



**ANNETTE GUTIERREZ
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

***STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
RELATED ACTIVITIES***

Far West Texas Rural

Plan Year 2012_2013

The Statistical Overview of Criminal Justice Related Activities is the product of a collective effort among the Far West Texas Rural Planning Alliance members.

SECTION

I

Introduction

The Governor's Criminal Justice Division (CJD) goal is to improve the coordination, administration and effectiveness of the criminal justice system by expanding the capacity of existing systems and promoting innovative programs. Therefore, in order to reach this goal each Council of Governments in Texas is required to spearhead the development and implementation of a community plan. Its CJD's belief that the best decisions are those made closest to the people thus ensuring that local programs make lasting change.

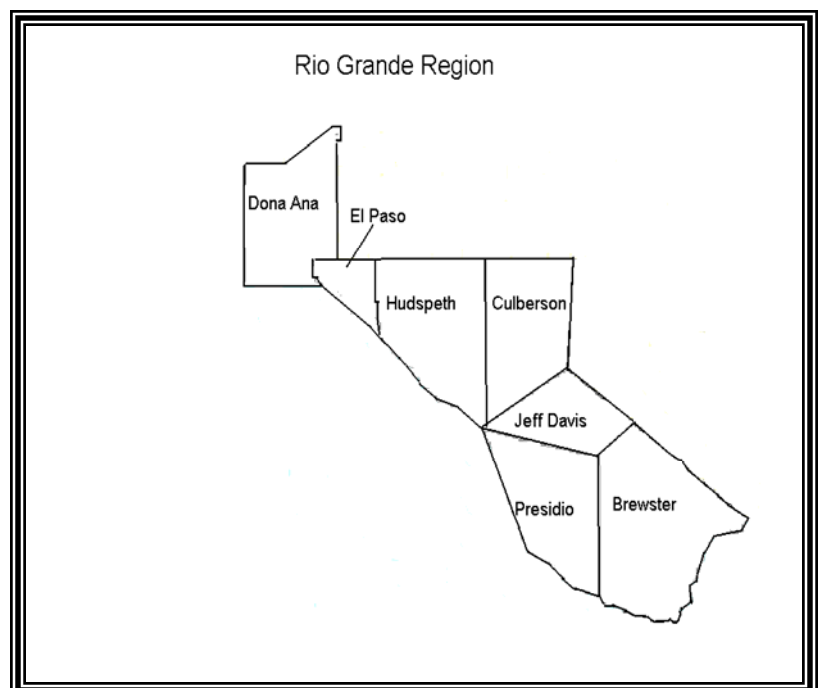
The purpose of this Community Plan (whereas known as "Plan") is to identify the gaps in services in regard to criminal justice, juvenile justice and victim restoration within the Far West Texas area (which includes: Hudspeth County, City of Dell City, Culberson County, Van Horn, Jeff Davis County, City of Valentine, Presidio County, City of Marfa, City of Presidio, Brewster County and City of Alpine).

In order to accurately address the gaps in services within our area, the Far West Texas Planning Alliance (whereas known as the "Group") was formed in 2000. Since then, local participants which include: non-profit/for-profit entities, faith-based entities, law enforcement, citizens-at-large, prosecution, probation department(s), child advocacy centers, victim services, mentoring programs and independent school districts. All of which have a made a commitment to an on-going process that allows the input regarding local trends. For the last six years components of the planning process has been an integral part of securing Federal and State funding. Although government funding is always significant for the implementation of programs; the ultimate goal is for programs to be self-sustained through local dollars. This goal may be difficult to reach however we must be cognizant that government funding is only a "stepping stone" for all programs.

BACKGROUND

Geographic Information

The Upper Rio Grande State Planning Region is one of the largest and most geographically diverse regions in Texas. Bordered by New Mexico and the Mexican State of Chihuahua, it encompasses more than 22,000 square miles of mountains, plains and deserts. Some 800,000 people live, work and raise their families in the region. Within the region, urbanized El Paso County contrasts with its five rural companions: Hudspeth, Culberson, Brewster, Jeff Davis and Presidio.



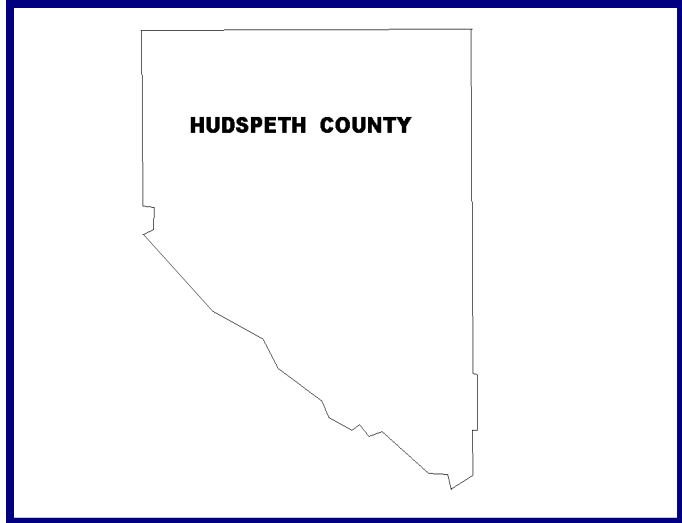
Presidio Counties. The Rio Grande forms the southern border of the region. Its status as the international boundary between the United States and the Republic of Mexico is the defining characteristic of the region, and also the source of one of the most serious threats to the region as identified in the course of planning.

These Far West Texas Rural jurisdictions share a commonality of cattle grazing on open prairies, desert land mixed in with forest areas, quaint towns where life is lived at a human pace, mountains and hills, white-tail deer and jack rabbits. Yes, the good life. However, people have needs and require services; services which at times are limited to them because of their remoteness.

The Far West Rural Communities consist of Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio, and Brewster which are east of El Paso County. The total population among all five counties is ¹24,696 of which Hudspeth County is the west bordering County to the El Paso County.

I. Hudspeth County’s Structure

Hudspeth County is in the Trans-Pecos region of far-western Texas, is bordered by New Mexico to the north, the Mexican state of Chihuahua to the south and Culberson and Jeff Davis to the east. Interstate Highway highways 10 and 80 cross northern Hudspeth County from east to west, and Interstate Highway 62 and 180 cross southern Hudspeth County. The Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads both enter southern Hudspeth County and meets at Sierra Blanca.



The County covers 4,566 square miles of terrain in the Rio Grand basin that varies from mountainous to nearly level, with elevations ranging from 3,200 to 7,500 feet above sea level. According to the U.S Census, 2006, Hudspeth County’s estimated population is 3,320 is one of the least populous counties in Texas. The population composition consists of (see figure 1):

Figure 1

Hispanic	58%
White	50%
Black	4%
Other	4%

Additionally, education levels have been generally low; with only 510 out of 3,331 males and females between the ages 18 and over reported receiving a high school graduate and/or equivalency. The median income for families in Hudspeth County is \$21,045 of which 22.8% earn less than \$10,000; 10.0% earn \$10,000-\$14,999; 15.1% earn \$15,000-\$19,999. As the monetary range distribution increases, the percent of the population distribution decreases.

FBI Uniform Crime Reports: No reports were generated from the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program for Hudspeth County to include City of Dell City. Please note that the report does not reflect all crime as the UCR program only collects data on eight offense types and then only counts the most serious offense when numerous crimes are reported on the same police report.

Count	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	To
Male	1,581	26	21	2	1,6
Female	1,645	6	30	9	1,6
Total	3,226	32	51	11	3,3

Hudspeth County, Texas: Sex by Race Population Estimates, 2006

¹ U.S. Census, 2006

Juvenile Justice Issues:

To prevent violent behavior and address delinquency, communities have to adopt strategies that combine such actions as prevention and intervention, as well as suppression.

Identified Risk Factors

Violence & Crime

Economic/Resource Problems

Social/Health Issues

Juvenile Related Factors	✚ High Unemployment & Underemployment	✚ Teen pregnancy
✚ Child/Juvenile Delinquency	✚ Lack of affordable housing	✚ Breakdown of family values
✚ Child Abuse & Neglect	✚ High incidence of poverty	✚ Lack of paternal involvement
✚ Juveniles w/weapons	✚ Lack of transportation to urban areas	✚ Illegal Immigration
✚ Violent juvenile crime	✚ Inadequate accessibility of services for some resident	✚ Poverty
✚ Violence & discipline (problems in schools)	✚ Low education (low levels of graduation rates)	✚ Lack of parenting skills
Victim Related Factors	✚ High dropout rates	✚ Incarceration of persons w/mental illness
✚ Crime Victim (services/rights)	✚ Truancy	✚ Treatment for both sexes
✚ Restitution issues	✚ Scarce economic & environmental resources	✚ Inaccessible health care
✚ Victim offenders (mediation)	✚ Inadequate judicial capacity	✚ Traffic fatalities
✚ Automated victim (notification system)	✚ Low level of community participation	✚ Illegal dumping
✚ Substance abuse/illicit use of drugs		
Adult/other Factors		
✚ Family violence		
✚ Sexual assault		
✚ Drug trafficking		
✚ Elder Abuse		
✚ Domestic abuse		
✚ Crimes committed by persons w/mental illness		
✚ Drug sales		
✚ Crimes committed while under the influence of drugs & alcohol		
✚ Family history of problem behavior		
✚ Inconsistent family		

management practices		
Family conflict		
Favorable parental attitudes towards tobacco and alcohol use		

The highest priority problems identified by the Far West Texas Rural Planning Alliance group were:

1. Substance abuse, illicit use & sales of mind-altering chemicals (drugs), and crimes committed under the influence of mind-altering chemicals to include alcohol;
2. Family violence;
3. Child & juvenile delinquency;
4. Victims of violent crime(s);
5. Child abuse/neglect;
6. Quality of life issues.

