Office of the Governor
Criminal Justice Division

2007 - 2008

BIENNIAL REPORT

TO THE

81TH TEXAS LEGISLATURE

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INTRODUCTION

The Governor's Criminal Justice Division (CJD) strategically directs resources to first responders and service providers who are committed to making Texas a safer place. CJD improves the coordination, administration, and effectiveness of the criminal and juvenile justice systems by expanding the capacity of existing systems, promoting accountability, and supporting innovative programs.

Since 2001, annual allocations to state and federal fund sources administered by CJD have reduced from $127 million to $91.8 million. Even with an overall reduction in funds, CJD continues to demonstrate success by targeting available resources, developing comprehensive strategies to address the root causes of crime, and funding programs and practices proven to work.

CJD positively impacts criminal justice trends by:

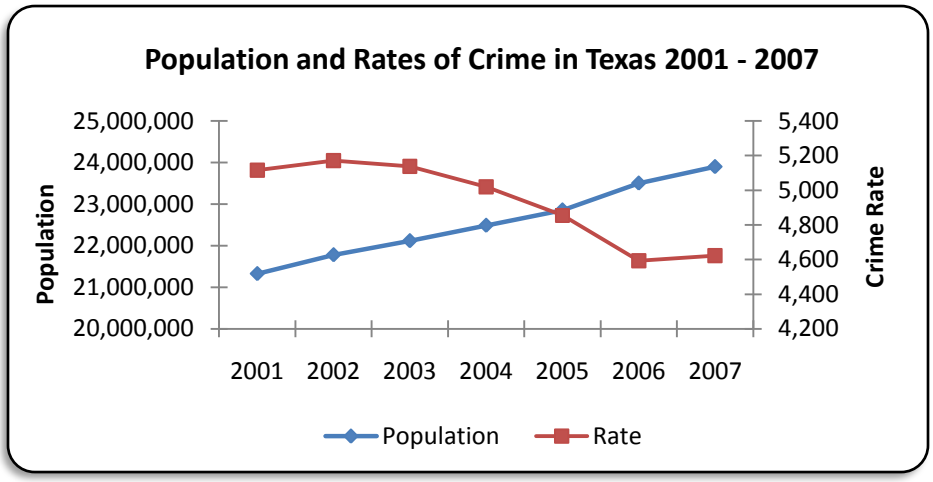
- Promoting and expanding capacity among community-based organizations, prevention initiatives, law enforcement and the justice system by encouraging partnerships and where appropriate, the use of volunteer-based organizations;
- Promoting and expanding drug court programs;
- Promoting comprehensive service systems that restore victims of crime to full physical, mental and emotional health;
- Guiding and supporting prevention programs that reduce juvenile and drug crime;
- Enhancing intelligence gathering and border security efforts; and
- Supporting safe school environments.

CJD significantly contributes to public safety and the reduction of crime in Texas through the deliberate deployment of strategy, direction and funding. Following is an overview of CJD's initiatives and their benefit to Texas citizens during the 2007-2008 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.

STRATEGIC APPROACH

Crime in Texas is down and continues to decline despite a population that is increasingly larger, older, and more complex. With over 23 million residents, its size and diversity continually challenge the state's resources. Careful consideration of population trends, the occurrence of crime and coordinated planning among criminal justice professionals is essential to accommodate growth while building and providing successful programs that maintain public safety.

CJD promotes a comprehensive 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 by 9.6%; the violent crime rate decreased by 10.74%.**



CJD encourages coordination among service systems, including public agencies, non-profit corporations, faith-based organizations and citizens to collectively identify priorities and propose solutions that expand the impact and scope of new and existing services. 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 that focuses on protecting and serving Texas citizens. CJD directs resources to prevent crime, to reduce criminal behavior, and to increase the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

CJD administers a broad range of criminal justice grants including those that address specific crime problems, from organized crime, trafficking and other major offenses against people to those that address localized crime waves resulting from natural disasters like Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Resources are dedicated to preventing crime, enforcing laws and preparing law enforcement personnel and departments to operate at their highest potential. Programs collaborate regularly with local, state, and federal law enforcement by sharing information, personnel and resources to target and suppress crime in each area.

Crime Suppression

Criminal Enterprise Units

Criminal Enterprise Units represent collaborative efforts conducted by local law enforcement who work together to evaluate and develop appropriate, targeted enforcement and investigative responses to specific types of criminal activity within particular local geographic areas. With guidance and support provided by CJD, these units address violent and organized crime, human trafficking, and other major offenses against people. Over the biennium, CJD supported units in Brazos, Caldwell, Cameron, Duval, Ector, El Paso, Hopkins, Jim Hogg, Lamar, Lampasas, San Patricio, Starr, Tarrant, and Webb counties.

Arrests and Convictions Over the Biennium

Criminal Enterprise Units Supported by CJD:

- 4,651 arrests for felony offenses.
- 1,687 convictions or deferred adjudications on cases disposed.

Special Investigations Unit

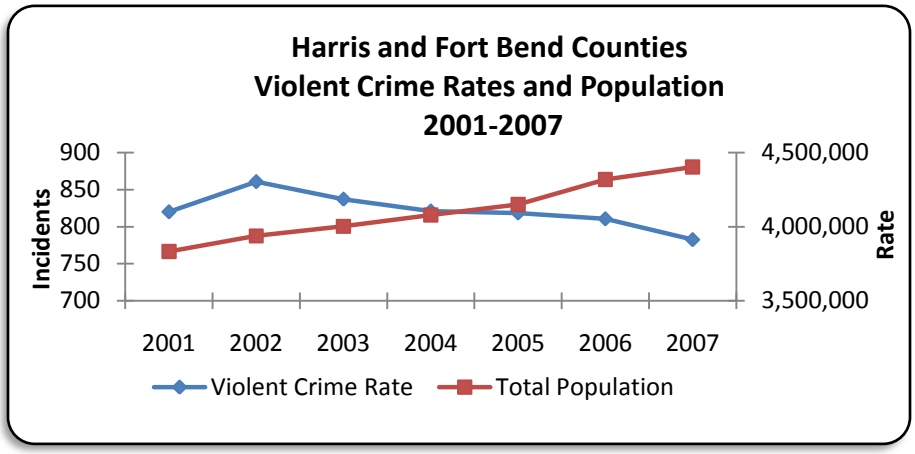
Between 2005 and 2007, CJD awarded more than $3.3 million to the Office of the Attorney General to support the Special Investigations Unit which provides rapid response and support to local law enforcement agencies across the state. The Special Investigations Unit focuses its investigative expertise on cyber crimes, child pornography, organized crime, fugitives, consumer fraud, public corruption, and other criminal activities. During fiscal year 2007, the 22 specially trained investigators assisted local agencies with 168 investigations, resulting in 144 arrests.

