

**Office of the Governor
Criminal Justice Division**

2005 ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

79TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE

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★ SUMMARY

Since 2001, annual allocations to state and federal fund sources administered by CJD have been reduced by \$66 million, or 39%. Despite these reductions, CJD funding contributed to reductions in the overall crime rate, violent crime rate, juvenile violent crime rate, substance abuse among juveniles, and property crime rate. CJD has contributed to these reductions by targeting available resources to achieving desired outcomes, supporting comprehensive strategies that expand existing service systems, and funding programs and practices proven to work. More specifically, CJD positively impacted criminal justice trends by:

- Supporting the proliferation of drug court programs;
- Guiding and supporting prevention programs that reduced juvenile delinquency and methamphetamine production, and provided substance abuse treatment alternatives to incarceration;
- 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;
- Enhancing homeland security efforts by prioritizing interoperable communication among local, state, and federal law enforcement entities;
- Supporting safe school environments by working closely with the Texas School Safety Center and supporting the training and use of school resource officers; and
- Developing and implementing comprehensive strategies that reduced crime in Texas.

In 2005, CJD administered 16 state and federal fund sources and supported 1,101 programs with \$113 million budgeted for grant funded programs.¹ This report provides an overview of the Criminal Justice Division's (CJD), initiatives, strategies, and results for Fiscal Year 2005. In addition to developing strategic approaches and partnerships to reduce crime, CJD administers state and federal justice-related funds that support prevention, juvenile justice, law enforcement, sentencing alternatives, and victim restoration.

¹ CJD was allocated about \$104.6 million in new funding for FY2005. Unexpended or de-obligated funds from the previous fund years were carried forward, resulting in a total of \$113.2 million in available grant funds.

★ OVERVIEW

The Governor's Criminal Justice Division (CJD) is established in Texas Government Code, Chapter 772.006, to:

- improve the coordination, administration, and effectiveness of the criminal justice system including law enforcement, the judicial system, prosecution, criminal defense, and adult and juvenile corrections and rehabilitation;
- administer the state's Criminal Justice Planning Fund;
- maintain a comprehensive statewide criminal justice plan;
- encourage local comprehensive planning;
- administer justice-related federal grant programs;
- monitor sub-grant programs for compliance;
- evaluate programs for performance and effectiveness; and
- maintain data and resources related to the effectiveness of Texas' criminal justice system and local programs.

The state and federal justice-related funds that CJD administers support juvenile justice, law enforcement, sentencing alternatives, and victim restoration.² Table 1 summarizes the fund types by number of programs and dollar amounts allocated. CJD's funding plans are designed to prevent crime, reduce criminal behavior, and increase the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

Table 1: FY2005 CJD Grant Programs and Allocations by Fund Source Type

Type of Fund Source	Number of CJD Grant Programs	Percent of CJD Grant Programs	CJD Dollars Awarded to Programs	Percent of all CJD Awards
Federal Juvenile	403	37%	\$22,384,560	20%
Federal Victim	356	32%	\$35,819,153	32%
Federal Enforcement & Treatment	214	19%	\$37,308,373	33%
State Funds ³	128	12%	\$17,700,836	15%
Totals	1,101	100%	\$113,212,922	100%

- CJD funded 1,101 sub-grant programs with \$113.2 million.⁴
- Federal juvenile funds accounted for the largest number of federal grant programs, but the smallest amount of dollars.
- Federal enforcement and treatment funds accounted for the smallest number of federal grant programs, but a larger amount of dollars.

² See Appendix A for information on each federal funding source.

³ State funds support discretionary juvenile, victim and enforcement programs.

⁴ CJD was allocated about \$104.6 million in new funding for FY2005. Unexpended or deobligated funds from the previous fund years were carried forward, resulting in a total of \$113.2 million in available grant funds.

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In FY 2005, CJD administered 16 state and federal fund sources. Table 2 lists these fund sources, the FY 2005 allocations, the overall status, and the amount of change in funding since FY 2001.