In affirming the Planning Alliance's priorities, the Far West Texas Rural Coalition through the State Incentive Grant provided by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) conducted focus groups throughout the far west region. The group was comprised of seven key informants representing Aliviane, the Culberson County Sheriff's Office, the Culberson Allamore ISD, and Permian Basin Community Centers for MHMR. The questions were:

1. Who are you serving?
2. What are their demographic characteristics?
3. For most of your population, is a language other than English spoken at home?
4. What are the characteristics of the agency and program staff?
5. What seem to be there most pressing drug abuse problem that you are seeing in your community?
6. What are the influences that seem to cause drug abuse in your community?
7. What are the influences which seem to discourage drug abuse in your community?
8. What service delivery problems do you anticipate?
9. What are your strategies and resources for addressing these anticipated problems?
10. How are gender and ethnic/culture issues addressed in prevention programming?
11. Does your agency offer ongoing training related to issues in your community?
12. Does your agency offer ongoing staff training related to drug abuse issues in target youth?
13. Does your agency offer ongoing staff training aimed at increasing cultural and gender competency?
- 13a. Does your agency offer ongoing staff training aimed at increasing cultural and gender competency for target youth?
14. Comments?

The findings for the Hudspeth community were three pressing drug abuse problems: 1). Underage drinking; 2). Cocaine; 3). Marijuana usage. Contributing factors were: 1). Lack of high paying jobs; 2). Parents (ignoring the problem); 3). Parental influence; 4), Peer pressure; and 5). Lack of law enforcement. The results of this study were somewhat disturbing since studies indicate that Urban crime rates tend to be higher than

those in rural areas, which may be attributable to differences in social control and cohesion.

The State Juvenile Justice Profiles web site features rich, descriptive information and analysis regarding each state's juvenile justice system, illustrating the uniqueness of the 51 separate juvenile justice systems in this country.

Percent of all arrests involving persons under age 18 in Hudspeth County, Texas

YEAR	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Coverage Indicator	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total Arrests	5.1%	7.8%	3.6%	3.1%	2.8%	4.2%
Violent Crime Index	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Murder/nonneg. mans.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forcible rape	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated assault	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Property Crime Index	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%	5.9%	9.4%	0.0%
Burglary	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%
Larceny-theft	0.0%	50.0%	0	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%
Motor vehicle theft	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Arson	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
Nonindex						
Other assaults	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Forgery and counterfeiting	0	0	50.0%	0.0%	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stolen property	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Vandalism	0.0%	0	0	0	0	0
Weapons	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Prostitution/commercialized vice	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Sex offenses (other)	0	0	0	33.3%	0.0%	0
Drug abuse violations	5.5%	9.7%	4.3%	3.7%	4.3%	8.0%
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offenses against family	25.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0	0
Driving under influence	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Liquor laws	0	0.0%	0	0	0	0
Drunkenness	4.5%	2.6%	1.6%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Disorderly conduct	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vagrancy	0	0	0	0	0	0

All other offenses	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%
Suspicion	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curfew and loitering	0	0	0	0	0	0
Runaways	0	0	0	0	0	0
Population Ages 10 to 17	524	523	538	552	513	504

These statistics are estimates that account for missing data and may differ from other published sources. The county-level files which are the source of this information are not official FBI releases and are being provided for research purposes. The Coverage Indicator refers to the relative size of the sample from which these estimates are based. A coverage indicator of 90% means that data covering 10% of the jurisdiction's population are estimated and that data from 90% of the jurisdiction's population are based on actual reports. Only jurisdictions with a coverage indicator at or above 90% are displayed in this application.

Unfortunately, Hudspeth County's participation in the Planning Alliance group is limited since most of their residents seek services through El Paso County. However, in some cases such as in law enforcement and juvenile justice issues they do collaborate with both urban and rural planning alliance members.

Identified and on-going strategies: 1). Community-based process which include collaborative efforts, and planning to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of service implementation. 2). Early intervention, recognizing juvenile's risk factors will allow for service provides with intervention tools needed to intervene. 3). Education, building critical life and social skills through structured learning processes. 4). Environmental, to encourage changes in social policy. 5). Information, providing knowledge which increases awareness of the nature and extent of substance abuse.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To provide youth with positive and healthy alternative activities:
 - a) Create and foster cultural and media arts workshops
 - b) Provide technology skills workshops
 - c) Promote the expansion and use of mentoring programs
 - d) Increase the use of educational excursions for students
 - e) Provide volunteer service opportunities in the community for youths
 - f) Increase involvement of juveniles in structured leisure activities, recreation, and sports

2. To provide information and educate the community about preventing crime and delinquency:
 - a) Conduct workshops and presentations on drug awareness and their link to delinquency
 - b) Promote education for youth relating to the prevention of anti-social behaviors
 - c) Form youth-directed projects and community activities

3. To provide parental education and referrals to agencies for parents to prevent crime and youth delinquency.

4. To provide youth with support services to prevent juvenile delinquency:
 - a) Assure the accessibility of alternative and enhanced education programs
 - b) Provide supportive counseling and guidance
 - c) Instruct youths in discipline, self-control, self-esteem, goal setting, problem solving, communication, and other life skills
 - d) Foster a positive police image through mentoring/counseling
 - e) Adopt intensive gang intervention counseling with youths and parents

5. To provide juveniles with educational employment opportunities:
 - a) Provide youths with stipends for community service
 - b) Ensure that appropriate scholarship opportunities exist
 - c) Provide opportunities for youths to build marketable skills
 - d) Promote mentoring of youths and assure that there exists a wide variety of contacts with business and community leaders at all levels

6. To provide programs that address the disproportionate numbers of minority youth in the juvenile justice system:
 - d) Promote early identification of violent juveniles and early intervention to curtail future criminal behavior
 - e) Assure that education personnel are appropriately trained to exercise their authority and use their resources to deal with serious problems at school or related activities
 - f) Reduce violent youth crimes and hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions
 - g) Devise and implement an aggressive and comprehensive approach to counteract gangs and gang activities
 - h) Instill appropriate social values and character in children by addressing family dysfunction which correlates with youth crime
 - i) Assure the existence of a mandatory and adequately funded progressive sanctioning program
 - j) Address the critical need to Community Plan comprehensively and to involve the whole community in efforts to deal with juvenile crime
 - k) Increase funding for community-based programs that aim to deter youths from criminal behaviors
 - l) Develop a computer information system that will match children and families to appropriate service providers based on a risk assessment and needs profile
 - m) Develop programs to protect the public from and give appropriate dispositions to mentally ill and retarded youths accused of committing crimes

7. Prevent and treat substance abuse:
 - a) Provide youths with positive and healthy alternative activities
 - b) Provide the community with education, information and referrals for preventing and treating substance abuse
 - c) Provide the community with substance detoxification services and residential services
 - d) Provide substance abuse counseling
 - e) Provide drug testing

Victim Services Issues

Domestic violence is prevalent in each community. Currently, Hudspeth County has limited victim services. However, due to the close proximity to the El Paso County many service agencies such as the El Paso County District Attorney's offices provide these services. The most pressing for this area are juvenile related issues.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To prevent domestic/family violence, and violence among youth:
 - a) Provide the community with conflict resolution education
 - b) Provide the community with education, parenting skills information and referrals for preventing violence

2. To assist victims of crime and neglect:
 - a) Provide the community with advocates to assist, educate, inform, and defend the rights of victims of crime
 - b) Assist in obtaining protective orders
 - c) Develop programs to accompany victims to court appointments
 - d) Provide advocates for abused and neglected children in the court system in order to ensure that the best interests of the children are made known to the professional parties involved
 - e) Develop education for preventing sexual assault
 - f) Advocate for victims throughout the legal process

3. To provide victims of crime and neglect with support services and/or information and referrals:
 - a) Identify multi-disciplinary, comprehensive psychotherapy and/or counseling programs
 - b) Provide victims with referrals to emergency shelter, transitional living, and assist in locating permanent housing
 - c) Develop and maintain a 24-hour hotline and emergency outreach program
 - d) Provide information on crime victims' rights, the state compensation fund and facilitate an understanding among victims of the workings of the criminal justice system
 - e) Provide crisis intervention and outreach, and identify or create support groups for victims of sexual assault and their significant others
 - f) Provide emotional support, grief counseling, conflict and trauma resolution, and group or family therapy for crime victims
 - g) Provide updates to victims of crime on their cases as they progress through the criminal justice system
 - h) Teach life management and self-defense skills to women and men
 - i) Assure that victims know that they have the opportunity to submit a statement to the court regarding the impact of the crime on them and their families
 - j) Ongoing identification, notification and follow-up to victims of the status of offenders under community supervision
 - k) Create an inter-agency offender tracking system
 - l) Provide emergency legal services to battered immigrants
 - m) Create an automated victim notification system
 - n) Increase the collection and the timely dissemination of court ordered restitution
 - o) Establish victim impact panels

4. To prevent the abuse and neglect of children, women and the elderly:
 - a) Provide the community with education, information and referrals in preventing abuse and neglect of children, women and/or the elderly
 - b) Provide parenting education, information and referrals in preventing abuse and neglect of children
 - c) Provide counseling services to abusers of children, women, and/or the elderly

5. To coordinate community efforts in the prevention of crime, child and juvenile delinquency, violence, sexual assault, assistance for crime victims, in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, and in law enforcement:
 - a) Form a collaborative of organizations in Far West Texas to establish a network of interagency referrals
 - b) Provide opportunities for other service providers to participate in the collaborative, including educational institutions, businesses, public officials, and concerned citizens in the aforementioned collaborative
 - c) Provide opportunities to use volunteers and student interns from the high school level to the post-graduate level in service learning situations
 - d) Assure adequate training and continuing education to service providers, volunteers, and student interns

Law Enforcement Issues

Hudspeth County depends on its local Sheriff's Department which consists of a Sheriff and 10 Deputies. The Department is responsible for the one incorporated town, Fort Hancock, two corporate cities, Sierra Blanca and Dell City. Since, Fort Hancock is closer to El Paso County; a gentleman's agreement exists between El Paso County's Sheriff Department and Hudspeth County. Presently, Hudspeth County's Emergency Management Coordinator (EMC) in conjunction with the Assistant Coordinator for the Office of Emergency Management for the City/County of El Paso are finalizing a tier one mutual aid agreement in the event of a disaster.