The continued efficacy of this program was recognized, and subsequently institutionalized by the 80th

Texas Legislature who appropriated more than $6.8 million in general revenue to the Office of the Attorney General over the 2008-2009 biennium to continue the program's operation.

Public Safety–Related Hurricane Relief

In 2006, CJD distributed $20 million in federal Byrne Justice Assistance Grant funds to the City of Houston, Harris County and Fort Bend County. These funds have been used over the biennium to create capability and support for public safety efforts in response to the displaced Louisiana population resulting from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita. Funding has been used to suppress criminal activity in the affected areas by increasing law enforcement presence, providing improved investigative and communication equipment, and expanding information and intelligence systems. Public safety efforts in this area are now effectively controlling crime despite a 8% increase in the post-hurricane population.



- The post-hurricane population of Harris and Fort Bend counties increased by 8%.
- Despite an increase in population and reported incidents of violent crime, the crime rate per 100,000 residents decreased by 4.7% post-hurricane.

Texas Data Exchange

The Texas Department of Public Safety's statewide implementation of the Texas Data Exchange System (TDEx) compiles law enforcement incident records and other non-intelligence criminal justice information into a central state repository for sharing across jurisdictional lines. The information is available for law enforcement and criminal justice purposes. The greatest value of TDEx is being realized in the wealth of information it brings to criminal investigations. Data pertaining to incidents, suspects, booking and incarceration records, and other law enforcement activity is maintained and accessible to all participating state and local law enforcement personnel. CJD supports the continuing costs of an enterprise license allowing law enforcement personnel to obtain access without cost to local

departments. In 2008, more than 10,000 users were registered statewide. TXDPS is working with the FBI to integrate the National Data Exchange (N-Dex) with TDEx for improved information sharing at the national level.

Law Enforcement Training

CJD supports a variety of training initiatives benefiting peace officers statewide -- each promoting an approach to comprehensive officer training that expands the capability of individual peace officers.

More than 67,000 law enforcement personnel participated in training events supported by CJD between FY2007 - FY2008.

Training Academies

Texas law enforcement academies offer basic peace officer training as well as advanced curricula and continuing education courses that produce law enforcement officers who are capable in core skills such as investigation, case preparation, report writing, interpersonal communications, and crime scene preservation.

The **Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX)**, a component of the Texas A&M University System, is the oldest statewide law enforcement training agency in Texas. TEEX is a leader in incorporating new and innovative delivery methods and techniques into its online and hands-on training programs.

In 2007, CJD supported TEEX in developing a pilot "Texas Criminal Investigators Course". Presented in eleven rural locations across the state, the 40 hour course teaches fundamentals every Texas peace officer should know when conducting an investigation. At the close of fiscal year 2008 a total of 636 officers participated in training topics including:

- probable cause statements
- finding witnesses and suspects
- arrest, search warrants, and affidavits
- evidence collection and chain of custody
- case management and preparation
- lab and tech services
- disposition of property and evidence

TEEX also developed an on-line "Intermediate Jailer Certification Course" designed to assist correctional staff in achieving certification as Intermediate Jailers. The course complies with standards established by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education, and increases the accessibility of online training for correctional officers who are pursuing their intermediate certifications. Four intermediate jailer courses were deployed including courses on inmate rights and privileges, use of force in a jail setting, suicide detection and prevention, and interpersonal communications in corrections. Over 190 jailers have completed the courses.

E-learning Reduces:

- ***Travel Costs***
- ***Backfill Issues***
- ***Tuition Costs***

ALERRT

The Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT), a component of Texas State University, trains law enforcement officers to tactically respond to violent 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 and appropriate tactical responses to incidents.

ALERRT is the first operational law enforcement training program to be certified by the Department of Homeland Security, Office of Grants and Training, enabling other states to access federal funds to bring this valuable training to their agencies.

Since 2002, CJD has dedicated $8 million to developing, improving, and implementing this vital training within Texas. Between 2007 and 2008, over 3,300 Texas law enforcement officers received ALERRT training and 187 new trainers were certified as a result of CJD support.

ALERRT's success in Texas has led to a broader national training agenda. In the wake of the Virginia Tech tragedy, the Virginia Governor's Office requested and received funding from the U.S. Department of Justice to bring the ALERRT Train-the-Trainer program to Virginia. The Mississippi Governor's Office has asked ALERRT to assist in the development of a training module in their state that mirrors Texas' program, reaching metro and rural agencies and providing law enforcement with the tools they need to be prepared for an active shooter situation.

Sheriff's Association of Texas

The Sheriff's Association of Texas provides legislatively mandated training and technical assistance on legal and law enforcement matters for sheriffs, deputies, and other peace officers serving in rural Texas counties through CJD support. Topics include:

- Courthouse Security
- Crisis Intervention Training
- Civil Process
- Livestock/Estray Laws
- Administrative, and other mandatory topics not available online or via other correspondence methods.

Over the biennium, nearly 1,800 individuals, representing 138 Texas counties, participated in this training.

