

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ARTICLES I, IV, V

INTERIM CHARGE 4:

Evaluate funding provided to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) for the repair, maintenance, and upgrade of prison facilities. Determine areas of the facilities that are in most need of repair, maintenance, or upgrade and examine the costs associated with such repairs, maintenance, or upgrades. Examine the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee's administration of Hepatitis C treatment and procedures. Review the Community Justice Assistance Division's current compliance practices and examine current funding formulas for adult probation departments. Study the TDCJ's ownership of real property not being used for prison facilities, including the amount of property owned and its highest and best use. (Joint charge with the House Committee on Corrections)

The following constitute responses to a request for information regarding the above interim charge posted on August 5, 2020.



Overview of Texas Department of Criminal Justice's Repair, Maintenance, and Upgrade of Prison Facilities

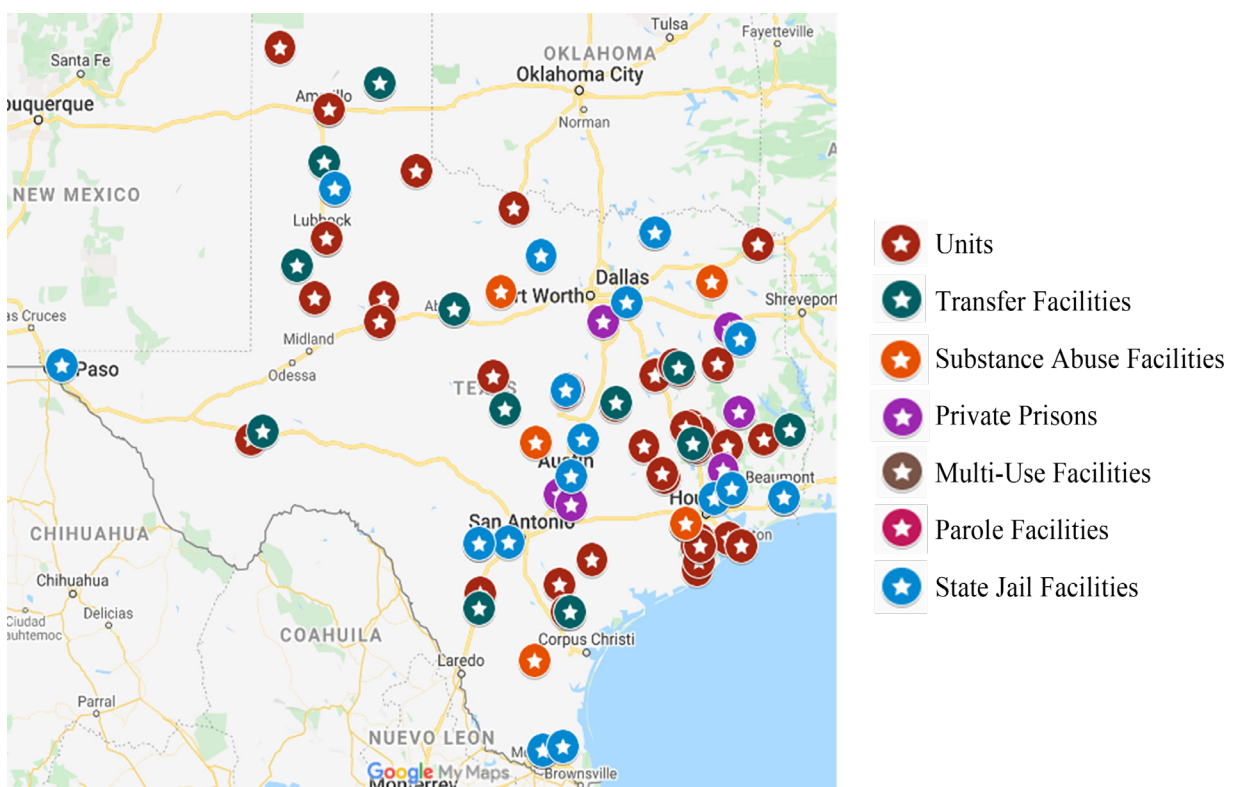
Interim Charge 4: Evaluate funding provided to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) for the repair, maintenance, and upgrade of prison facilities. Determine areas of the facilities that are in most need of repair, maintenance, or upgrade and examine the costs associated with such repairs, maintenance, or upgrades.

Introduction

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) currently has 101 correctional facilities around the state. These facilities include fifty-four (54) prison facilities, four (4) pre-release facilities, three (3) psychiatric facilities, one (1) developmental disabilities program facility, two (2) medical facilities, nine (9) transfer facilities, thirteen (13) state jail facilities, one (1) geriatric facility, four (4) substance abuse treatment facilities, seven (7) private prisons, two (2) private state jails, and one (1) multi-use facility.

TDCJ's state-operated facilities can be categorized into three groups: pre-1987, prototype, and other facilities. Pre-1987 facilities (23) include facilities that were constructed as far back as 1849. These facilities are relatively unique in design. Prototype facilities (26) were constructed during the 1990's and have two standard formats: 1,000 bed and 2,250 bed. Over the years additional capacity has been added with expansion dorms. The remaining category encompasses all other facility types (42), such as transfer, state jail, geriatric, and substance abuse treatment facilities.

TDCJ contracts with private organizations to operate seven (7) private prisons, two (2) private state jails, and one (1) multi-use treatment facility. Although operated by contractors, the prison and state jail facilities were constructed and are owned by the state (excluding the East Texas multi-use facility), and major repairs are the responsibility of TDCJ. These facilities were constructed in the early and mid-1990's, and range in capacity from 520 to over 1,000 beds. Most of these facilities are between 25 and 30 years old, and some are even over 100 years old. *Appendix 1 provides a list by facility.*





Overview of Texas Department of Criminal Justice's Repair, Maintenance, and Upgrade of Prison Facilities

Major repair and renovation projects are identified through ongoing assessments by maintenance and unit staff. These established projects are continuously prioritized based on need and availability of funds. Projects are completed with either existing maintenance personnel or through outside vendors, depending on project scope and expertise.

Capital Expenditure Plan

In compliance with Article IX, Section 11.03, 2020-21 General Appropriations Act, capital planning information relating to projects for the 2022-23 biennium has been submitted to the Texas Bond Review Board for inclusion of the statewide capital expenditure plan. The TDCJ's capital expenditure plan for the five-year period of 2022-2026 totals over \$653 million as depicted in the table below.

2022-23 Statewide Capital Expenditure Plan						
Project Category	Projects	2022/2023	Projects	2024/2025	Projects	2026+
Safety	34	82,630,000	25	56,110,000	107	169,550,000
Security	6	29,360,000	3	2,110,000	11	172,110,000
Infrastructure	12	28,630,000	12	33,700,000	18	29,150,000
Facility Repair	12	13,200,000	7	8,060,000	7	28,990,000
GRAND TOTAL	64	\$ 153,820,000	47	\$ 99,980,000	143	\$ 399,800,000

254 projects are distributed across 94 units

The statewide capital expenditure plan groups projects by category. The agency has identified sixty-four (64) projects for the 2022-23 biennium. These categories include:

- ◆ Safety category includes projects such as roof repair, emergency generators, electrical systems, fire alarms / fire suppression systems, asbestos abatement, and ADA compliance.
- ◆ Security projects include interior / perimeter fencing, cell doors / fronts, windows, intercom systems, perimeter / outside lighting, locking systems and controls, cell / dormitory lighting, or reinforcements.
- ◆ Infrastructure projects include water systems (ground storage, wells, and distribution lines) wastewater systems including sewer lines, utility connections, environmental remediation, roads, bridges, and parking lots.
- ◆ Facility repair category includes projects such as repairs to water heaters, walls, mechanical systems, and plumbing. Individual project approval and design is based upon an ongoing review of the priority and criticality of the specific agency needs.