Table 2: Fund Source Status Summary

Fund Source	FY 2005 Allocation (in millions)	Status Since FY 2001	Change Since FY 2001
State Criminal Justice Planning (General Revenue Fund 421)	\$27.0	Down	- \$35.8
Crime Stoppers (General Revenue Fund 5012)	\$0.5	No Change	No Change
Drug Courts (General Revenue Fund 1)	\$0.75	No Change	No Change
County Essentials (General Revenue Fund 1)	\$0.5	No Change	No Change
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	\$22.7	New	+ \$22.7
Byrne Formula Grant Program	\$0.0	Discontinued	- \$31.7
Coverdell Forensic Sciences	\$0.7	New	+ \$0.7
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG)	\$0.0	Discontinued	- \$1.9
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)	\$3.4	Down	- \$2.8
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)	\$2.8	Down	- \$11.8
Juvenile Challenge Grant	\$0.0	Down	- \$0.6
Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Block Grant	\$4.9	Down	- \$0.5
Safe & Drug Free Schools and Communities Act	\$7.0	No Change	No Change
Title V	\$1.0	Down	- \$1.8
Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)	\$26.4	Down	- \$1.8
Violence Against Women Act (S.T.O.P. VAWA)	\$7.0	Down	- \$0.6
Total	\$104.6	Down	- \$65.9

- In 2001, allocations to fund sources administered by CJD totaled \$169.7 million. In comparison, 2005 allocations totaled \$104.6 million, a 39% reduction in available funds.
- The largest decreases occurred in the State Criminal Justice Planning Fund, the Byrne Formula Grant Program (replaced by the federal Byrne Justice Assistance Grants at 31% below the previous funding level), and Juvenile Accountability Block Grants.

Regardless of reductions in state and federal funding, CJD effectively uses available resources to reduce criminal activity by focusing strategies on achieving desired outcomes and by funding programs that use proven practices.

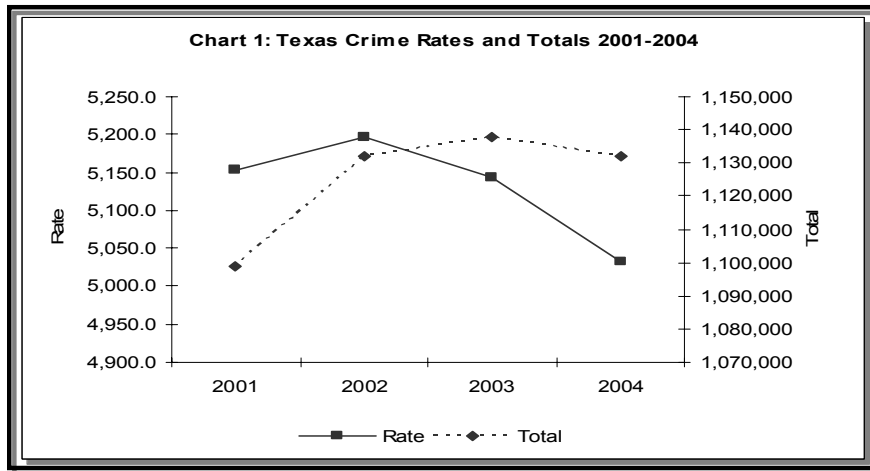
★ STRATEGIC APPROACH

CJD promotes a comprehensive strategic approach to prevention and criminal justice oriented solutions. This approach uses appropriate statistics, or crime indicators, as a basis for determining the most effective solutions. Equally important, CJD coordinates service systems and providers to expand the impact and scope of existing services, maximize the impact of programs, increase the amount and types of services available to end users, and ultimately reduce crime in Texas. Table 3 lists major statewide crime indicators and their overall change from 2001 to present.

Table 3: Statewide Crime Indicators and Changes Since 2001

INDICATOR	CHANGE SINCE 2001
Crime Rate	Down
Violent Crime Rate	Down
Property Crime Rate	Down
Family Violence Incidents	Down
Stalking Incidents ⁵	Up
Juvenile Arrest Rate	Up
Juvenile Violent Crime Arrest Rate	Down
Juvenile Substance Abuse Grades 7-12	Down

A common indicator is the "crime rate."⁶ The crime rate is a ratio of total crimes to the total population. Chart 1 shows the difference between the total number of crimes and the crime rate.



- From 2001 to 2004, the total number of crimes increased while the overall crime rate decreased; the increase in total crimes can be attributed to the increase in statewide population.

⁵ Increases in stalking incidents may be attributed to increased awareness of the crime.

⁶ The crime rate consists of all homicide, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, auto theft, burglary, and larceny incidents reported to the Texas Department of Public Safety's Uniform Crime Reporting program during each calendar year. The crime rate is a standard index designed to provide a consistent measure of the occurrence of crime within a region.

★ PROGRAMS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Table 4: CJD Programs for Criminal Justice FY 2003-2005

	2003	2004	2005
Grants Awarded	313	272	248
Amount Awarded	\$64 mil	\$50 mil	\$49 mil

From sentencing alternatives for criminal courts to school-based prevention initiatives, CJD-funded programs are based on proven practices. This section highlights programs that provide:

- enhanced capacity for prevention, treatment and enforcement;
- appropriate alternatives to incarceration; and
- appropriate training and equipment for law enforcement personnel.

