

TEXOMA REGIONAL  
CRIMINAL JUSTICE



COMMUNITY PLAN

2010

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# Texoma Region Community Plan 2010

## INTRODUCTION

In August 2008, the Texoma Council of Governments produced and disseminated to the public a survey in order to compile a regional Community Plan for the three counties comprising the Texoma Council of Governments region. The primary goal of the survey was to provide information to produce a working plan that will enhance the quality of life in the region by increasing services to reach out to communities that do not have those services, and to improve the services already in place.

The Texoma Region consists of Cooke, Fannin, and Grayson Counties\* and all cities and communities within these counties. The total land area for the region is 2,699 square miles with an approximate total population of 190,440 (2008 Census estimate).

**Table 1a**

Population by Gender		
Gender	Male	Female
Population (2008 Estimate)	95,029	95,411

<http://www.census.gov>

**Table 1b**

Population by Race/Ethnicity				
Race/Ethnicity	White	African-American	Hispanic	Other
Population (2008 Estimate)	153,047	11,352	19,946	6,095

<http://www.census.gov>

**Table 1c**

Population by Age						
Age	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & Over	Total
Population (2008)	37,709	26,204	50,358	47,212	28,958	190,440

<http://www.census.gov>

*\*See Appendix for more demographical information on each of the three counties.*

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Community Plan is separated into three primary issue areas: Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Issues, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Issues, and Victims of Crime Issues. The Community Planning Team Survey was separated into sections to provide the opportunity for input on each of these areas individually and to identify the problems associated with each. A list of problems for each issue area can be found in Appendix D of this plan.

Based on the list of identified problem areas, general goals that need to be accomplished to hopefully alleviate those issues are identified within this document. The Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Issues areas of concern identified: increase the number of commissioned personnel; increase the quality and amount of equipment supplied to law enforcement agencies; increase training, and increase salaries to alleviate the significant disparity within the region. Juvenile Justice Issues areas of concern identified: insufficient resources at juvenile detention facilities; family instability; substance abuse; and education (problems in school – violence, truancy, etc.). The Victims of Crime Issues areas of concern included: increase the availability of outreach programs in the outlying areas; increase quality of training for service employees; increase services awareness; and increase cooperation between services. In the next few sections, each of the problems will be identified along with the goals associated with the problems. Objectives for each goal have been laid out with the expectation that the objectives be completed with the implementation of the Community Plan.

Following the identification of problems, goals and objectives for each focus area, there is a discussion of the long-term goals for revisiting and updating the plan as well as some final thoughts on future plans.

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ISSUES**

### **Priority 1: Law enforcement agencies are not able to keep up with the demand on their services.**

Each year the number of offenses in each county is significantly more than the number of actual arrests (Table 2) and law enforcement agencies do not have the personnel to effectively work their caseloads (Table 3). Index crimes are the eight crimes the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) combines to produce its annual crime index. These offenses include willful homicide, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny over \$50, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

In order to leverage the current resources, there needs to be an increase in personnel, equipment and training to the local law enforcement agencies with priority given to these actions when funding becomes available.

**Table 2**

<b>Number of Index Crime Offenses and Arrests by County</b>						
	<b>Cooke County</b>		<b>Fannin County</b>		<b>Grayson County</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Offenses</b>	<b>Arrests</b>	<b>Offenses</b>	<b>Arrests</b>	<b>Offenses</b>	<b>Arrests</b>
2006	1349	115	758	210	4255	576
2007	1345	136	725	276	4105	658
2008	1067	170	681	151	3815	621

*Texas Dept. of Public Safety, 2006, 2007, 2008 Crime in Texas Reports*

**Table 3**

<b>Number of Commissioned Personnel by County</b>			
<b>Year</b>	<b>Cooke County</b>	<b>Fannin County</b>	<b>Grayson County</b>
2006	61	35	200
2007	63	41	207
2008	59	34	212

*Texas Dept. of Public Safety, 2006, 2007, 2008 Crime in Texas Reports*

### **Goals and objectives:**

1. Increase the number of qualified and equipped commissioned personnel in the local law enforcements agencies.
  - a. Increase the number of qualified law enforcement personnel by 2012.
  - b. Increase the number of hours for leadership training required for supervisors by 2011.
  - c. Upgrade or replace obsolete equipment by 2012.