Drug Demand Reduction

Drug Courts

Since 2001, Texas has significantly expanded its active drug courts from 7 to 78 with an additional 8 currently in the planning phase of implementation. These courts now serve 46 counties around the state. Drug court participants undergo an intensive regimen of substance abuse and mental health treatment, case management, drug testing, and probation supervision while reporting to regularly scheduled status hearings before a judge with specialized expertise in the drug court model. According to studies of re-arrest, recidivism rates of drug court program participants generally ranged between 10 to 30 percentage points below those of offenders who were arrested and arraigned in the same court prior to implementation of the drug court program and offenders arrested outside the jurisdiction of the drug court.[1] Drug courts funded through CJD report that 97% of participants remained free from a new drug or intoxication offense arrest while participating in the drug court.

- ***Alcohol and drugs are key factors in violence and criminal activity.***
- ***An estimated 6 out of 10 prisoners have substance abuse problems.***

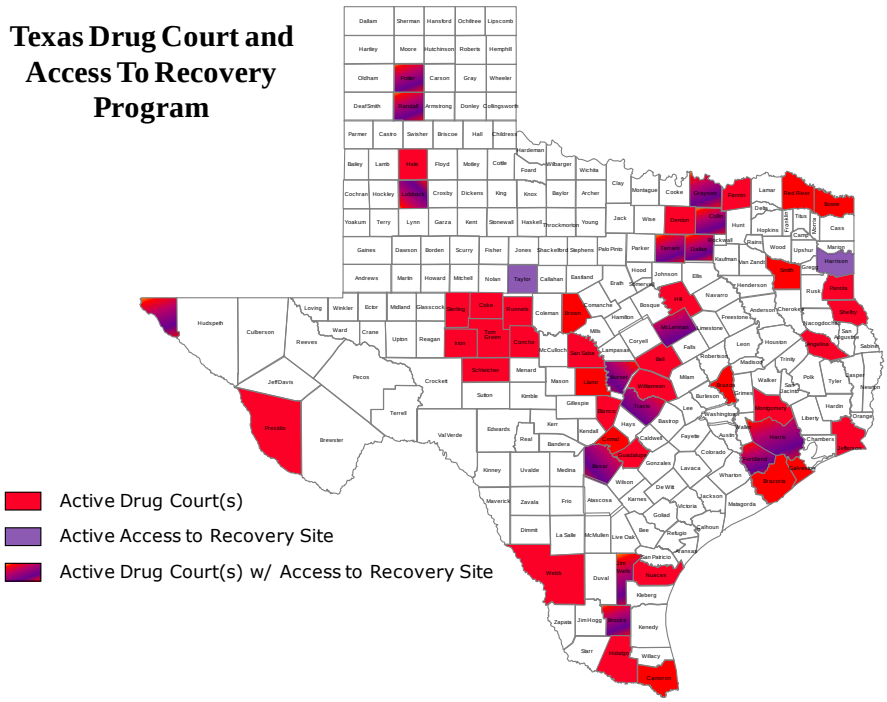
[1] U.S. Government Accountability Office, "ADULT DRUG COURTS: Evidence Indicates Recidivism Reductions and Mixed Results for Other Outcomes", February 2005

While federal and state grants have created momentum and interest in the development of drug courts in Texas at the local level, the resources that initially start drug courts are not intended to be on-going. Recognizing the efficacy of drug courts in reducing recidivism, the 80th Texas Legislature passed House Bill 530 which was signed into law by Governor Perry in 2007. This legislation positively impacts the sustainability of existing and newly formed drug courts by imposing a new court cost on defendants who are convicted of drug and alcohol intoxication offenses. A substantial portion of the court cost is retained at the local jurisdiction solely for the development and maintenance of future drug court programs. At the close of FY 2008 a total of $1.3 million in court costs had been collected. Following is a snapshot of outcomes reported by drug courts that received CJD support:

Measure	Outcome FY2007	Outcome FY2008
Number of drug courts funded	40	46
Capacity - number of participants that the drug courts are able to serve simultaneously	3,528	3,851
Total successful completions	1541	1891
Number of drug-free babies born to participants	72	74
Number of families reunited through family drug courts	34	39
Percent of juveniles enrolled in school at time of drug court completion	98%	96%
Percent of adults employed at time of drug court completion	98%	96%
Percent of drug screens testing negative for drug use	94%	94%

Access to Recovery

In 2007, CJD and the Texas Department of State Health Services partnered to receive $13.5 million over a three year period in Access to Recovery (ATR) funds from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). ATR funding compliments the Texas drug court initiative by providing accessible substance abuse treatment and recovery services for appropriate substance abusing and dependent Texans who are identified through participating drug courts. Additionally, grant funds are used to provide services to people dependent or abusing methamphetamines in select counties regardless of drug court participation.



Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

CJD administers the federal Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) program providing substance abuse treatment services within secure state and local correction and detention facilities. Programs eligible to receive assistance include adult jails, community supervision and corrections departments, residential programs serving adult offenders, and juvenile detention facilities. Most participants are ordered by the courts to participate in the treatment program with the goal of reducing recidivism through intensive therapy, development of social skills and support for re-entry into the community. During the biennium over 2,100 offenders entered a CJD-funded residential treatment facility. Of those offenders, 1,713 completed the program and 98% remained drug-free during the program.

Methamphetamine Awareness

MethWatch -- a program piloted in East Texas by Governor Perry's office in 2003, was subsequently institutionalized by the Texas Legislature and Governor Perry in 2005 under Senate Bill 66. During the 79th Legislative Session, drug supply reduction statutes were also amended to prevent the unregulated sale of pseudoephedrine, an ingredient found in cold remedies commonly used to make methamphetamine.

> ***"The intense pressure placed on meth producers and traffickers has significantly disrupted the market for this devastating drug…The continued pursuit of a balanced strategy, here at home and in cooperation with our international partners, will help us sustain and extend our progress."***
>
> ***-John Walters***
> ***U.S. Drua Czar***

This legislation, coupled with the targeted enforcement at both the state and local level, reduced the number of meth lab seizures by 65% in the first three months deterring small toxic lab meth production and decreasing pseudoephedrine product losses by retailers. In 2007, CJD provided funds to the Texas Department of State Health Services to incorporate MethWatch into their programmatic structure.

