State Health Services.

documents, and victim and witness notifications. Currently, 94 agencies, including police, municipal courts, school districts and county departments, use the JIS as their primary source for processing juvenile referrals.

Dallas County is assisting Collin, Denton, Rockwall, Kaufman and Tarrant counties to bring the system on-line locally. CJD also initiated a similar system in El Paso County during fiscal year 2006.

**Compliance with Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act<sup>6</sup>**

Each year CJD maintains compliance with the following requirements outlined in the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act<sup>7</sup> in order to remain eligible to receive and administer federal juvenile justice funds in Texas:

- Juvenile status offenders and non-offenders may not be detained in secure facilities.<sup>8</sup>
- Juveniles must be separated by both sight and sound from adult offenders when temporarily detained in adult jails and/or lockups.
- Juvenile offenders must be removed from adult jails and/or lockups within six hours.

There are 673 jails, lockups, and public and private secure detention and correctional facilities in Texas. CJD contracts with the Texas Commission on Jail Standards and Group 4 Securicor (G4S) to collect data from and conduct on-site monitoring within these facilities. In August 2006, CJD submitted the 2005 Compliance Monitoring Report to the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Below is a summary of the results related to each requirement:

<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Incident Rate<sup>9</sup> Cannot Exceed:</b>	<b>Incident Rate in Texas:</b>
<b>Juveniles Detained in Secure Facilities</b>	<5.80	5.57
<b>Juveniles Detained w/in Sight and Sound of Adult Offenders</b>	0.00	0.00
<b>Juveniles Detained in Excess of Six Hours</b>	<9.00	0.56

OJJDP has reviewed CJD's 2005 Report and provided documentation indicating Texas is in full compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

<sup>6</sup> This section satisfies the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, Section 223 (a)(D)(ii), requiring states to report annually to the chief executive officer and the legislature of the State on compliance monitoring standards.

<sup>7</sup> Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, Section 223 (a) 11-13.

<sup>8</sup> Status offenders are juveniles who commit acts that would not be offenses if committed by adults (e.g. truancy). Non-offenders are children in need of protective services.

<sup>9</sup> Rates are calculated per 100,000 population under age 18.

VICTIM RESTORATION

★ **Comprehensive Strategy**

Assisting crime victims through comprehensive restoration to physical, mental and emotional health is the focus of CJD's victim strategy. CJD promotes coordinated local service systems that involve multiple disciplines and support a seamless delivery of services.

In 2005, CJD convened a victim services discussion group to unite current planning and service initiatives from across the state into a single, victim-centered "best practice" model, scalable to the state, regional, local, and service provider level, that aids communities in developing collaborative solutions for restoring victims. The planning group has identified the following six strategic objectives necessary to effect victim restoration:

- Prevent*** Stop violent behavior before it starts.
- Intervene*** Immediate coordinated response by trained, supportive professionals.
- Protect*** Swift enforcement of laws designed to secure safety.
- Serve*** Coordinated and tested victim-centered response plans.
- Support*** Victim-centered support systems including comprehensive case management.
- Plan and Coordinate*** Establish resources, support and capacity.