MethWatch

The goal of this cooperative drug manufacturing prevention and public awareness program, modeled on a program developed by the Consumer Healthcare Products Association (CHPA), is to disrupt and reduce the theft and suspicious sale of pseudoephedrine and other common household products used in the illicit manufacturing of methamphetamine in clandestine laboratories.

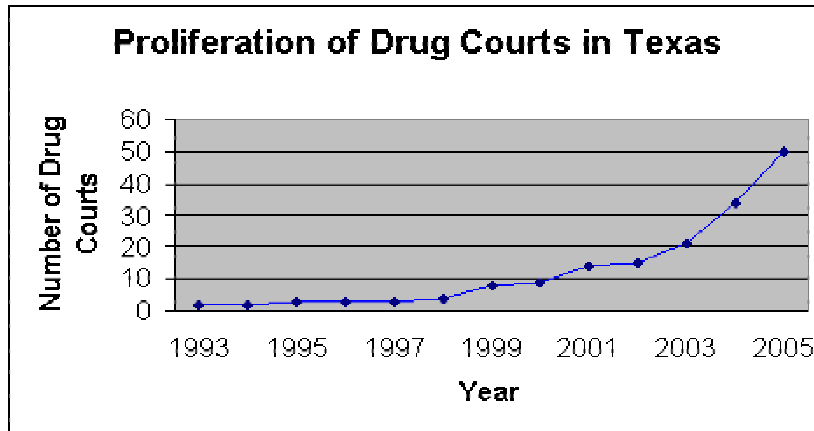
MethWatch involves a variety of volunteers, but retail involvement is its cornerstone. This low-cost and effective program works by developing cooperation among retailers, law enforcement, the agricultural community, and other community leaders to place highly visible information within retail establishments that is designed to deter individuals attempting to purchase retail items for methamphetamine production.

In November 2004, CJD provided funding for 26 counties in east Texas as a pilot MethWatch program. The pilot effort targeted a region of the state where the majority of manufacturing laboratories in Texas were known to operate. Based on the success of the pilot effort, Governor Perry signed Senate Bill 66 which institutionalized the MethWatch program in the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) and provided \$180,000 in funding to expand the MethWatch program to other Texas counties. Future funding will be developed through DSHS prevention programs.

Drug Courts

The term "drug court" refers to a special court docket for non-violent drug or DWI defendants with a history of substance abuse. Drug court defendants participate in substance abuse treatment programs under intensive judicial supervision and ongoing case management.

Funding, training, and statewide coordination from Governor Perry's office facilitated the proliferation of drug court programs, which have more than tripled since 2002. Currently, 50 drug courts are operating in Texas; 37 counties are served by these drug court programs. As demonstrated in the chart below, over half of the programs began operations during or after 2003. (See Appendix A for a list of Texas drug court programs.)



CJD supports drug court programs with state funding appropriated for drug courts, Edward Byrne Memorial Fund, Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant, Local Law Enforcement Block Grant, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, and Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Block Grant programs.

In FY 2005, CJD funded 22 drug courts (nearly half of the 50 drug courts in Texas) covering 26 counties. The total capacity of these programs was 2,887 defendants. During the year, 1,326 participants successfully completed the program. Also during FY2005, 26 drug-free babies were born to participants, 19 families of were reunified through family drug court graduation, 77 participants earned a GED or vocational credential, and 98% of graduates were enrolled in school or employed when they completed the program.

CJD-Sponsored Drug Court Training

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

In May 2005, CJD again collaborated 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 psychopharmacology, screening/targeting/eligibility, treatment, incentives and sanctions, ethics and confidentiality, case management, and drug testing. Twenty-nine drug court teams from across the state attended the training.

Texas Drug Court Timeline

1993

- Texas' first documented drug courts began operating in Jefferson and Travis Counties.

2001

- Governor Perry signed Senate Bill 558 establishing the Drug Demand Reduction Advisory Committee (DDRAC) to implement a comprehensive strategy to reduce drug demand in Texas.
- Governor Perry signed House Bill 1287 codifying the U.S. Department of Justice's ten key components of drug courts and requiring counties with populations over 550,000 to implement drug courts. The 77th Texas Legislature also established a \$750,000 annual appropriation for drug court grants, which CJD has administered since its inception.

