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TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1992

ANNUAL REPORT

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

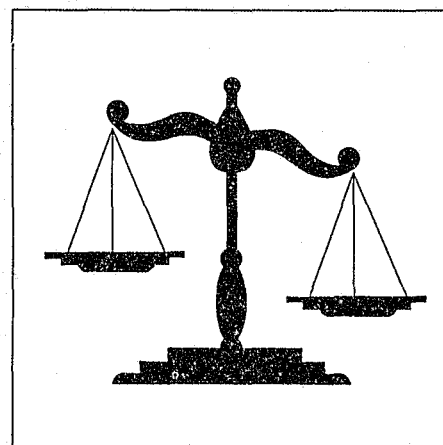
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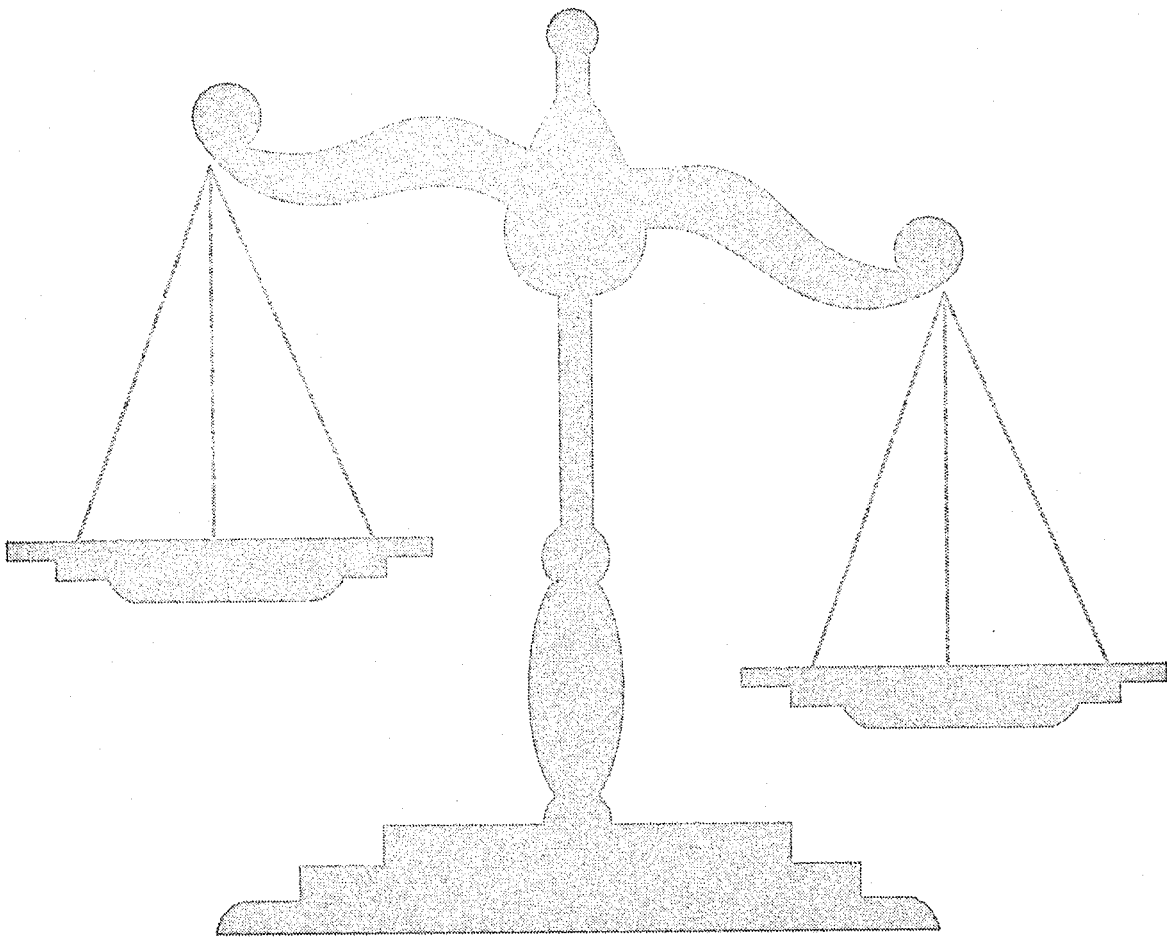


1992

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

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TEXAS BOARD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Carol S. Vance
Chairman
Houston

The Honorable Governor of the State of Texas
and Members of the Texas Legislature
Austin, Texas

As you read this report for 1992, I know you are only too aware that Texas is now going over the 80,000 mark in its prison population. This includes the prison ready inmates now in our county jails, with predictions that this number will continue to increase. Incidentally, when I began my career as an assistant district attorney in 1958, there were less than 10,000 inmates in the Texas prison system.

Although I am pleased to report the Ruiz case has settled, the recent Alberti case decision has all of us hard at work to relieve the jail overcrowding that continues to escalate. Without immediate and emergency construction over and above our regularly planned building programs, the State of Texas faces severe sanctions ranging up to \$10 million per month after April 1, 1993.

Meanwhile, Texas continues the largest prison construction program in the world. Also, in no small part to your leadership, we will shortly begin the construction on some additional 14,000 new beds dedicated solely to drug and alcohol abuse.

In spite of our record construction, the breakdown of the home and diminishing moral values causes a much larger number of young people to commit criminal acts as the influence of the streets, violence, child abuse, dropping out of school, economic conditions, gangs, and drug and alcohol addictions add to our growing crime rate. Our criminal justice system finds itself in the role of the surrogate parent as we try to encourage education and vocational training and instill discipline and respect for authority and the rights of others.

The Board and staff are dedicated to new ideas, better coordination of the system as a whole, more effective rehabilitation programs and, of course, sufficient beds to fulfill the basic function of public safety. We are only too aware of the spiraling costs as our budget is \$4 billion over the next biennium and our agency soon exceeds 30,000 employees.

While I believe the recidivism rate can be reduced by an improved criminal justice delivery system, until we come to grips with the disintegration of the home and do more serious intervention at an earlier age, our problem will continue to grow as more young people enter the system.

In the meantime, the probation, parole and prison services are not only necessary, but funding must also be increased in these divisions for the dedicated people to do their job.

With these thoughts in mind, I submit the highlights of our Texas Department of Criminal Justice activities for 1992.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carol S. Vance".

Carol S. Vance
Chairman

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

James A. Lynaugh
Executive Director
Huntsville

Mr. Carol S. Vance
South Tower, Pennzoil Place
711 Louisiana, Suite 2900
Houston, Texas 77002-2781

Dear Chairman Vance:

I am pleased to forward to you our agency's Annual Report for 1992, a year of significant accomplishment. As I look back on the year, nothing stands out more than the successful settlement of the Ruiz litigation. For 20 years this case overshadowed our agency and tested the resolve of our employees. Yet, the deficiencies it exposed have served to make us a better system, one that is today as professional and progressive as any in the nation.

With this settlement in hand, we not only begin a new year, but a new era, an era encouraged by the return of self-management, yet made mindful of the need for self-restraint. With the full support of the Governor and our legislative leaders, the agency has already embarked on a new course in its efforts to combat a leading cause of crime - substance abuse. Over the next few years, a total of 14,000 beds will be dedicated for offenders in need of intensive therapy during their periods of incarceration. This innovative program, with its aftercare component, is the most ambitious recovery and treatment effort ever attempted in the nation. I look forward to positive results.

I'm also optimistic that a comprehensive review of our state's criminal justice system by members of the Texas Punishment Standards Commission will result in reform of our sentencing practices. As you know, despite increasing our prison capacity to more than 50,000 this fiscal year and expanding our community corrections programs, the backlog of convicted felons in county jails continued to grow. Only through meaningful reform of our state's sentencing patterns will this growth be curtailed.

While further construction is planned in accordance with our commitment to accept all sentenced prisoners within 45 days beginning September 1, 1995, we must continue to encourage the development or expansion of less-costly alternative programs where appropriate and thereby reserve our limited prison resources for those who have demonstrated the need for long-term incarceration.

We end the year as we started, confident of our ability to serve the public and those remanded to our care.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "James A. Lynaugh", written over a horizontal line.

James A. Lynaugh
Executive Director

Chapter 1

THE BOARD—OVERVIEW—ORGANIZATION

Board of Criminal Justice

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Internal Audit and Internal Affairs

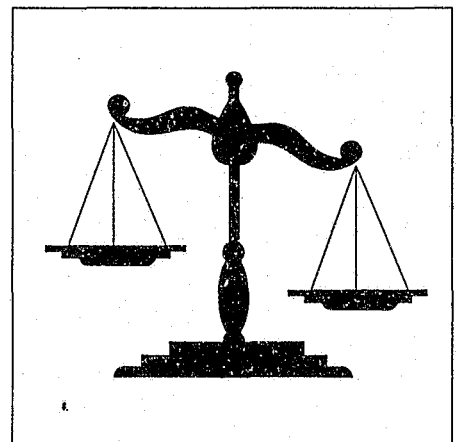
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THE BOARD—OVERVIEW—ORGANIZATION

The Texas Board of Criminal Justice is composed of nine non-salaried members appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to serve staggered six-year terms. At the beginning of the Governor's term, one member of the board is designated as chairman to serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

The members currently serving on the Board are: Carol S. Vance of Houston, Chairman; Jerry H. Hodge of Amarillo, Vice-Chairman; Allan B. Polunsky of San Antonio, Secretary/Treasurer; Joshua W. Allen, Sr. of Beaumont; Ellen J. Halbert of Austin; F.L. Stephens of San Angelo; Judge Clarence N. Stevenson of Victoria; Mamie Moore Proctor of Houston; and R.H. Duncan of Lufkin.

The Board meets, at a minimum, once per calendar quarter and usually more frequently as issues and circumstances dictate.

The statutory role of the Board is to govern the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. It employs the Department's executive director and develops and implements policies that clearly define the respective responsibilities of the Board and staff of the Department.



Texas Board of Criminal Justice (seated from left): Vice-Chairman Jerry H. Hodge of Amarillo; Chairman Carol S. Vance of Houston; Ellen J. Halbert of Austin; Secretary/Treasurer Allan B. Polunsky of San Antonio. (Standing from left): R.H. Duncan of Lufkin; Mamie Moore Proctor of Houston; F.L. Stephens of San Angelo; Joshua W. Allen of Beaumont; Judge Clarence N. Stevenson of Victoria.

THE BOARD—OVERVIEW—ORGANIZATION

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice, formed by the Texas Legislature in 1989, constitutes the three major adult corrections systems of prisons, parole and probation. These components, under the consolidated policy and management direction of one board and one executive director, has the opportunity to operate a more coordinated response to the corrections system needs of our state.

In addition to the nine-member Texas Board of Criminal Justice, a Legislative Criminal Justice Board, comprised of 10 members, provides oversight and review of the implementation of the legislative criminal justice policy, including fiscal policy, by the Texas Board of Criminal Justice.

The agency also has the benefit of a 12-member Judicial Advisory Council appointed jointly by the Chief Justice of the Texas Supreme Court and the presiding judge of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals. The Council provides advice to the Texas Board of Criminal Justice and to the Director of the Community Justice Assistance Division on matters of interest to the judiciary.

The Department is aligned organizationally to address three major functions. The Institutional Division manages and operates the prisons which confine, supervise and offer rehabilitative opportunities for felons. The Pardons and Paroles Division oversees the reintegration of felons into society after release from prison. The Community Justice Assistance Division provides a continuum of punishment, supervision, rehabilitation programs, and facilities within the communities for persons under probation supervision.

Within the organizational structure, three agency components report directly to the Texas Board of Criminal Justice. They are Internal Audit, Internal Affairs, and Inmate Legal Services.

INTERNAL AUDIT

Internal Audit is an independent appraisal activity serving the Board and the executive director.

The unit is responsible for: appraising the design and function of financial accounting and operating controls; evaluating the degree of compliance with agency policies and procedures; evaluating the accountability for and security of assets; assessing the reliability of management reports; appraising performance and accomplishment of objectives; ensuring accountability of grants to local departments; and recommending operating improvements.

The unit includes financial auditors in all three divisions.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Internal Affairs provides investigative services to the Board and the Executive Director by conducting impartial, thorough and objective inquiries into allegations of misconduct and criminal activity within the Department.

As a priority, it reviews and monitors the entire process of the reporting of use of force incidents and investigates all allegations of excessive and/or unnecessary use of force, as well as allegations of harassment and retaliation.

The unit consists of: Investigative Operations Bureau; Polygraph Section; Administrative Support Bureau, and the Use of Force Bureau. The Investigative Operations Bureau includes the Special Investigations Team which contains the Narcotics Suppression Unit that participates in combined agency drug task force operations.

THE BOARD—OVERVIEW—ORGANIZATION

INMATE LEGAL SERVICES

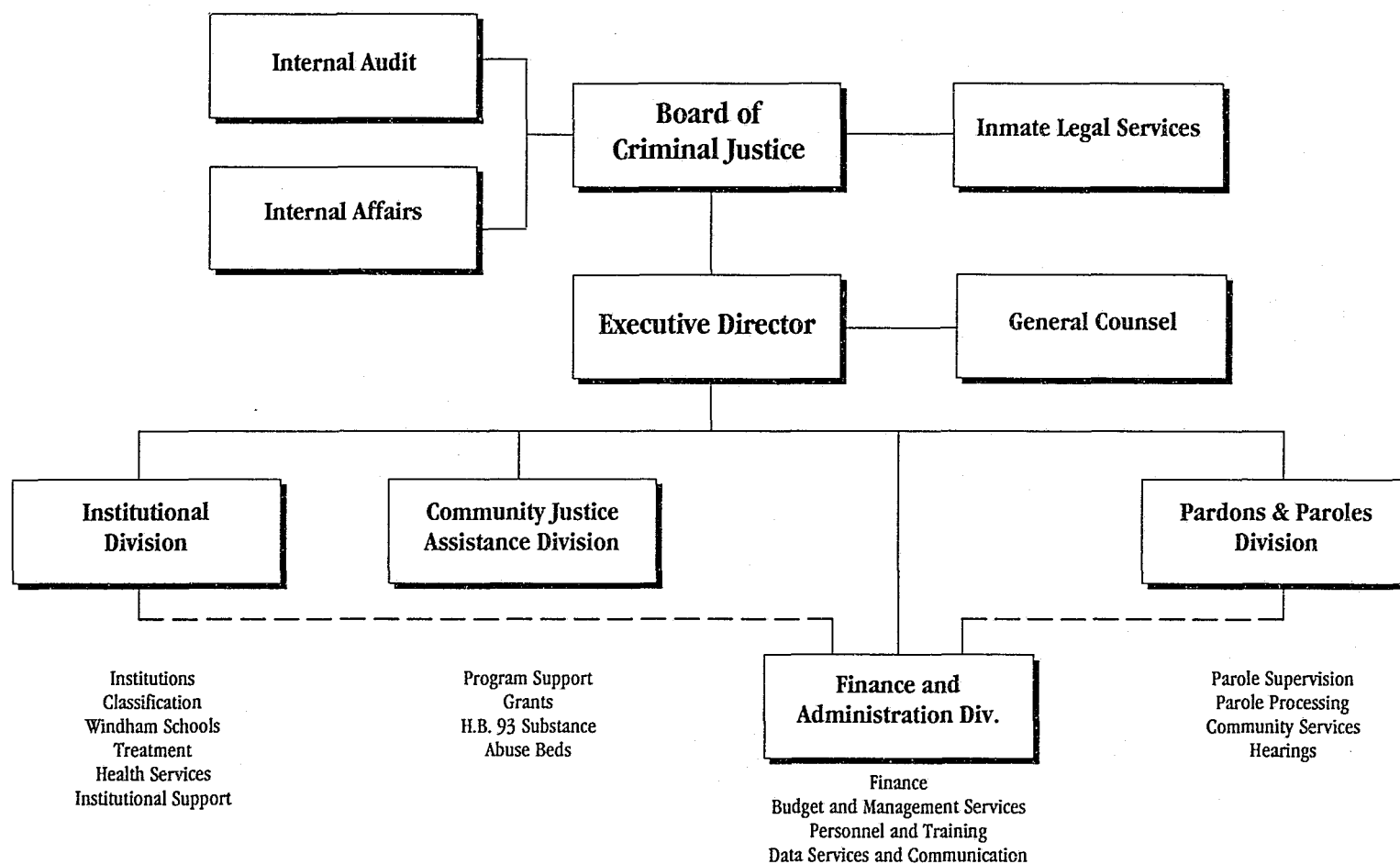
Inmate Legal Services consists of two functions: Unit Services and Trial Services. Unit Services provides indigent inmates with legal services, except in fee-generating cases and civil rights cases against the Institutional Division.

Typical areas of the law which inmates frequently request aid include writs of habeas corpus, family law, jail time credits, detainer problems, prisoner exchange, Social Security, shock probation, immigration, extradition and probate.

Trial Services provides defense for indigent inmates charged by indictment with crimes committed while in the custody of Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division.



TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE



Chapter 2

COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

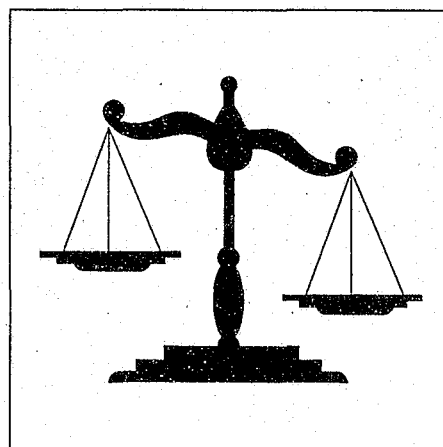
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COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The Community Justice Assistance Division is responsible for providing the state's general oversight of the comprehensive adult probation and community corrections system.

Article 42.13 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure mandates the Division to establish statewide standards for community corrections programming, facilities, equipment, and other aspects of the operation of community supervision and corrections departments; to establish an application process and procedures for funding community corrections facilities; and to establish a format for community justice plans.

To accomplish its legislative directives, the Division works directly with local jurisdictions to provide technical assistance in preparing community justice plans and developing programs. It reviews grant applications and makes funding recommendations for implementing alternative sanctioning programs to be operated locally. It measures the compliance of local programs with state-approved standards by performing management audits and evaluations.

The Division, in concert with other TDCJ Divisions, coordinates with local community supervision and corrections departments for the central collection of data about the community corrections system on a statewide basis. By using the central data base, the Division is able to perform statistical analyses and prepare special reports on aspects of the community corrections system.