★ **Protecting Texans from Sexual Predators**

**Prosecution and Sex Offender Monitoring**

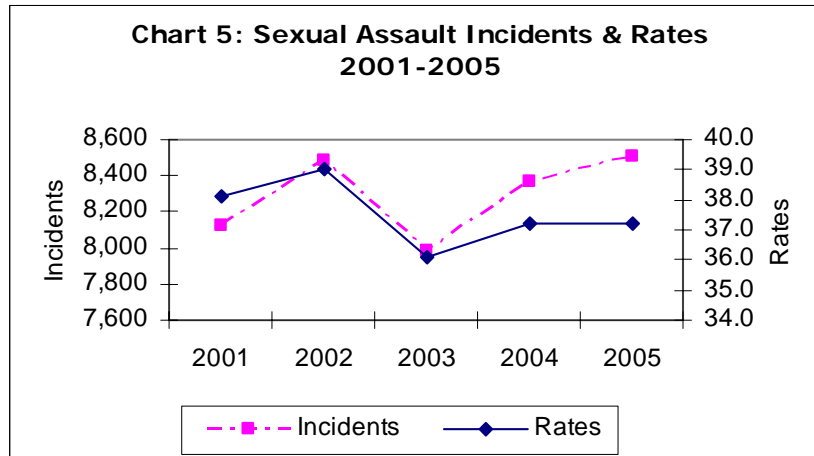
Competent and consistent sexual assault prosecution and sex offender monitoring and compliance programs are necessary to improve public safety. The Special Investigative Unit, operating within the Office of the Texas Attorney General and supported by CJD, actively investigates criminal activity in a number of areas, including cyber crimes such as solicitation of children and child pornography. The division also works in cooperation with other state, federal and local law enforcement agencies to locate and arrest child sex offenders who are in violation of parole, and sex offenders who fail to register as required by law.

<p><b>Office of the Attorney General Special Investigative Unit</b></p> <p>∫ <b>56 convictions related to child solicitation</b></p> <p>∫ <b>52 convictions related to child pornography</b></p>
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Another example of a sex offender compliance program supported by CJD is Harris County's Sex Crimes Offender Registration Unit, which aggressively and effectively tracks sex offenders who are at high risk to re-offend. The unit's officers ensure that offender information is accurate, current and is entered into the state's Sex Offender Registration System.

**Sexual Assault**

In 2006, sexual assault crisis intervention and advocacy services supported by CJD assisted 79,000 victims statewide. Chart 5 depicts the incidents and rate of sexual assault from 2001 to 2005. Although the number of reported incidents has increased by 392 or 4.8%, the rate has decreased nearly one point over the five-year period.<sup>10</sup>



**Children's Advocacy Centers**

Children's Advocacy Centers supported by CJD offer child-focused programming facilitated through a multi-disciplinary team approach. Team members, including law enforcement, child protection, prosecution, mental health, medical and victim advocacy, work together to make decisions about the investigative process while providing therapeutic services designed to reduce trauma. Benefits of this model include:

- A reduction in the number of child interviews;
- Informed criminal justice response; and
- Consistent support for child victims and their families.

<sup>10</sup> Increases in sexual assault incidences may be attributed to the overall increase in state population.

### Addressing Family Violence

CJD supports many programs that provide safe temporary housing to adult and juvenile victims of family violence. Services include basic provisions, assistance in securing permanent safe housing, transportation vouchers, general advocacy, outreach, assistance with compensation forms and justice case processing procedures, child care, health services, case management, and referrals to appropriate services.

- 243,205 victims of family violence received services through programs supported by CJD during FY 2006.
- 27,301 of those victims accessed emergency or long-term shelter services.

### Regional Funding Allocations

In 2005, CJD implemented a strategically directed sub-grant allocation formula for victim services considering regional violent crime rates and population. The formula clearly depicts the extent of violent crime in each region of the state. With this approach, the state can determine the specific geographic areas that are experiencing disproportionate rates (whether high or low) of violent crime and develop appropriate strategic solutions. Just as important, each region can access the data for developing local priorities and strategies to effect victim restoration.

## CONCLUSION

CJD's strategies are designed to prevent or deter crime, reduce criminal behavior, and increase the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. By assessing relevant crime trends, CJD has been able to target those areas with higher totals of crime and address justice priorities across diverse geographic regions.