Crime Stoppers

Advisory Council

The Crime Stoppers Advisory Council consists of five members appointed by the Governor and is responsible for certification and de-certification of local Crime Stoppers programs as authorized by Chapter 414, Government Code. Certified programs are eligible to receive up to $50 in court costs from each convicted felony probationer. In addition, district court judges can order a felon to reimburse the local Crime Stoppers program for the reward that was paid to an informant specific to the defendant's case. Council members also oversee and instruct training programs and develop standard operating procedures for local Crime Stoppers programs. In 2008, the Advisory Council provided training to 2,313 Crime Stoppers participants through its Annual Adult and Campus Conferences, Basic Training Courses, specialized workshops, and Internet-based Basic Training Programs.

In 2007, the Council began promoting the Crime Stoppers Safe School Program on local campuses. The program was developed by Crime Stoppers of Houston and promotes use of the local hotline as a means for students to anonymously report on-campus crimes or weapons in schools when the student believes that reporting to a campus Crime Stoppers program might jeopardize their safety. This program grew significantly in 2008 and now includes Williamson County and its several school districts.

Several smaller community Crime Stoppers programs were consolidated into larger regional programs with the council's guidance to help them operate more effectively. EasTex Crime Stoppers expanded from Jefferson County to include nine other counties in one large program. Bluebonnet Area Crime Stoppers, originally in Burleson County, has expanded to include Lee, Caldwell and Bastrop Counties.

Local Programs

Local Crime Stoppers programs receive confidential information and tips relating to local crime and offer financial rewards for information leading to the arrest and prosecution of criminals across Texas, with a guarantee of anonymity to informants. From 1981 to 2008, the number of certified local community-based programs expanded from 43 to 141, including the unique "Crime Stoppers Behind the Walls Program" located in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice prison system. There are also 20 independently certified school districts operating Campus Crime Stoppers programs. Another 500 programs in middle school and high school campuses throughout the state function as a part of established local and community programs.

Crime Stoppers Activities Over the Biennium	
Measure	Outcome
Number of arrests	10,227
Number of cleared offenses	14,000
Value of property recovered	$6.5 million
Value of narcotics seized	$74.8 million
Number of seized weapons on campuses	199
Amount paid in local rewards	$4.7 million

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

Border Security

Texas shares two-thirds (1,254 miles) of the U.S border with Mexico. While Texas border and coastal regions provide viable economic opportunities, they also present opportunities for criminal enterprises including international terrorists, organized crime and violent gangs. In addition, Texas borders, ports, highways and interstates offer major routes for trafficking organizations to smuggle illicit drugs, aliens, firearms and terrorists into the United States. However, border-related crime is not isolated to the

"There can be no homeland security without border security. This requires more boots on the ground, the latest law enforcement technology and a unified effort."

–Governor Rick Perry

border region.

Recognizing that a secure Texas-Mexico border is both a homeland security and public safety imperative, Governor Perry has implemented a four-part border security strategy, focusing on increasing law enforcement presence along the border, centralizing command and control, centralizing information and intelligence and maximizing the use of technology. This strategy protects Texans in every region of the state. Since border security operations began, the following initiatives funded by CJD have contributed to the success of border operations:

2005	• Texas Border Sheriff's Coalition forms, consisting of membership from the chief law enforcement officer in each of the participating border counties. • Operation Linebacker – CJD provides $9.6 million to counties along the border to provide immediate manpower, specialized equipment and planning resources to support border-area law enforcement. • Governor Perry releases a comprehensive border security plan for Texas. Key areas of focus include building a statewide intelligence capability; enhancing multi-agency counterterrorism investigations; reducing vulnerabilities at critical infrastructures and key resources; ensuring public health preparedness; expanding public awareness and involvement; and training and exercising first responders.
2006	• Operation Free Safety and other Security Enhancements– CJD provides over $11 million to the Texas Department of Public Safety to support local enforcement efforts along the international border. • CJD supports pilot project creating a virtual "Neighborhood Watch" allowing the public to remotely observe live video over the internet from border cameras and report suspicious activity to the authorities.
2007	• CJD supports expansion of the Texas Data Exchange (TDEx) covering the continuing costs of an enterprise license allowing law enforcement personnel unprecedented access to centralized law enforcement incident records and other criminal justice information. • CJD provides support to establish a Joint Operations Intelligence Center (JOIC) in Houston and the Border Security Operations Center at the Texas Department of Public Safety. An additional six JOICs are operational along the border.
2008	• Border Star – CJD contributes over $3.4 million to support Operation Border Star's efforts to continue high-intensity surge operations along the Texas/Mexico border.

Advanced Technologies

Border security efforts have been maximized through the use of the latest technological advances. Governor Perry has deployed CJD funds in support of Live Scan fingerprint booking stations, information interoperability through the Texas Data Exchange (TDEx) and video surveillance along the Texas-Mexico border. A pilot test of this Virtual Neighborhood Watch was conducted in November 2006. Individuals from across the state and nation – and world – could remotely observe live video over a web-based network and notify law enforcement agencies when they believed they were witnessing criminal activity.

During the month-long test of this site:

- more than 200,000 viewers subscribed to the site
- more than 27 million visits to the internet site were recorded, generating more than 60,000 emails and over 2,700 reports of suspicious activity.

In November 2008, through funding provided by CJD, the Texas Border Sheriff's Coalition announced full implementation of the Texas Virtual Border Watch Program. The public can now view real-time streaming video at www.BlueServo.net . Suspicious activity may be reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency via email.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

CJD's comprehensive strategic approach extends to juvenile justice solutions incorporating appropriate statistics to shape and develop programs. Coordinated planning among juvenile justice professionals is essential to accommodate juvenile population growth while building and providing successful programs that maintain public safety. CJD improves the coordination, administration, and effectiveness of the juvenile justice system by expanding the capacity of existing projects and supporting innovative programs. Juvenile programming supported by CJD includes prevention, early intervention, academic assistance, substance abuse and mental health treatment, juvenile law enforcement, and sentencing alternatives.