The Division, under administrative assignment, operates the Probation Interstate Compact for Texas. The Compact, an agreement with other states, processes the paperwork to transfer the supervision of probationers between states.

COMMUNITY SUPERVISION AND CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENTS (CSCD)

There are 119 locally autonomous community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs) in Texas supervising adult probationers. These departments are organized by judicial districts and are under the direct authority of the judicial district judge(s). The judge(s) hire a director for the community supervision and corrections department, who in turn employs probation officers to enforce the conditions of probation through their supervision of probationers. The counties provide facilities, utilities, and equipment to the CSCDs. The departments are eligible for funding from the state, if they meet the standards of operation and planning set out by the Community Justice Assistance Division.

In fiscal year 1992 there were approximately 2,750 officers supervising the state's adult probationers. Adult probation officers are well-trained, educated, and certified in performing their duties of providing evaluation, supervision, and counseling to probationers. The officers identify risks and needs of the probationers and devise a specific, as well as goal-oriented, measurable supervision plan.

JUDICIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Judicial Advisory Council is a 12-member council whose role is to "advise the director of the Community Justice Assistance Division and the Texas Board of Criminal Justice on matters of interest to the judiciary...."

The membership is appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas and the presiding judge of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, with each appointing half of the council's members. Appointees serve at the pleasure of their respective appointing authorities.

Serving on the Judicial Advisory Council during fiscal year 1992 were: Judge Larry Gist (chairman), Beaumont; Diana S. Clark (vice-chairman), Dallas; Judge Joe Kegans (secretary), Houston;

COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

Judge Sam W. Callan, El Paso; District Attorney Arthur C. "Cappy" Eads, Belton; Nancy Moore Eubank, Houston; Judge Manuel R. Flores, Laredo; Judge Gilberto Hinojosa, Corpus Christi; Judge William T. McDonald, Jr., Bryan; Judge Ronald M. Yeager, Sinton; CSCD Chief Leo A. Rizzuto, Jr., Lockhart; and Attorney-at-Law Dain P. Whitworth, Austin.

The council meets on a quarterly basis to consider requests for grants-in-aid from local jurisdictions and to review and offer recommendations to the Division's Director and the Texas Board of Criminal Justice on issues confronting the community corrections system. The council serves as a forum to exchange information for the improvement of the community corrections system.

COMMUNITY JUSTICE PLANS AND COUNCILS

Article 42.131 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure requires that a community justice council be established by the district judge or judges for each community supervision and corrections department's jurisdiction.

The community justice council, provides continuing policy guidance and direction for the development of community justice plans and community corrections facilities and programs for the jurisdictions in which they serve. The councils should be composed of:

- ❖ a sheriff of a county
- ❖ a county commissioner or a county judge
- ❖ a city council member of the most populous municipality in a county
- ❖ not more than two state legislators
- ❖ the presiding judge from the judicial district
- ❖ a judge of a statutory county court exercising criminal jurisdiction in a county
- ❖ a county attorney with criminal jurisdiction
- ❖ a district attorney or criminal district attorney from the judicial district
- ❖ an elected member of the board of trustees of an independent school district
- ❖ members of the general public and representatives of any non-profit organizations which play a significant role in the corrections system of the community.

Community justice councils must seek recognition from the Community Justice Assistance Division as a properly formed council annually. All 119 local jurisdictions had recognized community justice councils during fiscal year 1992.

In carrying out its responsibilities, a council may appoint a community justice task force. The Code of Criminal Procedure and Division standards state specifically the local governmental positions which should be included on the task force, although there is no limit on who else may serve on the task force. The task force provides support staff for the development of the community justice plan.

In order to receive state aid, community supervision and corrections departments must submit and revise annually a Community Justice Plan to the Community Justice Assistance Division. Plans are due to the Division each March 1.

CONTINUUM OF SANCTIONS

Probationers can be placed into any number of supervision programs which make up what is often referred to as a continuum of sanctions; "continuum," because there is a progression and/or a regression from one sanction (intervention/punishment) to another. The wide range of probation supervision programs vary in levels of restriction.

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The various types of regular non-residential probation supervision are divided into four levels based on offender risk/needs, and a "point system" is in place for each level. Officers carry a workload of no more than 100 points. Depending on the types of probationers in a workload, an officer may be supervising as few as 25 offenders who are all high risk/high need, or as many as 100 offenders who are all low risk/low need, or any combination in between.

Residential services programs (i.e., restitution center, boot camps, court residential treatment centers, substance abuse treatment facility, etc.) and discretionary programs (i.e., drug treatment, community service restitution, literacy education) are also available within the continuum of sanctions. Some discretionary programs may fit within the 4-tier system and others may be set up as more restrictive programs than any of the four levels. Probationers may also be placed into a residential program from the 4-tier system or, having been placed in a residential program directly from court, be moved into any of the four levels upon release from a center.

Offenders can be assigned to any level within the system. They can be placed directly by the court, or placed from other probation sanctions. They can progress to less restrictive supervision or be moved to more restrictive supervision.

Offenders can successfully complete their probation and exit the system at Level 4. The probationers can be sent from any supervision level into a residential program in lieu of probation revocation; or their probation can be revoked and the offenders sent to prison from any of the four levels of supervision.

REGULAR SUPERVISION

Probation is defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure as, "the supervised release of a convicted defendant by a court under a continuum of programs and sanctions with conditions imposed by the court for a specified period during which the imposition of sentence is suspended."

The law suggests the conditions which the court might impose on the offender, but allows the court to modify or alter any of the conditions at any time. Under the 4-tier system, probation officers can move probationers from one type of supervision to another as needs or intervention strategies dictate. Regular supervision, or basic probation, falls into Levels 4 through 2 (minimum, medium, and maximum supervision, non-special programs) of the 4-tier system. The majority of offenders are supervised in regular probation and assigned basic probation conditions.

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROBATION

Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP) is incorporated into the second level of the 4-tier system.

Due to the low ratio of probationer to ISP officer (40:1), the officer has more opportunity to provide an increased level of surveillance and supervision of each probationer. The ISP officer is trained and experienced in working with higher risk offenders. The officer, utilizing the CJAD Case Classification System and the Strategies for Case Supervision processes, determines risk/needs levels of the probationer, develops an individualized supervision plan, and arranges for the probationer to receive any needed special services to ensure public safety and promote responsible behavior.

Offenders placed into ISP have a documentable need indicator of: drug dependency; alcohol

In fiscal year 92,

approximately 2,750

officers supervised

the state's

adult probationers.

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dependency; chronic unemployment; limited mental capacity or emotional problems; prior commitments to jail or prison; prior convictions; and/or the seriousness of their offense indicates greater needs/risks. Placement into ISP is a result of a direct court order, alternative to revocation; or shock probation.

SPECIALIZED SUPERVISION

Specialized supervision refers to the grouping of probationers who share the same type of problem for supervision by a probation officer experienced and trained in that problem area. A specialized workload is usually limited to approximately 40-50 probationers per supervising officer.

By being trained and skilled in the particular problem area, the professional officer is in a position to better assess the probationer's needs and arrange for the appropriate services for the offenders under specialized supervision. Often, the probation officer may provide many of the required services. In other circumstances, the officer may contract with private or voluntary service agencies in the community to ensure the probationers receive the special treatment needed. In addition to treatment, supervision tools such as electronic monitoring can be used along with other conditions and restrictions of probation.

The Specialized Supervision Program is typically used in Level 2 of the 4-tier system. To be eligible for placement into specialized supervision, defendants must meet one of the following criteria: be a documentable diversion from prison; have progressed from a more restrictive supervision level; or have documented special needs; or have maximum risk/needs scores using the Community Justice Assistance Division's case classification instrument.

SURVEILLANCE PROBATION

In the Surveillance Probation Program, two probation officers share the responsibility of supervising no more than 25 probationers.

Assigning two officers to supervise a small number of probationers enables the officers to check on the probationers 24 hours a day and to maintain a high number of contact visits with each offender. Typically the officers conduct a minimum of five contacts per week with each probationer, with at least three of the contacts occurring in person.

In addition to any other conditions of probation placed on offenders in the surveillance program, a mandatory curfew is required and frequent drug/alcohol screenings are performed. Offenders may also be required to participate in treatment for any special problems they may have (i.e., substance abuse) and could be placed on electronic monitoring.

The criteria for a surveillance program falls into Level 1 of the 4-tier system. Eligibility for placement into Level 1 is based on the defendant having: a documented pattern of serious non-compliance while at a less restrictive supervision level; a motion to revoke filed for a law violation; and, matched the profile of offenders historically sent to prison or jail in that jurisdiction.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Electronic monitoring is used to monitor the absence or presence of individuals at a given residence, at a specified time. Electronic monitoring may involve attaching to an individual's wrist or ankle a device which transmits signals to a central computer which records the offender's location. There are a variety of electronic monitoring devices marketed. A community supervision and

COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

corrections department, county, or municipality funded by the Community Justice Assistance Division to utilize electronic monitoring may choose equipment which best fits the needs of the department and of the targeted offender population.

Electronic monitoring is a tool rather than an individual program and may be used in conjunction with any non-residential community-based supervision programs. It serves as an enhancement to supervision which can reduce the county jail and/or prison commitment rates.

The Texas Code of Criminal Procedure allows for flexibility in the use of electronic monitoring as noted below:

- ❖ personal bond
- ❖ pretrial release/diversion
- ❖ regular supervision
- ❖ in lieu of a sentence of confinement to jail
- ❖ in lieu of jail as a condition of probation
- ❖ in lieu of payment of a fine/costs
- ❖ as a condition of an appeal bond
- ❖ as a condition of an appeal.

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

Residential facilities funded by the Community Justice Assistance Division provide the courts with a sentencing alternative designed to:

- ❖ reduce jail/prison overcrowding
- ❖ provide public protection by ensuring a level of security in a 24-hour supervision program
- ❖ provide an intermediate sanction for offenders
- ❖ provide services that target reintegration of the offender back into the community.

There are a variety of residential services programs in use in Texas community corrections.

◆ Restitution Centers provide close supervision and a highly structured environment, which promotes safety to the community and responsibility to the probationer. The probationer is confined to the center except to go to their place of employment, to perform community service work, or to attend education or rehabilitation programs.

A resident remains in the restitution center from three months to one year, with progress reports to the court occurring at 90-day intervals. While residents in the center, probationers are required to be employed, perform community service work, attend any special classes or counseling which may be a condition of their probation, and complete daily chores at the center.

Resident pay covers part of the cost of their room and board, restitution to their victim, support of their family, repayment of court costs, and payment of fines and fees. An additional economic benefit is that by remaining in the community and working, the residents are also paying taxes.

◆ Court Residential Treatment Centers (CRTC) provide services and treatment for offenders with problems in a variety of areas, such as alcohol dependency, substance abuse, mental problems and emotional difficulties. A large number of offenders have one or more of the problems listed, but the problem is more pronounced in "special needs" offenders. Special needs offenders require a structured environment in which to be supervised and treated for their problem areas.

Placement into a CRTC spans anywhere from one to 24 months. Regular evaluations are made

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of the offender's behavior, attitude, and progress at the center and filed with the sentencing judge. A judge may also place offenders in a CRTC as a pretrial condition.

◆ The Boot Camp Program incorporates strict rules of order and behavior. The program involves hard work, exercise, cleaning duties, job and life-skills training, substance abuse counseling, and education classes. Length of time a probationer may be required to stay in a boot camp runs from 90 to 180 days. The typical target offender population for the boot camp program are young, first-time offenders in need of the discipline offered.

◆ A Substance Abuse Treatment Facility (SATF) is a residential program designed specifically to deal with one type of special need: chemical abuse treatment. Educational and vocational skills are also frequently included in the treatment programs.

◆ County Correctional Centers are facilities operated by the county sheriff to house and provide work programs and counseling for eligible defendants and probationers or for probation violators to serve a term of confinement. They differ from jails; both physically in their architectural requirements and the program design for residents.

◆ An Intermediate Sanction Facility provides short-term detention for probation violators and other offenders as deemed appropriate by local jurisdictions.

◆ Some Community Supervision and Corrections Departments operate "combination facilities." These are facilities which provide more than one function, such as a facility which operates a restitution center program and a court residential treatment center program.

◆ Funding for Contract Residential Services (CRS) enables departments which do not have sufficient need to justify implementing their own residential facility to still have access to residential services when needed. Departments can contract for beds in a restitution center, court residential treatment center, boot camp, mental health center, etc.

ANCILLARY PROGRAMS

A variety of other innovative programs are available through community corrections to address the wide range of needs among offenders.

Battering and Intervention Prevention Program

Contracts are made with non-profit organizations to provide counseling or treatment to batterers, using an approach of direct intervention on an individual or group basis. These contracts are established only in counties which have a shelter center available for the victims of the batterer. The programs include training to law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, probation officers, and others on the dynamics of family violence, treatment options, and program activities. A system is set up for receiving referrals from the courts and for reporting back to the courts as to whether or not the batterer is in compliance with the treatment program.

Community Service Restitution (CSR)

CSR is a condition of probation which mandates a defendant work a specified number of hours at a community service project in order to make restitution to the community for the crime committed. The court may also require a defendant to serve CSR in lieu of confinement in a county jail under certain conditions. The defendant is not paid for services performed while accruing CSR hours.

COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION

Contract Services

Any service deemed necessary by the courts, departments, or communities to deal effectively with their offender population and which are available in that community through an outside agency may be contracted. Some types of services which were contracted during fiscal year 1992 include drug screening, literacy programs, residential services, sex offender programs, and substance abuse treatment.

Day Reporting Centers

A relatively new concept, Day Reporting Centers are highly-structured, non-residential facilities which provide programs consisting of supervision, reporting, employment, counseling, education, and community resource referrals to probationers. Service provider agencies arrange to be available in this central location to allow probationers ease of access. Acting much like a marketplace for self-improvement opportunities, the Day Reporting Centers centralize and streamline the delivery of services to needy offenders.

Employment Services

Many departments employ probation officers trained in assisting probationers to find employment. Other departments coordinate directly with the Texas Employment Commission for job placement of probationers.

Literacy and Education Programs

A variety of local programs are used in teaching probationers literacy skills. New innovative approaches which use computer software and self-paced skills development programs are among the latest technology being applied to get offenders functioning at acceptable levels of literacy. Classes which assist probationers in earning their GED are also arranged by Community Supervision and Corrections departments.

Pretrial and Presentence Services

In certain instances, a judge may place defendants under the supervision of the local CSCD prior to a defendant's trial or, upon conviction, prior to sentencing of the defendant. The defendant must comply with certain conditions and possibly pay a supervision fee while under pretrial/presentence supervision. Programs utilized during pretrial/presentence supervision are aimed at target groups such as first-time offenders, indigent offenders who can't afford to make bond, or DWI offenders. Pretrial and presentence services help alleviate crowded jails by offering an alternative means of supervision while awaiting trial or sentencing.

HOUSE BILL 93

In August 1991, the Legislature enacted House Bill 93, which related to the operations of the state criminal justice and judicial system. The encompassing legislation had dramatic impacts on the Community Justice Assistance Division.

Performance Reward Program

One of the initiatives House Bill 93 established was the Performance Reward Program, an

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inaugural effort to provide financial rewards to those counties which had successfully diverted offenders from confinement.

By documenting through data on nine different statutory criteria, counties would be measured and compared to determine which were eligible for the financial rewards. Counties determined to be eligible were guaranteed a minimum of \$50,000 and could receive additional funds based on their diversion performance.

Counties to receive funding from the first-year appropriation of \$20 million under the program were required to prepare and submit to the Community Justice Assistance Division plans and budgets outlining the manner in which the county proposed to use the performance rewards. The Division, under the statute, may reject the plan, accept the plan, or make acceptance of the plan conditional on modification of the plan and monitoring of the plan by the Division.

The counties receiving the performance rewards may use the funds for:

- ❖ any purposes for which state aid may be used
- ❖ implementation of the community justice plan for that county
- ❖ any program serving the criminal justice needs in the county, including certified programs for youthful offenders.

Recipient counties are obligated to spend at least 25 percent of their performance reward funds for substance abuse prevention and treatment programs.

During fiscal year 1992, a total of 130 counties were determined to be eligible to receive Performance Reward Program funding.

House Bill 93

made the preparation

of presentence invest-

igation reports

mandatory.

Presentence Investigations

House Bill 93 made the preparation of presentence investigation reports mandatory in all felony cases.

The presentence investigation report, prepared by local probation officers before imposition of sentence, provides the court a written document on the circumstances of the offense with which the defendant is charged, the amount of restitution necessary to adequately compensate a victim of the offense, the criminal and social history of the defendant, and any other information relating to the defendant or the offense as requested by the court.

The Community Justice Assistance Division, having been provided appropriations to reimburse the local community supervision and corrections departments for the costs of preparing the mandated presentence investigation reports, developed and distributed to all local jurisdictions a uniform format in which the reports would be prepared.

House Bill 93 revised the statute to require a completed presentence investigation report accompany each felon entering the prison system. The value of the information collected and reported in the presentence investigation document would benefit not only Community Supervision and Corrections departments, but would be shared with the prison and parole systems as the offender progressed through the systems.

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Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities

A major undertaking established through House Bill 93 was the creation of Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities to be operated by the Community Justice Assistance Division.

A total of 12,000 beds, when fully operational in three years, would offer the courts a sentencing alternative for offenders with substance abuse problems and chemical dependencies.

