

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Self-Evaluation Report**



**Submitted to the
Sunset Advisory Commission
August 31, 2023**

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Texas Department of Criminal Justice Self-Evaluation Report

I. Agency Contact Information

A. Please fill in the following chart.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 1: Agency Contacts**

	Name	Address	Telephone	Email Address
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Table 1 Exhibit 1 Agency Contacts

II. Key Functions and Performance

Provide the following information about the overall operations of your agency. More detailed information about individual programs will be requested in Section VII.

A. Provide an overview of your agency's mission, objectives, and key functions.

The mission of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice is to provide public safety, promote positive change in offender behavior, reintegrate offenders into society, and assist victims of crime as defined by Texas Government Code 493.001.

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ or Agency) primarily supervises convicted adults assigned to state supervision. Such supervision is provided through the operation of state prisons, state jails, oversight of contracted facility operations and programs, and the state parole system. TDCJ provides funding and certain oversight of community supervision programs (previously known as adult probation). The agency assists in the incarceration of individuals arrested for criminal activity in border regions and charged with state offenses.

The first Texas prison was constructed in 1849 and opened with three incarcerated inmates. As of June 1, 2023, TDCJ was responsible for supervising 127,690 incarcerated individuals housed in 98 facilities located throughout the state. These facilities include 87 that are operated by TDCJ and 11 that are privately operated. The 87 facilities operated by TDCJ include 60 prison facilities, 13 state jail facilities, four substance abuse felony punishment facilities, three pre-release facilities, three psychiatric facilities, one developmental disabilities program facility, two medical facilities, and one geriatric facility. TDCJ maintains 67 district parole offices and two Intermediate

Sanction Facilities. As of June 1, 2023, TDCJ was responsible for supervising 75,782 individuals released from prison to parole supervision. TDCJ maintains administrative headquarters in Austin and Huntsville, and as of June 1, 2023, the agency's workforce consisted of 29,951 employees.

The agency has defined five key functions, paralleling the agency's strategic plan and the main goals as outlined in the General Appropriations Act.

Provide diversions to traditional incarceration through the use of effective community supervision and other community-based programs. The Texas probation system is decentralized, and the individual community supervision and corrections department (CSCD) directors are appointed by the District Court Judges and County Court-at-Law Judges in the jurisdiction(s) served by the department. The TDCJ Community Justice Assistance Division is the state oversight entity which provides funding, promulgates standards, and monitors compliance within the CSCDs. Through a collaborative structure, the state and community supervision stakeholders work to improve the system, with final approval and oversight provided by TDCJ.

Provide secure confinement, custodial care, and support services for adult felons in TDCJ correctional facilities while ensuring public, staff, and inmate safety. TDCJ provides a secure, safe, and sanitary environment for convicted felons whereby nutritious meals, clean clothing, and quality medical, dental, and behavioral health care services are provided. In performing its duties, TDCJ ensures security is maintained at the highest standards to prevent escape or harm to inmates, staff, volunteers, and the public. Performance success at TDCJ correctional facilities is measured through risk-based monitoring reviews, security assessments, economy and efficiency audits, American Correctional Association (ACA) audits, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) compliance audits, and other management oversight tools. Outcomes are used to make ongoing improvements systemwide and enhance employee training and development.

Develop and provide evidence-based rehabilitation and reentry programs that reduce recidivism and facilitate positive change in the lives of inmates. TDCJ provides educational, vocational, substance use treatment, and other programs based on inmate needs and priorities. The agency effectively utilizes intake screening tools and the Texas Risk Assessment System (TRAS) as well as other agency implemented assessments to guide programming. The agency provides identification documents and a county specific resource guide to releasing inmates. To assist with post-employment opportunities, TDCJ maintains an automated tool for sharing pre-release job training and certification information with future employers. By working towards a successful reentry transition of inmates, a reduction in recidivism allows for a decrease in utilization of county jails and state correctional facilities.

Provide effective supervision and administer the range of options and sanctions available for inmates' successful reintegration back into society following release from confinement. TDCJ recruits and trains parole staff at levels conducive to managing caseloads to ensure staff have the ability to supervise and interact with parolees in the most effective and efficient manner based upon criminogenic risk levels. Staff effectively respond to violations, to include using graduated sanctions when appropriate for administrative violations. The agency collaborates with community, state and federal agencies, employers, non-profit organizations, and TDCJ reentry

coordinators to create additional opportunities for inmates and parolees with limited resources. Information collected pertaining to referrals made for housing, veteran services, substance use, employment, medical, mental health, education, and basic needs allows the agency to evaluate and identify locations where additional services are needed.

Assist victims of crime and provide a central mechanism for crime victims to participate in the criminal justice system. Interested individuals may register with the agency to receive accurate notifications regarding an inmate or parolee's status. Victims and concerned citizens may call a 1-800 hotline or access an online portal to find information, referrals, or other resources. The agency maximizes opportunities for victims to exercise their rights by increasing public awareness through quality trainings, resources, and maintaining a portal with a wide range of content intended to inform.

B. Do your key functions continue to serve a clear and ongoing objective? Explain why each of these functions is still needed?

Each of the five key functions described above are necessary components of public safety and continue to serve clear and ongoing objectives. These functions protect individuals and communities from the impact of crime, and a criminal justice system that no longer performs these functions would adversely impact public safety and lead to significant costs for the state.

Diversion programming is used to provide sentencing and sanctioning alternatives for individuals convicted of serious crimes. A coordinated effort between state oversight, community supervision and corrections departments, and various stakeholders ensures that community supervision programs are consistent and effective across the state. If this function was no longer performed, individuals convicted of serious crimes could be released into society without proper supervision, which would likely result in more inmates being sentenced to incarceration and increase costs that are ultimately paid by the taxpayer.

The secure confinement, custodial care, and support services for incarcerated individuals is a central component of public safety. Operating each TDCJ facility with high standards of security, while providing basic necessities for inmates, is necessary for the safety of staff, volunteers, inmates, and the public. Likewise, quality health care services address medical needs and maintain humane conditions during confinement. Failing to maintain adequate medical, dental, and behavioral health care services would jeopardize the health of the inmate population, violate statutory mandates, increase the risk of litigation, and result in higher long-term health care costs.

Evidence-based rehabilitation and reentry programs address underlying factors contributing to criminal behavior, provide education and vocational training to help increase employment opportunities, and support individual development through religious programming. These programs decrease the likelihood of recidivism and serve the vital objective of rehabilitating individuals convicted of serious crimes. By facilitating successful reintegration into society, these programs enhance public safety, alleviate prison and county jail overcrowding, save costs, and provide individuals with opportunities for personal growth. Their absence could result in higher recidivism rates and a higher overall burden on the criminal justice system.

With many incarcerated individuals releasing back to the community to serve out their sentences on parole and mandatory supervision, the ability to effectively supervise and assist these individuals is a crucial function of the agency. Failing to monitor the activities of individuals under supervision, including the intervention and application of proper sanctions for individuals who refuse to comply with conditions of release, would endanger the public. Likewise, individuals may struggle to find employment, housing, and essential services, leading to homelessness and a cycle of criminal behavior.

By providing victims a means to access information about the status of an inmate or parolee in the criminal justice system, the agency plays an essential role in upholding victims' constitutional rights. The agency's hotline and online portal serve as crucial tools for victims, criminal justice professionals, and concerned citizens to find information, resources, and support. Should services to victims no longer be provided, opportunities to exercise the rights statutorily provided for in the crime victims bill of rights would be compromised.

C. Does your agency's enabling law continue to correctly reflect your mission, objectives, and approach to performing your functions?

The agency's enabling legislation continues to correctly reflect the mission, objectives, and approach to performing its functions. The agency does periodically bring forward recommendations to the Texas Legislature for statutory changes intended to positively impact agency operations.

D. Have you previously recommended changes to the Legislature to improve your agency's operations? If so, briefly explain the recommended changes, whether or not they were adopted, and if adopted, when.

The agency brought forward several suggestions for statutory changes during the 88th Texas Legislative Session.

In response to a Court of Criminal Appeals ruling, the agency suggested a statutory change to law that allows more time for TDCJ and the Board of Pardons and Paroles to act on warrants for individuals who have committed a new offense while on parole or mandatory supervision. TDCJ will be required to act on such a parole warrant within the 91st day after the warrant is executed, rather than the 41st day, to align with the deadline for a District Attorney to issue an indictment to the court. Senate Bill 374 was signed into law in 2023.

To better address inmate management, the agency suggested a statutory change to law that removes the statutory requirement that TDCJ designate discrete housing for state jail inmates, allowing TDCJ more flexibility in making housing assignments and providing access to programs. House Bill 2201 was signed into law in 2023.

To improve recruiting and retention efforts, the agency suggested a statutory change to law that allows all TDCJ employees to accrue two years of compensatory time, rather than only one year. House Bill 1914 was signed into law in 2023.

The agency brought forward a statutory change that was adopted during the 87th Texas Legislative Session.

To remove an antiquated type of facility in statute, the agency suggested a statutory change to law eliminating the reference to a “transfer facility” as the concept has become obsolete in relation to current intake and housing assignment procedures. Units will no longer be labeled as transfer facilities. By eliminating all statutory references to a “transfer facility,” the agency is better able to manage inmate housing assignments and program placement. House Bill 719 was signed into law in 2021.

E. Do any of your agency’s functions overlap or duplicate those of another local, state, or federal agency? Explain if, and why, each of your key functions is most appropriately placed within your agency. How do you ensure against duplication with other related agencies?

TDCJ is the only state agency responsible for the incarceration and supervision of adult convicted felons. The Texas Juvenile Justice Department has similar responsibilities for convicted juveniles. Federal agencies, such as the federal Bureau of Prisons, perform similar functions for adult felons convicted under federal law.

In 2021, TDCJ began to house individuals arrested and charged with state crimes as part of Operation Lone Star (OLS). A significant influx of criminal activity along the border regions has strained the ability of impacted counties to incarcerate individuals at the local level. To relieve that pressure, three TDCJ facilities are acting as alternate detention facilities to incarcerate individuals arrested as part of OLS.

The functions previously identified are critical to the success of the overall mission and are connected in such a way that the functions are appropriately assigned to the agency. While incarcerated, individuals have access to rehabilitation opportunities, which enhance their chance of success if released to parole or mandatory supervision and, ultimately, enhance public safety; all the while, victims of crime maintain their rights as supported by the agency.

Coordination and communication are key to avoid duplication with other state, federal, and local criminal justice entities. The agency encourages information sharing, staff communication and contact, memorandums of understanding, and interagency contracts when appropriate, to ensure information sharing to reduce duplicative efforts but ensure that individuals receive necessary services and supervision in and out of the criminal justice system.

F. In general, how do other states carry out similar functions?

Most states provide for incarceration, rehabilitation, and community supervision of individuals in a similar matter. Some states combine incarceration, probation, and parole functions into a single state agency such as TDCJ, but some states opt to separate the functions into different state agencies. Similarly, some states merge the probation and parole functions into a single entity, unlike Texas; however, some states distinguish probation and/or parole between a state or local function.

G. Discuss any changes that could impact your agency’s key functions in the near future (e.g., changes in federal law or outstanding court cases).

The most significant change that could potentially impact agency operations would be inmate population growth that is greater than anticipated. Inmate population growth which substantially exceeds expectations has both budget and policy implications which can significantly impact the functions of the agency. Changing demographics among the inmate population significantly impact the agency. For example, there are a growing number of inmates aged 55 and over. Medical expenses for this population significantly exceed those for the typical inmate.

Changes to federal law permitting cellular telephone jamming would assist in combating contraband cell phones. Any state legislative requirements mandating the installation of air conditioning in correctional facilities could significantly impact the agency. This would affect multiple divisions and require the necessary funding in order to meet this mandate.

Pending court cases that could require food service to provide Halal meals to Muslim inmates may necessitate a change in procedures. Court rulings regarding inmate grooming may require changes to agency policy and procedures.

Other changes that may impact the agency include the restructuring of inmate transportation procedures, the expansion of telemedicine and onsite medical services, and the transition of the agency’s Mainframe system to the Corrections Information Technology System.

H. Overall, how does the agency measure its effectiveness in carrying out its objectives?

To determine TDCJ’s success in carrying out its objectives, the agency maintains and reports on numerous performance measures. Information regarding the agency’s accomplishments relative to these indicators can be found in the chart below. Other tools utilized by the agency to measure effectiveness include daily costs, external audits, and an internal risk-based review system to assess areas of risk and monitor adherence to policy within each unit and division.

The American Correctional Association (ACA) provides national operational standards designed to enhance practices and improve management of correctional agencies and correctional facilities. TDCJ achieved agency-wide accreditation in 2014. ACA audits provide a three-year cycle of external auditing, an independent assessment of agency achievement of prison industry standards, and federally mandated accreditation of correctional health care. Each of TDCJ’s 98 units maintains ACA accreditation, demonstrating the agency’s achievement of high national standards in operating units.

Pursuant to the Congressional Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), secure confinement facilities operated by or under contract with TDCJ are audited at least once every three years by auditors certified through the U.S. Department of Justice. The agency publishes these audit reports online.

TDCJ reports a three-year recidivism rate of 20.3% for Fiscal Year 2022. Based on available information, this number provides Texas with one of the lowest recidivism rates relative to correctional systems in other states. The agency maintains a low cost-per-day of housing inmates,

low workers' compensation expenses, and low rates of staff and inmate injuries. These measures show TDCJ's commitment to day-to-day safety precautions while achieving efficiency in carrying out its public safety objectives.

In the following chart, provide information regarding your agency's key performance measures, including outcome, input, efficiency, and explanatory measures. See Exhibit 2 Example. Please provide both key and non-key performance measures set by the Legislative Budget Board as well as any other performance measures or indicators tracked by the agency. (Numbers are for reference in Section VII)

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 2: Performance Measures — Fiscal Year 2022**

Key Performance Measures	Dataset Reference Number* (if applicable)	Calculation (if applicable)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual Performance	FY 2022 % of Annual Target
A.1.1. Average Number of Felony Offenders Under Direct Supervision			149,256	137,238.09	91.95%
A.1.1. Average Monthly Caseload			76	77.49	101.96%
A.1.2. Number of Residential Facility Beds Grant-Funded			2,825	2,612	92.46%
A.1.3. Number of Residential Facility Beds Funded through Community Corrections			92	86	93.48%
B.1. Offenders with Special Needs Three-year Reincarceration Rate			12.5%	17.40%	139.20%
B.1.1. Number of Special Needs Offenders Served Through the Continuity of Care Programs			60,000	75,961	126.60%
C.1. Three-year Recidivism Rate			20.3%	20.3%	100.00%
C.1. Number of Inmates Who Have Escaped from Incarceration			0	3	0.00%
C.1. Turnover Rate of Correctional Officers			23%	39.08%	169.91%
C.1. Average Number of Inmates Receiving Medical and Psychiatric Services from Health Care Providers			122,076	120,735.19	98.90%
C.1. Medical and Psychiatric Care Cost Per Inmate Day			\$14.98	\$16.09	107.41%
C.1.1. Average Number of Inmates Incarcerated			131,801	112,322.25	85.22%
C.1.8. Psychiatric Inpatient Average Daily Census			1,709.53	1,840.00	107.63%
C.1.12. Average Number of Inmates in Contract Prisons and Privately Operated State Jails			6,718	6,050.31	90.06%

Key Performance Measures	Dataset Reference Number* (if applicable)	Calculation (if applicable)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual Performance	FY 2022 % of Annual Target
C.1.12. Average Number of Inmates in Work Program Facilities			500	449.50	89.90%
C.2.1. Number of Inmates Assigned to the Texas Correctional Industries Program			4,800	4,386.25	91.38%
C.2.3. Number of Sex Offenders Receiving Subsidized Psychological Counseling While on Parole/Mandatory Supervision			5,800	4,556.00	78.55%
C.2.4. Number of Offenders Completing Treatment in Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities			5,700	3,890.00	68.25%
D.1.1. Number of Parole Cases Considered			95,073	75,116.00	79.01%
E.1. Releasee Annual Revocation Rate			5%	4.52%	90.40%
E.1.1. Number of Parole Cases Processed			41,553	32,658.00	78.59%
E.2.1. Average Number of Offenders Under Active Parole Supervision			83,373	79,117.58	94.90%
E.2.1. Average Monthly Caseload			62	60.94	98.29%
E.2.2. Average Number of Releasees in Residential Reentry Centers			2,055	1,915.75	93.22%
E.2.3. Average Number of Parolees and Probationers in Intermediate Sanction Facilities			2,952	2,068.42	70.07%
*The methodology/calculation for performance measures may be found in the Agency Strategic Plan FY 2021-2025 Agency Strategic Plan (texas.gov) .					

Table 2 Exhibit 2 Performance Measures

*See Exhibit 3

I. Please list all key datasets your agency maintains and briefly explain why the agency collects them and what the data is used for. Is the agency required by any other state or federal law to collect or maintain these datasets? Please note any “high-value data” the agency collects as defined by Texas Government Code, Section 2054.1265. In addition, please note whether your agency posts those high-value datasets on publicly available websites as required by statute, and in what format.

Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 3: Key Datasets

Dataset Reference Number	Dataset Name	Description of Data	Data Maintained By	Hyperlink (if publicly available)	Legal Prohibition to Disclosure Y/N
2054.126	Contracts and Purchase Orders over \$100,000	Lists contracts (including new awards and renewals) for the Texas Department of Criminal Justice with values of \$100,000 or higher	TDCJ	Business & Finance Division - Contracts and Procurement Department (texas.gov)	N
2261.253	Current Contracts and Associated Solicitations	Required Posting of Certain Contracts; Enhanced Contract and Performance Monitoring	TDCJ	Business & Finance Division - Contracts and Procurement Department (texas.gov)	N
2261.253	Current Purchase Orders and Associated Solicitations	Required Posting of Certain Contracts; Enhanced Contract and Performance Monitoring	TDCJ	Texas Department of Criminal Justice	N
Article IX, Section 17.12, 87 th Leg.	Annual Report of Interagency Contracts Over \$10 Million	Interagency Contracts Over \$10 Million	TDCJ	Contracts Over 10 Million (texas.gov)	N
Sec. 2161.121	Report of Contracts Awarded to HUBs	Number and Dollar Amount of Contracts Awarded and Paid to HUBs.	TDCJ	Fiscal Year 2022 Annual HUB Report (texas.gov)	N
High Value Dataset: May 31, 2023	High Value Dataset: May 31, 2023	On Hand Inmate Population with Relevant Demographic, Offense, and Parole Information SID number, TDCJ number, name, current facility, gender, race, age, projected release date, maximum sentence date, parole eligibility	TDCJ	Results matching authority of Official, of Public Safety, and of Texas Department of Criminal Justice Page 1 of 1 Open Data Portal And Texas Department of Criminal Justice	N

Dataset Reference Number	Dataset Name	Description of Data	Data Maintained By	Hyperlink (if publicly available)	Legal Prohibition to Disclosure Y/N
		date, case number, offense code, TDCJ offense, sentence date, offense date, sentence (years), last parole decision, next parole review date, parole review status			
Texas Department of Criminal Justice Releases (FY22)	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Releases (FY22)	Fiscal Year Releases Release date, release type, inmate type, gender, race, age, county, offense code, offense, offense description, sentence date, offense date, sentence (years)	TDCJ	Results matching authority of Official, of Public Safety, and of Texas Department of Criminal Justice Page 1 of 1 Open Data Portal	N
Texas Department of Criminal Justices Receives (FY22)	Texas Department of Criminal Justices Receives (FY22)	Fiscal Year Receives Receive date, receive type, inmate type, gender, race, age, county, offense code, offense, offense description, sentence date, offense date, sentence (years)	TDCJ	Results matching authority of Official, of Public Safety, and of Texas Department of Criminal Justice Page 1 of 1 Open Data Portal	N

Table 3 Exhibit 3 Key Datasets

III. History and Major Events

Provide a timeline of your agency's history and key events, including

- the date your agency was established;
- the original purpose and responsibilities of your agency; and
- major changes in responsibilities or statutory authority.

consider including the following information if beneficial to understanding your agency

- changes to your policymaking body's name or composition;
- significant changes in state/federal legislation, mandates, or funding;
- significant state/federal litigation that specifically affects your agency's operations; and
- key changes in your agency's organization (e.g., the major reorganization of the Health and Human Services Commission and the Department of State Health Services' divisions and program areas, or the Legislature moving the Prescription Monitoring Program from the Department of Public Safety to the Texas State Board of Pharmacy).

Year	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Major Events
1829	Congress of the Mexican State of Coahuila y Texas adopted resolutions to establish the first Texas prison.
1849	Prison system established in Texas and first began to house prisoners.
1913	Probation system established.
1926	Texas Prison Board established and given oversight authority.
1936	Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP) was created by constitutional amendment, with authority given to the governor to recommend paroles and acts of executive clemency.
1957	The division of parole supervision established, and funds appropriated to employ professional parole officers.
1977	The Texas Legislature instituted mandatory supervision for inmates released based on good time plus calendar time calculations for all inmates, regardless of the nature of their offense. In 1987 and in subsequent years, inmates serving time for certain categories of offenses, including most violent offenses, were made ineligible for mandatory supervision release.
1980	Judge William Wayne Justice's original Ruiz memorandum opinion was issued December 12 th stating that Texas Department of Corrections (TDC) imposed cruel and unusual punishment (reversed in part in 1982).
1982	The United States Court of Appeals-Fifth Circuit upheld Judge Justice's finding (Ruiz lawsuit) that TDC imposed cruel and unusual punishment; however, the Appellate Court reversed some of the more specific remedial measures ordered by Judge Justice.
1983	The Texas Constitution was amended to remove the governor from the parole process. The Board of Pardons and Paroles was established as a statutory agency with authority to approve

Year	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Major Events
	paroles, revoke paroles, and issue warrants for the arrest of individuals violating conditions of release.
1989	TDCJ was created by House Bill 2335, 71st Texas Legislature, from the Department of Corrections (now the TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division), the supervision function from the Board of Pardons and Paroles (now the function of the TDCJ Parole Division), and the Adult Probation Commission (now the TDCJ Community Justice Assistance Division).
1991	During the 72 nd Texas Legislature, HB 93 established a program to confine and treat inmates with a history of substance abuse in an in-prison therapeutic community and created the concept of a substance abuse felony punishment facility. Additionally, TDCJ was given a statutory deadline of September 1, 1995, to accept all inmates from county jails within 45 days of paper-ready status.
1992	The Ruiz Final Judgment consolidated all previous stipulations, agreements, and orders related to the lawsuit, and allowed TDCJ to be governed by departmental policies and procedures.
1993	During the 73 rd Texas Legislature, SB 532 created the State Jail Division of TDCJ; SB 1067 created the offense category of state jail felony and redefined the selected offenses as state jail felonies. During the 73 rd Texas Legislature, the Correctional Managed Health Care Advisory Committee (later renamed the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee) was created to establish a managed health care system and control costs by negotiating contracts with a network of physicians, hospitals, and other health care providers.
1995	HB 1433, 74 th Texas Legislature, made mandatory supervision discretionary for any inmate with an offense committed on or after September 1, 1996, by granting the BPP the authority to block a scheduled mandatory supervision release based on factors such as an assessment of risk to the public. HB 2162 made numerous changes to TDCJ statutes, including: equalizing good conduct time for inmates in transfer facilities; replacement of the county-by-county prison allocation formula with a scheduled admissions policy; replacement of the related funding formula for community corrections program funds with a two-factor formula; extending the maximum length of stay for a prison-bound inmate in a transfer facility from 12 to 24 months; elimination of authority for furloughs from the Institutional Division (now known as the Correctional Institutions Division); and clarifying the shared responsibilities of the Community Justice Assistance Division and the State Jail Division for work and rehabilitation programs in state jails. During the summer of 1995, TDCJ brought into the system inmates from county jails, satisfying the statutory deadline (of HB 93, 1991) that by September 1, 1995, all inmates would be accepted from county jails within 45 days of paper-ready status.
1996	In March 1996, Attorney General Dan Morales filed on behalf of TDCJ, a Motion to Terminate the 1992 Ruiz Final Judgment pursuant to Rule 60(b), Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Congress enacted the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA) in April 1996. The statute at 18 U.S.C. §3626 attempts to affect prison conditions litigation by: requiring that the district court find that the existing prospective relief “remains necessary to correct a current and ongoing violation of [a] Federal right, and that the prospective relief is narrowly drawn and the least intrusive means to correct the violation” [subsection (b)(3)]; requiring immediate termination of prospective relief such as the Final Judgment [subsection (b)(2)]; requiring a prompt ruling on motions for relief; requiring an automatic stay of prospective relief unless the district court finds that relief remains necessary to correct a current or ongoing constitutional violation [subsection (e)(2)]; and requiring automatic termination of decrees on the second anniversary of the PLRA [subsection (b)(1)]. In September 1996, the attorney general filed a Motion to Terminate pursuant to the PLRA.

Year	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Major Events
1997	During the 75 th Texas Legislature, HB 819 created the Programs and Services Division (now the Rehabilitation Programs Division) to administer rehabilitation and reentry programs. HB 2918 required the Parole Division to create a Super-Intensive Supervision Program (SISP) category for violent mandatory supervision parolees who need a very high degree of supervision, as determined by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Under SISP, releasees who pose a significant threat to public safety face supervision measures whose scope is "construed in the broadest possible manner consistent with constitutional constraints." SB 367 prohibited private prisons that lack a contractual relationship with a governmental body and gave the Commission on Jail Standards legal authority to regulate the housing of out-of-state inmates in local jails. The Texas Legislature enacted significant restrictions on the location of correctional or rehabilitative facilities, providing for public notification and local veto authority, in HB 1550. In HB 2909, community supervision and parole officers were authorized to carry handguns in the discharge of their duties.
1998-1999	TDCJ participated in the Sunset review process. As passed by the 76 th Texas Legislature, the Sunset bill amended the agency's mission statement to include victim services; eliminated statutory restrictions on organizational structure; clarified statutory objectives of Texas Correctional Industries; and created a civil commitment process for violent sexual predators. The 76 th Texas Legislature enacted other Sunset legislation affecting the BPP (SB 352) and the CMHCC (SB 371). On March 1, 1999, Judge William Wayne Justice issued a 167-page opinion in the Ruiz litigation finding that TDCJ violated the 8 th Amendment in three respects: excessive use of force, conditions in administrative segregation, and failure to protect vulnerable inmates. The opinion found that the system is not unconstitutional, though deficient, in the areas of health and psychiatric care. Judge Justice ruled that the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA) is unconstitutional but entered an "Alternative Order" under the PLRA to be triggered in the event the 5 th Circuit disagreed with the holding.
2000-2001	The 77 th Texas Legislature enacted a procedure for convicted persons to request DNA testing (SB 3), reform of the system for appointing and compensating criminal defense counsel (SB 7), and liberalized compensation for wrongful imprisonment (SB 536). In the corrections realm, the Texas Legislature enacted a new Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (HB 2494), the "Safe Prisons Program" (SB 1, General Appropriations Act, TDCJ Rider 73), requirements for enhanced monitoring of private facilities under contract (HB 776 and SB 1, TDCJ Rider 68), and liberalized provisions for crediting time served under parole supervision (HB 1649). On March 20, 2001, the 5 th Circuit panel issued a Ruiz decision, holding that: the Prison Litigation Reform Act is constitutional, and the district court had 90 days (June 18) to follow the mandate of the PLRA, which is to make written findings that explain why provisions of the Ruiz Final Judgment remain necessary to address ongoing constitutional violations, that the provisions are narrowly tailored, and are the least intrusive means to address the constitutional violations. The June 18 th order held that the following areas of the Ruiz Final Judgment are free from court oversight as of the date of the order: staffing, support services inmates (building tenders), discipline, access to courts, visiting, crowding, internal monitoring and enforcement, health services and death row. On October 12, 2001, Judge William Wayne Justice issued an order detailing remedial actions in the three remaining areas and setting a target date for the end of jurisdiction of July 1, 2002. The state appealed the order but did not seek a stay pending the appeal.
2002	In the weeks before the plaintiff's June 1, 2002, deadline to object to termination, plaintiffs' counsel engaged in extensive discussions with TDCJ management and the Office of the Attorney General. The deadline was extended by agreement to June 10 th , and on June 7 th , the parties met with Judge Justice to convey plaintiffs' counsel's decision not to object to termination. On June 17, 2002, Judge Justice signed a one-page order dismissing the case. On September 24, 2002, the long-standing Guajardo class action, governing the inmate

Year	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Major Events
	correspondence rules, was terminated by United States District Judge Lee Rosenthal, pursuant to the Prison Litigation Reform Act.
2003-2004	The state's budget deficit dominated the landscape of the 78 th Texas Legislature. TDCJ's operating budget for Fiscal Year (FY) 2004-05 was reduced by approximately \$240 million, or approximately 4.7% compared to the original FY 2002-03 funding level. More than 1,700 positions were eliminated, impacting virtually all support functions (security and parole officer positions were not reduced). Appropriations for food, utilities and other basic operational items were reduced. Although funding for many rehabilitative programs was maintained at the FY 2002-03 level, funding for several programs was reduced or eliminated. The Criminal Justice Policy Council was eliminated effective September 1, 2003. Significant criminal justice legislation included: a requirement that judges grant community supervision for first time drug possession state jail felonies (HB 2668); expansion of eligibility and improved procedures for medically recommended intensive supervision (HB 1670); wholesale revision to the statute governing competency to stand trial (SB 1057); a requirement that non-violent inmates be reviewed annually for parole release, and that others be set off for up to five years (SB 917); and a reduction in the amount of time allowed to process a parole revocation for a technical violation (SB 880). In the third Called Session, the BPP was reorganized in HB 7 (Article 11). TDCJ streamlined the agency's organizational structure, combining four separate divisions, the Institutional, State Jail, Operations and Private Facilities Divisions, into the Correctional Institutions Division.
2005	The 79 th Texas Legislature responded to projections of inmate population growth by appropriating additional funding for: contract temporary capacity; Community Correction Facilities and reduced community supervision caseloads; and substance use treatment for parolees. The Texas Legislature enacted several measures significantly impacting TDCJ employees, to include: a 4% pay raise in FY 2006 followed by an additional 3% pay raise in FY 2007; an increase in hazardous duty and longevity pay; a low-interest home loan for employees drawing hazardous duty; and maintenance of the state's benefit and retirement package. Significant criminal justice legislation enacted by the 79 th Texas Legislature included SB 60, making life without the possibility of parole a sentencing option in capital crimes; HB 1068, creating the Texas Forensic Science Commission; and HB 2036, providing for the licensing and regulation of sex offender treatment providers and the treatment of sex offenders.
2006-2007	TDCJ participated in the Sunset review process. As enacted by the 80 th Texas Legislature, the Sunset bill (SB 909) made numerous changes to state law, to include authorizing judges to permit the release of state felons to medically recommended intensive supervision and requiring the Parole Division to establish a process for identifying low risk inmates who may be released from supervision. The 80 th Texas Legislature responded to projections of inmate population growth by appropriating additional funding for numerous programs designed to reduce recidivism or provide alternatives to incarceration. The Texas Legislature enacted several measures impacting TDCJ employees, to include a 2% pay raise in both FY 2008 and FY 2009, and an increase in hazardous duty pay for security staff. In response to SB 1580 enacted by the 80 th Texas Legislature, the agency began implementation of an inmate telephone system offering both prepaid and collect calling options. In order to consolidate oversight functions involving contract facilities, TDCJ modified the agency's organizational structure by creating the Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division.
2008-2009	Inmate population growth peaked during the summer of 2008, and then began a decline which continued throughout the remainder of 2008 and 2009. In September 2008, Hurricane Ike struck the Texas Gulf Coast and caused considerable damage to Hospital Galveston, requiring TDCJ, Correctional Managed Health Care and the partnering universities to temporarily make alternative arrangements for the inmate population.

Year	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Major Events
	<p>During the 2009 legislative session, several actions were taken that impacted TDCJ employees, especially correctional and parole officers, as well as unit-based employees. Beginning with their September 2009 pay, these employees received, on average, a targeted pay increase of 3.5% in gross monthly pay, and another targeted 3.5% increase in gross monthly pay effective September 2010. Employees who were not recipients of the targeted pay raise received an \$800 gross payment during August 2009. Legislation mandating regional release sites, permitting suspension and restoration of good time credits, and promoting successful reentry of releasing inmates was enacted. The agency created a new Reentry and Integration Division based upon the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments model to facilitate the successful transition of inmates from incarceration to supervision.</p>
<p>2011-2013</p>	<p>In August 2011, the Central Unit in Sugarland closed after more than a century of public service. This was the first closure of a Texas prison in the state's history and is the result of a combination of factors, to include legislative efforts to stabilize the number of incarcerated individuals through funding of treatment and diversion programs, continued suburban development west of Houston and budgetary constraints impacting all state agencies.</p> <p>In September 2011, the first class of students was enrolled in the Seminary Program at the Darrington Unit (now Memorial Unit) in Rosharon, Texas. Inmates earn a four-year degree and then are transferred to other prisons to minister to fellow inmates. The non-denominational program was modeled after a similar project in Louisiana that is credited with reducing inmate violence and recidivism. The seminary program uses no state money and is financed with private donations.</p> <p>In June 2012, pursuant to the requirements of the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act, the United States Department of Justice issued national standards related to preventing inmate sexual abuse. The Department of Justice review determined the agency was already compliant with most of the standards and identified one standard relating to cross-gender supervision that posed significant operational challenges.</p> <p>In January 2013, the Legislative Budget Board (LBB) updated the prison population projections for FY 2013-2018. The updated report projected adult incarceration population to remain relatively stable in FY 2013 and 2014 and begin a gradual increase through FY 2018. The LBB projected that under current sentencing practices and statutes, the incarceration population would increase to 156,877 by the end of FY 2018.</p> <p>With a recent decline in the inmate population largely attributed to the expansion of treatment and diversion programs, the 83rd Texas Legislature authorized the closure of two additional correctional facilities, the Dawson State Jail in Dallas, and the Mineral Wells Pre-Parole Transfer Facility in Mineral Wells.</p> <p>TDCJ's participation in the Sunset review process concluded with the Texas Legislature adopting a number of Sunset recommendations designed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of TDCJ and other criminal justice agencies. During their review, the Sunset commission found that the adult criminal justice system was working well.</p> <p>The 83rd Texas Legislature approved salary increases which became effective September 1, 2013. Correctional officers received a 5% salary increase, while most other state employees received a 1% increase in FY 2014 to be followed by a 2% increase in FY 2015.</p>

Year	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Major Events
2013-2015	<p>In August 2014, the first Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) compliance audit of a TDCJ facility was completed. All units audited during the biennium met or exceeded the national standards.</p> <p>In August, TDCJ was recognized by the American Correctional Association (ACA) with the Golden Eagle Award. The ACA presents the Golden Eagle to criminal justice agencies that have achieved accreditation of all aspects of agency operations, to include accreditation of every facility under its jurisdiction.</p> <p>In January 2015, TDCJ completed the agency-wide implementation of a new risk assessment tool designed to help community supervision, prison, reentry, and aftercare professionals create custom case management programs for individual inmates. The Texas Risk Assessment System interprets an inmate’s criminal history along with their criminogenic needs, allowing criminal justice professionals to devise the most efficient case plans possible, enabling the agency to carefully allocate supervision resources and, in turn, reduce inmate recidivism rates and increase public safety.</p> <p>In January, a TDCJ inmate transport bus was involved in a fatal accident near Penwell, Texas. Tragically, eight inmates and two correctional officers were killed when the bus left the roadway during icy conditions and was then struck by a train.</p> <p>In January, the LBB updated the prison population projections for FY 2015-2020. The updated report projected a slight gradual increase in the adult incarceration population through FY 2020, but still within TDCJ’s operational capacity.</p> <p>The 84th Texas Legislature approved salary increases which became effective September 1, 2015. Correctional officers received a 10.5% salary increase, while most other state employees received a 2.5% increase, which offset an increase to employees’ retirement contribution. Both state and employee contributions to the retirement system were increased in order to make the employee pension program actuarially sound.</p>
2016-2017	<p>In May 2016, significant rainfall caused the Brazos River to rise outside of its banks. The flooding necessitated the evacuation of three prison facilities located near the river. Approximately 4,200 inmates from the Ramsey, Stringfellow, and Terrell units were evacuated as a precautionary measure. The units were repopulated the next month.</p> <p>With a continued decline in the inmate population largely attributed to the expansion of treatment and diversion programs, the 85th Texas Legislature authorized the closure of five additional correctional facilities: the Ware Unit, Bartlett State Jail, West Texas Intermediate Sanctions Facility, Bridgeport Unit, and the South Texas Intermediate Sanctions Facility.</p> <p>Statutory changes enacted by the 85th Texas Legislature included requiring the Board of Pardons and Paroles to identify classes or programs it intends to require an inmate to complete before release to parole, and TDCJ to take reasonable measures to ensure the inmate has the opportunity to complete them prior to initial parole eligibility’ date; requiring TDCJ to create an Educational and Vocational Training Pilot Program; and requiring a judge to determine a defendant’s conditions of community supervision based on the results of a risk assessment.</p> <p>Beginning in August 2017, Texas endured one of the state’s worst natural disasters when Hurricane Harvey made landfall on the Gulf Coast. TDCJ evacuated nearly 7,000 inmates from flood-struck areas, and thousands more were safely and securely supervised in areas</p>

Year	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Major Events
	<p>where the challenges posed by high winds, rain and flooding could be met by sheltering-in-place.</p> <p>In September 2017, TDCJ ceased using limited periods of solitary confinement as a disciplinary sanction.</p> <p>The number of inmates assigned to security detention, a custody level for individuals posing a threat to staff or other inmates, had been reduced by more than 50% during the last 10 years. Implementation of programs providing alternatives to security detention for many mentally ill inmates, security threat group members and those transitioning back to the general population or to the community, was largely responsible for the decrease.</p> <p>During September, the agency successfully completed the first round of Prison Rape Elimination Act compliance audits, with all units meeting or exceeding the national standards. Auditing of TDCJ units continued as the second three-year audit cycle began.</p>
<p>2018-2019</p>	<p>In January 2018, the agency was presented with the American Correctional Association’s (ACA) prestigious Lucy Webb Hayes award for achieving compliance with both ACA accreditation and federal Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) standards. Only three other correctional agencies in the nation had earned similar recognition for achieving compliance with national standards.</p> <p>In April 2018, in response to a federal district court ruling specific to the Pack Unit in Navasota, air conditioning was installed in the inmate housing areas. On an ongoing basis, the agency continued to implement and enhance heat mitigation protocols system wide.</p> <p>In August 2018, the Texas Board of Criminal Justice (TBCJ) approved a new contract for the inmate telephone system with a substantially reduced rate of six cents per minute. The lower rate will help incarcerated individuals maintain relationships with family and friends and, thereby, contribute to the successful re-entry of inmates into the community.</p> <p>In December 2018, Congress enacted the First Step Act, which is modeled after Texas’ successful implementation of treatment and diversion programs, risk assessments and reentry planning. The First Step Act required similar reforms at the federal level.</p> <p>In January 2019, the Training and Leader Development Division was created. The mission of the division is to recruit and retain correctional officers, provide quality training, develop leadership capacity, and promote a healthy workforce.</p> <p>In January, the Legislative Budget Board released their report on recidivism and revocation rates. The prison recidivism rate continued to decline, falling to 20.3% re-incarceration over three years. Comparable statistics for all states are not readily available, however, based on available information the Texas recidivism rate is one of the lowest, if not the lowest, in the nation.</p> <p>LBB projections of inmate population growth anticipated the number of incarcerated individuals to remain relatively stable over the next five years.</p> <p>The 86th Texas Legislature approved salary increases which became effective September 1, 2019. The correctional officer career ladder was restructured to increase the maximum salary by 3.7% and enable correctional officers to obtain the maximum salary more quickly. Parole officers received a 5% increase.</p>

Year	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Major Events
	<p>Statutory changes enacted by the 86th Texas Legislature include legislation relating to female inmates and the application of restraints; screening for trauma history; access to programming and hygiene products and visitation; as well as legislation requiring released inmates to be provided with certain documentation which may be of assistance in obtaining employment.</p>
<p>2020-2021</p>	<p>In March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic was declared a national emergency and TDCJ identified the first known case in its correctional facilities. Numerous measures were taken by the agency to prevent the spread of the coronavirus and to mitigate its impact, including extensive testing of inmates and staff; providing inmates and employees with access to vaccines as they became available; a temporary suspension of admissions and in-person visitation, and following the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention guidelines for correctional facilities. Sadly, during the next several years the pandemic would take the lives of TDCJ employees and individuals in the agency’s custody.</p> <p>In August 2020, approximately 3,400 inmates were evacuated from five TDCJ facilities when Hurricane Laura made landfall in Texas. Inmates in three residential facilities were evacuated. Two correctional facilities suffered minor damage.</p> <p>In October 2020, the Office of the Independent Ombudsman was created. The Independent Ombudsman reports directly to the Texas Board of Criminal Justice and provides the public, elected or appointed state officials, and inmates a confidential avenue for complaint resolution by receiving, reviewing, investigating, and responding to inquiries regarding non-criminal matters within TDCJ.</p> <p>With a continued decline in the inmate population largely attributed to the expansion of treatment and diversion programs, the agency closed Jester I, Garza East, and the Scott Units in 2020.</p> <p>In January 2021, the Correctional Officer Staffing section of the Human Resources Division, transitioned to the Training and Leader Development Division to oversee the hiring, recruitment, retention of correctional officers, and application processing.</p> <p>In June 2021, the Texas Board of Criminal Justice voted to rename three prisons within the system. The Eastham Unit became the J. Dale Wainwright Unit, the Tulia Unit became the Thomas R. Mechler Unit, and the Beauford H. Jester IV Unit became the Wayne Scott Unit.</p> <p>In July 2021, TDCJ began supporting Operation Lone Star by incarcerating persons arrested for state offenses while illegally crossing the state’s southern border. Several TDCJ facilities were modified to meet the appropriate standards for both pre-trial confinement as well as post-conviction incarceration.</p> <p>In August 2021, the agency awarded a contract to Microsoft for the modernization and replacement of the inmate management systems with a new cloud-based solution. The project, Corrections Information Technology System (CITS), is a multi-year endeavor that will touch all current systems and processes of inmate management.</p> <p>The 87th Texas Legislature approved a 3% pay raise for Correctional Officers, Food Service and Laundry Managers, and Correctional Supervisors at 23 maximum-security facilities which became effective September 1, 2021. The budget approved by the Texas Legislature</p>

Year	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Major Events
	<p>restored \$179 million for critical items that otherwise would have been lost pursuant to a 5% “base” funding reduction for all state agencies.</p> <p>Statutory changes enacted by the 87th Texas Legislature included legislation which addressed issues impacting the actuarial soundness of the Employee Retirement System and which provided TDCJ with greater operational flexibility regarding facilities formerly known as “transfer” facilities.</p>
<p>2022-2023</p>	<p>In December 2021, TDCJ began deploying secure tablets to eligible inmates that can deliver educational, vocational, religious, and legal materials; be used to communicate with family and friends via messaging and telephone; and conduct pre-release job searches as well as provide access to books, videos, and music. Most content is provided at no cost to an inmate. The deployment of tablets at all TDCJ units was completed during 2023.</p> <p>In March 2022, the Supreme Court ruled that TDCJ must allow an inmate’s spiritual advisor to pray over and touch the inmate during the execution process. Prior to the court’s ruling, in April 2021, TDCJ had revised policy to allow the spiritual advisor to stand near the inmate and pray silently; however, that policy was deemed insufficient to accommodate the inmate’s rights regarding religious freedom.</p> <p>In March 2022, there were approximately 118,000 inmates incarcerated in TDCJ, the lowest number in many years. The inmate population had been decreasing since 2011, which was generally attributed to legislative funding for treatment and diversion programs and more recently the impact of COVID-19 on admissions. During this period of a declining inmate population the agency, in consultation with state policymakers, closed 11 facilities and idled other facilities or portions thereof, which helped address ongoing staffing challenges.</p> <p>In April 2022, a 15% pay raise for Correctional Officers, Food Service and Laundry Managers, and Correctional Supervisors took effect. The state’s leadership approved the salary increase in response to the agency’s staffing challenges. The pay raise had an immediate impact on recruitment and retention.</p> <p>In May 2022, an inmate who escaped while in route to a medical appointment brutally murdered five people. In response to the tragedy and the recommendations from investigations by TDCJ, independent consultants and the Texas Rangers, the agency implemented numerous measures to prevent a similar tragedy in the future, to include increasing the number of security staff on transport vehicles, adding cameras to transport buses, and reducing the number of inmate transports.</p> <p>In July 2022, projections of inmate population growth released by the Legislative Budget Board predicted the inmate population would increase during the next several years, but still remain within TDCJ’s available capacity. As of December 2022, the inmate population had grown to 125,000, an increase of about 7,000 from earlier in the year.</p> <p>In May 2023, the 88th Texas Legislature approved a 10% pay raise for the FY 2024-2025 biennium for all employees. The first 5% became effective July 1, 2023, and the additional 5% will be effective September 1, 2024. Lawmakers funded a significant number of items requested in the agency’s Legislative Appropriations Request to include critical upgrades to infrastructure, technology, vehicles, and security equipment. The budget approved by the Texas Legislature has funding for a new training facility and the deployment of body cameras for correctional staff at 23 maximum security facilities.</p>

Year	Texas Department of Criminal Justice Major Events
	<p>Statutory changes enacted by the 88th Texas Legislature included legislation that made it a felony offense for a person on community supervision to disable or remove an electronic monitoring device. Other impactful laws passed during the session include changes to timeframes for warrants on parolees arrested on new criminal charges; payment requirements to counties for inmates that remain beyond the statutory timeframe for entrance into TDCJ; flexibility for how state jail and prison inmates are housed within state jail facilities; and allowing all TDCJ employees to accrue compensatory time over two years rather than one.</p>

IV. Policymaking Structure

A. Complete the following chart providing information on your policymaking body members.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 4: Policymaking Body**

Member Name	Term / Appointment Dates / Appointed by (e.g., Governor, Lt. Governor, Speaker)	Qualification (e.g., public member, industry representative)	City
Eric J.R. Nichols, Chair	Appointed 1/2020 Term Expires 2/2027 Appointed by Governor	Public Member	Austin
Faith Johnson, Vice-Chair	Appointed 11/2019 Term Expires 2/2025 Appointed by Governor	Public Member	Dallas
Derrellynn Perryman, Secretary	Appointed 8/2015 Term Expires 2/2027 Appointed by Governor	Public Member	Fort Worth
Molly Francis	Appointed 11/2019 Term Expires 2/2025 Appointed by Governor	Public Member	Dallas
Sichan Siv	Appointed 11/2019 Term Expires 2/2025 Appointed by Governor	Public Member	San Antonio
Rodney Burrow, M.D.	Appointed 5/2020 Term Expires 2/2027 Appointed by Governor	Public Member	Pittsburg
Bill Welch	Appointed 7/2023 Term Expires 7/2029 Appointed by the Governor	Public Member	Austin
Nate Sprinkle	Appointed 7/2023 Term Expires 7/2029 Appointed by the Governor	Public Member	Richmond
Sydney Zuiker	Appointed 7/2023 Term Expires 7/2029 Appointed by the Governor	Public Member	Houston

Table 4 Exhibit 4 Policymaking Body

B. Describe the primary role and responsibilities of your policymaking body.

The Texas Board of Criminal Justice (TBCJ) governs the operations of TDCJ, which provides for confinement, supervision, rehabilitation, and reintegration of the state's convicted felons (Texas Government Code Sec. 492.001). The Board does so by employing the executive director, by

approving the operating budget of TDCJ and TDCJ’s request for appropriations, by appointing members of advisory committees, by adopting rules and policies that guide the agency, and by considering other agency actions at its regularly scheduled meetings.