Overview of Texas Department of Criminal Justice's Repair, Maintenance, and Upgrade of Prison Facilities

Funding History

Between the late 1980's and the mid-1990's, the agency received over two billion dollars in general obligation bonds for capacity construction. This "construction boom" period added over 70 facilities to our physical plant, equivalent to over 100,000 beds. During this same period, the agency also received general obligation bonds for repair and renovation of older facilities. After the "construction boom", the agency continued to receive approximately \$80 million per biennium until the 2012-13 biennium. In the FY 2016-17 biennium, the Legislature created the Deferred Maintenance Fund, from which TDCJ was appropriated \$60.0 million. The Legislature has appropriated TDCJ funding from the Economic Stabilization Fund for the FY 2018-19 biennium to the current biennium. The TDCJ is including in its Legislative Appropriations Request an exceptional item for the projects identified in the capital expenditure plan for the FY 2022-23 biennium.

Biennium	(in millions)		Funding Source
	Requested	Appropriated	
FY 2008-09 *	\$ 80.0	\$ 90.4	General Obligation Bonds
FY 2010-11	\$ 100.0	\$ 80.0	General Obligation Bonds
FY 2012-13	\$ 80.0	\$ 50.0	General Obligation Bonds
FY 2014-15	\$ 80.0	\$ 50.0	General Obligation Bonds
FY 2016-17	\$ 60.0	\$ 60.0	Deferred Maintenance Fund
FY 2018-19	\$ 95.8	\$ 42.0	Economic Stabilization Fund
FY 2020-21	\$ 146.1	\$ 54.0	Economic Stabilization Fund

* \$10.4 million appropriated for repairs to Hospital Galveston

Joint Oversight Committee on Government Facilities

First created by SB 2004, 84th Legislature, the Joint Oversight Committee on Government Facilities is comprised of three members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives and is tasked with reviewing deferred maintenance plans and receiving implementation updates. The TDCJ submits prioritized quarterly reports of identified maintenance projects to the Oversight Committee. As of 4th quarter 2020, 82 projects were reported, obligating 79% of available funding for the 2020-21 biennium.

Conclusion

TDCJ continues to prioritize to meet the repair and renovation needs of its facilities using the funding that has been provided. Continued funding for this item is critical for TDCJ to meet its statutory obligation to confine and supervise adult felons.

TDCJ continues to closely monitor offender population projections. Effective September 1, 2020, the agency closed the Jester I and Garza East facilities and idled Bradshaw State Jail. A wide variety of factors are taken into consideration when evaluating facility closures. These factors include the security level of the facility, type of bed (dorm/cell block housing), the staffing level, costs to operate and deferred maintenance needs.



Overview of Texas Department of Criminal Justice's Repair, Maintenance, and Upgrade of Prison Facilities

Appendix 1

Unit Name	Type	Identified Capital Projects <i>(in millions)</i>	Age (in Years)	Capacity ¹	Current ¹ Population	Auth ¹ FTEs	Filled ¹ FTEs
Allred	Prison	\$ 4.1	25	3,708	3,533	969.0	661.5
Bell	Private Prison	\$ -	31	520	413	-	-
Beto	Prison	\$ 3.8	40	3,471	3,182	635.0	482.0
Boyd	Prison	\$ 0.4	28	1,372	1,251	281.0	226.5
Bridgeport	Private Prison	\$ 2.1	31	520	478	-	-
Briscoe	Prison	\$ 1.0	28	1,384	1,220	281.0	209.5
Byrd	Prison (Intake)	\$ 0.5	56	1,341	563	357.0	287.0
Clemens	Prison	\$ 33.3	127	1,215	1,092	325.0	289.0
Clements	Prison	\$ 3.8	30	3,796	3,584	1,038.0	558.5
Coffield	Prison	\$ 15.0	55	4,139	4,036	947.0	592.0
Cole	State Jail	\$ 1.8	25	900	665	214.0	205.5
Connally	Prison	\$ 5.9	25	2,092	1,990	582.0	356.5
Cotulla	Prison	\$ 4.9	28	606	554	121.0	93.5
Crain	Prison	\$ 6.5	106	2,115	1,401	683.0	496.0
Dalhart	Prison	\$ 1.3	25	1,040	688	251.0	144.5
Daniel	Prison	\$ -	31	1,008	920	260.0	172.0
Darrington	Prison	\$ 69.7	101	1,931	1,645	562.0	491.5
Diboll	Private Prison	\$ 1.2	25	518	455	-	-
Dominguez	State Jail	\$ 1.9	25	2,276	1,596	368.0	332.5
Duncan	Geriatric	\$ 0.1	28	510	367	134.0	114.0
East Texas	Multi-Use	\$ -	14	892	1,326	-	-
Eastham	Prison	\$ 26.7	103	2,464	2,335	682.0	461.5
Ellis	Prison	\$ 75.6	55	2,442	2,080	626.0	514.0
Estelle	Prison	\$ 15.9	36	3,360	2,710	925.0	746.0
Estes	Private Prison	\$ 0.7	31	1,040	937	-	-
Ferguson	Prison	\$ 20.4	58	2,417	2,309	627.0	421.0
Formby	State Jail	\$ 4.2	24	1,100	678	260.0	237.0
Fort Stockton	Prison	\$ 2.0	28	606	487	123.0	83.0
Garza West	Transfer (Intake)	\$ 13.9	26	2,278	2,020	585.0	438.0
Gist	State Jail	\$ 4.1	26	2,276	1,575	427.0	304.5
Glossbrenner	SAFP	\$ 3.8	25	612	172	127.0	114.0
Goodman	Prison	\$ -	25	612	-	146.0	134.0
Goree	Prison	\$ -	113	1,321	674	353.0	311.0
Gurney	Transfer (Intake)	\$ 5.0	27	2,128	1,442	443.0	373.0
Halbert	SAFP	\$ 2.2	25	612	261	133.0	113.0
Hamilton	Pre-Release	\$ 2.1	24	1,166	744	260.0	239.0
Havins	Pre-Release	\$ 0.3	26	596	398	155.0	142.5
Henley	State Jail	\$ 4.1	25	512	245	121.0	105.0
Hightower	Prison	\$ 0.9	30	1,384	1,130	327.0	269.0
Hilltop	Prison	\$ 8.5	132	553	371	250.0	219.0
Hobby	Prison	\$ 2.1	31	1,384	1,213	308.0	230.0
Hodge	DDP	\$ 0.4	25	989	882	313.0	252.5
Holliday	Transfer (Intake)	\$ 3.8	26	2,120	1,867	432.0	357.5
Hospital Galveston	Medical	\$ -	37	-	151	354.0	330.5
Hughes	Prison	\$ 16.3	30	2,984	2,827	748.0	624.5
Huntsville	Prison	\$ 10.1	171	1,705	968	440.0	375.5
Hutchins	State Jail	\$ 7.5	25	2,276	1,718	379.0	384.0
Jester III	Prison	\$ 6.9	38	1,185	1,037	296.0	277.0
Jester IV	Psychiatric	\$ -	27	550	464	362.0	352.0
Johnston	SAFP	\$ 3.4	25	612	182	167.0	147.0
Jordan	Prison	\$ 1.0	28	1,008	855	309.0	217.5
Kyle	Private Prison	\$ 4.1	31	520	214	-	-
LeBlanc	Pre-Release	\$ 0.7	25	1,224	1,013	218.0	164.5
Lewis	Prison	\$ 1.2	30	2,224	1,733	567.0	360.5