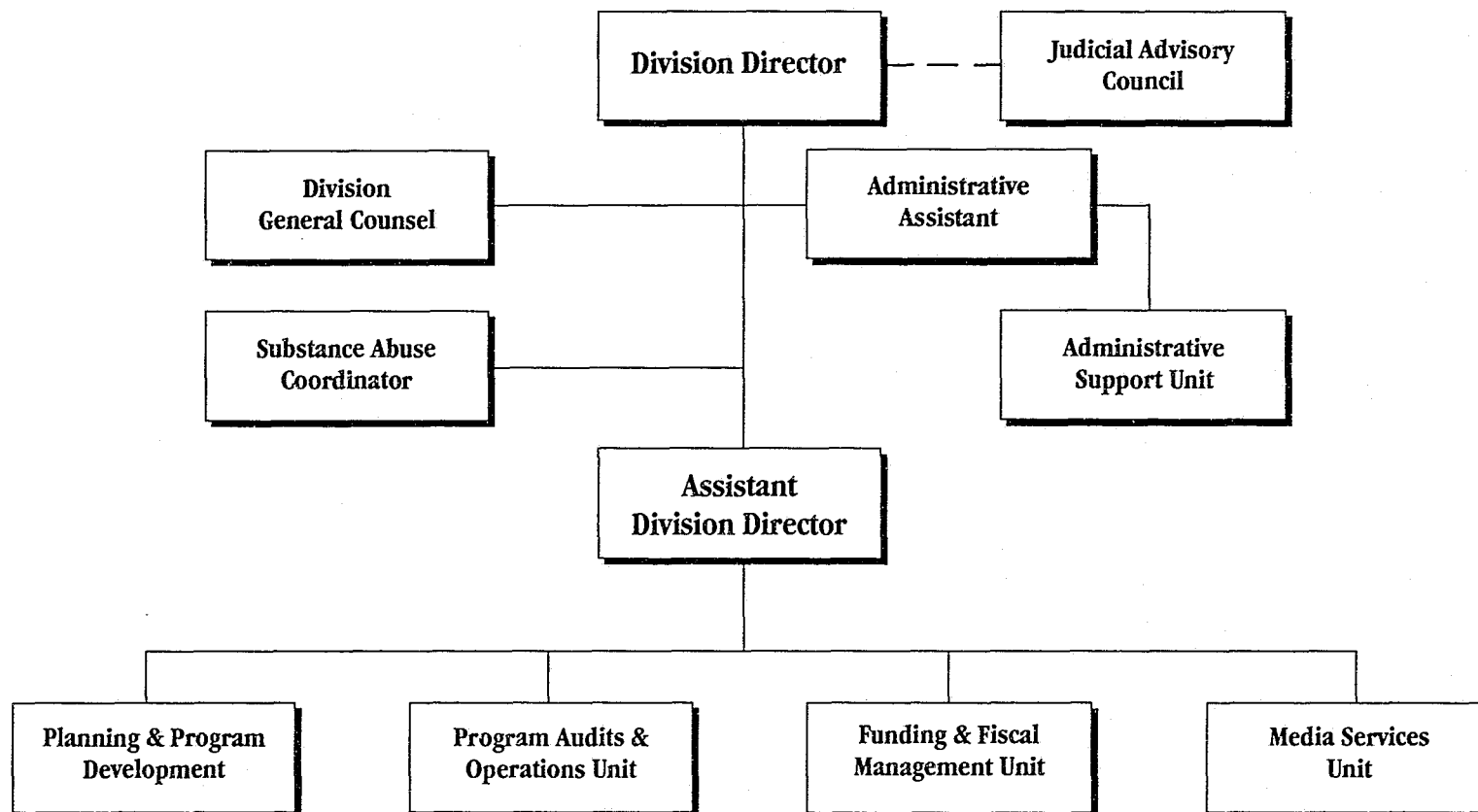
Designed for non-assaultive felony offenders with substance abuse problems, the substance abuse felony punishment facilities would be jointly developed by the Institutional Division, the Pardons and Paroles Division, and the Community Justice Assistance Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, and the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

During fiscal year 1992 the respective agencies worked cooperatively to prepare the implementation details for the complex new program. Facility designs for 500 and 1,000-bed units were finalized, site locations for 20 facilities to be constructed or remodeled were chosen, and therapeutic strategies and programming, along with security procedures were negotiated.

While the first of the substance abuse felony punishment facilities would not become operational until fiscal year 1993, the basis of this newest chapter in Texas corrections had begun.



COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION



Chapter 3

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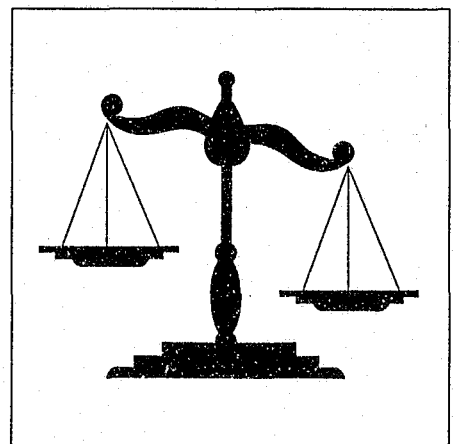
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INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

The Institutional Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice is responsible for the management and security of the state's correctional institutions for adult felony offenders.

Based in Huntsville, the Texas prison system presently consists of 40 units within three designated regions. Three additional units consisting of 5,500 beds are presently under construction. The state also operates six detention centers throughout the state and contracts with two private vendors to operate four 500-bed pre-release centers in the communities of Kyle, Cleveland, Venus and Bridgeport.

In addition to maintaining secure facilities, the Institutional Division strives to deliver meaningful rehabilitative programs that will assist the offender with a successful transition to society upon release.

The organizational structure of the corrections agency falls under the Executive, Operations, Institutional Support, and Health Services divisions.

■ EXECUTIVE DIVISION

The Executive Division of the TDCJ-ID is headed by the Director, who is responsible for the overall administration of the agency. The Executive Division consists of the following departments which report to the Director: Legal Affairs, Compliance, and Public Information.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Legal Affairs is responsible for providing legal advice and assistance regarding the state prison system to the Texas Board of Criminal Justice and Executive Director, and to the Director and staff of the Institutional Division. The General Counsel is responsible for the administration and management of the Legal Affairs Department and is liaison with the Office of the Attorney General. Legal services provided include: administrative law and open records; correctional and environmental operations; personnel and equal employment opportunities; internal affairs investigation review; review of internal policy statements; state tort claims; and litigation support for the Office of the Attorney General.

COMPLIANCE OFFICE

The Compliance Office is responsible for monitoring the Institutional Division's compliance with relevant court orders and stipulations as they relate to the Ruiz v. Collins litigation. This program is intended to demonstrate to the federal court that the Institutional Division of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice has the desire to comply with the constitutional changes as mandated by court orders and the legal precedence of law. With the advent of the settlement in the Ruiz litigation, the Compliance Office will continue to provide operational assessments to preserve accomplishments made over the last decade.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Information Office staff is responsible for providing media representatives and private citizens with reasonable access to the nation's third largest prison system. The office staff schedules and coordinates media interviews with inmates and prison officials and arranges for criminal justice students and related groups to tour different institutions. The PIO also co-produces the TDCJ Annual Report, employee newsletter, and supervises production of the inmate publication, *The Echo*.

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

■ OPERATIONS DIVISION

The Deputy Director for Operations is responsible to the Director of the Institutional Division for providing inmates with programs designed to facilitate rehabilitation and for the management of security within all TDCJ units. These units are divided into three regions (Northern, Central and Southern) with direct oversight by a regional director for each.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Occupational Safety and Health

The primary objective of this department is to assist with the establishment and maintenance of a safe and healthful place to work and live for all employees and inmates. Within this objective, the department strives to reduce the frequency and/or severity of accidents and injuries for all inmates and staff.

Routine activities include safety inspections and accident/incident investigations with recommendations for the prevention and control of potential injuries. Fire prevention, safety training, and aggressive, pro-active detection and corrective action programs for the identification and deletion of safety discrepancies are ongoing.

As TDCJ-ID increases in size and population, the exposure to risks, or potential injuries, also increases. To this end, goals are set on an annual basis to monitor the success at reducing the injury frequency rate. For FY 92, the Attorney General's Office established an incident rate goal of 6.0. The incident rate for TDCJ-ID was 4.41 for the year.

Access to Courts

The TDCJ-ID Access to Courts Program provides law libraries for all units except Jester I, TDCJ Hospital-Galveston and the Skyview units. Inmates at Jester I utilize the law library at Jester II; inmates at TDCJ Hospital-Galveston are provided a mini law library; and inmates at the Skyview Unit are provided with mini law libraries and are permitted to request law books from the Beto II Unit. Skyview inmates are also provided selected volumes of high-use case books on the unit. Totally, TDCJ-ID provides 38 separate main law libraries and 83 mini law libraries for inmates.

Counsel Substitute Program

The Counsel Substitute Program provides non-uniformed personnel to represent inmates in disciplinary hearings as part of a court-mandated reform of the disciplinary process. To ensure that the inmate fully understands the proceedings, the CS explains the charges the inmate faces and the rights and procedures that apply. The CS also completes an investigation regarding the facts of the case, interviews the parties involved, assists the inmate in preparing a defense or mitigation, and assists the inmate in the appeal process. The goal of the program is to provide uniform and quality representation to inmates throughout the system by the use of automated disciplinary system data base, use of centralized forms, reports, procedures and training.

Administrative Monitor for Use of Force/Emergency Action Center

This office is comprised of nine employees and is divided into two functional areas. One is responsible for the monitoring and reviewing of policies administered for compliance with issues

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related to major use of force incidents. The Emergency Action Center is the central office responsible for receiving, documentation and notification of all serious/unusual incidents, and is also responsible for providing 24 hours administrative support to central administrative staff during emergency situations.

Risk Management

The primary objective of this department is reducing the cost of risk. The Risk Management Department's goals are to minimize exposures to financial losses, protect physical assets, reduce the frequency and severity of accidents, provide a reasonably safe environment for employees and the public, and minimize interruptions of services provided to the public.

These goals are met through continuous interface by the Agency Risk Manager with the personnel, finance, safety administration, construction, maintenance, industry, environmental and legal divisions of the agency.

As TDCJ continues to expand, the Agency Risk Management Program is designed to address those perils and risks which jeopardize the physical, human, fiscal and environmental resources of the agency. Procedures are being developed to identify all known perils and risks of significance, avoid unnecessary or unreasonable exposures, and initiate reasonable and appropriate loss control techniques to control the frequency and severity of those losses that are unavoidable.

The Risk Management Program encompasses all three divisions of TDCJ.

LAUNDRY AND FOOD SERVICES

Laundry Services

The Laundry Services Department consists of administrative offices employing six staff members and three inmates. Forty-eight unit laundries and 22 trusty camp laundries employ 181 staff members and approximately 1,900 inmates. Responsibilities of the administrative office include financial management of all unit laundries, development of equipment and supply specifications, support for inmate uniform tagging to include purchase of supplies and repair of tagging equipment, and repair of unit laundry equipment. The 48 unit laundries process more than 68,200,000 pounds of inmate and employee clothing articles yearly.

Food Service

Food Service includes administration, four regional warehouses and unit kitchens. The division has 475 employees located at 74 unit kitchens and the Headquarters Administration/Warehouse offices. The department employs approximately 6,300 inmates in unit kitchens and 50 inmates among the regional warehouses.

Food Service Administration oversees the total Food Service Program. Financial management of the department, development of equipment and food specifications, ordering of all food and equipment, policy development and interviewing all prospective Food Service employees are responsibilities of the administrative office.

Additionally, the Director of Food Service is responsible for overseeing design and equipment specifications for all kitchens being remodeled as well as all new prison construction. The department's four warehouses handle all receiving, storage and distribution of food to the unit kitchens. The primary

Unit kitchens

provide

approximately

86 million meals

per year.

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warehouse, located in Huntsville, houses dry storage and refrigerated storage.

Units order their groceries weekly and distribution is made according to a formula based on unit head count, frequency of an item on the menu, and popularity of the item. Unit kitchens provide approximately 86 million meals per year. Inmates are fed either in a dining hall with a cafeteria-style of service or in-cell for those inmates restricted to their cells.

CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT

Bureau of Classification

Within the Bureau of Classification, the Records Office is a major department-level component operating in conjunction with the State Classification Committee. The Bureau of Classification systematically groups inmates with respect to both security and treatment needs by maintenance of a centralized inmate record system. It covers virtually all decisions that affect the inmate's life during the entire period of incarceration. Moreover, it is a comprehensive system which evaluates numerous inmate characteristics, including age, offense, prior criminal record, medical, and their needs as it relates to mental health care, educational, vocational and work assignments.

Inmates Classified

Male	32,477
Female	2,732
Total	35,653

Type of Processing

Parole violators	13,860
Mandatory supervision violators	1,369
Shock probation violators	464
Return bench warrants	4,105
New inmates	19,911
Total	39,709

The Psychological Diagnostic and Evaluation Process (D&E) is the means by which the newly-received TDCJ inmates who have significant mental, emotional or intellectual deficits are identified. The Diagnostic I (D-I) phase of the process provides psychological screening for each new inmate who enters TDCJ. Those inmates who demonstrate signs of emotional disability or intellectual deficits are referred to Diagnostic II (D-II). This second phase provides in-depth psychological and intellectual evaluations, which are then used to help make appropriate classification decisions and to provide Psychiatric Services personnel with clinical data about potential patients.

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The Social Services Department is involved in most aspects of an inmate's classification process from initial reception through release. It collects data on newly-received inmates identified with special needs (mentally retarded, medical problems, treatment center clients, etc.) for the formulation of the Admission Summary document, which is the primary informational source used in making appropriate classification and treatment assignments.

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Social Services staff provide orientation to each newly-assigned inmate and provide regularly scheduled reviews. Staff also represent inmates at unit classification hearings, provide supportive counseling in the areas of work assignments, treatment programming, adjustment problems, family problems, etc.; and assist special needs inmates throughout the release process.

CHAPLAINCY PROGRAMS

The Chaplaincy Department provides Catholic, Islamic and Protestant services at each institution on a regular basis. Also, other special religious groups meet when needed. Staff chaplains, in conjunction with approved religious volunteers, lead the various programs. The department provides pastoral care and counseling to inmates as they grapple with the various crises in their lives. The chaplains attempt to call the inmates to their religious faith and help them understand how to utilize that faith in the management of their lives.

UNIFORM INMATE MAIL SYSTEM

During FY 92, the Director's Review Committee considered a total of 4,175 appeals pertinent to denied correspondence, publications and the action of the Bureau of Classification in prohibiting correspondence between inmates and other persons. The Mail System Coordinators Panel logged and responded to a total of 16,224 questions/problems regarding inmate correspondence. The panel reviewed a total of 5,311 inmate publications for initial unit acceptance or rejection, and conducted on-site audits of unit mail room operations on each unit four times during the fiscal year.

Unit mail room personnel logged and processed a total of 160,060 pieces of incoming and 167,105 pieces of outgoing inmate special, legal and media mail. The unit mail rooms processed and delivered approximately 10,356,300 pieces of general correspondence.

INMATE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

The Inmate Grievance Procedure provides inmates with an avenue for resolving meritorious complaints which cannot be resolved by informal means. A grievance is a formal complaint limited to matters affecting the complaining inmate personally and for which the Institutional Division has authority to effect a remedy through this procedure. These complaints or problems relate to nearly every aspect of confinement from appeals of disciplinary cases to concerns about classification issues to dissatisfaction with institutional operations. Between September 1, 1991 and August 30, 1992, staff processed and investigated 107,269 grievances at the unit level, 26,371 grievances at the regional level, and 13,743 grievances at the departmental level.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION PROGRAM

The Community Education Program serves to inform the public, particularly young people, of the dangers and consequences involved in poor decision-making, illicit drug use and addiction, criminal behavior and subsequent incarceration. In FY 91, the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse provided funding for an additional panel of male inmates, bringing the total number of panels to three. A female inmate program was also funded for Gatesville.

During school year 1991-92, the Community Education Program addressed a combined audience of 200,209. In its second year, the female program addressed 57,214. These numbers do not include those exposed to the program through printed and electronic media sources.

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SECURITY OPERATIONS

Security Operations is responsible for administering a \$362 million budget, managing 15,061 security and security administration positions located at 49 prison units, three regional headquarters and three central administrative offices, and operating a property and supply system for all prison units. The division also has primary responsibility for physical security, security staffing analysis and all directives related to unit security operations.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

Contract Construction is responsible for the concept, design and contract administration of TDCJ Board-approved construction projects performed by outside contractors. After initial conception, this process begins with selection/negotiation of the A/E firms, and continues on through the design development stage resulting in a set of construction bid documents. During the construction phase, Contract Construction personnel perform the daily construction administration and quality assurance inspection activities.

WINDHAM SCHOOL SYSTEM

Accredited academic, vocational, and post-secondary programs are provided to the inmates in the Institutional Division through the Windham School System and the Continuing Education Division. Windham School System provides programs of basic literacy through the high school level. Additionally, vocational education, social and civic skills training, and pre-release training are offered for eligible inmates. Remedial and compensatory education programs offered include special education for the handicapped and English as a Second Language for the non-English speaking inmate.

The overall goal of the Windham School Program is to provide the opportunity for its students to acquire the academic and vocational skills necessary for an adult to function in society, and thus, to reduce recidivism among offenders.

Participation is mandatory for those who cannot read at the sixth grade level. Participation is voluntary for those deemed literate but who have less than a high school diploma.

The Continuing Education Division offers academic and vocational post-secondary education programs which lead to associate, bachelor or master's degrees. Project RIO, which works to establish a linkage system for offenders between prison programs and services and those available once the offender is released, is another program offered by the Continuing Education Division. Apprenticeship training programs, which are registered with the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training of the United States Department of Labor, are also offered.

■ INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

The Institutional Support Division is responsible for the operation of inmate work programs under the departments of Industry, Construction and Agriculture. The division also includes a Design/Engineering component, Support Operations, and the department of Environmental Affairs.

INDUSTRY

Industry consists of 34 factories or plants located at 24 prison units that produce goods and services for use within the Institutional Division and for sale to tax-supported agencies and political

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subdivisions. In addition to these manufacturing facilities, Industry is responsible for transporting all agricultural products, food and supplies to the various units; for repairs to all cars, trucks, tractors, bulldozers, and other mobile equipment; and for the operation of three large warehouses. Industry began operations in 1963 when the then Texas Department of Corrections was authorized to sell prison-made goods. The enabling legislation established three objectives: (1) To provide more adequate, regular, and suitable employment for the vocational training and rehabilitation of the inmates of this state; (2) To utilize the labor of inmates for self-maintenance and for reimbursing the state for expenses incurred by reason of their crimes and imprisonment; (3) To effect the requisitioning and disbursement of prison products through established state authorities without the possibility of private profit.

By producing many of the products used on a daily basis, Industry is able to hold down the Institutional Division's operating expenses and help fulfill its legislative mandate to be as self-sufficient as possible. It also helps reduce the operating cost of many tax-supported state agencies that use the products.

In minimizing the operating cost of the Institutional Division and other tax-supported state agencies, this division saves Texas taxpayers millions of dollars each year.

Industry and

Agriculture save

Texas taxpayers

millions of dollars

each year.