Additionally, the Region VIII Training Academy is the Region's training center in which most if not all law enforcement entities receive their Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education (TCLEOSE) training as required. When available, deputies access the on-line courses that are provided by TCLEOSE. The most significant task, besides drug interdiction for the Sheriff's Department is the retention of its deputies.

The I-10 corridor and railroads are the gateway for multi-ton shipments of cocaine and marijuana including Mexican black tar and Colombian heroin. The same corridor utilized to transport the drugs is also used by alien smugglers to transport undocumented immigrants. The town of Sierra Blanca houses the Customs and Border Protection, Marfa Sector Sierra Blanca checkpoint, which encounters drug seizures on a daily bases.

Governor Perry published in 2005 (see appendix I) a "border security plan which will increase the law



enforcement presence in the border region, provide new investigative tools, improve communications among law enforcement officials, and make our border region more secure.

Perry's Border Security Plan consists of the following six action areas:

- Fully support local law enforcement and Operation Linebacker;
- Reduce violent crime along the border;
- Accelerate radio interoperability;
- Develop a Bi-lateral All-Hazards Response Plan;
- Leverage the expertise and experience of the National Guard to provide training and participate in response exercises.

Rural jurisdictions partake in Border Security Initiatives which are conducted in collaboration with other rural jurisdictions for example: Operation Border Star Checkpoint consist of checking for driver's license and insurance. The officers are also looking for any criminal activity. The check for terrorist activities, weapons of mass destruction, chemical and biological agents and narco-terrorism activities. The Operation ran from 10-26-07 thru 10-28-07. This Operation was conducted jointly with the Presidio County Sheriff's Office and Hudspeth County Sheriff's Office. The operation was part of the State of Texas and the Operation Border Star Phase III. Border Star is part of the Governor's Office on Border Initiative to secure the Border with Texas and Mexico. The funds for this operation are part of the 100 million allocated by the State Legislature for securing our southern border with Mexico.

Far West Texas Planning Alliance members commence on the goals and objectives for law enforcement:

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To provide adequate education and training for law enforcement officials:
 - a) Provide victim sensitivity training for law enforcement officials
 - b) Provide training in crime scene investigation techniques
2. To prosecute law violators as appropriate:
 - a) Identify and prosecute violent criminal and gang related cases
 - b) Coordinate and dispose of drug cases and drug related violent criminal cases
 - c) Develop procedures to enforce collection of fines, fees, and court costs to relieve court time and utilize the docket for more severe crimes
3. When possible encourage the public at large to provide anonymous information leading to the arrest and indictment of criminals on unsolved felony crimes and specific misdemeanors through monetary incentives.
4. To permit juvenile probation officers, school officials and parents to monitor daily school attendance, behavior, and academic progress of juvenile probationers.
5. To require juvenile probationers and their parents to participate in community service projects.
6. To provide preventive patrols for K-12 students en route to and from school.

7. To support community based policing by School Resources Officers (SRO's) in coordination with other community support groups.
8. To reduce the supply and demand of illegal drugs:
 - a) Reducing Supply
 - 1) Identify, investigate, and arrest persons involved in transporting, trafficking, distributing, and selling of illegal drugs
 - 2) Prosecute individuals supplying, selling, and using illegal drugs
 - b) Reducing Demand
 - 1) Prosecute, dismantle, and disrupt organizations supplying illegal drugs
 - 2) Cooperate and participate in community-oriented projects, programs, or education events on drug use and eradicating illegal drugs
 - c) To maintain vigilance on drug trafficking and drug traffickers
 - 1) Gather intelligence through the use of CLARIS and other data bases
 - 2) Promote community referrals on drug trafficking activity
 - 3) Share information with other law enforcement sources

Vision Statement

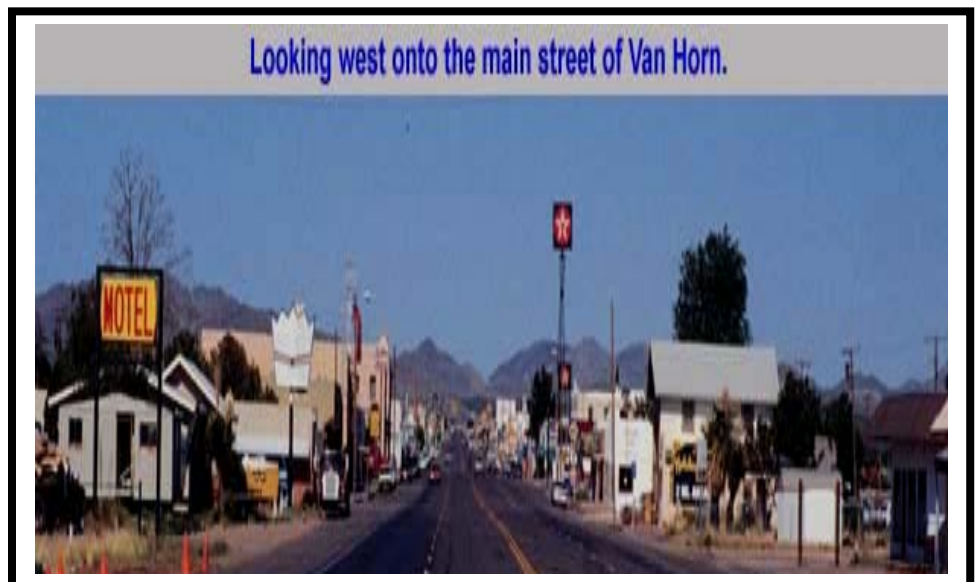
To attain a high quality of life in rural communities as shown through accessing local, state, and federal resources in prevention, law enforcement, and victim services.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Far West Texas Rural Planning Alliance Plan is to provide communication and networking among service providers in order to evaluate the needs of the community and to address issues through mutual collaboration.

II. Culberson County's Structure

Culberson County is located in the Trans-Pecos region of West Texas. It is bordered by New Mexico to the north and by Hudspeth, Reeves, and Jeff Davis Counties. The Town of Van Horn is 120 miles from the largest metropolitan statistical area (MSA), City of El Paso. Similar to Hudspeth County, Interstate Highway 10 and U.S. Highway 80 cross southern Culberson County from east to west. It is important to note, that



U.S. Highway 90 enters the county from the south and ends at Van Horn. Additionally, the Missouri Pacific Railroad crosses southern Culberson County, paralleling I-10. The Southern Pacific crosses the county's southern corner. At the Northeastern corner, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe enter from New Mexico and ends at Rustler Springs.

Figure 2

Culberson County is best known as the site of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park which houses the Guadalupe Peak. Ranching has traditionally been more important than farming in the local economy; although the cattle population has decreased significantly between 1920 and 1980 (see figure 2). Water shortages and drought have been the principal obstacles to agriculture in the County.

Years	Amount dropped
1920-1930	8,411
1930-1940	8,261
1940-1950	10,078

²Culberson County's total population is 2,975 of which 577 are high school graduates and 186 have a bachelor degree. Not surprisingly, the trend of grandparents raising grandchildren keeps increasing. Currently 39 grandparents have been the sole caregivers for their grandchildren for more than five years. Unfortunately, this reaffirms not only the focus group findings, but also the limited social service providers concerns. Many times, residents exhaust the limited services available to them in their area due to lack of problem solving and lack of social skills.

The Far West Texas Rural Youth Clubs which are housed in Van Horn, Marfa and City of Presidio are collaborating resources with Permian Basin Community Centers, Culberson Allamore ISD, and Aliviane to "break the cycle" of juvenile delinquency, domestic violence and substance abuse. Additionally, most of the Rural Youth Club members partake in the Teen in Prevention (TIPs) program that is offered by the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA). This provides not only the youth, but the parents/caregivers with the awareness and knowledge of positive social skills and leadership abilities in order to become better citizens and Texans.

Identified Risk Factors

Violence & Crime

Economic/Resource Problems

Social/Health Issues

Juvenile Related Factors	✚ High Unemployment & Underemployment	✚ Teen pregnancy
✚ Child/Juvenile Delinquency	✚ Lack of affordable housing	✚ Breakdown of family values
✚ Child Abuse & Neglect	✚ High incidence of poverty	✚ Lack of paternal involvement
✚ Juveniles w/weapons	✚ Lack of transportation to urban areas	✚ Illegal Immigration
✚ Violent juvenile crime	✚ Inadequate accessibility of services for some resident	✚ Poverty
✚ Violence & discipline (problems in schools)	✚ Low education (low levels of graduation rates)	✚ Lack of parenting skills
Victim Related Factors	✚ High dropout rates	✚ Incarceration of persons

² U.S. Census, 2006

		w/mental illness
✚ Crime (services/rights) Victim	✚ Truancy	✚ Treatment for both sexes
✚ Restitution issues	✚ Scarce economic & environmental resources	✚ Inaccessible health care
✚ Victim offenders (mediation)	✚ Inadequate judicial capacity	✚ Traffic fatalities
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- 13a. Does your agency offer ongoing staff training aimed at increasing cultural and gender competency for target youth?
14. Comments?

Since the focus groups conducted surveys in both Hudspeth and Culberson; Culberson concurred in prioritizing the three most pressing drug abuse problems: 1). Underage drinking; 2). Cocaine; 3). Marijuana usage. Contributing factors were: 1). Lack of high paying jobs; 2). Parents (ignoring the problem); 3). Parental influence; 4). Peer pressure; and 5). Lack of law enforcement.