### ***Salary disparity leads to high turnover.***

A survey sent to all law enforcement agencies within the Texoma region in February of 2007 highlighted the difference in starting salaries among the various agencies. When the Texoma region's salaries are compared to the Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex agencies, the gap becomes even wider. Comments received on the 2008 survey indicate there is still concern in this area. Pay disparity is often a cause for decreased morale and attrition. Higher turnover, advertising the position, reviewing applications, testing procedures, interviewing applicants, background investigations, equipping and training new officers all represent a significant investment of time and money for every new officer hired.

### ***Increase training opportunities.***

While a majority of respondents agree training is “sufficient” in most areas, training is also ranked as the second highest priority for foreseeable needs and deficiencies. In order to leverage resources law enforcement agencies and related entities within the region should work together to determine the needs of each agency in order to provide the needed/requested training. Collaboration among the departments and use of available facilities and resources external to the departments could provide more training for more personnel in the most cost effective manner.

### ***Equipment is either in need of replacement/upgrade or is non-existent.***

Due to Federal mandates and requirements concerning the expenditure of Homeland Security Grant Program funds, many law enforcement agencies in the three rural counties are not equipped on par with the larger agencies. There is currently a shortage of equipment along with current equipment often being out of date.

## **Priority 2: There are not enough available and accessible services for high risk offenders.**

Currently, only the probation departments in the region have the resources to address the needs of high risk offender. Funding to the probation departments to address this problem has decreased and they are no longer able to sufficiently manage the amount of high risk offenders that come through their departments. In the past, Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation (TDMHMR) has been able to provide some of these services, but with budget cuts in their organization, those services have been eliminated.

To leverage resources, law enforcement, TDMHMR, probation offices, and other related entities need to work together to determine each resource available and what services are provided by each organization or agency. Funding should to be increased to the probation departments, to allow for more classes and treatment options.

### **Goals and Objectives**

1. Increase services provided.
  - a. Increase the availability of services in outlying areas.
  - b. Law enforcement, TDMHMR, probation offices, and other entities work together.

## **Priority 3: There is a lack of awareness by law enforcement regarding available resources.**

Many of the law enforcement agencies in the three rural counties are not aware of the services that are available in the region that can assist victims in the judicial process as well as assist them in the healing process.

In order to leverage current resources, a working relationship between law enforcement agencies and service providers needs to be established. Law enforcement agencies and service organizations need to actively pursue sharing information in order to understand what the service providers can do to assist and for service agencies to understand the needs of law enforcement agencies. Possible solutions include reciprocal agreements between agency Executive Directors and Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, and Fire Chiefs; and/or disseminate informational binders to patrol officers, deputies, paramedics, and fire personnel to carry with them during emergency and non-emergency response.

Funding priorities for this issue should be to pay for service agencies to train officers on how to better handle victims and what services the organizations can provide. Alternatively, law enforcement agencies could incorporate said training into their own law enforcement initial entry training at their respective academies.

## Goals and Objectives

1. Increase cooperation between law enforcement agencies and service providers.
  - a. Increase the number of law enforcement agencies that use local victim services organizations through bilateral agreements.
  - b. Increase the number of law enforcement officers that are trained by local victim services organizations, or incorporate training into initial academy training.

## Priority 4: Local correctional facilities are overcrowded

With the number of occurrences of crime and arrests high in comparison to the population (see Tables 1 & 2), the local correctional facilities have become overcrowded. As an alternative to building new jails, the community may be able to leverage the current resources by using funds to deter crime. This will possibly alleviate jail overcrowding by encouraging deterrence measures. These activities include, but are not limited to: vocational programs for unemployed adults, mental health services, Indigent Inmate Defense, prevention programs (crime and drug prevention), and shelters for indigents. Funding options should be pursued that could be used to assist law enforcement agencies in paying for the inmates currently in the criminal justice system. Another possible solution to systemic overcrowding is to encourage the use of judicial discretion in sentencing, whenever possible.