2003

- The Drug Demand Reduction Advisory Committee (DDRAC) published *Toward a Drug-Free Texas: A Coordinated Demand Reduction Strategy*, which identified drug courts as a priority for breaking the cycle of addiction and crime.
- Governor Perry signed House Bill 2668 requiring treatment for first-time, low-risk, non-violent adult drug offenders, essentially paving the way for statewide implementation of the drug court model.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

The federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program provides funding for substance abuse treatment in state and local corrections and detention facilities. CJD distributes RSAT funding based on the types of treatment services provided, the characteristics of the population served, and the average duration of the program.

In 2004, the U.S. Congress eliminated the RSAT program from the federal budget, resulting in no new funding for states. Recognizing the value of RSAT, CJD maintained the funding for RSAT treatment beds through other funding sources. The federal program was restored in 2005. CJD currently provides support for treatment in the following programs:

- Adult jail-based programs in Dallas and Harris counties, 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, Harris and Travis counties, which serve offenders referred by juvenile courts.

The OneStar Foundation

In 2004, Governor Perry created the OneStar Foundation, a non-profit organization designed to expand the culture of volunteerism and coordinate national volunteer service programs in Texas. CJD funding supports OneStar's efforts to:

- Increase the service capacity of communities by furthering partnerships among justice, faith-based, community-based, and volunteer-based initiatives.
- Expand Governor Perry's successful **Mentoring Initiative** through outreach, training, matching newer programs with experienced ones, and publishing a statewide directory of mentoring programs.

Interoperability

Communication technology that links emergency responders within and across jurisdictions is essential to effectively respond to catastrophic events and to reduce organized criminal activity. By funding the purchase and deployment of interoperable radio communication equipment, CJD has assisted numerous law enforcement agencies in developing the capacity to prepare for and answer the call for all-hazards response. Interoperability projects currently target regions with the highest risks for violent crimes and man-made and natural disasters.

Training Academies

CJD promotes a comprehensive strategy for peace officer training that expands coordination, reduces course duplication, provides relevant coursework, and improves proficiencies in core fundamentals such as case preparation, interpersonal communications, and crime scene preservation. In August of 2005, CJD empanelled stakeholders from law enforcement agencies, training academies, statewide associations, and regional councils of governments to achieve consensus on a strategic approach to peace officer training. Through this strategy, Texas law enforcement academies will provide a more comprehensive training environment and produce better-skilled law enforcement officers.

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.

"Every minute counts when a child is abducted. There is no more urgent cause than that of finding an innocent, abducted child and returning that child to their loved ones."

*-- Governor Rick Perry
Executive Order RP16*

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

During FY 2005, the network was activated six times involving abductions of seven children; five children were successfully recovered. Since its inception in 2002, the Texas AMBER Alert Network has been activated 19 times and has resulted in the safe recovery of 22 children.⁷

Crime Stoppers

Local crime stoppers programs offer financial rewards for information leading to the arrest and prosecution of criminals across Texas. From 1981 to 2005, the number of local programs has expanded from 43 to 685 – more than in any other state. Community-based programs account for 165 (24%) of those; campus-based programs operate in middle schools, high schools and colleges and account for 520 (76%) of the programs. This year, local crime stoppers programs:

- provided information that led to the arrest of nearly 7,766 suspects and cleared more than 10,415 offenses;
- led to the recovery of over \$4.4 million in property and seizure of more than \$19.6 million in narcotics;
- seized 319 weapons on school campuses; and
- paid over \$1.6 million in local rewards.

⁷ Some cases involved the abduction and recovery of more than one child.

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The Governor's Criminal Justice Division supports local crime stoppers programs with state funds to certify local programs, enhance technological capabilities, provide standardized training, and offer guidance toward the expansion and success of their programs.

During program year 2005, the Crime Stoppers program:

- trained more than 1,000 local volunteers, officers, teachers and students;
- operated a "1-800" number at the state level for tips and information; and
- received tips that led to the arrests of two "Texas Top Ten Fugitives."

★ PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILES

Table 5: Programs for Juveniles FY 2003-2005

	2003	2004	2005
Number of Grants	618	474	396
Amount Awarded	\$41 mil	\$29 mil	\$24 mil
Juveniles Served⁸	553,008	893,337	385,784
Parents Participating	111,656	571,408	67,801

Programs for juveniles provide prevention, early intervention, academic assistance, treatment, juvenile law enforcement, and sentencing alternatives. Examples of juvenile programs funded 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 lower risk juvenile offenders who are participating in substance abuse treatment programs with appropriate levels of treatment and supervision.

Standardized Performance Measures

During FY 2005, CJD implemented a system of standard performance measurement to assess the impact of programs for juveniles regardless of funding source. The new measurement will yield reportable data during FY 2006. The Public Policy Research Institute at Texas A&M University, through a contract with CJD, maintains a web-based data collection system for

⁸ Fluctuations in the number of juveniles served occur when CJD funds programs that provide presentations to large groups, such as school assemblies or community events.