AGRICULTURE

The TDCJ Agriculture Division is committed to providing the agency with food and fiber while being economically self-sufficient through the optimal use of available resources. This goal is being achieved through a progressive staff of agribusiness professionals, increased farming technology and the economic evaluation of all enterprises.

The Agriculture Division continues to make increased economic returns through production of food and fiber products with great savings to the taxpayer.

The division has the responsibility of operations on 30 prison units that include field and vegetable crop production, multiple livestock enterprises, cotton gins, feed mills, an alfalfa dehydrator and four grain elevators. The division also operates a combine/harvest fleet, heavy equipment, central supply warehouse, canning plant, meat packing plant, veterinary clinic, farm mechanic shops, and structural pest control services for all TDCJ-ID units. Agriculture also provides vocational training and practical work experience for more than 6,500 inmates assigned to agricultural jobs and line-force activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

It is the goal of Environmental Affairs to facilitate the operations of the Institutional Division by supporting compliance with state and federal regulations pertaining to industrial hygiene and the environment. Some of the specific areas investigated and managed by Environmental Affairs are:

- ❖ Specific complaints at any unit or industry and assist in the production of the working, residential and natural environment
- ❖ Water supplies and waste water systems
- ❖ Classification and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste
- ❖ Industrial hygiene matters

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- ❖ Recycling and waste minimization
- ❖ Identify and research environmentally-safe alternatives to traditional and/or current operational procedures and policy.

As with all private and public agencies in recent years, many changes due to an increasingly environmentally-conscious society have affected TDCJ-ID. Even though sometimes drastic, the vast majority of these changes have and will result in overwhelmingly positive environmental accomplishments. Several different operations that have been utilized for years, such as the landfills, have been or will soon be discontinued forever. These operations, however, are being replaced with much more environmentally-sound systems of operation, such as recycling, alternative material use, bio-remediation, and composting. Other operations are only being altered to improve their environmental impacts. For example, underground storage tanks for fuel are being replaced with above ground storage tanks in order to protect from possible ground water contamination. By staying abreast of the current regulatory environment and researching its implications to the operation of TDCJ-ID, Environmental Affairs can provide its expertise to all levels of the agency from the units up to the top administrative management.

FACILITIES

Facilities performs its function under the guidance of the Assistant Director for Facilities. The departmental structure consists of Facilities Maintenance and Inmate Construction. General maintenance and construction area offices located at the Hilltop, Beto I, Ellis I and Ramsey I units provide in-house support of projects utilizing employee and inmate work crews. Facilities Maintenance functions through a local staff on each of the units for day-to-day operations as well as preventive maintenance activities with additional special technical assistance support at regional areas. Facilities affords the agency the necessary support to construct new in-house projects and provide major maintenance activities required for utilities and services necessary for the operation of the Division. The work of the Facilities Department is accomplished by a staff of approximately 700 employees and 3,200 inmates.

DESIGN/ENGINEERING

This department is responsible for the design of most, and estimating of all construction costs of in-house construction projects. The size of the projects range from a few hundred dollars to more than \$1 million. In addition to design work, this department accomplishes job scopes for projects that have been requested by TDCJ-ID units and other departments. There have been in excess of 750 such projects reviewed and prepared by the Design Department. This department continues to work with outside contractors and other agencies in various court compliance work and structural investigations within the system. Land surveys are also completed when requested by the agency.

SUPPORT OPERATIONS

Support Operations is responsible for video support and for photo and identification support for Institutional Division. Support Operations also handles word processing activities for Personnel and Training, and administers the State Employee Incentive Program for the agency.

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■ HEALTH SERVICES DIVISION

The Health Services Division is responsible for the provision of comprehensive medical, psychiatric, substance abuse, and dental health care for the inmate population. This division is comprised of three components: Clinical Services, Administrative Services and Professional Standards. Under the direction of the Deputy Director for Health Services, each area has a central administrator as its director and is organized following TDCJ-ID's regional concept.

The following central administrative departments provide support services to all clinical programs: Resource Management, Health Care Facilities, Medical Training and Continuing Education, Medical Warehouse, Medical Records, Laboratory and Radiology. Administrative Services are under the direction of the Assistant Deputy Director for Health Services, with central offices in Huntsville and support offices in each region.

Clinical Services include Nursing, Dental, Psychiatric, Pharmacy, Respiratory Care, Emergency Medical Services, Special Programs (to include mobility impaired and sensorially impaired), Preventive Medicine, and Substance Abuse Treatment. Each is responsible to the Chief of Professional Services, and is organized according to the medical model. All services are represented on each TDCJ-ID unit and provide essential services to inmate patients, and employees with job-related injuries.

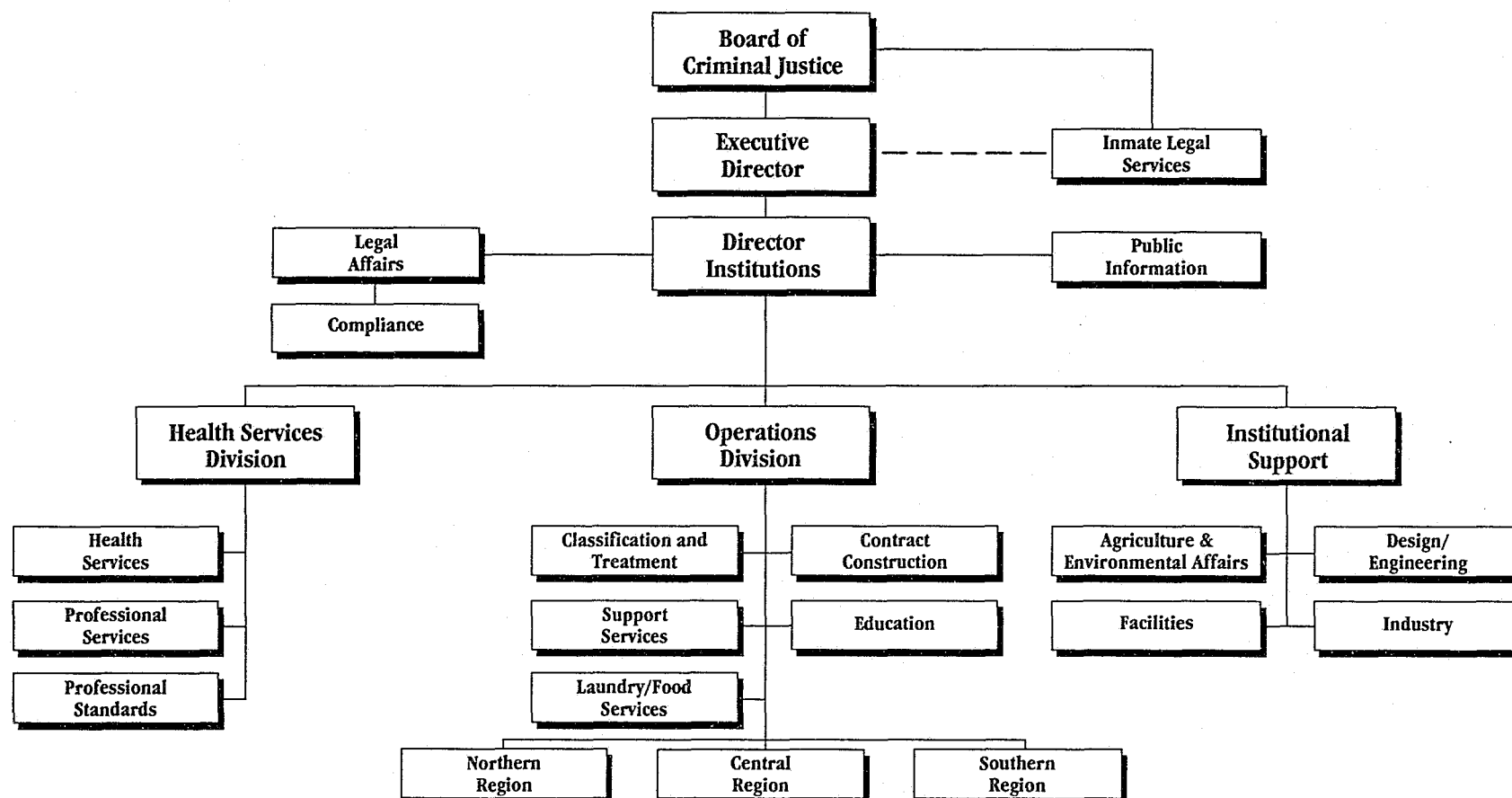
Quality assurance, patient liaison, and professional standards activities are monitored by a central office team, with regionally-based professional monitors. Quality assurance monitoring occurs on each unit. Patient liaison staff respond to inmate-patient complaints concerning the delivery of health care on each unit. Professional standards are established by internal discipline-specific health care providers, and are monitored through individual peer review committees.

Inmate health care begins with an initial medical, psychiatric substance abuse, and dental assessment at the Diagnostic Unit (males) and the Reception Center at Gatesville (females). Immediate needs are identified and appropriate care initiated. Long-term health care needs are classified, and care is managed on units of assignment. Specialty care is provided on individual institutional units through the University of Texas Medical Branch, Texas Tech Health Science Center and private practitioners in the community. Sheltered housing is provided for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, handicapped, geriatric, and for inmates requiring extended nursing care.

Substance abuse treatment occurs on all units, with emphasis on education, relapse prevention and 12-step programs. Outpatient treatment services are augmented by intensive treatment/therapeutic communities at selected unit sites.



INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION



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■ STATE PRISON UNITS

Capacity of the Texas prison system increased to more than 50,000 beds during fiscal year 1992. Units consisting of 9,500 beds opened during the fiscal year or soon thereafter in the communities of Childress, Dilley, Teague, Beeville, Lamesa, Pampa and Abilene.

Three additional units - 5,500 beds - remained under construction at Livingston, Beaumont and Hondo in 1992. A 550-bed psychiatric facility was also under construction near Richmond.

During the fiscal year, the Texas Board of Criminal Justice approved the purchase of six 500-bed detention centers from private investors to house county jail backlog inmates. The state also contracts with private vendors to operate pre-release centers in the communities of Bridgeport, Cleveland, Kyle and Venus.

In November 1991, voters approved funding for the construction of another 25,300 prison beds through 1995, with 12,000 of the beds dedicated for inmates in need of intensive substance abuse treatment. Two thousand additional beds will be set aside in existing facilities for in-prison therapeutic treatment. Another 10,000 beds will be added for the housing of short-term inmates.

Unit: Beto I
Date Established: 1980
Address: P.O. Box 128, Tennessee Colony, TX 75880
Telephone: (903) 928-2217
Location: 6 miles south of Tennessee Colony on FM 645 in Anderson County.
Custody Level: All custodies, maximum security
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 2,933
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 3,000
Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 178
Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 1,057
Approximate Acreage: 3,774
Agricultural Operations: Beef cattle, hogs, field crops and edible crops.
Industrial Operations: Metal sign factory, concrete/block plant.
Construction Operations: Headquarters for Northern Area Construction.
Special Operations: Mentally Retarded Offender Program for males, regional medical facility.

Warden: Janie Cockrell



Unit: Beto II
Date Established: 1982
Address: Rt. 2, Box 2250, Palestine, TX 75882
Telephone: (903) 723-5074
Location: 10 miles west of Palestine on FM 645 in Anderson County.
Custody Level: Recidivists, minimum custody
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 806
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 832
Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 186
Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 342
Approximate Acreage: 1,866
Agricultural Operations: Edible crops, horse breeding, swine farrowing.
Industrial Operations: Records conversion facility, metal fabrication/dump bed facility.

Warden: Mickey Liles



INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION



Unit: Boyd

Warden: Jerry L. Gunnels

Date Established: 1992

Address: Rt. 2, Box 500, Teague, TX 75860

Telephone: (817) 739-5555

Location: Midway between the cities of Teague and Fairfield on Hwy. 84 in Freestone County.

Custody Level: Minimum, medium

Unit Capacity: (9-30-92) 1,000

Inmate Population: (9-30-92) 900

Approximate Acreage: 722

Industrial Operations: Stainless steel factory



Unit: Briscoe

Warden: Jose G. Gonzales

Date Established: 1992

Address: Rt. 1, Box 4, Dilley, TX 78017

Telephone: (210) 965-4444

Location: Site fronts on IH 35 and State Highway 85 approximately 1 1/2 miles southwest of Dilley in Frio County.

Custody Level: Minimum, medium custody

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 900

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,000

Approximate Acreage: 426

Industrial Operations: Upholstery factory



Unit: Central

Warden: Lephher Jenkins

Date Established: 1908

Address: One Circle Drive, Sugar Land, TX 77478

Telephone: (713) 491-2146

Location: 2 miles south of Sugar Land on Highway 90A in Fort Bend County.

Custody Level: First offenders, minimum security

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 662

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 704

Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 191

Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 327

Approximate Acreage: 4,459

Industrial Operations: Soap and detergent factory, regional transportation center.

Agricultural Operations: Field and vegetable crops, big commissary warehouse, combine fleet.

Special Operations: Central Industrial Distribution Warehouse.

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Unit: Clemens
Date Established: 1901
Address: Rt. 1, Box 1077, Brazoria, TX 77422
Telephone: (409) 798-2188
Location: 5 miles south of Brazoria on Highway 36 in Brazoria County.
Custody Level: Second offenders, all custody levels
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 880
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 891
Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 184
Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 343
Approximate Acreage: 8,116
Agricultural Operations: Field and vegetable crops, beef cattle, hogs, laying hens.

Warden: Tim West



Unit: Clements
Date Established: 1990
Address: 9601 NE 24th Street in Potter County.
Telephone: (806) 381-7080
Location: 3 miles north of Interstate 40 at the intersection of Loop 335.
Custody Level: All levels, maximum security
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 2,088
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 2,200
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 869
Approximate Acreage: 600
Industrial Operations: Shoe factory
Agricultural Operations: Field crops
Special Operations: 450-bed psychiatric treatment facility, 432 in-prison therapeutic community beds.

Warden: Edward G. Owens, Jr.



Unit: Coffield
Date Established: 1965
Address: Rt. 1, Box 150, Tennessee Colony, TX 75884
Telephone: (903) 928-2211
Location: 5 miles southwest of Tennessee Colony of FM 2054 in Anderson County.
Custody Level: All custodies, maximum security
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 2,819
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 3,000
Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 200
Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 912
Approximate Acreage: 17,300
Agricultural Operations: Beef cattle, hog finishing floors, field crops, edible crops, feedlot, feed mill, poultry house.
Industrial Operations: Records conversion facility, metal fabrication plant.

Warden: James A. Shaw



INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION



Unit: Daniel
Date Established: 1989
Address: Snyder, TX 79549
Telephone: (915) 573-1114
Location: 4 miles east of Snyder on U.S. 180 and 1 mile north on County Road 173 in Scurry County.
Custody Level: Minimum and medium custody
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 933
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,000
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 252
Approximate Acreage: 579
Industrial Operations: Modular furniture factory/upholstery, regional warehouse.
Agricultural Operations: Vegetable production

Warden: Leslie W. Woods



Unit: Darrington
Date Established: 1918
Address: Rt. 3, Box 59, Rosharon, TX 77583
Telephone: (713) 595-3465
Location: 4 miles north of Rosharon on FM 521 in Brazoria County.
Custody Level: All custody levels, maximum security
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 1,358
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,570
Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 184
Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 732
Approximate Acreage: 6,770
Industrial Operations: Tire recapping plant
Agricultural Operations: Field crops, edible crops, beef cattle, hogs, livestock, laying hen operation, grain dryer, cold storage facility.

Warden: J. Keith Price



Unit: Diagnostic
Date Established: 1964
Address: P.O. Box 100, Huntsville, TX 77342
Telephone: (409) 295-5768
Location: 1 mile north of Huntsville on FM 247 in Walker County.
Custody Level: Primary reception center for males, minimum security inmates maintain facilities.
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 1,271
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,321
Number of Employees: 514
Approximate Acreage: 50
Special Operations: All male inmates are tested and classified at the unit before their transfer to a permanent unit.

Warden: Lanny A. Steele

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

Unit: Eastham

Warden: Charles R. Martin



Date Established: 1917

Address: P.O. Box 16, Lovelady, TX 75851

Telephone: (409) 636-7321

Location: 13 miles west of Trinity on FM 230 in Houston County.

Custody Level: Recidivists, all custodies, maximum security

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 2,012

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 2,050

Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 192

Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 769

Approximate Acreage: 13,073

Agricultural Operations: Field crops, beef cattle, gin, feed mill, poultry house, swine farrowing, swine finishing.

Industrial Operations: Garment factory

Unit: Ellis I

Warden: M. Bruce Thaler



Date Established: 1963

Address: Huntsville, TX 77343

Telephone: (409) 295-5756

Location: 12 miles north of Huntsville on FM 980 in Walker County.

Custody Level: Older recidivists, maximum security, death row for males.

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 1,865

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,900

Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 179

Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 181

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 768

Approximate Acreage: 11,672

Agricultural Operations: Field crops, beef cattle, gin, swine farrowing, swine finishing, poultry houses.

Industrial Operations: Woodworking shop, bus repair facility, garment factory.

Construction Operations: Headquarters for Central Area Maintenance, Central Area Region and Safety Office.

Special Operations: Death row for males.

Unit: Ellis II

Warden: Michael W. Countz



Date Established: 1983

Address: Huntsville, TX 77340

Telephone: (409) 291-4200

Location: 10 miles north of Huntsville on FM 980 in Walker County.

Custody Level: First offenders and recidivists, adult medical and mental health patients.

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 2,088

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 2,197

Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 174

Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 880

Approximate Acreage: 7,007

Agricultural Operations: Forestry program, beef cattle.

Industrial Operations: Textile mill

Special Operations: Regional medical facility and mental health treatment center.

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION



Unit: Ferguson

Warden: Gary Johnson

Date Established: 1962

Address: Rt. 2, Box 20, Midway, TX 75852

Telephone: (409) 348-3751

Location: 20 miles northeast of Huntsville on FM 247 in Madison County.

Custody Level: First offenders, all custodies, maximum security

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 2,054

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 2,100

Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 185

Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 731

Approximate Acreage: 4,355

Agricultural Operations: Field crops, edible crops, beef cattle, swine farrowing, swine finishing.

Industrial Operations: Mop and broom factory, records conversion facility.

Special Operations: Headquarters for Central Area Construction.



Unit: Gatesville

Warden: Susan Cranford

Date Established: 1980

Address: 1401 State School Road, Gatesville, TX 76599

Telephone: (817) 865-8431

Location: 3 miles north of Gatesville on Highway 36 in Coryell County.