Identified and on-going strategies: 1). Community-based process which include collaboration efforts, and planning will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of service implementation. 2). Early intervention, recognizing juvenile's risk factors will allow service providers with intervention tools needed to intervene. 3). Education, building critical life and social skills through structured learning processes. 4). Environmental, to encourage changes in social policy. 5). Information, providing knowledge and increased awareness of the nature and extent of substance abuse.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To provide youth with positive and healthy alternative activities:
 - a) Create and foster cultural and media arts workshops
 - b) Provide technology skills workshops
 - c) Promote the expansion and use of mentoring programs
 - d) Increase the use of educational excursions for students
 - e) Provide volunteer service opportunities in the community for youths
 - f) Increase involvement of juveniles in structured leisure activities, recreation, and sports
2. To provide information and educate the community about preventing crime and delinquency:

- a) Conduct workshops and presentations on awareness of drugs and their link to delinquency
 - b) Promote education for youth relating to the prevention of anti-social behaviors
 - c) Form youth-directed projects and community activities
3. To provide parenting education and referrals to agencies for parents to prevent crime and youth delinquency.
4. To provide youth with support services to prevent juvenile delinquency:
- a) Assure the accessibility of alternative and enhanced education programs
 - b) Provide supportive counseling and guidance
 - c) Instruct youths in discipline, self-control, self-esteem, goal setting, problem solving, communication, and other life skills
 - d) Foster a positive police image through mentoring/counseling
 - e) Adopt intensive gang intervention counseling with youths and parents
9. To provide juveniles with educational employment opportunities:
- a) Provide youths with stipends for community service
 - b) Ensure that appropriate scholarship opportunities exist
 - b) Provide opportunities for youths to build marketable skills
 - c) Promote mentoring of youths and assure that there exists a wide variety of contacts with business and community leaders at all levels
10. To provide programs that addresses the disproportionate numbers of minority youths in the juvenile justice system:
- a) Promote early identification of violent juveniles and early intervention to curtail future criminal behavior
 - b) Assure that education personnel are appropriately trained to exercise their authority and use their resources to deal with serious problems at school or related activities
 - c) Reduce violent youth crimes and hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions
 - d) Devise and implement an aggressive and comprehensive approach to counteract gangs and gang activities
 - e) Instill appropriate social values and character in children by addressing family dysfunction which correlates with youth crime
 - f) Assure the existence of a mandatory and adequately funded progressive sanctioning program
 - g) Address the critical need to Community Plan comprehensively and to involve the whole community in efforts to deal with juvenile crime
 - h) Increase funding for community-based programs that aim to deter youths from criminal behaviors
 - i) Develop a computer information system that will match children and families to appropriate service providers based on a risk assessment and needs profile
 - j) Develop programs to protect the public from and give appropriate dispositions to mentally ill and retarded youths accused of committing crimes
11. Prevent and treat substance abuse:
- a) Provide youths with positive and healthy alternative activities

- b) Provide the community with education, information and referrals for preventing and treating substance abuse
- c) Provide the community with substance detoxification services and residential services
- d) Provide substance abuse counseling
- e) Provide drug testing

Victim Services

Domestic violence is always prevalent in each community. Currently, Culberson County has little to no local services. However, due to the close proximity to El Paso County many services agency such as the El Paso County District Attorney's offices provide services. This is not to say that Culberson County does not have domestic violence issues; but because of Culberson County's desolate location; the most pressing issues are juvenile related.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To prevent domestic/family violence, and violence among youth:
 - a) Provide the community with conflict resolution education
 - b) Provide the community with education, parenting skills information and referrals for preventing violence
2. To assist victims of crime and neglect:
 - a) Provide the community with advocates to assist, educate, inform, and defend the rights of victims of crime
 - b) Assist in obtaining protective orders
 - c) Develop programs to accompany victims to Court appointments
 - d) Provide advocates for abused and neglected children in the court system in order to ensure that the best interests of the children are made known to the professional parties involved
 - e) Develop education in preventing sexual assault
 - f) Advocate for victims throughout the legal process
3. To provide victims of crime and neglect with support services and/or information and referrals:
 - a) Identify multi-disciplinary, comprehensive psychotherapy and/or counseling programs
 - b) Provide victims with referrals to emergency shelter, transitional living, and assistance in locating permanent housing
 - c) Develop and maintain a 24-hour hotline and emergency outreach program
 - d) Provide information on crime victims' rights, the state compensation fund and facilitate an understanding among victims of the workings of the criminal justice system
 - e) Provide crisis intervention and outreach, and identify or create support groups for victims of sexual assault and their significant others
 - f) Provide emotional support, grief counseling, conflict and trauma resolution, and group or family therapy for crime victims
 - g) Provide updates to victims of crime about their cases as they progress through the criminal justice system
 - h) Teach life management and self-defense skills to women and men

- i) Assure that victims know that they have the opportunity to submit a statement to the court regarding the impact of the crime on them and their families
 - g) Ongoing identification, notification and follow-up to victims of the status of offenders under community supervision
 - h) Create an inter-agency offender tracking system
 - i) Provide emergency legal services to battered immigrants
 - j) Create an automated victim notification system
 - k) Increase the collection and the timely dissemination of court ordered restitution
 - l) Establish victim impact panels
4. To prevent the abuse and neglect of children, women and the elderly:
- a) Provide the community with education, information and referrals in preventing abuse and neglect of children, women and/or the elderly
 - b) Provide parenting education, information and referrals in preventing abuse and neglect of children
 - c) Provide counseling services to abusers of children, women, and/or the elderly
5. To coordinate community efforts in the prevention of crime, child and juvenile delinquency, violence, sexual assault, assistance for crime victims, in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, and in law enforcement:
- a) Form a collaborative of organizations in Far West Texas to establish a network of interagency referrals and avoid duplication of services
 - b) Provide opportunities for other service providers to participate in the collaborative, including educational institutions, businesses, public officials, and concerned citizens in the aforementioned collaborative
 - c) Provide opportunities to use volunteers and student interns from the high school level to the post-graduate level in service learning situations
 - d) Assure adequate training and continuing education to service providers, volunteers, and student interns
 - e) Establish a centralized resource center for service providers, volunteers, student interns and concerned citizens

Law Enforcement Issues

Culberson County depends on its local Sheriff's Department which consists of a Sheriff and 6 Deputies. The Department is responsible for the incorporated town of Van Horn. Currently, a gentleman's agreement exists between Culberson County Sheriff's Department, Hudspeth County Sheriff's Department and Jeff Davis County Sheriff's Department. Additionally, a tier one mutual aid agreement will be implemented in the coming months should a disaster occur.

Additionally, the Region VIII Training Academy is the Region's training center in which most if not all law enforcements entities receive their TECLEOSE training as required. When available, deputies access the on-line courses that are provided by TECLEOSE. Although, the most significant task, besides drug contraband, for the Sheriff's Department is the retention of its deputies.

The FBI's Unified Crime Report did not yield any results for Culberson County.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To provide adequate education and training for law enforcement officials:
 - a) Provide victim sensitivity training for law enforcement officials
 - b) Provide training in crime scene investigation techniques
2. To prosecute law violators as appropriate:
 - a) Provide a 24-hour electronic screening service to shorten the time from arrest and presentation of a prosecutable offense to bonding and arraignment from two weeks to 24 hours
 - b) Identify and prosecute violent criminal and gang related cases
 - c) Coordinate and dispose of drug cases and drug related violent criminal cases
 - d) Develop procedures to enforce collection of fines, fees, and court costs to relieve court time and utilize docket for more severe crimes
 - e) Prosecute crimes that create environmental hazards that adversely affect public health, safety, or welfare including substandard rental housing
3. To encourage the public at large to provide anonymous information leading to the arrest and indictment of criminals on unsolved felony crimes and specific misdemeanors through monetary incentives.
4. To permit juvenile probation officers, school officials and parents to monitor daily school attendance, behavior, and academic progress of juvenile probationers.
5. To require juvenile probationers and their parents to participate in community service projects.
6. To provide preventive patrols for K-12 students en route to and from school.
7. To support community based policing by School Resource Officers (SRO's) in coordination with and other community support groups.
8. To reduce the supply and demand of illegal drugs:
 - a) Reducing Supply
 - 1) Identify, investigate, and arrest persons involved in transporting, trafficking, distributing, and selling of illegal drugs
 - 2) Prosecute individuals supplying, selling, and using illegal drugs
 - b) Reducing Demand
 - 1) Prosecute, dismantle, and disrupt organizations supplying illegal drugs
 - 2) Cooperate and participate in community-oriented projects, programs, or education events on drug use and eradicating illegal drugs
 - c) To maintain vigilance on drug trafficking and drug traffickers
 - 1) Gather intelligence through the use of CLARIS and other data bases
 - 2) Promote community referrals on drug trafficking activity
 - 3) Share information with other law enforcement sources

Vision Statement

To attain a high quality of life in rural communities as shown through accessing local, state, and federal resources in prevention, law enforcement, and victim services.

Mission Statement

The mission of the Far West Texas Rural Planning Alliance Plan is to provide communication and networking among service providers in order to evaluate the needs of the community and to address issues through mutual collaboration.

II. Presidio County's Structure

Presidio County rests in the southwest Texas and is named for the ancient border settlement of Presidio del Norte. Presidio County has a unique triangular shape and is in between Jeff Davis to the north and Brewster County to the east. However, the most important characteristic of Presidio County is that it's border community; and thus has experienced similar negative characteristics as larger border metropolitan areas such as El Paso, Brownsville, or Laredo. The County has seen an increase in youths working as "mules" by drug dealers to smuggle drugs. According to Presidio's County Judge, a number of crimes committed by youth are due to the lack of a structured stable home environment and the result of extreme economic need.



The severity of such issues may vary due to its population which consist of 7,304. Youth 18yrs and younger, make-up 32.7% of the total population. As in most communities, 61.6% of grandparents are responsible for grandchild/children.

Customs and Border Protection, Marfa Sector continues to be the biggest federal employer within the Trans-Pecos region. Their headquarters are in Presidio County along with its Marfa checkpoint. Once again, trafficking of illegal substances and undocumented immigrants are ongoing. ³Figure 3 depicts the most recent drugs cases at the Marfa checkpoint and its estimated street value:

2002	2003	2004
71 cases	52 cases	73 cases
Street Value	Street Value	Street Value
5.3 Million	13.6 Million	15.3 Million

³ Customs and Border Protection- Marfa Sector, 2004

A regional community assessment was conducted in the fall of 2002 in Presidio County which revealed the following community risk and protected factors.