Overview of Texas Department of Criminal Justice's Repair, Maintenance, and Upgrade of Prison Facilities

Unit Name	Type	Identified Capital Projects <i>(in millions)</i>	Age (in Years)	Capacity ¹	Current ¹ Population	Auth ¹ FTEs	Filled ¹ FTEs
Lindsey	Private State Jail	\$ 0.2	25	1,031	849	-	-
Lockhart	Private Prison/PPT	\$ 1.2	26	1,000	665	-	-
Lopez	State Jail	\$ 1.1	23	1,100	930	248.0	244.0
Luther	Prison	\$ -	38	1,316	1,208	298.0	268.5
Lychner	State Jail	\$ 6.1	25	2,276	1,603	385.0	398.0
Lynaugh	Prison	\$ 2.9	26	1,156	1,019	256.0	162.5
Marlin	Transfer	\$ 0.1	28	606	375	139.0	113.0
McConnell	Prison	\$ 0.3	28	2,896	2,751	707.0	545.0
Michael	Prison	\$ 17.4	33	2,984	2,880	792.0	504.5
Middleton	Transfer (Intake)	\$ 8.2	26	2,128	1,895	437.0	337.5
Montford	Psychiatric	\$ 10.8	26	950	904	562.0	503.5
Moore, B.	Private Prison	\$ 0.1	25	500	436	-	-
Moore, C.	Transfer	\$ 1.3	25	1,224	1,081	226.0	210.5
Mt. View	Prison	\$ 9.2	45	644	502	304.0	252.0
Murray	Prison	\$ 2.3	25	1,341	1,025	335.0	291.5
Neal	Prison	\$ 3.7	25	1,732	1,544	347.0	247.0
Ney	Prison	\$ 2.1	25	576	497	129.0	112.0
Pack	Prison	\$ 5.4	38	1,311	1,084	322.0	309.5
Plane	State Jail (Intake)	\$ 1.7	25	2,296	1,421	388.0	306.0
Polunsky	Prison	\$ 4.6	27	2,984	2,886	763.0	480.5
Powledge	Prison	\$ 4.1	38	1,137	770	287.0	231.0
Ramsey	Prison	\$ 28.6	112	1,865	1,538	5,020.0	3,642.5
Roach	Prison	\$ 0.4	29	1,384	1,205	297.0	219.5
Robertson	Prison	\$ 5.3	28	2,978	2,731	729.0	580.5
Rudd	Transfer	\$ 0.9	25	136	114	143.0	113.0
San Saba	Transfer	\$ 1.0	28	606	390	129.0	93.5
Sanchez	State Jail	\$ 2.4	24	1,100	665	270.0	271.0
Sayle	SAFP	\$ 0.4	26	632	245	152.0	139.0
Scott	Prison	\$ 36.8	101	1,130	946	297.0	256.5
Segovia	Pre-Release	\$ 2.4	25	1,224	966	219.0	211.0
Skyview	Psychiatric	\$ 2.4	32	562	500	335.0	258.0
Smith	Prison	\$ -	28	1,596	1,453	453.0	279.0
Stevenson	Prison	\$ 1.4	26	1,132	1,070	271.0	205.5
Stiles	Prison	\$ 9.7	27	2,793	2,549	717.0	448.0
Stringfellow	Prison	\$ 14.1	112	1,212	955	4,269.0	3,015.5
Telford	Prison	\$ 2.8	25	2,883	2,678	713.0	437.0
Terrell, C.T.	Prison	\$ 25.7	37	1,603	1,470	397.0	388.5
Torres	Prison	\$ -	27	1,384	1,259	294.0	247.0
Travis Co.	State Jail	\$ -	23	1,161	798	259.0	216.0
Tulia	Transfer	\$ 3.0	28	606	487	123.0	109.0
Vance	Prison	\$ 3.3	135	378	256	113.0	104.0
Wallace	Prison	\$ 1.5	26	1,196	1,044	301.0	202.5
Wheeler	State Jail	\$ 0.3	25	576	355	122.0	100.0
Willacy Co.	Private State Jail	\$ 3.1	24	1,069	957	-	-
Woodman	State Jail (Intake)	\$ 1.0	25	900	440	241.0	220.0
Wynne	Prison	\$ 13.5	137	2,621	2,571	658.0	506.0
Young	Medical	\$ 0.2	24	328	364	220.0	204.0

Units highlighted gray are private facilities.

¹ Capacity, population, authorized and filled FTEs are as of August 31, 2020.



Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Correctional Managed Health Care Committee's administration of Hepatitis C treatment and procedures

Interim Charge 4: Examine the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee's administration of Hepatitis C treatment and procedures.

Correctional Managed Healthcare Committee (CMHCC)

Authorized by Chapter 501, Subchapter E of the Texas Government Code, the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee was established to improve access to quality health care while containing costs by maximizing the use of the state's medical schools, securing efficiencies through improved intergovernmental collaboration, and using managed care tools.

The CMHCC was originally established by the 73rd Legislature in 1993 to address the rising costs and operational challenges involved in providing health care to prisoners confined in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). Subsequently amended through refinement of its legislative authority and re-authorized by the 76th and 83rd Legislatures in response to Sunset reviews, the CMHCC has developed the structure for the correctional health care system now in place and a statewide provider network to provide medical services to TDCJ offenders.

Organizationally, the CMHCC is composed of nine voting members and one non-voting member, as follows:

- ◆ One member employed full-time by the TDCJ, and appointed by the TDCJ's executive director
- ◆ One member who is a physician and employed full-time by the University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) at Galveston, appointed by the president of the medical branch;
- ◆ One member who is a physician and employed full-time by the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC), appointed by the president of the university;
- ◆ Two public members who are physicians, each of whom is employed full-time by a medical school other than UTMB or TTUHSC, appointed by the Governor;
- ◆ Two members appointed by the Governor who are licensed mental health professionals;
- ◆ Two members appointed by the Governor, who are not affiliated with the department or with any contracting entity, at least one of whom is licensed to practice medicine in this state, and
- ◆ The state Medicaid director or a person employed full-time by the Health and Human Services Commission and appointed by the Medicaid director, is to serve as an ex-officio non-voting member.