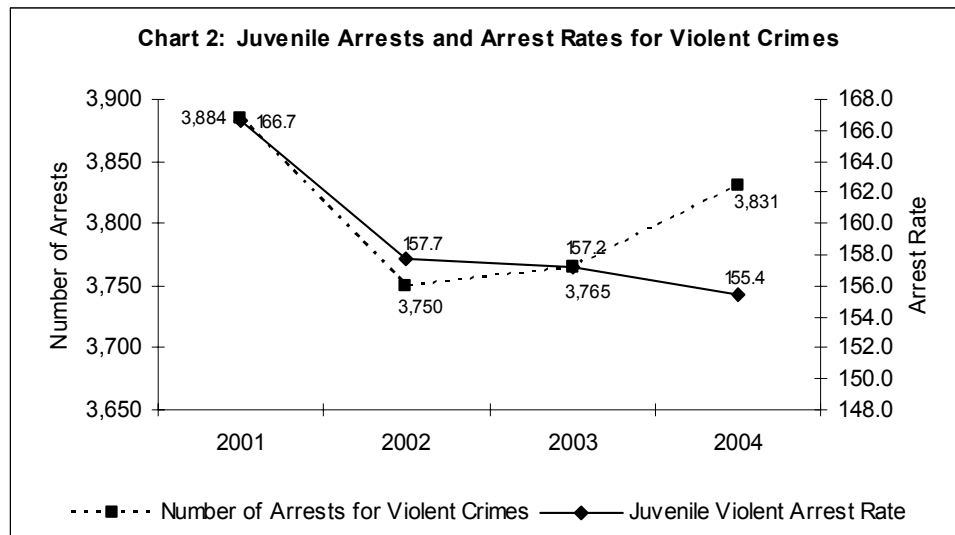
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program performance data. This system allows for the retrieval and analysis of programmatic data, which, for FY 2005, showed that CJD juvenile programs:

- Decreased participant school absences by an average of two days per student
- Increased participant passing rates by an average of eight percentage points
- Decreased participant discipline referrals by an average of two referrals per student

Using appropriate indicators is essential to identifying the impact of programs and strategies within a geographic area. One example of a common indicator is the "juvenile arrest rate." CJD calculates the juvenile arrest rate by dividing the number of juvenile arrests by the total juvenile population.

Chart 2 demonstrates the difference between the "number" and "rate" of juvenile arrests for violent crimes.⁹ The "number" is the total arrests while the "rate" is the number divided by the total juvenile population. Chart 2 shows that the number of arrests from calendar years 2001 to 2004 increased and the rate of arrests during the same time period decreased. Because population is a factor, the data shows that juvenile arrests are not increasing as quickly as the population is increasing.



- 152,693 juveniles ages 10-16 were arrested in 2004 for violent criminal acts.
- From 2000-2004, the total number of arrests increased by 8,789, or 6.1%.
- Over the same period, the rate of juvenile arrests decreased by 127, or 2%.
- The comparative 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 for violent crime.

⁹ All rates are per 100,000 population.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

DMC, monitored by all states and the federal government, refers to the over-representation of minority youth detained in the juvenile justice system. The Governor’s juvenile justice program takes a progressive, coordinated and comprehensive approach to addressing DMC. As required by federal mandate, CJD is able to implement strategies that address the reasons that led to juvenile detention by: 1) determining the factors that are related to initial contact and to each step after contact, including detention, and 2) monitoring adult and juvenile detention facilities for compliance with federal and state mandates. CJD’s staff work closely with the Governor’s appointed Juvenile Justice Advisory Board to regularly assess the state’s progress on addressing DMC.

With funding 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 predicted juveniles’ likelihood of initial probation contact and subsequent processing through the system (i.e., prosecutorial review, prosecution, and court outcomes).

Results indicated that race/ethnicity had a small (2-3%) effect on likelihood of juvenile arrest (see Table 6 below). Other factors, such as having a discipline history at school, being male, not excelling academically, being economically disadvantaged, or having an emotional or learning disability, had much larger effects. As juveniles proceeded through subsequent stages in the justice system, the effect of race/ethnicity increased, but still remained comparatively small.

Table 6: Maximum Effect of Individual Factors on the Probability of Initial Juvenile Probation System Contact

Factor	Maximum Effect
More likely to have contact....	
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%
Less likely to have contact....	
Academic Giftedness	-14.1%
Physically Disabled	-12.3%
Rural Area	-5.5%
Limited English Proficiency	-4.5%

- The study concluded that, to the extent that policies are designed to reduce behaviors that lead to school discipline, target males, increase academic achievement, reduce economic disadvantage, and address mental and learning disabilities, Texas will observe reductions in DMC.