Participating Counties: Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio & Brewster

Risk Factors within the Five Counties	Protective Factors within the Five Counties
<p><u>Peer Individual Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Unsure of the “true” onset of drug use ❑ Alienation and rebelliousness ❑ Friends who engage in a problem behavior ❑ Favorable attitudes towards problem behavior ❑ Early initiation of the problem behavior ❑ Constitutional factors 	<p><u>Peer Individual Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Healthy behaviors ❑ Healthy beliefs and clear standards ❑ Bonding (attachment/commitment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -opportunities for bonding -skills for bonding -recognition of bonding ❑ Individual constitutional characteristics
<p><u>Family Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Family history of problem behavior ❑ Inconsistent family management practices ❑ Family conflict ❑ Favorable parental attitudes towards tobacco and alcohol use 	<p><u>Family Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Parent training/skills is provided in certain areas of the five counties ❑ After-school & mentoring programs for at risk youth are provided in certain areas of the five counties
<p><u>School Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Early and persistent anti-social behavior ❑ Academic failure beginning in elementary school ❑ Lack of commitment to school 	<p><u>School Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Rewards/recognition for pro-social performance/involvement ❑ Opportunities for involvement
<p><u>Community Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Availability of drugs ❑ Availability of firearms ❑ Community laws and norms favorable towards drug use, firearms, and crime ❑ High transitions and mobility ❑ Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization ❑ Extreme economic deprivation 	<p><u>Community Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Opportunities for pro-social involvement ❑ Healthy beliefs and clear community standard for behavior

Due to the identification of risk factors, Presidio County has assisted in the implementation of several youth projects to include: Presidio County’s Referee Court, Marfa ISD Youth Club, and Presidio’s Club. Furthermore, Presidio County concurs with the Rural Planning Alliance’s risk factors:

Identified Risk Factors

Violence & Crime

Economic/Resource Problems

Social/Health Issues

Juvenile Related Factors	✚ High Unemployment & Underemployment	✚ Teen pregnancy
3. Child/Juvenile Delinquency	4. Lack of affordable housing	5. Breakdown of family values
6. Child Abuse & Neglect	7. High incidence of poverty	8. Lack of paternal involvement
9. Juveniles w/weapons	10. Lack of transportation to urban areas	11. Illegal Immigration
12. Violent juvenile crime	13. Inadequate accessibility of services for some resident	14. Poverty
15. Violence & discipline (problems in schools)	16. Low education (low levels of graduation rates)	17. Lack of parenting skills
Victim Related Factors	✚ High dropout rates	✚ Incarceration of persons w/mental illness
18. Crime Victim (services/rights)	19. Truancy	20. Treatment for both sexes
21. Restitution issues	22. Scarce economic & environmental resources	23. Inaccessible health care
24. Victim offenders (mediation)	25. Inadequate judicial capacity	26. Traffic fatalities
27. Automated victim (notification system)	28. Low level of community participation	29. Illegal dumping
30. Substance abuse/illicit use of drugs		
Adult/other Factors		
31. Family violence		
32. Sexual assault		
33. Drug trafficking		
34. Elder Abuse		
35. Domestic abuse		
36. Crimes committed by persons w/mental illness		
37. Drug sales		
38. Crimes committed while under the influence of drugs & alcohol		
39. Family history of problem behavior		
40.		
41. Inconsistent family management practices		
42.		
43. Family conflict		

44. Favorable parental attitudes towards tobacco and alcohol use		
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The highest priority problems identified by the Far West Texas Rural Planning Alliance group were:

1. Substance abuse, illicit use & sales of mind-altering chemicals (drugs), and crimes committed under the influence of mind-altering chemicals to include alcohol;
2. Family violence;
3. Child & juvenile delinquency;
4. Victims of violent crime(s);
5. Child abuse/neglect;
6. Quality of life issues.

Affirming the Planning Alliance’s priorities, the Far West Texas Coalition through the State Incentive Grant provided by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) conducted focus group throughout the far west region. The group was comprised of ten key informants representing the City Administrator of Marfa, the Municipal Judge of Marfa, the Marfa ISD, Permian Basin Community Centers for MHMR, the Presidio County Judge, the Presidio County Sheriff’s Office, the Presidio ISD, Texas Department of Health, and Tri-County Juvenile Probation. The questions were:

1. Who are you serving?
2. What are their demographic characteristics?
3. For most of your population, is a language other than English spoken at home?
4. What are the characteristics of the agency and program staff?
5. What seems to be there most pressing drug abuse problem that you are seeing in your community?
6. What are the influences that seem to cause drug abuse in your community?
7. What are the influences which seem to discourage drug abuse in your community?
8. What service delivery problems do you anticipate?
9. What are your strategies and resources for addressing these anticipated problems?
10. How are gender and ethnic/culture issues addressed in prevention programming?
11. Does your agency offer ongoing training related to issues in your community?
12. Does your agency offer ongoing staff training related to drug abuse issues in target youth?
13. Does your agency offer ongoing staff training aimed at increasing cultural and gender competency?
- 13a. Does your agency offer ongoing staff training aimed at increasing cultural and gender competency for target youth?
14. Comments?

Marfa Studio of Arts reported the following:

- 36 Truancy;
- 37 Disorderly Conduct; and
- 14 Disruptive.

Big Girls Club of Fort Davis (BGCFD) Mission:

Our Mission is the Movement's Reason for Being

“To enable all young people, especially those who need us most, to reach their full potential as productive, caring, responsible citizens. “

The BGCFD's Goal and Objective is to Provide the Kids in the Fort Davis community (ages 6 – 18 yrs old)

- A safe place to learn and grow...
- Ongoing relationships with caring, adult professionals...
- Life-enhancing programs and character development experiences...
- Hope and opportunity.

Programs Offered Nationally by the Boys and Girls Club of America (BGCA) that we hope to offer in Fort Davis, **depending on what funding we have for this training**, include a lineup of tested and proven nationally recognized programs that address today's most pressing youth issues, teaching young people the skills they need to succeed in life. Programs available to us are in the areas of education, the environment, health, the arts, careers, alcohol/drug and pregnancy prevention, gang prevention, leadership development and athletics.

Some of programs we hope to offer to the kids of Fort Davis include:

- Education & Career :

Goals For Graduation

Goals for Graduation introduces Club members ages 6 to15 to the concept of academic goal setting. In one-on-one sessions with Club professionals, members set achievable "Know-I-Can" goals, more challenging "Think-I-Can" goals and yearly "Believe-I-Can" goals, then create action plans. The program provides for recognition of members' achievements at every step of the journey; funded by Macy's South and MetLife Foundation.

- Health & Life Skills :

SMART Moves

The SMART Moves (Skills Mastery and Resistance Training) prevention/education program addresses problems such as drug and alcohol use and premature sexual activity. The program uses a team approach involving Club staff, peer leaders, parents and community representatives. More than simply emphasizing a "Say No" message, the program teaches young people ages 6 to15 how to say no by involving them in discussion and role-playing, practicing resistance and refusal skills, developing assertiveness, strengthening decision-making skills and analyzing media and peer influence. The ultimate goal: to promote abstinence from substance abuse and adolescent sexual involvement through the practice of responsible behavior.

Gaps in service that the program will be addressing, including statistical data:

According to the 2008 Community Health Assessment report for Jeff Davis County 30.8% said they are willing to participate in meetings/trainings/groups regarding teen pregnancy. Of the teen parents responding to the survey, 32.5% said they are in need of "some support," 23.3% said they are in "moderate need" of support, and 15.8% said they are in "**extreme need**" of support.

According to the 2008 Community Health Assessment report for Jeff Davis County 42.5 % are concerned about tobacco abuse, 54.2% are concerned about alcohol abuse, 41.7% are concerned about Marijuana use, and 52.5% are concerned about stimulant, hallucinogen, and inhalant abuse.

According to the 2007 Texas School Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use 14% of Fort Davis students reported attending at least one class during the past school year while "drunk (9% statewide).

Eleven percent of FDISD 9th – 12th grade students said that they had driven a car after having "a good bit to drink" at least once during the past year. Driving while intoxicated four or more times during the past year was reported by 10% . Twenty-two percent said marijuana was somewhat or very easy to obtain, 11% said the same for powdered cocaine, 11% said the same for uppers and downers, and 8% said they believed heroin was somewhat or very easy to obtain.

Sports, Fitness & Recreation These Club programs help develop fitness, a positive use of leisure time, reduction of stress, appreciation for the environment and social and interpersonal skills.

- Specialized Initiatives :

The Latino Outreach Initiative

Boys & Girls Clubs play a critical role in providing young Latinos with opportunities to succeed. By engaging Latino youth and families through word-of-mouth referrals, face-to-face contacts, community collaborations, special events and targeted programming, Clubs give young Latinos access to interest- and need-based programs to help them develop leadership abilities and strong decision-making skills. BGCA offers professional training and mentoring for Club staff in the area of Latino cultural diversity. *Funded by The Goizueta Foundation, Hispanic Scholarship Fund, UPS Foundation and Turner Broadcasting System Inc.*

Gaps in service that the program will be addressing, including statistical data:

According to the 2008 Community Health Assessment report for Jeff Davis County 30.8 % of the community is Hispanic/Latino. In Fort Davis there is no afterschool program that specifically addresses the needs of this community.