The CMHCC coordinates the development of statewide policies for the delivery of correctional health care and serves as a representative forum for decision making in terms of overall health care policy. CMHCC representatives are empowered by their respective organizations to represent them on health care matters and make decisions that are binding on their organizations. The shared communication, coordination, decision making, and dispute resolution roles performed by the committee are key elements to the ongoing success of the correctional health care partnership.



Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Correctional Managed Health Care Committee's administration of Hepatitis C treatment and procedures

The correctional health care system represents an innovative and unique collaboration between the state's prison system and two of its leading health sciences centers. This health care partnership between the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC) and the University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) is operated under the guidance and direction of the CMHCC. The primary purpose of the CMHCC partnership is to ensure that TDCJ offenders have access to quality health care while managing cost.

Access to Quality Healthcare at a TDCJ Unit

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) contracts with the University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center (TTUHSC) for the provision of health care services at units across the state.



The health care provider responsibilities of UTMB and TTUHSC include recruiting and hiring health care personnel to staff the prison medical departments, diagnosing prisoners' health problems, mental health services, and providing treatment or making referrals to specialists. These services include unit primary care services, all specialty care services, all pharmaceuticals, community provider outpatient and ancillary services, and all in-patient hospital services. Both UTMB and TTUHSC enter into subcontracts with community providers to provide locally based services when they determine such action is warranted.

Hepatitis C

The Correctional Managed Healthcare Committee (CMHCC) coordinates the development of statewide policies for the delivery of correctional health care to offenders confined in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ). The CMHCC has appointed various Joint Correctional Managed Health Care (CMHC) Policy and Procedure committees for the development of Hepatitis C policies including the CMHC Infection Control Committee and the CMHC Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee. These Joint Committees are comprised of representatives from TDCJ, The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston (UTMB), and Texas Tech Health University Sciences Center (TTUHSC). In 2013, the CMHCC established a Joint Hepatitis C Working Group to provide guidance regarding Hepatitis C evaluation and treatment and procedures. For FY 2020-21, this working group includes the following members:



CMHCC Joint Hepatitis C Working Group (FY 2020-21)

CO-CHAIRS

NAME	CREDENTIAL AND TITLE	AFFILIATION
Khan, Jessica	MD, Director of Clinical Virology	UTMB CMC
Roberts, Melanie	PharmD, Clinical Practice Specialist	UTMB CMC

MEMBERS

NAME	CREDENTIAL AND TITLE	AFFILIATION
Black-Edwards, Chris	RN, BSN, Deputy Director	TDCJ HSD
Coglianesse, Carol	MD, Quality and Contract Monitoring	TDCJ HSD
Crist, Christopher	MD, Infectious Disease Specialist	TTUHSC CMC
Lenz, Rane	PharmD, Chief of Managed Health Care Pharmacy Services	TTUHSC CMC
Smith, Monte	DO, Chief Medical Officer	UTMB CMC
Leeah, Benjamin ¹	MD, Northern Region Medical Director	TTUHSC CMC
Vacant ²		TTUHSC CMCw
Zepeda, Stephanie	PharmD, Director of Pharmacy Services	UTMB CMC

Hepatitis C is a significant health care problem with a high burden in the correctional setting. The current version of *CMHCC Infection Control Policy B-14.13.3*, Hepatitis C was approved by the joint agency medical directors in April 2019 to address this burden and provide guidance for the treatment of offenders within TDCJ custody who have been diagnosed with chronic Hepatitis C³. In addition to guidance set forth in *CMHCC Policy B-14.13.3*, the CMHC Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee established the *Chronic Hepatitis C Evaluation and Treatment Pathway*, which was updated earlier this year. The CMHCC Joint Hepatitis C Working Group continues to review and recommend evaluation and treatment protocols for offenders diagnosed with chronic Hepatitis C under the guidance established in *CMHCC Policy B-14.13.3* and the *Chronic Hepatitis C Evaluation and Treatment Pathway*.

Under this guidance, offenders in TDCJ custody are evaluated and screened through a comprehensive screening during initial intake based on a broad set of known risk factors for Hepatitis C. After this initial screening, offenders may be referred for further testing and diagnosis. Offenders

¹Dr. Sheri Talley retired. She was officially replaced with Benjamin Leeah, MD, Northern Region Medical Director, TTUHSC CMC.

²Brenda Whitney, RN, retired, and a replacement has not yet been named.

³There have been no changes to this CMHCC policy in FY 2019 or FY 2020.



Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Correctional Managed Health Care Committee's administration of Hepatitis C treatment and procedures

who are diagnosed with a chronic Hepatitis C infection receive annual evaluations and further testing to determine if the offender is a candidate for possible treatment of Hepatitis C with direct acting antiviral medication (DAA). Treatment of chronic Hepatitis C has continued to evolve over the past several years with the introduction of DAA medication. The newer DAA medications are substantially more effective than older interferon-based regimens and much easier to tolerate. Accordingly, DAA medications have become the preferred form of medication for persons diagnosed with chronic Hepatitis C.

Approximately 1,250 offenders in TDCJ custody received treatment with DAA medications for chronic Hepatitis C in FY 2020. As of September 1, 2020, there are approximately 10,000 offenders in TDCJ custody with a diagnosis of chronic Hepatitis C who have not been treated with DAA medications. Based on the recommendations of TDCJ's contracted healthcare providers, UTMB and TTUHSC, 300 offenders in TDCJ custody have been prioritized to begin treatment with DAA medications by the end of calendar year 2020.

The CMHCC members and Dr. Lannette Linthicum, Director of the TDCJ Health Services Division, and other officials from UTMB and TTUHSC have been named as defendants in a class action lawsuit seeking treatment with DAA medication of offenders in TDCJ custody who have been diagnosed with chronic Hepatitis C. This lawsuit, Roppolo, et al. v. Linthicum, et al., No. 2:19-CV-00262, is currently pending before the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Corpus Christi Division. On September 2-3, 2020, the parties participated in mediation with former Texas Supreme Court Chief Justice Thomas Phillips serving as the mediator. The parties reached a settlement agreement in principle to continue providing treatment with DAA medication for at least 1,200 offenders in TDCJ custody per year who have been diagnosed with chronic Hepatitis C based on the guidance in CMHC Policy B-14.13.3, the Chronic Hepatitis C Evaluation and Treatment Pathway and the individual diagnosis of each offender. Such treatment with DAA medication would be prioritized based on each offender's individual diagnosis. The parties continue to negotiate the final terms of this settlement agreement.



Overview of the Community Justice Assistance Division's Current Compliance Practices and Current Funding Formulas for Adult Probation Departments

Interim Charge 4: Review the Community Justice Assistance Division's current compliance practices and examine current funding formulas for adult probation departments.

Introduction

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice's (TDCJ) Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) administers adult community supervision in Texas. Although the division does not work directly with offenders, it distributes state aid to local community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs). CJAD's role is to ensure that services are provided in accordance with strategic plans and state standards.

Background

Community supervision, better known as probation, is an alternative to incarceration with offenders serving their sentences in the community. Community supervision is a supervision system for convicted offenders with sanctions and rehabilitation program requirements.