The TBCJ is responsible for appointing, along with the TDCJ executive director, an inspector general, the director of Internal Audits, the director of State Counsel for Offenders (SCFO), the PREA (Prison Rape Elimination Act) ombudsman, and the independent ombudsman.

C. How is the chair selected?

Per Texas Government Code Sec. 492.005, the TBCJ chairman is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the governor.

D. List any special circumstances or unique features about your policymaking body or its responsibilities.

The TBCJ serves in a separate capacity as the Board of Trustees for the Windham School District (WSD) by hiring a superintendent and providing similar oversight. The Windham School District is the school district created by state law to operate within prisons and provide education to incarcerated inmates. See Texas Education Code Chapter 19.

The TDCJ executive director reports directly to the TBCJ. Other functions that report directly to the TBCJ are Internal Audit, Office of the Inspector General (OIG), State Counsel for Offenders (SCFO), the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Ombudsman, and the Office of the Independent Ombudsman (OIO).

Office	Texas Board of Criminal Justice Function
Internal Audit	The Internal Audit Division conducts comprehensive audits of TDCJ's major systems and controls. These independent analyses and assessments include recommendations for improvements that are provided to agency management for their consideration and possible implementation. To assist in and to update the status of ongoing implementation, agency management is responsible for preparing and updating implementation plans. These implementation plans are provided to the Internal Audit Division to facilitate their tracking and to help determine the need for follow-up audits. Similarly, the agency prepares implementation plans in response to audits conducted by the State Auditor's Office (SAO). These plans are forwarded to the Internal Audit Division to facilitate tracking of the status of implementation. Periodically, the Internal Audit Division provides a synopsis of the status of the various implementation plans to agency management to help ensure agreed-to recommended action is implemented.
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	The Inspector General provides oversight to TDCJ by enforcement of state and federal laws, and TDCJ policy and procedures. The Office of the Inspector General is the primary investigative arm for all criminal and administrative investigations for TDCJ. This office is dedicated to promoting the safety of employees and inmates throughout the agency.
State Counsel for Offenders (SCFO)	The State Counsel for Offenders is responsible for providing legal counsel and representation to indigent persons while they are incarcerated in TDCJ. The State Counsel for Offenders provides legal representation to currently and formerly incarcerated clients facing civil commitment proceedings in accordance with Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 841. The State Counsel for Offenders is appointed to

	handle cases for indigent clients (1) indicted for alleged criminal acts committed while in TDCJ custody; (2) subject to immigration removal proceedings; and (3) named in civil commitment proceedings. The State Counsel for Offenders does not handle death penalty cases, fee generating cases, cases involving civil right issues, nor parole matters.
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Ombudsman	The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Ombudsman provides oversight of TDCJ’s efforts to eliminate the occurrence of sexual abuse and sexual harassment of inmates in correctional facilities. The PREA Ombudsman reviews and conducts administrative investigations regarding allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment of inmates. The PREA Ombudsman reviews TDCJ policies and procedures to ensure compliance with federal and state laws and PREA standards. In addition, the PREA Ombudsman serves as an independent office and point of contact for elected officials, the public, and inmates to report allegations of sexual abuse and harassment of inmates ensuring impartial resolution of complaints received.
Office of the Independent Ombudsman (OIO)	The Office of the Independent Ombudsman conducts investigations on non-criminal complaints received from the public, elected, and appointed state officials, as well as TDCJ inmates. The office serves as a single point of contact for elected officials and members of the public who have inquiries regarding the agency, inmates, or staff. When necessary, independent ombudsman investigations are coordinated through appropriate TDCJ officials.

E. In general, how often does your policymaking body meet? How many times did it meet in fiscal year 2021? In fiscal year 2022? Explain if the policymaking body met in-person or virtually during this time.

The TBCJ must meet at least once in each quarter of the calendar year and may meet at other times at the call of the chairman or as provided by TBCJ rule, per Texas Government Code Sec. 492.006. In conjunction with the regular meetings, the board will typically schedule an executive session and a meeting of the Windham School District Board of Trustees.

In FY2021, the TBCJ met six times. Five of the six meetings were held via Zoom and broadcasted via YouTube. One was conducted in-person and broadcast via YouTube.

In FY2022, the TBCJ met six times. All meetings were conducted in-person and broadcast via YouTube.

F. Please list and describe all the training and training materials the members of the agency’s policymaking body receive. How often do members receive this training or updated materials?

As required by Texas Government Code Sec. 492.0031, board members must complete a training program before they vote, deliberate, or can be counted as a member in attendance at a meeting of the TBCJ.

Training, which is provided by the agency, is conducted shortly after new members are appointed and prior to the next scheduled meeting of the board. This training includes, but is not limited to, information on the following topics:

- legislation that created the agency and the board;

- programs operated by the agency;
- the role and functions of the agency;
- the rules of the agency, with an emphasis on the rules that relate to disciplinary and investigatory authority;
- the budget for the agency;
- the results of the most recent formal audit of the agency;
- the requirements of:
 - o the open meetings law, Chapter 551;
 - o the public information law, Chapter 552;
 - o the administrative procedure law, Chapter 2001;
 - o and all other laws relating to public officials, including conflict of interest laws; and
- any applicable ethics policies adopted by the agency or the Texas Ethics Commission.

Within the first six months after taking office or assuming duties, pursuant to Texas Government Code Sec. 2256.007, board members are required to receive investment training related to their responsibilities under the Texas Public Funds Investment Act.

As necessary, in addition to new member training, the agency provides board members with relevant information regarding requirements of their office, to include a copy of the agency's ethics policy pursuant to Texas Government Code Section 572.051. The TBCJ has a board policy, BP-01.04, Standards of Conduct for the Texas Board of Criminal Justice and the Executive Director of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, that addresses this requirement.

G. What information is regularly presented to your policymaking body to keep them informed about the agency's operations and performance?

The Business and Financial Operations Committee meets at each scheduled board meeting to make requests for easement renewals and other land transactions. Additionally, the committee receives an update of board-approved construction projects.

The sub-committees listed in Section I are authorized by Board Rule, 37 Texas Administrative Code 151.3 meet throughout the year to provide updates to the board.

The regular meetings of the board include: recognitions; consent items, such as hazardous duty pay requests, personal property donations, and approval of meeting minutes; a report from the executive director; a report from the board chairman; a report from the Judicial Advisory Council; discussion, consideration and possible actions regarding purchases and contracts over \$1 million; Internal Audit status reports; and proposed changes to board rules and board policies.

Information provided to the board includes:

- Requests for proposals, qualifications, or offers that are issued and expected to exceed \$500,000;
- All purchases over \$500,000 and less than \$1 million;
- Emergency purchases from operating funds in the amounts of \$100,000 or more;

- Changes in personnel policies, except as provided in Section II.D.12 of BP-01.01, “Texas Board of Criminal Justice Responsibilities”;
- Construction change orders within the amounts approved for contingencies;
- Bimonthly Investment Report;
- Sale or Disposal of Surplus Agricultural Goods and Agricultural Personal Property;
- Employee Grievance Statistics;
- Employee Disciplinary Statistics;
- Projects approved by the Facilities Review Board (FRB) over \$500,000 but less than \$1 million;
- Out-of-Cycle approvals on purchases and contracts over \$1 million;
- Out-of-Cycle approvals for Facilities projects; and
- Emergency Action Center Statistics

The board receives the following presentations and reports:

- The Office of the General Counsel prepares a confidential bimonthly report to address litigation issues for upcoming executive sessions.
- The Business and Finance Division presents the operating budget to the board each year for approval prior to implementation.
- The Business and Finance Division presents the Legislative Appropriations Request to the board every even-numbered year for approval prior to submission.

Members of the TBCJ are notified of certain incidents as soon as the information is received. Incidents such as escapes, hostage situations, homicides, and executions all require board notification. Members are provided a monthly list of inmate suicides.

H. How does your policymaking body obtain input from the public regarding issues under the agency’s jurisdiction? How is this input incorporated into the operations of your agency?

37 Texas Administrative Code Section 151.4 governs public testimony, including presentations, comments, and requests, delivered to the TBCJ.

Members of the public may register onsite or pre-register to provide public presentations on topics posted on a board meeting agenda prior to the board acting on the topic.

Individuals may register onsite or pre-register to provide public comments before the conclusions of the second and fourth regular called meetings of the board on issues that are not part of the posted agenda but are within the board’s jurisdiction. The board accepts requests for issues to be placed on the agenda. The decision as to whether to calendar a matter for discussion for the board is within the discretion of the chairman.

I. If your policymaking body uses subcommittees or advisory committees to carry out its duties, fill in the following chart. *See Exhibit 5 Example.* For advisory committees, please note the date of creation for the committee, as well as the abolishment date as required by Texas Government Code, Section 2110.008.

In addition, please attach a copy of any reports filed by your agency under Texas Government Code, Section 2110.007 regarding an assessment of your advisory committees as Attachment 28.

The report created under Texas Government Code Section 2110.007 is included in the agency's Legislative Appropriations Request (Attachment 12).

**Texas Board of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 5: Subcommittees and Advisory Committees**

Name of Subcommittee	Size / Composition / How are members appointed?	Purpose / Duties	Legal Basis for Committee (statute or rule citation)	Creation and Abolishment Dates
Audit and Review Committee	Four members of the board / Appointed by the chairman	Provide oversight to and bring forth consensus recommendations on activities for the Administrative Review and Risk Management Division, the Internal Audit Division and the Office of the Inspector General.	Board Rule, 37 Texas Administrative Code 151.3	
Business and Financial Operations Committee	Four members of the board / Appointed by the chairman	Provide oversight to and bring forth consensus recommendations on activities for the Business and Finance Division, Facilities Division, and the Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division.	Board Rule, 37 Texas Administrative Code 151.3	
Community Corrections Committee	Four members of the board / Appointed by the chairman	Provide oversight to and bring forth consensus recommendations on activities for the Community Justice Assistance Division and the Parole Division.	Board Rule, 37 Texas Administrative Code 151.3	
Correctional Institutions Committee	Four members of the board / Appointed by the chairman	Provide oversight to and bring forth consensus	Board Rule, 37 Texas Administrative Code 151.3	

Name of Subcommittee	Size / Composition / How are members appointed?	Purpose / Duties	Legal Basis for Committee (statute or rule citation)	Creation and Abolishment Dates
		recommendations on activities for the Correctional Institutions Division and the Private Facility Contract Monitoring / Oversight Division.		
Health Care Committee	Four members of the board / Appointed by the chairman	Provide oversight to and bring forth consensus recommendations on activities for the Health Services Division and the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee.	Board Rule, 37 Texas Administrative Code 151.3	
Human Resources Committee	Four members of the board / Appointed by the chairman	Provide oversight to and bring forth consensus recommendations on activities for the Human Resources Division.	Board Rule, 37 Texas Administrative Code 151.3	
Legal Committee	Four members of the board / Appointed by the chairman	Provide oversight to and bring forth consensus recommendations on activities for the Office of the General Counsel and the State Counsel For Offenders.	Board Rule, 37 Texas Administrative Code 151.3	
Rehabilitation and Reentry Programs Committee	Four members of the board / Appointed by the chairman	Provide oversight to and bring forth consensus recommendations on activities for the Rehabilitation Programs Division and the Reentry and Integration Division.	Board Rule, 37 Texas Administrative Code 151.3	
Victim Services Committee	Four members of the board / Appointed by the chairman	Provide oversight to and bring forth consensus recommendations	Board Rule, 37 Texas Administrative Code 151.3	

Name of Subcommittee	Size / Composition / How are members appointed?	Purpose / Duties	Legal Basis for Committee (statute or rule citation)	Creation and Abolishment Dates
		on activities for the Victim Services Division.		
Advisory Council on Ethics	The intra-agency body formed by the executive director, composed of a representative cross-section of TDCJ employees of no more than 12 TDCJ employees whose mission is to advocate and foster an ethical environment for TDCJ.	To address issues within the agency. Provide ethics guidance to all employees. Keep abreast of all policies that have ethical overtones, e.g., Ethics Policy, Fundraising Policy, and Nepotism Policy Provide input and recommendations for formulation of new policies	TDCJ Ethics Policy ED-02.01	Created in 1996

Name of Advisory Committee	Size / Composition / How are members appointed?	Purpose / Duties	Legal Basis for Committee (statute or rule citation)	Creation and Abolishment Dates
Judicial Advisory Council (JAC)	Twelve members composed of judges, attorneys, Community Supervision and Correction Department director, and/or member of the public. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas and the Presiding Judge of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals each appoint six members, with the terms of four of the members expiring September 1 of each odd-numbered year. In the event of a	The Judicial Advisory Council shall advise the Community Justice Assistance Division director and the Texas Board of Criminal Justice on matters of interest to the judiciary, and the director and the board shall carefully consider the advice. Members of the advisory council are not entitled to compensation but are entitled to reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses	Sec. 493.003(b), Texas Government Code, Texas Administrative Code 151.8	Created in 1991, abolishment date is September 1, 2025

Name of Advisory Committee	Size / Composition / How are members appointed?	Purpose / Duties	Legal Basis for Committee (statute or rule citation)	Creation and Abolishment Dates
	vacancy during a term, the appointing authority for the member who vacated the office shall appoint a replacement to fill the unexpired portion of the term.	in the conduct of their duties, as provided by the General Appropriations Act.		
Texas State Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision	Seven members: the executive director or designee; three members appointed by the Governor, one of whom must be a representative of an organization representing the rights of victims of crime; one member appointed by the presiding judge of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals; one member appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, and one member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.	Provide the framework for the promotion of public safety and protect the rights of victims through the control and regulation of the interstate movement of inmates in the community.	Texas Government Code 510.011	Created 06/11/2001
Advisory Committee on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments	Twenty-eight members; includes representatives from eighteen agencies and organizations (designated by statute) and ten at-large members appointed by the Governor.	Advise TBCJ and TDCJ Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical and Mental Impairments on matters related to inmates with medical or mental impairments.	Texas Health & Safety Code 614	Created 09/01/2004
Advisory Committee on Agriculture	Five members; includes one member of the TBCJ, one member of the faculty at Texas A&M University with expertise in agriculture, and	Advise TBCJ on agricultural programs and operations.	Texas Government Code 497.111	Created 09/01/1989 Reestablished 09/01/2021

Name of Advisory Committee	Size / Composition / How are members appointed?	Purpose / Duties	Legal Basis for Committee (statute or rule citation)	Creation and Abolishment Dates
	three citizens of the state with knowledge of agriculture.			

Table 5 Exhibit 5 Subcommittees and Advisory Committees

V. Funding

A. Provide a brief description of your agency's funding.

The 2022 budget for TDCJ is \$3,565,174,473. The primary funding source is general revenue and dedicated revenue funds, which finance nearly 97% of the agency's operations. Other significant sources of funding that are appropriated to the agency include federal grant funds from the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, and revenues generated from the sale of agricultural products as well as items manufactured by Texas Correctional Industries.

TDCJ's Legislative Appropriations Request was developed consistent with instructions from state leadership, which directed agencies' baseline request for the 2022-23 biennium not to exceed the 2020-21 general revenue-related funding levels adjusted by the five percent reduction, which resulted in a reduction of \$306 million. By continuing reductions made in 2020-21 and with the closure of the Scott Unit in Angleton, the agency only requested a portion of this reduction (\$179 million). This reduced funding request was completely funded by the 87th Texas Legislature.

The agency was awarded a total of \$3.8 billion in Coronavirus Relief Funds through the Office of the Governor for compensation for agency employees from FY2020 through FY2022. Grant funds were expended for this purpose and the general revenue that was offset was transferred to the Comptroller.

B. List all riders that significantly impact your agency's budget.

While every rider in the agency's bill pattern provides direction and guidance, several riders from the 2022-23 General Appropriations Act significantly impacts the agency budget. This includes Article V riders that:

- Allow the agency to fund capacity needs or manage operational shortfalls (Riders 20, 27, & 42)
- Allow unexpended balance transfers for special needs programs and services and academic and vocational programming (Riders 39 & 59)

C. Show your agency's expenditures by strategy. *See Exhibit 6 Example.*

Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 6: Expenditures by Strategy — Fiscal Year 2022 (Actual)

Goal / Strategy	Amount Spent	Percent of Total	Contract Expenditures Included in Total Amount
A.1.1 Basic Supervision	\$70,471,914	2.0%	\$70,471,914
A.1.2 Diversion Programs	\$129,063,619	3.7%	\$129,063,619
A.1.3 Community Corrections	\$43,180,454	1.2%	\$43,180,454

Goal / Strategy	Amount Spent	Percent of Total	Contract Expenditures Included in Total Amount
A.1.4 Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration	\$10,954,508	0.3%	\$10,954,508
B.1.1 Special Needs Program & Services	\$26,738,669	0.8%	\$24,545,983
C.1.1 Correctional Security Operations	\$1,182,542,364	33.6%	-
C.1.2 Correctional Support Operations	\$85,944,763	2.4%	\$764,139
C.1.3 Correctional Training	\$7,389,427	0.2%	\$137,844
C.1.4 Inmate Services	\$9,762,089	0.3%	-
C.1.5 Institutional Goods	\$181,279,235	5.1%	\$1,615,512
C.1.6 Institutional Services	\$238,826,853	6.8%	\$6,508,801
C.1.7 Institutional Operations & Maintenance	\$242,501,029	6.9%	\$1,008,563
C.1.8 Unit and Psychiatric Care	\$358,807,078	10.2%	\$358,807,078
C.1.9 Hospital and Clinical Care	\$276,451,554	7.8%	\$276,451,554
C.1.10 Managed Health Care - Pharmacy	\$73,440,252	2.1%	\$73,440,252
C.1.11 Health Services	\$5,260,346	0.1%	\$934,370
C.1.12 Contract Prisons / Private State Jails	\$79,749,701	2.3%	\$79,749,701
C.2.1 Texas Correctional Industries	\$69,556,994	2.0%	\$28,320
C.2.2 Academic / Vocational Training	\$1,171,709	0.0%	\$1,244,268
C.2.3 Treatment Services	\$30,535,754	0.9%	\$5,659,512
C.2.4 Substance Abuse Felony Punishment	\$32,374,464	0.9%	\$31,644,137
C.2.5 In-Prison Substance Abuse Treatment & Coordination	\$29,626,574	0.8%	\$24,442,990
C.3.1 Major Repair of Facilities	\$61,475,482	1.7%	\$12,016,826
E.1.1 Parole Release Processing	\$6,818,602	0.2%	\$40,132
E.2.1 Parole Supervision	\$119,217,359	3.4%	\$7,866,222
E.2.2 Residential Reentry Centers	\$30,272,807	0.9%	\$30,272,808
E.2.3 Intermediate Sanction Facilities	\$14,371,850	0.4%	\$14,133,964
F.1.1 Central Administration	\$33,532,730	1.0%	\$1,724,618
F.1.2 Victim Services	\$2,334,701	0.1%	-
F.1.3 Information Resources	\$41,819,768	1.2%	\$29,290,810
F.1.4 Board Oversight Programs	\$27,590,906	0.8%	\$29,473

Goal / Strategy	Amount Spent	Percent of Total	Contract Expenditures Included in Total Amount
GRAND TOTAL:	\$3,523,063,555	100.0%	\$1,236,028,372
<i>Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.</i>			

Table 6 Exhibit 6 Expenditures by Strategy

D. Show your agency's sources of revenue. Include all local, state, and federal appropriations, all professional and operating fees, and all other sources of revenue collected by the agency, including taxes and fines. See Exhibit 7 Example.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 7: Sources of Revenue — Fiscal Year 2022 (Actual)**

Source	Amount
General Revenue	\$2,519,063,878
Education and Recreation Program Receipts	\$125,412,344
Texas Correctional Industries Receipts	\$2,329,900
Private Sector Prison Industry Expansion Acct. 5060	\$20,166
Federal Funds	\$1,242,852
Federal Funds for Incarcerated Aliens	\$15,186,019
Coronavirus Relief Fund	\$761,353,414
Interagency Contracts – Criminal Justice Grants	\$709,967
Economic Stabilization Fund	\$9,918,508
Appropriated Receipts	\$36,098,927
Interagency Contracts	\$674,561
Interagency Contracts – Texas Correctional Industries	\$51,053,019
TOTAL	\$3,523,063,555
<i>Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.</i>	

Table 7 Exhibit 7 Sources of Revenue

E. If you receive funds from multiple federal programs, show the types of federal funding sources. See Exhibit 8 Example.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 8: Federal Funds — Fiscal Year 2022 (Actual)**

Type of Fund	State / Federal Match Ratio	State Share	Federal Share	Total Funding
16.000.000 Nat Asset Seizure Forfeiture Program	0/100	\$-	\$61,907	\$61,907
16.606.000 State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	0/100	\$-	\$17,364,520	\$17,364,520
16.735.000 PREA Program: Strategic Support for PREA Implementation	50/50	\$160,630	\$82,599	\$243,229

Type of Fund	State / Federal Match Ratio	State Share	Federal Share	Total Funding
16.745.000 Criminal and Juvenile Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program	20/80	\$-	\$38,411	\$38,411
16.750.000 Support for Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program	0/100	\$-	\$31,200	\$31,200
16.812.000 Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	25/75	\$65,184	\$291,656	\$356,841
16.812.000 Second Chance Act Prisoner Reentry Initiative	0/100	\$-	\$217,081	\$217,081
16.827.000 Justice Reinvestment Initiative	0/100	\$-	\$548,482	\$548,482
16.838.000 Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Site-Based Program	0/100	\$-	\$647,193	\$647,193
93.788.000 State Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis Grants	0/100	\$-	\$14,544	\$14,544
093.917 HIV Care Formula Grant	0/100	\$-	\$441,479	\$441,479
093.323 (Epidemiology & Lab Capacity (ELC)) Detection and Mitigation of COVID-19 in Confinement Facilities	0/100	\$-	\$577,496	\$577,496
21.019.119 Coronavirus Relief Fund	0/100	\$-	\$1,555,514,614	\$1,555,514,614
21.027.119 Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund	0/100	\$-	\$359,673,191	\$359,673,191
	TOTAL	\$225,814	\$1,935,504,277	\$1,935,730,187

Table 8 Exhibit 8 Federal Funds

F. If applicable, provide detailed information on fees collected by your agency. Please explain how much fee revenue is deposited/returned to the General Revenue Fund and why, if applicable. See Exhibit 9 Example.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 9: Fee Revenue — Fiscal Year 2022**

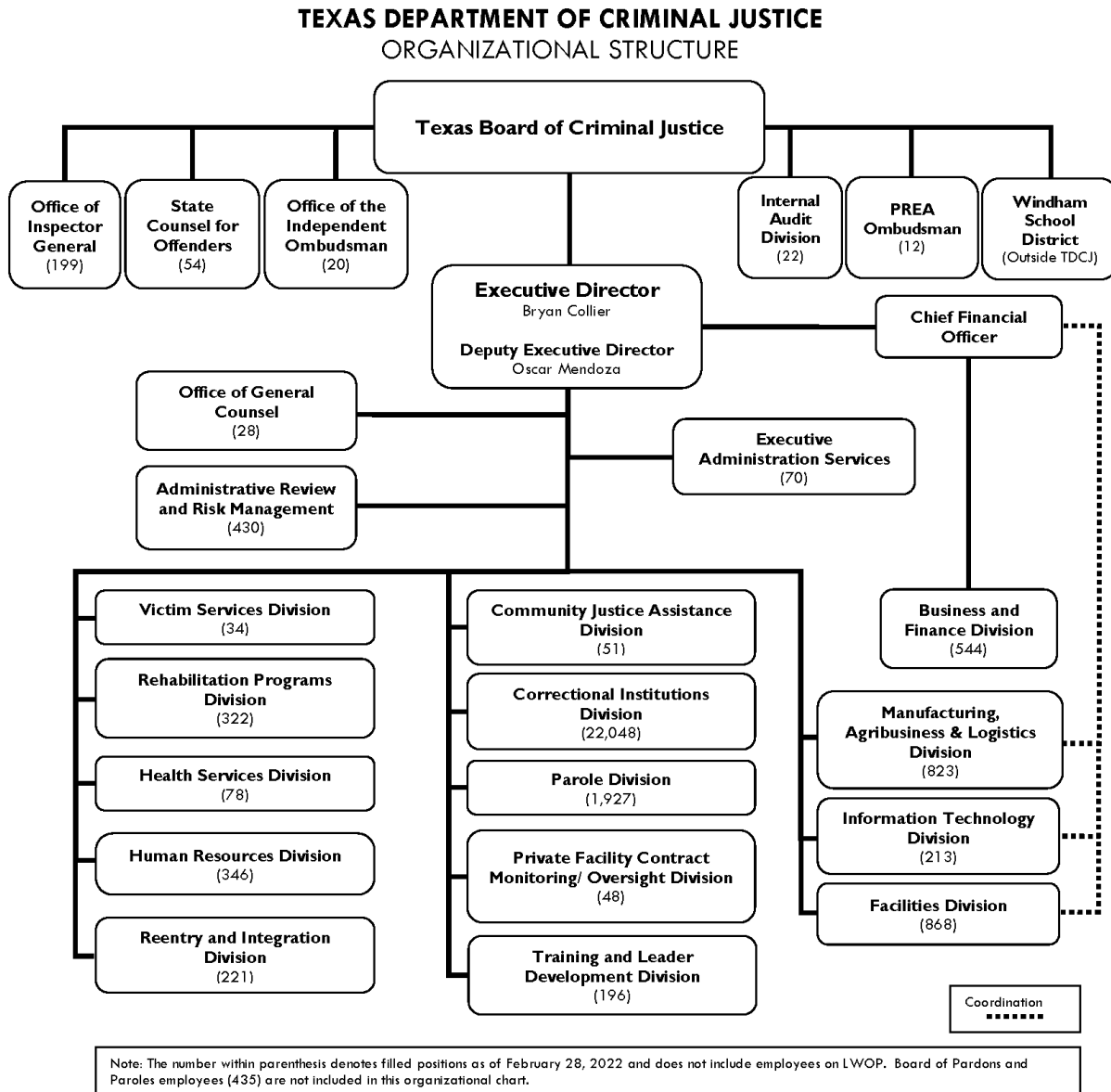
Fee Description/ Program/ Statutory Citation	Current Fee	Fees Set by Statute or Rule?	Statutory Maximum or Minimum, if applicable	Number of Persons or Entities Paying Fee	Fee Revenue	Where Fee Revenue is Deposited (e.g., <i>General Revenue Fund</i>)
Fees for Copies or Filing of Records Tx Gov't	Varies	Statute	Varies	3,289	\$ 19,805.00	General Revenue

Fee Description/ Program/ Statutory Citation	Current Fee	Fees Set by Statute or Rule?	Statutory Maximum or Minimum, if applicable	Number of Persons or Entities Paying Fee	Fee Revenue	Where Fee Revenue is Deposited (<i>e.g., General Revenue Fund</i>)
Code 552.261 and 603.004						
Recovery of Parole Costs Tx Gov't Code 508.182	Varies	Statute	Varies	124,478	\$6,502,367.14	General Revenue
Inmate Healthcare Copayments Tx Gov't Code 501.063	Varies	Statute	Varies	113,910	\$1,459,936.49	General Revenue

Table 9 Exhibit 9 Fee Revenue

VI. Organization

A. Provide an organizational chart that includes major programs and divisions and shows the number of FTEs in each program or division. Detail should include, if possible, division heads with subordinates, and actual FTEs with budgeted FTEs in parenthesis.



Additional TDCJ organizational structure and division charts can be found online at:

- [Organizational Charts \(texas.gov\)](https://www.texas.gov)

B. Fill in the chart below listing the agency’s headquarters and number of FTEs and, if applicable, field, or regional offices. See Exhibit 10 Example.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 10: FTEs by Location — Fiscal Year 2023**

Headquarters, Region, or Field Office	Location	Number of Budgeted FTEs FY 2023	Number of Actual FTEs (as of SER submission)
N/A*			
		TOTAL:	TOTAL:
*FTEs for TDCJ are budgeted and expended at the funding strategy level. (See Section VI. E.)			

Table 10 Exhibit 10 FTEs by Location

C. What are your agency’s FTE caps for fiscal years 2021-25?

Fiscal Year	FTE caps
FY 2021	38,869.3
FY 2022	38,879.0
FY 2023	38,875.3
FY 2024	39,359.4
FY 2025	39,350.7

D. How many temporary or contract employees did your agency have in fiscal year 2022? Please provide a short summary of the purpose of each position, the amount of expenditures per contract employee, and the procurement method of each position.

As of August 31, 2022, the agency employed a contract workforce of 12 employees, primarily utilized for information technology programming, network support services, and chaplaincy services. Total expenditures for FY2022 were \$1,200,727. The procurement method used was Request for Quote and Request for Offer.

E. List each of your agency’s key programs or functions, along with expenditures and FTEs by program. See Exhibit 11 Example.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 11: List of Program FTEs and Expenditures — Fiscal Year 2022**

Program	Actual FTEs FY 2022	Budgeted FTEs FY 2023	Actual Expenditures FY 2022	Budgeted Expenditures FY 2023
Provide Prison Diversions	*	*	\$253,670,495	\$244,846,360
Special Needs Inmates	36.0	41.0	\$26,735,669	\$27,691,858
Incarcerate Felons	25,687.3	35,429.8	\$2,252,736,438	\$2,319,242,015
Correctional Health Care	64.5	71.8	\$713,959,230	\$672,537,525

Program	Actual FTEs FY 2022	Budgeted FTEs FY 2023	Actual Expenditures FY 2022	Budgeted Expenditures FY 2023
Operate Parole System	1,925.5	2,406.9	\$170,680,618	\$185,042,066
Administration	951.4	941.8	\$105,278,105	\$96,369,854
TOTAL	29,088.5	38,891.3	\$3,523,063,555	\$3,545,729,678
<p>* Because employees of the community supervision and corrections departments are employed by the judicial districts, they are not state employees. The Community Justice Assistance Division's state employees are not accounted for in this function. <i>Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.</i></p>				

Table 11 Exhibit 11 List of Program FTEs and Expenditures

VII. Guide to Agency Programs

Complete this section for **each** agency program (or each agency function, activity, or service if more appropriate). Copy and paste questions A through P as many times as needed to discuss each program, activity, or function. Contact Sunset staff with any questions about applying this section to your agency.

1A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function: *Provide Prison Diversions through Probation & Community-based Programs.*

Location/Division: *Community Justice Assistance Division*

Contact Name: *Carey Green*

Statutory Citation for Program: *Texas Government Code, Section 493.003, Chapter 76, and Chapter 509, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Art. 42A. and Chapter 66, Texas Administrative Code Chapter 163*

1B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.

The key function of TDCJ Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) is to provide diversions to traditional prison incarceration using community supervision and other community-based programs. In performing this function, CJAD's primary objective is to distribute state financial aid to Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) and community service providers that provide basic supervision and diversionary programs that impact and reduce the demand for additional prison and jail capacity. With the CSCDs, CJAD administers community supervision (adult probation) in Texas.

Community supervision refers to the placement of a defendant under supervision for a length of time, as ordered by a court, with court-imposed rules and conditions. Community supervision applies to misdemeanor and felony offenses and is an alternative to a jail or prison sentence.

The 123 CSCDs in Texas are established by the local judicial districts they serve. On average, CSCDs receive approximately two-thirds of their funding from the state through CJAD. Other funds, such as court-ordered supervision and program fees, help finance a department's remaining budgetary needs. Per statute, county governments provide CSCDs with office space, equipment, and utilities.

CJAD is responsible for developing standards and procedures for all 123 CSCDs, including best practices treatment standards, distributing formula and grant funding appropriated by the Texas Legislature, and reviewing and evaluating each CSCD's strategic plan. CJAD evaluates, performs fiscal audits, program reviews, and provides technical assistance for CSCD operations and programs. CJAD provides in-service training, certification, and continuing education for

approximately 2,500 CSCD officers, and liaises with the Employee Retirement System and CSCDs for state health insurance benefits to over 5,000 CSCD employees. CJAD oversees an automated tracking system that receives data from local departmental caseload management systems and performs monitoring and evaluations of expenditures and performance of local CSCDs.

Funds for the Basic Supervision and Community Corrections appropriation strategies are distributed based on statutory formulas. For Diversion Program and TAIP appropriations, funding is based on a grant scoring methodology that considers programmatic and financial factors and awards grant funds on a competitive basis.

Role of CSCDs in Community Supervision – CSCDs are under the jurisdiction of local judicial districts. District and county court-at-law judges appoint the CSCD director who is responsible for administration of a department and its activities. CSCDs supervise and rehabilitate probationers sentenced to community and pretrial supervision by local courts. CSCDs collect victim restitution and certain court-ordered fees. Some CSCDs collect fines and court costs that are remitted to local counties and the state. Community supervision officers are employed by CSCDs. These community supervision officers assess each probationer’s risk level and design a case plan that includes court-ordered conditions utilizing a continuum of services and programs available to that jurisdiction. Some probationers are confined temporarily in CCFs while others must report to community supervision officers at intervals determined by risk level. Supervisory and rehabilitative methods include urinalysis, electronic monitoring, ignition interlock verification in certain intoxication driving offenses, surveillance supervision, cognitive behavioral programming, differential supervision/specialized caseloads, community service restitution, continuing education, job, vocational and life-skills training, and treatment for substance abuse. Some CSCDs offer services to crime victims.

Responsibilities of CJAD – CJAD’s responsibilities and activities in relation to CSCDs include:

- Developing and publishing standards.
- Distributing state aid to CSCDs.
- Awarding grants to local CSCDs and non-profit organizations.
- Liaising with ERS and the CSCDs for state health insurance for CSCD employees.
- Collecting and analyzing data from CSCDs and non-profit organizations.
- Reviewing and approving CSCDs’ program budgets.
- Providing technical assistance in the development of community justice councils.
- Providing training and continuing education for Community Supervision Officers and CSCD staff.
- Providing technical assistance to ensure quality and compliance with standards.
- Monitoring expenditures by those entities receiving state aid and grant funds.
- Reviewing and inspecting community corrections programs.
- Interfacing and coordinating access to Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities’ (SAFPF) and State Contracted-Intermediate Sanction Facility resources for CSCDs.
- Establishing and maintaining a statewide database (CSTS) of probationers on community supervision.

1C. What information can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? If applicable, reference but do not repeat any performance measures from Section II, Exhibit 2, and provide any other metrics of program effectiveness and efficiency. Also, please provide the calculation or methodology behind each statistic or performance measure.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 12: Program Statistics and Performance Measures — Fiscal Year 2022**

Program Statistics or Performance Measures	Dataset Reference Number* (if applicable)	Calculation (if applicable)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual Performance *	FY 2022 % of Annual Target
A.1. Felony Community Supervision Annual Revocation Rate			N/A	7.64%	N/A
A.1. Misdemeanor Community Supervision Revocation Rate			N/A	8.48%	N/A
A.1.1. Average Number of Misdemeanor Offenses under Direct Supervision			N/A	59,117.92	N/A
A.1.1. Number of Felons Placed on Community Supervision			N/A	50,923.50	N/A
A.1.1. Number of Misdemeanants Placed on Community Supervision			N/A	64,119.00	N/A
A.1.2. Number of Alternative Sanction Programs and Services Grant Funded (excluding non-contract residential facilities)			N/A	280.00	N/A
A.1.2. Number of Grant Funded Residential Facility Beds in Operation			N/A	1,647.63	N/A
A.1.2. Number of Grant Funded Facilities Providing Residential Services to Offenders on Community Supervision			N/A	24.00	N/A
A.1.3. Number of Alternative Sanction Programs and Services Funded through Community Corrections (CC) (excluding non-contract residential facilities)			N/A	234.00	N/A
A.1.3 Number of facilities funded through Community Corrections (CC) providing residential services to offenders on community supervision.			N/A	2.00	N/A
A.1.3. Number of Operational Residential Facility Beds Funded through Community Corrections (CC)			N/A	68.00	N/A
A.1.4. Number of Persons Completing the Treatment in Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration Program (TAIP)			N/A	10,276.00	N/A
E.2.3. Parolees and Probationers placed in Intermediate Sanction Facilities			N/A	7,976.00	N/A
E.2.3. Average intermediate sanction facility cost per resident day			N/A	\$65.52	N/A

***The methodology/calculation for performance measures may be found in the Agency Strategic Plan FY 2021-2025 Agency Strategic Plan**

FY2022 data is from the 2024-25 LAR. The actual performance measure will be updated in the 2024 Operating Budget in December.

Table 12 Exhibit 12 Program Statistics and Performance Measures *See Exhibit 3

Seven evaluation criteria have been established to track the performance of diversion program funds; these measures are reported in *the Monitoring of Community Supervision Diversion Funds* report.

- (1) Felony Revocations to TDCJ
- (2) Felony Technical Revocations
- (3) Average Community Corrections Facility (CCF) Population
- (4) Felony Community Supervision Placements
- (5) Felony Early Discharges
- (6) Community Supervision Officers Employed
- (7) Average Regular Supervision Caseload Size

Community Corrections Facility performance measures include:

- (1) Re-arrest within two years of discharge
- (2) Completion rate
- (3) Re-Incarceration within two years of discharge
- (4) Compliance with program table data submissions to ISYS/CSTS
- (5) Capacity utilization rate of 90%

1D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent. If the response to Section III of this report is sufficient, please leave this section blank.

Year	Community Justice Assistance Division History
1913	Probation system established.
1977	Probation was codified in state law.
1989	TDCJ was created by House Bill 2335, 71st Texas Legislature, from the Department of Corrections (now the TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division), the supervision function from the Board of Pardons and Paroles (now the function of the TDCJ Parole Division), and the Adult Probation Commission (now the TDCJ Community Justice Assistance Division).
2003	During the 78 th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, House Bill 725 was passed, which allowed for the participation of CSCD employees, retired employees, and their dependents in the group health insurance benefits program for state employees.
2005	The 79 th Texas Legislature allocated new funds to CJAD for Strategy A.1.2. Diversion Programs, intended to strengthen community supervision by reducing caseloads, utilizing progressive sanctions models, and providing more community supervision options by funding residential treatment and aftercare. The 79 th Texas Legislature included a rider in the General Appropriations Act (GAA) requiring CJAD to submit a yearly report tracking the impact and effectiveness of diversion program funds. The reporting requirement has been included in the GAA every subsequent biennium under different rider numbers, and CJAD has published this report every December 1 st since 2005.
2009	During the 80 th Texas Legislative Session, Senate Bill 44 was passed (Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 42.141). This Code relates to the provision of intervention or counseling services for persons who have committed family violence and to a process for accrediting those services. In late 2007, CJAD formed a committee to examine the Battering Intervention and Prevention Program (BIPP) Guidelines for program accreditation. The committee was comprised of representatives from CJAD funded and non-funded BIPPs, family violence programs, CSCDs, TDCJ Parole Division, medical examiners, psychologists,

Year	Community Justice Assistance Division History
	marriage and family therapists, licensed professional counselors, social workers, and other professionals. Following the recommendations of the committee, CJAD and Texas Council on Family Violence (TCFV) submitted a draft to the committee members, Battering Intervention and Prevention Program (BIPPs), licensing authorities described by Chapters 152, 501, 502, 503, 505, Occupations Code and other stakeholders for their review and comments. Their recommendations were incorporated into the BIPP Accreditation Guidelines that were effective as of July 2009.
2017	The 85 th Texas Legislature, Regular Session, GAA 2018-2019, saw the transfer of payment of CSCD health insurance from TDCJ, Article V, Strategy A.1.1, Basic Supervision, to the Employee Retirement System (ERS), Article I, Strategy B.1.2. Elimination of the projection and reconciliation of CSCD monthly and annual health insurance costs and payments across funding strategies; determined based on transfer of insurance appropriation to Employee Retirement System (ERS) and therefore no longer applicable. Elimination of the processing, reconciliation, and coordination between Employee Retirement System (ERS), CSCDs, and TDCJ Accounts Payable of the monthly payment of the employer portion health insurance premiums via Tex-Net; determined based on transfer of insurance appropriation to Employee Retirement System (ERS) and therefore no longer applicable.
2019	ERS eliminated the reporting requirement of the monthly payment summary Employee Retirement System (ERS). This action eliminated certain tracking, processing, notification, and reconciliation of financial data of monthly CSCD health insurance reports (cost projection and employer portion reconciliation). The CJAD Training section transferred to TDCJ Training and Leader Development Division, which is now responsible for training and certifying Community Supervision Officers and Residential Community Supervision Officers; they are responsible for certifying CSCD staff to administer the Texas Risk Assessment System.
2020	CJAD eliminated the processing and approval of CSCD retirees into the Employee Retirement System (ERS) system for qualification of health insurance benefits as determined by the Employee Retirement System (ERS). This action eliminated the remaining tracking, processing, notification, and reconciliation of financial data of monthly CSCD health insurance reports (employee portion reconciliation) as determined by CJAD director and management. CJAD reduced some Employee Retirement System (ERS) functions in preparation, coordination, and delivery of annual summer enrollment training: training no longer held in-person, conducted via webinar, and elimination of CJAD's continuing education requirement of benefit coordinators; determined in large part due to impact of COVID-19 to maintain social distancing and reduce the spread of the virus.