One of the federally recommended "best practice" for preventing DMC is the use of a validated risk assessment instrument that assists in making confinement decisions. Using such an instrument increases the objectivity of confinement decisions. In 2005, CJD, through a contract with Texas State University, piloted the implementation of a juvenile detention assessment instrument. The goal is to make the use of a valid instrument available statewide to juvenile courts through the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission.

Education & Safe School Environment

Education is one of the strongest factors that protect children from future delinquency. CJD places priority on juvenile programs that provide: academic education in alternative settings; tutoring support in after school programs; prevention-oriented education designed to increase positive decision-making; school safety planning assistance; and school resource officer funding and training.

Academic programs serve youth regardless of their juvenile justice system involvement. These esteem-boosting programs provide a range of support including after-school tutoring and alternative classrooms for justice-involved youth. Academic programs are offered in traditional schools, alternative schools, treatment centers, and detention facilities.

Prevention-oriented education, geared toward youth and families, is designed to increase understanding of behavior consequences and enhance positive decision-making skills. Having the skills to make positive choices, coupled with the availability of alternative activities, reduces substance abuse, gang involvement, violent behavior, and overall juvenile crime.

With funding from CJD, the Texas School Safety Center at Texas State University serves as a statewide resource for school administrators and staff to develop and implement appropriate campus plans for safe learning environments. In 2005, the Texas School Safety Center focused efforts on training school districts to conduct school safety audits.

School Resource Officers can be crucial to maintain safe learning environments. School Resource Officers provide prevention and enforcement directly on school campuses. By accessing state and federal program funds, CJD supports school resource officers in school districts across Texas and increase safety on school campuses.

★ PROGRAMS FOR VICTIM RESTORATION

Table 7: Programs for Victim Restoration FY 2003-2005

	2003	2004	2005
Number of Grants	453	469	454
Amount Awarded	\$27 mil	\$36 mil	\$39 mil
Victims Served	506,739	652,413	636,919

Assisting crime victims in holistic healing is the focus of CJD’s victim restoration program. CJD promotes coordinated local service systems that involve multiple disciplines and support a seamless delivery of services. The following are examples of programs in the victim restoration service system:

Prevention programs reduce the likelihood of violence by educating people on the impact of violence and the consequences of risky behavior.

Crisis intervention programs address the most immediate needs of the victim including counseling, guidance regarding law enforcement procedures, accompaniment to medical facilities and/or safe housing, gathering personal items, referral to appropriate programs, and follow-up.

Shelter programs provide safe temporary housing to adult and juvenile victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. 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.

Legal assistance programs provide legal services for personal protection and advocacy for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

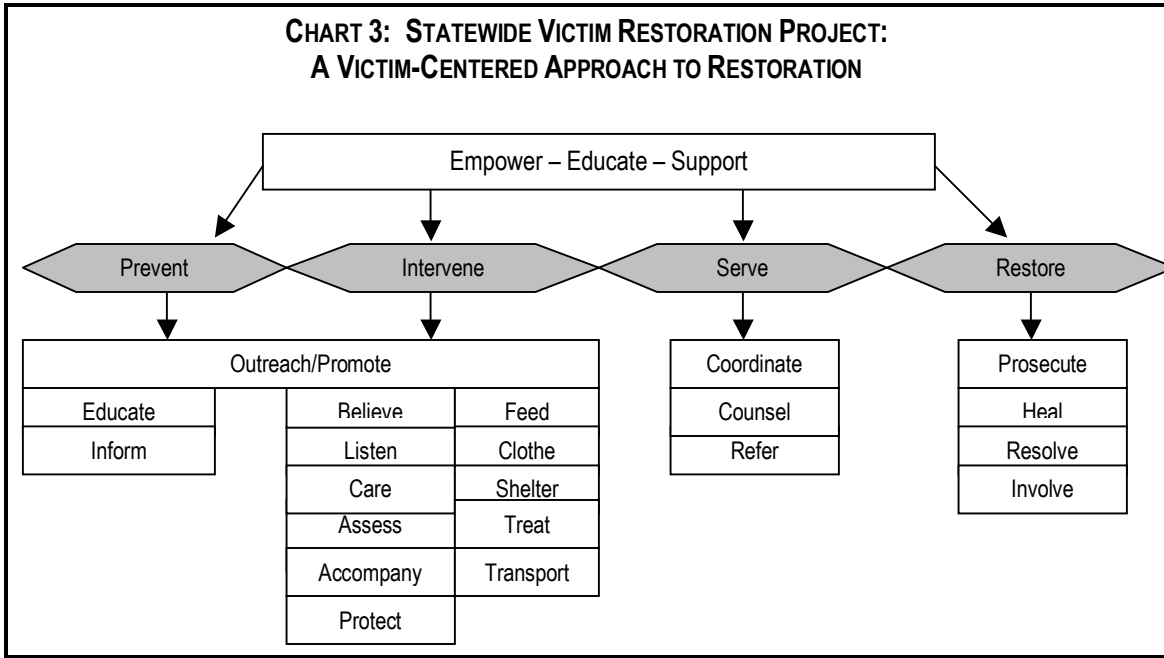
Professional training programs increase awareness of the actions necessary to ensure the safety and healing of the crime victim. Law enforcement officers learn skills that increase their sensitivity toward the victim and increase the accuracy of the investigation. Service providers and advocates are trained in sensitivity, legal issues, the criminal justice system, assisting victims in restoring their lives, and providing information regarding local services available for victims.