## Goals and Objectives

1. Increase crime prevention methods.
  - b. Increase the number of school-based officers.
  - c. Establish school Crime-Stoppers in 50% of middle and high schools in the region 2012.
2. Increase awareness of crime prevention resources.
  - a. Establish an annual resource fair in all counties 2012.
  - b. Disseminate information via churches, flyers, civic organizations, non-profits, and current inmates.

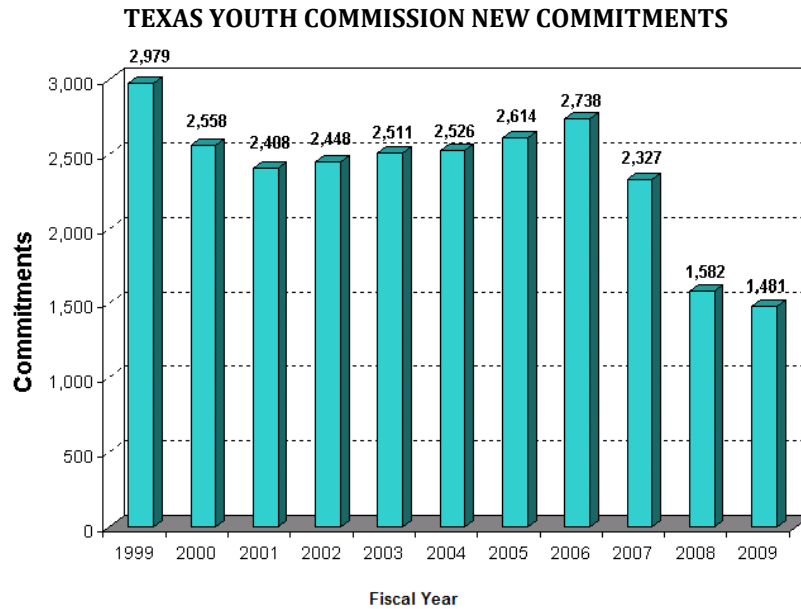
## **JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY ISSUES**

### Priority 1: Juvenile crime rate in the Texoma Region is a concern

While the total number of juvenile crimes has experienced a decline in the past years (Table 4), juvenile crime remains a concern (Table 5). The majority of juvenile referral is due to delinquency and violation of paroles (Table 6). Juvenile drug arrests in Texas have increased 12% from 2000 to 2007. This percentage may be low due to the fact that drug abuse tends to be a more private activity, taking place in the home, and therefore violators are not often caught. Juvenile drug use/abuse continues to be a concern.

In order to leverage resources, there needs to be an increase in the public and justice system awareness of available services. Programs such as Operation Outreach, in which the juveniles could “go to prison” for a day, and an increase in after school and summer programs; can be achieved with availability of additional funding from the state and federal government.

**Table 4**



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<b>Commitments</b>	2,979	2,558	2,408	2,448	2,511	2,526	2,614	2,738	2,327	1,582	1,481

**Table 5**

<b>Juvenile Probation Referral Activity</b>			
Year	Cooke County	Fannin County	Grayson County
2007	77	53	342

Source: Grayson, Cooke, Fannin Counties Juvenile Probation Offices and The Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

**Table 6**

<b>Juvenile Delinquency/Violation of Parole</b>			
Year	Cooke County	Fannin County	Grayson County
2007	44	31	228

Source: Grayson, Cooke, Fannin Counties Juvenile Probation Offices, and The Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

**Goals and Objectives**

The following goals and objectives were decided upon based on theories why the juvenile crime rate has not significantly decreased during the past several years:

1. Increase guardian accountability.
  - a. Increase the number of community action programs 25% by 2012.
  - b. Increase penalties to guardians 25% by 2012.
2. Increase juvenile accountability.
  - a. Increase the number of probation officers 25% by 2012.
  - b. Increase the number of community action programs 25% by 2012.
3. Improve parenting skill through resources.
  - a. Increase attendance at parental skills classes 25% by 2012.
4. Increase availability of educational alternatives.
  - a. Increase number of vocational classes in the schools 25% by 2012.