1E. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program, such as licensees, consumers, landowners, for example. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

Population Type	Total Direct	Total Indirect	Total Pretrial	Total
Felony Supervision	146,389	72,386	24,878	243,653
Misdemeanor Supervision	66,433	37,863	21,712	126,008
Total	212,822	110,249	46,590	369,661

Note: Population counts are as of May 31, 2023

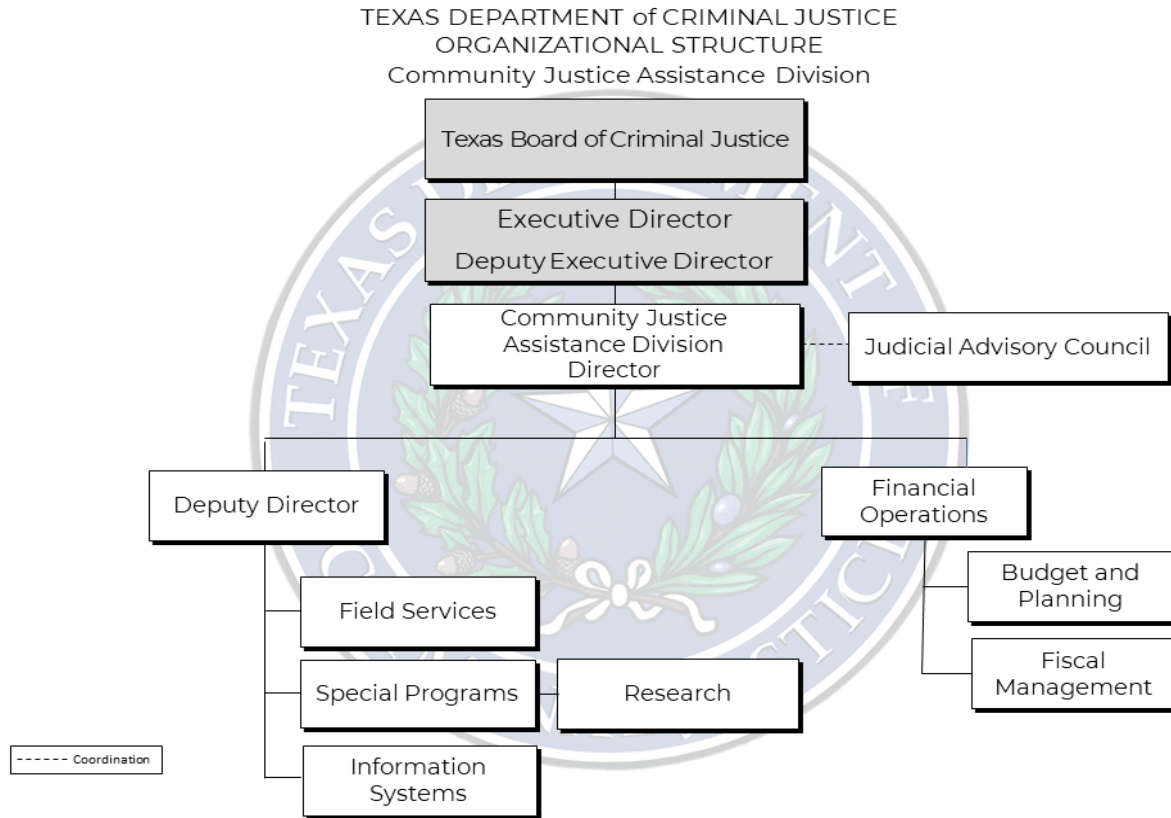
Demographics and Offense Type	Felony N = 146,389	Misdemeanor N = 66,433	Total N = 212,822
GENDER			
Male	74.8%	72.7%	74.1%
Female	25.2%	27.3%	25.9%
AGE			
Less than 17	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17-21	5.4%	7.8%	6.2%
22-25	11.8%	15.3%	12.9%
26-30	16.8%	18.9%	17.4%
31-40	31.0%	28.7%	30.3%
41-50	19.2%	16.5%	18.3%
51+	15.8%	12.8%	14.9%
RACE/ETHNICITY			
African American	25.1%	18.7%	23.1%
Caucasian	36.3%	33.4%	35.4%
Hispanic	37.3%	45.7%	39.9%
Other	1.3%	2.2%	1.6%
OFFENSE TYPE			
Violent	29.3%	16.9%	25.4%
Property	15.7%	7.1%	13.1%
DWI	11.9%	52.0%	24.4%
Controlled Substance	28.9%	5.5%	21.6%
Other	14.2%	18.5%	15.5%

Probationers on direct supervision receive a minimum of one face-to-face contact every three months. Persons assessed as moderate, moderate-low, or low can substitute videoconferencing, teleconferencing, and kiosk-reporting for a face-to-face contact. Persons assessed as high must be seen face-to-face every 90 days. Indirect supervision includes probationers who have transferred to another state, absconded, been temporarily incarcerated (not revoked), or who report by mail.

1F. Describe how your program or function is administered, including a description of the processes involved in the program or function. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.

CJAD administers adult community supervision in Texas. The division does not work directly with probationers but distributes state aid to the 123 CSCDs in 254 Texas counties that work directly

to supervise and rehabilitate the probationer population. CJAD’s role is ensuring that services are provided in accordance with statewide minimum standards, the Financial Management Manual and Contract Management Manual, evidence-based practices, legislated funding strategies, strategic plans, and corresponding budgets.



Organized within local judicial districts, the CSCDs receive funding and administrative support from CJAD. Based on a statewide average, 65% of a CSCD’s operating budget is state-funded and allocated by CJAD. A CSCD is eligible to receive state aid by submitting a strategic plan as prescribed in Texas Government Code Section 509.007, which outlines its existing programs and services.

Funds for the Basic Supervision and Community Corrections appropriation strategies are distributed based on statutory formulas. For Diversion Program and TAIP appropriations, funding is based on a grant scoring methodology that considers programmatic and financial factors and awards funds on a competitive basis.

Basic Supervision Funding – State aid for basic supervision is provided to local CSCDs based on the number of misdemeanor and direct felony probationers placed on community supervision and supervised by the department. Prior to implementing the formula calculation, the reserve for payment of Workers’ Compensation claims is deducted from the appropriated funds. Then,

for misdemeanor probationers, state aid is provided at the rate of 70 cents per day (as authorized in the General Appropriations Bill) for a period of time not to exceed 182 days. After misdemeanor payments are allocated, the funds in this appropriations strategy are calculated based on the number of felony probationers under direct community supervision relative to the statewide number of felony probationers under direct community supervision.

In addition to core services and general operational costs, state aid is used to employ Community Supervision Officers (CSOs) who monitor and counsel probationers, to employ administrative and financial staff who support the Community Supervision Officers and the department operations, and to facilitate access to or provide a continuum of probationer services such as job placement, treatment referral, or adult education referral, electronic monitoring, urinalysis testing, community service restitution placement, collection of restitution/court-ordered fees, and to pay administrative expenses of the CSCD not borne by county governments.

Community Corrections Funding – Through Community Corrections funding, state aid is allocated to CSCDs based on a formula which provides equal weight to two factors: the percentage of the state’s population which resides in the area served by the local CSCD, and the percentage of felons under direct community supervision in the state who are supervised by the local department. Prior to implementing the formula calculations, the State Office of Risk Management (SORM) workers’ compensation insurance payment for CSCDs is deducted from the appropriated funds.

Diversion Programs Funding – Diversion funding targets programs and services that lower probationers’ risk to reoffend, reducing revocations and incarceration. Local CSCDs’ municipalities, counties, and non-profit organizations may apply for Diversion Program funds set in the diversion appropriation’s strategy. The method of allocating funds allows meritorious programs and programs in rural areas to receive funding that would not otherwise be possible through state aid allocated by formula. Grants are awarded to select CSCDs for community corrections facilities, differential probationer supervision, treatment/intervention programs for substance abuse probationers, maintenance of the mental health initiative and similar programmatic initiatives that are alternatives to incarceration.

Treatment Alternative to Incarceration Program (TAIP) grants are awarded for substance abuse screening/assessment and referral for treatment services. These treatment services may include detox, intensive residential, residential, intensive outpatient, or supportive outpatient. Some TAIP programs are regional and serve several CSCDs.

CJAD funds Battering Intervention and Prevention Programs (BIPPs) which provide education and counseling to batterers. These grants are awarded to non-profit organizations, and CJAD collects and analyzes data from these programs.

Information on CSCD funding, allocation formulas, and grant award methodology are published online here:

- [Publications – CJAD – FY 2022-2023 CSCD Funding](#)

CJAD Program Name	Community Justice Assistance Division Program Description
Funds Distribution	CJAD provides state aid to CSCDs as described above. A CSCD is eligible to receive state aid by submitting a strategic plan as prescribed in Texas Government Code Section 509.007. Funds for the Basic Supervision and Community Corrections appropriation strategies are distributed based on statutory formulas. For Diversion Program and TAIP appropriations, funding is based on a grant scoring methodology, described in Section 1L below, that considers programmatic and financial factors and awards funds on a competitive basis.
Program Standards	As mandated in Chapter 509 of the Texas Government Code, CJAD develops minimum standards for core CSCD services and must receive approval of the Texas Board of Criminal Justice. CJAD tracks and evaluates CSCDs' programs and monitors, reviews, and approves CSCDs' budgets. Besides providing departments with administrative and technical assistance, CJAD provides training to CSCD staff.
Community Justice Assistance Division Administration	Division administration supports the division director. The primary function of the section is to manage the division and its purpose consistent with the provisions of Chapter 509 of the Texas Government Code. The division director, deputy director, financial operations director and special programs director manage all aspects of the division through a system of section directors. The section provides information and acts as a resource to the Office of the Governor, the Texas Legislature, the Legislative Budget Board (LBB), the Texas Board of Criminal Justice, the Judicial Advisory Council, Probation Advisory Committee, CSCDs, the judiciary and other stakeholders. Regular contact and information dissemination is provided via monthly webinar presentations, quarterly Judicial Advisory Council and Probation Advisory Committee meetings, conferences and using webinar technology by CSCD judicial regions.
Field Services	<p>The Field Services section monitors the compliance of CSCDs and BIPPs and provides technical assistance and support as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Services staff conduct regular program and compliance evaluations of CSCDs to determine compliance with statute, standards, special grant conditions and policies and procedures. The order of evaluations is determined using the evaluation guide. Field Services staff develop and provide targeted training to CSCDs as requested or as needs are identified during the evaluation process. • Field Services is responsible for oversight of the BIPP accreditation process. The accreditation process is managed by reviewing program policies, case management practices, data collection processes and observation of group dynamics to ensure compliance with BIPP Guidelines. • The Field Services section provides various types of technical assistance to CSCDs in areas such as case management, mental health, sex offender supervision, substance abuse supervision and treatment, officer safety, firearms, program coordination, and residential facilities. Technical assistance provided to the BIPPs includes collaborative meetings, and provision of training on guidelines, monthly activity reports, and the accreditation process. <p>Other Field Services staff activities include contributing to the annual evaluation plan, coordinating new director technical assistance, planning and organizing CJAD's annual virtual SKILLS conference, periodic review and revision of standards and BIPP guidelines, analyzing proposed legislation, participating in committees, workshops, and meetings with collaborative partners, presenting at conferences, and providing training to stakeholders such as the Judicial Advisory Council, Probation Advisory Committee, and other divisions of TDCJ.</p>

CJAD Program Name	Community Justice Assistance Division Program Description
Financial Operations	<p>Financial Operations is composed of two sections: Fiscal Management and Budget and Planning. The Fiscal Management section is responsible for maintaining CJAD’s operating budget, reviewing funding recipient quarterly financial reports, calculating, and maintaining CSCD payment schedules, monitoring and tracking the status of applicable appropriation strategies, supporting the health insurance program for CSCD employees, and analyzing and evaluating independent financial audits of CSCDs.</p> <p>The Budget and Planning section reviews and evaluates CSCD program budgets, processes grant award statements, reviews certification requests for facilities, utilities and equipment, and processes waivers to CJAD financial standards. Additionally, this section administers strategic planning, oversees the Diversion Program and TAIP grant scoring process, and provides recommendations for deobligation and redistribution of Diversion Program and TAIP funds.</p>
Information Systems	<p>The Information Systems section designs, builds, and maintains the information systems at CJAD that collect, store, and distribute information about adult community supervision in Texas. These systems include the Integrated Database System which is the primary database for the division’s business operations, and CSTS-ISYS which collects probationer information from the 123 CSCDs in Texas. CJAD Information Systems section provides system support for CJAD staff and for CSCD staff as it relates to installing and configuring CJAD software and user account administration for these user groups. The Information System section hosts a quarterly virtual ISYS training for CJAD staff and CSCD directors and staff.</p>
Research and Evaluation	<p>The Research and Evaluation section is responsible for collecting and monitoring data submitted by the CSCDs and BIPPs, correcting detected data errors, maintaining division statistics, calculating, reporting performance measure data, and conducting research on the effectiveness of community corrections programs to enhance the division’s ability to allocate resources. The section reviews and responds to requests for information from within the division, the agency, the Texas Legislature, the LBB, and the public. The section prepares reports for the Office of the Governor, Texas Legislature, and LBB required by statute and provides technical assistance and training to CJAD, CSCD, and BIPP staff regarding collection and usage of data collected by the division.</p>
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) and State-Contracted Intermediate Sanction Facility (SC-ISF)	<p>The Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) and Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) section is responsible for approving placement for probationers ordered to a state-contracted intermediate sanction facilities. Section staff are responsible for processing discharges for probationers housed in a substance abuse felony punishment facility. Additionally, they provide access to treatment services for probationers in the SAFPF continuum of care for up to one year after successful completion of the program. They conduct SAFPF continuum of care evaluations and review associated funding recipient quarterly financial report submissions. The section delivers SAFPF and SC-ISF training for community supervision officers throughout the state.</p>
Fidelity Operations	<p>The Fidelity Operations section is responsible for critically evaluating division processes and making recommendations to division leadership that will improve efficiency and efficacy. Fidelity Operations staff provide technical assistance and support to the division’s section directors on topics such as leadership, time management, digital organization, and internal controls for high-risk functions.</p>

1G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. Please specify state funding sources (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

Method of Finance	Amount
General Revenue	\$232,842,498
Appropriated Receipts	\$20,252,432
Inter- Agency Contracts	\$575,565
TOTAL	\$253,670,495
<i>Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.</i>	

The riders outlined below were included in the General Appropriations Act, Article V, and passed by the 87th Texas Legislature:

- 32. Appropriation: Refunds of Unexpended Balances from CSCDs
- 40. Monitoring of Community Supervision Diversion Funds
- 41. Withholding of Funds
- 43. Battering Intervention and Prevention Program
- 44. Misdemeanor Funding
- 51. Contingency for Behavioral Health Funds
- 52. Harris County Community Corrections Facility

1H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) provides similar services to local jurisdictions which supervise juvenile inmates. Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) oversight is provided by a thirteen-member Commission appointed by the governor to six-year terms. Funding is provided by Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) to juvenile boards to operate juvenile probation departments, juvenile detention facilities, and to provide basic and special services to juvenile inmates. Like CJAD, the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) promulgates standards, trains, and certifies officers, and collects data on juvenile crime in Texas.

TDCJ Parole Division provides direct services to inmates released from the TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division, similar to services provided by CSCDs. However, the parolees supervised by the Parole Division are not subject to the jurisdiction of the sentencing court but are instead subject to the terms of conditions of release as determined by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Decisions regarding the modification and revocation of supervision for probationers are made by judges, whereas such decisions regarding prison releasees are made by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Due to sentencing practices of the judiciary, a few probationers may be subject to dual supervision (under supervision of both Parole Division and a CSCD) when sentencing courts order incarceration and community supervision in separate concurrent offenses. Courts may place probationers on community supervision while the defendant is on parole as a diversion from incarceration for a new offense.

The Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) provides funding and oversight of Local Mental Health Authority (LMHA) centers. The centers provide direct mental health services to county residents. This system operates in a similar manner as CJAD and local CSCDs.

1I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.

There is no duplication of services with the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD), as CJAD deals with the adult population only.

Approximately one percent of the probation population is on parole supervision. These dual supervision cases are identified, and information is shared between the respective probation and parole officers in order to facilitate appropriate supervision of the probationer/parolee. CJAD and the TDCJ Parole Division coordinate on issues of mutual concern regarding supervision such as dual supervision and assessments.

CJAD, CSCDs, Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHAs), the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), and the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI) have signed a MOU regarding the provision of services to probationers with mental health needs. The MOU defines the roles and responsibilities for each entity.

The agency has a MOU with the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) regarding the firearms training program for community supervision officers.

1J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

CSCDs are under the jurisdiction of local judicial districts. District and county court-at-law judges appoint the CSCD director who is responsible for administration of a department and its activities. CJAD provides standards, financial assistance, training, and regulations governing the operations of those departments. CJAD has limited oversight of community supervision in Texas. CJAD's role is to ensure that the CSCDs' services are provided in accordance with strategic plans and state standards including evidence-based treatment standards. To achieve this goal, CJAD performs program and fiscal audits and provides technical assistance to local departments.

1K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide

- a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;
- the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2022;
- the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;
- the award dates and funding source for those contracts
- the method used to procure those contracts;
- top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;
- the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and
- a short description of any current contracting problems.

CJAD does not have any contracted expenditures with the CSCDs as the CSCDs contract directly with vendors for probationer services.

1L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

CSCDs may apply for Diversion Program grants. The total funding amount for Diversion Program grants are:

FY22 - \$107,635,204;
 FY23 - \$107,532,494;
 Total - \$215,167,698.

Diversion Program grants are awarded to select CSCDs for literacy, substance abuse and similar programs that are effective alternatives to incarceration. Funding is based on a grant scoring methodology that considers programmatic and financial factors and awards funds on a competitive basis.

Program Score is determined by the following elements:

1. Prior action plans
2. Completion of prior action plans, if applicable
3. Prior funding reductions
4. Successful completion rate compared to statewide benchmark for like-type programs
5. Actual program outputs compared to CSCD program activity submissions
6. Residential Outcome Study (CCFs only)

Financial Score is determined by the following elements:

1. Unit Cost
2. Timely Submission of Quarterly Reports
3. Proposed Overhead and Administrative Costs
4. Independent Audit Risk Analysis

Each CSCD's total score is compared to the average score and each program's successful completion percentage is compared to its prior completion percentage. Additional considerations include department revocation rates and impact of COVID-19.

For continued program and TAIP grant requests, the total grant score and program outcomes, if applicable, for successful completions for each like-type program will be determined. The total score is comprised of a program score and a financial score.

For new requests, certain programs and services may be prioritized for funding. These include regional (multi-CSCD) mental health, substance abuse and sex offender treatment services and specialized caseloads may be prioritized for potential new grant funding. In addition, CSCDs without Diversion Program funding may be prioritized for new grant funding.

1M. Are there any barriers or challenges that impede the program's performance, including any outdated or ineffective state laws? Explain.

Efficient oversight of key functions is impaired at the state level because of limited authority over local processes impacting CSCDs. Texas Government Code Chapter 76, Section 76.002 provides for the establishment of CSCDs. District and county court-at-law judge(s) establish CSCDs and have judicial authority to create, merge, or separate departments, and those decisions may have an operational or fiscal impact on the CSCD and impact the supervision of probationers. Judges approve the CSCD's budget and strategic plans, appoint fiscal officers, and establish the CSCD director's salary. Therefore, local judicial philosophies may be apparent within this structure. Community supervision may operate differently in each court served by one CSCD with multiple criminal courts. This presents challenges to the CSCDs since they are working to be responsive to multiple decision-makers, again, who have the authority to impact their population numbers and overall funding.

CSCDs are held accountable for outcomes such as revocations (for both new offenses and technical violations) and early terminations; however, judges make the final decisions regarding these actions. Across the state, some judges are more supportive of time credits, treatment, and early terminations, thereby impacting the corresponding CSCD's outcomes.

Similarly, district attorney practices can impact not only the number of people placed on probation but revocation rates of a CSCD. Institutionalized use of the plea-bargaining process has created a challenge that heavily influences the handling of cases at the court level and impacts revocations to prison. The plea-bargaining process generally involves the county or district attorney's office, defendant, and the defendant's counsel. Due to this, the plea-bargaining process often drives overall probation population numbers, impacting CSCD funding and resources. This process is outside of progressive sanction and incentive models that CSCDs use to address violations which, in turn, hinders CJAD and CSCDs efforts to reduce revocations.

Another challenge for CSCDs is based on unfunded cases and costs related to court-support. Unfunded cases include pretrial diversion and pretrial bond case supervision, based on local practices. There is no clear distinction regarding what entity is responsible for these cases. State funding is not allocated to CSCDs for pretrial bond supervision; therefore, departments that supervise these cases must implement self-sustaining programs through fee collections and/or county funding. However, even if a CSCD supervises pretrial bond cases, not all counties provide funding for this purpose. Across the state, pretrial diversion has become more common to divert citizens from the criminal justice system. CSCDs are awarded limited dedicated grant funding for pretrial diversion supervision; however, since the funding is limited, not all CSCDs receive this funding. Again, departments must implement programs that self-sustain through fee collections—most often, counties do not provide supplemental funding for pretrial diversion cases. CSCDs are constantly struggling to supervise cases assigned to their departments for which they receive no state or local funding. Finally, CSCDs provide staff to support both district courts and county courts-at-law. Staff are either directly dedicated to respective courts or provide support through assessments, evaluations, staffing, and assistance. CSCDs must assist with many activities for cases that are not placed on community supervision. If a case is not placed on community supervision, the CSCD will not receive state funding (statewide average of approximately 65% of CSCD's funding) and will not receive payment of reimbursement supervision fees (statewide average of approximately 35% of CSCD's funding). Officers may be

on standby to support local courts for a substantial amount of time waiting to testify or assist with probation related judicial procedures—this takes time away from direct offender supervision with impact across the department.

The lack of real time data access inhibits CJAD from obtaining information that would assist in driving policy decisions and responding to information requests. There is a delay in reporting of offender level data from the CSCDs to allow for an upload of information from local case management systems. This causes CJAD to build datasets with historical data or survey local departments for more timely information. Additionally, as information is received from 123 separate CSCDs, there is a significant time lapse so data can be “locked” at a point in time and analyzed for accuracy prior to dissemination or use. CSCDs contract for case management services and there are 123 different contracts for these services; most CSCDs use the same vendor but each contract still dictates levels of use for the probation department; CSCDs spend approximately \$5 million on case management contracted services.

CJAD must analyze data, de-obligate and reallocate funding and act on behalf of the CSCDs while considering local issues and constraints. CJAD often negotiates or works to influence stakeholders whose decisions impact the local probation departments. The division has strictly limited the use of state funding for pretrial bond supervision since state funding is allocated for the supervision of felon and misdemeanor direct placements. Because it does not have immediate real-time access, the division queries the CSCDs for information related to various community supervision activities; not all CSCDs are responsive to these queries. Legislative requests are sometimes delayed or unable to be answered since there’s a lack of data at the state level.

1N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

The CSCDs are decentralized entities based on judicial discretion and philosophies. CSCD directors establish each department’s salary structure and CSCD employees fall under the Texas District and County Retirement System. The CSCD employees are not state employees but are provided with state healthcare benefits per Texas Government Code Sec. 76.006 (c).

State funding methodology for community supervision cases hasn’t changed for decades. However, over time community supervision has evolved on many levels—the types of offenses have become more challenging; risk levels of offenders have become higher; resource needs are more prevalent and urgent; controlled substances are more readily available increasing addictions; supervision methods for changing behavior have required higher-skilled officers using individualized supervision techniques; technology has advanced; sentence lengths and criminal justice diversion strategies have changed; outcome and performance expectations are more rigorous; stakeholders and the public have instant access to information and expect immediate action; and yet funding methodologies have remained unchanged. CJAD can, within certain statutory provisions based on funding type, change funding allocations to the CSCDs but significant impact and assistance to the CSCDs will not occur without a change to the way funding is calculated and received from the state.

10. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, piece of equipment, or other entity (e.g., a facility). For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe

- **why the regulation is needed;**
- **the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;**
- **follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;**
- **actions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and**
- **procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.**

Battering Intervention and Prevention Program (BIPP) accreditation is required by statute. During the 80th Texas Legislative Session, Senate Bill 44 was passed (Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 42.141) that relates to intervention or counseling services for persons who have committed a family violence offense and the process of accrediting providers of those services.

Battering Intervention and Prevention Program (BIPP) accreditation is a two-part process: 1) service provider application review and 2) evaluation of each program applying for accreditation. Non-compliance is addressed based on identified deficiencies. Failure to become compliant within specified timeframes can result in denial, suspension, or revocation of a program's application or accreditation.

1P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide detailed information on complaint and regulatory actions, including investigations and complaint resolutions. The data should cover the last five fiscal years and give a complete picture of the program's regulatory activity, including comprehensive information from initiation of a complaint to resolution of a case. The purpose of the chart is to create uniformity across agencies under review to the extent possible, but you may make small adjustments to the chart headings as needed to better reflect your agency's particular programs. If necessary to understand the data, please include a brief description of the methodology supporting each measure. In addition, please briefly explain or define terms as used by your agency, such as complaint, grievance, investigation, enforcement action, jurisdictional scope, etc.

Battering Intervention and Prevention Program (BIPP) Complaint Investigation and Resolution:

- Each BIPP is required to have grievance procedures in place regarding complaints.
- CJAD accreditation policy outlines the steps a program may take in response to CJAD's decision to deny, suspend or revoke a BIPP's accreditation.
- Complaints made to CJAD from outside the agency are processed according to policy. CJAD may consult with the Office of the General Counsel regarding questions concerning complaints made related to the provision of BIPP services. Complaint investigation and resolution may include, but not limited to interview with person/entity making the complaint, interview(s) with program participants or site visits to the BIPP location, as deemed necessary.
- CJAD did not receive BIPP related complaints during the FY18-19 biennium.

- CJAD received three BIPP related complaints during the FY20-21 biennium. Two complaints were resolved without CJAD intervention. The third complaint was substantiated and resulted in a 60-day suspension in which the program was prohibited from accepting new participants.
- CJAD received two BIPP related complaints during the FY22-23 biennium. One complaint received January 2022 was investigated with no adverse finding. The second complaint was received June 2022. The complaint was investigated, and accreditation was revoked December 2022.

2A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function: *Special Needs Inmates*

Location/Division: *Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments – TDCJ Reentry and Integration Division*

Contact Name: *April Zamora*

Statutory Citation for Program: *Health and Safety Code, Chapter 614, Texas Government Code 501.101 and 508.146*

2B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.

TDCJ's Reentry and Integration Division (RID) is focused on the comprehensive reentry and integration plan for inmates in the adult criminal justice system. The Reentry and Integration Division oversees the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI) which provides a formal structure of criminal justice, health and human service and other affected organizations to communicate and coordinate on policy, legislative and programmatic issues affecting individuals with special needs. TCOOMMI coordinates the mental health and medical needs of both juvenile and adult inmates under supervision through established partnerships and targeted state resources.

TCOOMMI key functions include continuity of care for medical and mental health for inmates releasing from incarceration, medically recommended intensive supervision, and wrongfully imprisoned persons program.

Medical And Mental Health Continuity of Care – Governed by Texas Health and Safety Code 614.007, TCOOMMI works to identify inmates in need of services prior to and after release from incarceration. TCOOMMI coordinates community-based plans to meet the needs of the individual, operates programs as part of the continuum, provides technical assistance, and applies for and receives money from federal, state, and other organizations to perform duties.

A mental health continuity of care program is funded through contracts with all 39 Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHAs) across the state as governed by Texas Health and Safety Code 614.008, 614.013, 614.016, 614.018, and 614.019. The LMHAs are contracted to provide community-based services to include case management, medication management, identification and referrals for eligible adult and juvenile justice involved individuals, along with screening, case management, medication management, psycho-social rehabilitation, benefit assistance and more. Potential program participants can be identified pre- or post- release from incarceration. TCOOMMI staff provide contract oversight, monitoring, and technical assistance to the LMHAs.

The medical continuity of care program involves TCOOMMI staff developing plans and providing resource referrals to inmates through a case management model as governed by Texas Health and Safety Code 614.014, 614.015, and 614.016. TCOOMMI staff determine the releasing status

of inmates with medical conditions and identify those in need of assistance. TCOOMMI staff, in collaboration with reentry special needs coordinators, assist inmates pre-release to apply for federal and state medical benefits, connect with community medical providers for appointments or connections to on-going care, identify community resources, connect the individual with a justice liaison, and work with inmate families through the transition to their community. Funded by a long-standing Department of State Health Services grant, TCOOMMI provides continuity of care services to inmates releasing from incarceration who have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS; this program operates in tandem with the broader medical continuity of care program within TCOOMMI services.

Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS) - Governed by Texas Health and Safety Code Section 614.0032 and Texas Government Code Section 508.146, TCOOMMI works to identify inmates who may be eligible for early release to parole supervision due to medical condition and presents those individuals to decision-making authorities. Decisions about release to Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision for prison inmates are made by the Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP) parole panel, and decisions about release for state jail inmates are made by the sentencing judge. Upon approval of release to Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision, program staff coordinate a continuity of care plan for the inmate’s community release. Program staff remain engaged via a case management model for all inmates released under the Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision program until their sentence is complete.

Wrongfully Imprisoned Persons Program – Governed by Texas Health and Safety Code 614.021 and Texas Government Code 501.101, the Wrongfully Imprisoned Persons program connects qualified individuals to TCOOMMI services and resources via a case management model and helps with filing for state health insurance benefits. A qualified person according to Texas Government Code 501.101 is eligible for TCOOMMI case management services to include referrals to medical and dental services, help in completing applications for federal entitlement programs, support in obtaining mental health treatment, and referrals to appropriate community-based support services per Texas Health and Safety Code 614.021.

2C. What information can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? If applicable, reference but do not repeat any performance measures from Section II, Exhibit 2, and provide any other metrics of program effectiveness and efficiency. Also, please provide the calculation or methodology behind each statistic or performance measure.

Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Exhibit 12: Program Statistics and Performance Measures — Fiscal Year (FY) 2022

Program Statistics or Performance Measures	Dataset Reference Number* (if applicable)	Calculation (if applicable)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual Performance	FY 2022 % of Annual Target
<i>See 2E below for information about service delivery</i>					

The impact of TCOOMMI case management services is annually evaluated for individuals on parole and probation who are enrolled in the TCOOMMI case management services for 12 or more consecutive months, comparing recidivism rates of enrolled individuals against the recidivism rates of prison-released inmates. The most recent rate from Fiscal Year 2020 showed a parole rate of 10.4% recidivism and probation rate of 29.7%, the combined recidivism rate is 17.4%, which was below the 20.3% rate for prison released inmates.

Release / Service Year	TCOOMMI		Prison Released
	Parole	Probation	
FY 2015	12.60%	20.10%	20.30%
FY 2016	10.50%	22.40%	20.80%
FY 2017	10.40%	29.70%	20.30%

2D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent. If the response to Section III of this report is sufficient, please leave this section blank.

In 1987, the 70th Texas Legislature created the TCOOMMI to address mental health services for the growing population of persons with mental impairments who are associated with the criminal justice system.

The TCOOMMI's functions were expanded in 1993 by the 73rd Texas Legislature to include inmates who are elderly, significantly ill, or have physical disabilities.

As a result of legislation enacted by the 84th Texas Legislature, the TCOOMMI was able to expand mental health services to further meet the needs of those individuals with a severe and persistent mental illness in 2015. Additional service expansion for rural communities was possible because of the 86th Texas Legislature's support.

The TCOOMMI's collaborative efforts on behalf of these populations are designed to identify cost-effective and programmatically beneficial alternatives to incarceration. The TCOOMMI's mission is to provide a formal structure for criminal justice entities, health and human services providers, and other affected organizations to communicate and coordinate on policy, legislative, and programmatic issues affecting justice involved individuals with special needs.

Year	TCOOMMI History
1987	During the 70 th Texas Legislative Session, TCOOMMI was established.
1991	Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision Program begins.
1993	TCOOMMI functions were expanded by the 73 rd Texas Legislature to include inmates who are elderly, significantly ill, or have physical disabilities.
1999	TCOOMMI entered into an agreement with Social Security Administration to facilitate prerelease applications for disabled and aged inmates.
2001	The 77 th Texas Legislature created juvenile specialized supervisor officers to target juvenile mental health treatment services.
2003	TCOOMMI is impacted by the statewide hiring freeze and a reduction in force to fiscal and contract compliance personnel.

Year	TCOOMMI History
2003	During the 78 th Legislative Session, TCOOMMI is reorganized by Senate Bill 591, which updated the TCOOMMI advisory committee, added responsibility to review competency evaluations, and added reporting requirements.
2005	During the 79 th Texas Legislative Session, the General Appropriations Act was passed and included TDCJ, Article V, Rider 64 which directed TCOOMMI to establish a continuity of care process for defendants found competent and returned to jail for trial.
2007	<p>Senate Bill 839 was passed during the 80th Texas Legislative Session which added the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) as a continuity of care agency which allowed access to the CARE database and encouraged the exchange of information.</p> <p>In 2007, the MRIS program was extended to state jail inmates and certain sex offenders under House Bill 431 and House Bill 2611 as passed during the 80th Texas Legislative Session.</p>
2009	<p>TDCJ Reentry and Integration Division was established as a part of House Bill 1711 during the 81st Texas Legislative Session which required requiring a comprehensive reentry and integration plan. The bill established a reentry task force. TCOOMMI is administered as part of the Reentry and Integration Division.</p> <p>The Wrongfully Imprisoned Persons program was established under House Bill 1736 during the 81st Texas Legislative Session.</p>
2015	<p>The Reentry and Integration Division was allocated 50 additional case management coordinators to include 10 special needs coordinators and 40 coordinators dedicated to community reentry from the General Appropriations Act as passed during the 84th Texas Legislative Session.</p> <p>In 2015, under House Bill 1908, the eligible population for mental health services was expanded with diagnosis qualification definitions.</p>
2017	During the 85 th Texas Legislative Session, the General Appropriations Act was passed and included TDCJ, Article V, Rider 39 which shifted the TCOOMMI medication reimbursement program (continuity of care process for defendants found competent and returned to jail for trial) monitoring to Health and Human Services.
2019	During the 86 th Texas Legislative Session, the General Appropriations Act was passed, designating funds to expand TCOOMMI mental health services within rural communities.
2023	During the 88 th Texas Legislative Session, the General Appropriations Act was passed and included TDCJ, Article V, Rider 39 which returned the TCOOMMI medication reimbursement program (continuity of care process for defendants found competent and returned to jail for trial) monitoring to TCOOMMI.

2E. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program, such as licensees, consumers, landowners, for example. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

TCOOMMI serves individuals in the criminal justice system who are persons with mental impairments, physical disabilities, terminal illnesses, or significant illnesses, or who are elderly.

Those individuals who are identified to have a mental impairment and have severe and persistent mental illness who are experiencing significant functional impairment due to a mental health disorder, may include:

- major depressive disorder, including single-episode or recurrent major depressive disorder;

- post-traumatic stress disorder PTSD;
- schizoaffective disorder, including bipolar and depressive types;
- psychotic disorder;
- anxiety disorder;
- delusional disorder; or
- any other diagnosed mental health disorder that is severe or persistent in nature.

TCOOMMI mental health programs provide pre-release screening and referral to aftercare treatment services for inmates/clients referred from TDCJ, Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD), local jails, community supervision partners and other referral sources. TCOOMMI monitors, coordinates, and implements a continuity of care system for the targeted populations, defined in Health and Safety Code 614, through collaborative efforts with the 39 LMHAs throughout the state. Levels of service include Intensive Case Management, Transitional Case Management, Juvenile Case Management, Continuity of Care, Diversion Services and Dual-Diagnosis Residential program services. Client Services numbers in FY 2022:

TCOOMMI Community Mental Health Services Fiscal Year 2022			
Service	Total Served		
Diversion / Court Resource Services	2,903		
Residential Programs Services	761		
Juvenile Case Management	763		
Service	Total Served	Parole	Probation
Intensive Case Management	5,754	3,060	2,694
Intensive Case Management Rural Expansion Subset	474	266	208
Transitional Case Management	3,091	1,816	1,275
Service	Total Served	Adult	Juvenile
Continuity of Care	40,538	39,350	1,188
Continuity of Care Rural Expansion Subset	2,463		

Within the agency, TCOOMMI partners with the Community Justice Assistance Division (CJAD) and Parole Division in the establishment of specialized mental health caseloads. Through CJAD's Mental Health Initiative for Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs), funds are made available to establish designated staff officers to supervise individuals with mental health conditions in partnership with the local TCOOMMI LMHA program. TCOOMMI Caseloads in FY 2022:

TCOOMMI Mental Health Caseloads Fiscal Year 2022	
Caseload Type	Total Served
Mental Health Initiative	61
Parole	50
Joint Caseloads (Probation or Parole Officer with TCOOMMI Caseworker) Total	49
• Rural Caseloads	20
• Transitional Case Management	21
• Intensive Case Management	8

Juvenile	27
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TCOOMMI medical programs provide pre-release screening and referral to aftercare treatment services for inmates referred from TDCJ, Texas Juvenile Justice Department, local jails, community supervision partners and other referral sources. TCOOMMI monitors, coordinates, and implements a continuity of care system for the targeted populations, defined in Health and Safety Code 614, through a case management approach and leverages existing community resources to connect individuals to resources to meet their needs. The medical continuity of care program includes a specialized sub-category for those diagnosed with HIV for pre-release connection to the Texas HIV Medication Program (THMP) and care coordination appointments with local clinics and AIDs Service Organizations. Client Services numbers in FY 2022:

TCOOMMI Medical Continuity of Care Fiscal Year 2022	
Service	Total Served
Medical Continuity of Care	22,023
• Texas HIV Medication Program (THMP) Applications	627
• Texas HIV Medication Program (THMP) Enrollments	322
• Appointments Scheduled	600
• Appointments Attended	562

The Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS) program evaluates individuals who may be eligible for release to community supervision due to a diagnosed medical condition and meet certain criteria set forth in statute:

- Identification – an inmate is first identified by TCOOMMI and Correctional Managed Health Care (CMHC) as being (a) a person who is elderly or terminally ill, a person with mental illness, an intellectual disability, or a physical disability, or a person who has a condition requiring long-term care, or (b) in a persistent vegetative state or being a person with an organic brain syndrome with significant to total mobility impairment.
- Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision Eligibility – an inmate is eligible unless the inmate is sentenced to death or serving life without parole, except that an inmate with an instant offense described in Section 42A.054, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, or an inmate with a reportable conviction or adjudication under Chapter 62 of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, may only be considered if a medical condition of terminal illness or long-term care has been diagnosed by a physician.

For FY2022 the following inmates were considered for Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision:

Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision in Fiscal Year 2022			
Fiscal Year	Prison Referrals	Presented To BPP	Approved by BPP
FY 2022	2,670	320	58
Fiscal Year	State Jail Referrals	Presented to State Jail Sentencing Judge	Approved by State Jail Sentencing Judge

Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision in Fiscal Year 2022			
FY 2022	32	2	2

Historical Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision Releasee (MRIS) Caseload:

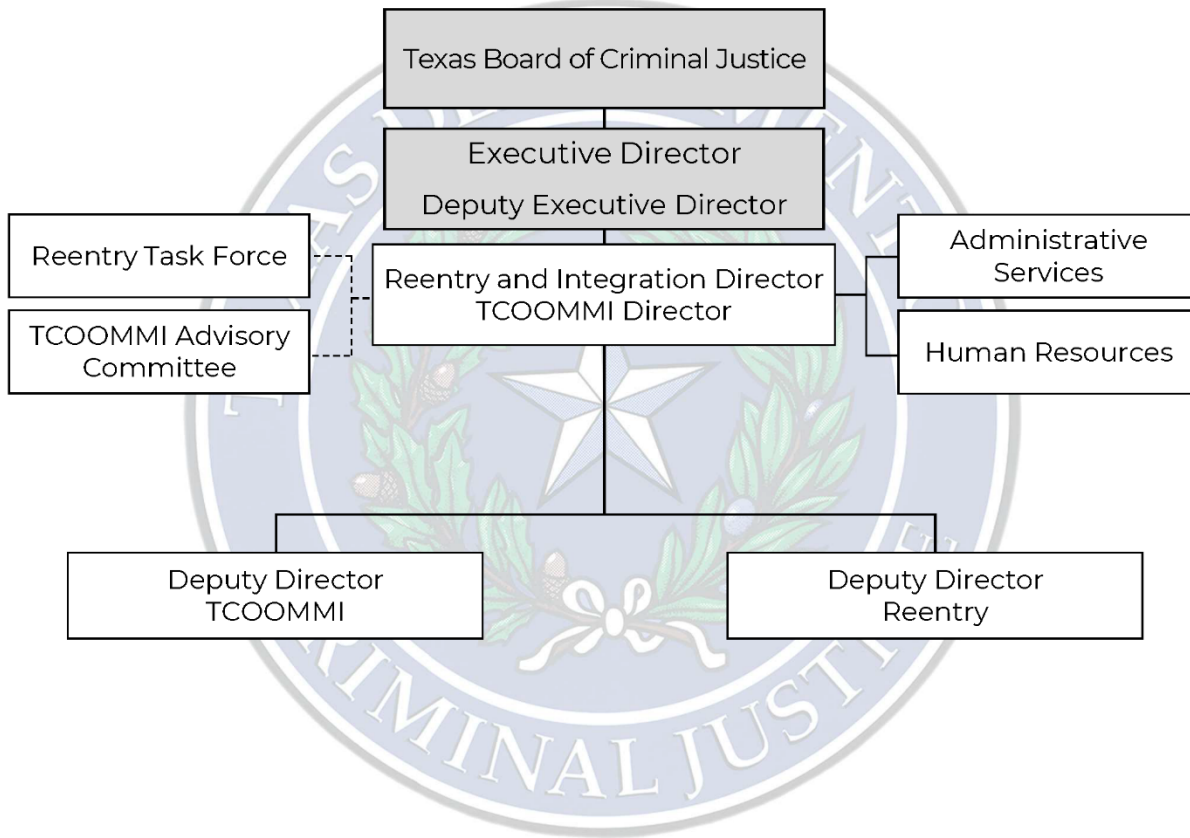
- 2,037 Total Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision Releases since December 1, 1991
- 7 inmates with multiple releases
- 2,030 actual releases

The Wrongfully Imprisoned Persons Program serves qualified individuals who meet the following conditions:

- A qualified individual must have served in whole or in part a sentence in a facility operated by or under contract with TDCJ; and
- A qualified individual must have:
 - Received a pardon for innocence for the crime for which the person was sentenced; or
 - Been granted relief in accordance with a writ of habeas corpus that is based on a court finding or determination that the person is actually innocent of the crime for which the person was sentenced; or
 - Been granted relief in accordance with a writ of habeas corpus and:
 - the state district court in which the charge against the person was pending has entered an order dismissing the charge; and
 - the district court's dismissal order is based on a motion to dismiss in which the state's attorney states that no credible evidence exists that inculpates the defendant and, either in the motion or in an affidavit, the state's attorney states that the state's attorney believes that the defendant is actually innocent of the crime for which the person was sentenced.

2F. Describe how your program or function is administered, including a description of the processes involved in the program or function. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
 Reentry and Integration Division



TCOOMMI Program/Service Name	TCOOMMI Program Description
	<p>TCOOMMI programs are based on a model of continuity of care. Continuity of care is the identification of medical, psychiatric, psychological care or treatment needs, as well as educational or rehabilitative service needs and the development and coordination of a plan for the provision of treatment, care, and services between various agencies to inmates with special health needs.</p> <p>The goal of continuity of care is to provide linkages or referrals to continuation services and treatment for clients releasing from prison or other incarcerated settings, or those under community supervision (probation and/or parole), as well as individuals who are pre-adjudicated, charged, or convicted.</p> <p>The TCOOMMI program services act as a bridge to ensure a stable and successful transition between criminal justice systems and the community, while assisting the individual on their path to independent living and self-sufficiency through cost-effective community alternatives to incarceration.</p>
<p>Mental Health Services</p>	<p>TCOOMMI mental health programs are designed to provide a responsive system for local referrals from parole, probation, jail, family, and other related agencies.</p>

TCOOMMI Program/Service Name	TCOOMMI Program Description
	<p>To ensure that continuity of care is delivered as intended, TCOOMMI coordinates with state agencies and other TDCJ divisions to ensure access to services. Additionally, TCOOMMI has entered into agreements with LMHAs across the state to ensure mental health services are delivered to clients.</p> <p>Across the state, TCOOMMI contracts with all 39 LMHAs to fund and provide mental health treatment services such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening and assessment; • Referral to aftercare treatment for those released from custodial institutions or other referral sources; • Psychiatric services; • Medication management; • Benefit assistance; and • Referrals to community resources. <p>Individuals receive services based on their level of care need, to include case management services, continuity of care coordination, court resource diversion programs, and placement into dual diagnosis residential programs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continuity of Care Services – Services are designed to be used for identification, provided short-term, and are minimal in nature. Up to 90 days of service delivery is intended for low criminogenic risk/lower clinical need individuals that include medication services and the coordination of needed resources. Juveniles and adults are served through this program and are transitioned to LMHA services for ongoing care as needed. These services act as a bridge to ensure a stable and successful transition between criminal justice systems and the community, while assisting the individual on their path to independent living and self-sufficiency through cost-effective community alternatives to incarceration. 2. Adult Case Management Services - Through coordinated efforts with TDCJ Community Justice Assistance Division and TDCJ Parole Division during the biennium, the case management programs utilize a model of care based on criminogenic risk and clinical need for parole and community-supervised individuals in TCOOMMI funded programs. The model of care is designed after the Risk Needs Responsivity model. Services are directed to individuals with moderate to high criminogenic risk factors combined with higher clinical needs in community mental health programs. By identifying and providing services to those clients who present a greater risk to public safety, those who are at the greatest risk for recidivism, or those with the highest clinical needs, the case management programs help to prevent re-arrest and incarceration. 3. Diversion Programs - TCOOMMI funds eight diversion programs across the state. Each program was established through collaboration between the LMHA, and local judiciary based on individual needs in the local area. The mental health diversion programs offer an opportunity for a person with higher criminogenic risk factors combined with a severe and persistent mental illness to be diverted from jail, state jail, or prison by engaging in treatment opportunities while under modified supervision conditions. Within these programs, the degree of

TCOOMMI Program/Service Name	TCOOMMI Program Description
	<p>supervision for individuals varies based on the local jurisdiction. Each diversion program’s treatment plan and supervision levels are designed by the local jurisdictions as overseen by the local court and in consultation with TCOOMMI contracted LMHA case management treatment services providers. Diversion Program Locations in FY 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bluebonnet Trails Community Services – Burnet County • Community Health Care Services (CHCS) – Bexar County • MHMR of Concho Valley – Tom Green County • Emergence Health Network – El Paso County • The Harris Center – Harris County • Integral Care – Travis County • MHMR of Tarrant County – Tarrant County • North Texas Behavioral Healthcare Authority/MetroCare – Dallas County <p>4. Residential Programs - TCOOMMI allocates funds to six residential sites. In partnership with CJAD, the agency funds programming at three Dual Diagnosis Residential Facilities (DDRF) and additional funds are made available at three more Community Correctional Facilities (CCF) for ongoing mental health medication management services. Residential TCOOMMI-LMHA Partnerships in FY 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Harris Center – Harris County Dual Diagnosis Residential Facility • Community Health Care Services (CHCS) – Bexar County Dual Diagnosis Residential Facility • North Texas Behavioral Healthcare Authority/MetroCare – Dallas County Dual Diagnosis Residential Facility • MHMR of Concho Valley – Tom Green County Community Correctional Facility • Emergence Health Network – El Paso County Community Correctional Facility • West Texas Centers – Terry County Community Correctional Facility <p>5. Juvenile Case Management Services - TCOOMMI, in collaboration with the Texas Juvenile Justice Department, provides a case management program to address a youth’s mental health needs and juvenile justice involvement to rehabilitate juveniles and deter further involvement with the criminal justice system. The youth’s and the family needs, as they pertain to criminogenic risk and clinical need, are addressed through intensive and collaborative wrap-around service models that outline ongoing support systems and resources for the family through aftercare.</p>
<p>Medical Continuity of Care Program Services</p>	<p>Through relationships with TDCJ contracted prison medical providers, TDCJ’s Reentry and Integration Division reentry coordinators, other TDCJ divisions, and the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the TCOOMMI Medical Continuity of Care program works to identify those inmates who need specialized care planning to meet medical needs. Services provided prior to release may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefit coordination; • Appointment coordination for community services; and

TCOOMMI Program/Service Name	TCOOMMI Program Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing coordination to meet significant medical needs, such as skilled nursing facility placements, group home placements, or coordinated efforts with family and home healthcare. <p>TDCJ Reentry and Integration Division reentry coordinators, special needs reentry coordinators, and human service specialists work with the inmate and medical providers to develop continuity of care plans.</p>
Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS)	<p>State law allows for the early release of certain inmates approved by the Board of Pardons and Paroles or the sentencing judge, as applicable, to provide for continuity of care in the community as a result of terminal illness or a requirement for long term care. Additionally, inmates identified as elderly by the agency are eligible for screening and processing for Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision consideration as well, regardless of current medical condition.</p> <p>TCOOMMI works in cooperation with Correctional Managed Health Care providers to identify inmates who may be eligible and coordinate the continuity of care necessary for the post-release environment. Program staff, working closely with Medical Continuity of Care staff, ensure post-release Continuity of Care service coordination specific to the inmate's medical condition to include coordination of nursing home and assisted living facility placement as required and post-release case monitoring and coordination. Continuity of care is defined as the identification of medical, psychiatric, psychological, educational, or rehabilitative service needs that allows for the development and coordination of a plan for the treatment, care, and services between various agencies for clients with special needs to allow for medical services to continue in the community.</p>
Wrongfully Imprisoned Persons Program (WIP)	<p>In accordance with Texas Health and Safety Code, Section 614.021, TCOOMMI case management staff is available to assist wrongfully imprisoned persons in accessing the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical and mental services, to include completion of applications for federal entitlement programs; Mental health treatment through the public mental health system; and Appropriate support services to assist in the transition from incarceration into the community.