Since 2001, the statewide overall crime rate, violent crime rate, and property crime rate have decreased; the statewide juvenile violent crime rate has decreased; and statewide substance abuse among juveniles has decreased. CJD programs positively impacted these trends by:

- Developing and implementing comprehensive strategies that reduced crime in Texas;
- Expanding drug court programs in Texas communities;
- Guiding and supporting juvenile drug and crime prevention programs;
- Expanding the scope and impact of volunteer-based organizations by developing partnerships among community-based organizations, faith-based groups, prevention initiatives, and the justice system;
- Refocusing law enforcement efforts toward violent crime, border security, and intelligence-based policing by prioritizing cooperation and communication among local, state, and federal law enforcement entities; and
- Supporting safe school environments.

Governor Perry's Criminal Justice Division continues to promote comprehensive strategies for prevention and criminal justice solutions through the development of partnerships at the state and local levels to expand the capacity of existing criminal justice service systems.

**APPENDIX A: LIST OF TEXAS DRUG COURTS<sup>11</sup>**

County	Court	Type <sup>12, 13</sup>	Implementation Date
1. Angelina	159	Adult, Post	September 2004
2. Bexar	289	Juvenile, Pre	March 1999
3. Bexar	386	Juvenile, Pre	September 1999
4. Bexar	CCL 1	Adult, Misdemeanor, Post	September 2001
5. Bexar	225	Family	April 2003
6. Bexar	186	Adult, Post	January 2004
7. Bexar	386	Juvenile, Post	August 2005
8. Bowie, Red River	Bowie 202	Adult, Post	January 2005
9. Bowie, Red River	Red River 102	Adult, Post	January 2005
10. Bowie, Red River	Bowie CCL	Adult, Misdemeanor, Post	January 2005
11. Bowie, Red River	Bowie, 102	Adult, Reentry	January 2005
12. Brazos	multiple	Adult, Pre, Post, Reentry	December 2004
13. Brooks	CC	Juvenile	September 2006
14. Brooks, Jim Wells	79	Adult, Pre, Post	March 2005
15. Burnet, Llano, Blanco, San Saba	33	Adult, Pre, Post	January 2005
16. Collin	CCL 4	Adult, Misdemeanor, Post, DWI Focus	October 2005
17. Dallas	CDC 4	Adult, Pre	January 1998
18. Dallas	CDC 1	Adult, Post, Reentry	February 2001
19. Dallas	CDC 3	Adult, Post, Reentry	February 2001
20. Dallas	CDC 4	Adult, Post, Reentry	February 2001
21. Dallas	305	Juvenile	December 2001
22. Dallas	CCC 5	Adult, Misdemeanor, DWI Focus	September 2006
23. Denton	CCC 5	Adult, Post, Misdemeanor DWI Only	October 2005
24. El Paso	65	Family	October 1999
25. El Paso	243	Adult, Post	September 2001
26. El Paso	384	Adult, Post, Reentry	June 2003
27. El Paso	409	Juvenile	June 2004
28. El Paso	CCC 2	Adult, Misdemeanor, Post, DWI Only	November 2004
29. Fannin	336	Adult, Post	January 2004
30. Fort Bend	DCs	Adult, Pre	January 2002
31. Fort Bend	DCs	Adult, Post, Reentry	April 2004
32. Fort Bend	CCL 4	Adult, Misdemeanor, Post, DWI Only	February 2006
33. Fort Bend	CCL 3	Adult, Misdemeanor, Pre, Post	March 2006
34. Grayson	59	Adult, Post	January 2005
35. Grayson	15	Family	May 2006
36. Guadalupe	CCL	Juvenile	April 2005
37. Hale	CC, JP	Juvenile	September 2006
38. Harris	179	Adult, Post, Reentry	September 2003
39. Harris	339	Adult, Post, Reentry	September 2003
40. Harris	247	Family	March 2004
41. Harris	338	Adult, Post	June 2005
42. Hidalgo		Adult, Pre	September 2004
43. Hill	66, CCL	Juvenile	May 2005
44. Jefferson	CDC	Adult, Pre, Post, Reentry	April 1993

<sup>11</sup> As of January 2007

<sup>12</sup> All adult courts are felony unless otherwise noted.