According to the 2007-08 TEA Academic Excellence Indicator Systems District Report, **56.7 %** of the students in the district are economically disadvantaged and **52.9%** are "at-risk." Both findings are higher than the state averages for this indicator.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To provide youth with positive and healthy alternative activities:
 - a) Create and foster cultural and media arts workshops
 - b) Provide technology skills workshops
 - c) Promote the expansion and use of mentoring programs
 - d) Increase the use of educational excursions for students
 - e) Provide volunteer service opportunities in the community for youths
 - f) Increase involvement of juveniles in structured leisure activities, recreation, and sports
2. To provide information and educate the community about preventing crime and delinquency:
 - a) Conduct workshops and presentations on awareness of drugs and their link to delinquency
 - b) Promote education for youth relating to the prevention of anti-social behaviors
 - c) Form youth-directed projects and community activities
3. To provide parenting education and referrals to agencies for parents to prevent crime and youth delinquency.
4. To provide youth with support services to prevent juvenile delinquency:
 - a) Assure the accessibility of alternative and enhanced education programs
 - b) Provide supportive counseling and guidance
 - c) Instruct youths in discipline, self-control, self-esteem, goal setting, problem solving, communication, and other life skills
 - d) Foster a positive police image through mentoring/counseling
 - e) Adopt intensive gang intervention counseling with youths and parents
5. To provide juveniles with educational employment opportunities:
 - a) Provide youths with stipends for community service
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 - c) Provide opportunities for youths to build marketable skills
 - d) Promote mentoring of youths and assure that there exists a wide variety of contacts with business and community leaders at all levels
6. To provide programs that addresses the disproportionate numbers of minority youths in the juvenile justice system:
 - a) Promote early identification of violent juveniles and early intervention to curtail future criminal behavior
 - b) Assure that education personnel are appropriately trained to exercise their authority and use their resources to deal with serious problems at school or related activities
 - c) Reduce violent youth crimes and hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions
 - d) Devise and implement an aggressive and comprehensive approach to counteract gangs and gang activities
 - e) Instill appropriate social values and character in children by addressing family dysfunction which correlates with youth crime

- f) Assure the existence of a mandatory and adequately funded progressive sanctioning program
 - g) Address the critical need to Community Plan comprehensively and to involve the whole community in efforts to deal with juvenile crime
 - h) Increase funding for community-based programs that aim to deter youths from criminal behaviors
 - i) Develop a computer information system that will match children and families to appropriate service providers based on a risk assessment and needs profile
 - j) Develop programs to protect the public from and give appropriate dispositions to mentally ill and retarded youths accused of committing crimes
7. Prevent and treat substance abuse:
- a) Provide youths with positive and healthy alternative activities
 - b) Provide the community with education, information and referrals for preventing and treating substance abuse
 - c) Provide the community with substance detoxification services and residential services
 - d) Provide substance abuse counseling
 - e) Provide drug testing

Victim Services

Victim Services in Presidio County are unique since this a “border” community with Mexico. Therefore, many times women and children are “smuggled” across the U.S/Mexico border then threaten by their abusers if the victim seeks counseling or legal services. Additionally, by the time the victim is ready to seek help, the abuser manipulates his knowledge of the immigration law to enforce and intimate the victim to remain in the home, and thus preventing the victim of seeking not only counseling but also work training programs or schooling.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To prevent domestic/family violence, and violence among youth:
 - a) Provide the community with conflict resolution education
 - b) Provide the community with education, parenting skills information and referrals for preventing violence

2. To assist victims of crime and neglect:
 - a) Provide the community with advocates to assist, educate, inform, and defend the rights of victims of crime
 - b) Assist in obtaining protective orders
 - c) Develop programs to accompany victims to Court appointments
 - d) Provide advocates for abused and neglected children in the court system in order to ensure that the best interests of the children are made known to the professional parties involved
 - e) Develop education in preventing sexual assault
 - f) Advocate for victims throughout the legal process

3. To provide victims of crime and neglect with support services and/or information and referrals:

- a) Identify multi-disciplinary, comprehensive psychotherapy and/or counseling programs
 - b) Provide victims with referrals to emergency shelter, transitional living, and assist in locating permanent housing
 - c) Develop and maintain a 24-hour hotline and emergency outreach program
 - d) Provide information on crime victims' rights, the state compensation fund and facilitate an understanding among victims of the workings of the criminal justice system
 - e) Provide crisis intervention and outreach, and identify or create support groups for victims of sexual assault and their significant others
 - f) Provide emotional support, grief counseling, conflict and trauma resolution, and group or family therapy for crime victims
 - g) Provide updates to victims of crime on their cases as they progress through the criminal justice system
 - h) Teach life management and self-defense skills to women
 - i) Assure that victims know that they have the opportunity to submit a statement to the court regarding the impact of the crime on them and their families
 - g) Ongoing identification, notification and follow-up to victims of the status of offenders under community supervision
 - k) Create an inter-agency offender tracking system
 - l) Provide emergency legal services to battered immigrants
 - m) Create an automated victim notification system
 - n) Increase the collection and the timely dissemination of court ordered restitution
 - o) Establish victim impact panels
4. To prevent the abuse and neglect of children, women and the elderly:
- a) Provide the community with education, information and referrals in preventing abuse and neglect of children, women and/or the elderly
 - b) Provide parenting education, information and referrals in preventing abuse and neglect of children
 - c) Provide counseling services to abusers of children, women, and/or the elderly
5. To coordinate community efforts in the prevention of crime, child and juvenile delinquency, violence, sexual assault, assistance for crime victims, in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, and in law enforcement:
- a) Form a collaborative of organizations in Far West Texas to establish a network of interagency referrals and avoid duplication of services
 - b) Provide opportunities for other service providers to participate in the collaborative, including educational institutions, businesses, public officials, and concerned citizens in the aforementioned collaborative
 - c) Provide opportunities to use volunteers and student interns from the high school level to the post-graduate level in service learning situations
 - d) Assure adequate training and continuing education to service providers, volunteers, and student interns
 - e) Establish a centralized resource center for service providers, volunteers, student interns and concerned citizens

Law Enforcement Issues

Presidio County depends on its local Sheriff's Department which consists of a Sheriff and 3 Deputies and 5 reserved officers. The Department works in collaboration with the

City of Marfa and City of Presidio's police department. Currently, a gentleman's agreement exists between the Presidio County Sheriff's Department, Jeff Davis County Sheriff's Department and Brewster County Sheriff's Department. Additionally, a tier one mutual aid agreement will be implemented in the coming months should a disaster occur.

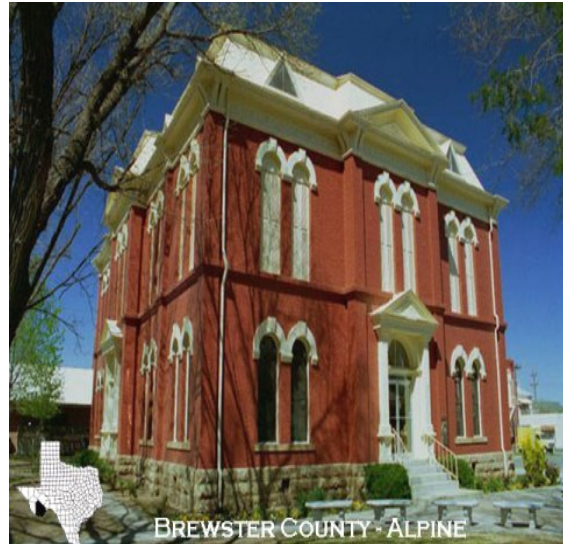
Additionally, the Region VIII Training Academy is the Region's training center in which most if not all law enforcements entities receive their TECLEOSE training as required. When available, deputies access the on-line courses that are provided by TECLEOSE. Although, the most significant task, besides drug contraband, for the Sheriff's Department is the retention of its deputies.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To provide adequate education and training for law enforcement officials:
 - a) Provide victim sensitivity training for law enforcement officials
 - b) Provide training in crime scene investigation techniques
2. To prosecute law violators as appropriate:
 - a) Identify and prosecute violent criminal and gang related cases
 - b) Coordinate and dispose of drug cases and drug related violent criminal cases
 - c) Develop procedures to enforce collection of fines, fees, and court costs to relieve court time and utilize docket for more severe crimes
 - d) Prosecute crimes that create environmental hazards that adversely affect public health, safety, or welfare including substandard rental housing
3. To encourage the public at large to provide anonymous information leading to the arrest and indictment of criminals on unsolved felony crimes and specific misdemeanors through monetary incentives.
4. To permit juvenile probation officers, school officials and parents to monitor daily school attendance, behavior, and academic progress of juvenile probationers.
5. To require juvenile probationers and their parents to participate in community service projects.
6. To provide preventive patrols for K-12 students en route to and from school.
7. To support community based policing by School Resource Officers (SRO's) in coordination with and other community support groups.
8. To reduce the supply and demand of illegal drugs:
 - a) Reducing Supply
 - 1) Identify, investigate, and arrest persons involved in transporting, trafficking, distributing, and selling of illegal drugs
 - 2) Prosecute individuals supplying, selling, and using illegal drugs
 - b) Reducing Demand
 - 1) Prosecute, dismantle, and disrupt organizations supplying illegal drugs
 - 2) Cooperate and participate in community-oriented projects, programs, or education events on drug use and eradicating illegal drugs

- c) To maintain vigilance on drug trafficking and drug traffickers
 - 1) Gather intelligence through the use of CLARIS and other data bases
 - 2) Promote community referrals on drug trafficking activity
 - 3) Share information with other law enforcement sources

IV: Brewster County (L-7), the largest county in Texas, is located in the Trans-Pecos region of West Texas, and is the site of Big Bend National Park the largest park in the state. Brewster County is bordered by Presidio County to the west, Jeff Davis County to the northwest, Pecos County and Terrell County to the east, and the Rio Grande to the south. Alpine, the county seat and largest town, is 220 miles southeast of El Paso in northwestern Brewster County. U.S. Highway 90 and the Southern Pacific Railroad cross the northern part of the county; U. S. Highway 385 and State Highway 118 enter Brewster County from the northeast and northwest, respectively, and run south to Big Bend National Park; and the South Orient Railroad crosses the northwestern part of the county.



Sul Ross University is located in Brewster County. The University educates approximately 2,500 college students. Since this is a rural community many college students take the opportunity to “party” across the border which is 85 miles southeast. Some college students report that local establishments do not require an identification card when purchasing alcohol or tobacco products. This supports the underage drinking problem that has been outlined throughout this community plan.