2G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. Please specify state funding sources (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

Method of Finance	Amount
General Revenue	\$26,400,016
Federal Funds	\$338,653
TOTAL	\$26,738,669
<i>Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.</i>	

The riders outlined below were included in the General Appropriations Act, Article V, and passed by the 87th Texas Legislature:

- 35. Continuity of Care
- 38. Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision
- 39. Unexpended Balance Authority for Special Needs Programs and Services
- 51. Contingency for Behavioral Health Funds

2H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.

TCOOMMI is required by statute to coordinate care, provide care, and provide services for justice-involved youth. TCOOMMI provides services to justice-involved juveniles including continuity of care services for mental health through contracted opportunities within the 39 LMHAs with available limited resources. The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) and the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) similarly attempt to contract with LMHAs for services to justice-involved youth without coordinating through TCOOMMI. These other efforts tend to not be as robust and not require vigorous accounting for service delivery or require operating within evidence-based practices related to justice-involved individuals. As a result, utilizing TCOOMMI for youth services has declined.

2I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.

TDCJ holds a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) and Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) for the coordination and development of a continuity of care system (696-TC-18-99-M141), as required by Health and Safety Code Sections 614.013, 614.014, and 614.015. This MOU outlines the duties and responsibilities of TDCJ and the coordinating agencies. The MOU serves to outline responsibilities and duties of each partner agency in the identification, development, and coordination process. The MOU formalizes the sharing of information, ensuring all agencies participate in the Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council Strategic Plan to eliminate redundancy or replication of services, and operate to expand services through contracts with the public mental health system. Execution of duties within TDCJ is accomplished by TCOOMMI, Health Services Division, Parole Division, and assistance from the Information Technology Division. A second MOU is held between TDCJ, Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS), and each CSCD (696-TC-13-13-M078) for information sharing, engagement with LMHAs and coordination of service efforts.

TDCJ holds a MOU with the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE), Texas Commission on Jail Standards (TCJS) and Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) to identify, exchange information and develop a continuity of care service program, as required by Health and Safety Code 614.016. This MOU outlines basic expectations and responsibilities of each agency, allows

for standardization of information sharing to include use of electronic means and incorporates communication for collaborative training.

The MOU required under Health and Safety Code 614.018 for juveniles is held by the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJJ) between TDCJ, TJJJ, Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS), Department of State Health Services (DSHS), Department of Aging and Disability Services, Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS), Texas Education Agency (TEA) and local juvenile probation departments. This MOU outlines responsibilities of the parties in identifying, developing processes for care coordination, and exchanging information. TDCJ through TCOOMMI has made available a service program for youth to gain access to public mental health community-based resources to include specialized case management services, assists in the process of transitioning from incarceration back to the community for Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJJ) youth, and holds a MOU between the Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJJ) and TDCJ that allows for the TCOOMMI contracted LMHA vendors to access medical records for care plan development and service delivery.

2J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

- Statewide Behavioral Health Coordinating Council – As required by statute, over 20 state agencies collaborate on the development and submission of a five-year strategic plan, coordinate on a statewide behavioral health expenditure proposal, and facilitate opportunities to increase collaboration for the effective expenditure of funds for behavioral and mental health services. A priority of this council is to ensure there is no duplication and replication of behavioral health services between agencies. The council meets quarterly during each year of the biennium to accomplish its goals and tasks.
- The Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) serves as a member of the TCOOMMI advisory committee, is a partner in a MOU for continuity of care identification and coordination and works collaboratively with TCOOMMI on technical assistance and training.
- The Texas Commission on Jail Standards serves as a member of the TCOOMMI advisory committee, is a partner in a MOU for continuity of care identification and coordination and works collaboratively with TCOOMMI on technical assistance projects. TCOOMMI staff participate in the Texas Commission on Jail Standards-Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Advisory Council tasked with reviewing identification of and continuity of care services for the intellectually or developmentally disabled population.
- The Texas Juvenile Justice Department serves as a member of the TCOOMMI advisory committee, is a partner in a MOU for continuity of care identification and coordination and works collaboratively with TCOOMMI on technical assistance and training.

- The Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) is a partner in a MOU for continuity of care identification through the merging of the state’s mental health database with the DPS Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (TLETS).
- The Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) serves as a member of the TCOOMMI advisory committee, is a partner in multiple MOUs for continuity of care identification and coordination and works collaboratively with TCOOMMI on technical assistance projects and training. TCOOMMI staff participate in HHSC workgroups for Trauma Informed Care, Community Coordination Resource Groups and Children and Youth Behavioral Systems. Additionally, collaboration between TCOOMMI and Health and Human Services Commission staff occurs with HHSC-Health and Specialty Care System of State Hospitals team for inmates releasing from custody in need of psychiatric civil commitment; Disability Determination Services after pre-release social security benefit application submission; and the office of Medicaid and Medicare in joint efforts to engage clients into services, reduce state costs for mental health treatment services, and TCOOMMI reimbursement of state Medicaid and 46B continuity of care medications.
- Joint Committee on Access and Forensic Services – In accordance with Texas Health and Safety Code Sections 533.051 and 533.0515, TCOOMMI is one of 17 voting members appointed by the Health and Human Services Commission Executive Commissioner and one non-voting ex officio member, who work collaboratively to address and ultimately advise HHSC on matters related to mental health in-patient bed allocation, utilization, and the continuum of care in the community.
- Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHAs) – TCOOMMI holds contracts with all 39 LMHAs. Contracts provide funding for a continuity of care system that operates statewide bridging the transition from incarceration to the community. A representative is a participating member of the TCOOMMI advisory committee.
- The Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) participates in TCOOMMI advisory committee meetings under the TWC-Vocational Rehabilitation Services department. TDCJ and Texas Workforce Commission have coordinated to enhance the referral process and develop inter-agency training for TDCJ, TCOOMMI, TWC, and local Workforce Solutions staff.
- Indigent Health Care Providers – These providers are a statewide network of clinics and providers funded by the Health and Human Services Commission. Qualified TCOOMMI clients in need of medical coordination are referred and linked to services.
- The Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) is a partner in a MOU for continuity of care identification and development of service delivery. Additionally, the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) contracts with TCOOMMI to provide services under a Federal Ryan White grant program to deliver continuity of care services for persons living with HIV.
- AIDS Service Organizations, including BEAT AIDS, Montrose Center, and PRISM, have established MOUs with TCOOMMI. Referrals are made available to any HIV positive

inmate releasing from TDCJ to a service organization within their community for ongoing care.

- Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) - TCOOMMI works collaboratively with CSCDs to ensure access to mental health continuity of care services are available to probation clients by providing technical assistance when requested and coordinating or facilitating training opportunities with contracted LMHAs.
- VIA Hope is community partner organization for the training and coordination of Reentry Peers and a collaborative partner in a recently awarded Federal grant project for Certified Mental Health Peer Specialists.
- Texas Judicial Commission on Mental Health - TCOOMMI serves to inform the judiciary on the intersection of criminal justice and mental health.
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Health Care for Reentry Veterans Services – TCOOMMI coordinates with the VA to assist every incarcerated veteran in applying for VA health care benefits or benefit modifications, and ultimately enrolling those who are eligible in the VA health care system upon release to their community.
- Healthcare Marketplace is a pilot project within Reentry and Integration Division/TCOOMMI in collaboration with a community provider, Care Guide Services, LLC, that seeks to connect inmates with the marketplace prior to release for eligible screening and enhanced resource provision for successful reentry.
- Social Security Administration – TCOOMMI assists individuals with their pre-release benefit application for Supplemental Security Income and Social Security Disability Insurance claims. TCOOMMI helps these individuals follow up with the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) Office of Medicaid Reimbursement and Disability Determination Services office upon release to their community.

2K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide

- **a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;**
- **the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2022;**
- **the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;**
- **the award dates and funding source for those contracts**
- **the method used to procure those contracts;**
- **top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;**
- **the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance;**
- **a short description of any current contracting problems.**

Contracts initiated through TCOOMMI provide services for individuals under community supervision involved with the criminal justice system who live within the contractor's catchment area with a target population diagnosis or with a severe and persistent mental illness who require intensive or ongoing long-term support and treatment. Contracted expenditures also include purchase orders to support operations. Staff from the user departments monitor the funding and performance in accordance with the contract requirements. The agency is not aware of any current contracting problems.

A complete list of contracts with expenditures in FY 2022 can be found on the attachment titled Contract Expenditures. The first two numerical numbers in each contract number represent the fiscal year in which the contract was awarded. For example, TC1819L026 was awarded in FY 2018. A complete list of purchase orders with expenditures in FY 2022 can be found on the attachment titled Purchase Order Expenditures.

The amount of contracted expenditures in FY 2022: \$23,833,836.

The number of contracts accounting for those expenditures: 121.

Contract		Amount	Contractor	Purpose
TC1819L026	\$2,690,424	Harris County MHMR DBA	Case Management and Continuity of Care	
TC1819L024	\$2,348,925	The Center for Health Care Services	Case Management and Continuity of Care	
TC1819L023	\$2,231,508	My Health Resources of Tarrant County	Case Management and Continuity of Care	
TC1819L025	\$1,989,986	Austin Travis County Integral Care	Case Management and Continuity of Care	
TC1819L027	\$1,472,083	Emergence Health Network	Case Management and Continuity of Care	
<i>Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.</i>				

The TCOOMMI provides ongoing assessment of LMHA compliance with contractual requirements and program guidelines through a team of compliance monitors. In addition to the monitoring of service delivery per TCOOMMI guidelines and processes, the monitoring team provides technical assistance and guidance to aid in better communication and implementation. Identified problems and areas of concern that are unable to be resolved at a lower level are elevated to TCOOMMI leadership for further action and remedy. TCOOMMI has not identified any contracting problems.

2L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

No grants are awarded by TCOOMMI.

2M. Are there any barriers or challenges that impede the program's performance, including any outdated or ineffective state laws? Explain.

TCOOMMI programs face challenges finding and hiring licensed mental health practitioners to deliver services which impacts the fidelity of the TCOOMMI model and the services available to the clients. A barrier within the mental health field for staffing is not unique to TCOOMMI. While

staffing challenges have been well documented as the mental health practitioner shortage exists statewide and nationwide, TCOOMMI programs have the added challenge of identifying providers willing to work within a justice-involved program. TCOOMMI programs' ability and efficacy to assist a client from their continuity of care plan into self-sufficiency for their healthcare is challenged by limited health care coverage options.

Texas Health and Safety Code Section 614.002 lists entities and state agencies as members of the TCOOMMI advisory committee; however, several entities and agencies no longer exist. To improve MOU coordination and enhance expert participation at committee meetings, an update to the statute is recommended to remove abolished entities and state agencies and add an entity or agency in operation. The three agencies are the Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (abolished in 2017 with duties moved to the Texas Workforce Commission), the Department of Aging and Disability Services (abolished in 2017 with duties moved to Health and Human Services Commission), and the Parent Association for the Retarded of Texas, Inc (dissolved in 2019).

2N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

None at this time.

2O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, piece of equipment, or other entity (e.g., a facility). For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe

- why the regulation is needed;
- the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;
- follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;
- actions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and
- procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.

Not applicable.

2P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide detailed information on complaint and regulatory actions, including investigations and complaint resolutions. The data should cover the last five fiscal years and give a complete picture of the program's regulatory activity, including comprehensive information from initiation of a complaint to resolution of a case. The purpose of the chart is to create uniformity across agencies under review to the extent possible, but you may make small adjustments to the chart headings as needed to better reflect your agency's particular programs. If necessary to understand the data, please include a brief description of the methodology supporting each measure. In addition, please briefly explain or define terms as used by your agency, such as complaint, grievance, investigation, enforcement action, jurisdictional scope, etc.

Not applicable.

3A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function: *Incarcerate Felons*

Location/Division: *Training and Leader Development Division; Correctional Institutions Division; Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division; Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division; Rehabilitation Programs Division; Reentry and Integration Division; Administrative Review and Risk Management Division, Facilities Division*

Contact Name: *Bobby Lumpkin; David Yebra; David Sweetin; Billy Hirsch; April Zamora; Christopher Carter; Marvin Dunbar, Ronald Hudson*

Statutory Citation for Program: *Texas Government Code, Sections 411.148, 492.013, 493.001, 493.004, 493.0053, 493.006, 493.009, 493.014, 493.0151, 493.024, 493.032, 494.001, 494.002, 495.001, 497.002, 497.051, 497.056, 497.112, 498.002, 499, Subchapter A, 499.053, 499.102, 499.109, 499.121, 500.004, 500.006, 500.007, 501.002, 501.0051, 501.008, 501.009, 501.011, 501.014, 501.015, 501.022, 501.056, 501.061, 501.093, 501.0931, 501.098, 501.099, 501.112, 507.001, 507.033, 508.152, 508.187, 508.221, 508.226, 508.316; 509.003, 535.051, 535.052, 535.053, 535.054, 2109.001, 2109.002, 2109.003, 2109.004, 2109.005, 2109.006, Labor Code, Section 201.021, 412.001-412.054, 501.001, Chapter 510; Civil Practice and Remedies Code, Section 14.005, 101.107, 110.001-110.012, 132.001, Chapter 110; Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 42.12, 42.13, 56A.602, 62.052, and 62.053; Education Code, Chapter 19; Administrative Code, Section 145.12 and 146.12; Family Code 54.04; Health and Safety Code, Chapter 260C, 502, 841.001, 841.002-841.023; 42 U.S.C. 2000cc, Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act*

3B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.**Training and Leader Development Division**

The primary objective of the TDCJ Training and Leader Development Division is to provide practical and relevant knowledge and skills through competency-based training services to all agency employees. The Training and Leader Development Division oversees recruitment, training, retention, and leadership development of TDCJ employees, including correctional, parole, community supervision, and administrative staff. This division ensures that the agency's employees receive the training required to carry out job functions and receive ongoing training to reinforce essential skills.

The Training and Leader Development Division creates evidence-based training curriculum that incorporates recognized best practices. The curriculum is delivered via a performance-oriented training model that includes online, classroom, and scenario instruction. Employees are evaluated by their ability to perform the required tasks under a variety of dynamic conditions to a level that meets or exceeds the determined standard for full competency. The Training and

Leader Development Division focuses on providing employees with knowledge to deal with the range of experiences faced by TDCJ staff.

In addition to required pre-service, in-service, and certification trainings provided by trainers across the state, the Training and Leader Development Division puts an emphasis on three lines of operation:

- Leader development includes succession planning and leadership academies for high-potential employees to practice and improve management skills.
- Online education includes interactive, self-paced learning modules that are enhanced through use of multimedia and are delivered through various online learning platforms.
- Mobile training teams consist of subject matter experts going on-site to deliver performance-oriented training tailored to the customers' specific needs. Through the deployment of these teams, the Training and Leader Development Division guarantees direct delivery of training to customer locations, promoting customized skill development and improved operational efficiency.

Through training and professional development, the Training and Leader Development Division contributes to its larger objective of improving retention of the agency's workforce.

Correctional Institutions Division

The primary objective of the TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division (CID) is to provide for the safe and secure confinement and supervision of the inmate population. The Correctional Institutions Division manages the confinement and supervision of adult felony inmates incarcerated at 87 state-operated prisons and state jails, which include 60 state prison facilities, three pre-release facilities, three psychiatric facilities, one developmental disabilities program facility, two medical facilities, 13 state jail facilities, one geriatric facility, and four substance abuse felony punishment facilities (SAFPFs).

The Correctional Institutions Division provides basic necessities and programs and services which support rehabilitation, and reintegrating adult inmates into the community. In addition, the management of correctional facilities is in accordance with constitutional and statutory standards. To maintain a safe and orderly environment, the division employs correctional officers and other staff.

The Correctional Institutions Division-Classification and Records Office classifies inmates, which involves gathering pertinent information about inmates when determining an inmate's custody designation, housing and work assignments, unit of assignment and participation in certain programmatic activities. The safety of the public, staff, and inmates are the highest priorities for the agency. The security and appropriate classification of inmates is critical in monitoring the continuous safe and secure operation of any correctional system.

Basic necessities such as food, laundry and utilities are necessary in day-to-day operations of the prison system. The Correctional Institutions Division uses supervised inmate labor to assist in food preparation and laundry services, and is supported by farming, livestock, and other agricultural operations. Inmates participating in industrial programs help reduce the cost of inmate incarceration and help inmates learn marketable job skills while developing a work ethic.

The Correctional Institutions Division includes departments that are responsible for numerous auxiliary functions such as detecting, preventing, and responding to inmate sexual assaults, sexual abuse, and other assaultive behavior; monitoring the activities of Security Threat Groups (STGs); creating and maintaining staffing plans for all prison facilities statewide; maintaining security equipment; and monitoring unit expenditures.

This division assists in the incarceration of individuals arrested for criminal activity in border regions and charged with state offenses.

Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division

The TDCJ Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division (PFCMOD) is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of privately-operated prisons and contracted substance abuse treatment providers as well as community-based facilities, such as residential reentry centers (RRCs) and transitional treatment centers (TTCs).

The Operations section is responsible for completing contract reviews to ensure all administrative and programmatic requirements of the contract are met. Reviews include 67 contracts and 125 locations. Contract reviews are conducted quarterly utilizing a risk-based approach. In addition, this section assists the privately-operated facilities prepare for American Correctional Association (ACA) and Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) audits.

The Compliance section is responsible for mitigating the risk to the Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division by ensuring processes are accurate, thorough, and timely. This section is comprised of Quality Assurance, Placement Services, and Business Operations. Quality Assurance completes a risk assessment on contracted vendors and conducts special investigations based on requests received from families, TDCJ Community Justice Assistance Division, TDCJ Parole Division, and the Independent Ombudsman. Placement Services coordinates and completes authorizations for inmates, upon release from prison, who need to continue substance abuse treatment in a residential facility. Business Operations processes monthly invoices and financial adjustments, monitors expenditures, projects funding requirements, and ensures board authority is not exceeded.

The Support section is responsible for drafting contractual documents used in the Request for Proposal, providing technical guidance during the negotiation process, and preparing all contract modifications. This section develops Operational Plans for the Residential Reentry Centers and Transitional Treatment Center contracts in association with the contractual requirements, as well as audit tools utilized to measure contractor performance. Other duties include ensuring contractor compliance with use of force, administrative review, and security review reporting.

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division

The TDCJ Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division contributes to the agency's key functions by managing the agency's agribusiness and manufacturing operations, warehousing operations, fleet, freight, and inmate transportation services, as well as providing TDCJ and other agencies with quality manufactured products and services, while providing marketable job skills training for incarcerated inmates.

The Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division provides work-skills training opportunities to approximately 7,900 inmates across the agency to gain experience in the production, storage, installation, and transportation of various products used within TDCJ and supplied to other state agencies and political subdivisions. These opportunities provide participants with marketable job skills to help reduce recidivism through a coordinated program of job skills training and documentation of work history. This division monitors the Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) Program to ensure compliance with state and federal guidelines.

The Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division is responsible for maintaining the agency fleet through scheduled maintenance, vehicle repairs, and vehicle replacement. Additionally, this division oversees the agency's agribusiness operations. These necessary functions within the agency provide opportunities for inmates to learn skills. The division provides a diverse spectrum of jobs for the inmate to learn a specific job skill, such as welding, or a soft skill, such as completing a daily quota.

The Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division partners with Windham School District, post-secondary educational entities, and other TDCJ divisions to optimize the number of inmates participating in training programs. Division staff coordinates nationally accredited certification training and administers tests.

Inmate transportation is vital to agency operations. The Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division ensures the safe and secure transportation of inmates, which includes:

- Unit-to-Unit Transfers
- Medical Transportation
- County Jail Transfers
- Intermediate Sanction Facility Intake
- State and Federal Court Transfers
- Regional Releases
- Interstate Compact Transportation
- Handicap Transports
- Off-Site Medical Inmate Tracking
- Out-of-State Extraditions
- Emergency Response or Evacuations

Rehabilitation Programs Division

The Rehabilitation Programs Division (RPD) develops and provides evidence-based rehabilitation programs to facilitate positive change in the lives of inmates. This division serves as the centralized administration and management of activities related to inmate programs within TDCJ and is responsible for ensuring that all TDCJ programs operate with consistency and quality with respect to planning, implementation, and the integration of the delivery of treatment programs across divisional lines.

As the coordinating entity, the Rehabilitation Programs Division facilitates inmate programs inter-divisionally, cooperating with the Parole Division, the Community Justice Assistance Division, the Health Services Division, the Reentry and Integration Division, the Correctional Institutions Division, the Victim Services Division, the Windham School District, the Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, and Faith-Based and Community-Based Organizations and volunteers to provide effective, evidence-based and evidence informed treatment and programmatic services for individual inmates throughout the incarceration and supervision period. A description of each of the programs is listed below:

RPD Program Name	Rehabilitation Programs Division Program Description
Religious Services Department	<p>The objective of the Religious Services Department is to provide religious programming and pastoral care for inmates who are supervised or incarcerated within TDCJ.</p> <p>The major activities performed by the Religious Services Department include ensuring the 10 religious groups are provided a monthly primary service; managing approved TDCJ volunteers who facilitate religious services and classes to the inmate population; processing inmate requests for a change of faith preference, religious accommodation, and religious devotional items; one-on-one inmate pastoral care and grief counseling; and providing pastoral care to agency staff.</p> <p>Unit Chaplains ensure the 10 religious groups (Catholic, Christian Non-Catholic, Eastern Religion, Jehovah’s Witness, Jewish, Mormon, Muslim, Native American, Neo-Pagan, and Sabbatarian) are provided a weekly primary religious service. The primary religious service may be facilitated by the Unit Chaplain, approved TDCJ volunteer, or inmate volunteer under the direct supervision of the Unit Chaplain. The Unit Chaplain has the discretion to adjust the unit program schedule as needed to accommodate all 10 religious groups. The Unit Chaplain coordinates with the Unit Warden to ensure proper security measures are in place for each scheduled service or class. Any contracted Jewish and Native American Chaplains work under the oversight of the Unit Chaplain, however audits are performed by Regional Chaplains.</p> <p>Additionally, Unit Chaplains manage the scheduling of additional volunteer-facilitated religious services and classes for the inmate population. The Unit Chaplain has the discretion to adjust the schedule as needed to ensure a wide range of programming topics are offered to meet the needs of the unit’s inmate population. The Unit Chaplain coordinates with the Unit Warden to ensure proper security measures are in place for each scheduled service or class.</p>
Volunteer Services	<p>Volunteer Services Department serves as the coordinator of TDCJ volunteers to include the application process, approvals, and denials. The Volunteer Services Department coordinates the completion of a criminal history check on volunteer applicants and</p>

RPD Program Name	Rehabilitation Programs Division Program Description
	<p>provides an overview of the results to the departmental supervising staff, who will make the final determination on the approval of individuals to serve as volunteers. The goal is to process all applications in a timely manner and maintain volunteer files to ensure continuity of appropriate documentation.</p> <p>Volunteer Services Department ensures that volunteers participate in training every two years. The department ensures training curriculum reflects appropriate TDCJ policies and procedures and provide skilled trainers for delivery. A report is generated monthly to monitor and identify those individuals who have not participated in a volunteer training session within the required timeframe.</p>
Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP)	<p>Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) is an automated information management system that captures an inmate’s risk and needs information, individual demographics, assessment scores, educational, vocational and substance abuse treatment needs, and criminogenic risk scores related to reoffending for the purpose of ensuring appropriate program placements, and reporting program information to the Board of Pardons and Paroles.</p> <p>An ITP is developed to identify an inmate’s programmatic needs and provide a record of programmatic activities. Inmates are required to attend and participate in programs indicated on the ITP when given the opportunity, regardless of their parole eligibility. The ITP may be utilized by the Reentry and Integration Division to enhance reentry planning.</p>
Tier Tracking and Placement	<p>The mission of the division’s Tier Tracking and Placement Department is to coordinate and monitor the FI-R Rehabilitation Tier process, referring to programs associated with specific votes by a parole panel related to rehabilitative and treatment programming. This process ensures that eligible inmates are placed in appropriate treatment programs in a timely manner to allow for program completion, to ensure release during their “release no earlier than month”, and to achieve a positive change in the inmate’s behavior, thereby resulting in a reduction in the recidivism rate.</p>
Administrative Placement	<p>Inmates may be invited by the Rehabilitation Programs Division, or inmates may send a communication to the division to be considered and screened for administrative placement into a treatment program. Once acknowledgement has been received, inmates will be further screened by State Classification Committee (SCC) to attend programs.</p>
Post-Secondary Correctional Education	<p>Post-Secondary Correctional Education is offered through partnerships with community colleges and universities. These partners offer Associates of Applied Science, Associates of Arts, Associates of General Studies, Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, and 37 vocational certifications.</p> <p>The purpose of offering post-secondary programs in TDCJ is to give inmates an opportunity for rehabilitation by developing their mental skills and providing marketable job training skills so they can re-enter society as successful productive citizens. Career and technical training address TDCJ's need for qualified inmate workers.</p> <p>Post-secondary programs are provided through contracts with colleges and universities serving the geographic areas where units are located. Inmates wishing to participate in these post-secondary programs must meet the criteria for admission of each college or university. TDCJ has criteria that must be met, and inmates must receive security and classification clearance before entry into the programs.</p>
Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI)	<p>The objective of the Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI) program is to provide the opportunity for mother and child bonding and attachment which is important to healthy growth and development, socialization, and psychological development during the</p>

RPD Program Name	Rehabilitation Programs Division Program Description
	<p>infant’s formative years, while in a safe and secure environment. The mother receives child development, education, life skills, infant first aid and CPR, nutrition, peer recovery, cognitive skills, anger management and family reunification sessions. Additional activities may include substance abuse education and GED classes.</p>
<p>Female Cognitive Pre-Release Program (FCPRP)</p>	<p>The Female Cognitive Pre-Release Program provides cognitive-behavioral programming for female inmates. The program is designed to effectively manage the behavior of inmates and provide opportunities for behavioral change. The goal is to motivate participants to change their way of thinking and behaving, thus reducing the likelihood of recidivism.</p> <p>The curriculum was developed as a gender-responsive, trauma-informed, cognitive-behavioral curriculum. The didactic and therapeutic interventions are designed to impact the cognitive distortions associated with previous destructive and illegal behaviors. Therapeutic interventions address the underlying issues that perpetuate maladaptive decision making. By identifying and addressing risk factors, participants develop effective skills needed to function successfully within society. The program offers opportunities to practice prosocial behaviors in a controlled environment. The participants learn to identify unhealthy thoughts which lead to inappropriate behaviors. Topics range from substance abuse education, anger management, relationships, domestic violence awareness, criminal thinking, and victim empathy.</p>
<p>Our Roadway to Freedom (ORTF)</p>	<p>Our Roadway to Freedom is a voluntary intervention and recovery program targeting female inmates with a history of prostitution, human trafficking, sexual abuse, and domestic violence. Programming goals include exiting the lifestyle of prostitution; reintegration into the community in a safe and healthy environment; and ending the generational cycle that so often accompanies this lifestyle.</p>
<p>Dynamic Risk Assessment</p>	<p>Texas Government Code Section 493.0151 requires sex offenders serving time on a registerable sex offense to be reviewed by Dynamic Risk Assessment. Once inmates are identified by the Rehabilitation Programs Division, a Health Specialist will review each inmate’s file and, in conjunction with interviewing the inmate, assesses the risk level of the inmate by using the Hare Psychopathy Checklist Revised (PCL-R), the Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R), and the Static 99R. According to a scoring matrix developed by the Council on Sex Offender Treatment (CSOT), the findings of the three instruments yield a dynamic risk level of Low, Moderate, or High.</p>
<p>Sex Offender Rehabilitation Programs</p>	<p>The following three programs are designed to address the Low, Moderate, and High-risk sex offenders:</p> <p>The Sex Offender Education Program (SOEP) is a four-month, low intensity program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a low sexual re-offense risk. The Sex Offender Education Program employs a cognitive behavioral model utilizing psychoeducational classes. The goal of this program is to reduce the rate of re-offense and move the participant toward a more prosocial lifestyle. The format of the Sex Offender Education Program is predominantly didactic and is intended to provide the information necessary to impact inmates to change their errant patterns of thinking. Priority placement is given to inmates with an FI-4R vote from the BPP.</p> <p>The nine-month Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-9) consists of a moderate intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a moderate sexual re-offense risk. The SOTP-9 employs a cognitive behavioral model and includes psychoeducational classes as well as group and individual therapy. The primary goal of</p>

RPD Program Name	Rehabilitation Programs Division Program Description
	<p>this program is to reduce the rate of sexual re-offense and move the participant toward a more prosocial lifestyle. There is a total of three phases of programming: Psychoeducation, Main Treatment, and Reentry Planning. Phase I consists of individual sessions and attendance in psychoeducational classes. Upon completion of Phase I, the individual begins group therapy (three hours weekly) and continues with individual sessions through Phase III, while living in a therapeutic community. Priority placement is given to inmates with an FI-9R vote from the BPP.</p> <p>The 18-month Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-18) consists of a high intensity treatment program designed to assist sex offenders assessed to pose a high risk for sexual re-offense. The SOTP-18 employs a cognitive behavioral model and includes psychoeducational classes as well as group and individual therapy. The primary goal of this program is to reduce the rate of sexual re-offense and move the participant toward a more prosocial lifestyle. There is a total of three phases of programming: Psychoeducation, Main Treatment, and Reentry Planning. Phase I consists of individual sessions and attendance in psychoeducational classes. Upon completion of Phase I, the individual begins group therapy (three hours weekly) and continues with individual sessions through Phase III, while living in a therapeutic community. Priority placement is given to inmates with an FI-18R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles.</p>
Civil Commitment	<p>Since 1999, Sex Offender Rehabilitation Programs has been charged with the responsibility of evaluating inmates who are eligible for civil commitment. A process by which inmates are confirmed eligible for civil commitment, psychologically evaluated, and assessed for potential risk to re-offend sexually has been developed. Records involved are collated to form a comprehensive file which is eventually presented to the Multi-Disciplinary (MDT) who votes whether or not to refer the inmate for further evaluation. If the team votes in the affirmative, they refer the inmate to an expert for evaluation. The expert performs a psychological evaluation and determines if the inmate suffers from a behavioral abnormality. If, as a result of the assessment, TDCJ believes that the person suffers from a behavioral abnormality, the department gives notice of that assessment and provides corresponding documentation to the attorney representing the county with the most recent sexual violent offense date, who could then file a petition for the civil commitment of the inmate.</p>
Cognitive Intervention Transition Program (CITP)	<p>The Cognitive Intervention Transition Program (CITP) began as a method of assisting inmates in the transition from close custody/restrictive housing to General Population environment. The process involves two phases as well as various program components to work on emotional balance, beliefs, dysfunctional thinking patterns, life and coping skills, problem solving, and building/maintaining appropriate and healthy relationships.</p>
Corrective Intervention Pre-Release Program (CIPP)	<p>The Corrective Intervention Pre-release Program (CIPP) was developed as a pre-release program that would increase the engagement of inmates releasing from the Restrictive Housing environment and provide the necessary oversight and support services during that preparation for transition back into the community. The Corrective Intervention Pre-release Program (CIPP) is an in-cell pre-release program that utilizes personal computer-based equipment on a closed network to deliver a wide variety of programming to help inmates with the leading causes of recidivism. The curriculum addresses anger management, cognitive thinking errors, substance abuse, education, gang, and employment issues as well as cultural diversity and spirituality.</p>
Serious and Violent Offender Reentry	<p>The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative Program (SVORI) provides pre-release and in-cell programming for male inmates releasing directly from restrictive housing. Inmates may be placed in the program as the result of an FI-7R vote by the Board of</p>

RPD Program Name	Rehabilitation Programs Division Program Description
Initiative Program (SVORI)	Pardons and Paroles or may be selected based on eligibility criteria. The curriculum addresses the leading causes of recidivism: anger management, thinking errors, substance abuse, life skills and employment. Inmates with the parole stipulation of SVORI aftercare may participate in a continuum of care through a Parole District Reentry Center (DRC).
Gang Renouncement and Disassociation Process (GRAD)	<p>TDCJ has initiated a process and a program, which provides a method for inmates to renounce their membership with a known security threat group (STG). This procedure is called the Gang Renouncement and Disassociation Process (GRAD). Inmates willing to renounce their gang affiliation will be required to participate in the nine-month process and associated activities.</p> <p>After successfully completing the GRAD process, the inmate will be released into general population and assigned to a unit recommended by the State Classification Committee. If the inmate is found to be involved in security threat group (STG) activities after release to general population, the inmate will be returned to security detention and will not be allowed to participate in the GRAD process again.</p>
Returning Population Gang Renouncement and Disassociation Program (RPGRAD)	<p>TDCJ has initiated a process, which provides a method for inmates who have been assigned to restrictive housing as a member of a security threat group on a previous incarceration, to renounce their membership with the security threat group (STG). This procedure is called the Returning Population Gang Renouncement and Disassociation Program (RP-GRAD). Inmates willing to renounce their gang affiliation will be required to participate in the six-month process.</p> <p>After successfully completing the RP-GRAD process, the inmate will be released into general population and assigned to a unit recommended by the State Classification Committee. If the inmate does not successfully complete the RP-GRAD process, they will be assigned to security detention by a member of the State Classification Committee. If an inmate is found to be involved in STG activities after release to general population, the inmate will be returned to security detention and will not be allowed to participate in the RP-GRAD or GRAD process again.</p>
Champions Youth Program (CYP)	For juveniles ages 14-17 who are in the custody of TDCJ, the Champions Youth Program was created to address their unique needs. The program is structured according to a two-track programming system. This system has a focus on basic skills and values building and incorporates an individual strategy for each youthful inmate. Assignment to one of the two tracks is determined by the transition needs of the participant (i.e., release to TDCJ general population or from TDCJ custody) and track placement influences the focus of treatment planning. Comprehensive, interdisciplinary programming is established on a weekly schedule, which includes education, social skills training, anger management, values development, goal setting, cognitive restructuring, substance abuse education, conflict resolution, aggression replacement and life skills. In addition to structured programming, inmates may attend religious services and volunteer facilitated activities such as substance abuse awareness groups and Epiphany meetings.
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF)	Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) is an intensive six-month Therapeutic Community treatment program (nine-month program for participants with special needs) for those individuals under the supervision of a local CSCD who have been ordered by a judge as a condition or modification of community supervision (probation) or parole clients as a modification of parole and have been determined to be substance using. Programming during confinement consists of three phases. After completing their term of confinement, participants are released to a-continuum of care ("aftercare") which consists of up three phases.

RPD Program Name	Rehabilitation Programs Division Program Description
In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) Program	The In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) is an intensive, six-month treatment program for inmates who are within six to 12 months of being released to parole supervision and are identified as needing substance use treatment. Inmates must be assessed as having a substance use disorder, as shown by an accepted substance use screening instrument. The Board of Pardons and Paroles must vote to place qualified inmates in the therapeutic community program and successful graduates are then released on parole.
State Jail Substance Abuse Program (SJSAP)	The State Jail Substance Abuse program (SJSAP) is a multi-modal program designed to accommodate the diverse characteristics and individual needs of the State Jail population. The program structure comprises two tiers and the components for both tiers include clinical groups and individual sessions, therapeutic processing, cognitive behavioral restructuring, recovery and self-help groups, DWI interventions and family services.
Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC)	The Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC) Program was created as a part of the Rehabilitation Tier to integrate pre-release treatment services, i.e., substance use treatment, vocational training, academic education, cognitive skills, and develop a continuum of care for release preparation. The program consists of two separate treatment modalities: a three-month modality that is focused on behavioral change; and a second modality is a six-month program for inmates that may have a substance use disorder. Participation in the program will either have a parole vote or can be administratively placed.
Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP)	The Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP) is a six-month program addressing substance use disorders and behavior based on the principals of a therapeutic community. The program is intended for incarcerated inmates with substance use disorders and criminal ideology issues. Inmates are placed in the program based on vote by the BPP or administrative placement.
In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program	The multi-modal In-Prison DWI Recovery Program utilizes a multimodal design that accommodates the diversity of needs presented in the population to maximize the potential for success for each inmate. The multimodal In-Prison DWI Recovery Program contains a variety of educational modules and treatment activities, to include group and individual therapy, targeting specific alcohol-related problems, relapse prevention and pro-social problem-solving techniques. A Comprehensive Treatment Plan is developed for each inmate based on the results of an evaluation battery designed to assess inmate needs and risk of recidivating and an Individual Progress Summary is created upon completion. The DWI program affords inmates with the 32-hour intervention program needed to regain their driver's license through the Department of Public Safety.
Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF)	The Intermediate Sanction Facilities (ISFs) are a facility treatment option in lieu of prison incarceration for an individual who fails to comply with the terms and conditions of community supervision (probation) or is a special condition for an individual failing to comply with the terms of their parole supervision. The program consists of three treatment tracks: The 90-day Substance Abuse Cognitive Track, the 45-day Substance Abuse Relapse Treatment Track, and the 90-day Cognitive Intervention Track.
In-Prison Substance Use Treatment Program (IPSUTP)	The In-Prison Substance Use Treatment Program (IPSUTP) is an intensive program for TDCJ inmates with substance use history. It is not a parole-voted required program, but a six-month in-prison therapeutic community program where inmates who have similar treatment needs live together and work toward a common goal of addiction recovery, positive behavior, and life change. Upon completion of the In-Prison Substance Use Treatment Program (IPSUTP), inmates are transitioned out of the treatment unit and into a unit to complete their sentences while utilizing the knowledge and skills gained in the program. Inmates who complete the program may be required to participate in post-

RPD Program Name	Rehabilitation Programs Division Program Description
	release substance use programming, or any other parole voted program as decided by the Board of Pardons and Paroles.
Peer Recovery Support Coach Program	A Peer Recovery Support Coach is a TDCJ inmate who has completed formal peer support training and has received credentials as a peer support specialist through the Texas Certification Board. A Peer Recovery Support Coach provides recovery support services to other inmates, acting as role-model for their peers, and inspiring success by utilizing first-hand knowledge to demonstrate resilience and self-empowerment.
Cognitive Life Skills Coach Program	A Cognitive Life Skills Coach is a TDCJ inmate who has completed a six-week training in basic cognitive behavioral lessons, mental health first aid, and substance use awareness. Cognitive Life Skills Coaches provide cognitive based classes to fellow inmates and serve as a role-model to their peers.

Reentry and Integration Division

The primary function of TDCJ's Reentry and Integration Division (RID) is to provide actions guided by legislative mandates, proven best practices and a set of core values designed to establish a comprehensive reentry and integration plan for inmates in the adult criminal justice system. The division's mission is achieved in conjunction with the Texas Correctional Office for Offenders with Medical and Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI), which provides a formal structure of criminal justice, health and human service, and other affected organizations to communicate and coordinate on policy, legislative, and programmatic issues affecting inmates with special needs.

Guided by legislative mandates, best practices, and a set of core values, the Reentry and Integration Division objective is to reduce recidivism by providing a three-phased reentry program for releasing adult inmates in conjunction with the TCOOMMI, which coordinates the mental health and medical needs of both juvenile and adult inmates releasing from correctional settings through established partnerships and targeted state resources.

The Reentry Program key functions are:

- Phase I - Identification Processing. To provide the inmate with essential identification documentation prior to release such as a replacement Social Security card, certified birth certificate and state identification card. (Texas Government Code Sections 501.0165 and 501.0166).
- Phase II - Assessment and Reentry Planning. Completion of risk needs assessment and individualized case planning for inmates at moderate to high risk of reoffending. (Texas Government Code 501.0921).
- Phase III - Community Reentry Services. Individualized case management, employment services with an emphasis on assisting soon to release and released inmates with obtaining gainful employment.