- b. Increase the number of programs offering educational and alternative education programs 25% by 2012.
- 5. Increase availability of juvenile services and counseling services in outlying areas.
  - a. Increase the number of service organizations that have a set time and place in each county 25% by 2012.
- 6. Increase awareness of juvenile services.
  - a. Increase number of people using resources.
- 7. Decrease truancy in the school system.
  - a. Increase monitoring visits to parents who home school their children.
  - b. Increase the number of truancy courts 10% by 2012.
- 8. Increase adult supervision to youth after school and during the summer.
  - a. Increase attendance at after school programs.
  - b. Increase the number of summer programs 25% by 2012.

Possible projects to address many of these goals are, but not limited to, educational programs, alternative educational programs, teen courts, DARE, drug testing, and school security projects.

## Priority 2: There is a high pregnancy rate among teenagers

Supporting data shows that through the years there has been no significant decrease, and in actuality an increase, in the number of teen pregnancies throughout the region (Table 6).

In order to leverage resources there must be a utilization of curriculum for sex education classes in schools. As further funding opportunities become available teachers can be provided with better training in the area of sex education and more informative programs can be made available. Alternatively, schools may capitalize on their own internal training on sex education and refrain from spending other funds.

**Table 7**

Total Single Teen Pregnancies – Ages 13-19			
Year	Cooke County	Fannin County	Grayson County
2006	102	62	271
2007	103	61	276
2008	88	64	259

Source: <http://www.kidscount.org>; data for each year 2006-2008 reflects data incorporated for years 2004-2005.

### Goals and Objectives

- 1. Increase prevention education.
  - a. Increase number of public service announcements on teen pregnancy.
  - b. Increase the number of voluntary classes in schools.

## Priority 3: There is a high rate of child abuse and neglect

In years past the number of child abuse and neglect cases that are reported have increased throughout the region that coincide with the number of family violence cases (Table 7).

To leverage resources, more qualified CPS caseworkers need to be hired for the entire region as well as more recruitment to bring those qualified caseworkers to the 3 counties. Additional funding opportunities will increase the caseworker salaries and offer incentives to increase the number of quality foster homes.

**Table 8**

<b>Confirmed Victims of Child Abuse or Neglect</b>			
Year	Cooke County	Fannin County	Grayson County
2006	157	99	340
2007	179	119	413
2008	122	116	340

Source: [http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Documents/about/Data\\_Books\\_and\\_Annual\\_Reports/](http://www.dfps.state.tx.us/Documents/about/Data_Books_and_Annual_Reports/)

### Goals and Objectives

1. Increase availability to child protective services
  - a. Increase number of qualified caseworkers in the region.
  - b. Decrease the child to foster home ratio in the region by increasing the number of foster homes available.

## **VICTIMS ISSUES**

### **Priority 1: The region needs more outreach programs to meet the needs of the three rural counties.**

With every crime committed in the region shown in Table 2, there is at least one victim. Family violence incidents in the region are also high (Table 8). Although each county in the Texoma Region has at least one service organization, many are often geographically excluded from the services provided. Organizations such as Abigail's Arms, Fannin County Family Crisis Center, Fannin County Children's Center, Grayson County Children's Advocacy Center, and Grayson County Women's Crisis Line provide services on a regular basis to the outlying counties, but others do not. Because of the lack of services to these areas, many victims are not receiving the assistance that is vital for their recovery.