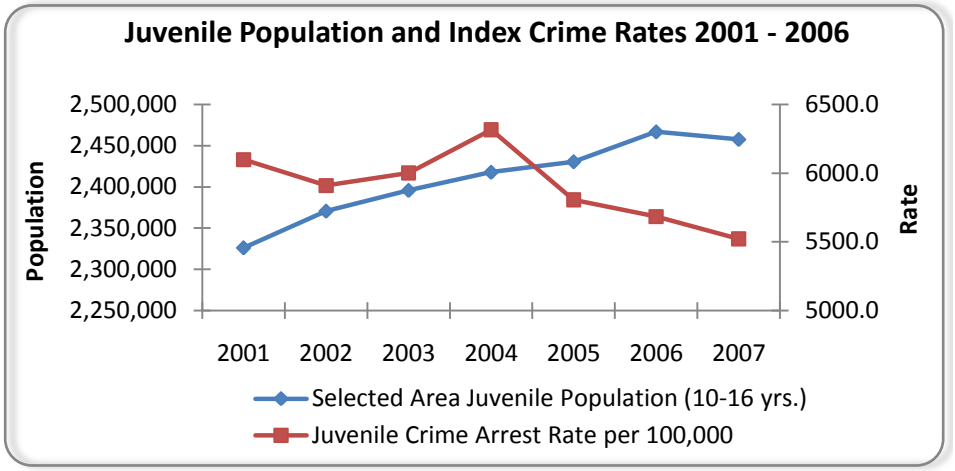
"Texas is committed to supporting programs that encourage at-risk youth to make responsible decisions that will grow them into successful members of society."

-Governor Rick Perry

Demographics and Outcomes

The chart below depicts juvenile population and crime trends between 2001 and 2007. Items of note include:

- The rate of juvenile arrests decreased by 9.46% while the juvenile population of Texas continued to grow over that period.
- 135,685 juveniles aged 10-16 were arrested in 2007 for criminal acts; of those, 3,618 were violent crimes.
- From 2001-2007, the total number of juvenile arrests decreased by 6,150, or 4.34%.



Performance measurement is essential to identifying the effectiveness of programs and strategies. Over the biennium, results across all juvenile programs supported by CJD indicated:

Measure	FY 2007 Outcome	FY 2008 Outcome
Program Completion - % of youth completing program requirements	94%	98%
Re-offense Rate - % of youth that did not re-offend by end of program	96%	99%
Satisfaction Rates - % of families reported satisfaction with services	99%	93%
School Attendance - % of youth exhibiting increased school attendance	35%	63%
Substance Abuse Use - % of youth exhibiting a decrease in substance use	75%	77%
Antisocial Behavior - % of youth exhibiting a decrease in antisocial behavior	84%	95%
Mental Health Issues - % of youth demonstrating a desired change in mental health	54%	51%
Discipline Incidents - % of youth exhibiting decrease in the number of discipline incidents	6%	33%
Family Relationships - % of youth exhibiting improvement in family relationships	83%	89%

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act Core Requirements

CJD supports programs under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act[2] that focus on delinquency prevention and accountability, while at the same time providing opportunities for healthy guidance to at-risk children. The support provided is essential to enhancing the well-being of children and communities in Texas. CJD must ensure compliance with the following requirements outlined in the federal Act to maintain the state's eligibility to receive and administer federal juvenile justice funds:

- Juvenile status offenders and non-offenders may not be detained in secure facilities.[3]
- 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.
- Review and address any disproportionality in the number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

[2] Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, Section 223 (a) 11-13.
[3] 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.

Compliance Monitoring of Jails, Lockups and Other Secure Facilities [4]

CJD contracts with the Texas Commission on Jail Standards (TCJS) and G4S Youth Services, LLC (G4S) to collect data from and conduct on-site monitoring visits of jails, lockups, and public and private secure detention and correctional facilities in Texas. G4S compiles the collected information and creates, in consultation with CJD, the required Compliance Monitoring Report.

There are 2,350 jails, lockups, and public and private secure detention and correctional facilities in Texas. In June 2008, CJD submitted the 2007 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:

Requirement	Incident Rate[5] Cannot Exceed:	2007 Incident Rate in Texas:
Juveniles Detained in Secure Facilities	<29.40	8.41
Juveniles Detained w/in Sight and Sound of Adult Offenders	0.00	0.00
Juveniles Detained in Excess of Six Hours	<9.00	4.40

OJJDP has reviewed CJD's 2006 Report and provided documentation indicating Texas is in full compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

Disproportionate Minority Contact

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) occurs when minorities come in contact with the justice system at inappropriately higher rates than non-minorities. CJD takes a progressive and comprehensive approach to addressing DMC—identifying the risk factors and implementing strategies that address the causes of juvenile delinquency. CJD works closely with members of the Governor's Juvenile Justice Advisory Board to regularly assess the state's progress in addressing DMC risk factors. Statistical review of DMC suggests the highest risk of DMC occurs at arrest, referral, and confinement of youth. Significantly lower rates of DMC at diversion indicate that minority youth are less likely to receive a non-judicial disposition, such as a referral to a social service or community based first offender program; contributing to significantly higher rates of DMC at other phases in the system.

[4] 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.
[5] Rates are calculated per 100,000 population under age 18.

Compared to Anglo Youth, Minority Youth Are:

- ***39% more likely to be arrested***
- ***20% more likely to be referred to juvenile court***
- ***10% more likely to have charges filed***
- ***7% more likely to have cases result in delinquent findings***
- ***28% more likely to be confined in secure facilities***
- ***16% less likely to have their cases diverted***
- ***2% less likely to be placed on probation***

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

Results from PPRI's *Study on Over-Representation in the Texas Juvenile Justice System* (released in October 2005) indicate that race and ethnicity had a 2-3% effect on likelihood of minority juvenile arrest. Among youth that are statistically identical on all risk factors except race and ethnicity, there was relatively little difference in the chance of juvenile justice involvement between whites, blacks, and Hispanics. In contrast, the factors described in the chart to the left are better indicators of which youth will become initially involved in the justice system.