Custody Level: Female reception center, all classifications and custody levels

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 1,680

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,781

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 772

Approximate Acreage: 1,244

Industrial Operations: Garment factory

Special Operations: Only females are housed here. All female inmates are tested and classified at the Gatesville Reception Center before being transferred to their permanent satellite unit. Regional medical facility, Mentally Retarded Offender Program, Special Alternative Incarceration Program (boot camp) for women.



Unit: Goree

Warden: Lanny A. Steele

Date Established: 1900

Address: P.O. Box 38, Huntsville, TX 77344

Telephone: (409) 295-6331

Location: 4 miles south of Huntsville on Highway 75 in Walker County.

Custody Level: Secondary reception center for males, minimum security inmates maintain facilities.

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 886

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,000

Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 183

Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 397

Approximate Acreage: 899

Agricultural Operations: Horse breeding

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

Unit: Hightower **Warden:** Gary J. Gomez

Date Established: 1990

Address: Rt. 3, Box 98, Dayton, TX 77535

Telephone: (409) 258-8013

Location: Approximately 4 miles north of Dayton, 1.5 miles west of Highway 321 on FM 686 in Liberty County.

Custody Level: Minimum and medium security

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 913

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,000

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 269

Approximate Acreage: 300

Industrial Operations: Garment factory

Agricultural Operations: Edible crops



Unit: Hilltop **Warden:** Linda Moten

Date Established: 1981

Address: 1500 State School Road, Gatesville, TX 76598

Telephone: (817) 865-8901

Location: 3 miles north of Gatesville on Highway 36 in Coryell County.

Custody Level: Younger first and second offenders, minimum custody

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 435

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 465

Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 172

Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 354

Approximate Acreage: 1,240

Agricultural Operations: Hogs, edible crops

Industrial Operations: Garment factory

Construction Operations: Satellite headquarters for Northern Area Maintenance, Hilltop Construction.



Unit: Hobby **Warden:** Michael Wilson

Date Established: 1989

Address: Rt. 2, Box 600, Marlin, TX 76661

Telephone: (817)-883-5561

Location: 1 mile south of Marlin city limits on Business Highway 6 and 2 1/2 miles west on FM 712 in Falls County.

Custody Level: Minimum and medium custody

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 900

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,000

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 272

Approximate Acreage: 389

Agricultural Operations: Edible crops

Industrial Operations: Print shop



INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION



Unit: Hospital at Galveston **Warden:** Margo Green
Date Established: 1983
Address: P.O. Box 48 Sub Station #1 Galveston, TX 77550
Telephone: (409) 772-2875
Location: East side of John Sealy Hospital on Strand Street, Galveston County.
Custody Level: All levels (transient)
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 107
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 120
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 255
Special Operations: Inmates requiring specialized treatment, major surgery or acute care are treated here.



Unit: Hughes **Warden:** Jack M. Garner
Date Established: 1990
Address: Rt. 2, Box 4400, Gatesville, TX 76528
Telephone: (817) 865-6663
Location: 4 miles northeast of Gatesville city limits on FM 929 in Coryell County.
Custody Level: All classifications and custodies, maximum security
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 2,133
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 2,250
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 756
Approximate Acreage: 390
Industrial Operations: Garment factory



Unit: Huntsville **Warden:** Jack B. Pursley
Date Established: 1849
Address: P.O. Box 99, Huntsville, TX 77342
Telephone: (409) 295-6371
Location: 815 12th St., Huntsville, Walker County.
Custody Level: First offenders and recidivists, all custodies
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 1,453
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,554
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 529
Approximate Acreage: 140
Industrial Operations: Textile mill, mechanical department.
Construction Operations: Maintenance warehouse operations.
Special Operations: Windham School System Media Center.

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

Unit: Jester I, II and III

Warden: Morris M. Jones

Date Established: Jester I and II, 1885; Jester III, 1982

Address: Rt. 2, Richmond, TX 77469

Telephone: Jester I and II, (713) 277-3030; Jester III (713) 277-7000

Location: 4 miles east of Richmond on Highway 90A in Fort Bend County.

Custody Level: Jester I, first offenders and recidivists, minimum custody; Jester II, first offenders and young recidivists, boot camp participants; Jester III, recidivists, minimum custody.

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) Jester I, 308; Jester II, 332; Jester III, 793.

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) Jester I, 323; Jester II, 378; Jester III, 818.

Jester III Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 193

Jester III Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) Jester I, 147; Jester II, 128; Jester III, 333.

Approximate Acreage: 5,012

Industrial Operations: Garment factory on Jester III

Agricultural Operations: Field and vegetable crops, cattle, hogs.

Special Operations: Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility for males at Jester I. Special Alternative to Incarceration Program (boot camp) for young first offenders at Jester II. Mobility impaired inmates are housed at Jester III.

Unit: Jordan

Warden: Darwin D. Sanders

Date Established: 1992

Address: 1992 Hilton Road, Pampa, TX 79065

Telephone: (806) 665-7070

Location: 5 miles east of the city of Pampa in Gray County.

Custody Level: Minimum and medium custody

Inmate Population: (12-31-92) 927

Unit Capacity: (12-31-92) 1,000

Number of Employees: (12-31-92) 270

Approximate Acreage: 1,204

Industrial Operations: Sewing plant

Unit: Lewis

Warden: Weldon B. Strickland

Date Established: 1990

Address: P.O. Box 9000, Woodville, TX 75990

Telephone: (409) 283-8181

Location: Approx. 1 mile east of Woodville, 6/10 of a mile north of State Highway 190 east on FM 3497 in Tyler County.

Custody Level: Minimum, medium custody

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 916

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,000

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 277

Approximate Acreage: 300

Industrial Operations: Woodworking factory

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION



Unit: McConnell
Date Established: 1992
Address: 3001 S. Emily Drive, Beeville, TX 78102
Telephone: (512) 362-2300
Location: Approximately 1/2 mile south of Beeville on Emily Drive.
Custody Level: All custodies, maximum security
Inmate Population: (11-30-92) 2,066
Unit Capacity: (11-30-92) 2,250
Number of Employees: (11-30-92) 779
Approximate Acreage: 300
Industrial Operations: Garment factory

Warden: Wesley Warner



Unit: Michael
Date Established: 1987
Address: P.O. Box 4500, Tennessee Colony, TX 75886
Telephone: (903) 928-2311
Location: 5 miles southeast of Tennessee Colony off FM 2054 in Anderson County.
Custody Level: All classifications and custodies, maximum security
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 2,112
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 2,250
Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 190
Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 850
Approximate Acreage: 17,300 (shared with Coffield Unit)
Industrial Operations: Metal fabrication plant
Agricultural Operations: Meat packing plant

Warden: Jimmy E. Alford



Unit: Mountain View
Date Established: 1975
Address: Rt. 4, Box 800, Gatesville, TX 76528
Telephone: (817) 865-7226
Location: 4 miles north of Gatesville on FM 215 in Coryell County.
Custody Level: Female first offenders, all custodies and medical classes, death row for females.
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 604
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 653
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 372
Approximate Acreage: 97
Industrial Operations: Braille reproductions, records conversion facility.
Special Operations: Female unit. Pre-release for females, psychiatric facility, death row for females.

Warden: Catherine M. Craig

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

Unit: Pack I

Warden: David M. Moya

Date Established: 1982

Address: Rt. 3, Box 300, Navasota, TX 77868

Telephone: (409) 825-3728

Location: 5 miles southwest of Navasota on FM 1227 in Grimes County.

Custody Level: First offenders and recidivists, minimum custody

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 814

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 839

Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 198

Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 324

Approximate Acreage: 4,000

Agricultural Operations: Field crops, edible crops, beef cattle.

Unit: Pack II

Warden: Neva J. Yarbrough

Date Established: 1982

Address: Rt. 1, Box 1000, Navasota, TX 77868

Telephone: (409) 825-7547

Location: 10 miles southwest of Navasota on Highway 2 in Grimes County.

Custody Level: First offenders and younger recidivists, minimum custody

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 981

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,062

Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 197

Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 328

Approximate Acreage: 2,090

Agricultural Operations: Field crops, edible crops, beef cattle.

Industrial Operations: Stainless steel factory

Unit: Ramsey I

Warden: Herbert L. Scott

Date Established: 1908

Address: Rt. 4, Box 1100, Rosharon, TX 77583

Telephone: (713) 595-3491

Location: 4 miles west of FM 521 on FM 655 in Brazoria County.

Custody Level: Recidivists, mostly minimum custody

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 1,350

Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,400

Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 198

Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 522

Approximate Acreage: 16,844 (shared with Ramsey II and III).

Industrial Operations: Furniture refinishing plant

Agricultural Operations: Field crops, vegetable crops, cattle.

Construction Operations: Headquarters for Southern Area Maintenance.

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION



Unit: Ramsey II **Warden:** Fred E. Becker
Date Established: 1908
Address: Rt. 4, Box 1200, Rosharon, TX 77583
Telephone: (713) 595-3413
Location: 4 miles west of FM 521 on FM 655 in Brazoria County.
Custody Level: Recidivists, mostly minimum custody
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 795
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 850
Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 194
Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 349
Approximate Acreage: 16,844 (shared with Ramsey I and III).
Agricultural Operations: Field crops, edible crops, beef cattle, hogs, cotton gin, grain dryer, storage.



Unit: Ramsey III **Warden:** Arthur H. Velasquez
Date Established: 1983
Address: Rt. 4, Box 1300, Rosharon, TX 77583
Telephone: (713) 595-3481
Location: 4 miles west on FM 521 on FM 655 in Brazoria County.
Custody Level: Recidivists, minimum custody
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 975
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,000
Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 191
Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 414
Approximate Acreage: 16,844 (shared with Ramsey I and II).
Agricultural Operations: Field crops, edible crops, canning plant.
Special Operations: Regional medical facility



Unit: Retrieve **Warden:** Dayton J. Poppell
Date Established: 1918
Address: Rt. 5, Box 1500, Angleton, TX 77515
Telephone: (409) 849-9306
Location: 8 miles south of Angleton on Walker Street in Brazoria County.
Custody Level: Recidivists, all custodies
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 710
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 770
Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 196
Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 345
Approximate Acreage: 6,754
Agricultural Operations: Field crops, edible crops, beef cattle, hogs, poultry.

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

Unit: Robertson
Date Established: 1992
Address: 12071 FM 3522, Abilene, TX 79601
Telephone: (915) 548-9035
Location: Approximately 11 miles northeast of Abilene off County Road 303 in Jones County.
Custody Level: All custodies, maximum security
Inmate Population: (12-31-92) 1,920
Unit Capacity: (12-31-92) 2,250
Number of Employees: (12-31-92) 779
Approximate Acreage: 316
Industrial Operations: Garment factory

Warden: Ronald Drewry



Unit: Skyview
Date Established: 1988
Address: Box 999, Rusk, TX 75785
Telephone: (903) 683-5781
Location: U.S. Highway 69 at Rusk State Hospital in Cherokee County.
Custody Level: In-patient mentally ill male inmates, all levels, less acute.
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 512
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 528
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 514
Approximate Acreage: 58

Warden: Joe F. Collins



Unit: Smith
Date Established: 1992
Address: HCR-07, Box 187-A, Lamesa, TX 79331
Telephone: (806) 872-6741
Location: 1 mile southeast of Lamesa on FM 827 in Dawson County.
Custody Level: Minimum, medium
Inmate Population: (12-31-92) 927
Unit Capacity: (12-31-92) 1,000
Number of Employees: (12-31-92) 270
Approximate Acreage: 320
Industrial Operations: Mattress factory

Warden: Richard Thaler



INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION



Unit: Stiles (under construction)
Address: Rt. 4, Box 328-1, Beaumont, TX 77707
Location: Approximately 5 miles south of downtown Beaumont off U.S. Highway 69.
Approximate Acreage: 748
Industrial Operations: Precision sheet metal factory

Warden: Randy D. McLeod



Unit: Terrell (under construction)
Address: Rt. 9, Box 1664, Livingston, TX 77351
Location: 3 miles west of Livingston in Polk County.
Approximate Acreage: 463
Industrial Operations: Furniture factory
Special Operations: Administrative segregation housing for male death row inmates.



Unit: T.L. Roach
Date Established: 1991
Address: Rt. 2 Box 500, Childress, TX 79201
Telephone: (817) 937-6364
Location: Approximately 3 miles west of Childress off FM 164 in Childress County.
Custody Level: Minimum and medium custody
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 897
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 1,000
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 265
Approximate Acreage: 1,800
Industrial Operations: Soap & detergent factory
Agricultural Operations: Field crops

Warden: David A. Doughty

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

Unit: Torres (under construction)
Address: P.O. Box 720, Hondo, TX 78861
Telephone: (210) 426-5325
Location: Within Hondo city limits approximately 3/4 mile north of U.S. 90 on Richter Lane in Medina County.
Approximate Acreage: 350
Industrial Operations: Print shop

Warden: David Stacks



Unit: Wynne
Date Established: 1937
Address: Rt. 1, Box 1, Huntsville, TX 77349
Telephone: (409) 295-9126
Location: FM 2821 in Walker County.
Custody Level: First offenders and recidivists, all custodies
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 2,163
Unit Capacity: (8-31-92) 2,300
Trusty Camp Population: (8-31-92) 196
Trusty Camp Capacity: (8-31-92) 200
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 812
Approximate Acreage: 1,433
Agricultural Operations: Field crops, edible crops, beef cattle, Baylor Kennel operations.
Industrial Operations: License plate plant, validation sticker plant, mattress factory, corrugated box factory, plastic sign shop records conversion facility, transportation department.
Construction Operations: Office operations for the in-house construction department.
Special Operations: Windham School System's administrative offices and warehouse. Laundry administrative offices.

Warden: Jerry R. Peterson



INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

■ STATE DETENTION CENTERS



Unit: Cotulla
Date Established: 1992
Address: Rt. 1, Box 100, Cotulla, TX 78014
Telephone: (210) 879-3077
Location: Less than 1 mile east of Cotulla on FM 624 in La Salle County.
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 348
Unit Capacity: 570
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 98

Warden: Robert Treon



Unit: Diboll
Date Established: 1992
Address: P.O. Box 1000, Diboll, TX 75941
Telephone: (409) 829-2616
Location: Within the city limits of Diboll on South First Street in Angelina County.
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 471
Unit Capacity: 568
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 108

Warden: Robert White



Unit: Fort Stockton
Address: 1500 East Interstate 10, Fort Stockton, TX 79735
Telephone: (915) 336-7676
Location: 1 mile northeast of downtown Fort Stockton off Interstate 10 in Pecos County.
Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 472
Unit Capacity: 572
Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 108

Warden: Terry Foster

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

CHAPTER 3

Unit: Marlin

Address: Route 1, Box 500, Marlin, TX 76661

Telephone: (817) 883-9221

Location: Approximately 1 mile south of Marlin off Hwy. 6 in Falls County.

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 467

Unit Capacity: 495

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 100

Warden: Susan Jones



Unit: San Saba

Address: 206 S. Wallace Creek Rd., San Saba, TX 76877

Telephone: (915) 372-5122

Location: 2 miles west of San Saba off U.S. Hwy. 190 in San Saba County.

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 533

Unit Capacity: 572

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 101

Warden: Pamela Williams



Unit: Tulia

Address: HCR 3 Box 5-C, Tulia, TX 79088

Telephone: (806) 995-4109

Location: Within the city limits of Tulia on I-86, just off I-27 in Swisher County.

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 456

Unit Capacity: 568

Number of Employees: (8-31-92) 93

Warden: Thomas Medart



INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

■ PRIVATE PRE-RELEASE CENTERS



Unit: Cleveland

Warden: Tommy Ruffino

Operator: Corrections Corporation of America

Address: P.O. Box 1678, Cleveland, TX 77328

Telephone: (713) 592-9559

Location: Approximately 1/2 mile east of the Cleveland city limits on Hwy. 321 in Liberty County.

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 500

Unit Capacity: 500

Number of Security Employees: 86



Unit: Venus

Warden: Sanders E. Estes

Operator: Corrections Corporation of America

Address: P.O. Box 361, Venus, TX 76084

Telephone: (214) 366-3334

Location: Approximately 35 miles south of Dallas off Hwy. 87 in Johnson County.

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 500

Unit Capacity: 500

Number of Security Employees: 86



Unit: Bridgeport

Warden: Scott Comstock

Operator: Wackenhut Corrections Corporation

Address: P.O. Box 189, Bridgeport, TX 76426

Telephone: (817) 683-3010

Location: One mile north of downtown at 4000 10th Street. Bridgeport is located in Wise County, northwest of Fort Worth.

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 500

Unit Capacity: 500

Number of Security Employees: 87



Unit: Kyle

Warden: John Bonner

Operator: Wackenhut Corrections Corporation

Address: P.O. Box 1300, Kyle, TX 78640

Telephone: (512) 268-0264

Location: On the I-35 E. Feeder Road within the Kyle city limits in Hays County.