RID Program Name	Reentry and Integration Division Program Description
Veteran Status	The Reentry and Integration Division has a dedicated Veterans Program supervisor to provide the oversight and coordinate expansion of Veteran-centric programming and a Veterans coordinator assigned to coordinate pre- and post-release services for Veterans. Veteran services consist of pre- and post-release activities as well as interagency

RID Program Name	Reentry and Integration Division Program Description
	collaboration. Interagency collaboration includes liaison activities that relate to the development of processes for exchanging information and establishing connections between the criminal justice system and the Veterans Integrated Services Network, through the establishment of a MOU in 2008. In response to HB 634, passed during the 83rd Texas Legislative Session, additional efforts include the ongoing development of a comprehensive Continuity of Care network through a partnership with the Military Veteran Peer Network and the Veterans Administration's Health Care for Re-entry Veterans (HCRV) Program. TDCJ and the Veterans Administration (VA) maintain an agreement for verification of Veteran information through an electronic file transfer utilizing the Veterans Reentry Search Service (VRSS). All veterans are identified through the VRSS upon intake.
Veteran Status and Benefits	Once Identified, TDCJ Veteran Services Coordinator assists with notifying Veteran Benefits Administration of incarceration and aids with apportionment to the spouse, children, or guardian of children. During incarceration, TDCJ assists with requesting copies of the Military Service Record Discharge of Duty form 214 (DD-214), requesting copies of military and medical documents, military discharge upgrade assistance, rehabilitation services, Veteran programming, Veteran peer housing, and providing guidebooks for Veterans.
Veteran Peer Housing	Veteran Peer Housing programs are designed and implemented with the purpose of assisting distressed Veterans in finding help for problems associated with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Traumatic Brain Injury or other trauma related to military service. Peer housing seeks to recreate an environment conducive to obtaining the best results for Veterans. Through peer housing continuity of care services for inmates remain available, and resources such as employment workshops, financial planning classes, substance abuse and psychological services are offered through volunteers or reentry coordinator staff. Resources provided help incarcerated Veterans become aware of their entitlements and benefits and available community resources; and promote successful reintegration back into the community upon release.
Travis State Jail Veterans Program	The program within Travis State Jail for Veterans offers designated dorm housing, provides Veteran specific program curriculum; is based on a model of peer support and is volunteer led.
Veteran S.T.R.I.P.E.S. Program	The STRIPES program is available for males and females, uses a Moral Recognition Therapy (MRT) curriculum and cognitive-behavioral programming designed specifically for the incarcerated Veteran population. Programming is led by volunteers and intended to promote successful reintegration back into the community upon release.
Veteran's Reentry Services	Services for incarcerated Veterans is directed by Texas Government Code Section 501.025. Services provided include assisting the identified inmate in obtaining their military service record(s), completion of Veteran benefits application, linkage to military peer support services, and continuity of care.
Strength Through Restoration, Independence Vision Empowerment (STRIVE) Program	The STRIVE dorm was launched in 2018 at the Mountain View Unit to better prepare female inmates to meet post-release employment needs and continues with 394 women having successfully completed the program. Reentry staff assist the women in identifying barriers specific to their reentry needs by providing referrals, job training, resources, and employment assistance along with continued support post-release. Another integral part of the program is a professional clothing drive which allows the women to dress professionally at career expos with potential employers and provides the ability to release with appropriate career clothing, shoes, and accessories. In response to the challenges presented by COVID-19, Virtual Career Fairs were introduced as part of the STRIVE dorm program and have provided a successful and meaningful

RID Program Name	Reentry and Integration Division Program Description
	employer/applicant experience. During this reporting period, 11 career expos have been held with 284 participants attending and all securing employment.
Employment Services	Prior to and after release from incarceration, employment services are provided for all individuals returning to their communities from TDCJ secure facilities and TDCJ privately operated contract secure facilities. Employment services relies on an individualized case management model to connect individuals with a network of employers around the state to obtain post-release employment prior to release or immediately upon release. Dedicated TDCJ Reentry Case Managers identify industry skills, education, workforce training programs, and on-the-job experience obtained while incarcerated and work to match their skills and experience to job postings from over 1,100 employers that have been vetted and are actively hiring. The Reentry and Integration Division maintains and operates a web-based platform to connect employers with potential candidates. Additional employment services include agency organized hiring events within the secured facilities and in the community, case manager assistance with individual's employment applications and resumes, staff obtaining necessary identification documents prior to release, and TDCJ providing post-release wrap-around support services to employers, parole officers, and their clients.
Pre-Release Employment Pilot Program	Reentry case managers assist inmates with employment pre-release by matching employment opportunities with an individual's skill set, assist with resumes, applications and facilitate virtual or telephonic interviews with employers in the intended release area. The goal is to secure employment pre-release linking employers to individuals with experience or training in a specific skill.
Bridging the Gap	Participants in Bridging the Gap receive pre- and post-release case management services for adult parole technical violators voted by the Board of Pardons and Paroles into the Kegans Intermediate Sanction Facility returning to the Harris County area who have been identified with a severe or persistent mental health condition and moderate to higher criminogenic risk. Individuals receive referrals to contracted TCOOMMI mental health service providers, linkages to other community-based services to meet individual needs, and benefit assistance.
HIV Continuity of Care	Case management services provide pre- and post- release to those identified as living with HIV. Individuals receive medication benefit application assistance, community service organization referrals, and connections to clinics for on-going treatment and care after release.
Mapping the Future	Mapping the Future is an employment focused voluntary 90-day program for those moderate- to high-risk inmates releasing to Bryan/College Station and San Antonio areas. The goal is to target employers in an industry such as welding, plumbing manufacturing, and Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning (HVAC). An Industry Advisory Group has been created with employers and the local Texas Workforce Commission office to track the trend of the industry area of employment. During FY2023 this program transitioned to providing pre-release employment services statewide.
Second Chance for Success	Second Chance for Success is a program which provides for rapid response reentry case management services to higher risk and special needs parole clients that are releasing from the Harris County jail after a determination to return the client to parole supervision. Reentry will receive a notification from parole of those clients being returned to supervision. Case managers assist clients in the transition from jail to community by meeting with the client prior to or immediately after release from jail custody to identify the needs and barriers associated with the release specific to that client. The case manager will provide individualized services that focus on employment, housing, and medical or mental health needs.
Above and Beyond	Above and Beyond is a Female Focused Reentry Program addressing female centric issues and promoting self-advocacy for substance use disorders, mental and medical health concerns, prior and current trauma, and anxiety related experiences. The program is

RID Program Name	Reentry and Integration Division Program Description
	administered on the unit through staff Reentry Program Specialists and trained inmate Reentry Peer Specialists that use lived experiences and Seeking Safety curriculum to prepare participants for Reentry into the community.
Deploying Services	The Reentry and Integration Division deploys services up to 120 days (after enrollment) of case coordination for identified justice involved veterans with a severe or persistent qualifying mental health diagnosis (to include co-occurring substance use) releasing to parole supervision as well as field referrals for those under current parole supervision. Open to all risk levels, those with an assessment score (using the Texas Risk Assessment System, or TRAS) of a moderate to high risk would be provided priority placement in the program. Grant staff will provide Veteran informed case coordination services to ensure that all documentation is secured from the VA to assist in continuity of care needs. Staff will address the individual's need for housing, employment, benefits, and referrals as appropriate.
Website for Work	The Website for Work program was developed to further enhance relations with potential employers. TDCJ's Website for Work program provides an electronic platform for potential employers to connect with skilled individuals using a web-based application that can match the employer's job postings to an appropriate client in the community. There are now more than 1,100 employers that have used or are utilizing the program.
Releasing	Division staff are responsible for ensuring all releasing inmates receive identification documents that were procured during their incarceration in accordance with statutory guidelines. Additionally, reentry coordinators execute the release to parole or mandatory supervision paperwork, deliver sentence discharge paperwork, ensure a county specific reentry resource packet has been provided, and coordinate bus ticket purchase or family pick-up arrangements. During the release process earned vocation certificates are provided, sex offender registration paperwork may be completed and collaboration with TCOOMMI for mental health appointment notices or other continuity of care needs occurs.

Administrative Review and Risk Management Division

The primary function of the Administrative Review and Risk Management Division (ARRM) is to promote excellence in correctional practice in TDCJ through identifying areas of potential risk or liability and facilitating action to maintain safety, accountability, efficiency, and professionalism. This function is accomplished through the efforts of seven departments.

ARRM Program Name	Administrative Review and Risk Management Division Program Description
Access to Courts	The Administrative Review and Risk Management Division ensures that inmates assigned to correctional institutions operated or monitored by TDCJ are provided their constitutional right of access to courts, and that access is "adequate, effective, and meaningful" as required by State and Federal law.
Administrative Monitor for the Behavioral Intervention Plan (BIP)	The Administrative Review and Risk Management Division serves as the agency's Administrative Monitor for the Behavioral Intervention Plan (BIP). It serves as the office of record for major BIP reports while providing technical guidance through review of BIP documentation, to develop and update guidelines for the agency BIP and associated policies and procedures, to provide a central point of contact for open records requests regarding BIP, and to monitor adherence to the agency BIP.
Counsel Substitute	The Administrative Review and Risk Management Division monitors the Counsel Substitute program to secure and protect the due process rights of inmates charged with major disciplinary infractions by providing trained staff members to assist inmates during

ARRM Program Name	Administrative Review and Risk Management Division Program Description
	the disciplinary process and ensure that the process is operated efficiently and with accountability.
Court Administrator for Operation Lone Star (OLS)	The Administrative Review and Risk Management Division provides reasonable attorney/client access for individuals impacted by Operation Lone Star, accommodates counties with ZOOM court hearings by making defendants available to their court settings, coordinates Adult Probation interviews, provides access to consular officials; provides indigent correspondence supplies, and assists in coordination of confinee out-processing for release from custody to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or Border Patrol.
Inmate Grievance	The Inmate Grievance program promotes awareness and positive intervention between staff and inmates to identify and resolve issues at the lowest possible level, and to facilitate the flow of information between the units and agency leaders. The program provides a management tool for administrators to keep informed of developing trends and specific problems, while encouraging inmates to interact responsibly with authority to resolve disputes, avoid conflicts and accept rules as a necessary part of participation in society. All TDCJ inmates have access to the Inmate Grievance Program to present written complaints related to their classification, personal property, disciplinary status, or other confinement issues within the agency's control.
Review and Standards	<p>The Administrative Review and Risk Management Division provides a monitoring function for the agency, managing risks affecting people, property and liability, and monitoring adherence to rules, regulations, policies, and correctional practices required for certification by the American Correctional Association (ACA), which focus on public safety, humane treatment of inmates and the effective operation of correctional units.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Correctional Association Accreditation – The division provides technical guidance and support to ensure compliance with agency policy, procedures, and applicable ACA standards. Administrative Review & Risk Management - American Correctional Association (ACA) Accreditation (texas.gov) • Prison Rape Elimination Act Audits Administrative Review & Risk Management - Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Audits (texas.gov) • Risk-Based Review – through risk-based reviews, the division monitors TDCJ facilities to ensure operations are in accordance with agency policies and procedures, court orders, and nationally accepted standards. Administrative Review & Risk Management - Monitoring & Standards - Risk-Based Review (texas.gov)
Risk Management	The Risk Management Program mitigates risk, loss, and liability for the agency through management commitment and employee involvement, hazard and risk identification, accident/injury/loss investigation, and training.

Facilities Division

The primary objective of the Facilities Division is to provide and maintain safe, secure correctional facilities of sufficient capacity to accommodate the demand from courts and the parole revocation process. The Facilities Division is responsible for all aspects of facility management for the agency.

The principal responsibilities of the Facilities Division include the renovation, repair, and maintenance of the infrastructure of the correctional facilities. The division is responsible for the repair, replacement, and renovation of facility equipment. The size, scope, and complexity of the

agency's physical plant requires substantial ongoing repair and renovation, which includes heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC), electrical, water/wastewater improvement and major structural repairs. Continued repair and rehabilitation are necessary to maintain approximately 37 million square feet statewide.

3C. What information can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? If applicable, reference but do not repeat any performance measures from Section II, Exhibit 2, and provide any other metrics of program effectiveness and efficiency. Also, please provide the calculation or methodology behind each statistic or performance measure.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 12: Program Statistics and Performance Measures — Fiscal Year 2022**

Program Statistics or Performance Measures	Dataset Reference Number* (if applicable)	Calculation (if applicable)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual Performance	FY 2022 % of Annual Target
C.1. Escaped Inmates as Percentage of Number of Inmates Incarcerated			N/A	0.00%	N/A
C.1. Percent Compliance with Contract Prison Operating Plan			N/A	88.44%	N/A
C.1. Number of Inmates Successfully Completing Work Facility Program			N/A	276.00	N/A
C.1.1. Use of Force Incidents Investigated			N/A	2,643.00	N/A
C.1.1. Number of Inmates Received and Initially Classified			N/A	46,809.33	N/A
C.1.1. Security and Classification Costs Per Inmate Day			N/A	\$32.69	N/A
C.1.1. Number of Correctional Staff Employed			N/A	19,462.00	N/A
C.1.1. Number of Inmate and Employee Assaults Reported			N/A	1,272.00	N/A
C.1.1. Number of Attempted Escapes			N/A	3.00	N/A
C.1.1. Number of State Jail Felony Scheduled Admissions			N/A	5,960.00	N/A
C.1.7. Safety or Maintenance Deficiencies Identified			N/A	712,000.00	N/A
C.1.12. Average Daily Cost Per Inmate in Contract Prisons and Privately Operated State Jails			N/A	\$34.39	N/A
C.1.12. Average Work Program Facility Contract Cost Per Resident Day			N/A	\$30.96	N/A
C.2. Percentage Change in Number of Inmates Assigned to Texas Correctional Industries			N/A	14.45%	N/A
C.2. Number of Degrees and Vocational Certificates Awarded			N/A	637.00	N/A
C.2. Percentage of Participants Receiving Community and Technical College Degrees and Certificates			N/A	41.44%	N/A
C.2.1. Number of Factories Operated by the Correctional Industries Program			N/A	34.00	N/A

C.2.2. Inmates Students Enrolled			N/A	7,338.00	N/A
C.2.2. Number of Inmate Students Served in Post-Secondary Academic and Vocational Training			N/A	1,536.00	N/A
C.2.3. Number of Releasees with Intellectual Disabilities Receiving Services			N/A	127.00	N/A
C.2.3. Number of Sex Offenders Completing the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP)			N/A	950.00	N/A
C.2.3. Number of Releasees with Mental Illness Receiving Services			N/A	4,900.00	N/A
C.2.4. Number of Offenders in Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities			N/A	2,618.00	N/A
C.2.4. Number of Offenders Completing Treatment in Transitional Treatment Centers after Completing Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facilities			N/A	6,011.00	N/A
C.2.4. Average Daily Cost Per Offender for Treatment Services in Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program			N/A	\$10.85	N/A
C.2.5. Number of Offenders in In-Prison Therapeutic Community Substance Abuse Treatment Program			N/A	1,463.00	N/A
C.2.5 Number of Offenders Completing Treatment in In-Prison Therapeutic Community			N/A	2,952.00	N/A
C.2.5. Number of Offenders Completing Treatment in Transitional Treatment Centers after In-Prison Therapeutic Community Substance Abuse Treatment			N/A	10,314.00	N/A
C.2.5. Number of Offenders in Driving while Intoxicated Treatment Programs			N/A	777.00	N/A
C.2.5. Number of Offenders Completing Treatment in Driving while Intoxicated Treatment Programs			N/A	1,296.00	N/A
C.2.5. Number of Offenders in State Jail Substance Abuse Treatment Programs			N/A	796.00	N/A
C.2.5. Number of Offenders Completing Treatment in State Jail Substance Abuse Treatment Programs			N/A	2,068.00	N/A
C.2.5. Average Daily Cost Per Offender for Treatment Services in In-Prison Therapeutic Community Substance Abuse Treatment Programs			N/A	\$8.27	N/A
C.2.5. Average Daily Cost Per Offender for Treatment Services in Driving while Intoxicated Treatment Programs			N/A	\$10.38	N/A
C.2.5. Average Daily Cost Per Offender for Treatment Services in State Jail Substance Abuse Treatment Programs			N/A	\$9.77	N/A
*The methodology/calculation for performance measures may be found in the Agency Strategic Plan FY 2021-2025 Agency Strategic Plan (tdcj.texas.gov).					
FY2022 data is from the 2024-25 LAR. The actual performance measure will be updated in the 2024 Operating Budget in December.					

Table 12 Exhibit 12 Program Statistics and Performance Measures *See Exhibit 3

Training and Leader Development Division

The Training and Leader Development Division sections utilize an array of measurements to determine the effectiveness of its programs.

The Correctional Officer Recruiting and Retention section measures its effectiveness by determining the number of applications, interviews, employee schedule, and hires needed per week in order to achieve a monthly goal. The monthly goal incorporates a set number of hires needed to cover the number of anticipated losses plus an additional amount to reduce the overall vacancy number. Retention is measured through reports on number of staff retained and overall attrition at 12 focus units to demonstrate program efficacy, as well as analysis of correctional officer retention interviews.

In training programs, traditional examinations are used before and after completion to measure learning of concepts. Additionally, training program evaluations allow the Training and Leader Development Division to determine whether information was delivered by training staff in a clear and concise manner. Within a training program, a useful gauge of the effectiveness of training is the performance-oriented training model. With performance-oriented training, participants gain hands-on experience engaging in the essential tasks and core functions related to their job. Throughout the training cycle, participants are required to display an increased proficiency in performing these core competencies in a variety of realistic simulations and scenario roleplays.

Training and Leader Development Division Statistics and Activities in FY 2022		Data
Recruiting Events Held		472
Applications Processed		16,634
Correctional Officers Hired		7,578
New Correctional Officer Pre-Service Academy Graduates		4,597
Pre-Cadet Training Program Completions		525
Officers Receiving Annual In-Service Trainings		17,762
Community Supervision Officers Certified		227
Residential Staff Certified		143
New Parole Officer Training Academy Graduates		327
New Parole/Unit Supervisors Graduated Through Parole and Unit Supervisor Schools		37

Training and Leader Development Division Training Statistics FY 2022				
Training Program	Classes	Participants		
		Enrolled	Attended	Completed
Pre-Service Training*	559	9,600	7,714	5,819
In-Service Training	1,260	26,016	20,673	19,355
Ancillary Training	367	3,408	2,834	2,811
Specialized Training	597	2,290	2,037	2,006
Leader Development	116	3,842	3,420	3,388

Total classes and attendees	2,899	45,156	36,678	33,379
<i>*Pre-service training includes the Pre-Cadet Training Program, the Correctional Pre-Service Training Academy, Parole Officer Training Academy, Community Supervision Officer Certification Training, and Residential Staff Certification Training.</i>				

Correctional Institutions Division

The escape rate is 0.00248%, which is less than one percent of the incarcerated population for FY2022. There were three escapes in FY2022 with a population of 121,027.

For FY2022, the Legislative Budget Board calculated a statewide cost per inmate per day of \$77.49.

Relevant statistics and performance measures include:

CID Program Statistics or Performance Measures	Dataset Reference Number* (if applicable)	Calculation (if applicable)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual Performance	FY 2022 % of Annual Target
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Audit Reports	Each audit produces a facility report through the Online Auditing System.	Number of standards met compliance; Number of standards did not meet compliance; Number of standards not applicable	28 units	29, one pending report	100
PREA Risk Based Monitoring Report and Corrective Action Plan, if required	Each audit produces a facility report.	Number of policy and procedures met/ not met/ not applicable	33 units	33	100
Bureau of Justice Statistics requests sexual abuse statistics annually. Substantiated incidents require a survey.	SSV-1A form	The Emergency Action Center, Office of Inspector General, PREA Ombudsman, and the Safe Prisons/PREA Management office reconcile annually to ensure all incidents are	The 2021 report was submitted.	The 2021 report was submitted.	100

CID Program Statistics or Performance Measures	Dataset Reference Number* (if applicable)	Calculation (if applicable)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual Performance	FY 2022 % of Annual Target
		accurately reported.			
The Correctional Institutions Division and PREA Ombudsman publishes the Annual Safe Prisons/PREA report on the agency's website.	Allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment of inmates.	Incidents of sexual abuse and sexual harassment are reviewed, and data is compared with the previous year's data.	The 2022 report is under review.	The 2022 report is under review.	100
Controlled Substance Testing for Inmate Quarterly/Annual Data Reports	Number of drug tests performed on facilities	The number of positive results is compared to previous quarters and an annual fiscal report is compiled.	98 agency completion rate.	99	100

Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division

Contract Monitoring is the core function of the division. By performing monitoring duties, such as compliance reviews, the Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division is able to ascertain the level of the contractor's performance and compliance with the terms of the contract and policy requirements. A contract review is an in-depth risk-based formal review of multiple areas of operation required by contract.

The following contractor performance verifications were conducted in FY2022.

- 114 contract reviews for 65 contracts were conducted with 12,494 items reviewed and 1,544 items of noncompliance identified.

If items of noncompliance are identified, each is tracked, and the contractor is required to submit responses on how to correct the deficiencies. Follow-up reviews are conducted to ensure proper corrective action is taken.

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division

Relevant statistics and performance measures include:

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics (MAL) Division Fiscal Year 2022 Statistics	Data
Average number of inmates enrolled in training programs	3,839
Number of inmates who completed training programs	3,124
Number of inmates who earned a nationally recognized certification(s) (e.g., Braille, Automotive Service Excellence (ASE), and Apprenticeships)	142
Number of inmates who earned third party certifications	458
Number of training programs provided by this division	313

The Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division maintains a Work Against Recidivism Report, a process for tracking and documenting participants' incarcerated work history, training, certifications, education, and reentry success. The FY 2022 Report includes 764 participants that were released during fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021. Eleven of those participants are deceased and 46 were pre-revocation, in custody, or absconders. Of the remaining 707 participants, 8.63% returned to TDCJ or a state jail on a new conviction or a parole violation. There are 455 inmates that are work eligible and remain on parole supervision, of which 86.37% are employed and are earning an average \$16.82 per hour.

Rehabilitation Programs Division

Releases from TDCJ in FY 2017 were tracked for two and three years to determine if the inmate was returned to TDCJ prison or state jail for either a new conviction or a community supervision (probation or parole) revocation. Community supervision revocations may be either for a new offense or technical reasons. Those FY 2017 releases that had completed a rehabilitation tier program were identified. The remaining releases were screened to select comparison groups for each program to determine if the rehabilitation program participants have a different rate of returning to TDCJ.

Fiscal Year 2017 Tier Program Releases 2- and 3-Year Recidivism Results						
	2 Year Recidivism Rates			3 Year Recidivism Rates		
RPD Program	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference
IFI	8.62%	8.62%	0.00%	11.49%	10.92%	0.57%
IPTC with Aftercare	6.56%	12.30%	-5.74%	14.42%	18.90%	-4.48%
PRSAP	14.10%	13.69%	0.41%	21.91%	20.41%	1.50%
PRTC	12.46%	12.95%	-0.50%	21.30%	19.52%	1.78%
PRTC - Cognitive	9.70%		-3.25%	14.55%		-4.97%
FCPRP	6.98%	10.53%	-3.55%	6.98%	17.11%	-10.13%
DWI	7.63%	14.19%	-6.55%	12.10%	19.42%	-7.32%
SVORI	18.95%	14.29%	4.66%	31.58%	20.24%	11.34%
SOEP	5.71%	8.65%	-2.94%	9.25%	13.74%	-4.49%

SOTP-9	8.47%	9.64%	-1.17%	12.14%	13.55%	-1.42%
SOTP-18	6.25%	3.13%	3.13%	6.25%	6.25%	0.00%
SAFP with Aftercare	10.96%	24.79%	-13.83%	19.81%	33.05%	-13.24%

Rehabilitation Programs Division Volunteer Fiscal Year 2022 Statistics	Data
Approved Volunteers	23,276
Approved Volunteer Visits	41,082
Approved Volunteer Hours	146,649
Volunteer Applications Received	6,546
New Volunteer Applicants Trained Online	3,386
Completed 2-year retraining requirement	3,534
Completed in-person Training	324

FI-R Tier Tracking and Placement Fiscal Years 2018 - 2022								
Fiscal Year	Status	FI-3R	FI-6R	FI-18R	FI-7R	FI-4R	FI-9R	Total
FY 2018	Released on this FI-R	3,363	3,305	108	80	577	822	8,255
	Withdrawn parole vote	747	771	36	12	142	235	1,943
	Total	4,110	4,076	144	92	719	1,057	10,198
FY 2019	Active FI	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Released on this FI-R	3,673	3,923	98	79	510	724	9,007
	Withdrawn parole vote	1,203	927	37	15	133	182	2,497
	Total	4,876	4,850	136	94	643	907	11,506
FY 2020	Active FI	1	0	27	0	10	28	66
	Released on this FI-R	3,630	3,031	123	88	681	857	8,410
	Withdrawn parole vote	1,655	1,953	51	16	179	301	4,155
	Total	5,286	4,984	201	104	870	1,186	12,631
FY 2021	Active FI	10	291	81	6	116	521	1,025
	Released on this FI-R	2,545	3,072	7	73	520	397	6,614
	Withdrawn parole vote	1,392	1,050	34	23	180	284	2,963
	Total	3,947	4,413	122	102	816	1,202	10,602
FY 2022	Active FI	30	443	44	6	93	460	1,076
	Released on this FI-R	2,708	3,513	11	72	460	291	7,055
	Withdrawn parole vote	1,269	1,231	24	27	141	280	2,972
	Total	4,007	5,187	79	105	694	1,031	11,103
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active FI – Current Further Investigation Rehabilitation (FI-R) Parole Vote. • Released on this FI-R – Inmate was released because of the successful completion of the rehabilitation program that satisfies the parole vote by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. • Withdrawn parole vote – Parole vote was withdrawn by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. 								

Reentry and Integration Division

Relevant statistics and performance measures include:

Reentry and Integration Division Fiscal Year 2022 Statistics	Data
Texas Risk Assessment System (TRAS) Completion	7,115
Social Security Card Replacements Ordered	19,657
Certified Birth Certificates Ordered	15,320
Personal Identification Cards Requested	18,901
Documents Delivered	66,074
County Resources Packets	29,488

Administrative Review and Risk Management Division

Relevant statistics and performance measures include:

Access to Courts	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
Inmate Law Library Visits	393,193	365,704	182,025	170,583	218,537
Legal Research Material Delivered	230,350	198,415	344,756	264,102	156,501
Inmate Legal Documents Notarized	17,871	17,995	16,979	15,430	15,908
Attorney/Representative Visits	7,828	7,626	3,980	29	3,940
Attorney Telephone Calls	2,257	2,199	6,925	7,525	12,129
Court Teleconferences (Video and Phone)	1,217	1,303	1,404	1,389	2,585
Court Forms Provided				113,062	38,220
Process Service Provided				2,736	4,912
Inmate Req. for Sub. Storage Container					6,023
Behavioral Intervention Plan	CY 18	CY 19	CY 20	CY 21	CY 22
ARRM Monitoring	9,786	10,990	11,253	11,762	9,896
Counsel Substitute	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
Minor Disciplinary Case	118,050	150,918	154,882	176,422	188,472
Major Disciplinary Case	89,778	93,201	94,905	101,457	98,960
Inmate Grievances	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
Step 1	138,532	129,686	126,322	114,328	100,677
Step 2	33,083	29,924	30,310	26,251	21,742
American Correctional Association Accreditation	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
Reaccredited Facilities	31	33	18	29	47
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Audits	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
Facilities Audited by PREA	32	43	37	42	39
Risk Management – Injuries	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
Employees	5,357	5,370	8,600	4,574	3,941
Inmates	12,010	11,506	9,246	7,132	6,227
Workers' Compensation	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22

Access to Courts	FY 18	FY 19	FY 20	FY 21	FY 22
Expenditures in Millions	12.29	11.03	11.40	16.02	16.06

Court Administrator for Operation Lone Star	FY 2022 (January – August)	FY 2023 (September 2022 – June 2023)
Attorney in-person visits	789	1,146
Attorney video visits	7,580	9,801
Attorney phone calls	1,162	847
Court dockets received	251	713
Court hearings	2,281	2,593
Consulate visits	561	552
• OLS data not included in ARRM Access to Courts data in above chart		

Administrative Review and Risk Management Division Fiscal Year 2022 Statistics for Employee Injuries												
CATEGORY	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22
Total Employee Injuries	453	298	282	453	490	285	275	221	258	311	265	350
%Employee Injuries Resulting in an Accepted Workers' Compensation Claim	83%	75%	76%	82%	87%	85%	84%	68%	91%	80%	79%	86%
Slips, Trips and Falls	39	41	44	32	20	45	56	43	30	36	33	48
Aggressive Behavior	148	133	112	105	91	118	138	101	139	136	105	180
Over-Exertion	10	14	21	15	9	14	20	11	5	19	15	9
Struck By/Against	29	38	32	37	21	21	29	28	27	31	31	46
Caught In-Between	22	17	15	19	14	4	12	18	24	17	16	16
Vehicle Accidents	1	4	4	5	0	2	0	7	7	7	0	9
Chemicals	5	2	4	1	1	0	1	3	1	2	5	1
Insect Bites	8	4	3	1	0	3	1	0	7	7	3	6
Other	191	45	47	238	334	78	18	10	18	56	57	35
Unsafe Acts	335	188	179	359	426	173	165	148	157	180	165	227
Unsafe Conditions	190	53	48	249	343	98	43	23	30	54	62	46
Total Inmate Injuries	555	539	641	512	368	460	517	538	464	626	449	558
Recreational/ Nonoccupational	317	317	407	320	189	312	18	299	227	375	274	289

% of Inmate Population Reporting Injuries	.46%	.45%	.53%	.42%	.31%	.38%	.43%	.45%	.39%	.52%	.36%	.45%
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Facilities Division

The Facilities Division's effectiveness and efficiency are measured in several metrics, including the completion of repair, renovation, and maintenance projects. Relevant statistics and performance measures include:

Facilities Division Fiscal Year 2022 Statistics	Data
Completed Work Hours	668,969
Projects Received	1,241
Projected Authorized	946
Projects Closed	561
Division Level Assessments Conducted/Completed	43
Environmental Assessments Conducted/Completed	828
Completed Design Work	175
License Renewals Employees/Inmates	164

3D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent. If the response to Section III of this report is sufficient, please leave this section blank.

Training and Leader Development Division

Year	Training and Leader Development Division History
2021	The Recruiting and Retention section was created to focus exclusively on the recruitment and retention of correctional officers. Prior to this, the hiring of correctional officers was a function of Human Resources.

Correctional Institutions Division

The most significant aspects of this function's history are described in the agency's general history.

Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division

The most significant aspects of this function's history are described in the agency's general history.

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division

Year	Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics (MAL) Division History
2017	Agribusiness, Land and Minerals Division and Manufacturing and Logistics Division were administratively realigned to become the Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division.

Year	Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics (MAL) Division History
2022	Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics expanded with the inclusion of Inmate Transportation Department, formerly under the management of the Correctional Institutions Division.

Rehabilitation Programs Division

The most significant aspects of this function's history are described in the agency's general history.

Reentry and Integration Division

Year	Reentry and Integration Division History
2009	Reentry and Integration Division was established, as part of HB 1711 as passed by the 80 th Texas Legislature, requiring a comprehensive reentry and integration plan, along with establishing a Reentry Task Force.
2011	Reentry and Integration Division saw a reduction in force of 167 positions due to the end of Project Rio.
2012	Reentry and Integration Division signed a MOU between the Department of Public Safety and Department of State Health Services for Personal Identification Cards and Certified Birth Certificates.
2013	Reentry and Integration Division was allocated funding for 75 reentry case managers; 60 case managers dedicated to the unit and 15 case managers were dedicated to the community during the 83rd Texas Legislative Session.
2015	Reentry and Integration Division was allocated 50 additional case managers to include 10 special needs case managers and 40 case managers dedicated to the community reentry during the 84th Texas Legislative Session.
2017	Reentry and Integration Division assumed the agency releasing function.
2019	Reentry and Integration Division established a process to obtain Out of State Birth Certificates with no cost to the inmate.
2020	Reentry and Integration Division established a process to release inmates from their unit of assignment across the state.
2022	Reentry and Integration Division assumed the responsibility of filling out the Sex Offender Registration Paperwork for releasees.

Administrative Review and Risk Management Division

Year	Administrative Review and Risk Management Division History
1997	First unit accredited by American Correctional Association (Boyd Unit)
2020	Ombudsman functions became the responsibility of the Office of the Independent Ombudsman under the Texas Board of Criminal Justice.

Facilities Division

Year	Facilities Division History
1996	The Texas State Board for Professional Engineers began a cooperative inquiry with TDCJ to identify areas of concern with the Facilities construction program. Several elements of apparent non-compliance with the Texas Engineering Practice Act (TEPA) were identified. The Executive Directors of each agency entered into an agreement to effect changes in policy and operations to bring personnel in TDCJ in compliance with TEPA. The Engineering Department provides professional design services,

Year	Facilities Division History
	project engineering support and oversight of construction projects in alignment with TEPA statutory law and rules.

3E. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program, such as licensees, consumers, landowners, for example. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

Training and Leader Development Division

Minimum job qualifications for a Training and Leader Development Division trainer position include:

- All trainers are required to complete the 40-hour Training for Staff Trainers course.
- Prior full-time work experience in the criminal justice system (between two-four years).
- Prior training experience and curriculum development preferred.
- Community Supervision and Parole trainers are required to have a bachelor's degree.

In addition, correctional training sergeants are required to complete the Munitions Instructor, Defensive Tactics Instructor, Physical Agility Instructor, and CPR Instructor certification courses. Community Supervision trainers and Parole trainers are required to be certified to teach the Texas Risk Assessment System (TRAS).

Correctional Institutions Division

The statistics below regarding the inmate population are as of June 1, 2023:

AGE				
Age Category	Prison	State Jail	SAFP	Total
14-16	4	0	0	4
17-18	177	10	6	193
19-20	1,316	46	60	1,422
21-22	3,097	111	119	3,327
23-24	4,322	113	138	4,573
25-29	14,278	442	450	15,170
30-34	18,706	635	488	19,829
35-39	18,609	547	481	19,637
40-44	17,544	514	405	18,463
45-49	13,068	276	244	13,588
50-54	10,580	252	158	10,990
55-59	8,542	160	127	8,829
60-64	6,148	87	79	6,314
65+	5,274	37	40	5,351
AGE TOTAL	121,665	3,230	2,795	127,690

RACE/ETHNICITY				
Race/Ethnicity Category	Prison	State Jail	SAFP	Total
Black	40,085	746	613	41,444
Hispanic	41,305	842	827	42,974
White	39,564	1,627	1,343	42,534
Other/Unknown	711	15	12	738
RACE/ETHNICITY TOTAL	121,665	3,230	2,795	127,690
GENDER				
Gender Category	Prison	State Jail	SAFP	Total
Male	113,345	2,498	2,080	117,923
Female	8,320	732	715	9,767
GENDER TOTAL	121,665	3,230	2,795	127,690
BY OFFENSE AND INMATE TYPE				
Offense of Record	Prison	State Jail	SAFP	Total
OFFENSE TOTAL	121,665	3,230	2,795	127,690
VIOLENT				
Homicide	16,722	14	12	16,748
Kidnapping	1,099	2	0	1,101
Sexual Assault	4,061	0	1	4,062
Sexual Assault Against a Child	13,621	1	0	13,622
Indecency with a Child	3,547	1	0	3,548
Other Violent Sexual Offenses	1,012	2	0	1,014
Robbery	16,282	0	116	16,398
Assault/Terroristic Threat/Trafficking	21,344	31	619	21,994
VIOLENT TOTAL	77,688	51	748	78,487
TOTAL %	63.9%	1.6%	26.8%	61.5%
PROPERTY				
Arson	591	5	20	616
Burglary	5,657	265	164	6,086
Larceny	1,377	654	71	2,102
Stolen Vehicle	380	261	32	673
Forgery	265	52	25	342
Fraud	965	131	43	1,139
Stolen/Damaged Property	86	56	6	148
PROPERTY TOTAL	9,321	1,424	361	11,106
TOTAL %	7.7%	44.1%	12.9%	8.7%
DRUG				
Drug-Delivery	6,951	29	189	7,169
Drug-Possession	9,152	1,392	990	11,534
Drug-Other	7	0	0	7
DRUG TOTAL	16,110	1,421	1,179	18,710
TOTAL %	13.2%	44.0%	42.2%	14.7%

OTHER				
Failure to Register as a Sex Offender	1,627	24	0	1,651
Family Offense	591	81	54	726
Commercialized/Sex Offense	509	17	2	528
Obstruction/Public Order	2,879	31	88	2,998
Escape	4,180	91	84	4,355
Weapons Offenses	4,127	19	72	4,218
DWI	3,838	56	182	4,076
Other	795	15	25	835
OTHER TOTAL	18,546	334	507	19,387
TOTAL %	15.2%	10.3%	18.1%	15.2%

Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division

Below are the types of contracts monitored in FY2022:

Correctional Facilities	Facilities	Beds
Correctional Centers	7	4,618
State Jail Facilities	3	4,080
Multi-Use Treatment Facility	1	2,236
TOTAL	11	10,934
Community-Based Facilities	Facilities	Beds
Residential Reentry Centers (RRC)	8	2,015
Residential Transitional Treatment Centers (TTCs)	16	1,542
TOTAL	24	3,557
Contracted Substance Use Programs	Locations	Slots
SAFPP/IPTC Substance Abuse Treatment	11	4,057
IPSUTP Substance Abuse Treatment	2	544
State Jail Substance Abuse Treatment	6	1,200
DWI Treatment	3	1,000
ISF Cognitive Treatment	3	720
ISF Substance Abuse Treatment	2	1,016
Female Cognitive Pre-Release Program	1	136
Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment	71	6,964
TOTAL	99	15,637

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division

Eligibility requirements for Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division inmate job and training opportunities include:

- A minimum of G3 custody level,

- no medical restrictions preventing the performance of a particular job; and
- enrollment in an OJT or JJST program within 30 days of assignment to a facility.

Rehabilitation Programs Division

Eligibility requirements and placement procedures for various programs include:

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
Religious Services Department	All inmates supervised or incarcerated within TDCJ, and agency staff are eligible to receive services provided by the Religious Services Department.	Inmates may attend religious services and classes by submitting an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) to the Unit Chaplain.
Volunteer Services	To become a TDCJ approved volunteer, individuals must meet the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be 18 years or older; • Must not have any pending criminal charges; • If applicant is on any type of adult supervision, they are required to provide a letter from their supervising officer stating they are aware of their participation as a volunteer with TDCJ; and • Must be 12 months from the disposition date of any criminal charge (excluding traffic tickets). 	<p>Volunteer Approval Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening – Criminal History Check; Sex Offender Review; TDCJ Employee and Former Employee History Check; Security Threat Group (STG) Gang Affiliation Review; Volunteer Review Committee Review. • Additional Supporting Documentation if applicable such as a letter of support from the supervising parole or probation officer or a letter of support from a minister or pastor. • Training - Volunteers are required to complete an initial training as a requirement to become an approved volunteer. Additionally, to maintain their approval status volunteers are required to complete a retraining by the two-year anniversary of their most recent volunteer training date. Participation in volunteer training is maintained in the Volunteer Tracking System (VS00).
Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP)	An Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) is developed for every Correctional Institutions Division inmate to identify programmatic needs and provide a record of participation in programmatic activities.	Inmates receive a copy of their Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) during their annual Unit Classification Committee review, upon arrival to a new unit of assignment, and upon the inmate's request.
Tier Tracking and Placement	The first eligibility requirement is a parole vote granted by the Board of Pardons and Paroles with a condition of successful completion of a rehabilitation program. This voting option is called Rehabilitation Tier Voting Option or FI-R (Further Investigation-Rehabilitation).	The Tier Tracking and Placement Department receives a daily download of FI-R votes awarded by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. The department coordinates the inmate's transfer to the appropriate program unit, if needed, through the State Classification

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
	The other eligibility requirements are specific to the parole vote.	Committee. The transfer request and enrollment date are timed in a manner so that the inmate's expected program completion date as determined by the Board of Pardons and Paroles.
Administrative Placement	Eligibility corresponds to the specific program.	The Rehabilitation Programs Division submits a request to the State Classification Committee for the inmate to be transferred to the appropriate program unit for enrollment.
Post-Secondary Correctional Education	<p>Inmates interested in a post-secondary program must meet the following eligibility criteria: <u>Basic Eligibility Requirements for Post-Secondary Education</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No major disciplinary for six months from most recent offense hearing date to certification; 2. General population custody level of G2 or better; 3. State jail custody level of J1 or J2; 4. Time-earning status of Line Class 1 or better; and 5. Ineligible if inmate is on suspension from college participation. <p><u>Associate Program</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verified HS diploma or GED or at least 12 hours of transferable academic college credit; and 2. Texas Success Initiative performance level. <p><u>Baccalaureate Program</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Associate degree from an accredited institution; or 2. Obtained 60 hours, prior to incarceration; or 3. 30-60 credit hours while incarcerated but does not have an associate degree. <p><u>Master's Program</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bachelor's Degree from an accredited institution and minimum GPA of 3.0. <p><u>College Vocational Program</u> Priority to inmates who do not have prior college vocational training and projected release date that is within five years.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verified HS diploma, GED, or 12 hours of transferable academic credit; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inmates who are interested in post-secondary programming submit an Academic/Vocational Interest Form to the Post-Secondary Correctional Education Department. • The Post-Secondary Correctional Education Department places all eligible individuals on the division's Academic/Vocational Interest List. Each academic and vocational program has a separate interest list. • Each semester or vocational cycle, the college(s) and university partners shall submit a Student Request Form to the Post-Secondary Correctional Education Department and indicate the number of students needed for that semester or vocational cycle. • The Post-Secondary Correctional Education Department conducts an initial screening of inmates on the interest list for that specific program, and places eligible inmates in order by their projected release date. Inmates are selected in order until the class has been filled. • The Post-Secondary Correctional Education Department submits the list to the State Classification Committee for additional screening and transfer to the appropriate program unit.

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
	<p>2. For a vocational certification, the inmate must meet the minimum Tests of Adult Basic Education score requirements;</p> <p>3. For a vocational degree, the inmate shall have earned the appropriate TSI level or be exempt; and</p> <p>4. To receive a Commercial Driver License (CDL) for the Truck Driving program, an inmate shall be eligible to obtain a social security card and a certified copy of his birth certificate.</p> <p>Note: Priority to inmates who do not have prior college vocational training and projected release date that is within five years.</p>	
<p>Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not have a conviction (past or current) for a violent offense (aggravated, with a weapon, or resulting in serious bodily injury), arson, kidnapping, escape, or any sex crime; • Be classified as custody G1, G2, J1, or J2; • Not have an active felony or ICE detainer; • Must exhibit successful institutional adjustment and behavior; • Not be diagnosed with mental health issues that cannot be addressed at the facility; • Mother and infant must be medically cleared for placement at facility; • Agree to receive vaccinations as required by medical staff prior to placement; and • Up to 365 days of sentence remaining to release after estimated delivery date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary screening for program participation criteria is conducted by the Manager II of Female Programs from a list of pregnant inmates provided by the Health Services Liaison on the 1st and 15th of every month. • A Tele-Health video interview is conducted with the inmate and the Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI) Program Specialist to ascertain interest in volunteering for Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI) program placement. • Names of candidates meeting preliminary screening are forwarded to UTMB for medical and mental health screening. Inmates are notified by mail that they are being screened for the program. • Inmates meeting UTMB screening criteria are forwarded to the Correctional Institutions Division for review of confinement history, offense, conviction, and length of sentence. • The Manager II, Female Programs, Rehabilitation Programs Division reviews all screening information and determines appropriateness of program participation based on the Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI) eligibility criteria. Inmates are notified by mail of their eligibility or ineligibility for BAMBI placement.

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Technical Assistance Team is notified of eligibility determination. • Inmates remain at Carole Young Medical Center until time of delivery where they are then transported to UTMB Medical Hospital for the birthing process. Inmates will remain at UTMB Medical Hospital for 24-48 hours following birth. • Upon notice that the inmate and infant will be discharged from the UTMB Hospital, the RPD Program Specialist V arranges for Plane State Jail transportation to pick up the inmate from UTMB Hospital. The RPD Program Specialist V arranges for Santa Maria Hostel transportation to pick up and transport the infant to the Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI) facility. • On discharge day, inmate and baby are medically screened by UTMB medical staff and are medically discharged together. • The baby is transported by Santa Maria Hostel transportation accompanied by a Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI) resident technician. Upon arrival at the BAMBI facility, the baby is placed in the Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI) nursery and is provided with appropriate infant care as they await arrival of the inmate mother being transported separately. • Inmate mothers are transported with security by Plane State Jail transportation to Carole Young Medical Facility where they are processed for approximately three hours. During this time, the inmate receives a TDCJ medical evaluation, prescribed medication and retrieves their property. Inmate mothers are then then transported to the BAMBI residential facility where they reunite with their baby. • If for unforeseen reasons the baby is not discharged with the mother; the

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
		inmate mother will be transported to the Carole Young Unit for processing where she will remain until her baby is medically discharged from UTMB; at which time she will be transported to the Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI) facility. The baby will be transported to the Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI) facility by Santa Maria Hostel in the process previously described.
Female Cognitive Pre-Release Program (FCPRP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must have parole vote of FI-6R or volunteer to enroll in the program; • Not be currently enrolled in vocational or college courses; • General Population Level 1 or 2 (G1, G2); • A time-earning status of Line Class 1, or above; • Medically suitable for assignment to the facility; • No enemies on the unit hosting the program or that are currently enrolled in the program; • Must not have an active felony or US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainee; and • No current sex convictions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inmates with a FI-R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the Female Cognitive Pre-Release Program are placed into the program by the division's Tier Tracking and Placement Department. • Inmates without a parole vote, may be administratively placed into the program by the Manager II, Female Programs, Rehabilitation Programs Division and State Classifications Committee.
Our Roadway to Freedom (ORTF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be classified as a State Jail (JC) or Transfer Facility (TF) inmate; • Must be a female with a conviction or history of prostitution, human trafficking, physical or sexual abuse or domestic violence; • Not currently enrolled in an intensive rehabilitation program; • Must have a minimum of 90 days to anticipated release unless transitioning from Harris County; and • Must not have a medical or mental health condition that would hinder participation in the program. Inmates will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis when a questionable condition is identified. 	Inmates who are interested in the Our Roadway to Freedom program submit an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) or correspondence to the Female Programs Department, Rehabilitation Programs Division. The Manager II of Female Programs conducts and initial screening to verify eligibility. The State Classification Committee conducts a final eligibility screening and processes the inmate's transfer to the appropriate program unit for enrollment.
Dynamic Risk Assessment	Inmates serving time on a registerable sex offense are eligible for review by the Dynamic Risk Assessment.	Eligible inmates are identified by the Sex Offender Rehabilitation Programs staff based on their conviction.
Sex Offender Rehabilitation Programs (SORP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inmate must have a FI-R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the SOEP program; 	Inmates must have a FI-R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the sex offender rehabilitation program. The Tier

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inmate has a minimal sexual re-offense risk based on Static 99 Risk Assessment tool; • G2 or G3 Custody level; and • Inmate must not have active felony or US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainees. 	Tracking and Placement Department requests the inmate's transfer to the appropriate program unit through the State Classification Committee.
Civil Commitment	Inmates are eligible for the Civil Commitment Process if they have more than one conviction for an offense listed in Health and Safety Code Section 841.002.	<p>TDCJ-Sex Offender Rehabilitation Programs staff identifies eligible inmates based on their scheduled release date and current conviction(s). These staff conduct a criminal history record check to verify if the inmate meets the criteria of Health and Safety Code Section 841.003. If the inmate is from a state, or has ever lived in a state, that does not participate in the National Crime Information Center, program staff shall contact the central law enforcement office of that state to ascertain if the inmate has a conviction for a qualifying sex offense in that state. These staff shall review the inmate's files and employ appropriate investigative techniques to aid in obtaining clarification of incomplete, relevant information in the file.</p> <p>TDCJ-Sex Offender Rehabilitation Programs staff notifies the Multidisciplinary Team of inmates that are eligible for civil commitment.</p>
Cognitive Intervention Transition Program (CITP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be an institutional division-type inmate; • Must be male; • Not currently enrolled in a pre-release program; and • Must be assigned to Restrictive Housing, Security Detention Level I or General Population G5. 	Inmates meeting program eligibility are automatically enrolled into the program and transferred to the appropriate program unit by the State Classification Committee.
Corrective Intervention Pre-Release Program (CIPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be an inmate classified as Restrictive Housing; • Special needs and considerations are reviewed by Warden or designee, Program Director or designee, and State Classification Committee; • Not currently enrolled in a pre-release program; • Not currently enrolled in another intensive rehabilitation program; and 	Inmates meeting program eligibility are automatically enrolled into the program and transferred to the appropriate program unit by the State Classification Committee.