**Table 9**

<b>Family Violence Incidents by County</b>			
Year	Cooke County	Fannin County	Grayson County
2006	204	223	920
2007	190	217	701
2008	163	214	709

Texas Dept. of Public Safety, 2006, 2007, 2008 Crime in Texas Reports

To remedy this problem and make services more accessible in the rural areas, a funding priority should be to establish a combined satellite office in each of the counties. This would ensure that victims in the outlying areas have the opportunity to receive services and would alleviate the cost of every organization providing a satellite office. Moreover, funding is necessary to ensure the continuation and expansion of base offices of victim service organizations. This will meet demand in Grayson County and provide more outreach services. Another priority should be the Texas Victim Information Notification Everyday (Texas VINE) system available in all 3 counties. This is a system that allows crime victims to obtain information about criminal cases and the custody status of offenders, 24 hours a day, over the telephone or internet.

Many Spanish-speaking clients are also left out of receiving services because many of the service providers do not have staff that speaks Spanish. With a Hispanic population of almost 20,000 in the Texoma region, this leaves a high probability of neglecting a large portion of the population. Possible solutions to this problem include: hire Spanish-language proficient staff, pay for Spanish-language instruction, and distribute Spanish-language/cultural cards to staff. In short, the ability to foster the acquisition and maintenance of Spanish-language skills is an imperative in the Texoma Region because of the transnational nature of crime and migration. It is an opportunity to leverage a unique skill set for the benefit of the Region.

## Goals and Objectives

1. Increase outreach programs availability in all 3 counties.
  - a. Increase services to a set time and place in each county.
  - b. Establish satellite offices in all counties to support all victims' service agencies.
2. Provide better training for employees.
  - a. Each agency will set a standard of training hours for specific job titles by 2012.
  - b. Identify areas of training needed.
3. Increase bilingual resources.
  - a. Increase the number of trained bilingual staff in the region.
  - b. Increase the number of Spanish language literature.
  - c. Increase awareness of available services to Spanish speaking residents of the 3 counties.

## **Priority 2: The community is unaware of the services available to victims in the region.**

Even with a relatively large number of organizations in the area, the community is not aware of many of these services that assist victims, especially in the rural areas. Most service organizations do not have the funds to advertise to the extent they should and many of the law enforcement agencies are not aware enough to refer victims. One possible solution is to alleviate the failure to communicate. The three main service organizations – Abigail's Arms, Fannin County Family Crisis Center, Fannin County Children's Center, Grayson County Children's Advocacy Center, and Grayson County Women's Crisis Line should open dialogue between their respective Executive Directors and their counterparts in the Texoma Region law enforcement community.

In order to leverage current resources the Community Planning team would like to host a resource fair in each of the three counties on an annual basis. Currently, there are number of community events throughout the region that a resource fair could be established conjunctively. A funding priority should be to assist in this endeavor to make sure that everyone in the outlying areas has the opportunity to learn about the available services. Another funding priority should be to fund bilingual service announcements on radio, television, and print media to ensure the greatest population coverage. Public Service Announcements are often made available at discounted prices.

## Goals and Objectives

1. Increase services awareness.
  - a. Agencies establish a monthly public service announcement in all media venues, including Spanish-language media (print and electronic).
  - b. Establish an annual resource fair in each county by 2012.

## **Priority 3: Service organizations are not aware of the services others provide.**

Many of the organizations in the region do not know exactly what services the other organizations provide. In some cases, a person may come to one organization, but that organization may be unable to provide the service the person is looking for. If all service organizations in the area are aware of what services all the others provide, referrals can be made and the victim will be able to receive the services he or she needs.

One option the Community Planning Team has suggested, in order to leverage current resources, has been to combine efforts into a single group along the lines of a local Community Resource Coalition Group (CRCG). This action will do two things. It will first allow all organizations to come together in one setting to learn about what each organization does and the services they provide. One group per month (or quarter) can provide training to the rest of the organizations to ensure that everyone is aware of what they can do. Second, the combination of forces will allow those people who participate in more than one organization to reduce the amount of meetings they must attend.