Effect of Individual Factors on the Probability of Initial Juvenile Probation System Contact

Factor	Maximum Effect
More likely have contact…	
School Discipline History	23.4%
Male	18.7%
Economically Disadvantaged	11.1%
Mental or Emotionally	8.7%
Less likely to have contact….	
Academic Giftedness	-14.1%
Physically Disabled	-12.3%
Rural Area	-5.5%
Limited English Proficiency	-4.5%

PPRI's study concluded that the incidence of DMC can be reduced by designing policies and programs that address the behaviors and risk factors leading to the issues described previously.

Juvenile justice programs funded by CJD:

- Increase prevention and early intervention resources targeting youth who have a history of discipline problems. These are the youth most likely to become involved in crime.

- Increase prevention programs targeting youth with other risk characteristics (low academic achievement, economic disadvantage, mental or emotional disability, school absences).
- Increase diversion options for youth and measure the impact on DMC at subsequent points in the system.

Delinquency Prevention

Mentoring

Mentoring is considered one of the best prevention tools to help children succeed in early life and avoid delinquent behavior. In March 2006, Governor Perry announced a $3.78 million dollar grant from his Criminal Justice Division to launch **Amachi Texas.** This program is aimed at breaking the familial cycle of incarceration by connecting children of imprisoned parents with members of their community. While many programs center on reaching out to adults currently in a correctional facility, very few programs address the children and the issues associated with having a parent behind bars. In 2006 and 2007, the Amachi program was piloted in Texas using support provided by CJD and through the collaborative efforts of the Governor's Office, Big Brothers Big Sisters of Dallas, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, the Texas Education Agency, the OneStar Foundation, and the Texas Workforce Commission. The program quickly established itself as a best practice program.

"No child should be…sentenced to a lifetime of failure because of the mistakes of a parent… We must end the cultural tragedy of children meeting their parents and grandparents for the first time in prison. Let's give them hope with a guiding hand and through a labor of love."

-Governor Rick Perry

Amachi and Big Brothers Big Sisters have coordinated efforts to carefully and successfully match each child into a safe and positive mentoring relationship. This relationship provides these children with positive role models and consistent guidance and support.

In his February 2007 State of the State Address, Governor Perry urged the 80th Texas Legislature to "…continue funding for this important program which changes lives." The 80th Texas Legislature answered by appropriating more than $5 million to the Texas Education Agency over the next biennium to continue the program's operation.

GENaustin's ClubGEN

ClubGEN is a weekly after-school program where trained high school-aged girls, with support from school-based adult sponsors and GENaustin volunteers, mentor at-risk middle school-aged girls. The program is modeled after Peer Assisted Learning (PAL) using older, trained students to teach younger students. The advice and guidance that might normally be rejected if presented by an adult is readily accepted amidst the comfortable realm of these peer-to-peer mentor relationships. Girls participating in the program report feeling confident in their goals and desire to remain drug and violence free and to succeed in school. Between 2007 and 2008 over 900 girls attending schools within the Austin Independent School District participated in ClubGEN. Issues tackled during the after-school program include:

- Substance abuse
- Teen pregnancy
- Dating relationships
- Family and dating violence
- Career exploration
- Critical thinking skills development

The trained high school facilitators employed by ClubGEN have "been there" and survived all the middle school obstacles faced by their younger program participants.

Do the Write Thing

The Texas Do the Write Thing Challenge is a youth anti-violence writing competition and education program aimed at the most at-risk age group - 7th and 8th graders around the state. The program requires the dedication and commitment of local community leaders, teachers and students. The Challenge gives middle school students the opportunity to examine the impact of violence in their own lives, its causes and the chance to offer a solution to change violence in our society today.

The Do the Write Thing Challenge began in the Houston/Harris County Metropolitan area in 2001. Six years later, the success of the Challenge is evident not only by the number of participants but also by the way the Challenge has been adopted into Texas' middle-school curriculum. The lesson plan involves classroom preparation and group discussion in which students are given the opportunity to articulate how violence has affected their life. As part of the Challenge, students and teachers discuss the issue of violence in our culture and the impact it has had in their lives, creating an outlet for students to openly talk about their perception of youth violence and its place in their own communities.

The program is meant to provoke critical thought and ultimately instill a sense of personal responsibility to actively help construct a safer society and break the cycle of violence in the home, schools and communities. One of the biggest benefits of the Challenge is the healing process it offers to its writers. The essays provide the students with a means to personal reflection and the opportunity to share first-hand the affects of violence through their eyes.

Do The Write Thing

Student essays must address three critical questions:

- ***How has violence affected my life?***
- ***What are some causes for violence?***
- ***What can I do about violence?***

Texas Youth Commission

In 2007, the Texas Youth Commission (TYC) was placed in conservatorship under the direction of Governor Rick Perry following reports of alleged mistreatment of juveniles.

To assist TYC during their period of reform, CJD provided funding for the Predictive Analysis Project supporting the development of new screening and assessment tools enabling TYC to more accurately assess and classify incoming youth thus providing a more effective treatment plan and a more objective means of evaluating when release from TYC is appropriate.

In a continued effort to address concerns with youth who may have experienced unfavorable treatment, CJD also provided funding to support a partnership between the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) and TYC to provide an Assessment and Trauma-Focused Counseling Service available to any youth who may have experienced neglect. DSHS also created a 24-hour toll free hotline that can be accessed by affected youth or their guardians linking them with a local mental health authority or DSHS-contracted Behavioral Health Organization serving the area in which the TYC facility is located.

In October 2008, Governor Perry removed TYC from conservatorship and appointed a new Executive Commissioner to lead the agency.

VICTIM RESTORATION

Assisting crime victims in achieving full 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.

Comprehensive Strategy

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

Victims who receive coordinated guidance and support while being treated with dignity, compassion and respect will:

- ***cope more effectively;***
- ***experience greater capacity for healing; and***
- ***be more willing in the future to report crimes.***

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.