In Texas, more than 2,900 certified community supervision officers statewide provide direct supervision to an average of 230,000 felons and 127,000 misdemeanants. Offenders sentenced to community supervision by local courts are supervised and assisted by Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs).

CSCD Offender Population as of July 2020			
Type of Supervision	Felons	Misdemeanants	Total
Direct	144,637	54,139	198,776
Indirect	68,289	43,887	112,176
Pretrial	16,233	13,892	30,125
Total	229,159	111,918	341,077

In lieu of incarceration, county-courts-at-law and district judges have the discretion to sentence offenders to community supervision with conditions imposed by the court for a specific period of time during which criminal proceedings are deferred without an adjudication of guilt or during which a sentence of imprisonment, confinement, and/or fine is probated and the imposition of a sentence is suspended in whole or in part. Some offenders are confined temporarily in residential facilities. Others are not confined but must report to their community supervision officers at intervals determined by the courts and based on the offender's risk/needs assessment. Community supervision officers assess each offender's risk/needs using the Texas Risk Assessment System and then use the results to design an appropriate supervision plan. The plan includes the conditions stipulated by the courts when the offender is sentenced.



Overview of the Community Justice Assistance Division's Current Compliance Practices and Current Funding Formulas for Adult Probation Departments

The programs, services, and tools a CSCD uses to supervise and help rehabilitate offenders include but are not limited to:

- ◆ urinalysis testing
- ◆ community service restitution
- ◆ court residential treatment centers
- ◆ day reporting centers
- ◆ domestic violence programs
- ◆ education programs
- ◆ electronic monitoring
- ◆ employment programs
- ◆ intensive supervision probation
- ◆ intermediate sanction facilities
- ◆ pretrial services
- ◆ residential services
- ◆ restitution centers
- ◆ sex offender treatment
- ◆ specialized caseloads
- ◆ substance abuse treatment
- ◆ substance abuse treatment facilities
- ◆ surveillance supervision, and
- ◆ victim services

There are 123 CSCDs in Texas which are organized within judicial districts and serve 254 counties. CSCDs are organized by judicial districts and are under the direct authority of district and county-court-at-law judges, with the counties providing facilities, utilities, and equipment. Community supervision department employees work for the judicial district.

CJAD administers community supervision (adult probation) in Texas. CJAD does not work directly with offenders, rather it works with the community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs) that supervise the offenders.

CSCD Funding

CJAD distributes funds to community supervision and correction departments (CSCDs). Although CSCDs receive funding from CJAD, they are not part of the division. The funds from CJAD, as appropriated by the Texas Legislature, provide about 62% of a CSCD's operating budget. Additionally, CSCDs receive funds by collecting court-ordered fees from offenders, and through support of their local governments, they fund office space, equipment, and other operational necessities.

Core services and programs that are provided are determined by local CSCDs in accordance with the minimum operational standards developed by CJAD and the measured success of those programs. A CSCD submits a Strategic Plan to CJAD outlining its existing programs and services. As required by statute, the Strategic Plan is subject to approval by the jurisdiction's board of judges.



Overview of the Community Justice Assistance Division's Current Compliance Practices and Current Funding Formulas for Adult Probation Departments

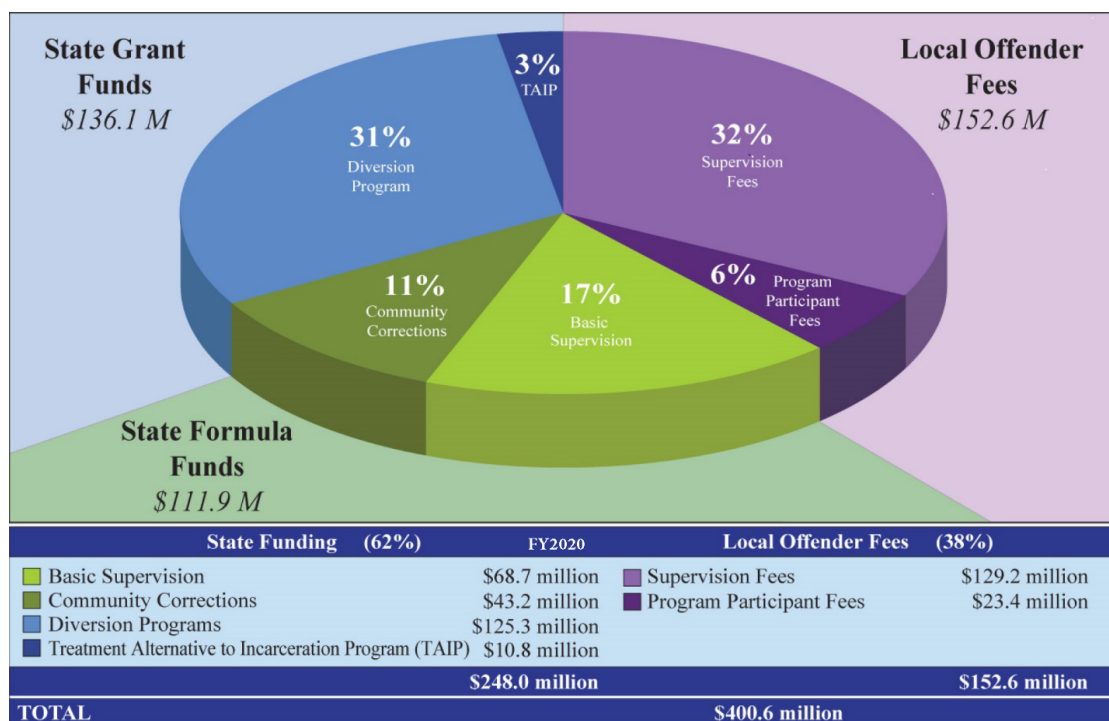
As mandated by the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure and approved by the Texas Board of Criminal Justice, TDCJ's CJAD develops minimum standards for core CSCD services. CJAD tracks performance, monitors and reviews CSCDs budgets, offers technical assistance and training, and provides both formula and competitive grant funding.

CJAD allocates funds over a two-year period according to specific formulae and categories:

- ◆ Basic Supervision funds cover the basic operating costs of the CSCD in providing services to offenders, such as employees' salaries, training, supplies, and other essentials. The amount of funding a CSCD receives is determined by the number of direct and pretrial felon and misdemeanor placements.
- ◆ Community Corrections Program funds are based on the ratio of felons placed directly on community supervision and the population of the counties in the jurisdiction.
- ◆ Diversion Program grants are awarded to select CSCDs for literacy, substance abuse and similar programs that are effective alternatives to incarcerating offenders.
- ◆ Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration Program (TAIP) grants are awarded to select CSCDs to offer substance abuse screening, assessment, referral and treatment to offenders who do not qualify for or cannot afford any other treatment.

CSCDs apply for grant funds from CJAD by submitting an application along with a strategic plan that outlines departmental goals and objectives. CJAD awards funding for diversion and treatment alternatives to incarceration programs based on how well the program will meet offender needs, demonstrated program design, adherence to grant conditions, and performance measures.