Funding priorities for this problem should be to provide a training program for each of the service organizations in the three counties in order for them to learn about the other organizations in the region. Also, the provision of shared office space in each of the outlying counties will require each organization to occupy the same space and consequentially they will learn more about other organizations and the services they provide. Alternatively, each service organization could simply exchange literature and information in an effort to enhance multilateral cooperation and communication.

### **Goals and Objectives**

1. Increase cooperation and awareness between service organizations.
  - a. Combine task forces and establish a Community Response Coalition Group by 2012.

### **LONG-TERM EVALUATION GOALS**

To evaluate the Community Plan on a long-term basis, the Plan will be posted on the TCOG website and notices sent to all the service organizations so they are aware of its contents and evaluate what they could do to address the priorities. The Community Plan Team will also convene in **2012** and again in **2015** to evaluate the progress of the objectives listed in the Plan. Evaluation measurements will include: client surveys, United Way, 211/First Call for Help referrals, service provider data, law enforcement agency surveys, training session attendance, juvenile and adult index crime and arrest rate, teen pregnancy data, family violence data, student truancy and dropout data, religious/civic organization participation, and Texoma Region macro- and micro-poverty index.

## **CONCLUSION**

One of the things the Community Planning Team is interested in is a resource fair in each of the counties. This project was identified to be one of the most valuable objectives of this plan. The Community Planning Team felt that the primary obstacle to the people of the community receiving services is that the community as a whole is not aware of everything that can be provided to them for little or no charge. Establishing a resource fair will be a priority over the next year.

The Team also expressed concern that current services will need to be increased to meet community growth. With funding to smaller communities decreasing, services and law enforcement agencies in the Texoma Region are unable to keep up with community growth. Although many of the communities in the Texoma Region are small, they still have the same problems larger communities have and must combat those problems with less money. In order to ensure that funds are distributed to the organizations most in need and the organizations that have shown to have a significant impact on the community; funds should be dispersed through the local Council of Governments (COG). The COG can also be a partner in actively seeking additional funding opportunities.

Another issue the Team has addressed is the availability of transportation to bring people into and out of Grayson County where the majority of the service organizations are headquartered. It may be more effective to provide more outreach programs to the surrounding counties. At the same time, public transportation is increasingly needed for those individuals without private transportation and/or living below the poverty level. Thus, TAPS Public Transportation remains a vital source of transportation for many individuals and should be included in future community plan development.

The Community Planning Team and the Texoma Council of Governments will return annually to review the priorities in the Plan and make changes where necessary. Issues in the community change over time and the Team wants to make sure all the community's needs are addressed as they occur.

**Texoma Region Community Plan**  
**Appendix A**  
**2008 Cooke County Demographics**

Population Estimate by Age						
Year	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
2008	7940	5783	9338	9590	5704	38355

Source: Census Bureau

Population Estimate by Gender		
Year	Male	Female
2008	19204	19203

Source: Census Bureau

Population Estimate by Race/Ethnicity				
Year	White	African-American	Hispanic	Other
2008	30726	1536	5377	768

Source: Census Bureau

Public School Student Enrollment Information						
Year	Total Students	Total Child Population	Percentage Economically Disadvantaged	Number of Dropouts	Number/percentage average of students passing TAAS/TAKS in Grades 3-11 (Reading/ELA)	Number/percentage average of students passing TAAS/TAKS in Grades 3-11 (Math)
2008	6,225	10,046	21%	>5	3,231/87%	2,822/76%

Source: kidscount.org/Center for Public Policy Priorities

**Texoma Region Community Plan**  
**Appendix B**  
**2008 Fannin County Demographics**

<b>Population Estimate by Age</b>						
Year	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
2008	6021	4332	9339	7818	5481	32991

Source: Census Bureau

<b>Population Estimate By Gender</b>		
Year	Male	Female
2008	17611	15618

Source: Census Bureau

<b>Population Estimate by Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Year	White	African-American	Hispanic	Other
2008	27248	2658	2658	545