Inmate Population: (8-31-92) 498

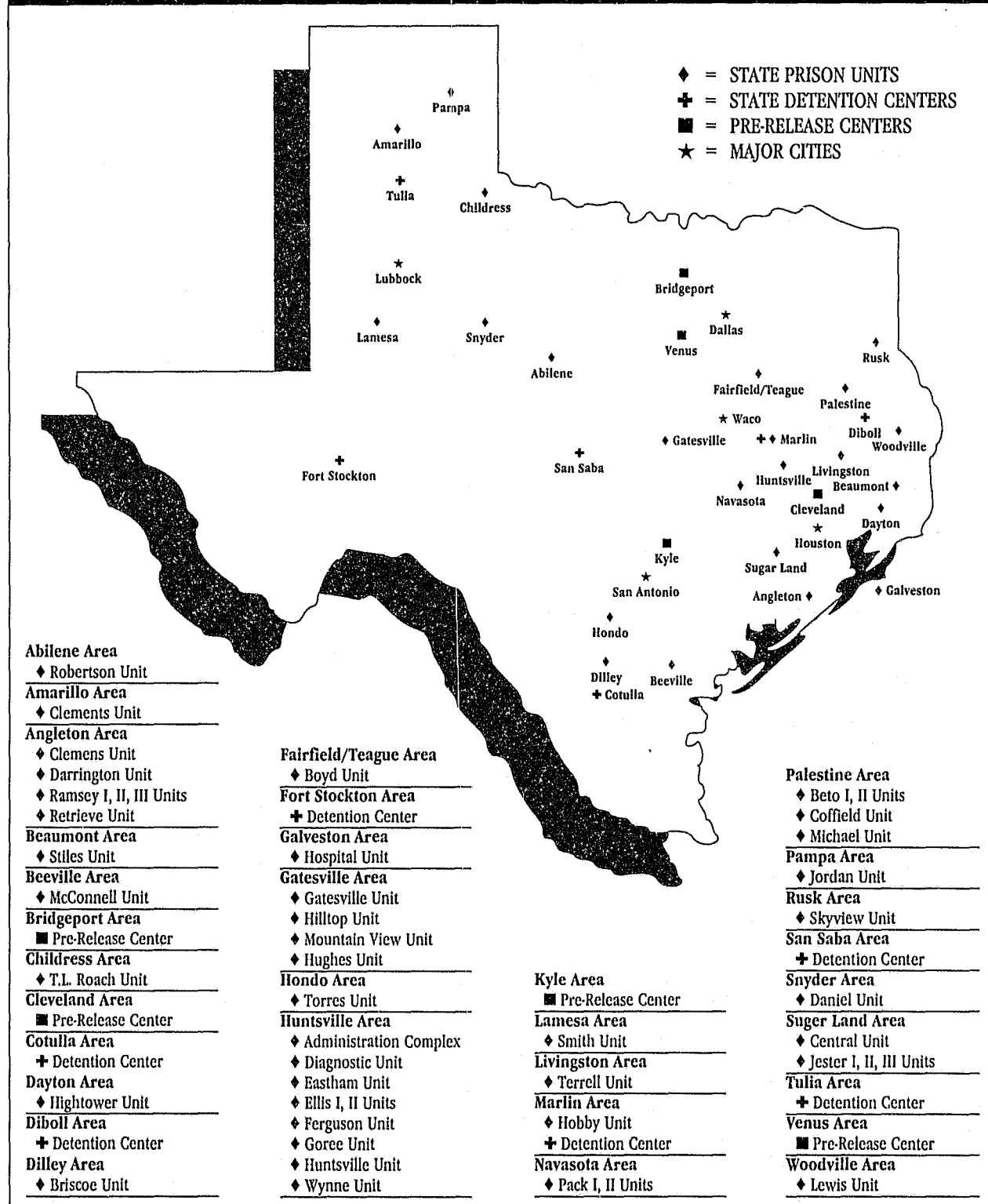
Unit Capacity: 500

Number of Employees: 87

Special Operations: In-prison therapeutic community program for males.

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION

UNITS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION



Chapter 4

PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION

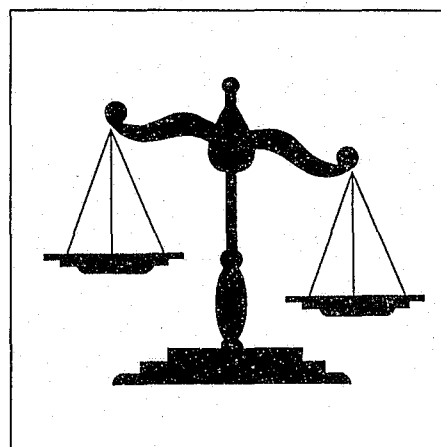
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PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION

The parole system in Texas completed its first fiscal year under the reorganized administrative structure mandated in HB 2335. Parole functions are now carried out by two distinct entities: The Board of Pardons and Paroles (The Board) and the Pardons and Paroles Division (The Division) of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. The Board of Pardons and Paroles is a semi-autonomous panel whose 18 members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Texas Senate for six-year terms. Members are located near the various prison units throughout the state. The Board now acts as a purely decision-making body.

The Pardons and Paroles Division, headquartered at a central office in Austin, carries out duties in a wide range of areas. Division staff prepare cases for Board consideration, accumulating all the necessary documentation for these reviews. Through its district offices around the state, field officers directly supervise the thousands of releases from prison. Other functions include the administrative handling of violations, executive clemency, legal matters, and community services.

HISTORY AND LEGAL BASIS

Created in 1936 by constitutional amendment, the state parole entity is statutorily responsible for administering the state parole and mandatory supervision system and constitutionally responsible for investigating and recommending acts of executive clemency by the Governor.

Throughout FY 1992, PPD and the parole board determined which prisoners should be conditionally released from the Institutional Division and other penal institutions, established parole conditions, and investigated and supervised parolees. PPD and the parole board also conducted parole and mandatory supervision revocation hearings and revoked releases as required, established parole and mandatory supervision policies within statutory limits, and carried out the Interstate Parole and Probation Compact affecting parolees.

PPD STAFF

Director

The Director is responsible for the general operation and administration of the various functions of the Division, and for direct management of Parole Supervision, Parole Selection, Community Services (halfway houses), Hearing Section, and Information Services.

General Counsel

The General Counsel and one staff attorney handle parole-related legal affairs. The General Counsel's Office is responsible for keeping PPD and the parole board apprised about legal implications and about changes in the laws or their applications. Staff renders opinions interpreting the regulatory responsibilities of the Division; reviews drafts of laws, rules, and regulations affecting Division operations and administration; prepares proposed amendments for agency rules and; maintains liaison with the Attorney General in civil actions brought by or against the Board; and assists the AG in preparing and presenting these cases in court. The General Counsel's Office also conducts hearings, administrative appeals, and appellate practice. It drafts legal pleading, briefs, reviews and approves decisions of Division staff; and prepares opinions.

Division Liaison to the Board of Pardons and Paroles

The Division's Liaison to the Board is the primary contact person to the families of inmates and

PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION

the general public. Persons who wish to make personal appeals to the parole board meet with the Division Liaison, who notes their concerns in the files of the inmates in question so the decision-makers have access to the information when considering the individuals for parole.

The Division Liaison is also available to inmates, their families, and the general public to answer their questions about inmates' parole status. The Division Liaison also reviews requests for special reviews, and performs administrative duties as necessary.

Parole Supervision

Parole Supervision monitors the activities of the releasee with regards to compliance with the conditions of his release and the laws of society, and assists released felons in a constructive program of rehabilitation and reintegration into society. The parole officers are trained to monitor releases and provide support and referral services.

Parole Selection

Parole Selection provides administrative services for case processing prior to parole or mandatory release of prisoners. This includes case file assembly and tracking, coordination with prison personnel, the parole board, and local authorities, statutory compliance such as time credit, notification, conditions of release, case assignment to supervision offices, release plan verification, and issuance of certificates of release.

Hearing Section

The Hearing Section handles all cases in which pre-revocation warrants or summons have been issued. Hearings officers conducted hearings to investigate charges that releasees had violated release rules. The subsequent summary reports are reviewed by staff and presented to the parole panel for final disposition.

The section also processes revocations and withdrawals of warrants, and (to ensure proper handling of the revocation process) monitors releasees returned to prison as violators. To facilitate communication with other corrections and law enforcement agencies, the section operates a year-round, 24-hour teletype unit. In contact with the teletype unit, law enforcement authorities can confirm existence of "blue warrant" on an expedited basis.

Community Services

The Community Services Section administers a range of programs of residential placement. The different programs are targeted for offenders at various points in the criminal justice process, or those with special needs.

Information Services

Information Services responds to information requests from the media, from legislators, and from the general public concerning the Division and its activities, the parole and mandatory supervision systems, and the records of individual inmates and releases.

Information Services staff also produce a variety of printed informational materials, including brochures, reports and studies.

The Victim Services Coordinator addresses the needs of the victim in relation to the parole process; develops responses to numerous kinds of information requests; and responds to telephone

PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION

and written requests for statuses. It is the primary reference point within the agency for victims. The coordinator is available for personal visits at the Austin office; makes presentations to victim advocate groups, civic organizations, and law enforcement agencies upon request; and provides attention for victims who call the toll-free number 1(800)-848-4284.

THE BOARD OF PARDONS & PAROLES

Throughout FY 1992, the Board of Pardons and Paroles was composed of 18 full-time, salaried members appointed by the Governor to overlapping six-year terms of office. A chair is appointed by the Governor.

The Board is in session Monday through Friday operating in three-member panels at five locations statewide.

Board minutes and decisions relating to parole, pardon, and clemency are matters of public record. Certain information concerning individuals under parole consideration or supervision, and the identity of other individuals connected with parole or clemency cases, are privileged according to law, and therefore, not public.

Parole Panels

In matters of parole selection, release on mandatory supervision, and revocation, the Board members act in panels of three persons. Panel composition is designated by the chairman. A majority of each panel constitute a quorum for the transaction of its business, and decisions are by majority vote. The parole panel can recommend the granting or denying of parole.

Parole Selection

During FY 1992, the Parole Selection Section was responsible for processing cases before their release to parole or mandatory supervision.

Parole eligibility is based on time served on the maximum sentence imposed, and the time required depends on the date of offense. For offenses committed before September 1, 1987, calendar time and good-conduct time must equal one-third of the maximum sentence or 20 years, whichever is less. For offenses committed after September 1, 1987, the time requirement is one-fourth of the sentence or 15 years.

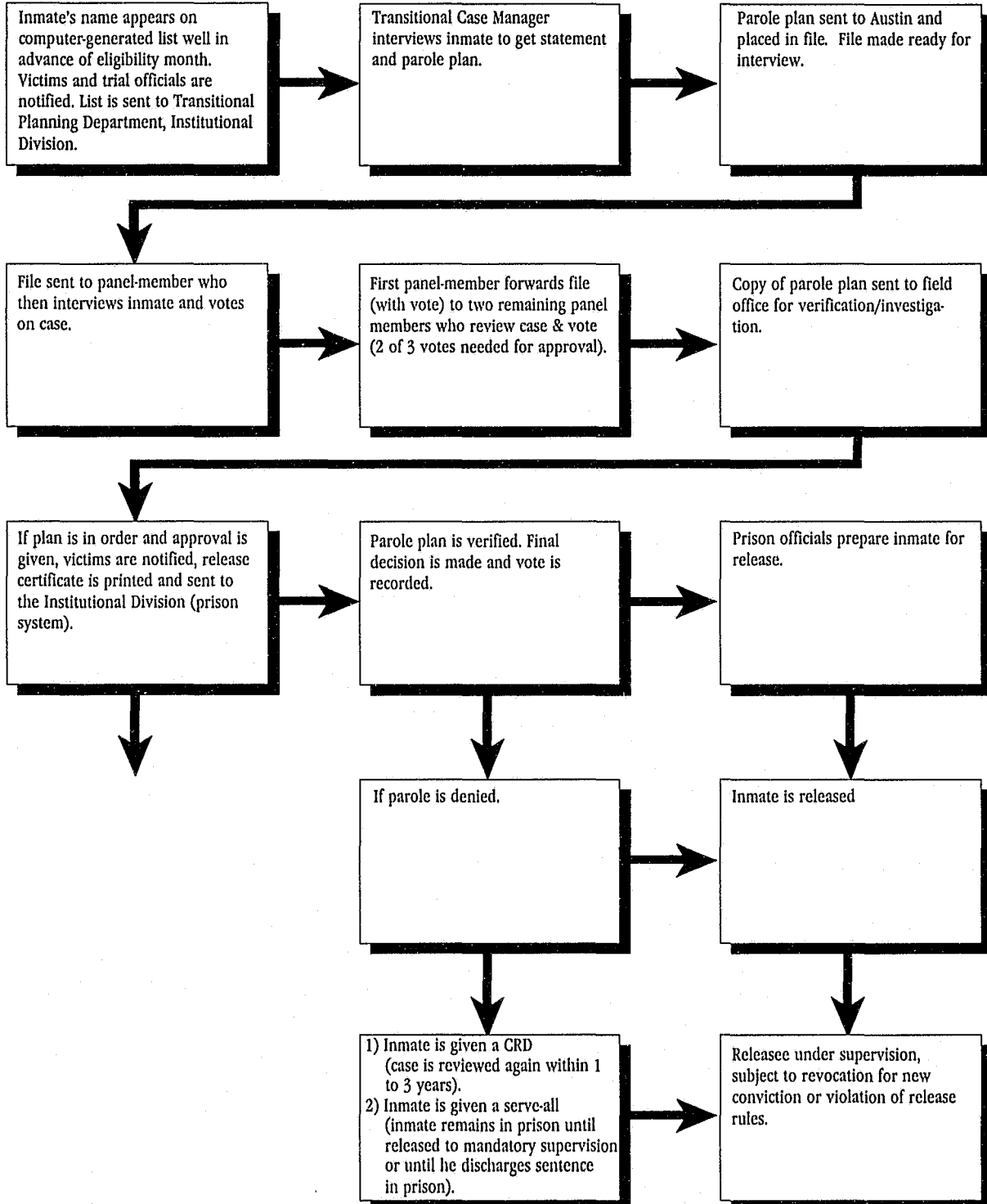
Requirements are different for the offenses of capital murder, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated sexual assault, aggravated robbery, and for offenses in which the court enters a finding that a deadly weapon was used. For these offenses, applicable time is credited only according to actual calendar time served, without regard to good-conduct time earned; and these offenders must serve at least two years. These offenses are referred to as "3g" offenses, in reference to Section 3(g) of Article 42.12, which is the criminal procedure code section in which they are specified. Other exceptional requirements apply to these offenses.

Victim Services

During FY 1992, the Parole Selection Section was also responsible for notifying victims and other interested parties about parole consideration or an inmate's impending release. These parties were notified if they had filed Victim Impact Statements or had otherwise requested notification. Notifications are mailed at four points in the process: once shortly after victims or interested parties request to be notified; again when the inmate's case is placed in the review process; again when the

PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION

PAROLE PROCEDURES • FY 1992



PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION

inmate receives one favorable vote for release to parole; and a final time if release certificate is printed.

During the fiscal year, PPD received 3,043 new victim impact statements and sent 6,738 notifications to victims who had previously requested notification.

Parole Actions

In matters of parole selection, release to mandatory supervision, and revocation, the parole board members act in panels of three. Panel composition is designated by the chairman.

A Board member normally conducts a face-to-face-interview with a eligible prisoner and votes to grant or deny the parole. The other two members of the parole panel then cast their votes to grant or deny parole.

In matters of parole consideration, the range of options available to decision-makers includes:

- (1) approve inmates' release to parole.
- (2) "Continued Review Date" deny parole and consider the case again within one to three years.
- (3) have inmates serve in prison the portions of their sentences remaining before their legally-mandated releases to supervision.

Pre-Parole Transfer

During FY 1992, the Board transferred certain inmates to specialized facilities known as Pre-Parole Transfer (PPT) centers for periods of up to 180 days before the inmates' presumed parole eligibility dates. Inmates were not eligible for PPT if their convictions were for aggravated offenses or if the courts of conviction found that deadly weapons were involved in the offense.

During their stays at PPT facilities, pre-parolees were considered inmates and could be returned to prison if they failed to abide by the rules of release. When they reach their parole eligibility dates, these inmates can be transferred to regular parole caseloads.

Pre-Parole Transfer

Recommended to ID	8,553
Approved by ID	5,000
Pre-Parole Transfers	6,145

- Includes Parole-in-Absentia Pre-Parole Transfers

Parole in Absentia

According to law, the parole board released eligible inmates who were serving Texas sentences while held in facilities outside Texas prison system jurisdiction (e.g. prisons in other states, federal facilities, or local jails). A specific element in the law allows the Board to release offenders who are time eligible for parole directly from custody in county jails or other jurisdictions. Cases that become eligible while in custody are prepared for Board consideration in a manner similar to that used for Institutional Division inmates.

Release to Mandatory Supervision

Prisoners who have not been paroled are released to mandatory supervision (MS) when their calendar time served, plus any accrued good conduct time, equal the maximum terms to which they

PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION

were sentenced. Although PPD supervised MS releasees as if they were parolees, the Board generally had no discretion in these releases.

The one exception is that the law allowed the Board to release at its discretion those inmates who were within six months of mandatory release date. Mandatory releasees, like parolees, remain under supervision for the time remaining on their sentences at the time of release.

Not eligible for MS release are "3g" offenders who committed their offenses on or after September 1, 1987; and offenders who on or after that date committed certain other assaultive offenses (e.g. murder, sexual assault, aggravated assault, deadly assault on a police officer or corrections officer, injury to a child or to an elderly person, or first-degree felony arson, robbery, or burglary). These ineligible individuals, if not granted parole, must serve their full calendar sentences without regard to good conduct time credit.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

Members of the Board also reviewed and recommended to the Governor cases involving full pardons, commutations of sentence (in felony and misdemeanor convictions), reprieves of execution, medical reprieves, reprieves to attend civil court proceedings, and reprieves of sentences. Although the Governor made the final decisions in these cases, state law required a preliminary recommendation from the Board.

Executive Clemency

Cases Considered	634
Recommended to Governor	172
Granted by Governor	28

PAROLE SUPERVISION

In fiscal year 1992, inmates released from prison were under the supervision of parole officers assigned to the Pardons and Paroles Division. Before release, officers conducted pre-parole investigations of the inmates' plans for residence and employment.

The state is divided into 10 geographical regions for the provision of supervision and parole services. The regional offices are located in Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Lubbock, Ft. Worth, Angleton, Tyler, Waco, El Paso and Corpus Christi. In addition, there were 66 district offices located throughout the state to which parole and mandatory releasees reported upon release and thereafter as directed by their parole officers. Some 969 parole officers and caseworkers supervised 73,526 parolees and mandatory releasees in 1992. Each officer supervised an average of 75.8 releasees.

The objectives of parole supervision include monitoring the activities of releasees with regard to compliance with the conditions of release and the laws of society, and assisting released felons in a constructive program of rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Those who cannot adhere to the conditions of release were subject to having their releases revoked and being returned to prison for new convictions or for failing to abide by the rules of release.

Officers were trained to counsel the individuals under supervision and refer them to available services in the community. Releasees were placed on one of several levels of supervision depending on which level the officer deemed appropriate. The level of supervision dictated the required number of contacts at the parole office and at the releasee's home and job.

PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION

As a member of the Interstate Probation and Parole Compact, Texas supervised 1,271 releasees from other states in fiscal year 1992, and sent approximately 3,526 Texas releasees to other states for supervision under the terms of the Compact.

HEARING SECTION

Persons released from prison to parole or mandatory supervision are subject to having their releases revoked and being sent back to prison if they commit new offenses or violate the terms of their release. The PPD maintains a Hearing Section to administer the processes associated with such violations and revocations.