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority is given based on the length of time until release (higher priority given to those with less time until released) and length of time housed in Restrictive Housing. 	
<p>Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative Program (SVORI)</p>	<p>Inmates must meet the following eligibility criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be an institutional division-type inmate; • No active felony or US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainees; • Must be male; • Not have a consecutive sentence pending parole review; • Not currently enrolled in an intensive rehabilitation program; • Must be assigned to Restrictive Housing, Security Detention Level I; • Must have a minimum of 10 months before release on parole (voted action) Minimum Expiration Date (Projected Release Date) or discharge date; • Inmate must be a Line Class 1 or above; • Not have a “4” on the PULHES scale under “S”; • Free of major disciplinary cases that resulted of a major penalty for a year; and • If the inmate has an FI-R vote, it must be a FI-7R vote to qualify for the program. <p>Priority is given based on the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parole votes (FIR-7); • (FI-2) The inmate must volunteer for the program; • Inmate Volunteers – (prioritized by utilizing the below criteria) a copy of the inmate’s letter that states he wants to volunteer for the program will be placed in the inmate’s Master Reentry Program Record; • Mandatory Supervision cases; • Flat discharge inmates with a of minimum seven months remaining (prioritize by utilizing the “GRAD” list); and • HB1433 cases (these cases will be used to fully maintain capacity of the restrictive housing wing). *Prioritize HB1433 cases by utilizing “GRAD” list. Inmates must have one (1) year of dissociation completed. <p>HB1433 cases:</p>	<p>Inmates with a FI-R vote from the BPP for the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative Program are placed into the program by the division’s Tier Tracking and Placement Department.</p> <p>Inmates interested in the program, that do not have a FI-R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles, may submit an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) or correspondence to the Rehabilitation Programs Division. The division will complete initial eligibility screening and request the inmate’s transfer to the appropriate program unit through the State Classification Committee.</p>

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HB1433 cases voted RMS (Remain Mandatory Supervision) – process as regular mandatory release; or • HB1433 cases voted DMS (Denied Mandatory Supervision) – continue in SVORI process until completed; then review and evaluate inmate on attitude, participation, and next review release date. 	
<p>Gang Renouncement and Disassociation Process (GRAD)</p>	<p>An inmate must express, in writing, a desire to renounce his membership in the Security Threat Group (STG) and it MUST be made to the Unit Security Threat Gang Officer. The Security Threat Group Management Office (STGMO) will make the final decision on any matters pertaining to the GRAD process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G1/G2/G3 Custody; • Shall not have been involved in any STG activities for a minimum of one year; • Shall have a completed and signed Gang Member Disassociation Form; • Shall not have received any Level 1 major disciplinary cases for inmate assault, staff assault, aggressive sexual misconduct, or weapon possession for a period of at least two years prior to enrollment; all other Level 1 major disciplinary cases shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis after a period of one year; • Shall not have received any Level 2 or Level 3 major disciplinary cases for a period of at least six months prior to enrollment; • Any of the following security precaution designators: Escape (ES), Staff Assault (SA), or Hostage Situation (HS) shall be reviewed by SCC for consideration on an individual case by case basis; and • Shall not have previously completed the GP-GRAD, GRAD or Returning Population Gang Renouncement and Disassociation (RP-GRAD) process. 	<p>Inmates that are interested in the GRAD process may submit an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) or correspondence to the Unit Security Threat Gang Officer. The Security Threat Group Management Office (STGMO) will make the final decision on inmate enrollment.</p>
<p>Returning Population Gang Renouncement and Disassociation Program (RPGRAD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently be confirmed as a member of a Security Threat Group by the Security Threat Group Management Office (STGMO) within TDCJ; • Have been out of any federal, state, or county confinement for a minimum 12 consecutive months, before returning to any custody; 	<p>Inmates that are interested in the GRAD process may submit an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) or correspondence to the Unit Security Threat Gang Officer. The Security Threat Group Management Office (STGMO) will make the final decision on inmate enrollment.</p>

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must have completed and signed the RP-GRAD Participation and Renouncement form; and • Have not previously completed the RP-GRAD or GRAD process. 	
Champions Youth Program (CYP)	Inmate eligibility for the Champions Youth Program is based upon their age at during intake. The current eligible age is 14-17 years old.	Inmates meeting program eligibility are automatically enrolled upon intake into TDCJ custody.
Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF)	Inmate participants are sentenced by judge as condition of community supervision (probation) or as a modification of parole.	Inmates meeting program eligibility are automatically enrolled upon intake into TDCJ custody.
In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) Program	Inmate participants are sentenced by judge as condition of community supervision (probation) or as a modification of parole.	Inmates with a FI-R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles for In-Prison Therapeutic Community program are placed into the program by the Tier Tracking and Placement Department.
State Jail Substance Abuse Program (SJSAP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inmates may volunteer for the program; • Inmates may be placed in the State Jail Substance Abuse Program by the UCC process (with a State Jail Substance Abuse Program representative), or a screening process conducted by program staff; • Inmates may be eligible for the provisions of HB 2649, which allows a judge to award diligent participation credit that may not exceed 20% of the original sentence. Inmates may be eligible for HB2649 credits if their offense is committed on or after September 1, 2011; • J1 or J2 custody status; and • Once the inmate is enrolled in the State Jail Substance Abuse Program, program staff shall determine appropriate program Tier placement. 	Inmates are administratively placed into the program by submitting an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) or correspondence to the Rehabilitation Programs Division. The division will complete initial eligibility screening and request the inmate's transfer to the appropriate program unit through the State Classification Committee.
Pre-Release Therapeutic Community (PRTC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be male; • Must have enough time to successfully complete the program; • Must not be currently enrolled in vocational or college courses; • Must be General Population Level 1, 2, or 3 (G1, G2, or G3) (cannot be in Safekeeping Status); • Must have time-earning status of Line Class 1, or above; • Must be medically suitable for assignment to the facility or be reasonably accommodated unless such accommodation creates an 	<p>Inmates with a FI-R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the Pre-Release Therapeutic Community program are placed into the program by the division's Tier Tracking and Placement Department.</p> <p>Inmates interested in the program, that do not have a FI-R vote, may be administratively placed by submitting an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) or correspondence to the Rehabilitation Programs Division. The division will complete initial eligibility screening and</p>

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
	<p>undue hardship to TDCJ or substantially changes the nature of the program;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inmates with a detainer filed by the US Immigrations and Customs Enforcement (ICE), or a federal, state, or local felony detainer, whether in or out-of-state, are ineligible for program placement. Misdemeanor detainees do not normally preclude an inmate from placement eligibility; • No sex offenders as defined in Administrative Directive (AD)-04.09 unless specifically approved by the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP); • No enemies on the facility; and • State Jail confinees are not eligible for the Pre-Release Therapeutic Community. 	<p>request the inmate's transfer to the appropriate program unit through the State Classification Committee.</p>
<p>Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program (PRSAP)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be male; • Must have enough time to successfully complete the program (minimum 10 months remaining); • Must not be currently enrolled in vocational or college courses; • Must be General Population Level 1, 2, or 3 (G1, G2, or G3) (cannot be in Safekeeping Status); • Must have time-earning status of Line Class 1, or above; • Must be medically suitable for assignment to the facility or be reasonably accommodated, unless such accommodation creates an undue hardship to TDCJ or substantially changes the nature of the program; • Inmates with a detainer filed by the US Immigrations and Customs Enforcement) or a federal, state, or local felony detainer, whether in or out-of-state, are ineligible for program placement. Misdemeanor detainees do not normally preclude an inmate from placement eligibility; • No sex offenders as defined in AD-04.09 unless specifically approved by the Sex Offender Treatment Program; • No enemies on the facility; • State Jail confinees are not eligible for the Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program; • An inmate shall not be eligible for the program without an accepted substance use screening instrument; 	<p>Inmates with a FI-R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program are placed into the program by the division's Tier Tracking and Placement Department.</p> <p>Inmates interested in the program, that do not have a FI-R vote, may be administratively placed by submitting an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) or correspondence to the Rehabilitation Programs Division. The division will complete initial eligibility screening and request the inmate's transfer to the appropriate program unit through the State Classification Committee.</p>

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inmates who are sent to the Pre-Release Substance Abuse Program must have a score of “3” or greater on the Texas Christian University Drug Screen/(TCUDS) or the Addiction Severity Index (ASI). Inmates who have a score of “8” or higher on the TCUDS or the ASI need detoxification and/or hospitalization — the ASI score takes precedence (for current incarceration). Once the inmate has received a score on the Alcohol and/or Drug Section that indicates a need for treatment and has been admitted into the program, the numerical score shall be entered into the Substance Abuse Master Plan Information Management System (SAMPIMS) within three working days of completion of the ASI assessment (this will be done on the program facility). 	
<p>In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Recovery Program</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A DWI conviction with a sentence to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ); A classification level of Outside Trusty, General Population Level 1 or 2 (G1, G2), or Not Yet Classified; A minimum of 12 months prior to their projected release date or maximum discharge date; A TCUDS/ASI score of three (3) or greater The inmate may not have a violent offense based on the electronic screening of data (expired offenses or offenses where a significant amount of time has passed may be considered on a case-by-case basis); The inmate may not have an active Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainer or felony detainer; The inmate may not have a major disciplinary action resulting in loss of time or class in the past six months; The inmate may not be currently enrolled in vocational or college courses; and The inmate may not be under discretionary mandatory supervision review (HB 1433) prior to program completion. 	<p>Inmates with a FI-R vote from the Board of Pardons and Paroles for the DWI program are placed into the program by the Tier Tracking and Placement Department.</p> <p>Inmates interested in the program, that do not have a FI-R vote, may be administratively placed by submitting an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) or correspondence to the Rehabilitation Programs Division. The division will complete initial eligibility screening and request the inmate’s transfer to the appropriate program unit through the State Classification Committee.</p>
<p>Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF)</p>	<p>An Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) is intended to afford a sanction for a CSCD-supervised individual or as a special condition for a parole client who fails to comply with the terms and conditions of community supervision</p>	<p>Inmates meeting program eligibility are automatically enrolled upon intake into TDCJ custody.</p>

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
	(probation)/release to parole or mandatory supervision.	
In-Prison Substance Use Treatment Program (IPSUTP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a history of substance use; • Sentence length must be five years or less. Sentences in excess of five years will require administrative approval; • Outside Trusty, General Population Level 1 or 2 (G1, G2), or Not Yet Classified (Inmates in Safekeeping Status shall be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine eligibility); • No active ICE detainers, felony detainers for violent offenses, nor detainers for Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) sentences; • No major disciplinary action resulting in loss of time or class in the past six months; • Not currently enrolled in vocational or college courses; • Not on active Mental Health caseload; • The parole review date must be at least six to nine months after enrollment date for those administratively placed; • If the inmate has a State Jail Detainer, it should expire prior to the anticipated completion date of the treatment program in order for the inmate to be eligible to participate; • No sex offenses (indecent with a child, sexual assault, and aggravated sexual assault); • No Security Precaution Designators (SPD); • Addiction Severity Index (ASI) score of 3 or higher (scores lower than 3 may be considered on a case-by-case basis); • Texas Christian University Drug Screen (TCUDS) score of 3 or higher (scores lower than 3 may be considered on a case-by-case basis). 	Inmates are administratively placed into the program by submitting an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) or correspondence to the Rehabilitation Programs Division. The division will complete initial eligibility screening and request the inmate's transfer to the appropriate program unit through the State Classification Committee.
Peer Support Coach Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must voluntarily apply; • Must be a Texas resident; • Must have a verified high school diploma or GED; • Must have lived experience in the area of peer support specialty in which they are applying; • Must have an eligible disciplinary history as of application date; 	Inmates interested in the program submit an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) or correspondence to the Rehabilitation Programs Division. The division will complete initial eligibility screening and request the inmate's transfer to the appropriate program unit through the State Classification Committee.

RPD Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must agree to comply with ethical standards; • Must agree to be housed at a facility that is approved to host a Peer Support Coach Program, if not available at current unit of assignment; • If the applicant does not hold a valid certification or designation from a recognized certification entity, the applicant must agree to complete Peer Support Coach training and obtain or renew their certification or designation; and • Must agree to temporarily transfer to a facility that offers requested peer support training, if not available at current unit of assignment. 	
Cognitive Life Skills Coach Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must voluntarily apply; • Educational Achievement Score of 5 or higher; • IQ of 73 or higher; • No major case within one year; and • Must be eligible to be housed at the Wynne Unit or Mountain View Unit for the training program. 	Inmates interested in the program submit an I-60 (Inmate Request to Official form) or correspondence to the Rehabilitation Programs Division. The division will complete initial eligibility screening and request the inmate’s transfer to the appropriate program unit through the State Classification Committee

Reentry and Integration Division

With the exception of individuals with some type of detainer, all inmates who are scheduled for release within six months are potentially eligible for certain reentry services.

For various reentry programs, eligibility requirements and placement procedures include:

RID Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
Veteran Status and Benefits	Identified veterans through the Veterans Reentry Search Service (VRSS) matching data share process or inmate self-report of military service.	Engagement occurring during Reentry Phase I planning; at time of parole case pull, immediately after parole vote approval or within six months till discharge; eligible inmates are seen and reviewed for possible assistance linkages, and application completions.
Veteran Peer Housing	Identified veterans through the Veterans Reentry Search Service (VRSS) matching data share, that meet custody requirements of the specified housing locations; and are anticipated to release in the near future.	The TDCJ Veterans Coordinator reviews an eligibility list and any written requests for placement; conducts interviews to ensure the inmate understands rules of the housing and is willing to participate; coordinates with TDCJ Classification and

RID Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
		Records Office for any transportation between units if needed.
Travis State Jail Veterans Program	Identified veterans through the Veterans Reentry Search Service (VRSS) matching data share, that meet custody requirements of the specified housing locations; and are anticipated to release in the near future.	The TDCJ Veterans Coordinator reviews an eligibility list and any written requests for placement; conducts interviews to ensure the inmate understands rules of the housing and is willing to participate; coordinates with TDCJ Classification and Records Office for any transportation between units if needed.
Veteran S.T.R.I.P.E.S. Program	Identified veterans through the Veterans Reentry Search Service (VRSS) matching data share, that meet custody requirements of the specified housing locations; and are anticipated to release in the near future.	The TDCJ Veterans Coordinator reviews an eligibility list and any written requests for placement; conducts interviews to ensure the inmate understands rules of the housing and is willing to participate; coordinates with TDCJ Classification and Records Office for any transportation between units if needed.
Veteran's Reentry Services	Identified veterans through the Veterans Reentry Search Service (VRSS) matching data share process or inmate self-report of military service.	Engagement occurring during Reentry Phase I planning; at time of parole case pull, immediately after parole vote approval or within six-months till discharge; eligible inmates are seen and reviewed for possible assistance linkages, and application completions.
STRIVE Program	Female inmates voted by the Board of Pardons and Paroles panel with an FI-1, FI-2 or RMS vote or discharging within a timeframe to complete the course. Must be able per medical and security to be housed within the dormitory setting and move to the Mountain View Unit.	Release eligible listing of individuals is reviewed and the Program Supervisor interviews potential candidates. Candidates who express interest and meet criteria for programming are then reviewed with TDCJ Classification and Records Office for unit movement scheduling and entrance into the next upcoming cohort program.
Employment Services	All parolees as part of Reentry Phase III services.	Reentry coordinators conduct new arrival presentations with all new parolees, parolees interested in participation are provided resources and notified of upcoming employment classes. Additionally, weekly lists of unemployed parolees are reviewed, and the individuals are contacted and provided resources and encouraged to participate in classes.
Pre-Release Employment Pilot Program	Designated units have reentry coordinator staff working with release scheduled inmates to identify employment skills, conduct pre-release interviews or attend a pre-release hiring event.	Unit reentry coordinator contact inmates previously identified and begin coordination immediately upon the inmate accepting assistance.
Bridging the Gap	Intermediate Sanctions Facility (ISF) parolee, placed at Kegans ISF with a moderate or above Criminogenic risk level and a TCOOMMI	Incoming list of Kegans ISF inmates is reviewed for risk level and diagnosis, by program staff. Eligible inmates at a rate of

RID Program Name	Eligibility Requirements	Procedures for Placement
	qualifying mental health diagnosis, returning to the Harris County area.	2:1 are offered program enrollment within seven -days of their arrival at the unit. A program group and a control group exist as this is a federal grant project.
HIV Continuity of Care	All inmates who have a positive HIV diagnosis and are anticipated to release in the next 90-days.	Upon identification a Human Service Specialists connects with the inmate and offers program enrollment. The inmate is enrolled immediately upon acceptance.
Mapping the Future	Inmates anticipated to release within the next 90-days located at a unit in which an employment event is been coordinated or a reentry dorm is operating at. Parole clients who attend a community-hosted employment event.	Identified inmates or attendees at an employment event are considered participants and assistance starts immediately upon contact with the grant staff.
Second Chance for Success	Parole violator pending 'return to supervision' decision in Harris County Jail, returning to Harris County that has a moderate or above criminogenic risk level and/or an identified special need (TCOOMMI program linkage).	TCOOMMI staff screen a weekly list provided by parole of "return to supervision" violators and assign to reentry coordinator staff for engagement. Eligible clients are then offered enrollment, upon acceptance services start immediately.
Above and Beyond	Female inmates who applied for the program, were interviewed by grant staff, were releasing in the near future and/or met criteria for movement to attend peer mentor training.	After interview and the applicant was still interested coordination for movement to designated site locations with TDCJ Classification and Records Office was completed.
Deploying Services	Identified Veterans with an anticipated release date within 180-days who have a moderate or above criminogenic risk level and/or identified mental health need.	Grant project staff screen release lists for eligible inmates.
Website for Work	All inmates in custody within 90-days of release and all unemployed parolees.	A data file of eligible participants is uploaded into the system for employers to search.
Releasing	All inmates eligible for release.	Inmate is scheduled to depart TDCJ custody.

Administrative Review and Risk Management Division

All inmates have access to Administrative Review and Risk Management Division services.

Facilities Division

Facilities Division Employee Required Licensure	Positions
Class A Contractor's Environmental Air Conditioning and Commercial Refrigerant License	2
Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester (BPAT) License	15
Customer Service Inspector (CSI) License	15
Class B Wastewater (BWW) License	12

Facilities Division Employee Required Licensure	Positions
Class C Wastewater (CWW) License	27
Class C Groundwater (CGW) License	32
Class D Wastewater (DWW) License	18
Class D Water (DW) License	24
Professional Engineers License	16
Professional Architects License	3

Various positions within the Facilities Division require a license to perform work. If hired without a license and is a job requirement, a Credential Contingency will be signed stating that the license will be obtained by a certain date. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has a list of required courses that must be attended for each class of license. There is a set amount of on-the-job experience that must be met. There is a fee to be paid to apply for each license that is the employee's responsibility. The fee will be reimbursed by the program when the license is obtained. An exam must be passed to obtain a class of license. The employee must take the time to attend the required classes, pay the application fee and study for the exam. If the class of license is not obtained by the Credential Contingency date separation of employment may occur.

If the class of license required for the job has been obtained, the license is renewed every three years. Renewal requirements are a set number of continuing education hours and the application fee. The employee must take the time to attend the required continuing education classes, apply for license renewal and pay the application fee. The fee will be reimbursed by the program when the license is renewed.

Class A Contractor's Environmental Air Conditioning and Commercial Refrigerant Licenses, Professional Engineers Licenses and Professional Architects Licenses are required to be renewed every year. Renewal requirements are a set number of continuing education hours and the application fee. The employee must take the time to attend the required continuing education classes, apply for license renewal and pay the application fee. The fee will be reimbursed by the program when the license is renewed.

3F. Describe how your program or function is administered, including a description of the processes involved in the program or function. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.

Training and Leader Development Division

TDCJ Training and Leader Development Division is comprised of five primary sections: Correctional Training, Training and Support Operations, Correctional Officer Recruiting and Retention, Community Supervision Training, and Parole Training. Additionally, several of these sections are divided into subsections with a specific training focus or program area expertise.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
 Training and Leader Development Division



Correctional Officer Recruiting and Retention – This section handles all aspects of the application process, and participates in various events, such as job fairs, to generate leads, applications, and interviews. Retention Specialists work with correctional staff to determine agency retention needs and improve retention through personal engagements and by creating a culture of inclusion and empowerment. Retention Specialists conduct engagement interviews with new Correctional Officers every 30, 60, 90, 180 days and on their one-year anniversary.

Through the development and presentation of quality training programs, the Correctional Training section provides correctional staff with opportunities to develop the knowledge, understanding, and skills necessary to thrive in their work environment and to succeed professionally. The Correctional Training section provides staff development opportunities for correctional uniformed and correctional administrative professional personnel assigned to facilities and departments of TDCJ. TDCJ Training and Leader Development Division operates six regional training academies and oversees 31 unit-based training sites to meet the training needs of approximately 24,000 correctional personnel.

Parole Training – The division’s Parole Training section is responsible for the operation of the Parole Officer Training Academy, which provides newly hired parole officers with training in the case management of parole clients under supervised release. This includes training in agency rules, policies, and procedures. On average, 384 new parole officers attend the Parole Officer

Training Academy every year. Additionally, Parole Training provides ongoing career education for parole officers through in-service training and the Parole Supervisor and Unit Supervisor schools.

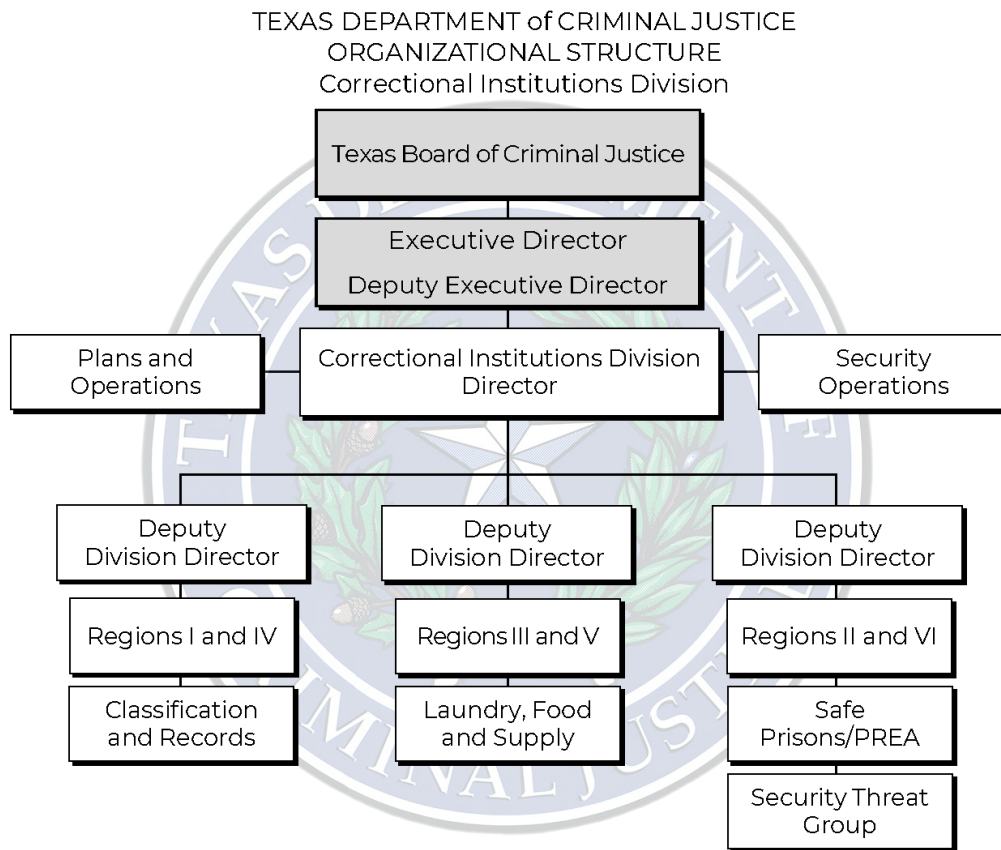
Community Supervision – The Training and Leader Development Division developed a section specializing in creating and delivering virtual, blended, and in-person learning and leader development experiences for the 123 Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) across Texas. All training is designed to equip CSCD employees with the skills necessary to supervise adult probationers while promoting positive, long-term change. Training is viewed through the lens of giving officers and CSCD employees the tools needed to be effective change agents with their probationers. Achieving this goal facilitates the larger vision of keeping families together, changing lives, and fostering safer communities.

Training and Support Operations – To support the division’s efforts, the Training and Support Operations section includes Business Operations, Curriculum, Human Resources Training, and Information Management. Business Operations handles all financial and inventory operations for the division, such as budget oversight, purchasing and requisitions, travel processing, and fixed asset management. Curriculum is responsible for reviewing and revising instructional materials, lesson plans, and academic content. Human Resources Training provides foundational training for newly hired human resources representatives, supplemental training on human resources related topics, and human resources fundamentals for newly promoted supervisory staff. Information Management serves as the office of record for TDCJ employee training data as listed in TDCJ Training Database, oversees the technology and information services for the division, and conducts risk-based monitoring audits of the division’s training operations.

TDCJ Online – The Training and Leader Development Division’s TDCJ Online section is responsible for the development, deployment, and tracking of all online training agency wide. Their goal is to enhance learner access to the trainings they need to be successful at their jobs. Online training is intended to help learners acquire the technical skills important in the pursuit of their career goals. TDCJ Online supports the agency’s mission to be innovative with technological advancement, more efficient with less use of staff, and the number one place to work by providing innovative training programs.

Correctional Institutions Division

TDCJ’s Correctional Institutions Division (CID) is responsible for the confinement of felony and state jail felony inmates who are sentenced to incarceration in a security facility. The division oversees state prisons, pre-release facilities, psychiatric facilities, Developmental Disabilities Program, medical facilities, state jails, a geriatric facility, and substance abuse felony punishment facilities (SAFPF).



Regional Directors - Deputy division directors oversee six regional directors. Each of the six regional directors, in their respective geographical region, are responsible for a hierarchy of staff members who provide security at each state-operated secure correctional facility. There is one regional director per office and two assistant regional directors who are assisted by employees from multiple divisions to provide guidance to each facility within their region. The regional director oversees a variety of duties that include, but are not limited to, directing activities of staff, developing, and establishing goals and objectives according to the agency's plan, reviewing and approving management, productivity; and supervising the work of others within their region.

Classification and Records - Classification and Records oversees diverse matters pertaining to inmate management and provides technical support for various administrative and unit-based departments. It includes the Classification and Records Office, Unit Classification and Count Room, Intake, and the State Classification Committee.

- *The Classification and Records Office (CRO)* schedules, receives, processes, and coordinates transport of inmates for intake, transfer, and release; calculates and audits inmates' time; and places detainers. The Classification and Records Office creates and maintains electronic records on these inmates and sends requested inmate pen packets to law enforcement entities via encrypted email.

- *The Intake Department* is responsible for administering assessments, creating identification documents, and collecting and compiling inmate information to generate inmates' initial classification records. Intake administers the Texas Risk Assessment Screening (TRAS) for all prison and state jail inmates in order to identify recidivism risk levels based on criminogenic factors and creates transport cards on the date inmates are received as part of the Classification Profile System for prison and state jail inmates. Intake sociologists use the OnBase system to view permanent file material, in lieu of having the hard copy folder sent to the unit. The sociologists utilize this information to create an electronic Classification Profile for each prison and state jail inmate, replacing the paper travel card which was in use since the 1960s. Intake conducts regional processing for updating inmate photos and identification cards for inmates approved to have religious beards. During FY2021, the Intake department, along with the Unit Classification department, assisted with Operation Lonestar in implementing and staffing an on-site Intake department.
- *The State Classification Committee (SCC)* is responsible for determining initial custody recommendations and determining appropriate units of assignment for all inmates. The State Classification Committee reviews recommendations made by unit classification committees regarding promotions in custody status, placement in various rehabilitative programs, transfers, and special housing assignments due to security, safety, medical treatment, and program needs. The State Classification Committee conducts scheduled reviews of inmates assigned to security detention and protective safekeeping as required. Decisions made by the State Classification Committee have far-reaching effects that are paramount to the safety and rehabilitation of the inmate, as well as the safety of staff, the agency, and ultimately the public. The daily duties of the State Classification Committee are central to the agency's mission to provide public safety, promote positive change in inmate behavior, reintegrate inmates into society, and assist victims of crime. The committee works closely with security staff, the Health Services Division, the Windham School District, the Office of the General Counsel, the Security Threat Group Management Office (STGMO), the Rehabilitation Programs Division, the Reentry and Integration Division, and the Safe Prisons/PREA Management Office. During FY 2021, the State Classification Committee aided in the closure of the Wayne Scott Unit, which housed 1,130 inmates, and assisted in the closures of multiple trusty camps throughout the state of Texas (1,726 beds). The State Classification Committee organized the idling of the Gurney Unit (2,128 beds) and the Neal Unit (1,732 beds), along with depopulating approximately 1,008 inmates from the Briscoe Unit to assist with Operation Lone Star.
- *The Unit Classification (UCC) and Count Room* department is responsible for conducting division-level audits of unit classification operations and providing technical support to unit classification staff, as well as initial and continued training regarding the processing of state jail inmate releases for the unit administration and classification staff at state jail facilities. The Unit Classification staff conduct semi-annual statewide chiefs' meetings; monitor inmates who are in transient status on all facilities to ensure they are processed in a timely manner; travel to units to conduct training as needed; and ensure policies and

procedures are being implemented and followed. Unit Classification continues to maintain a cool bed database as well as restrictive housing reports. In FY2021, coordinators continued to work with the Information Technology Division (ITD) to develop new mainframe programming and administrative housing tables, as well as on the new Safe Prisons/PREA Automated Network System (SPANNS) and video visitation programs. Unit Classification has continued to work with the Information Technology Division (ITD) and State Classification Committee in monitoring and adjusting unit-based reports and operations. Unit Classification provides staff assistance for units that have multiple employee vacancies.

Laundry, Food and Supply - The Laundry, Food and Supply Department is responsible for the management of over 300 unit-based operations. The department has oversight of laundry, food and supply programs including the development, implementation, and monitoring of policies and procedures to ensure optimal programmatic support to inmates and staff alike.

This department employs approximately 1,800 staff who manage daily unit-based operations and 15 administrative staff, headquartered in Huntsville, who provide oversight, fiscal support, training, menu-planning guidance, baseline calculations, and auditing of all areas to ensure policy compliance and program functionality. This includes providing inmates with access to clean and serviceable clothing, footwear, and bedding and security staff with uniform attire necessary for their job duties. The department is responsible for providing fiscal and technical support to the units' supply department and provides a regional business manager exclusively for this oversight and assistance. Furthermore, unit food service supervisory positions were upgraded from the rank of captain to major, giving the unit-based facilitation of feeding programs an elevated level of expertise.

The Laundry, Food and Supply Department provides both inmates and staff with nutritious meals that include therapeutic meal options as well as religious meal options. The department is committed to a progressive approach towards enhancing current meal provision efforts and have created ad hoc committees designed to research and develop new food service programs, such as Diet for Health and a pilot program for in-house production of food tray shelf stable meals utilizing a cook chill process. In addition, a planning committee has been established to find avenues that will enhance and expand the current Culinary Arts programs. Such programs include providing training in food preparation and service to inmate workers assigned to a unit meal service program. Of these workers, many find employment in the food service industry once released from TDCJ. Lee College and Alvin Community College provide classes at the Wainwright, Scott, and Ferguson units. These trainings are designed to educate the inmate work force in food preparation and sanitation. After completing the program, inmates will be certified in Culinary Arts. Following this, some inmates will get the opportunity to work at the San Antonio Food Bank to further enhance their cooking skills and employment opportunities.

Mail System Coordinators Panel - The Mail System Coordinators Panel (MSCP) assists inmates in maintaining contact with family and friends and arranges inmates' access to courts and public officials. This department provides procedural training and technical assistance to unit mail room staff and conducts mailroom audits. The Mail System Coordinators Panel generates

investigations regarding threats and unidentifiable substances received in uninspected legal, media, or special mail sent by inmates.

Mailroom staff play a critical role in preventing drugs and other serious contraband from entering the facilities which could jeopardize the safety of staff and inmates. The Mail System Coordinators Panel works closely with other departments considered vital to safeguarding the facilities. Training continues to be conducted by the Mail System Coordinators Panel regarding new ways that contraband is being sent into the units.

Office for Disciplinary Coordination - The Office for Disciplinary Coordination monitors and oversees facility compliance with disciplinary rules and procedures by conducting risk-based monitoring audits. This office produces statistical reports, coordinates revisions to disciplinary rules and procedures, and updates the GR-106, "Disciplinary Rules and Procedures for Inmates," and the GR-107, "Standard Offense Pleadings Handbook."

Plans and Operations - The Plans and Operations department provides support to divisional leadership by coordinating security-related policies and operational plans and assisting with the tracking and implementation of internal audits and legislation. Additionally, this department serves as the liaison to other state agencies and government officials, conducts research and evaluation, manages the Correctional Institutions Division web page, and distributes information concerning emergency preparedness. Plans and Operations audits, coordinates, and trains staff in the community work project processes. This department manages the Inmate Controlled Substance Testing Program, to include providing training and technical support and compilation of statistical reports.

Safe Prisons/PREA Management Office - The agency has a zero-tolerance policy toward all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. The Safe Prisons/Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Management Office (SPPMO) was developed to provide administrative oversight and support for the Safe Prisons/PREA Program. This office gives technical support regarding in-prison sexual abuse policy to unit Safe Prisons/PREA managers and executive administrative staff.

The Safe Prisons/PREA Program is an information clearinghouse and provides data analysis for result-based decisions that lead to positive change and a safer prison environment. Program training provides staff with an overview of the Safe Prisons/PREA Plan, as well as information regarding how to detect, prevent and respond to sexual abuse, extortion, and other acts of inmate aggression. The Safe Prisons/PREA Management Office maintains the Safe Prisons/PREA Automated Network System (SPPANS), a database of reported allegations of inmate-on-inmate and staff-on-inmate sexual abuse to analyze and evaluate trends in times, locations, and patterns. The Safe Prisons/PREA Management Office provides technical support during the PREA audit process and routinely reviews policy to ensure compliance. These standards were enacted in 2012 and serve to prevent, detect, and respond to allegations of in-prison sexual abuse.

Security Operations -The Security Operations department provides technical assistance and operational support to Correctional Institutions Division administration and correctional facilities

in the areas of canines, staffing, security equipment, armory, research and technology, budget, field operations, and unit security assessments.

- Canine Section - The Canine Coordinator provides training, technical advice to kennel staff, regional canine coordinators, and maintains the canine program's statistics. Canines are an integral part of unit operations as they are utilized to assist in contraband detection, field operations, and emergency situations. In addition to six regional kennels, there are 45 unit-based kennels, or a combination of kennels, throughout the agency. These kennels house pack canines, scent-specific canines, narcotics/contraband canines, or cadaver canines.
- Staffing Section – This section is responsible for all security staffing plans for all Correctional Institutions Division units. Annual reviews are completed with agency leaders and required changes are documented. All units utilize these approved staffing plans to deploy their staff daily. Additional monitoring includes the Constant and Direct Observation and staffing percentages reports.
- Security Equipment – The safety and security equipment necessary to carry out day-to-day operations are purchased, distributed, and tracked to and from all Correctional Institutions Division units. Monthly reports are submitted by each unit and monitored by this section to help ensure accountability for select equipment.
- Armory – This includes all firearms and chemical agents used by the agency. Procurement, replacement, and repairs of this equipment is facilitated through this section.
- Research and Technology – New technologies are researched and evaluated for use in a correctional environment. These reviews are presented to agency leaders for final determinations of purchase. Many of these new items are directly related to eliminating or reducing the flow of contraband introduced into the agency's correctional facilities. Items are obtained through the agency budget, capital funds, or through the grant process. This section tracks the functionality of the equipment to help ensure necessary repairs are documented, reported to agency leaders, and repaired in a timely manner.
- Budget Section – This section monitors expenditures to ensure the department stays within budget (approximately \$5.5 million) and that funds are used properly. Travel expenditures are processed for Security Operations and Correctional Institutions Division Leadership. The budget section creates purchase orders for requested equipment, supplies, invoicing and auditing for State Jail administration and mortuary services. Another major activity is the creation of purchase orders for drug testing confirmations as requested from all Correctional Institutions Division units. This process includes the reconciliation of invoices to ensure proper payment.
- Field Operations – Many units utilize inmate labor to assist in farming, livestock, and other agricultural operations outside the confines of the unit perimeter. Field Officer staff

supervise these inmates ensuring they are safe, accounted for, and remain productive in their duties. This section assists the field officers with training and monitoring staff for compliance with procedures.

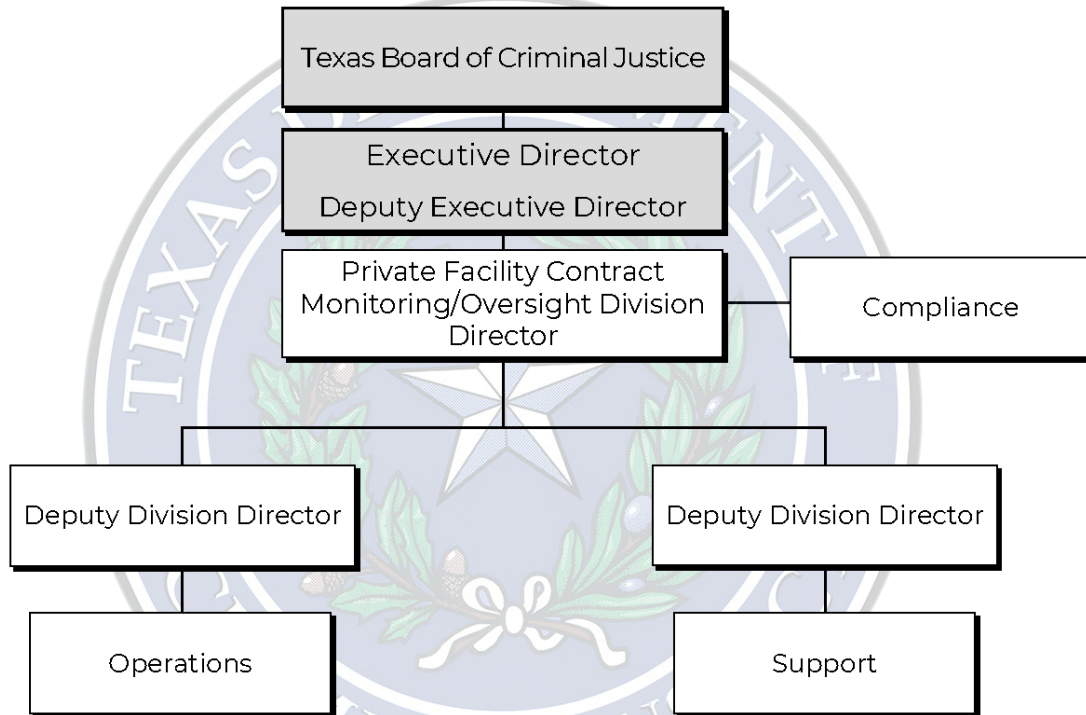
- Security Assessments Office - Security reviews were once coordinated through the regional director's office and completed by a unit warden and selected team members within the same region as the unit receiving the review. The Security Assessments Office was created in March 2022 and became a part of the Security Operations department. The department name was changed to Security Operations and Assessments and reports directly to the Correctional Institutions Division director. The Security Assessments Office was designed to identify security related issues and provide agency leadership with an independent and unbiased overview. Security Assessments staff now oversee these reviews for all secure correctional facilities operated by and for TDCJ. These assessments are critical to ensuring the safest environment possible for the public, staff, and inmates, while assisting the units in remaining efficient in day-to-day operations.

Security Threat Group Management Office (STGMO) - The Security Threat Group Management Office (STGMO) monitors, identifies, and assists in the management of Security Threat Groups (STGs), Disruptive Groups or Cliques, and their members who threaten the safety and security of TDCJ units, staff, and inmates. The Security Threat Group Management Office is responsible for the review and processing of confirmation, reconfirmation, redesignation, disassociation, and nullification packets submitted by unit Security Threat Group (STG) offices, to include networking with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. The Security Threat Group Management Office provides oversight, training, and technical support for the unit level, regional level, and Fusion Center staff who gather information on Security Threat Groups and Disruptive Group or Clique members' activities.

Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division (PFCMOD)

TDCJ Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division (PFCMOD) is responsible for the oversight and monitoring of contracts for privately operate secure facilities, community-based facilities, and substance abuse treatment facilities.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
 Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division



This division is responsible for oversight and monitoring of contracts for privately operated facilities that include the following:

Correctional Centers - There are seven privately operated correctional centers that house general population inmates. Beginning September 1, 2023, TDCJ is taking over operations of three privately operated correctional centers (Bell, Diboll, and Estes). Academic and vocational programs to include adult literacy, GED, and life skills are available. The Coleman Facility includes a federally monitored work program that provides marketable job skills to inmates.

State Jails - There are three privately operated state jail facilities that house state jail felons and/or Correctional Institution Division inmates. Academic and vocational programs to include adult literacy, GED and life skills are available.

Residential Reentry Centers (RRC) - There are eight privately operated residential reentry centers. These facilities provide basic housing, training, education, and cognitive programs for inmates released to parole and mandatory supervision. Assistance with employment and obtaining referrals for medical and financial services. Abuse counseling and family reintegration services are provided.

Multi-Use Facility - There is one privately operated multi-use facility that provides various substance abuse treatment services, to include DWI for both probationers and parole clients.

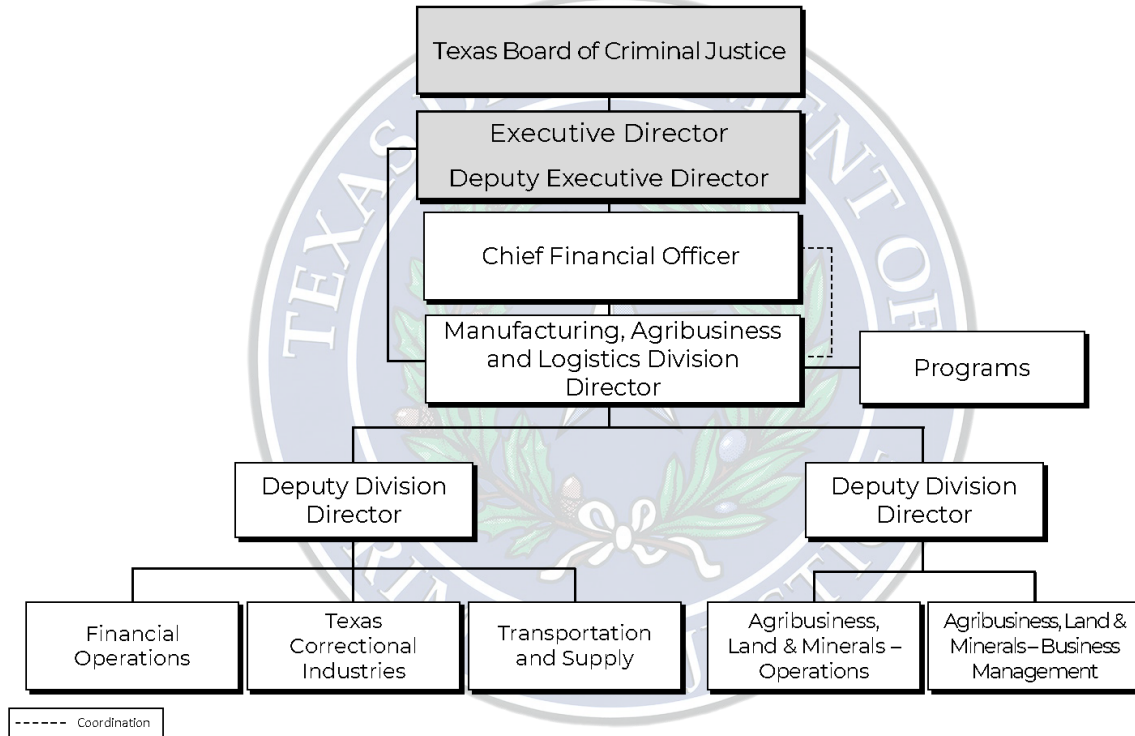
Transitional Treatment Centers (TTC) - There are 16 residential substance abuse Transitional Treatment Center facility sites with 1,542 beds that provide aftercare treatment to inmates on parole, mandatory supervision, or community supervision. Inmates who have participated in or completed Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF)/In-Prison Therapeutic Community (IPTC) programs may be referred to a Transitional Treatment Center for up to 90 days.