Source: Census Bureau

<b>Student Information</b>						
Year	Total Students	Total Child Population	Percentage Economically Disadvantaged	Number of Dropouts	Number/percentage average of students passing TAAS/TAKS in Grades 3-11 (Reading/ELA)	Number/percentage average of students passing TAAS/TAKS in Grades 3-11 (Math)
2008	5,432	7,841	21%	10	2,949/88%	2,537/76%

Source: kidscount.org/Center for Public Policy Priorities

**Texoma Region Community Plan**  
**Appendix C**  
**2008 Grayson County Demographics**

<b>Population Estimate by Age</b>						
Year	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
2008	23509	15850	31442	29565	17534	117900

Source: Census Bureau

<b>Population Estimate By Gender</b>		
Year	Male	Female
2008	58214	60590

Source: Census Bureau

<b>Population Estimate by Race/Ethnicity</b>				
Year	White	African-American	Hispanic	Other
2008	95043	7128	11880	4752

Source: Census Bureau

<b>Student Information</b>						
Year	Total Students	Total Child Population	Percentage Economically Disadvantaged	Number of Dropouts	Number/percentage average of students passing TAAS/TAKS in Grades 3-11 (Reading/ELA)	Number/percentage average of students passing TAAS/TAKS in Grades 3-11 (Math)
2008	21,141	28,211	19%	95	11,745/90%	10,204/79%

Source: kidscount.org/Center for Public Policy Priorities

**Texoma Region Community Plan**  
**Appendix D**  
**Priority Lists**

**Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Issues**

1. Lack of Personnel
2. Training
3. Equipment
4. Salaries
5. Radio Communications

**Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Issues**

1. Family Instability
2. Substance Abuse
3. Juvenile Justice System vulnerabilities
4. Education (problems in school)

**Victims Issues**

1. Funding
2. Updated Equipment
3. Staff
4. Training
5. Community Awareness

**Texoma Region Community Plan**  
**Appendix E**  
**Participating Members and Organizations**

Sherman Chamber of Commerce

Fannin County Sheriff's Office

Bonham Police Department

Trenton Police Department

Denison Police Department

Sherman Police Department

Howe Police Department

Bells Police Department

Tioga Police Department

Collinsville Police Department

Fannin County Crisis Center

Juvenile Probation

Community Emergency Response Team (C.E.R.T.) members

Educators

Nurse

**Texoma Region Community Plan**  
**Appendix F**  
**Resources in the Texoma Region**

**Juvenile Services**

Fannin County Children's Center

Fannin County Family Crisis Center

Department of Child Protective Services

Child Guidance Clinic of Texoma

Children's Advocacy Center of Grayson County

Grayson County Dept. of Juvenile Services

CASA of Grayson County, Inc.

North Texas Youth Connection (J.A)

Child & Family Guidance Center of Texoma

Emergency Youth Shelter/Transitional Living

**Adult Services**

Cooke County Adult Probation

Fannin County Adult Probation

Grayson County Adult Probation

The Rehabilitation Center

Adult Rehabilitation Program

**Victims Services**

Grayson County Women's Crisis Line

Fannin County Family Crisis Center

Abigail's Arms

Grayson County Shelter

Family Violence Services

**Texoma Region Community Plan**  
**Appendix G**  
**Law Enforcement Priorities**

**Law Enforcement Survey**

A survey was submitted to all local law enforcement agencies to determine what issues each agency felt were the most pressing. Nine agencies responded with the following results:

Problem	1	2	3	4	5
Insufficient Staffing/Personnel	X				
Increased training opportunities		X			
Equipment increases/upgrades			X		
Increased Salaries				X	
Increased Agency funding to facilitate the previous entries					X

Agencies Responding were:

- Fannin County Sheriff's Office
- Bonham Police Department
- Trenton Police Department
- Denison Police Department
- Sherman Police Department
- Howe Police Department
- Bells Police Department
- Tioga Police Department
- Collinsville Police Department