<sup>13</sup> "Pre" means pre-adjudication or pre-trial diversion. "Post" means post-adjudication.

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<b>County</b>	<b>Court</b>	<b>Type<sup>14, 15</sup></b>	<b>Implementation Date</b>
45. Jefferson	317	Family	June 2005
46. Lubbock	DCs	Adult, Pre	October 2004
47. Lubbock	DCs	Juvenile	January 2005
48. McLennan	74	Juvenile	September 2005
49. Montgomery	359	Adult, Post	September 1999
50. Montgomery	410	Juvenile	June 2005
51. Nueces	117	Adult, Pre, Post	January 2004
52. Presidio	CC	Juvenile	May 2005
53. Shelby, Panola	123	Adult, Pre, Post	May 2005
54. Tarrant	CDC 2, CCC 4	Adult, Pre, Post, Misdemeanor & Felony	October 1995
55. Tarrant	323	Juvenile	February 1999
56. Tarrant	CDC 1	Adult, DWI, Post	December 2006
57. Tom Green, Concho, Irion, Schleicher, Sterling, Runnels, Coke	51, 119	Adult, Pre	September 2003
58. Tom Green, Concho, Irion, Schleicher, Sterling, Runnels, Coke	CCL 1, 2	Adult, Misdemeanor, Pre, Mental Health, Focus	October 2004
59. Travis	CDCs	Adult, Pre	August 1993
60. Travis	98	Juvenile	May 2001
61. Tribal Jurisdiction (Ysleta del Sur Pueblo)	Tigua Youth Wellness Court	Juvenile, Civil	September 2000
62. Webb		Juvenile	September 2006
63. Williamson	CCL 2	Adult, Pre, DWI Focus	September 2006

<sup>14</sup> All adult courts are felony unless otherwise noted.

<sup>15</sup> "Pre" means pre-adjudication or pre-trial diversion. "Post" means post-adjudication.



**APPENDIX B: CJD FUNDING SOURCES**

**STATE FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION IN FISCAL YEAR 2006<sup>16</sup>:**

**Criminal Justice Planning Fund (Fund 421)**

**Source:** A biennial appropriation by the Texas Legislature from funds collected through court costs and fees. Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, §102.056 and §102.075. Section 772.006 of the Texas Government Code designates CJD as the Fund's administering agency.

**FY Appropriation:** \$25,691,837

**Purpose:** Support a wide range of projects designed to reduce crime and improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

**Eligibility:** State agencies, units of local government, independent school districts, nonprofit corporations, Native American tribes, COGs, universities, colleges, hospital districts, juvenile boards, regional education service centers, community supervision and corrections departments, crime control and prevention districts, and faith-based organizations are eligible to apply for grants under this fund. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. Grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 1

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Drug Court Program**

**Source:** General Appropriations Act, 2004-2005 Biennium, Article I, Trusteed Programs Within the Office of the Governor, Strategy A.1.3., Rider 9; Chapter 469, Texas Health and Safety Code; House Bill 1287, 77<sup>th</sup> Texas Legislature

**FY Appropriation:** \$750,000

**Purpose:** Supports projects that provide court-supervised substance abuse treatment as an alternative to traditional criminal sanctions, as defined in Chapter 469 of the

Texas Health and Safety Code.

**Eligibility:** Texas counties

**Award Criteria:** Projects must adhere to criteria and requirements in the Request for Applications as posted in the Texas Register.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**County Essentials Program**

**Source:** General Appropriations Act, Trusteed Programs within the Office of the Governor, Strategy A.1.7.

**FY Appropriation:** \$500,000

**Purpose:** Provide financial assistance to Texas counties for essential public services including law enforcement services, jail services, court services, or reimbursement of extraordinary costs incurred for the investigation or prosecution of a capital murder or crimes committed because of bias or prejudice.