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division

The Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics (MAL) Division is managed by a division director and executive staff that oversee Agribusiness, Land & Minerals, Financial Operations, Inmate Transportation, Programs, Texas Correctional Industries (TCI), and Transportation & Supply. Coordination oversight of the Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division is provided by the chief financial officer. Responsibilities include:

- Providing inmate work program participants with marketable job skills to help reduce recidivism through a coordinated program of job skills training and documentation of work history.
- Reducing costs to the agency by providing quality products and services; and provide products and services for sale, on a for-profit basis, to federal and state government agencies and political subdivisions of the state.
- Procuring, maintaining, and monitoring all TDCJ vehicles and related equipment.
- Warehousing and transporting goods and supplies for TDCJ.
- Providing efficient and safe transport for inmates.
- Managing agricultural, land, and mineral operations.
- Ensuring emergency preparedness by maintaining products and services during emergency events when these items may otherwise be unattainable.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
 Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division



Agribusiness, Land & Minerals includes Business Management, Crops and Equipment, and Livestock departments.

Business Management Department- maintains agency records relevant to TDCJ land issues including abstracts, deeds, title opinions, easements, seismic permits, land leases, and oil and gas leases. Business Management provides financial management and cost accounting for agricultural operations across the state.

Crops and Equipment Department - manages the direct production of field and edible crops for use within the agency. Field crops include grain and hay, which are processed to feed livestock. Cotton is transferred to Texas Correctional Industries (TCI) textile mills to make inmate clothing and bedding. Edible crops are produced and sent to agency food service departments to be prepared for meals or sent to the agency canning plant for processing. This department includes support services such as farm shops, harvesting operations, plant maintenance operations and pest control.

Livestock Department -manages the commercial cow herds and stocker operations, broodmare, and horse development operations, laying hen operations, farrow-to-finish swine operations, feed production facilities and meat packing plants. These operations provide beef, pork, and eggs to agency food service departments to be prepared and served. The Livestock department

provides unit correctional staff with horses, which are utilized to oversee outside inmate work squads and canine tracking programs.

Financial Operations provides support to Programs, Texas Correctional Industries (TCI), and Transportation & Supply. The department includes the Financial Support Office (FSO), the Business Office for TCI and Transportation & Supply, and TCI Customer Service.

The Financial Support Office (FSO) - is responsible for compiling data from various sources to produce the monthly TCI Financial Report; produce weekly and monthly warehouse reports; and provide information and reports to factories, Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division management and agency administration, all of which are utilized to make business decisions.

The Business Office - provides division budget oversight, purchasing approvals and specifications, credit card monitoring, accounts receivable collections and general accounting.

TCI Customer Service - is the center-point for customer contact for receiving and processing customer purchase orders and complaint resolutions, and providing order status, delivery dates and price quotes.

Inmate Transportation is headquartered in Huntsville with seven hub offices located in Abilene, Amarillo, Beeville, Gatesville, Huntsville, Rosharon, and Tennessee Colony. The department is responsible for inmate transports to include, unit-to-unit, medical, county jail, Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) intake, state and federal court, regional releases, interstate compact, handicap transport, off-site medical inmate tracking, out-of-state extraditions, emergency response and evacuations.

Programs include the Commercial Motor Vehicle Compliance, Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety and Training, Inmate Work & Training Programs, Office of Post-Release Employment Coordination, and Planning & Research departments.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Compliance Department - The Commercial Motor Vehicle Compliance Department monitors the Agribusiness, Land and Minerals; Inmate Transportation; Texas Correctional Industries; and Transportation and Supply departments to ensure staff and inmate drivers operating Commercial Motor Vehicles adhere to all related federal and state regulations.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety and Training Department – This department provides safety training related to CMVs to staff and inmate drivers assigned to Inmate Transportation and Transportation and Supply. The department provides Entry-Level Driver Training as required by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, to staff drivers assigned to Inmate Transportation. Entry-Level Driver Training is required when staff do not already have a Commercial Driver’s License or passenger endorsement, to be eligible to test for either through the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS).

Inmate Work & Training Programs – The department oversees the designated training facilities: Wynne Computer Recovery & Geographic Information Systems and Mountain View Braille. Inmate Work & Training Programs' responsibilities are to:

- Develop inmate master training plans.
- Document inmate participation in on-the-job training (OJT) programs, job-skills training programs, and other training programs.
- Coordinate with the Windham School District and post-secondary entities to certify OJT programs, create short courses, apprenticeships, and vocational courses.
- Collaborate with Correctional Institutions Division, Rehabilitation Programs Division, Reentry and Integration Division, Parole Division, and the Windham School District to provide incarcerated inmates with post-release employment readiness to increase their reentry success.
- Participate in Reentry and Integration Division sponsored job fairs and hiring events.
- Ensure availability of job history and certifications to released inmates with Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division work experience.
- Utilize Work Against Recidivism report data to measure post-release employment success.
- Maintain and update Inmate Job Assignment Summaries (IJAS) to ensure facilities have the required number of inmates to meet production needs.
- Screen and process transfer requests from inmates seeking employment with the Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division.
- Provide oversight of the Prison Industries Enhancement (PIE) Certification Program, and act as the liaison between unit administration and the private business located on a correctional facility and monitor the program to ensure compliance with state and federal guidelines.

Office of Post-Release Employment Coordination - The department is responsible for assisting Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division job-assigned inmates obtain meaningful and sustainable employment directly prior to their release. This department assists inmates with job applications, resumes and facilitates interviews with employers. The department is responsible for employer outreach by educating employers pertaining to the skill sets inmates acquire while job assigned within Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division facilities. The department coordinates with TDCJ Reentry and Integration Division and the Windham School District to improve reentry success.

Planning & Research Department – This office compiles and provides accurate and consistent information about the division for various publications, presentations and webpages; coordinates the development and maintenance of division policies and publications; conducts legislative impact analysis; coordinates, monitors and oversees various division responsibilities; American Correctional Association (ACA) – Correctional Industries coordination and compliance; provides staff development support such as division training and coordination of other training needs.

Texas Correctional Industries (TCI) - TCI was established in 1963 with the passage of Senate Bill 338, the Prison Made Goods Act. TCI manufactures goods and provides services for sale, on a for-profit basis to city, county, state and federal agencies, public schools, public and private institutions of higher education, public hospitals, and political subdivisions. TCI includes five divisions:

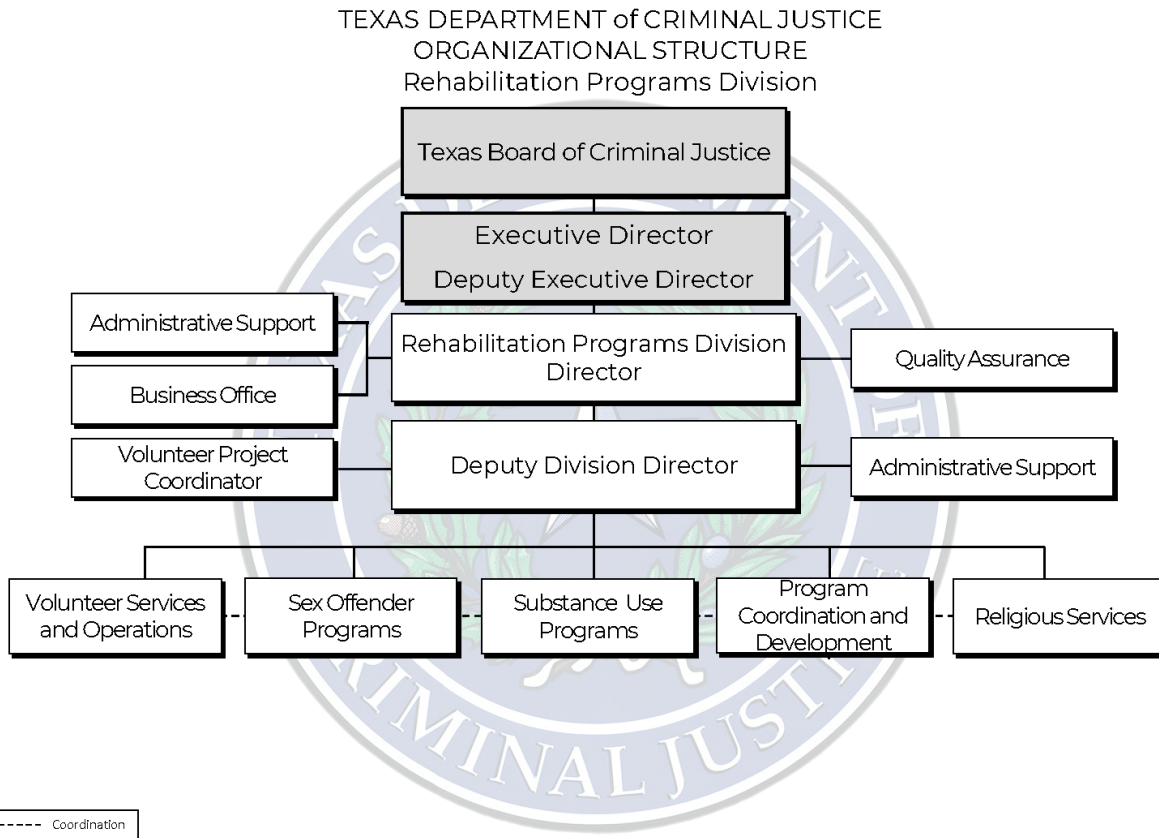
- Furniture Division has four facilities that build a variety of office and institutional furniture and modular systems.
- Garment Division has 14 facilities that manufacture items such as shirts, pants, coats, shoes, sheets, pillows, and mattresses.
- Graphics Division has seven facilities that make signs, stickers, license plates, janitorial supplies, soaps, detergents and provide printing services.
- Marketing & Distribution Division develops the marketing strategy, participates in events to promote TCI products, and services, provides customer service, and operates the Austin and Huntsville showrooms and warehouses.
- Metal Division has six facilities that manufacture items such as stainless-steel goods, signs, park equipment, dump truck beds, and trailers.
- Website: [Texas Correctional Industries \(TCI\)](#).

Transportation & Supply includes two divisions: Fleet & Freight Transportation and Warehousing & Supply.

Fleet & Freight Transportation - has three freight terminals and six mechanical operations. The department is responsible for the management and supervision of TDCJ transportation, mechanical needs, planning, and forecasting equipment needs, emergency wrecker services for TDCJ; manages the acquisition and maintenance service of TDCJ passenger vehicles, buses, tractor trucks, trailers, and equipment; provides transportation through motor pools or vehicle assignments to TDCJ staff; and oversees the evaluation of salvage vehicles and trailers. Freight terminals are responsible for transporting goods, planning the shipping and distribution requirements for TDCJ, providing safety education training for employees and inmates, and coordinating the transportation and receipt of goods with customers.

Warehousing & Supply - has eight facilities and is responsible for managing the annual distribution of consumable goods and supplies, including dry, cold, and frozen food, TCI and Agribusiness, Land & Minerals produced goods, and Facilities Division maintenance supplies, while optimizing TDCJ's appropriated budget. Warehousing & Supply oversees the disposal process of salvage vehicles.

Rehabilitation Programs Division



The Rehabilitation Programs Division (RPD) develops and provides evidence-based rehabilitation programs to facilitate positive change in the lives of inmates. The division is responsible for ensuring all TDCJ programs operate with consistency and quality with respect to planning, implementation, and the integration of the delivery of treatment programs across divisional lines. The Rehabilitation Programs Division offers programming in the following areas: substance use, specialized programs, post-secondary education, sex offender treatment programs, chaplaincy, and volunteer services.

The Rehabilitation Programs Division fulfills its mission with the help of five departments with oversight over various functions.

Volunteer Services and Operations - The Texas Department of Criminal Justice places a significant focus on volunteer services realizing volunteers are an essential element in the rehabilitation and re-entry of inmates into the community. Volunteers assist in providing literacy and educational assistance, life skills, job skills, and parenting classes. Volunteers facilitate medical education and prevention training as well as arts and crafts programs, drug and alcohol rehabilitation programs, faith-based programming, and other programs determined by TDCJ to

aid in the transition between confinement and society. The following areas provide volunteer services directly to inmates:

- TDCJ Rehabilitation Programs Division (Chaplaincy Department, Substance Use Treatment Program, and Sex Offender Program)
- TDCJ Reentry and Integration Division
- TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division
- TDCJ Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division
- TDCJ Parole Division
- TDCJ Victim Services Division
- TDCJ Health Services Division
- Windham School District

The department organizes the Volunteer Coordination Committee which was established to coordinate programming among the various divisions to maximize the safe and successful use of volunteers. The Rehabilitation Programs Division together with the Volunteer Coordination Committee provides oversight of volunteer activities within the various criminal justice settings.

Sex Offender Programs - It is the mission of the Sex Offender Rehabilitation Program to enhance public safety by providing sex offender evaluation, education, and treatment to address motivation, psychosocial education, psychological evaluation, and sex offender treatment and relapse prevention training to inmates.

Substance Use Programs - It is the mission of the Substance Use Treatment Program to provide evidence-based substance use treatment services appropriate to the needs of individual inmates to facilitate positive change; and to provide accountability for programming utilizing assessment tools developed specifically for this population, all of which leads to reducing recidivism and improving public safety.

Program Coordination and Development - It is the mission of the Program Coordination and Development Department to provide evidence-based programming to restrictive housing inmates to better equip them for adjustment back into general population or to the community should they be releasing from TDCJ. The Program Coordination and Development Department provides programming to inmates that have chosen to disassociate from gangs as well as to the youthful inmate population by providing them with a structured environment and providing life skills needed to transition into the adult population upon turning 18 or be released into the free world. These programs provide cognitive, anger management, and life skills to these specialized inmate populations and aid in reducing the recidivism rate.

Religious Services - The Chaplaincy Department provides morally enriched programs that assist inmates in their institutional adjustment and prepare them for successful reentry. A variety of programs, activities and community participation encourage inmates to pursue their faith, reconcile relationships and strengthen their families. Participation in religious activities and attendance at religious services is voluntary.

It is the policy of TDCJ to extend to all inmates as much freedom and opportunity as possible for pursuing individual beliefs and practices, consistent with security, safety, and orderly operations of the institution. Chaplaincy services are nondiscriminatory in the treatment of inmates' religious beliefs, and established policies do not permit the disparaging of any faith or the proselytization of any inmate. Chaplains coordinate and oversee the activities of the religious volunteer program, actively recruiting volunteers from various faith groups to provide services to inmates.

TDCJ Chaplaincy Department is comprised of over 110-unit level chaplains of multiple faiths. The number of chaplains is determined by unit capacity and may range from a minimum of one to a maximum of three chaplains. There are six regional chaplains to supervise the unit chaplains, and five area Muslim chaplains to provide guidance for Muslim programming. There are five parole chaplains to render programming and services to parolees and staff. In addition, TDCJ contracts for services with Native American and Jewish chaplains.

Programs of the Chaplaincy Department include, but are not limited to:

- Religious Services
- Visitation/Hospitality House Ministry
- Hospice Care Ministry
- Ministry to death row inmates and their families
- Ministry to the families of victims during the execution process
- Pastoral Care
- Religious Volunteer Programs
- Voyager Life Skills Programs
- Faith-Based Pre-Release Programs
- Mentoring
- Family Unification Programs (e.g., Day with Dad, One Day with God, and Marriage Seminars)
- Spiritual Growth Programs

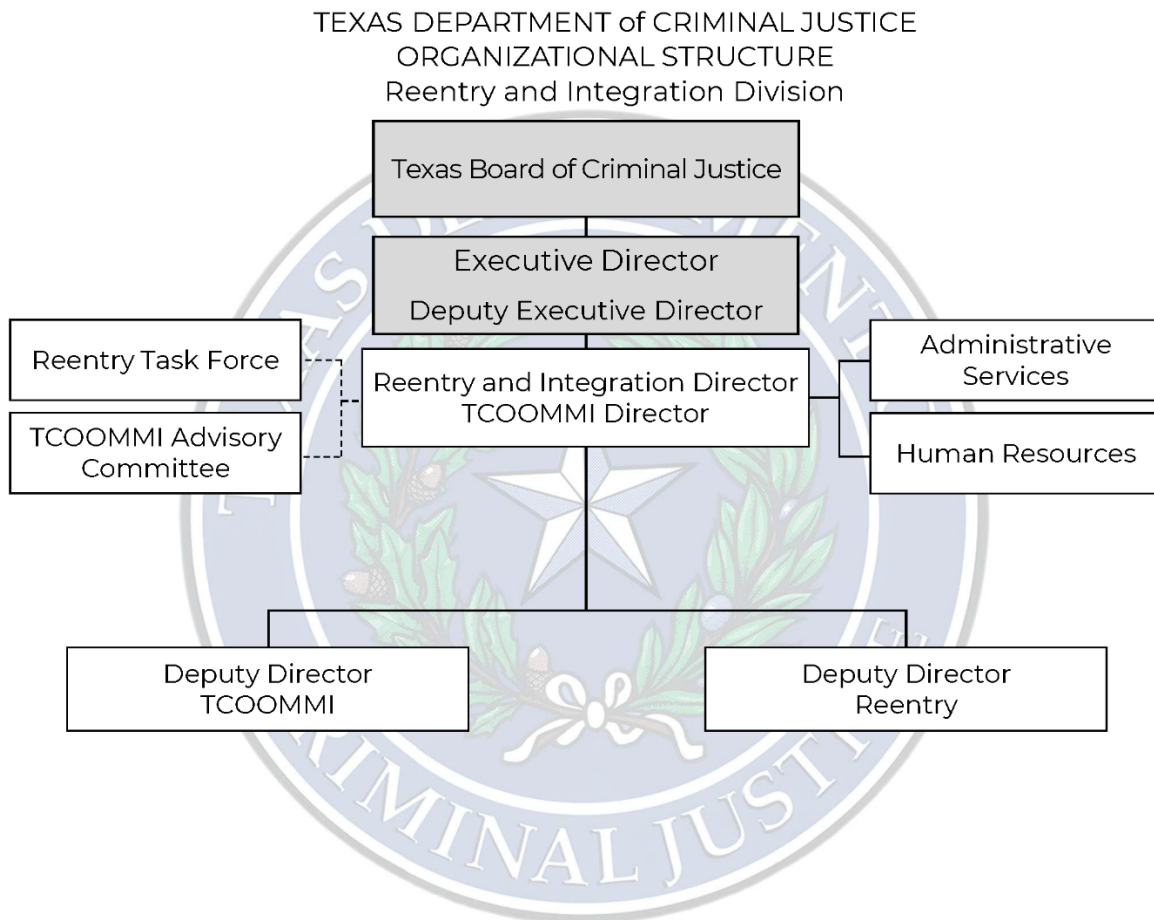
In addition, the Chaplaincy Department coordinates the implementation of faith-based dorms. These dorms offer support and accountability, along with a faith-based curriculum and mentoring program. The programming is conducted by local faith-based community volunteers whose activities are directed by the unit chaplain and unit administration. Faith-based dorms are open to inmates of all faiths and generally include:

- life skills classes;
- spiritual classes;
- structured activities; and
- accountability/support groups.

Reentry and Integration Division

The reentry program operated through the current biennium with 195 allocated positions providing pre-release and post-release reentry services across the state; 12 pre-release, eight release-dedicated, and 51 post-release case managers. Reentry and Integration Division case managers are assigned to correctional facilities, parole offices, and residential reentry facilities (halfway houses) throughout the state to assist individuals reentering society upon release from incarceration.

The remaining 11 positions are dedicated to serving the special needs population. These positions are assigned to TDCJ units where inmates with serious medical or mental health needs are housed and complement the existing unit-based prerelease case managers who are responsible for ensuring identification documents are secured in addition to the completion of the risk assessment and associated case planning prior to release from TDCJ facilities.



Through coordinated efforts to ensure post-release continuity of care planning, special needs case managers work directly with unit medical staff, human services specialists, community resources, and the inmates and their families. In addition, pre-release benefit applications are

submitted for those inmates who have a severe and persistent illness to minimize delay in receiving eligible entitlements. Special needs case managers have completed a total of 925 benefit applications from September 2020 to July 2022. In addition to the benefits applications submitted by special needs case managers, a pilot project was launched in late FY2022 allowing voluntary pre-enrollment in programs supported by the Affordable Care Act.

Pre-release reentry services include Phase I and II of the three-phased Reentry Program. During Phase I, a reentry case manager assists eligible inmates in ordering identification documents prior to release, including a replacement social security card, certified birth certificate, military service record (DD-214), and DPS ID card. All identification documents obtained are issued to the reentering inmate at the time of release from TDCJ, including resumes and certification certificates earned in career and technical education programs. TDCJ and the Texas Department of Public Safety are continually enhancing processes to improve ordering for re-issues and renewal driver licenses, along with commercial driver licenses. These documents equip the releasing inmate with identification documents, credentials, and interview skills necessary to secure employment, housing, benefits, and other services upon return to the community. During Phase II, the reentry case manager conducts a risk assessment for parole approved inmates to determine risk level as it relates to criminogenic need and risk of re-offending. Those that score moderate or high risk on the assessment are enrolled in individualized case planning. While in case planning, the case manager, and the inmate work together to develop an individualized case plan that addresses their needs, sets goals, lists action steps, and identifies resources targeted toward equipping the inmate for a successful return to the community. Additional efforts to support employment initiatives include career expositions on TDCJ units and a prerelease hiring pilot allowing employers and soon-to-be-released inmates to connect via video conference.

The Reentry and Integration Division has continued efforts to increase the number of inmates within the population receiving a certified birth certificate and a DPS ID card. TDCJ's contract with the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) continues to support that effort by providing a process for obtaining a Texas birth certificate for inmates unable to physically appear in a reentry case manager's office to participate in the electronic ordering process. Additionally, TDCJ continues to order birth certificates for inmates born out-of-state, allowing for this segment of the inmate population to be able to apply for a Texas ID card from the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS). Reentry and Integration Division continues to work with the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) to identify opportunities to increase the number of inmates approved for a Texas ID card. In FY2021, enhancements were made in coordination with DPS to the ID card ordering process. These changes allow a DPS ID card to be ordered for individuals that have not received a social security card but have a verified social security number on file through an affidavit process created by TDCJ and Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS). Additional enhancements through this collaborative effort allow for the DPS ID card to display the individual's home address to which they are returning upon release, versus the prison unit address. This initiative immediately addressed barriers that returning individuals faced as it related to COVID-19 restrictions in public services for obtaining identification and social services during a pandemic, and with its success will continue as a best practice for reentry services.

Phase III community-based reentry provides a variety of services with a targeted focus on employment. In addition to employment search and job preparation classes, case managers assist in obtaining housing, as well as other basic necessities, and provide a connection with other community resources. Reentry staff coordinate job fairs, career expositions, and hiring events for unemployed and underemployed clients, providing an opportunity for a potential employer to meet with a client, complete an application on site, and offer employment with the advance knowledge of the client's status with the criminal justice system. The Reentry and Integration Division has worked in close collaboration with other TDCJ divisions and Windham School District to improve post-release employment by providing opportunities to obtain vocational certificates and on-the-job certifications to aid in job placement post-release. Through the automation and enhancement of referral reports, identification of unemployed clients and their employment skills continues to enhance existing case management practices to reduce unemployment, enhance industry skilled employment, and bolster hiring within industry trade shortages.

Employment is one of the most important elements of an individual's successful reentry back into the community and TDCJ has continued to enhance programming to support the goal of self-sufficiency on the part of the reentering individual. The Reentry and Integration Division, Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division, Rehabilitation Programs Division, and Windham School District collaborates to connect a pre-release inmate's job training and skills information with employers to increase opportunities for sustainable employment. To assist in the preparation for employment, 21,175 clients attended employment readiness classes facilitated by reentry case managers, while Intensive Employment Classes were conducted for those chronically unemployed/underemployed clients in select locations. COVID-19 brought on many challenges that required reentry services to be adaptive. Some of those challenges included services being conducted over the phone when clients were unable to attend employment classes in person. Other related barriers to services included the inability to host community employment events as in previous years. Efforts to host virtual events were immediately initiated to allow employers to continue to meet and hire participants. 63 employment events were conducted with 2,137 participants attending.

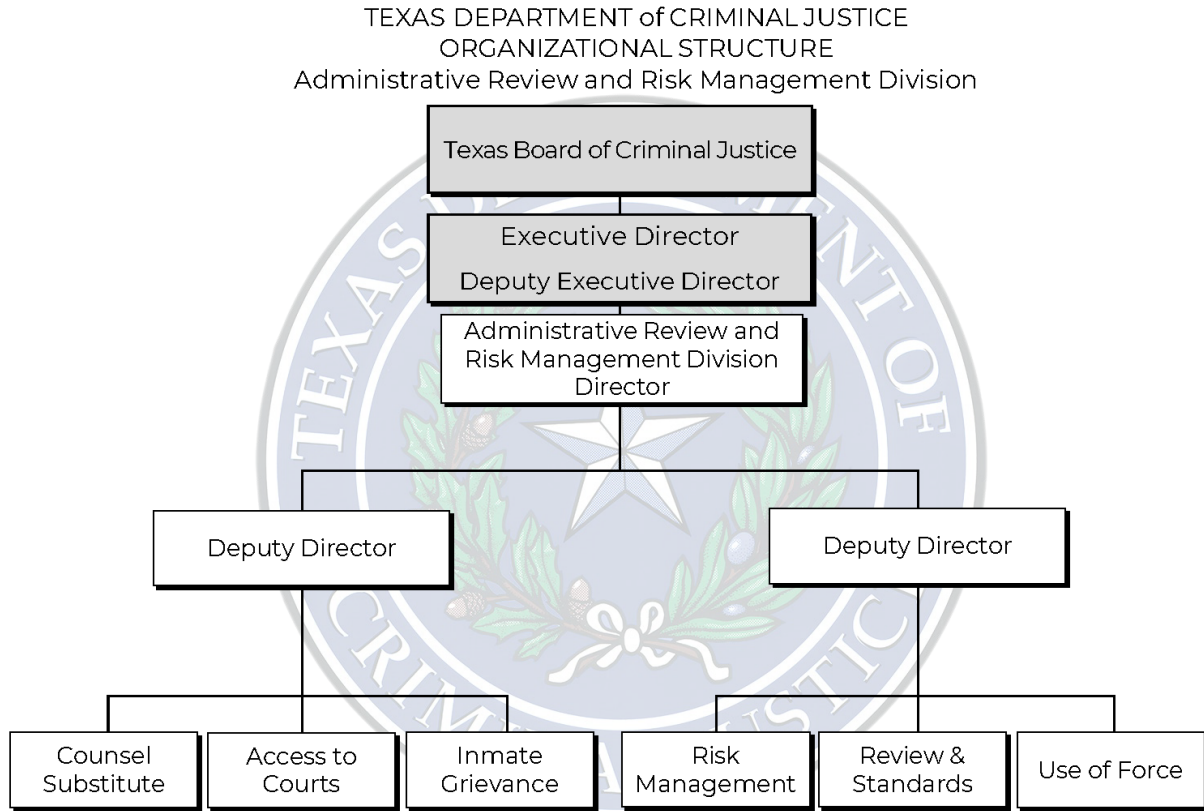
Similarly, virtual career expositions were launched to assist inmates. As restricted access to the units lifted and the inmate population became accessible, these efforts continued by allowing employers to come back into to a secure facility to provide an overview of their business, outline opportunities in careers that are in demand, and provide the opportunity for the inmates to secure post-release employment in the days leading up to their release. To date, 57 career expos have been held with 30% of inmate attendees securing employment as a result of the events. In addition to career expos, a pilot project was recently launched to allow case managers located on select units to set up video conferencing job interviews between soon-to-be released inmates and potential employers to bolster efforts in securing post-release employment prior to release.

Many of the programs and initiatives would not be possible without the work of the Reentry Task Force or the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments Advisory Committee.

Name of Subcommittee or Advisory Committee	Size / Composition / How are members appointed?	Legal Basis for Committee (statute or rule citation)	Creation and Abolishment Dates
Reentry Task Force	29 Members	Texas Government Code 501.098	Created in 2009 by the 81 st Texas Legislature, No Abolishment Date
Purpose	To coordinate the work of the Task Force with the office of Court Administration.		
Members	<p>Members are appointed by the executive director of TDCJ, and must comprise of representative from at least the following agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) • Texas Workforce Commission • Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) • Texas Department of Housing & Community Affairs (TDHCA) • Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI) • Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) • Texas Judicial Council • Board of Pardons and Paroles (BPP) • Windham School District • Texas Commission on Jail Standards • Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) • Texas Court Clerks Association • County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas • Sheriffs Association of Texas • Texas District Attorneys Association of Texas • Texas Conference of Urban Counties • A representative from a CSCD • An organization that advocated on behalf of inmates • A local reentry planning entity • A statewide organization that advocates for or provides reentry or reintegration services to inmates following their release or discharge from a correctional facility 		
Duties	<p>The Task Force identifies gaps in services for inmates following their release or discharge to rural or urban communities in areas of employment, Houston substance use treatment, medical care and any other areas in which the inmates need special services; coordinate with providers of existing local reentry and integration programs to make recommendations regarding the provision of comprehensive services to inmates; and identify specific goals of the task force, deliverable of the task force to include method or format of recommendations and the indented audience of deliverables, specify responsibilities of each entity represented and specify a timeline for achieving task force goals and producing items.</p>		
Name of Subcommittee or Advisory Committee	Size / Composition / How are members appointed?	Legal Basis for Committee (statute or rule citation)	Creation and Abolishment Dates
Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments Advisory Committee	28 members	Texas Health and Safety Code, Chapter 614	Created in 1987 by Health and Safety Code, Chapter 614, No Abolishment Date.

<p>Purpose</p>	<p>The advisory committee serves to advise the Director of the TCOOMMI and the Texas Board of Criminal Justice on matters related to inmates with medical or mental impairments and perform other duties imposed by the board.</p>
<p>Members</p>	<p>10 members are appointed by the governor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four members with expertise in mental health, intellectual disabilities, or developmental disabilities, three of whom must be forensic psychiatrists or forensic psychologists • Judge of a district court with criminal jurisdiction • Prosecuting attorney • Criminal defense attorney • Two members who have expertise in juvenile or criminal justice systems • A member whose expertise can further the mission of the committee <p>The executive head of 18 state agencies, divisions of state agencies or associations appointing the remaining representatives to serve as members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division • TDCJ Parole Division • TDCJ Community Justice Assistance Division • Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) • Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) • Department of Assistive and Rehabilitative Services (abolished 9/1/2017- functions absorbed by Texas Workforce Commission) • Correctional Managed Health Care Committee (CMHCC) • Mental Health America of Texas • Board of Pardons and Paroles • Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) • Texas Council on Community Centers • Texas Commission on Jail Standards • Texas Council for Developmental Disabilities • Arc of Texas • National Alliance on Mental Illness of Texas • Parent Association for the Retarded of Texas, Inc (dissolved in 2019) • Department of Aging and Disability Services (abolished in 2017, functions absorbed by the Health and Human Services Commission)
<p>Duties</p>	<p>Determine status of inmates with medical or mental impairments in the state criminal justice system; identify needed services; develop a plan for meeting treatment, rehabilitative and educational needs that includes a case management system and development of community-based alternatives to incarceration; cooperate in coordinating procedures of represented agencies for the orderly provision of services; evaluate programs in this state and outside of the state and recommend to the directors of state programs methods of improving state programs; collect and disseminate information about available programs to judicial officers, law enforcement officers, probation and parole officers, providers of social services or treatment, and the public; provide technical assistance to represented agencies and organizations in the development of training programs; apply for and receive money made available by the federal or state government or any other public or private source to be used to perform TCOOMMI duties; distribute to political subdivisions, private organizations, or other persons money appropriated by the Texas Legislature to be used for the development, operation or evaluation of programs for inmates with medical or mental impairments; develop and implement pilot projects; and assess the need for demonstration projects and provide management for approved projects.</p>

Administrative Review and Risk Management Division



Access to Courts Department - Access to Courts functions to ensure that inmates assigned to the correctional institutions operated, managed, or monitored by TDCJ are provided their constitutional right of access to the courts, counsel and public officials, and that access is "adequate, effective, and meaningful" as required by state and federal law.

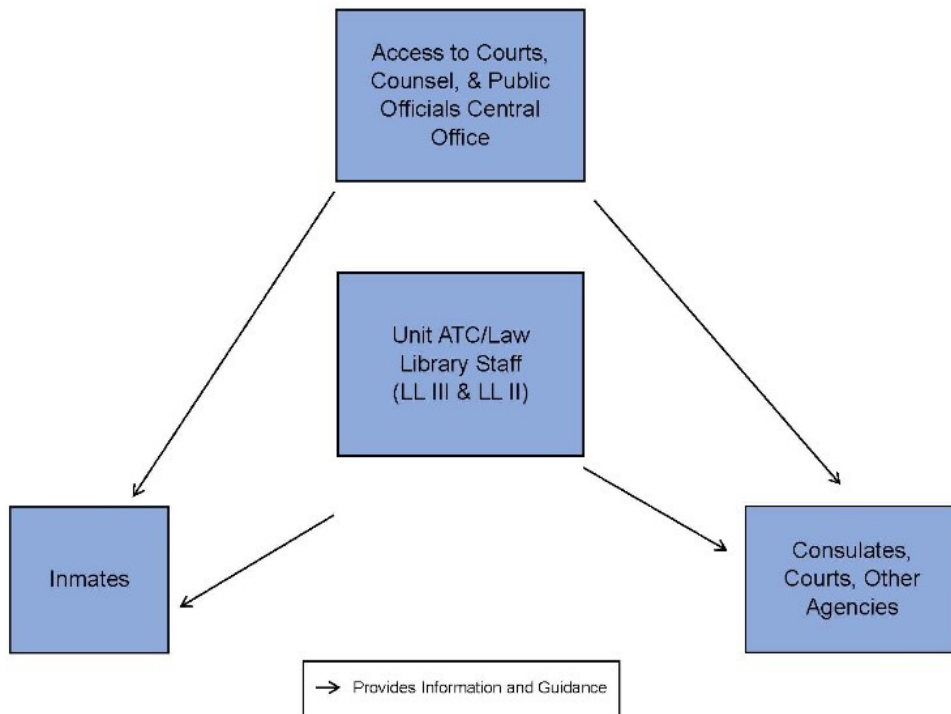
- **Law Library Management** - The Access to Courts Department is a statewide program that provides services to, and for, all TDCJ inmates. All inmates are afforded some type of access to a meaningful law library that, at a minimum, contains self-help publications, pertinent case law, codes, rules, and fill-in-the-blank legal forms. Depending on the classification of the inmate, he or she will either be given direct or indirect access to the law library. Inmates with direct law library access are afforded an opportunity to receive 10 hours of access per week. Inmates with indirect law library access are delivered three items of legal research materials per day, on three alternating days per week to their housing location.

- Attorney/Consular Official Access - Attorneys and their representatives have access to visit inmates, Monday through Friday, between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. In addition, attorneys may request telephone calls with their attorney clients. Attorneys may register with the Inmate Telephone System. Attorney-client calls conducted through the Offender Telephone System will not be monitored or recorded. Consular officials are afforded the same rights and privileges as attorneys.

The Administrative Review and Risk Management Division’s additional areas of oversight include:

- Resolution of Step 2 Inmate Grievances as signature authority, for any grievance that involves access to courts issues.
- Management of correspondence supplies and postage provided to qualified inmates.
- Public Information Act Manual, Chapter 3 – inmate requests for information.
- Notary service.
- Court Transcript Administration.
- Assistance for inmates with disabilities, such as those who are illiterate, monolingual, or other similar circumstances, in obtaining access to courts.
- Court video and telephone conferences.
- Inmate subsequent storage qualification and issuance.
- Administration of Intra Law Library Loan Program.
- Assist inmates in gaining access to Parole Revocation Hearing audio tapes.
- Court certification of impoverishment.

ACCESS TO COURTS, COUNSEL, & PUBLIC OFFICIALS

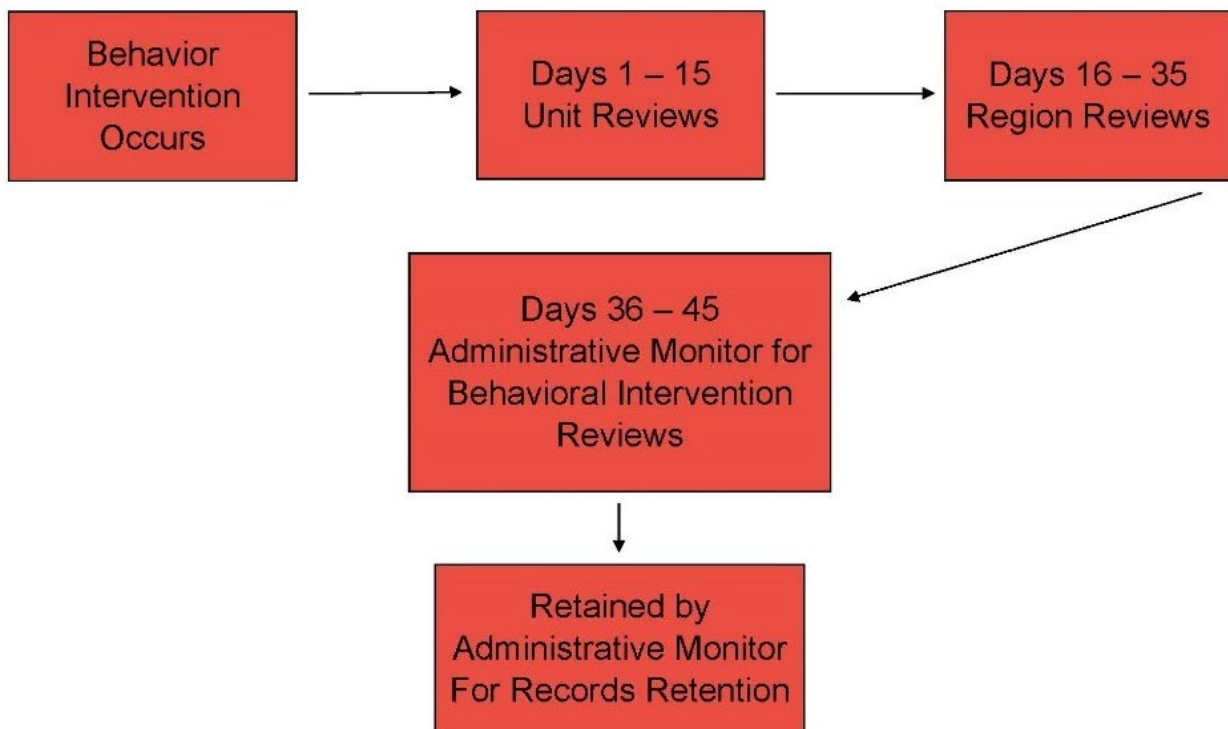


Behavioral Intervention - The mission of the Administrative Monitor for Behavioral Intervention is to facilitate updates to and publication of TDCJ Behavioral Intervention Plan (BIP) and review Behavioral Intervention documentation to ensure all incidents are timely and accurately reported in accordance with the Plan.

The Office of the Administrative Monitor for Behavioral Intervention serves as the office of record for major Behavioral Intervention reporting. The core functions are:

- To provide technical guidance through review of Behavioral Intervention documentation.
- To develop and update guidelines for the agency Behavioral Intervention Plan and associated policies and procedures.
- To provide a central point of contact for open records requests regarding Behavioral Intervention.
- To conduct training as needed for unit, regional and central office staff.
- To monitor adherence to the agency Behavioral Intervention Plan, policies, and procedures.

ADMINISTRATIVE MONITOR FOR THE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION PLAN



Counsel Substitute - The Counsel Substitute program secures and protects the due process rights of inmates charged with disciplinary infractions by providing trained staff to assist during the disciplinary process. Counsel Substitute Program employees conduct certification training, provide technical assistance and continuous support to the disciplinary hearing officers and counsel substitute staff. Counsel Substitute services ensure that the disciplinary process is operated efficiently and with accountability.

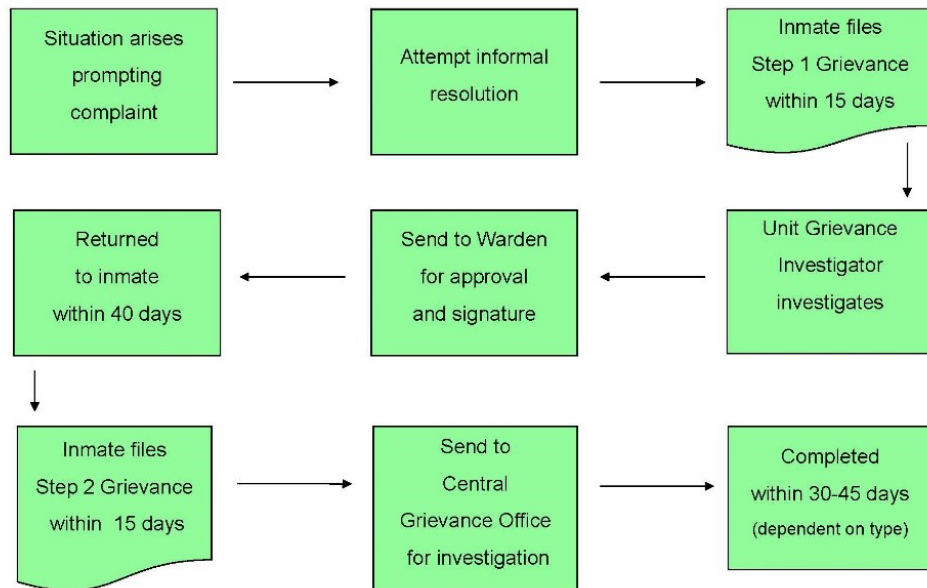
Operation Lone Star - The mission of Court Administrator for Operation Lone Star is to provide reasonable attorney/client access; accommodate counties with court hearings by making defendants available to their court settings; coordinate adult probation Interviews; provide access to consular officials; provide indigent correspondence supplies; assist in coordination of confinee out-processing for release from custody to US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or Border Patrol.

Inmate Grievance - The mission of the Inmate Grievance program is to promote awareness and positive intervention between staff and inmates, to identify and resolve issues at the lowest possible level, and to facilitate the flow of information between the units and agency leaders.

General Information:

- All TDCJ inmates have access to the Inmate Grievance Program to present written complaints related to their classification, personal property, disciplinary status, or other confinement issues within the agency's control.
- Grievance forms and instructions on how to use the grievance procedure are available from staff in each housing area or at the Law Library.
- Inmates who have problems filing grievances, or who do not understand the response to a grievance, may contact the unit grievance investigator for assistance.
- Staff are responsible for fair, prompt responses and actions in response to inmate grievances.
- The program provides a management tool for administrators to keep informed of developing trends and specific problems, while encouraging inmates to interact responsibly with authority to resolve disputes, avoid conflicts and accept rules as a necessary part of participation in society.
- Harassment, retaliation, or reprisal for using the inmate grievance process is strictly prohibited.

INMATE GRIEVANCE PROGRAM

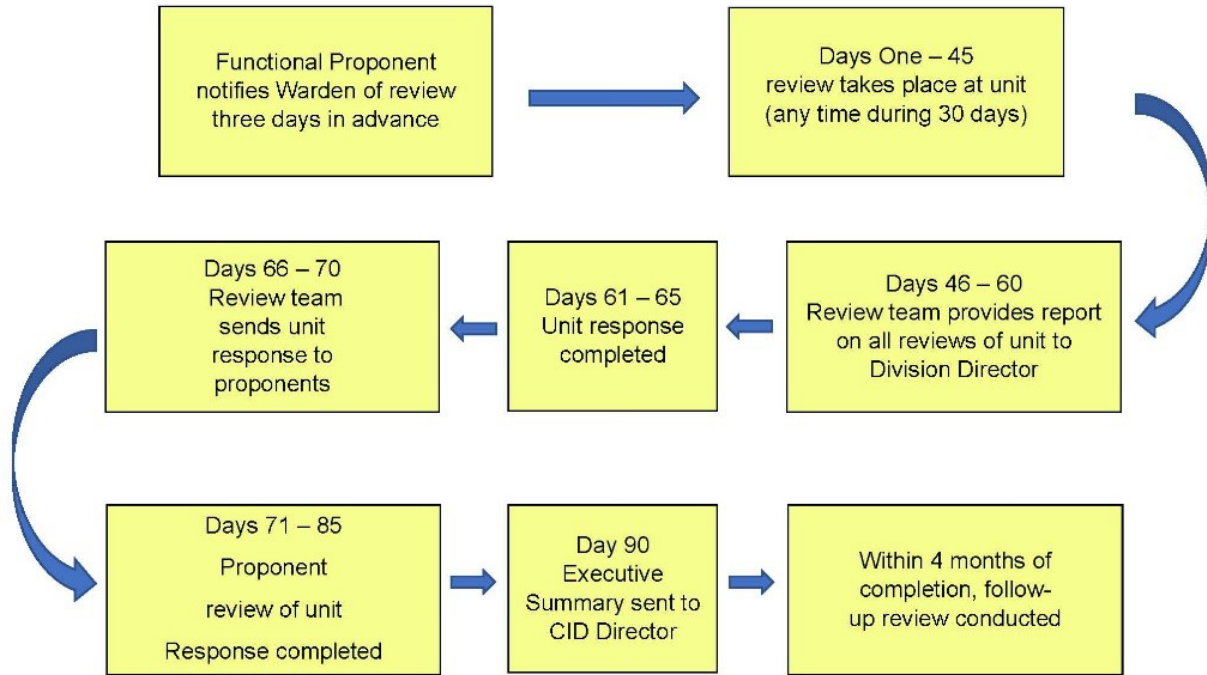


Review and Standards with Risk Based Review - This department manages risks affecting people, property, and liability; and monitor adherence to rules, regulations, policies, and correctional practices required for certification by the American Correctional Association (ACA), which focus on public safety, humane treatment of inmates and the effective operation of correctional units.