A regional community assessment was conducted in the fall of 2002 in Presidio County which revealed the following community risk and protected factors.

Participating Counties: Hudspeth, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Presidio & Brewster

Risk Factors within the Five Counties	Protective Factors within the Five Counties
<p><u>Peer Individual Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Unsure of the “true” onset of drug use ❑ Alienation and rebelliousness ❑ Friends who engage in a problem behavior ❑ Favorable attitudes towards problem behavior ❑ Early initiation of the problem behavior ❑ Constitutional factors 	<p><u>Peer Individual Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Healthy behaviors ❑ Healthy beliefs and clear standards ❑ Bonding (attachment/commitment) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -opportunities for bonding -skills for bonding -recognition of bonding ❑ Individual constitutional characteristics
<p><u>Family Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Family history of problem behavior ❑ Inconsistent family management practices ❑ Family conflict ❑ Favorable parental attitudes towards tobacco and alcohol use 	<p><u>Family Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Parent training/skills is provided in certain areas of the five counties ❑ After-school & mentoring programs for at risk youth are provided in certain areas of the five counties
<p><u>School Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Early and persistent anti-social behavior ❑ Academic failure beginning in elementary school ❑ Lack of commitment to school 	<p><u>School Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Rewards/recognition for pro-social performance/involvement ❑ Opportunities for involvement
<p><u>Community Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Availability of drugs ❑ Availability of firearms ❑ Community laws and norms favorable towards drug use, firearms, and crime ❑ High transitions and mobility ❑ Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization ❑ Extreme economic deprivation 	<p><u>Community Domain:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Opportunities for pro-social involvement ❑ Healthy beliefs and clear community standard for behavior

Due to the identification of risk factors, Presidio County has assisted in the implementation of several youth projects to include: Presidio County’s Referee Court, Marfa ISD Youth Club, and Presidio’s Club. Furthermore, Presidio County concurs with the Rural Planning Alliance’s risk factors:

Identified Risk Factors

Violence & Crime

Economic/Resource Problems

Social/Health Issues

Juvenile Related Factors	✚ High Unemployment & Underemployment	✚ Teen pregnancy
45. Child/Juvenile Delinquency	46. Lack of affordable housing	47. Breakdown of family values
48. Child Abuse & Neglect	49. High incidence of poverty	50. Lack of paternal involvement
51. Juveniles w/weapons	52. Lack of transportation to urban areas	53. Illegal Immigration
54. Violent juvenile crime	55. Inadequate accessibility of services for some resident	56. Poverty
57. Violence & discipline (problems in schools)	58. Low education (low levels of graduation rates)	59. Lack of parenting skills
Victim Related Factors	✚ High dropout rates	✚ Incarceration of persons w/mental illness
60. Crime Victim (services/rights)	61. Truancy	62. Treatment for both sexes
63. Restitution issues	64. Scarce economic & environmental resources	65. Inaccessible health care
66. Victim offenders (mediation)	67. Inadequate judicial capacity	68. Traffic fatalities
69. Automated victim (notification system)	70. Low level of community participation	71. Illegal dumping
72. Substance abuse/illicit use of drugs		
Adult/other Factors		
73. Family violence		
74. Sexual assault		
75. Drug trafficking		
76. Elder Abuse		
77. Domestic abuse		
78. Crimes committed by persons w/mental illness		
79. Drug sales		
80. Crimes committed while under the influence of drugs & alcohol		
81. Family history of problem behavior		
82.		
83. Inconsistent family management practices		
84.		
85. Family conflict		

86. Favorable parental attitudes towards tobacco and alcohol use		
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The highest priority problems identified by the Far West Texas Rural Planning Alliance group were:

1. Substance abuse, illicit use & sales of mind-altering chemicals (drugs), and crimes committed under the influence of mind-altering chemicals to include alcohol;
2. Family violence;
3. Child & juvenile delinquency;
4. Victims of violent crime(s);
5. Child abuse/neglect;
6. Quality of life issues.

Affirming the Planning Alliance’s priorities, the Far West Texas Coalition through the State Incentive Grant provided by the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (TCADA) conducted focus group throughout the far west region. The group was comprised of ten key informants representing the City Administrator of Marfa, the Municipal Judge of Marfa, the Marfa ISD, Permian Basin Community Centers for MHMR, the Presidio County Judge, the Presidio County Sheriff’s Office, the Presidio ISD, Texas Department of Health, and Tri-County Juvenile Probation. The questions were:

1. Who are you serving?
2. What are their demographic characteristics?
3. For most of your population, is a language other than English spoken at home?
4. What are the characteristics of the agency and program staff?
5. What seem to be there most pressing drug abuse problem that you are seeing in your community?
6. What are the influences that seem to cause drug abuse in your community?
7. What are the influences which seem to discourage drug abuse in your community?
8. What service delivery problems do you anticipate?
9. What are your strategies and resources for addressing these anticipated problems?
10. How are gender and ethnic/culture issues addressed in prevention programming?
11. Does your agency offer ongoing training related to issues in your community?
12. Does your agency offer ongoing staff training related to drug abuse issues in target youth?
13. Does your agency offer ongoing staff training aimed at increasing cultural and gender competency?
- 13a. Does your agency offer ongoing staff training aimed at increasing cultural and gender competency for target youth?
14. Comments?

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To provide youth with positive and healthy alternative activities:
 - a) Create and foster cultural and media arts workshops
 - b) Provide technology skills workshops
 - c) Promote the expansion and use of mentoring programs
 - d) Increase the use of educational excursions for students

- e) Provide volunteer service opportunities in the community for youths
 - f) Increase involvement of juveniles in structured leisure activities, recreation, and sports
2. To provide information and educate the community about preventing crime and delinquency:
 - a) Conduct workshops and presentations on awareness of drugs and their link to delinquency
 - b) Promote education for youth relating to the prevention of anti-social behaviors
 - c) Form youth-directed projects and community activities
 3. To provide parenting education and referrals to agencies for parents to prevent crime and youth delinquency.
 4. To provide youth with support services to prevent juvenile delinquency:
 - a) Assure the accessibility of alternative and enhanced education programs
 - b) Provide supportive counseling and guidance
 - c) Instruct youths in discipline, self-control, self-esteem, goal setting, problem solving, communication, and other life skills
 - d) Foster a positive police image through mentoring/counseling
 - e) Adopt intensive gang intervention counseling with youths and parents
 5. To provide juveniles with educational employment opportunities:
 - a) Provide youths with stipends for community service
 - e) Ensure that appropriate scholarship opportunities exist
 - f) Provide opportunities for youths to build marketable skills
 - g) Promote mentoring of youths and assure that there exists a wide variety of contacts with business and community leaders at all levels
 6. To provide programs that address the disproportionate numbers of minority youths in the juvenile justice system:
 - a) Promote early identification of violent juveniles and early intervention to curtail future criminal behavior
 - k) Assure that education personnel are appropriately trained to exercise their authority and use their resources to deal with serious problems at school or related activities
 - l) Reduce violent youth crimes and hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions
 - m) Devise and implement an aggressive and comprehensive approach to counteract gangs and gang activities
 - n) Instill appropriate social values and character in children by addressing family dysfunction which correlates with youth crime
 - o) Assure the existence of a mandatory and adequately funded progressive sanctioning program
 - p) Address the critical need to Community Plan comprehensively and to involve the whole community in efforts to deal with juvenile crime
 - q) Increase funding for community-based programs that aim to deter youths from criminal behaviors
 - r) Develop a computer information system that will match children and families to appropriate service providers based on a risk assessment and needs profile

- s) Develop programs to protect the public from and give appropriate dispositions to mentally ill and retarded youths accused of committing crimes
7. Prevent and treat substance abuse:
- a) Provide youths with positive and healthy alternative activities
 - b) Provide the community with education, information and referrals for preventing and treating substance abuse
 - c) Provide the community with substance detoxification services and residential services
 - d) Provide substance abuse counseling
 - e) Provide drug testing

Victim Services

The Children's Advocacy Center of the Big Bend conducts forensic interviews of Child victims of sexual abuse, severe physical abuse and child witnesses of violent crimes. The CAC served 387 victims in 2007- 2008. 67 forensic interviews were conducted of children ranging in age from 2-17 years of age. 9 of these interviews were for Child Physical Abuse and 58 for Child Sexual Abuse.

Family Crisis Center of the Big Bend, Inc. provided the following:

FAMILY CRISIS CENTER OF THE BIG BEND, INC.														
CLIENT STATISTICAL DATA														
2007 - 2008														
New Clients Served	COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE							SERVICE CATEGORIES					TOTAL CLIENTS	
	Brewster	Presidio	Jeff Davis	Terrell	Pecos	Other	D. V. Non-Res	Shelter Residents		S.A.	CVC			
								People	Nights					
October	11	28	19	0	0	4	7	51	5	9	17	0	73	
November	21	32	26	0	0	2	1	59	2	4	28	0	86	
December	11	28	30	0	0	4	0	61	1	2	2	6	63	
January	26	33	18	0	0	4	1	56	14	161	40	5	109	
February	18	33	17	0	0	0	1	54	7	40	29	0	90	
March														
April														
May														
June														
July														
August														
September														
TOTALS	87	152	110	0	0	14	10	281	29	216	116	11	421	
Information & Referral Calls	Hotline Calls	Temporary Protective Orders	Permanent Protective Orders	Immigration Assistance	Other*	Court Ordered Divorces				VOLUNTEER HOURS				
						New Divorce Cas	Pending	Dropped/ Denied	Granted Divorces	Board	Déjà Vu	Direct Svc.	FCCBB	
October	127	367	0	1	3	6	1	14	4	0	17.75	337.25	1463.00	263.50
November	156	287	0	2	3	5	1	8	6	1	17.50	307.50	1316.00	423.50
December	200	280	0	3	1	5	2	6	2	0	10.00	206.00	1354.30	452.75
January	267	376	1	2	2	7	3	9	4	2	21.00	327.75	1346.60	47.50
February	195	295	0	0	0	4	0	6	3	0	18.00	256.25	1235.20	144.50
March														
April														
May														
June														
July														
August														
September														
TOTALS	948	1585	1	8	9	27	7	19	3	84.25	1436.75	6716.00	1331.75	