**Eligibility:** Texas counties

**Award Criteria:** Projects must adhere to criteria and requirements in the published Application Instruction Kit.

**Frequency of Award:** Not Applicable

**Crime Stoppers Assistance Fund (Fund 5012)**

**Source:** A biennial appropriation by the Texas Legislature established by the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 102.013.

**FY Appropriation:** \$475,000

**Purpose:** Enhance and assist community efforts in solving crimes

**Eligibility:** Crime Stoppers organizations as defined by Chapter 414.001 of the Texas Government Code that are certified by the Crime Stoppers Advisory Council to receive repayments under Articles 37.073 and 42.152 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, or payments from a defendant under Article 42.12 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 6.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

<sup>16</sup> State funds are appropriated by the Texas Legislature for the purposes described. Funds available for award are contingent upon actual collections.

**FEDERAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION FISCAL YEAR 2006<sup>17</sup>:**

**Byrne Justice Assistance Grants<sup>18</sup>**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.738

**State Award:** \$ 14,045,713

**Purpose:** Supports state and local law enforcement agencies addressing violent crime—including drug enforcement and criminal enterprise. Additionally, supports statistically supported strategies of enforcement at the local level.

**Eligibility:** State agencies, units of local government, crime control and prevention districts, and Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) are eligible to apply for grants under this fund.

**Award Criteria:** Projects must adhere to criteria and requirements outlined within the Application Instruction Kit.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Hurricane Relief Fund**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.738

**State Award:** \$20,000,000

**Purpose:** Improve the capability of public safety agencies to address violent crime and accommodate increased demands on law enforcement and emergency services

**Eligibility:** Harris County, Fort Bend County, and City of Houston.

**Award Criteria:** One time award

**Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.593

**State Award:** \$991,911

**Purpose:** Develop and implement residential substance abuse treatment projects within state and local correctional facilities and jail-based substance abuse projects within jails and local correctional facilities.

**Eligibility:** State agencies and counties that operate secure correctional facilities, and community supervision and corrections departments.

<sup>17</sup> Award amounts from federal funding sources are the amount allocated to the State of Texas for the federal fiscal year.

<sup>18</sup> Federal legislation combined the Edward Byrne Memorial Fund and the Local Law Enforcement Block into the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants, or JAG, program for 2005.

**Award Criteria:** Adhere to criteria established in the Texas Administrative Code, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 11.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Coverdell Grant Program**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.560

**State Award:** \$779,670

**Purpose:** Improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes.

**Eligibility:** State agencies and units of local government that operate the following: (1) laboratories currently accredited by the Laboratory Accreditation Board of the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, the National Association of Medical Examiners, or other appropriate accrediting bodies; or(2) unaccredited laboratories that are in the process of obtaining accreditation.

**Award Criteria:** Adhere to requirements codified in the Texas Administrative Code, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 13.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Victims of Crime Act Fund**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.575

**State Award:** \$28,340,000

**Purpose:** Provide services that: (1) respond to the emotional and physical needs of crime victims; (2) assist victims in stabilizing their lives after victimization; (3) assist victims to understand and participate in the criminal justice system; and (4) provide victims with safety and security.

**Eligibility:** (a) The following applicants are eligible to apply for grants under this fund: state agencies; units of local government; hospital districts; nonprofit corporations; Native American tribes; crime control and prevention districts; universities; colleges; community supervision and corrections departments; COGs that provide direct services to victims; faith-based organizations that provide direct services to victims of crime; and hospitals and emergency medical facilities that offer crisis counseling, support groups, and/or other types of victim services. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. Grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship. Inpatient treatment facilities, such as those

designated to provide treatment to individuals with drug, alcohol, or mental health-related conditions, are not eligible to apply for grant funds.