Service Networks

Victim restoration can be achieved when communities are sensitive to the care and safety of individuals who have been victimized and hold offenders accountable for their crimes. Providers are encouraged to build lasting partnerships between the criminal justice system and victim advocacy organizations in addition to inviting communities to look beyond traditional resources to new partners, such as faith-based and community organizations, to expand the impact and scope of services provided. Communities and providers are guided by CJD to consider the following concepts when developing

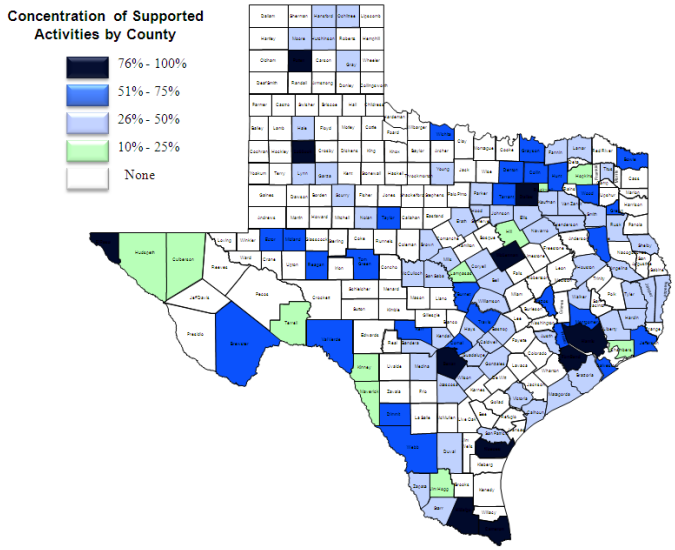
service networks:

- Identify current methods of operation within the community;
- Recognize strengths and focus on eliminating gaps within the delivery of services;
- Identify key components of current victim assistance procedures; and
- Encourage communication between victim assistance agencies across disciplines.

Prevention, public awareness, crisis services, criminal justice support and advocacy, law enforcement response, mental health, medical services, and training are elements necessary to create the foundation for a comprehensive victim assistance network. Victim assistance providers may apply to CJD for support of components of their service network to promote the desired outcome of victim restoration. CJD activities are depicted in the chart to the left.

Victim assistance providers are also encouraged to consider the location and availability of area resources building relationships that promote a seamless continuum of services for each victim.

Following is a map that illustrates the concentration of supported activities within each county in Texas. Counties displaying 100% concentration are providing each of the eligible services shown above as a result of CJD support.



CJD support represents a small portion of the overall victim services available within established networks. To adequately construct comprehensive victim assistance service networks, communities must inventory, identify, and effectively deploy all available services.

Programmatic Highlights

CJD supports a variety of programs that provide comprehensive assistance to victims of crime including professional training and development. Examples of programs funded by CJD include:

Dallas County

The victim services delivery system within Dallas County offers an array of programs providing crisis intervention, shelter and counseling services as well as specialized training for volunteers, emergency and medical personnel, and law enforcement officers to more effectively identify, understand, and respond to victims they come into contact with. Specialized training opportunities include the physical and psychological reaction victims experience, cultural sensitivity, evidence collection, effective case preparation, successful prosecution, holding offenders accountable, and legislative updates.

Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas

The Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas, Rural Safe At Home Project assists victims of family violence, sexual assault, and stalking in twenty-nine counties throughout northwest and central Texas. Staff attorneys offer free legal advice, representation, assistance with filing crime victim compensation claims, and assistance obtaining protective orders through the use and accessibility of technology to include areas that may otherwise not receive service. Legal Aid of NorthWest Texas also coordinates meetings with family violence service providers to improve and increase coordination and collaboration within the community.

Sexual Assault and Family Violence Investigation Course (SAFVIC)

Family violence is one of the most pervasive and destructive violent crimes affecting not only those who are abused but also family members, co-workers, friends, and the community at large.

Law enforcement is also impacted by domestic violence. Information reported to the Texas Department of Public Safety in 2007 indicates that 406 law enforcement officers were assaulted while responding to family violence incidents. Six law enforcement officers were killed by suspected family violence perpetrators.

Family Violence Incidents

Over 189,000 incidents of family violence affecting 200,000 victims were reported to the Texas Department of Public Safety in 2007.

Training law enforcement officers to more effectively recognize, understand, and respond to domestic violence crimes is critical for the support and enhancement of services to victims.

"Deterring violence against women is only part of our mission; we must also take every stride we can in offering hope and support to victims of abuse. Through additional education and assistance, we will reinforce the message that despicable acts of violence against women will not be tolerated."

-Governor Rick Perry

CJD supports The Texas Municipal Police Association (TMPA) in developing and implementing SAFVIC. This course offers advanced training in family violence and sexual assault investigation for law enforcement first responders. It focuses on making officers more effective in dealing with these complex offenses, preventing further violence, and assisting victim restoration efforts.

The curriculum combines investigative techniques and an understanding of the dynamics involved in violent offenses against women with recognition that other community resources can and should be used to assist when interacting with victims of family violence and sexual assault. TMPA has trained more than 10,000 officers over the last six years and is expanding the training to include technology-based crimes where offenders stalk, harass, or assault victims by using tools like Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and the Internet.

Children Advocacy Centers

CJD supports Children's Advocacy Centers across Texas that provide child-focused, multi-disciplinary team approaches to evidentiary interviews, conducted with children in a safe environment by a trained member of the team.

71,344 cases of child abuse were confirmed by the Texas Department of Family and Protective Services during the 2007 fiscal year.

The interviews are videotaped to preserve the child's statements, minimizing the trauma associated with recounting their story. 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.

Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA)

CJD continues to partner with Texas CASA by supporting sub-contracts with local CASA chapters enabling trained and dedicated volunteers to advocate for abused and neglected children in the court system through the development, growth and support of local CASA programs statewide. Texas CASA has proven its ability to strengthen the capacity of local programs through training and technical assistance. CASA volunteers are appointed by judges to help the courts deal with the complexity and costly increase in child abuse cases. CASA volunteers serve as an independent voice for affected children, assuring that their best interests are represented. In 2007, CASA volunteers acted as advocates for 20,509 children in 202 counties.[6]

"Children of all ages deserve to live in environments free from harm…I urge all Texans to remain forever mindful that the children are our future in the Lone Star State. Let us remain committed to the pledge of always doing our best to ensure that all young Texans are free from victimization and are free to fully explore their dreams for the future. "

–Governor Rick Perry

[6] Texas CASA, About Us, the History of CASA retrieved January 2008, http://www.texascasa.org/new/About_Us/About_Us.asp

CONCLUSION

CJD's strategies are designed to prevent or deter crime, reduce criminal behavior, and to increase the accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness of the criminal justice system. By assessing relevant crime trends, CJD continues 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, property crime rate, juvenile violent crime rate and substance abuse among juveniles have decreased. CJD programs positively impacted these trends by:

- Promoting comprehensive strategies that reduced crime in Texas;
- Expanding drug court programs in Texas communities;
- Guiding and supporting juvenile crime prevention programs;
- Promoting victim-centered comprehensive service systems aimed at restoring victims of crime to full mental, physical, and emotional health;
- Supporting law enforcement efforts targeting 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 makes decisions and supports programs that benefit all Texans. He has and will continue to dedicate extensive resources to preventing crime, providing service and treatment options, enforcing laws, training staff and volunteers, and assisting crime victims in every way possible. He is committed to making Texas a better place with programs such as these.

Appendix A: CJD Funding Sources

STATE FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION IN FISCAL YEAR 2008[7]:

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. Section 772.006 of the Texas Government Code designates CJD as the Fund's administering agency.
FY Appropriation: $35,960,000
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 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, 2007-2008 Biennium, Article IX, 19.08, Contingency for House Bill 530; Chapter 469, Texas Health and Safety Code.
FY Appropriation: $929,000
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: $475,000
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: $1,688,000
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

State Planning Assistance Grants
Source: General Appropriations Act, Trusteed Programs within the Office of the Governor,

[7] State funds are appropriated by the Texas Legislature for the purposes described. Funds available for award are contingent upon actual collections.

Strategy A.1.9.
FY Appropriation: $2,500,000
Purpose: To provide assistance to metropolitan and rural regional planning commissions exercising the planning functions authorized by Local Government Code §§ 391.001-391.014, and for administrative expenses relating to services to the regional planning agencies.
Eligibility: Regional Councils of Governments.
Award Criteria: Projects must adhere to criteria and requirements in the published Application Instruction Kit.
Frequency of Award: Annual

FEDERAL FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION FISCAL YEAR 2008[8]:

Byrne Justice Assistance Grants
Source: U.S. Department of Justice
CFDA Number: 16.738
State Award: $7,569,174
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

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program
Source: U.S. Department of Justice
CFDA Number: 16.593
State Award: $868,588
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.
Frequency of Award: Annual

Coverdell Grant Program
Source: U.S. Department of Justice
CFDA Number: 16.560
State Award: $887,374
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.
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: $22,321,000
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. In-patient treatment facilities, such as those designated to provide treatment to individuals with drug, alcohol, or mental health-

[8] Award amounts from federal funding sources are the amount allocated to the State of Texas for the federal fiscal year.

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: $6,925,723
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: $2,903,000
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 and Native American tribal governments 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: $4,614,250
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: $4,649,053
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: $48,360
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 B: Comparative Funding Summary

Change in Fund Source Amounts FY 2001 – FY 2008 (in Millions)

Fund Source	FY 2001 Allocation	FY 2007 Allocation	FY 2008 Allocation	Percent Changed FY 01-08	Amount Changed FY 01-08
State Criminal Justice Planning (General Revenue Fund 421)	$23.60	$25.70	$35.96	52.37%	$12.36
Crime Stoppers (General Revenue Fund 5012)	$0.48	$0.48	$1.68	253.68%	$1.21
Drug Courts (General Revenue Fund 1)[9]	$0.00	$0.75	$0.24	-100.00%	$0.24
County Essentials (General Revenue Fund 1)[10]	$0.00	$0.48	$0.66	100.00%	$0.66
State Planning Assistance Grants	$2.50	$0.00	$2.50	100.00%	$0.00
Byrne Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)[11]	$0.00	$21.50	$7.57	100.00%	$7.57
Byrne Formula Grant Program	$31.70	$0.00	$0.00	-100.00%	($31.70)
Coverdell Forensic Sciences	$0.00	$0.89	$0.89	100.00%	$0.89
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG)	$1.90	$0.00	$0.00	-100.00%	($1.90)
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)	$6.10	$0.95	$0.87	-85.74%	($5.23)
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG)	$14.50	$2.69	$2.90	-80.00%	($11.60)
Juvenile Challenge Grant	$0.63	$0.00	$0.00	-100.00%	($0.63)
Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Block Grant	$5.30	$4.90	$4.61	-13.02%	($0.69)
Safe & Drug Free Schools and Communities Act	$6.99	$5.49	$4.65	-33.48%	($2.34)
Title V	$2.80	$0.56	$0.05	-98.29%	($2.75)
Victims of Crime Act (VOCA)	$24.60	$26.68	$22.32	-9.27%	($2.28)
Violence Against Women Act (S.T.O.P. VAWA)	$6.40	$6.51	$6.92	8.12%	$0.52
Total	**$127.50**	**$97.57**	**$91.82**	**-27.98%**	**($35.68)**

[9] Drug Court funding established by the Legislature in fiscal year 2002 ended in fiscal year 2007 with the passage of HB 530. This legislation supports the sustainability of existing and new drug courts by imposing a new court cost on defendants who are convicted of intoxication offenses. A substantial portion of the court cost is retained at the local level for the development of new courts and maintenance of existing programs. A portion of the court cost is awarded to CJD for continued development and expansion of the drug court programs. In FY 2008 a total of $238,000 was collected for CJD to distribute as a result of HB 530.

[10] County Essentials funding was established by the Legislature in fiscal year 2002

[11] Byrne Justice Assistance Grant funding was appropriated to Texas by Congress in fiscal year 2005.