*Other = 2 child support cases, 2 child custody

FAMILY CRISIS CENTER OF THE BIG BEND, INC.
 CLIENT STATISTICAL DATA
 2007-2008

	New Clients Served	COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE						SERVICE CATEGORIES					TOTAL CLIENTS	
		Brewster	Presidio	Jeff Davis	Terrell	Pecos	Other	D. V.		Shelter Residents		S.A.		CVC
								Non-Res	People	Nights				
October	11	26	19	0	0	4	7	51	5	9	17	0	73	
November	21	32	26	0	0	2	1	59	2	4	28	0	86	
December	11	28	30	0	0	4	0	61	1	2	2	6	63	
January	26	33	18	0	0	4	1	56	14	161	40	5	109	
February	18	33	17	0	0	0	1	54	7	40	29	0	90	
March	8	28	25	0	0	0	4	57	1	6	24	9	91	
April	14	28	25	0	0	0	4	60	0	0	34	0	92	
May	10	36	16	1	0	0	0	54	2	13	32	1	89	
June	9	21	22	0	0	6	3	52	2	13	33	8	93	
July	7	28	16	2	0	0	1	46	1	31	26	7	71	
August	10	33	23	2	0	1	0	60	1	1	36	0	97	
September	5	29	13	1	0	1	0	42	2	7	29	2	73	
TOTALS	150	355	250	6	0	22	22	652	38	287	330	38	1027	
	Information & Referral Calls	Hotline Calls	Temporary Protective Orders	Permanent Protective Orders	Immigration Assistance	Other*	Court Ordered Divorces				VOLUNTEER HOURS			
							New Divorce Cases	Pending	Dropped/Denied Divorces	Granted Divorces	Board	Déjà Vu	Direct Svc.	FCCBB
October	127	367	0	1	3	6	1	14	4	0	17.75	337.25	1463.00	263.50
November	159	267	0	2	3	5	1	8	6	1	17.50	307.50	1316.90	423.50
December	200	280	0	3	1	5	2	6	2	0	10.00	208.00	1354.30	452.75
January	267	376	1	2	2	7	3	9	4	2	21.00	327.75	1346.60	47.50
February	195	295	0	0	0	4	0	6	3	0	18.00	256.25	1235.20	144.50
March	88	254	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	17.50	263.25	1329.80	172.00
April	110	332	3	1	0	4	1	2	2	0	22.40	257.50	1250.70	445.50
May	123	243	2	0	0	1	3	5	2	0	40.75	200.75	1318.20	192.75
June	95	225	2	2	1	3	1	6	3	1	18.85	291.75	1303.70	152.50
July	220	335	3	3	1	1	4	5	3	1	11.20	261.25	1332.70	153.25
August	101	193	2	1	1	2	3	7	4	1	19.75	319.25	1337.30	141.00
September	127	185	2	2	0	3	2	5	3	1	19.00	257.75	1302.60	75.00
TOTALS	1812	3352	15	17	12	42	21	39	7	233.70	3308.25	15891.00	2663.75	

*Other = 2 child support cases, 1 child custody

FAMILY CRISIS CENTER OF THE BIG BEND, INC.
 CLIENT STATISTICAL DATA
 2008-2009

	New Clients Served	COUNTIES OF RESIDENCE						SERVICE CATEGORIES					TOTAL CLIENTS	
		Brewster	Presidio	Jeff Davis	Terrell	Pecos	Other	D. V.		Shelter Residents		S.A.		CVC
								Non-Res	People	Nights				
October	12	28	20	0	0	4	1	52	2	19	45	4	99	
November	16	31	25	1	0	1	2	59	2	14	39	7	100	
December														
January														
February														
March														
April														
May														
June														
July														
August														
September														
TOTALS	28	59	45	1	0	5	3	111	4	33	84	11	199	
	Information & Referral Calls	Hotline Calls	Temporary Protective Orders	Permanent Protective Orders	Immigration Assistance	Other*	Court Ordered Divorces				VOLUNTEER HOURS			
							New Divorce Cases	Pending	Dropped/Denied Divorces	Granted Divorces	Board	Déjà Vu	Direct Svc.	FCCBB
October	186	278	0	0	2	0	1	3	2	2	29.25	295.00	1324.10	195.10
November	113	179	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	20.00	233.50	1288.00	141.60
December														
January														
February														
March														
April														
May														
June														
July														
August														
September														
TOTALS	299	457	1	0	2	0	2	3	4	3	49.25	528.50	2612.10	336.70

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To prevent domestic/family violence, and violence among youth:
 - a) Provide the community with conflict resolution education
 - b) Provide the community with education, parenting skills information and referrals for preventing violence
2. To assist victims of crime and neglect:
 - a) Provide the community with advocates to assist, educate, inform, and defend the rights of victims of crime
 - b) Assist in obtaining protective orders
 - c) Develop programs to accompany victims to Court appointments
 - d) Provide advocates for abused and neglected children in the court system in order to ensure that the best interests of the children are made known to the professional parties involved
 - e) Develop education in preventing sexual assault
 - f) Advocate for victims throughout the legal process
3. To provide victims of crime and neglect with support services and/or information and referrals:
 - a) Identify multi-disciplinary, comprehensive psychotherapy and/or counseling programs
 - b) Provide victims with referrals to emergency shelter, transitional living, and assist in locating permanent housing
 - c) Develop and maintain a 24-hour hotline and emergency outreach program
 - d) Provide information on crime victims' rights, the state compensation fund and facilitate an understanding among victims of the workings of the criminal justice system
 - e) Provide crisis intervention and outreach, and identify or create support groups for victims of sexual assault and their significant others
 - f) Provide emotional support, grief counseling, conflict and trauma resolution, and group or family therapy for crime victims
 - g) Provide updates to victims of crime about their cases as they progress through the criminal justice system
 - h) Teach life management and self-defense skills to women
 - i) Assure that victims know that they have the opportunity to submit a statement to the court regarding the impact of the crime on them and their families
 - j) Ongoing identification, notification and follow-up to victims of the status of offenders under community supervision
 - k) Create an inter-agency offender tracking system
 - l) Provide emergency legal services to battered immigrants
 - m) Create an automated victim notification system
 - n) Increase the collection and the timely dissemination of court ordered restitution
 - o) Establish victim impact panels
4. To prevent the abuse and neglect of children, women and the elderly:
 - a) Provide the community with education, information and referrals in preventing abuse and neglect of children, women and/or the elderly
 - b) Provide parenting education, information and referrals in preventing abuse and neglect of children
 - c) Provide counseling services to abusers of children, women, and/or the elderly

5. To coordinate community efforts in the prevention of crime, child and juvenile delinquency, violence, sexual assault, assistance for crime victims, in the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, and in law enforcement:
 - a) Form a collaborative of organizations in Far West Texas to establish a network of interagency referrals and avoid duplication of services
 - b) Provide opportunities for other service providers to participate in the collaborative, including educational institutions, businesses, public officials, and concerned citizens in the aforementioned collaborative
 - c) Provide opportunities to use volunteers and student interns from the high school level to the post-graduate level in service learning situations
 - d) Assure adequate training and continuing education to service providers, volunteers, and student interns
 - e) Establish a centralized resource center for service providers, volunteers, student interns and concerned citizens

Law Enforcement Issues

Brewster County depends on its local Sheriff's Department which consists of a Sheriff and 6 Deputies. The Department works in collaboration with City of Alpine's Police Department. Currently, a gentleman's agreement exists between the Brewster County Sheriff's Department, Presidio County and Jeff Davis County Sheriff's Department. Additionally, a tier one mutual aid agreement will be implemented in the coming months should a disaster occur.

Additionally, the Region VIII Training Academy is the Region's training center in which most if not all law enforcements entities receive their TECLEOSE training as required. When available, deputies access the on-line courses that are provided by TECLEOSE. Although, the most significant task, besides drug contraband, for the Sheriff's Department is the retention of its deputies.

GOALS/OBJECTIVES/ACTIVITIES

1. To provide adequate education and training for law enforcement officials:
 - a) Provide victim sensitivity training for law enforcement officials
 - b) Provide training in crime scene investigation techniques
2. To prosecute law violators as appropriate:
 - a) Identify and prosecute violent criminal and gang related cases
 - b) Coordinate and dispose of drug cases and drug related violent criminal cases
 - c) Develop procedures to enforce collection of fines, fees, and court costs to relieve court time and utilize the docket for more severe crimes
 - d) Prosecute crimes that create environmental hazards that adversely affect public health, safety, or welfare including substandard rental housing
5. To encourage the public at large to provide anonymous information leading to the arrest and indictment of criminals on unsolved felony crimes and specific misdemeanors through monetary incentives.
6. To permit juvenile probation officers, school officials and parents to monitor daily school attendance, behavior, and academic progress of juvenile probationers.

5. To require juvenile probationers and their parents to participate in community service projects.
6. To provide preventive patrols for K-12 students en route to and from school.
7. To support community based policing by School Resource Officers (SRO's) in coordination with and other community support groups.
8. To reduce the supply and demand of illegal drugs:
 - a) Reducing Supply
 - 1) Identify, investigate, and arrest persons involved in transporting, trafficking, distributing, and selling of illegal drugs
 - 2) Prosecute individuals supplying, selling, and using illegal drugs
 - b) Reducing Demand
 - 1) Prosecute, dismantle, and disrupt organizations supplying illegal drugs
 - 2) Cooperate and participate in community-oriented projects, programs, or education events on drug use and eradicating illegal drugs
 - c) To maintain vigilance on drug trafficking and drug traffickers
 - 1) Gather intelligence through the use of CLARIS and other data bases
 - 2) Promote community referrals on drug trafficking activity
 - 3) Share information with other law enforcement sources