(b) All applicants must: (1) Demonstrate a record of providing effective services to crime victims. If the applicant cannot yet demonstrate a record of providing effective services, the applicant must demonstrate that at least 25 percent of its financial support comes from non-federal sources. (2) Use volunteers, unless CJD determines that a compelling reason exists to waive this requirement. (3) Promote community efforts to aid crime victims. Applicants should promote, within the community, coordinated public and private efforts to aid crime victims. Coordination efforts qualify an organization to receive VOCA funds, but are not activities that can be supported with VOCA funds. (4) Assist victims in applying for crime victims' compensation benefits. (5) Maintain civil rights information. This requirement includes maintaining statutorily required civil rights statistics on the race, national origin, sex, age, and disability of victims served, within the timeframe established by CJD. This requirement is waived when providing service, such as telephone counseling, where soliciting the information may be inappropriate or offensive to the crime victim. (6) Provide equal services to victims of federal crimes. (7) Provide grant-funded services at no charge to victims. Any deviation requires prior written approval by CJD. (8) Maintain the confidentiality of all client-counselor information and research data, as required by state and federal law. (9) Not discriminate against victims because they disagree with the way the state is prosecuting the criminal case.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 5.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act Fund**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.588

**State Award:** \$ 7,485,230

**Purpose:** Assist in developing and strengthening effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to combat violent crimes against women and to develop and strengthen victim services in such cases.

**Eligibility:** State agencies, units of local

government, nonprofit corporations, faith-based organizations, Indian tribal governments, COGs, universities, colleges, community supervision and corrections departments, and crime control and prevention districts are eligible to apply for grants under this fund. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. Grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship.

**Award Criteria:** Meet at least one of the eligible purpose areas established by the federal Violence Against Women Office and codified at 28 C.F.R. §90 and address at least one Texas priority codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 9.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Juvenile Accountability Block Grant**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.523

**State Award:** \$2,692,100

**Purpose:** Develop programs that promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system.

**Eligibility:** (a) Twenty-five percent of this fund is available for state discretionary set-aside grants to state agencies, units of local government (including crime control and prevention districts), Native American tribal governments, COGs, nonprofit corporations, and faith-based organizations. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. Grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship. Discretionary projects are eligible for funding only under the specific program purpose areas selected by the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Board from the program purpose areas listed in §3.1203 of this chapter.

(b) Seventy-five percent of this fund is available for local/regional formula grants to cities and counties based on a formula combining juvenile justice expenditures for each unit of local government and the average annual number of Uniform Crime Report Part I violent crimes reported for each unit of local government for the three most recent calendar years for which data are available.

(1) Cities and counties qualifying for a direct formula allocation of \$10,000 or more will

receive notice of such allocation.

(2) Cities and counties that do not qualify for the \$10,000 minimum local/regional formula allocation grants, Native American tribal governments, and COGs are eligible to apply for funding to benefit local governments in accordance with the most recent and valid RFA issued by CJD.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria established in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 12.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Fund (Title II)**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.540

**State Award:** \$4,707,833

**Purpose:** Develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment, and rehabilitation programs in the area of juvenile delinquency and programs to improve the juvenile justice system.

**Eligibility:** State agencies, units of local government, nonprofit corporations, Indian tribes performing law enforcement functions, crime control and prevention districts, universities, colleges, independent school districts, and faith-based organizations are eligible to apply for grants under this fund. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. Grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship.

**Award Criteria:** Address at least one priority area codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 2.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Safe & Drug-Free Schools & Communities Act Fund**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Education, Office for Safe and Drug Free Schools

**CFDA Number:** 84.184

**State Award:** \$5,492,366

**Purpose:** Implement the following drug and violence prevention services for youth and families who are not normally assisted by state or local education agencies: (1) complementing and supporting local educational agency activities, including developing and implementing activities to prevent and reduce violence associated with prejudice and intolerance; (2) disseminating information about drug and violence prevention; (3) developing and implementing community-wide drug and violence

prevention planning and organizing; (4) fostering a safe and drug-free learning environment that supports academic achievement; (5) preventing and reducing violence; the use, possession and distribution of illegal drugs; and delinquency; (6) creating a well disciplined environment conducive to learning; and (7) promoting the involvement of parents.