In FY 1992, the PPD's Hearing Section issued warrants for the arrest of individuals who violated the law or the conditions of release. Violators were not eligible for release on bail.

Preliminary hearings were scheduled within 15 days and final hearings within 120 days of the person's arrest. At hearings, trained hearing officers heard testimony regarding the violation, and made recommendations regarding whether the person should be returned to prison. The parole panel made its final decision within an additional 30 days.

Those who received new convictions were revoked automatically by virtue of the new offense. Those who violated the terms of release were subject to being returned to prison or reinstated with other punitive measures to ensure future compliance.

Releasees Revoked During FY 1992

RELEASE TYPE	SUPERVISION	REVOKED
Parole	101,764	*18,748 (18%)
Mandatory Supervision	6,814	1,479 (22%)

* Only cases under active supervision

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

PPD Special Programs focuses on administrative controls emphasizing closer supervision of releasees. Included in this area are electronic monitoring and intensive supervision programs.

Electronic Monitoring

Electronic monitoring (EM) relies on an electronic device placed on the releasee to monitor the releasee's location in the absence of the parole officer. This technology enhances traditional approaches to supervision by assuring that the releasee is at home during high-crime nighttime hours, by improving releasee family ties, and by discouraging negative associations.

Two types of monitoring equipment are currently being used by PPD:

- (1) Continuous Monitoring - A continuous radio frequency which sends a violation message signal, via telephone line, to a central host computer.
- (2) Random Monitoring ("Mobile Drive-Bi") portable monitoring unit that picks up a signal from a transmitter worn by an offender up to a range of approximately 150 feet.

PPD has administrative releases participating in electronic monitoring in 21 metropolitan areas: Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Lubbock, Amarillo, Abilene, Fort Worth, Denton, Conroe, Angleton, Texarkana, Tyler, Longview, Beaumont, Waco, Austin, San Angelo, Temple, El Paso, Odessa and Corpus Christi.

PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION

A statewide monthly quota of 1,836 clients has been established for EM supervision. In FY 1992, 944 releasees completed the program successfully.

JURISDICTION

In addition to releasees under active PPD supervision, several other groups of released felons fell under PPD's jurisdiction in FY 1992.

These included Texas felons supervised in other states, those released to detainer, those who had successfully completed enough time to be placed on an annual-reporting status, those who had been released from reporting, absconders from supervision, and persons released to parole in absentia.

Although PPD did not actively supervise these groups (with the exception of PIA releasees), they remained under PPD's jurisdiction for purposes of revocation, accountability, tracking, and discharging.

INTERSTATE PROBATION & PAROLE COMPACT

The Interstate Probation and Parole Compact is an agreement among the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico to accept probationers and parolees for supervision.

Throughout FY 1992, the Board permitted releasees to live outside Texas if out-of-state residence would enhance their employment prospects, unite them with their families, or present optimal conditions for rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

During FY 1992, PPD staff administered the Compact, which allows for the legal retaking of released felons across state jurisdiction.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Community Services Section administers a range of programs of residential placement. The different programs are targeted for offenders at various points in the criminal justice process, or those with special needs.

Community Services facilities are operated on contract basis with private sector vendors. Contracted facilities are located through the state and administered by PPD staff at a series of Community Services satellite offices.

At the close of FY 1992, PPD had a total of 3,085 beds under contract. Vendors are paid per diem rates that range from \$10 to \$35.46.

Below are brief descriptions of the kinds of placement made available by PPD Community Services.

Regular Halfway House Placement

The TDCJ Pardons and Paroles Division has 15 regular halfway house facilities currently under contract. The beds are designated for placement of parole and mandatory supervision cases either immediately upon release or upon referral from field under specific circumstances. These facilities provide the following services to releasees housed in the facility: employment counseling and placement assistance, job search workshop program, substance abuse counseling, adult education/ "living skills," family and/or support network, special needs assessment, laundry service and food service.

*Parole officers and
caseworkers supervised 73,526 parolees
and mandatory
releasees in 1992.*

PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION

Halfway House Placements

Parolees Placed	4,848
Parole-in-Absentia Cases Placed	875
Mandatory Releasees Placed	944
Pre-Parolees Placed	3,413
Placed From County Jails (PIA-PPT)	1,499
Transfers	2,922
Total Placements	14,501

Halfway houses provide an invaluable resource in the supervision of cases with temporary or transitional housing needs.

Pre-Parole Transfer Placement

The Pardons and Paroles Division has a total of 1,324 beds designated for pre-parole transfer cases. There are seven facilities now under contract for strictly PPT cases. These facilities are required by contractual agreement to provide PPT cases with the same services previously outlined in the regular halfway house requirements. In addition, pre-parole transfer facilities are required by contractual agreement to provide medical services, transportation, clothing, employment and/or academic/vocational training and a community service work component.

PPT centers must be "secure" facilities. The property on which the facility is located should have perimeter lighting, fencing, and controlled entry and egress. The facility should also have the capability of segregating not less than 2 percent of the facility population as needed when disciplinary problems occur.

Special Needs Case Placement

The Community Services Section has approximately 100 halfway house beds available for special needs cases. Of the total of 15 halfway houses on contract, only five facilities will accept special needs releasees.

Cases are considered "special needs" when the offender is physically handicapped or mentally disabled, with offenses or behaviors that preclude placement in regular halfway houses. These cases require constant care in a controlled environment.

In FY 1992, approximately 68 cases a month classified as special needs cases were referred to the Community Services Section. The special needs population is quite large, and considerable difficulty is often involved in finding placements for them. Upon release to a contract facility, the Community Services Section is responsible for accompanying the Institutional Division officials in transporting the releasee to the facility.

Intermediate Sanction Facility

PPD has 1,097 Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) beds in three locations, available for parole violators.

Intermediate sanction facilities are utilized in incarcerating low-risk releasees with no pending charges under active supervision, who are being held in county jails for violations of the terms and conditions of their release agreements.

PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION

ISFs serve as an alternative to the return of violators to the Institutional Division. The facilities provide a highly effective addition to the range of sanctions available in supervision.

At the end of FY 1992, intermediate sanction facilities were operating in San Antonio, Fort Worth and Brownfield.

Work Program Facility

With the passage of H.B. 2335, the Pardons and Paroles Division was authorized to enter into a contractual agreement with a county or city for a 500-bed work program facility. Final negotiations were completed during the fiscal year and the facility is tentatively scheduled to open on February 1, 1993, in Lockhart.

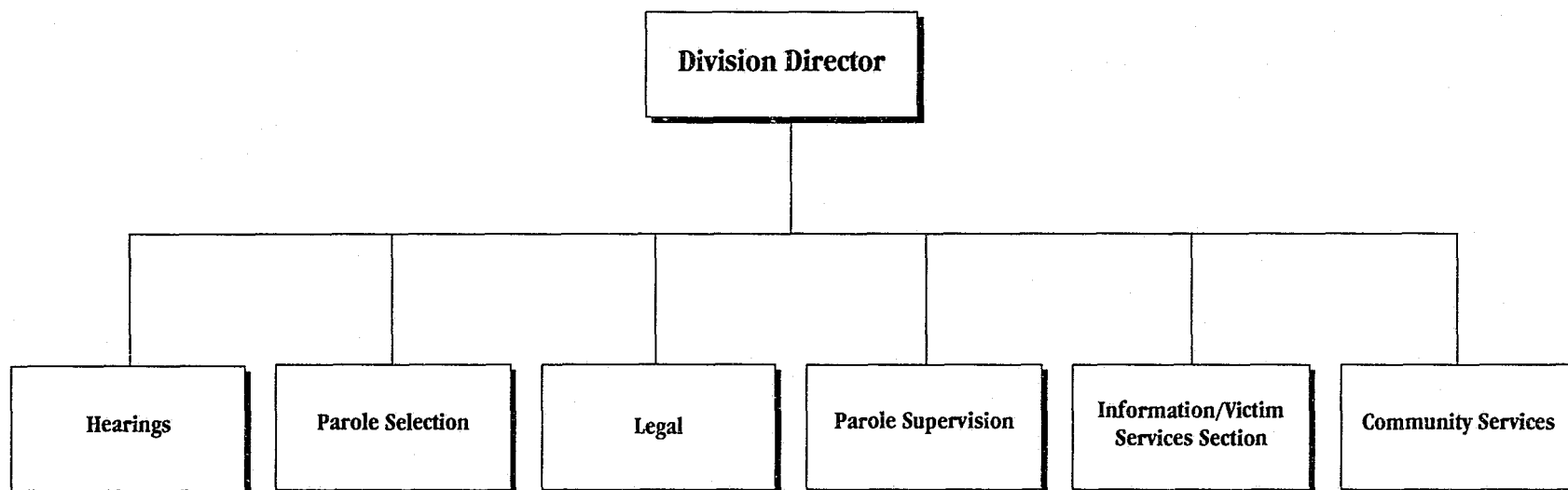
PPD is authorized to transfer to a work program facility eligible inmates from the Institutional Division or inmates from county jails, if those inmates are more than one year, but less than two years, from parole eligibility. Under law, facility residents can be those whose recorded places of residence are within 100 miles of the facility location.

The facility must be "secure" and be owned or leased by the county or city. The contracting county or city will be responsible for selecting a vendor to operate the facility. The vendor selected must provide on-site rehabilitative programs and employment for the facility residents.

To secure or pay certificates of obligation, the county or city may pledge all or part of the revenues received from the Pardons and Paroles Division contract. The certificates of obligation must be made payable solely from, and secured solely by, these revenues.



PARDONS AND PAROLES DIVISION



Chapter 5

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

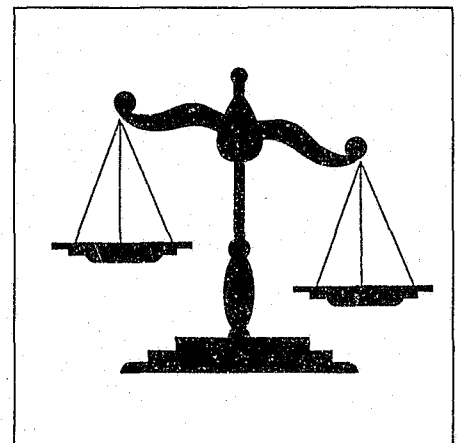
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FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

This division is the fiscal and statistical arm of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice. In addition, the division oversees the data processing, purchasing, and employment and training functions of the agency.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS & PURCHASING/UTILITIES

Financial Operations is the basic business entity for the Department. Responsibilities include income recording and distribution, vendor paying, employee payroll workup, general accounting for both state and local funds, inmate banking transactions, and other related services required for the efficient operations of a major penal system. This operation consists of Accounting, Cashier, Payroll, and Accounts Payable sections; Inmate Trust Fund, Enterprise Fund, and Boyd Distribution Center. These sections offer centralized services to 53 facilities and 129 programs within the Institutional Division.

The Purchasing and Utilities Department's functions are performed by 14 employees in three sections: Purchasing, Utilities, and Energy Management. Working in conjunction with the State Purchasing and General Services Commission (SPGSC), the Purchasing Section processes all open market, contract, and non-automated purchase orders. Designated purchasers in the section are responsible for approving and recording all emergency purchases, as well as coordinating specified delegated purchases of goods and services.

The Utilities Section is responsible for the administration of purchased utilities so as to continue the most cost-effective purchases of electricity, natural gas, water and waste water. The Energy Management area focuses on the identification of energy-saving opportunities and on the designing of energy-efficient prison units.

BUDGET & MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The Budget Department plans, formulates, analyzes and monitors the expenditures and revenues of TDCJ by activity, function or department. A basic responsibility of the department is to coordinate the programs and functions of the agency with the legislative and executive agencies of state government. It also requests adequate biennial appropriations in the state budget to support the agency's annual operating budget and implements any program changes or additional programs prescribed by the Legislature. An annual operating budget for the agency is prepared and managed by the budget staff within the fiscal constraints of the legislative appropriations and reflects the most efficient and effective manner for TDCJ to accomplish its objectives.

The basic purpose of Management Services is to assist the administration of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice in an internal consulting capacity. Its assignment is to analyze policies, procedures, problems and technology for the purpose of improving operations, placing emphasis on achievable goals and objectives. Additionally, it is to assist management in the decision-making process by providing solutions to problems, developing procedures and providing current, reliable, factual, and objective information.

This continued analysis is an ongoing task and is carried out by the Operations and Statistical Analysis section and the Planning, Development and Procedures section.

Management Services is also responsible for the records administrator function and the site selection process for new prison units. The Management Control section is responsible for screening all construction requests and maintaining the Construction Management system, which monitors all

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

construction projects with the facilities/construction areas. This section also provides data processing support to all other facilities/construction sections.

DATA SERVICES AND COMMUNICATIONS

The Data Services and Communications Department provides automated information systems support to all three divisions of TDCJ. The department provides extensive and comprehensive statistical and informational reporting to the various departments within these divisions, to the State Legislature, and to other local and state agencies.

The department utilizes current data processing technology in computer hardware, software, and methodology. The primary computer is a large mainframe processor supporting over 2,500 devices across the state. These devices allow for the entry, retrieval and printing of information for each of the TDCJ Divisions.

Data Services and Communications personnel are currently completing the Corrections Tracking System (CTS). This system will provide a tremendous increase in offender-related information for utilization, not only within TDCJ, but also in conjunction with the statewide Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) planned for implementation in FY 1993.

The current mainframe computer is now "linked" for information exchange purposes to the State Comptroller's Office, the Attorney General's Office, the Texas Department of Public Safety, the Texas Legislative Council, and the seven major counties within Texas. This linking of systems is the first in a number of technological enhancements designed to provide a true "system" of data exchange across the state.

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

This division is responsible for the overall development, implementation and assessment of the agency personnel and training functions.

Personnel Department

The Personnel Department, through its Huntsville and Austin offices, is responsible for the overall development, implementation and assessment of the agency personnel management functions, including equal employment opportunity. Personnel Department functions are performed by three sections: Benefits; Employment and Classification; and Labor Relations/EEO.

NUMBER OF TDCJ EMPLOYEES BY DIVISION*

Institutional/Finance and Administration Divisions	21,184
Windham School System	860
Pardons and Paroles Division	2,064
Community Justice Assistance Division	72

* As of August 31, 1992

Pre-Service Training

This department primarily trains new employees to work as correctional officers on state prison units. "Pre-Service" consists of 120 hours of academy training followed by 80 hours of on-the-job training at the unit. Two separate academy locations are in operation: one in Huntsville at the Criminal Justice Center on the campus of Sam Houston State University, and the other at the Hilltop Unit in

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Gatesville. Thirteen colleges were certified to train correctional officers with three additional colleges approved to begin their training programs. Subsequent to the successful completion of a certified college program, a potential new correctional officer may be hired and brought into the Division through a college orientation program. Pre-Service also provides special training for some non-security personnel.

In-Service Training

This department provides 40 hours of training per year to security officers at four different locations throughout the system. During FY 92, a total of 48 classes were held at each facility where 9,382 employees successfully completed the training. Amarillo College and Western Texas College provided the required training to employees assigned to their areas. A total of 636 employees were trained at these sites. Additionally, Bee County College and South West Texas Junior College have been approved to begin this type training program.

Pardons and Paroles Division Staff Development

Staff Development is responsible for establishing and maintaining uniform and consistent training throughout the Pardons and Paroles Division and for certification of professional staff. This section designs and conducts a variety of training programs, including the Parole Officer Training Academy for new officers, safety training, and training for managers and support staff.

Community Justice Assistance Division Training

The Adult Probation Training Section offers training workshops in the basic certification program for supervising adult probation officers and administers the examination as part of this course work. The section also offers the basic residential certification program and examination for residential services personnel. Both programs are mandated by state law for continued employment of local departmental staff.

In addition, the Adult Probation Training staff offers the Strategies for Case Supervision training program for those officers providing supervision to high-risk, high-need probationers. This program is required by CJAD standard for these cases.

The training section also offers specialized programs of training in correctional management, chemical dependency evaluation and supervision, assessment and supervision planning and cultural diversity.

During the past three years, the Adult Probation Training Section has developed and validated a specialized drug assessment/supervision evaluation program for Texas probation. This program, "DOPERS," has been implemented in several other states, as well.

In-Service provides

40 hours of

training per year

at four

different sites.



FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

1992 Expenditures & Encumbrances: \$1,190,120,622

INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION	\$942,145,468	100%
Security	\$339,014,212	35.98%
Construction	227,874,332	24.18%
Support	132,905,323	14.11%
Health	110,131,412	11.69%
Industry	43,064,329	4.75%
Contracted Capacity	30,397,474	3.23%
Additional Capacity	24,823,502	2.63%
Central Administration	15,261,207	1.62%
Capital	14,870,001	1.58%
Other	3,803,676	.4%
COMMUNITY JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION	\$149,585,745	100%
State Aid	\$101,527,654	67.87%
Community Corrections	\$44,240,834	29.58%
Probation Services	\$2,223,119	1.49%
Division Administration	\$925,451	.62%
Capital	\$668,687	.45%
PARDONS & PAROLES DIVISION	\$98,389,409	100%
Parole Supervision	\$44,693,445	45.43%
Pre-Parole Transfer	\$22,029,046	22.39%
Intermediate Sanction Facility	\$13,634,396	13.86%
Project Rio	\$4,349,841	4.42%
Intensive Supervision	\$3,744,953	3.81%
Support	\$3,357,484	3.41%
Administration	\$2,525,894	2.57%
Parole Selection	\$2,042,050	2.08%
Special Needs	\$1,867,402	1.90%
Executive Clemency	\$144,898	.15%

Source: 1992 Annual Financial Report, TDCJ

Chapter 6

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Inmates On-Hand, Received and Released

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Average Years Served

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Industrial Operations

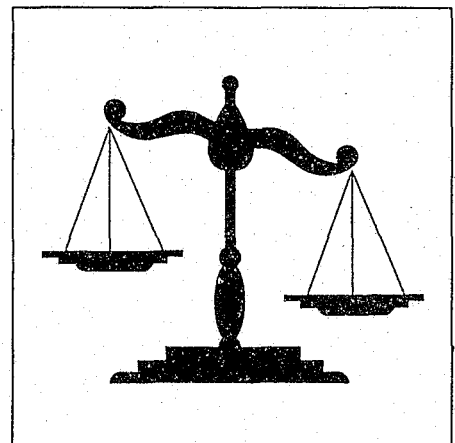
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Senior Management Staff

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DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Institutional Division Inmates in Prison

FISCAL YEAR	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION INMATES					
ON-HAND IN PRISON 8/31	39,664	41,626	49,157	49,608	51,592
New Receives	21,218	19,924	28,648	23,517	19,896
Parole Violators	7,705	9,633	14,086	13,667	13,867
Mandatory Supervision Violators	3,998	3,066	2,623	1,712	1,325
Shock Probation Violators*	895	680	933	750	632
TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION					
INMATES RECEIVED IN PRISON	33,816	33,303	46,290	39,646	35,720
Discharge Releases*	146	125	120	190	196
Parole Releases	24,654	24,673	33,181	33,633	26,365
Mandatory Supervision Releases	7,631	5,429	3,856	2,213	2,178
Shock Probation Releases	997	676	884	1,699	1,121
TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION					
INMATES RELEASED FROM PRISON	33,428	30,903	38,041	37,735	29,860

Institutional Division Inmates in County Jail

FISCAL YEAR	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION INMATES					
ON-HAND IN JAIL (BACKLOG) 8/31*	7,686	11,559	6,439	8,265	17,286
INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION INMATES RELEASED					
BY PAROLE IN ABSENTIA (PIA) FROM JAIL*	982	5,144	10,682	8,163	10,281

Institutional Division Inmates in Prison & County Jail

FISCAL YEAR	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION INMATES					
ON-HAND IN JAIL & PRISON 8/31*	47,350	53,185	55,596	57,873	68,878
TOTAL INSTITUTIONAL DIVISION INMATES					
RELEASED FROM PRISON & FROM JAIL*	34,410	36,047	48,723	45,898	40,141

* No demographics are presented in the report on the categories marked by an asterisk.

DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

*Demographic Percentage Highlights of Inmates On-Hand, Received, and Released During Fiscal Year 1992**

GROUP	TOTAL ON-HAND	NEW RECEIVES	PAROLE VIOLATOR RECEIVES	MANDATORY VIOLATOR RECEIVES	TOTAL RECEIVES	PAROLE RELEASES	MANDATORY SUPERVISION RELEASES	SHOCK PROBATION RELEASES	TOTAL RELEASES
Number in Group	51,592	19,896	13,867	1,325	35,088	26,365	2,178	1,121	29,664
Male	96%	89%	92%	96%	91%	90%	96%	93%	90%
Female	4%	11%	8%	4%	9%	10%	4%	7%	10%
Black	48%	43%	53%	44%	47%	48%	37%	39%	46%
White	28%	28%	25%	32%	27%	28%	36%	33%	29%
Hispanic	24%	29%	21%	23%	26%	24%	26%	27%	25%
Houston MSA	24%	18%	25%	24%	21%	27%	26%	8%	26%
Dallas MSA	22%	17%	20%	18%	18%	18%	15%	34%	18%
Fort Worth MSA	7%	7%	8%	9%	8%	8%	8%	6%	8%
San Antonio MSA	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%	14%	7%
Austin MSA	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%	5%	4%	4%
Average Age (Yrs)	32.4	29.0	31.2	33.8	30.1	31.0	33.9	22.6	30.9
Violent Offense	51%	24%	17%	56%	23%	16%	46%	15%	18%
Property Offense	27%	31%	56%	28%	41%	46%	27%	50%	45%
Drug Offense	17%	28%	22%	6%	25%	32%	10%	28%	30%
Non-Violent Offense	49%	76%	82%	44%	77%	84%	54%	85%	82%
Sex Aslt-Sex Offense	14%	7%	2%	22%	5%	2%	25%	4%	4%
Aggravated Offender	33%	12%	4%	30%	9%	6%	23%	2%	7%
Average IQ Score	91	90	93	92	91	91	91	95	92
Average EA Score	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.7	6.7
Average School Grade	10.1	10.1	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.2
Prior Texas Prison	52%	19%	21%	24%	20%	51%	34%	1%	48%
Prior Probation	65%	61%	30%	33%	48%	79%	71%	64%	78%
State Approved Trusty	81%	84%	97%	98%	90%	98%	96%	94%	98%
Admin. Segregation	6%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	4%	0%	1%
Close Custody	7%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Medium Custody	5%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Minimum Custody	70%	69%	32%	36%	53%	91%	79%	30%	87%
Sentence 1-5 Yrs	9%	31%	31%	35%	31%	26%	50%	19%	27%
Sentence 6-10 Yrs	20%	42%	41%	40%	42%	39%	27%	76%	40%
Sentence 11-15 Yrs	13%	11%	13%	14%	12%	16%	10%	0%	15%
Sentence 16 Plus Yrs	57%	14%	14%	10%	13%	18%	13%	1%	17%
Avg. Sentence (Yrs)	25.6	11.0	10.6	8.9	10.8	11.5	8.4	8.6	11.1
Avg. Served (Yrs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.8	3.6	0.5	1.9
Percent of Sentence	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16%	43%	6%	17%

* Inmates received by shock probation violation and inmates released by discharge were excluded from the analysis
MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area

DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

*Average Years Served on Select Sentences by Inmates Released During Fiscal Year 1992 **

SENTENCE IN YEARS	PAROLE		MANDATORY SUPERVISION		SHOCK PROBATION		TOTAL RELEASES	
	SERVED	% OF SENT.	SERVED	% OF SENT.	SERVED	% OF SENT.	SERVED	% OF SENT.
2.0	0.6	30%	0.9	45%	0.6	30%	0.7	35%
3.0	0.8	27%	1.4	47%	0.4	13%	0.9	30%
4.0	0.9	23%	1.9	48%	0.6	15%	1.0	25%
5.0	1.0	20%	2.4	48%	0.5	10%	1.1	22%
6.0	1.1	18%	2.9	48%	0.4	7%	1.2	20%
7.0	1.2	17%	3.3	47%	0.5	7%	1.2	17%
8.0	1.3	16%	3.8	48%	0.5	6%	1.4	18%
9.0	1.4	16%	4.3	48%	0.4	4%	1.5	17%
10.0	1.5	15%	4.7	47%	0.5	5%	1.5	15%
12.0	1.8	15%	5.4	45%	0.0	0%	2.0	17%
15.0	2.3	15%	6.0	40%	0.0	0%	2.5	17%
20.0	2.9	15%	7.6	38%	0.0	0%	3.3	17%
25.0	3.3	13%	9.4	38%	3.3	13%	3.5	14%
30.0	4.8	16%	11.1	37%	1.1	4%	5.1	17%
40.0	6.7	17%	14.1	35%	0.0	0%	6.9	17%
50.0	8.7	17%	22.5	45%	0.6	1%	8.8	18%
60.0	8.9	15%	8.6	14%	0.0	0%	8.9	15%
99.0	10.3	17%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	10.3	17%
Life	12.7	21%	0.0	0%	0.0	0%	12.7	21%
Average Sentence	11.5 Years		8.4 Years		8.6 Years		11.1 Years	
Average Served	1.8 Years		3.6 Years		0.5 Years		1.9 Years	
Average Percent	16% Served		43% Served		6% Served		17% Served	
Ratio of Time to Sentence	1.9 Months for Each Year of Sentence		5.2 Months for Each Year of Sentence		0.7 Months for Each Year of Sentence		2.0 Months for Each Year of Sentence	

* Inmates released by Discharge were excluded from the analysis. Also excluded were prison inmates released from county jails.

Institutional Division • Industrial Operations

PRODUCT CATEGORIES	LOCATION & NUMBER OF PLANTS	INMATES EMPLOYED	PRODUCTS AND SERVICES PROVIDED	MAJOR CUSTOMERS	SALES
Automotive Repairs & Products	Beto II • Darrington • Ellis I 3 Plants Total	379	Complete school bus renovation (mechanical, electrical, interiors, body), manufacture of dumptruck bodies, retreading of truck and grader tires.	Tx. Highway Dept. School Districts	\$3,425,390
Textile and Leather Products	Eastham • Ellis I • Ellis II Gatesville • Hilltop • Huntsville Wynne • Jester • Hughes Clements • Hightower 11 Plants Total	1,895	Work boots, safety boots, work shoes, orthopedic shoes, saddles, harnesses. Cotton textiles, socks, clothing, flags, variety of textile products, draperies, stage curtains and mattresses.	Institutional Div. Dept. of Mental Health & Mental Retardation School Districts, Counties	\$18,698,606
Metal & Wood Products	Coffield • Ellis I • Pack II • Wynne Ramsey I • Daniel • Lewis Michael 8 Plants Total	1,587	License plates, security jail steel doors, lights and bunks, stainless steel combination sink/commodes, furniture repair and refinish, upholstery, wood office furniture and furniture.	Tx. Hwy. Dept. Institutional Div. Public Schools State Agencies	\$21,889,926
Data & Graphics	Beto I • Beto II • Coffield • Hobby Mountain View • Wynne • Ferguson 8 Plants Total	1,468	Data encoding services, sorting, microfilming. General printing, license plate validation stickers, labels, decals, wood and metal highway signs, braille textbooks, engraved plastic signs & nameplates.	Tx. Hwy. Dept. Tx. Dept. of Public Safety • Tx. Education Agency • Institutional Div. • State Agencies	\$14,483,709
Soap & Janitorial Products	Central • Ferguson 2 Plants Total	169	Laundry detergent, bath soap, car wash, floor wax, floor stripper, dishwashing soap, general purpose cleansers, brooms, wet mops, dry mops, mop handles, floor brushes commode brushes, rotary machine brushes and brush handles.	State Agencies School Districts Counties & Cities Institutional Div.	\$4,334,846
Cardboard Containers Concrete/Concrete Products	Wynne • Beto I 2 Plants Total	88	File boxes, eggcrates, meatpacking containers, all sizes & styles of cardboard boxes • concrete culverts & blocks.	Institutional Div. State Agencies	\$1,290,069
TOTALS	34 PLANTS	5,586			\$64,122,546

DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

TDCJ-ID Agriculture • Value of Production (\$) FY 1992

COMMODITY	DEPARTMENTAL SALES	PACKING & CANNING PLANT	OUTSIDE SALES	TOTAL (\$)	TERMINAL VALUE (\$)
■ CROPS					
Alfalfa	144,790.17	0.00	0.00	144,790.17	0.00
Broom Corn	48,699.95	0.00	0.00	48,699.95	48,699.95
Corn	593,938.48	0.00	0.00	593,938.48	0.00
Cotton '91	1,297,377.04	0.00	0.00	1,297,377.04	1,297,377.04
Cottonseed '91	124,943.94	0.00	0.00	124,943.94	0.00
Grain Sorghum	1,229,816.64	0.00	46,321.08	1,276,137.72	46,321.08
Hay	773,695.25	0.00	0.00	773,695.25	0.00
Rice	71,668.80	0.00	106,293.81	177,962.61	106,293.81
Rice, Milled	60,920.55	0.00	0.00	60,920.55	60,920.55
Pecans	471.80	0.00	81,311.28	81,783.08	81,783.08
Silage	394,537.50	0.00	0.00	394,537.50	0.00
Vegetables & Fruit	2,212,597.91	473,431.04	2,995.90	2,689,024.85	2,215,593.81
Wheat	0.00	0.00	24,185.84	24,185.84	24,185.84
Rebates/Damages	0.00	0.00	2,386.39	2,386.39	2,386.39
Crop Totals	6,953,458.03	473,431.04	263,494.30	7,690,383.37	3,883,561.55
Canning Plant	2,625,640.40	0.00	576.00	2,626,216.40	2,626,216.40
■ LIVESTOCK					
Beef Cattle	0.00	715,620.96	2,419,813.38	3,135,434.34	2,419,813.38
Dairy					
Cattle	341,054.07	108,945.93	139,795.79	589,795.79	139,795.79
Milk	0.00	0.00	1,768,462.90	1,768,462.90	1,768,462.90
Poultry					
Eggs	1,913,455.59	0.00	280,033.29	2,193,488.88	2,193,488.88
Cull Hens	0.00	0.00	6,255.30	6,255.30	6,255.30
Hogs	0.00	3,381,915.26	178,739.17	3,560,654.43	178,739.17
Horses, Security	326,000.00	0.00	34,064.40	360,064.40	360,064.40
Dogs, Security	110,000.00	0.00	1,200.00	111,200.00	111,200.00
Flood Damages	0.00	0.00	13,214.00	13,214.00	13,214.00
Livestock Totals	2,690,509.66	4,206,482.15	4,841,578.23	11,738,570.04	7,191,033.82
Packing Plant	11,350,028.70	0.00	94,090.69	11,444,119.39	11,444,119.39
Feed Mill	5,844,268.60	0.00	0.00	5,844,268.60	0.00
■ MISCELLANEOUS & SERVICES TO AGENCY					
Refunds/Restitutions	0.00	0.00	5,032.10	5,032.10	5,032.10
Lease Payments	0.00	0.00	5,820.37	5,820.37	5,820.37
Farm Shop (Non-Ag)	450,000.00	0.00	0.00	450,000.00	450,000.00
Pest Control	516,000.00	0.00	23.98	516,023.98	516,023.98
Miscellaneous Total	966,000.00	0.00	10,876.45	976,876.45	976,876.45
GRAND TOTALS	\$30,429,905.39	\$4,679,913.19	\$5,210,615.67	\$40,320,434.25	\$26,121,807.61

Terminal Value is based upon goods and services provided outside of the Agriculture Division to the Agency, Food Service, Industry and Outside Sales.

DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Windham School System • School Year 1991-92

WINDHAM SCHOOL SYSTEM PARTICIPATION FOR 1991-92

Basic Academic Training	33,051
Vocational Training	13,303
Special Education for the Handicapped	2,745
English as a Second Language	1,820
Chapter 1 (Remedial Program)	1,028

WINDHAM SCHOOL SYSTEM CERTIFICATES AND DIPLOMAS FOR 1991-92

GED Certificates	3,402
High School Diplomas	0
Windham Vocational Certificates	7,890

CONTINUING EDUCATION PARTICIPATION FOR 1991-92

Junior College Academic	7,150
Senior College Academic	1,017
Graduate College	165
Junior College Vocational Credit	3,303
Junior College Vocational Noncredit	449
Apprenticeship Registration	963
Texas A&M University Extension Program	223
Project RIO Employability Development Plans	16,352

CONTINUING EDUCATION DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES FOR 1991-92

Associate Degrees	166
Baccalaureate Degrees	31
Master's Degrees	6
Post-Secondary Vocational Credit Certificates	1,284
Post-Secondary Vocational Noncredit Certificates	392
Journeyman Certificates	70
Texas A&M Extension Certificates	185

DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Pardons and Paroles • Distribution of Cases Statewide

REGION & HEADQUARTERS	OFFICERS	COUNTIES COVERED	CASES UNDER SUPERVISION	AVERAGE CASELOAD
1 Dallas	175	1	12,105	69.2
2 Houston	281	1	19,186	68.3
3 San Antonio	77	17	5,333	69.3
4 Lubbock	50	57	3,684	73.7
5 Ft. Worth	129	24	9,218	71.5
6 Angleton	63	23	4,994	79.3
7 Tyler	98	37	7,050	71.9
8 Waco	105	42	7,739	73.7
9 El Paso	45	23	2,835	63.0
10 Corpus Christi	57	29	4,354	76.4
* TOTALS	1,080	254	76,498	70.8

Statewide Average Caseload - 70.8

* These figures do not include Annual Report Cases nor cases assigned to PPD Central Office. The figures do include Parole-in-Absentia cases.

*Officer Caseload and Number Under Supervision over the Past Five Years**

YEAR	PAROLEES	MS RELEASEES	OTHER STATE PAROLEES IN TX	TOTAL UNDER SUPERVISION	OFFICER	AVG. CASELOAD
1988	37,223	13,054	1,770	52,047	704	74
1989	49,739	10,917	1,968	62,624	871	72
1990	60,892	10,057	1,744	72,693	868	84
1991	67,258	6,111	1,420	74,789	1,035	72
1992	70,300	4,927	1,271	76,498	1,080	71

* These figures do not include Annual Report cases nor cases assigned to PPD Central Office
This chart does include Parole-in-Absentia cases.

DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Parole Panel Actions • Past Five Years (1988 - 1992)

ACTION	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	5 YR AVG.
Cases	49,126 (100%)	61,221 (100%)	71,074 (100%)	59,884 (100%)	61,713 (100%)	60,604 (100%)
Approved	28,090 (57%)	34,536 (56%)	56,442 (79%)	43,905 (73%)	36,097 (58%)	39,814 (66%)
Continued Review Date 1	18,239 (37%)	23,887 (39%)	13,446 (19%)	14,764 (25%)	24,611 (40%)	18,989 (31%)
Serve-all 2	2,797 (6%)	2,798 (5%)	1,186 (2%)	1,215 (2%)	1,005 (2%)	1,800 (3%)
Paroled 3,4	25,131 (51%)	29,571 (48%)	42,163 (59%)	41,330 (69%)	36,556 (59%)	34,926 (58%)

1 "Continued Review Date means the panel voted to deny parole and consider the case again within one to three years.

2 "Serve-all" means the panel voted to require the inmate to serve the remainder of his sentence in prison.

3 Includes paroles to U. S. Immigration Service.

4 Number of parolees released (reinstatements not included).

Released to Parole and MS During FY 1992 • By County Top 10 Counties by Volume

COUNTY	P	MS
Harris	6,784	859
Dallas	3,683	189
Travis	2,254	90
Tarrant	2,059	188
Bexar	1,498	91
Jefferson	550	44
El Paso	541	44
Nueces	462	46
McLennan	310	22
Galveston	272	14

P = Parolees

MS = Mandatory Supervision (release)

Note: These figures do not include Parole-In-Absentia, but do include Interstate Compact transfers into Texas.

DEPARTMENT INFORMATION

Release Population • By Levels of Supervision

Intensive Supervision	44%
Medium Supervision	33%
Minimum Supervision	24%
Unclassified	1%

Release Population • By Sex

Male	90%
Female	10%

Release Population • By Race

White	34%
Black	44%
Hispanic	21%
Other	1%

Release Population • By Education

0 to 6 years	6%
7 to 11 years	63%
12 years or GED	25%
College	5%

Releasees Returned to Prison • By Levels of Supervision

Intensive	24%
Medium	18%
Minimum	12%

Note: Percent returned to prison after one year of release.

Total Number of Adult Probationers Under Supervision • FY 1992

Felons	215,529
Misdemeanors	272,572

Source: Community Justice Assistance Division



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