Texas Department of Criminal Justice – Community Justice Assistance Division





Overview of the Community Justice Assistance Division's Current Compliance Practices and Current Funding Formulas for Adult Probation Departments

Funding Facts and Figures

For every \$1.00 that the legislature appropriated to TDCJ for community supervision, offenders contributed \$0.95 in support of victims, counties, CSCDs and the state.

- ◆ \$190.8M in fees and restitution were collected by CSCDs from offenders in FY2019.
 - ◇ \$152.6 M was used for CSCD operations
 - ◇ \$38.2 M was for victims of crime
- ◆ \$248.0M state funding for FY2020:
 - ◇ \$68.7M for basic supervision of direct felons and misdemeanants
 - ◇ \$43.2M for community corrections programs
 - ◇ \$123.6M for grants to fund residential facilities and non-residential programs
 - ◇ \$1.75M for Battering Intervention and Prevention Programs (BIPP)
 - ◇ \$10.8M for Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration Programs (TAIP)

Funding Formulas for CSCDs

Basic Supervision: Government Code Chapter 509, Section 509.011(a) (2) and Appropriations Rider 45, combined, limit misdemeanor supervision funding to \$0.70 per day for a maximum of 182 days. The number of misdemeanants placed on community supervision are obtained from Community Supervision Tracking System offense data based on the previous calendar year's end of month counts.

Annual misdemeanor Basic Supervision funding for each CSCD is calculated as follows:

Number of Misdemeanor Placements (CY 2019) X \$0.70 X 182 Days

All remaining Basic Supervision funds are allocated to felony supervision based on the average number of felons under direct community supervision obtained from offense data, again based on the previous calendar year's end of month counts.

Annual felony Basic Supervision funding for each CSCD is calculated as follows:

Average Direct Felons Supervised (CY 2019) X Remaining Basic Supervision Funds

Community Corrections: The allocation of Community Corrections funds is based on two factors as outlined in Government Code, Chapter 509, Section 509.011 (f): 1) the percentage of the state's population residing in the counties served by the department, and 2) the percentage of all felony defendants in the state under direct community supervision by the department.

Both factors are assigned equal weight. The Texas Board of Criminal Justice (TBCJ) has the discretion to adopt a policy limiting the percentage of departmental benefit or loss that may be realized as a result of the formula.



Overview of the Community Justice Assistance Division's Current Compliance Practices and Current Funding Formulas for Adult Probation Departments

The most recent data available for each variable is collected on an annual basis. For each variable, the CSCD's counts are expressed as a percentage of the total state counts. The percentages of each variable are averaged to obtain an overall allocation percentage for the CSCD. The overall allocation percentage is multiplied by the total available funds to obtain the Community Corrections funding allocation for the CSCD.

The TBCJ rule, pursuant to Government Code, Chapter 509, Section 509.011 (f), creates a fixed 5% decrease limit between fiscal years. If appropriations are inadequate to maintain all departments at the decrease limit, all allocations would be reduced proportionally relative to the previous fiscal year.

CSCD Compliance with CJAD Standards

CJAD is charged with the oversight of CSCD funds including:

- ◆ monitoring and reviewing budgets and budget adjustments
- ◆ developing budget instructions
- ◆ defining and analyzing financial reporting requirements
- ◆ reviewing independent CPA audits, and
- ◆ developing contract monitoring and financial audit guidelines

To assist with compliance management, CJAD develops and maintains the Financial Management Manual and the Contract Management Manual that outline applicable policies for local probation departments. A CSCD's non-compliance with state reporting requirements, financial directives and funding conditions will result in applicable sanctions including and up to funding reductions.

Additionally, there are certain statutory requirements that pertain to CJAD's current compliance practices and funding formulas. The following sections outline these requirements.

In accordance with Texas Government Code, Section 509.003, CJAD determines the core services community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs) will provide. CJAD develops minimum standards for CSCD programs, facilities and equipment and develops methods for measuring the success of the programs. CJAD tracks the performance of CSCDs, monitors and reviews their budgets, offers technical help and training, and awards special state grants.

CJAD funding allocated to any CSCD or Batterers Intervention Prevention Program (BIPP) shall require separate budgets for each program. Budgets are authorized expenditures and program operations of a CSCD or BIPP based on reasonable revenue expectations and appropriations of the Texas Legislature. CSCDs may submit budget adjustments for approval to CJAD at any time during a fiscal year. CJAD requires that the CSCDs and BIPPs submit budgets biennially.

Additionally, all revenue and expenditures reported must be related to the approved program budget. CJAD requires the fiscal officer for each CSCD or BIPP to prepare and submit a financial report every quarter for each CJAD funded program. Expenditures by CSCD or BIPP are subject to review, and any expenditure not supported by the appropriate documentation may be deemed unallowable. To supplement CJAD's review of CSCD fund utilization activity, a required independent audit process is in place to provide assurances that state funds released to CSCDs



Overview of the Community Justice Assistance Division's Current Compliance Practices and Current Funding Formulas for Adult Probation Departments

or BIPPs are accounted for properly. CSCDs are required to provide an independent CPA audit on all funds received. Submitted CSCD independent audits are reviewed by CJAD for compliance with the audit guidelines and compared with financial information from the CSCD or BIPP on file at CJAD and with financial information prepared by CJAD. Any findings that require resolution will go through a resolution process that includes notification of the unresolved issues and a request for clarification and action plans to resolve these issues. It is the responsibility of the CSCD or BIPP to implement any corrective action required by CJAD to strengthen accountability and internal controls to safeguard state funds. A CSCD's failure to implement the findings or comply with CJAD action plans can result in sanctions.

In addition to the compliance practices outlined above, the CJAD Field Services section audits, evaluates, and monitors CSCD programs, operations, and case management practices to ensure CSCD funded programs are operating per required grant conditions.

CSCD Funding Compliance Practices

For Diversion Programs, Community Corrections, and Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration Program (TAIP) funding, CSCDs return all unexpended balances by November 30th following the close of the biennium.

CSCD budgets for basic operations are funded by Basic Supervision and include funds from both the state and locally generated revenue in the form of statutorily authorized reimbursement fees. For this reason, CJAD calculates the refund amount for Basic Supervision funds based on the percentage of state to total revenue. The resulting percentage is used to determine the amount of unexpended funds, if any, that is refunded to the state. The remaining balance of unexpended funds is categorized as locally generated revenue and added to the CSCD's Basic Supervision beginning fund balance for the following biennium.

In accordance with General Appropriations Act, 2020-21 Biennium, Article V, TDCJ, Rider 33, a review of Diversion Program and TAIP expenses are performed quarterly to verify if current allocation of funding represents actual program needs. Through a one-time grant funding process, deobligated funds are reallocated to CSCDs with programmatic needs that exceed awarded grant funding.

Texas Government Code, Section 509.011(g) authorizes CJAD to withhold Basic Supervision and Community Corrections funds from CSCDs that have more than six months of operating funds in their fund balance at the end of a biennium. Excess reserve reduces the Basic Supervision funding of affected CSCDs.

CJAD uses the following methodology to determine the six-month reserve in Basic Supervision funds:

Carryover into Current Biennium - (Total Prior Year Basic Supervision Expenditures/2)



Overview of Texas Department of Criminal Justice's Ownership of Real Property

Interim Charge 4: Study the TDCJ's ownership of real property not being used for prison facilities, including the amount of property owned and its highest and best use.