Specialized programs increase local capacity to assist and serve clients with special needs, such as non-English speaking clients.

Comprehensive Strategy for Victim Restoration

The Governor’s Statewide Victim Restoration project provides an avenue for coordinating the development and maintenance of a strategy for implementing a comprehensive continuum of

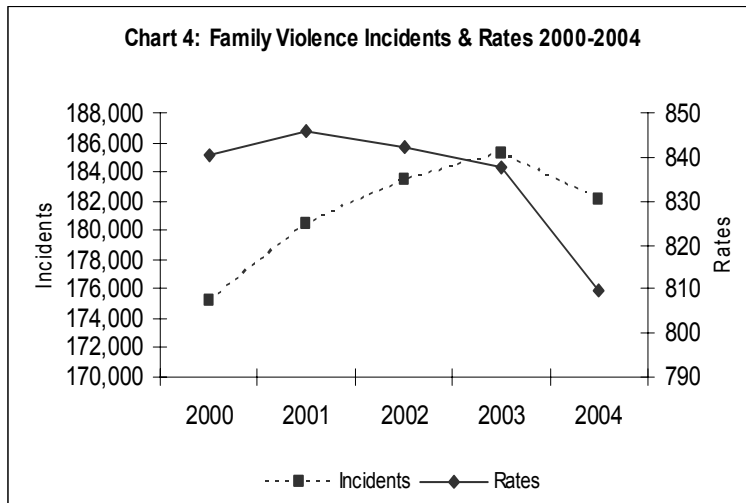
services for victims of crime at the state and local levels. The project uses existing plans, stakeholder input, regional surveys, and established literature to develop an approach that is victim-centered, scalable for local, regional, and statewide application, and recognizes informal resources, such as family and friend support networks and religious-based resources. The statewide will be published in advance of Crime Victims' Rights Week in April 2006.



Texas' Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Fund

Completed during FY 2005, the Texas S.T.O.P. VAWA Plan guides the administration of the state's S.T.O.P. VAWA program over the next three years. Nearly 500 local and state-level non-profit, governmental, health-oriented and faith-based organizations participated in state

and regional planning processes for victim services in Texas.



In 2005, CJD updated the formula that determines the amount of funding available in each region of the state using data on violent crimes committed against women in Texas. In addition to recognizing population, the updated formula also

included the percentage of statewide incidents that directly effected women: family violence (see Chart 3 for statewide incidents and rates), sexual assault, and stalking arrests. By using both population and the number of incidents, this approach addressed the larger numbers of victims that live in urban areas, but also placed priority on rural areas that experienced higher than average rates of violence against women.

★ CONCLUSION

CJD's funding plans are designed to prevent crime, reduce criminal behavior, and increase the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. 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-funded programs positively impacted these trends by:

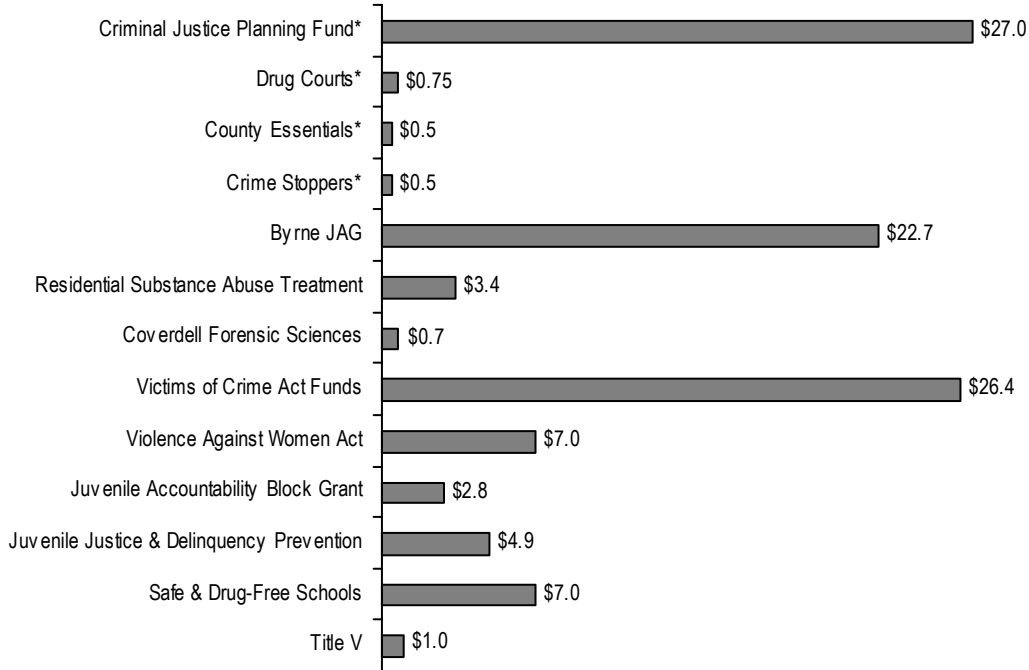
- Guiding and supporting prevention programs for methamphetamine production, primary prevention for juveniles and families, and substance abuse treatment alternatives to incarceration;
- Supporting the proliferation of drug court programs in Texas communities;
- Expanding the scope and impact of volunteer-based organizations by developing partnerships among community-based organizations, faith-based groups, prevention initiatives, and the justice system;
- Enhancing homeland security efforts by prioritizing interoperable communication among local, state, and federal law enforcement entities;
- Supporting safe school environments by working closely with the Texas School Safety Center and funding school resource officers; and
- Developing and implementing comprehensive strategies that reduced crime in Texas.

Since 2001, annual allocations to state and federal fund sources administered by CJD have been reduced by \$66 million, or 39%. Regardless of reduced funding levels, Governor Perry's Criminal Justice Division continues to promote effective comprehensive strategies for prevention and criminal justice oriented solutions. CJD will continue to develop partnerships at the state and local levels that expand the capacity of existing service systems for juveniles, families, offenders, and victims.

APPENDIX A: CJD FUNDING SOURCES

CJD Funding Sources and Dollar Amounts

(* Indicates state funds)



State funds are total allocation by state fiscal year. Federal funds are total fund block award by federal fiscal year.

STATE FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION:

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 Allocation: \$27 million

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

Application Deadline: April 2006

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, 77th Texas Legislature

FY Allocation: \$0.5 million

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.

Application Deadline: May 2006

Frequency of Award: Annual

County Essentials Program

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

FY Allocation: \$0.5 million

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.

Application Deadline: Not Applicable

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 Allocation: \$0.5 million

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.

Application Deadline: May 2006

Frequency of Award: Annual

FEDERAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION¹⁰

Byrne Justice Assistance Grants¹¹

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

State Award: \$ 22.7 million

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.

Application Deadline: February 2006

Frequency of Award: Annual

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

State Award: \$ 3.9 million

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.

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

Application Deadline: June 2006

Frequency of Award: Annual

Coverdell Grant Program

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

State Award: \$729,432

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

¹⁰ Award amounts from federal funding sources are the amount appropriated to the State of Texas for the federal fiscal year.

¹¹ 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.

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.

Application Deadline: Pending

Frequency of Award: Annual

Victims of Crime Act Fund

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

State Award: \$ 26.4 million

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.

Application Deadline: March 2006

Frequency of Award: Annual

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

State Award: \$ 7.0 million

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.

Application Deadline: April 2006

Frequency of Award: Annual

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

State Award: \$ 2.8 million

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.

Application Deadline: March 2006

Frequency of Award: Annual

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Fund (Formula II Fund)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

State Award: \$ 4.9 million

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.

Application Deadline: May 2006

Frequency of Award: Annual

Safe & Drug-Free Schools & Communities Act Fund

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

State Award: \$ 7.0 million

Purpose: Implement the following drug and violence prevention services for youth and families who are not normally served 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.

Application Deadline: April 2006

Frequency of Award: Annual

Title V Grant Program

Source: U.S. Department of Justice

State Award: \$ 1.0 million

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.

Application Deadline: May 2006

Frequency of Award: Annual

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