**Eligibility:** COGs, cities, counties, universities, colleges, independent school districts, nonprofit corporations, crime control and prevention districts, state agencies, Native American tribes, faith-based organizations, regional education service centers, community supervision and corrections departments, and juvenile boards are eligible for grants. Faith-based organizations must be certified by the Internal Revenue Service as tax-exempt nonprofit entities. These grantees may not use grant funds or program income for proselytizing or sectarian worship.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 4.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**Title V Grant Program**

**Source:** U.S. Department of Justice

**CFDA Number:** 16.548

**State Award:** \$56,250

**Purpose:** Reduce juvenile delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in providing their children, families, neighborhoods, and institutions with the knowledge, skills, and opportunities necessary to foster a healthy and nurturing environment that supports the growth and development of productive and responsible citizens.

**Eligibility:** Units of local government are eligible to apply for grants under this fund. For this fund, a unit of local government means any city, county, town, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of the state, and any Indian tribe which performs law enforcement functions as determined by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

**Award Criteria:** Meet the criteria codified in the TAC, Title 1, Part 1, Chapter 3, Subchapter C, Division 3.

**Frequency of Award:** Annual

**APPENDIX C: COMPARATIVE FUNDING SUMMARY**

**Change in Fund Source Amounts FY 2001 – FY 2006 (in Millions)**

Fund Source	FY 2001	FY 2005	FY 2006	Percent	Amount
	Allocation	Allocation	Allocation	Changed	Changed
				FY 01-06	FY 01-06
State Criminal Justice Planning (General Revenue Fund 421)	\$23.6	\$27.0	\$25.7	8.90%	\$2.10
Crime Stoppers (General Revenue Fund 5012)	\$0.475	\$0.5	\$0.475	0.00%	\$0.00
Drug Courts (General Revenue Fund 1) <sup>19</sup>	\$0.0	\$0.75	\$0.75	100.00%	\$0.75
County Essentials (General Revenue Fund 1) <sup>20</sup>	\$0.0	\$0.97	\$0.475	100.00%	\$0.48
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) <sup>21</sup>	\$0.0	\$22.7	\$14.0	100.00%	\$14.00
Byrne Formula Grant Program	\$31.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	(100.00%)	(\$31.70)
Hurricane Relief	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$20.0	One Time	\$20.00
Coverdell Forensic Sciences	\$0.0	\$0.729	\$0.729	100.00%	\$0.73
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG)	\$1.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	(100.00%)	(\$1.90)
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)	\$6.1	\$3.38	\$0.99	(83.77%)	(\$5.11)
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)	\$14.5	\$2.8	\$2.69	(81.45%)	(\$11.81)
Juvenile Challenge Grant	\$0.631	\$0.0	\$0.0	(100.00%)	(\$0.63)
Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Block Grant	\$5.3	\$4.9	\$4.2	(20.75%)	(\$1.10)
Safe & Drug Free Schools and Communities Act	\$6.99	\$6.97	\$5.49	(21.46%)	(\$1.50)
Title V	\$2.8	\$1.07	\$0.56	(80.00%)	(\$2.24)
Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)	\$24.6	\$26.4	\$28.3	15.04%	\$3.70
Violence Against Women Act (S.T.O.P. VAWA)	\$6.4	\$7.0	\$7.48	16.88%	\$1.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$125.0</b>	<b>\$105.2</b>	<b>\$111.8</b>	<b>(10.53%)</b>	<b>(\$13.16)</b>

<sup>19</sup> Drug Court funding was established by the Legislature in FY 2002.

<sup>20</sup> County Essentials funding was established by the Legislature in FY 2002

<sup>21</sup> Byrne Justice Assistance Grant funding was appropriated to Texas by Congress in FY 2005.