Introduction

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ or agency) primarily supervises adult offenders assigned to state supervision. Such supervision is provided through the operations of prisons, state jails, substance abuse facilities, and the parole system. TDCJ also provides funding and certain oversight of community supervision programs (previously known as adult probation). The first Texas prison was constructed in 1849 and opened with three incarcerated offenders. As of September 1, 2020, TDCJ was responsible for supervising 120,924 incarcerated offenders in 101 facilities.

The TDCJ has 100 facilities located on 83 properties across the state, and contracts for one facility that is privately owned. The TDCJ properties contain over 124,000 acres on which the agency engages in diverse agricultural operations. Currently the agency has an additional five facilities that have been idled or closed.

Real Property Review

The General Land Office (GLO) has the statutory responsibility to review the real property inventory of each state agency not less than every four years. The GLO produces a "Real Property Evaluation Report" that provides a review of the highest and best use of the property through analysis of salient real property factors. Their recommendations for the sale or lease of the properties are based upon legal limitations, need for the property, market conditions and/or other factors influencing the value of the property. The TDCJ's properties are included in the GLO's report dated September 2020. The full report of the 83 properties is on the GLO website.

Closed/Idled Facilities

Over the last decade the TDCJ has experienced a decline in the offender population. Due to the declining offender population, the TDCJ has closed/idled eleven facilities. Six of these facilities have been sold through the GLO, or were privately owned and operated. The remaining five facilities are not currently being used to house offenders. The five facilities include the Bartlett State Jail, the Bradshaw State Jail, Jester I Unit, the Garza East Unit and the Ware Unit. The agency is currently working with the GLO regarding the sale of the Jester I Unit located in Sugar Land, Texas. Below is information for these five facilities.

Bartlett State Jail

Location: Bartlett, Texas

Capacity: 1,049

Closed: June 23, 2017

Ware Unit (Co-located with the Wallace Unit)

Location: Colorado City, Texas

Capacity: 916

Closed: August 21, 2017



Overview of Texas Department of Criminal Justice's Ownership of Real Property

Bradshaw State Jail

Location: Henderson, Texas

Capacity: 1,980

Closed: September 1, 2020

Jester I Unit (Co-located with Jester III, Jester IV and the Vance Units)

Location: Sugar Land, Texas

Capacity: 323

Closed: September 1, 2020

Garza East Unit (Co-located with Garza West)

Location: Beeville, Texas

Capacity: 1,978

Closed: September 1, 2020

The corresponding pages for these five facilities from the GLO's "Real Property Evaluation Report" are attachments 1-5 of this report. These pages provide detailed information regarding the GLO's review of each facility.

Conclusion

The TDCJ maintains these closed/idled facilities in a state of readiness, should there be a need to utilize them during emergencies, or to accommodate future increases in the offender population. During the pandemic, the Jester I Unit has been used to temporarily house offenders recuperating from COVID-19.

The TDCJ continues to monitor population trends and has identified the opportunity to close/idle an additional 1,100 bed facility to be named in the future. As the post-COVID population projection becomes clearer, the agency will evaluate if additional capacity reductions are prudent and if the sale of additional properties are warranted.

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

GLO ID#: 2314

Texas General Land Office

Bartlett State Jail**Location:**

1018 Arnold Drive (CR 342), Bartlett, Williamson County, Texas

Legal Description:

Volume 2591, Page 437, Williamson County Official Records

Encumbrances

Physical: None

Legal:

Deed Restrictions: None

Easements: Utility, Drainage



Location Map

Acres . . . . .	.61.77
Sen. Dist. . . . .	.5
Rep. Dist. . . . .	.20
FAR . . . . .	.0.05
Bldgs . . . . .	.10
Bldg Sq Ft . . . . .	.139,736
% in Floodplain . . . . .	.0%
Slope . . . . .	.Level
Zoning . . . . .	.Unzoned
Frontage . . . . .	.Arnold Dr (CR 342)
Utilities . . . . .	.Electricity, Gas, Telephone, Wastewater, Water
Surrounding Uses . . . . .	.Agriculture, Residential
Current Use . . . . .	.State Prison Facility
Highest and Best Use . . . . .	.State Prison Facility
Agency Projected Use. . . . .	.State Prison Facility

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice utilizes this site as a state prison facility. It is located in West Bartlett on Arnold Drive, also known as CR 342. The site is improved with 10 buildings, a greenhouse, two storage buildings, paved parking, security fencing and security lighting. The surrounding land uses include agricultural and residential development.

Recommendation:

Retain for continued agency operations

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

GLO ID#: 2210

Texas General Land Office

Wallace/Ware Units**Location:**

1675 County Road 202, Colorado City, Mitchell County, Texas

Legal Description:

Volume 530, Page 326, Mitchell County Official Records

Encumbrances

Physical: Floodplain

Legal:

Deed Restrictions: None

Easements: Conservation, Utility



Location Map

Acres . . . . .	.523.87
Sen. Dist. . . . .	.28
Rep. Dist. . . . .	.83
FAR . . . . .	.0.02
Bldgs . . . . .	.40
Bldg Sq Ft . . . . .	.495,568
% in Floodplain . . . . .	.10%
Slope . . . . .	.Moderate
Zoning . . . . .	.Mixed-Use
Frontage . . . . .	.IH 20, CR 202
Utilities . . . . .	.Electricity, Gas, Telephone, Wastewater, Water
Surrounding Uses . . . . .	.Residential, Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial
Current Use . . . . .	.State Prison Facilities/Agricultural
Highest and Best Use . . . . .	.State Prison Facilities/Agricultural
Agency Projected Use. . . . .	.State Prison Facilities/Agricultural

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice utilizes these sites as prison facilities and for agricultural production. The sites are composed of three parcels. Parcel A (435.4 acres) is located west of Colorado City and is unzoned. Parcel B (33.38 acres) is located inside the city limits and is zoned part commercial and part residential. Parcel C (77.723 acres) is located outside of the city limits on the Colorado River and is unzoned. The parcels are improved with 40 buildings, chain-link fencing, security lighting and concrete parking. The surrounding land uses include agricultural, industrial, commercial and residential development.

Recommendation:

Retain for continued agency operations

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

GLO ID#: 2320

Texas General Land Office

Bradshaw State Jail**Location:**

3900 West Loop 571 North, Henderson, Rusk County, Texas

Legal Description:

Volume 2083, Page 482, Rusk County Official Records

Encumbrances

Physical: None

Legal:

Deed Restrictions: Restricted Use

Easements: Utility



Location Map

Acres . . . . .	.99.74
Sen. Dist. . . . .	.1
Rep. Dist. . . . .	.11
FAR . . . . .	.0.05
Bldgs . . . . .	.14
Bldg Sq Ft . . . . .	.225,738
% in Floodplain . . . . .	.0%
Slope . . . . .	.Level
Zoning . . . . .	.Unzoned
Frontage . . . . .	.West Loop 571 North
Utilities . . . . .	.Electricity, Telephone, Wastewater, Water
Surrounding Uses . . . . .	.Agricultural, Woodlands, Industrial
Current Use . . . . .	.State Jail Facility
Highest and Best Use . . . . .	.State Jail Facility
Agency Projected Use. . . . .	.State Jail Facility

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice utilizes this site as a jail facility. It is located outside of the city limits of Henderson on West Loop 571 North. The site is improved with 14 buildings, four recreational yards, chain-link fencing, security lighting and concrete parking. The surrounding land uses include agricultural and industrial development.

Recommendation:

Retain for continued agency operations

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

GLO ID#: 712

Texas General Land Office

Jester I, III, IV, Vance Units**Location:**

FM 1464, Harlem Road, Grand Parkway, and Owens Road, Sugar Land, Fort Bend County, Texas

Legal Description:

Volume S, Page 25, Volume 43, Page 209, Volume 152, Page 423, Fort Bend County Official Records

Encumbrances

Physical: Floodplain

Legal:

Deed Restrictions: None

Easements: Pipeline, Utility



Location Map

Acres	914.77
Sen. Dist.	18
Rep. Dist.	26
FAR	0.02
Bldgs	136
Bldg Sq Ft	951,189
% in Floodplain	10%
Slope	Moderate
Zoning	Unzoned
Frontage	FM 1464, Harlem Rd
Utilities	Electricity, Gas, Telephone, Wastewater, Water, Water Well
Surrounding Uses	Agriculture, Residential
Current Use	State Prison Facilities/Agricultural
Highest and Best Use	State Prison Facilities/Agricultural
Agency Projected Use.	State Prison Facilities/Agricultural

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice utilizes these sites as prison facilities and for agricultural production. They are located west of Sugar Land on Harlem Road. The sites are improved with 136 buildings, concrete parking, security fencing and lighting. The surrounding land uses include agricultural and residential developments.

Recommendation:

Retain for continued agency operations

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

GLO ID#: 2318

Texas General Land Office

Chase Field-Garza East and West Units**Location:**

SH 202 East (Part of Old Chase Field Naval Air Station), Beeville, Bee County, Texas

Legal Description:

Volume 512, Page 404, Bee County Official Records

Encumbrances

Physical: None

Legal:

Deed Restrictions: Reversion Clause

Easements: Utility



Location Map

Acres . . . . .	.303.55
Sen. Dist. . . . .	.21
Rep. Dist. . . . .	.43
FAR . . . . .	.0.10
Bldgs . . . . .	.101
Bldg Sq Ft . . . . .	.1,199,987
% in Floodplain . . . . .	.0%
Slope . . . . .	.Moderate
Zoning . . . . .	.Unzoned
Frontage . . . . .	.S.H. 202
Utilities . . . . .	.Electricity, Telephone, Water, Water Well
Surrounding Uses . . . . .	.Agricultural, Residential, Governmental
Current Use . . . . .	.Correctional Facilities
Highest and Best Use . . . . .	.Correctional Facilities/Agricultural
Agency Projected Use. . . . .	.Correctional Facilities

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice utilizes the site for regional offices and correctional facilities. The site is located on State Highway 202 East, southeast of Beeville. The site is improved with 101 buildings, paved parking, chain link fencing and security lighting. The surrounding land uses include governmental, agricultural and residential development. The existing reversion clause calls for the return of the property to the federal government if not utilized as correctional facilities.

Recommendation:

Retain for continued agency operations. This property reverts back to the federal government if no longer utilized by the agency



**TEXAS CRIMINAL
JUSTICE COALITION**

Celebrating 20 Years

Building stronger families,
safer communities, and a
brighter future for Texas.

RESPONSE TO INTERIM CHARGE 4

TEXAS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS S/C ON ARTICLES I, IV, AND V

SUBMITTED BY

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Texas Criminal Justice Coalition

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September 30, 2020

Dear Chairman Longoria and S/C Members:

On behalf of the Texas Criminal Justice Coalition, I am grateful for this opportunity to provide written testimony with respect to Interim Charge 4:

Evaluate funding provided to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) for the repair, maintenance, and upgrade of prison facilities. Determine areas of the facilities that are in most need of repair, maintenance, or upgrade and examine the costs associated with such repairs, maintenance, or upgrades. Examine the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee's administration of Hepatitis C treatment and procedures. Review the Community Justice Assistance Division's current compliance practices and examine current funding formulas for adult probation departments. Study the TDCJ's ownership of real property not being used for prison facilities, including the amount of property owned and its highest and best use.

I also appreciate your work to conduct important oversight of state agencies during the COVID-19 crisis. This testimony and our recommendation are grounded in research and informed by the ongoing COVID-19 response within Texas prisons, as well as by impending revenue issues that will likely impact the incarcerated population.

The Texas Criminal Justice Coalition is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization dedicated to researching and advancing policies to safely decrease prison populations while building more effective community-based services to prevent incarceration.

The Need to Prioritize Crime Prevention Over Costly, Aging Facilities

As of August 2020, there were 124,181 people incarcerated in Texas prisons,¹ following a recent population drop of approximately 16,000 people; this is the result of rapidly declining crime rates, decreased felony court activity due to the COVID-19 emergency declaration, and stalled transfer of individuals committed to state prison from county jail.² While this reduction in incarceration seems promising – and is saving the state approximately \$1 million per day³ – the numbers will likely rise again once the pandemic subsides.

Currently, 891 of every 100,000 Texans is incarcerated (either in a state or federal prison, a juvenile facility, or a county jail). This rate of incarceration eclipses the national incarceration rate by 27 percent and dwarfs many other NATO member countries' rates altogether.⁴

Unless the system is downsized and funding is shifted toward programs known to prevent crime, including substance use recovery programs, Texas will be forced to increase funding every year for maintaining its 100+ units, many of which are more than a century old (*see chart*).

Century-Old Texas Prison Units Still in Operation	
TDCJ Unit	Date Established
Clemens	1893
Darrington	1917
Eastham	1917
Goree	1907
Huntsville	1849
Ramsey	1908
Scott	1919
Stringfellow	1908
Vance	1885
Wynne	1883

Recommendation: Rather than allocating additional state dollars to facility costs, we urge the committee to recommend closing aging and under-staffed facilities across the state.

Citations

¹ Legislative Budget Board, *Monthly Tracking of Adult Correctional Population Indicators (August 2020)*, https://www.lbb.state.tx.us/Documents/Publications/Info_Graphic/812_MonthlyReport_Aug.pdf.

² Data obtained through the Office of Court Administration Court Activity Database. Monthly commitments to TDCJ declined by more than 16,000 during the period between March and August 2020 compared to the six-month period prior to the COVID-19 emergency declaration.

³ Legislative Budget Board, *Criminal and Juvenile Justice Uniform Cost Report: Fiscal Years 2017 and 2018*, January 2019, p. 4, https://www.lbb.state.tx.us/Documents/Publications/Policy_Report/4911_Criminal_Juvenile_Uniform_Cost_Jan_2019.pdf. Calculated by multiplying 16,000 people by \$62.65 [Statewide Cost per day], for a total of \$996,000 per day.

⁴ Prison Policy Initiative, *Texas Profile*, <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/profiles/TX.html>.