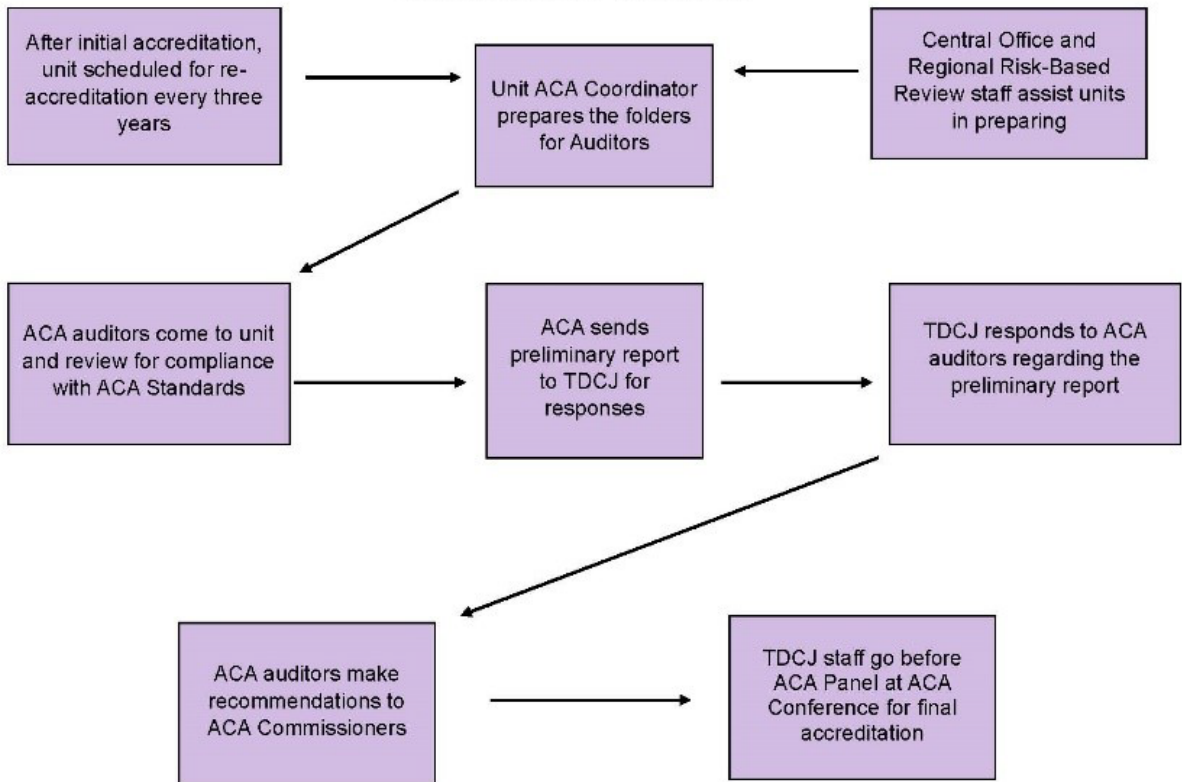
- Risk-Based Review - The mission of the Risk-Based Review department is to identify and mitigate risk with TDCJ policy, procedure, and practice; confirm adherence to state and federal law; and ensure the safety of inmates and staff.

Risk-Based Reviews develop risk assessments for units, divisions, and departments to determine areas of the agency that present the greatest risks. Overall risk is determined by assessing risk factors and applying specified weighting rules to determine low, moderate, or high risk. Reviews are compiled using data from multiple different sources, such as Emergency Action Center (EAC) reports, unit and division level reviews, and statistical changes. Each unit, department or division will have an audit agenda developed based on the determined risk areas. The agenda will serve as a tool for conducting the review and monitoring adherence to policy.

MONITORING & STANDARDS – RISK-BASED REVIEW



ACA ACCREDITATION



Risk Management - The mission of the Administrative Review & Risk Management Division’s Risk Management department is to mitigate risk, loss, and liability for the agency. This is achieved through management, commitment, and employee involvement, hazard and risk identification, accident/injury/loss investigations, and training.

The Risk Management Program must conform to the highest risk management standards by conducting objective, honest, timely, and ethical inquiries into all perils and risks, which expose the agency to potential losses. The program facilitates effective communication, cultivates understanding of the Risk Management Program mission, develops teamwork, and promotes cooperation within all areas of the agency.

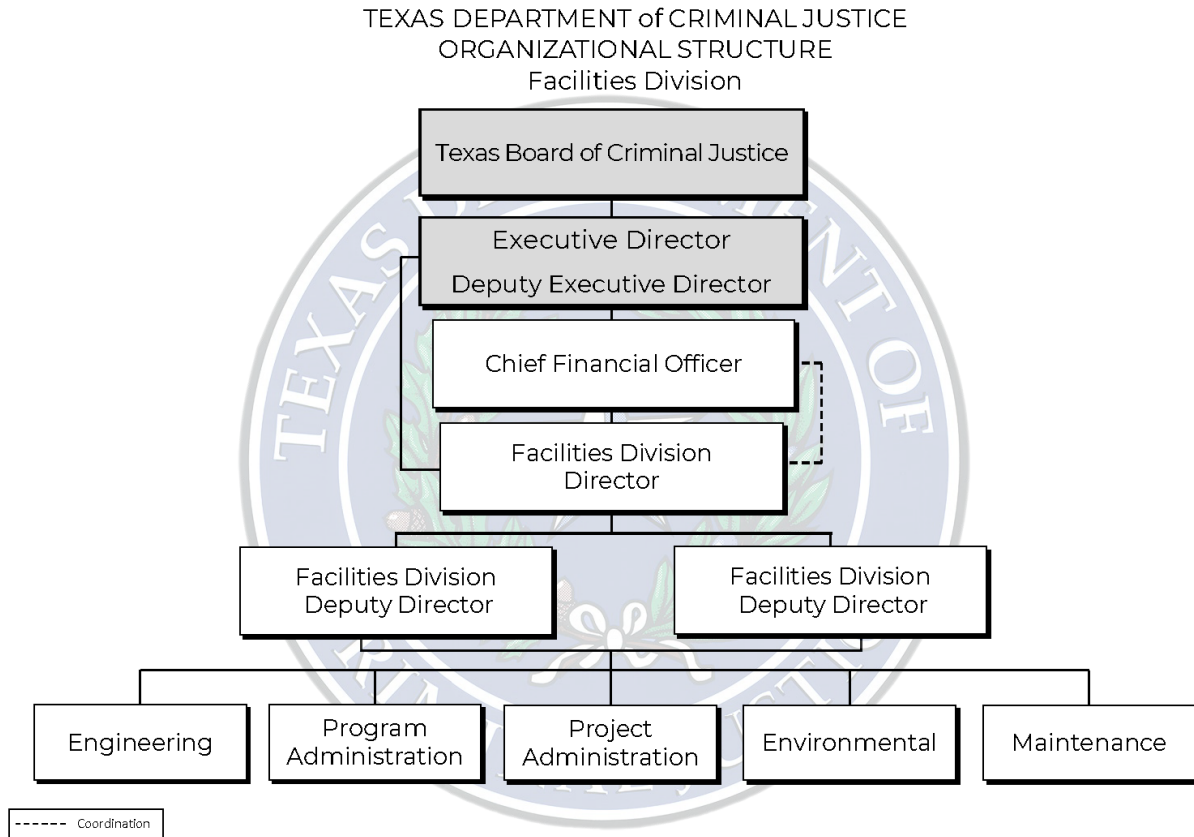
The activities of the Risk Management Program include:

- Risk Identification, Analysis, and Control
- Occupational Safety
- Accident/Injury Investigation
- Liability Loss Control
- Risk Management Statistics
- Risk Management Training Circulars



Facilities Division

The Facilities Division is responsible for all aspects of facility management for TDCJ. Functions include planning, design, construction, and maintenance of TDCJ facilities through five major departments: Engineering, Environmental, Maintenance Operations, Program Administration, and Project Administration. The Facilities Division is responsible for design and construction of correctional institutions and supporting infrastructures for TDCJ. The division provides oversight for energy performance, energy conservation programs, and environmental compliance.



The Maintenance Department is responsible for the renovation, repair, and maintenance of the infrastructure of the correctional facilities, as well as the repair, replacement, and renovation of facility equipment. This is accomplished through preventive and corrective work orders and maintenance work requests, which include both maintenance construction and maintenance oversight of an outside vendor. Effectiveness and efficiency are measured by the completion of repair, renovation, and maintenance projects. The needs of which are identified through condition assessments, maintenance work requests, and preventive and corrective work orders. Maintenance work requests are continuously prioritized based on security and safety requirements.

The Engineering Department fulfills state statutory requirements to protect the safety of the public by having architectural and engineering oversight over construction projects. Engineering

provides design solutions for agency repair, rehabilitation, and new construction. Additionally, ensures compliance with state mandated energy savings requirements by designing the most economically efficient equipment and systems for installation.

The Environmental Department has the responsibility for the regulatory compliance in matters of environmental health and protection. The department functions as the agency liaison for the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) on these issues. The work performed by the Environmental Department includes the research and preparation of technical reports, conducting special assessments, oversight on all water and wastewater operations, asbestos project management consisting of inspections and abatements and environmental compliance auditing for TDCJ. Additionally, this department works in tandem with other facilities departments to conduct environmental review of maintenance work requests, scheduling of grease trap cleaning and solid waste pick up for all agency units.

The Environmental Department has management control over the agency's asbestos program and must maintain certified staff to perform and oversee asbestos-related projects. These requirements are mandated by Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS). Additionally, the department provides oversight for the management of water and wastewater treatment plants throughout the agency. The wastewater plants are required to be operated under a discharge permit granted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The water systems must be approved by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) as well. These facilities are subject to scheduled or random inspections/investigations by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) or EPA. The agency must comply with each of the regulatory entities' requirements, as the agency could be subject to fines issued by the regulators. Procedures for handling consumer complaints are as follows:

- Regulators conduct on-site investigation of records and equipment to validate or nullify the complaint. Internal investigations will be conducted.
- Inspections, investigations and follow up activities are processed when received; additional procedures could be used for handling consumer complaints by regulated entities.

The Project Administration Department provides oversight of repair and rehabilitation projects undertaken by contract construction contractors or Maintenance Department forces. Additionally, Project Administration assists project engineers in design development and provides quality assurance inspections.

Project Administration provides support to the Engineering Department for both the design and construction phases of project management. The department ensures that projects are built as designed and according to specifications by utilizing project administrators and quality assurance inspectors throughout the duration of the project.

Projects are tracked until the construction phase is complete. The construction phase can likewise either be achieved via contract or in-house resources. Timelines will vary from project to project and can take more than a year to complete through the design and construction

phases. In all cases, projects are overseen by engineering, project administration and/or maintenance from the time the statement of need is identified through the construction phase.

Program Administration is responsible for facility project planning and programming functions to include the receipt and coordination of all incoming maintenance work requests. This department engages in energy audits and utility billing analysis. This department supports the division in all financial phases of design, construction, maintenance, and job closings. By monitoring construction and administrative budgets, developing and analyzing project budgets and tracking expenditures, Program Administration can provide the division with critical information for future budget projections. This department works closely with staff throughout the division to purchase and replace unit equipment.

The Program Administration Department provides Facilities Division leadership with performance indicators of unit and departmental operational effectiveness in accordance with agency and divisional policies and procedures. This team travels to each of the state operated correctional facilities, privately operated correctional facilities, and each of the regional maintenance departments on a three-year time frame.

The Facilities Division identifies key areas for assessments on a risk-based approach. Assessments encompass documentary and procedural analysis within nine identified operational segments: core competencies, equipment management, facility upkeep (AD-10.20) management, inventory management, maintenance management, preventive maintenance management, refrigerant management, tool management and work order management totaling a potential of sixty-five (65) reviewable discoveries. In addition, the Facilities Division conducts a visual assessment of core equipment throughout the facility while on location. These assessments are documented and reported through the division leadership with open dialog towards corrective actions while identifying areas of concerns. Regional Maintenance Managers provide additional training and oversight with continual monitoring towards compliance within the established standards.

Project Inception to Completion

The customer departments identify and define a statement of need by submitting a maintenance work request to the Facilities Division. An initial review is conducted by Maintenance, Engineering, Environmental, Program Administration, and the Facilities Division Director to determine whether to proceed with the maintenance work request or defer to prioritization.

Projects not requiring a design solution are accomplished by the Maintenance Department, or by a vendor with Maintenance oversight. Projects requiring a design solution are accomplished either by in-house design staff or contracts with an Architect and Engineering firm, with in-house oversight.

Projects are then tracked until the construction phase is complete. The construction phase can likewise either be achieved via contract or in-house resources. Timelines will vary from project to project and can take more than a year to complete through the design and construction phases. In all cases, projects are overseen by Engineering, Project Administration and/or Maintenance from the time the statement of need is identified through the construction phase.

Certain repair and rehabilitation projects undertaken by TDCJ are required by statute to be designed and constructed overseen by a licensed professional engineer or registered architect. These repair and rehabilitation projects are required to be in compliance with regulations set forth by authorities having jurisdiction such as the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), American Disabilities Act Compliance (ADA), Texas Department of Licensure and Regulation (TDLR), State Fire Marshal, Texas Historical Commission, and the Federal Aviation Administration, among others. The responsible professional engineer/registered architect is in charge of assigned projects from the time a problem/solution is identified until a final inspection is completed by the same. Professional engineers/registered architects are required to maintain their professional licensure as a condition of employment. All professional engineers/registered architects are directly supervised by entities who are licensed professionals. Professional engineers/registered architects are given annual reviews as well as immediate remediation in the event a shortfall in performance is identified. Agency policy regarding employee performance is followed where disciplinary action is required. All complaints regarding professional engineers/registered architects performance are directed to the Director of Engineering for investigation and follow up action.

3G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. Please specify state funding sources (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

Method of Finance	Amount
General Revenue	\$1,372,472,975
Education and Recreation program Receipts	\$125,412,344
Texas Correctional Industries Receipts	\$2,329,900
Private Sector Prison Industry Expansion Acct.	\$20,166
Federal Funds	\$862,530
Federal Funds: Coronavirus Relief Fund	\$670,783,317
Federal Funds Incarcerated Aliens	\$15,186,019
Interagency Contacts – Criminal Justice Grants	\$328,683
Appropriated Receipts	\$14,287,485
Interagency Contracts – Texas Correctional Industries	\$51,053,019
TOTAL	\$2,252,736,438
<i>Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.</i>	

The riders outlined below were included in the General Appropriations Act, Article V, and passed by the 87th Texas Legislature:

- 8. Appropriation: Meals Authorized
- 10. Appropriation: State-owned Housing Authorization
- 11. Appropriation: Laundry Service
- 16. Appropriation: Agricultural Receipts
- 17. Appropriation: Acceptance of Grants, Gifts
- 19. Appropriation: Texas Correctional Industries Receipts

- 20. Appropriation: Unexpended Balance for Increased Offender Population
- 22. Appropriation: Recreational Facility Fee
- 24. Appropriation: Education and Recreation Program Receipt
- 48. Payments to District Clerk
- 50. Sale of State-owned Land, Facilities, or Property
- 51. Contingency for Behavioral Health
- 57. Reentry Service Pilot Programs
- 59. Unexpended Balance Authority for Postsecondary Education Programs
- 63. Additional Reductions to Appropriations
- 64. Contingency for Senate Bill 1160
- 65. Appropriations for Border Security

3H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.

Training and Leader Development Division

Within TDCJ, the Training and Leader Development Division is the only division that has staff exclusively tasked with the recruitment and retention of correctional officers. The Training and Leader Development Division is the only division within TDCJ responsible for the pre-service and in-service training for correctional officers and parole officers and for the legislatively mandated certification of community supervision officers. Additionally, the division creates all online training modules for TDCJ.

Correctional Institutions Division

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department (TJJD) provides incarceration and rehabilitation services to the juvenile inmate population. Agencies like the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC), and Texas Workforce Commission (TWC) provide medical, mental health, substance abuse treatment and job training services to individuals who are not incarcerated.

County jails serve as a designated place by law for the confinement of a person arrested for, charged with, or convicted of a criminal offense. Once a person is convicted and sentenced for a crime, TDCJ coordinates with the county to take custody of the inmate.

In 2021, TDCJ began to house individuals arrested and charged with state crimes as part of Operation Lone Star (OLS). A significant influx of criminal activity along the border regions has strained the ability of impacted counties to incarcerate individuals at the local level. To relieve that pressure, three TDCJ facilities are acting as alternate detention facilities to incarcerate individuals arrested as part of Operation Lone Star.

Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division

The Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division relies on and coordinates with several other divisions within TDCJ to ensure proper oversight is given to various contracts. However, the oversight functions are not redundant. It is to the benefit of the agency to have multiple divisions involved in contract oversight with the expertise to ensure delivery of promised services and programs.

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division

The Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division Inmate Work & Training Programs department provides Windham School District with training plans for approval of On-the-Job training programs. The Inmate Work & Training Programs department compiles Job-Skills-Training plans.

Rehabilitation Programs Division

With the Unit Warden's approval, incarcerated individuals may participate in academic correspondence courses offered by entities outside of the agency. As with academic programs managed by the Post-Secondary Education Department, inmates may earn an associate, bachelor's, or master's degree upon successful completion of the program.

Inmates complete academic correspondence courses independently and at a self-pace rather than a semester based in-person group setting with programs offered by the Post-Secondary Education Department. Additionally, inmates enrolled in academic correspondence courses must obtain a proctor through the Unit Law Librarian, Access to Courts Department, Administrative Review and Risk Management Division to administer testing requirements of the correspondence course. Whereas programs offered by the Post-Secondary Education Department have on-site professors.

The Texas Civil Commitment Office (TCCO) provides a long-term continuum of care treatment program for sex offenders releasing from TDCJ into their custody. Both agencies provide sex offender treatment, however TDCJ and the Texas Civil Commitment Office provide treatment to individuals in their respective custody.

Reentry and Integration Division

While the TDCJ Reentry and Integration Division serves as the main coordinator for the provision of social security cards, the Correctional Institutions Division Classification and Records Office orders replacement social security cards for inmates enrolled in a program at a Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF).

Local county or city reentry programs may offer services that are duplicative or overlap in nature. To avoid overlap or duplication, the Reentry and Integration Division community-based staff often participate in local meetings to collaborate and cross share the division's role and purpose. Any agency requesting a letter of support to begin a program, request funding

opportunities, or a MOU is reviewed for potential duplication with technical assistance provided on how to avoid by targeting underserved alternative justice involved populations.

Administrative Review and Risk Management Division

Not applicable.

Facilities Division

Not applicable.

3I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.

Training and Leader Development Division

The Training and Leader Development Division was created to pool resources and to provide a single, centralized location for agency training for the purposes of coordination and avoiding duplication of training efforts across divisions. The division partners with several Texas community colleges (Trinity Valley Community College, Lamar Institute of Technology, Lamar State College Orange, Sam Houston State University) to enhance the agency's online training opportunities for TDCJ employees.

The Training and Leader Development Division has MOUs with various colleges or entities to utilize areas of their campus for training space and/or firearm range utilization.

Correctional Institutions Division

The Correctional Institutions Division Safe Prisons/PREA Management Office has MOUs with several different entities. They all offer accompaniment to the forensic medical exam when requested by an inmate, in-person emotional support during and after the forensic medical exam, attend investigative interviews if requested by an inmate, provide educational/reading brochures in sexual abuse, and offer hotlines. These centers are listed in Exhibit 15.

TDCJ, the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS), and the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) have an MOU for the purpose of providing personally identifying documents to inmates prior to their release from incarceration. More information listed under the Reentry and Integration Division, as well as section 3J.

Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division

The TDCJ Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division works with internal divisions and staff using pre-existing roles and subject matter experts. This promotes two-way

communication and reduces replication of efforts and perplexity among staff and contractors. Moreover, this strengthens relationships that build solid foundations for successful partnerships.

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division facility department supervisors are responsible for conducting on-the-job training in their respective areas and documenting inmate work performance evaluations. Inmate Work & Training Programs administrative staff compile information in a database.

The Inmate Work & Training Programs administrative staff tracks the number of inmates that participate, drop, and complete on-the-job training and national certification. Staff coordinate and track the number of inmates transferred to a facility with a Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division program.

While the Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division does not maintain an MOU with Windham School District to monitor and track on-the-job training certifications, the process has been in place for some time and both parties have agreed to their roles in the entering of information into the database.

Rehabilitation Programs Division

There is no duplication of services between the agency's post-secondary education programs and academic correspondence courses offered by outside entities. Through correspondence, outside entities can provide services to inmates who may not meet eligibility requirements for in-person post-secondary education programs. Additionally, correspondence courses offer a wide range of programs for inmates to choose from since the programs are facilitated without the need for in-person staffing.

There is no duplication in sex offender treatment programming provided by TDCJ and Texas Civil Commitment Office (TCCO), as the programs are offered to inmates in each agency's respective custody.

Reentry and Integration Division

A MOU is held with the Social Security Administration (696-ES-19-24-M041) to allow for TDCJ to provide for an effective, secure, and efficient means for replacement social security cards to be requested and used for the enhancement of reentry services related to employment upon release. The MOU allows for any division within the agency to complete the process with internal implementation impacting Reentry and Integration Division and TDCJ Classification and Records Office staff.

To facilitate the process of ordering Certified Birth Certificates, and state identification cards TDCJ has entered into a MOU with the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) and the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) (696-TC-12-12-M154). The MOU outlines methods for electronic verification of identity of inmates through birth records, providing for the exchange of

personally identifying information between agencies, providing for the issuance of identification documents for eligible inmates, and established a process for reimbursement for services.

Reentry Veteran services required entering into a MOU (696-TC-22-99-M097) with the Texas Veterans Commission for the purpose of identification through a data exchange agreement (Texas Government Code 501.024), ability to administer voluntary veteran rehabilitation and transition programming (Texas Government Code 507.034) and to provide ongoing coordination of services upon release (Texas Government Code 501.025).

The agency collaborates with other state agencies and communicates internally to ensure that duplications of services or redundant efforts are not likely with regard to processing and ordering identification document requests within the correctional setting and with community resource partners.

Administrative Review and Risk Management Division

TDCJ Administrative Review and Risk Management staff cross-train program personnel within the division, thus optimizing staff abilities to ensure program goals are met. In addition, analysts share internal data across the agency to avoid duplication while providing timely results.

Facilities Division

The TDCJ Facilities Division supports Executive leadership in reviewing technical aspects of proposed and current MOU with other governmental entities.

3J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

Training and Leader Development Division

TDCJ Training and Leader Development Division's Community Supervision section, in conjunction with the Correctional Management Institute of Texas, is responsible for working with Texas' 123 Community Supervision and Corrections Departments to ensure their staff successfully complete the legislatively mandated Community Supervision Officer Certification course. Additionally, the division partners with several Texas community colleges (Trinity Valley Community College, Lamar Institute of Technology, Lamar State College Orange, Sam Houston State University) to enhance the agency's online training opportunities for TDCJ employees.

The Training and Leader Development Division has MOUs with various colleges or entities to utilize areas of their campus for training space and/or firearm range utilization.

Correctional Institutions Division

Classification and Records schedules, receives, and processes inmates from various counties for intake. Counties send in court documents (pen packets) sentencing inmates to TDCJ. Once all the

information is received and certified, the inmate is scheduled to be received within the appropriate 45-day timeframe. The Classification and Records Office (CRO) schedules state-ready inmates once per week for TDCJ intake. Once ready, the counties holding scheduled state-ready inmates are notified that they must transport those inmates to the catchment area or intake facility, or directly to a Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) or state jail facility. TDCJ will reimburse counties for expenses associated with the transfer of inmates to TDCJ catchment areas, Substance Abuse Felony Punishment (SAFP) facilities, or state jail facilities.

The agency works with various agencies when a bench warrant or detainer is ordered/issued. Detainers can be received from US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the US Marshals Service, police departments, sheriff's departments, district attorney offices, other state departments of corrections, or any law enforcement or regulatory agency.

The Interstate Corrections Compact authorizes TDCJ, on behalf of the state of Texas, to contract with other states, the federal government, a territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the commonwealth of Puerto Rico for the transfer and incarceration of inmates. The purpose of the Interstate Corrections Compact is to provide for the mutual development and execution of such programs of cooperation of the confinement, treatment, and rehabilitation of inmates with the most economical use of human and material resources.

TDCJ's Canine Program consists of Pack, Scent Specific, Narcotic, Cell Phone Detection, and Cadaver dogs. The Canine Program promotes public safety by ensuring the agency's canine assets are trained in the apprehension and/or location of fleeing felons, suspect's evidence, or contraband. The Canine Program ensures the public safety for residents of surrounding communities by providing mutual aid to law enforcement upon request. County sheriff's offices and other local law enforcement agencies may make a request for assistance from the agency's canine programs. Pack canines may be deployed to search for felony suspects and in various other situations that law enforcement has deemed necessary, with a few exceptions. Scent canines may be deployed to search for juveniles and lost persons in addition to the pursuit of felony criminal suspects. Cadaver canines may be deployed to locate deceased individuals.

Narcotics used for the agency's Canine Program training purposes are obtained from the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) or local law enforcement agencies using a court order. Narcotic and contraband detection canine program staff comply with all applicable Drug Enforcement Administration and Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) licensing and registration requirements regarding narcotics.

Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division

The Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) is responsible for the licensing, oversight, and regulation of all community-based treatment programs and counseling staff in Texas. TDCJ and Health and Human Services Commission both work to ensure these programs meet statutory requirements. TDCJ contracts require community-based facilities to maintain Health and Human Services Commission licensure at all contracted sites and for all counseling staff. An applicant

seeking licensure must submit a completed application, license fee, and other applicable documents to the Health and Human Services Commission.

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division staff work with the U.S. Library of Congress for national Braille certifications. The division coordinates with the Bureau of Justice Assistance for compliance and monitoring of the Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) program. The Texas Correctional Industries (TCI) provides products and services to numerous state and local government agencies.

Rehabilitation Programs Division

The Interagency Coordination Group, which is composed of representatives from numerous state agencies, serves as a liaison for faith- and community-based organizations. TDCJ is a member of the Interagency Coordination Group, as per Texas Government Code 535.051.

The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles is a constitutionally created agency responsible for: (1) determining which prisoners are to be released on parole or discretionary mandatory supervision; (2) determining conditions of parole and mandatory supervision; (3) determining revocation of parole and mandatory supervision; and (4) recommending the resolution of clemency matters to the Governor. Section 508 of the Texas Government Code, and Article IV, Section 11, of the Texas Constitution provide the authority for the Board of Pardons and Paroles to accomplish its mission.

The Rehabilitation Tier was established under the direction of the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice to measure program effectiveness. The Rehabilitation Tier consists of programs that have the common objective of providing rehabilitative programming to inmates nearing the completion of their sentences to increase successful reintegration into the communities, thereby reducing recidivism. Rehabilitation Tier Parole Vote Options (FI-R) were adopted by the Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles and require program completion for certain inmates prior to release on parole.

The division's Rehabilitation Tier Tracking and Placement Department functions with the assistance of the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Part of the mission statement for the Board of Pardons and Paroles states that it is to perform its duties as imposed by Article IV, Section 11, of the Texas Constitution and determine which prisoners are to be released on parole or discretionary mandatory supervision and the conditions of parole and mandatory supervision. When the condition requires completion of a rehabilitation program, the Rehabilitation Tier Tracking and Placement Department coordinates and monitors the process.

In developing an Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) for incarcerated inmates, the Windham School District or contracted educational representative determines the individual needs of the inmate and the program(s) which will be most beneficial in job preparation and is designed to reduce the inmate's chance of recidivating. The Individualized Treatment Plan (ITP) is coded according to eligibility requirements in accordance with Windham School District Policy 8.01,

“Student Eligibility Procedures for Windham School” and TDCJ AD-07.07, “Individualized Treatment Plan Management”.

Reentry and Integration Division

The Reentry and Integration Division has working relationships with a variety of state and federal agencies, among other entities that are involved in assisting inmates reentering the community. These entities and their relationships to TDCJ are as follows:

- The Texas Workforce Commission serves as a member of the Reentry Task Force. The Reentry and Integration Division partners with the Texas Workforce Commission for joint federal grant application, employment events, and facilitating opportunities for connections and growth within the state workforce strategy initiative building process.
- Texas Veterans Commission and the US Veterans Administration – The Reentry and Integration Division collaborates with these veterans-related entities for pre-release health assessments, benefit eligibility, and continuity of care.
- Social Security Administration – A key function of the Reentry and Integration Division is to facilitate the ordering of replacement social security cards for soon-to-be-released inmates, which is performed through the agency’s MOU with the Social Security Administration.
- Texas Department of State Health Services has a MOU with TDCJ to facilitate ordering certified birth certificates for soon-to-be-released eligible inmates.
- Texas Department of Public Safety has an MOU with the agency to facilitate ordering state identification cards or replacement driver's licenses for soon-to-be-released eligible inmates.
- WebHead Technology, LLC – TDCJ Reentry and Integration Division partners with WebHead Technology, a private company that manages the Website for Work platform data and user experience. This relationship was first established through a governor’s grant and has continued through an ongoing service procurement relationship.
- Employer/Professional Associations at local or state levels, such as the Texas Restaurant Association, Austin Electrical Training Alliance, local Chamber of Commerce. Relationships are built locally by Reentry Coordinators and Employment Specialists to advance awareness and benefits of hiring the formerly incarcerated, to improve public safety and impact successful reentry.
- Community-based reentry employers' providers, such as Goodwill, City of Houston, City of Austin, City of Dallas, San Antonio Food Bank, Houston Food Bank, Amazon, Fed-Ex, CAT, Toyoetsu, etc. Relationships are built locally by Reentry Coordinators and Employment Specialists to advance awareness and benefits of hiring the formerly incarcerated, to improve public safety and impact successful reentry.
- Community Based 2nd Chance Resources, such as Unlocking Doors and Cornbread Hustle, are agencies that function like a brokerage to assist in efforts for successful reentry within

their communities, offer events, and participate in speaking engagements to raise awareness about reentry issues.

Administrative Review and Risk Management Division

TDCJ Administrative Review and Risk Management Division-Risk Management has a working interface with a variety of state and federal agencies and other entities for interpretations of codes and standards, audit follow-ups, inspections, investigations, and requests for exceptions. These entities are as follows:

- The State Fire Marshal’s Office has jurisdiction in matters relating to fire and life safety. The State Fire Marshal’s Office, through an MOU, has designated the TDCJ Risk Manager assigned to the Administrative Review and Risk Management Division as the authority having jurisdiction for TDCJ daily operations. The State Fire Marshal’s Office retains the right to make final decisions on all life safety issues.
- Through a contract with TDCJ, State Office of Risk Management (SORM) administers workers’ compensation claims for state entities identified in Labor Code Chapter 501, requires state entities to submit their annual reports in an effort to protect employees, the general public, and the agencies physical and financial assets by reducing and controlling risk in the most efficient and cost-effective manner. SORM develops, updates, and maintains Enterprise Risk Management guidelines and assists TDCJ with implementation.
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is a federal agency that sets and enforces health and safety standards for workplaces. The Administrative Review and Risk Management Division works with the federal agency to ensure that the agency abides by or exceed all OSHA regulations (administrative, general industry, construction, maritime, and agricultural) in order to help prevent needless workplace tragedies from accidents, help minimize the number of injury-related employee absences, help keep workers’ compensation costs to a minimum, and provide training as needed or requested.

The Administrative Review and Risk Management Division-Court Administrator for Operation Lone Star works diligently with officials to bring about quick resolution and minimize the stay for confinees, working in concert with the following agencies to avoid duplication of efforts:

- Local, District, and County Courts – TDCJ Administrative Review and Risk Management Division assists these entities to coordinate court hearings, ensure all confinees are assigned counsel, make confinees available for in-person and ZOOM court hearings, provide Attorney/Client access to confinees while in custody, and help with the exchange of documentation between the attorney and their defendant.
- Community Supervision and Corrections Departments – The Administrative Review and Risk Management Division coordinates and facilitates visits/interviews between adult probation officers and their clients and help with the delivery of documentation needed to determine the terms of their probation.

- Consular officials – The Administrative Review and Risk Management Division works directly with consular officials from other countries with interviews and visits, who inquire about individuals in our custody from their country of origin.
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Border Patrol – TDCJ Administrative Review and Risk Management Division facilitates interviews between immigration officials who wish to interview those individuals from other countries to help determine their identity. The division assists in the coordination of the release of those defendants with US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainers to the proper authorities, whether it be US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) or Border Patrol.

Administrative Review and Risk Management Division-Access to Courts works with various agencies and state agencies to provide support to inmates regarding legal interactions. These entities are as follows:

- Foreign consulates provide consular officials – These officials may assist confinees. A Consul General, Vice Consul, and Honorary Consul are afforded the same rights and privileges as attorneys.
- Local, state, and federal courts – A judge may request that a court hearing be conducted via telephone or video conference which we then accommodate.
- Office of District Attorneys, Texas State Bar Association – Entities may verify an attorney’s standing to allow the attorney to visit inmates housed within TDCJ.
- Licensing Entities – The Administrative Review and Risk Management Division works with various licensing entities for professionals such as psychologists, court reporters, and polygraph examiners to verify the validity of their standing with the state of Texas.

Facilities Division

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation (TDLR), and the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) provide oversight and guidelines for compliance of maintenance, utility, and environmental operations.

The Facilities Division Environmental Department has the responsibility for the regulatory compliance in matters of environmental health and protection. The department functions as the agency liaison to the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

3K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program, please provide

- **a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;**
- **the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2022;**

- the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;
- the award dates and funding source for those contracts
- the method used to procure those contracts;
- top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;
- the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and
- a short description of any current contracting problems.

This section includes contracts associated with correctional support and training, inmate services, institutional goods and services, maintenance and repairs, and treatment. TDCJ contracts for the operation of approximately 11,000 secure beds in privately operated prisons, state jails, and intermediate sanction facilities as well as residential beds providing shelter and substance abuse treatment services. The Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division is responsible for monitoring contractor performance through the use of contract monitors assigned to privately-operated facilities across the state. Compliance reviews include both scheduled and unscheduled visits. The agency's monitors ensure adherence to terms of the contract and report instances of noncompliance, while contract management staff enforce contract provisions by coordinating corrective action and imposing sanctions when appropriate. Contracted expenditures also include purchase orders to support operations. Staff from the user departments monitor the funding and performance in accordance with the contract requirements. The agency is not aware of any current contracting problems.

A complete list of contracts with expenditures in FY 2022 can be found on the attachment titled Contract Expenditures. The first two numerical numbers in each contract number represent the fiscal year in which the contract was awarded. For example, PF1517C034 was awarded in FY 2015. A complete list of purchase orders with expenditures in FY 2022 can be found on the attachment titled Purchase Order Expenditures.

The amount of contracted expenditures in FY2022: \$564,080,284.

The number of contracts accounting for those expenditures: 49,927.

Contract	Amount	Contractor	Purpose
PF1517C034	\$16,977,227	Management and Training Corp	East Texas Intermediate Sanction Facility
PF1819C036	\$12,211,238	Management and Training Corp	Operations and Management of Willacy State Jail
PF1617C044	\$8,653,131	Management and Training Corp	Correctional Center - Sanders Estes
PF1617C043	\$8,514,075	Management and Training Corp	Correctional Center - Diboll
PF1617C045	\$8,328,965	Management and Training Corp	Correctional Center - Lockhart Work Program
<i>Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.</i>			

3L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice does not award grants.

3M. Are there any barriers or challenges that impede the program's performance, including any outdated or ineffective state laws? Explain.**Training and Leader Development Division**

Many of the obstacles facing the Training and Leader Development Division revolve around challenges related to personnel and technology. Due to the nature of the technology in use, many key operations rely on manual processes, requiring more personnel to complete tasks and resulting in less efficiency. To help combat this issue, the division works towards automating processes wherever possible.

Correctional Institutions Division

A critical challenge for TDCJ has been securing and retaining qualified employees and correctional staff to meet the agency's mission. The agency is operating at critical staffing levels and ensures all efforts and available resources are being utilized to recruit and retain correctional staff. Continued low staffing levels present greater security risks for those working within the facilities and, in turn, for the public.

Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division

There are no identified barriers or outdated state laws impeding the program's performance.

Manufacturing, Agribusiness and Logistics Division

Texas Government Code Section 497 governs the procurement of materials as well as the sale of manufactured goods and services for state and local government agencies, political subdivisions, public educational systems, and private and public institutions of higher education. Texas Government Code §497 requires state agencies to procure items through Texas Correctional Industries (TCI) unless the requested articles or products produced by TCI do not fulfill the requirements of the requesting agency, TCI does not offer a comparable item, or if the order cannot be fulfilled for a justifiable reason. As a result, the agency has seen an increase of waivers due to estimated completion time not meeting the ordering agency's needs. Defining criteria for submitting an order with reasonable notification, when applicable, would assist the division in obtaining raw materials and adequate planning for production; therefore, reducing the need for waivers.

Rehabilitation Programs Division

There are no identified barriers or outdated state laws impeding the programs' performance.

Reentry and Integration Division

There are no identified barrier or outdated state laws impeding the programs' performance.

Administrative Review and Risk Management Division

There are no identified barriers or outdated state laws impeding the programs' performance.

Facilities Division

There are no identified barriers or outdated state laws impeding the programs' performance.

3N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

There is no additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

3O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, piece of equipment, or other entity (e.g., a facility). For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe

- why the regulation is needed;
- the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;
- follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;
- actions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and
- procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.

Not applicable.

3P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide detailed information on complaint and regulatory actions, including investigations and complaint resolutions. The data should cover the last five fiscal years and give a complete picture of the program's regulatory activity, including comprehensive information from initiation of a complaint to resolution of a case. The purpose of the chart is to create uniformity across agencies under review to the extent possible, but you may make small adjustments to the chart headings as needed to better reflect your agency's particular programs. If necessary to understand the data, please include a brief description of the methodology supporting each measure. In addition, please briefly explain or define terms as used by your agency, such as complaint, grievance, investigation, enforcement action, jurisdictional scope, etc.

Not applicable.

4A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function: *Correctional Health Care*

Location/Division: *Health Services Division*

Contact Name: *Dr. Lannette Linthicum, Director, Health Services Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice and Ron Steffa, Chief Financial Officer, Texas Department of Criminal Justice*

Statutory Citation for Program: *Texas Government Code, Section 495.001, 499.102, 499 Subchapter A, 501 Subchapter B and E, 501.051, 501.131, 507.001*

4B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.**Health Services Division**

It is the mission of the TDCJ Health Services Division to work with the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee (CMHCC) and its contracting entities to ensure that quality health care is provided to incarcerated inmates in the custody of TDCJ as well as monitor the delivery of all health care services.

Under the managed health care plan, complete medical services are provided through contracts with state medical school universities. 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. The inmates for which UTMB and TTUHSC receive payment are determined by the geographic location of the prison units. TTUHSC contracts with TDCJ for defined regions in West Texas, approximately 22% of inmates. UTMB contracts for nearly all the remaining defined geographic regions, approximately 78% of inmates.

The correctional health care system represents a partnership between TTUHSC, UTMB at Galveston, and TDCJ. Through the leadership of the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee, the partnership is coordinated with 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. The primary purpose of the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee partnership is to ensure that TDCJ inmates have access to quality health care while managing costs.

Correctional Managed Health Care Committee 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.

The Correctional Managed Health Care Committee is established by the provisions of Section 501, Subchapter E of the Texas Government Code. The mission of the Correctional Managed

Health Care Committee is to develop a statewide managed health care plan that provides TDCJ inmates with timely access to quality health care while controlling costs. This legislation originally enacted by the 73rd Texas Legislature and amended and re-authorized by the 76th and 83rd Texas Legislatures in response to Sunset reviews provides the structure for the correctional health care system now in place.

UTMB and TTUHSC are responsible for the provision of medically necessary health care services. Responsibilities include recruiting and hiring health care personnel to staff the prison medical departments, diagnosing prisoners’ health problems, 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 subcontracts with community providers to provide locally based services when they determine such action is warranted.

The TDCJ Health Services Division retains the functions of public health, inmate Step II medical grievances, operating the family hotline, health services operational reviews, health services quality monitoring, and coordination of inmate medical transfers.

The Health Services Division is organized into four departments: Central Administration, Clinical Services, Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison, and Public Health.

HSD Department	Health Services Division Department Description
Central Administration	<p>There are two sections within Health Services Division Central Administration: Resource Management, which includes purchasing, travel, business management, and human resource services (i.e., employment and personnel issues).</p> <p>The Office of Health Services Monitoring Administration, which provides administrative support to the Office of Health Services Monitoring by completing reports for results of the Operational Review Audits and reports for special audits when needed. Staff from the Office of Health Services Monitoring Administration perform Capital Assets Contract Monitoring Audits to maintain compliance with Health Services Policy and State Property Accounting policy regarding inventory procedures.</p>
Clinical Services	<p>The Office of Health Services Monitoring is the primary monitor of contracted health services in TDCJ. In addition, the Deputy Division Director works closely with the Division Director on a variety of special clinical projects.</p> <p>The Office of Health Services Monitoring has several functions. These functions include conducting Operational Review Audits, instituting a statewide Quality of Care Monitoring System, and ensuring Access to Care. The dentist position in this office is responsible for monitoring dental services statewide.</p> <p>Operational Review Audits are conducted on each unit by the Office of Health Services Monitoring. TDCJ units are audited every three years to ensure compliance with American Correctional Association (ACA) Standards, TDCJ and Correctional Managed Health Care policies and procedures, as well as State and Federal laws. In addition, to the Operational Review Audits, the ACA conducts a survey at each unit every three years assessing compliance with ACA standards. Each unit is audited by Office of Health Services Monitoring or ACA approximately every 18 months.</p>

HSD Department	Health Services Division Department Description
	<p>The statewide health services Quality Improvement and Quality Monitoring Program reviews every unit’s self-monitoring of Access to Care, which is reported to the System Leadership Council and verified by Access to Care audits conducted by Office of Health Services Monitoring staff. These staff conduct periodic reviews of unit records every quarter for statistical comparison and validity of the unit’s self-monitoring Access to Care Audits. The Quality Improvement and Quality Monitoring Program includes quality assurance audits that monitor management of chronic diseases, acute conditions, and preventive medicine based on nationally accepted standards. The results of Operational Review, Access to Care, and Quality of Care audits are reported and disseminated quarterly.</p> <p>Additionally, the Sick Call Requests/Verification program utilizes the staff of the Patient Liaison Program Department from the Office of Professional Standards, who conducts on-site audits of inmates’ sick call requests to verify that inmates’ sick call requests have been handled appropriately. Special audits are performed on prison units due to substandard performance, Operational Review Audit deficiencies, or complaints when warranted. TDCJ conducts Serious Incident Reviews on prison units and Health Services staff investigates Quality of Care and Access to Care for these sentinel events.</p> <p>The Office of Professional Standards staff are in Clinical Services and the Director of Quality Monitoring and Compliance provides clinical oversight to this office. The Office of Professional Standards investigates and responds to Step Two inmate grievances and health care complaints from third parties regarding access to health care and policy violations. In addition, the Office of Professional Standards investigate complaints about quality of care and works with the Correctional Managed Health Care (CMHC) providers and private vendors to address quality of care findings. Office of Professional Standards staff perform Sick Call Requests Verification Audits.</p> <p>The Health Services Liaison department coordinates the intake of inmates with special medical and mental health needs from the county jails. The Health Services Liaison department coordinates the transfers of inmates who require reassignment for medical purposes. In addition, the Health Services Liaison department performs medical screenings of inmates who are entering units or programs, such as substance abuse or pre-parole, where specific medical criteria must be met. The department conducts audits of health records to ensure inmates are discharged appropriately from hospitals and infirmaries.</p> <p>The Mental Health Services Liaison Department coordinates admission and discharge of inmates who have a mental health history into special programs designed to reduce the number of inmates with mental illness in restrictive housing. These programs include the Mental Health Therapeutic Diversion Program, the Program for the Aggressive Mentally Ill Inmate, and the Chronic Mentally Ill Treatment Program.</p>
<p>Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison</p>	<p>The Department of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison monitors mental health continuity of care information for inmates being received by TDCJ from the county jails. It interacts with the county jails to identify incoming inmates with immediate mental health needs and then relays the information to the receiving intake unit. Mental health staff reviews the Mental Health and Mental Retardation database for all inmates entering TDCJ and inform the receiving intake units of inmates with a history of mental illness. Inmates with high risk factors for mental health, who are reassigned to TDCJ-Correctional Institutions Division units from TDCJ transfer units, are screened for mental health needs.</p>

HSD Department	Health Services Division Department Description
	Access to mental health care is monitored for inmates in restrictive housing every six months by a master's level clinician. Technical support is provided to the other Health Services Division departments for mental health issues.
Office of Public Health	The Office of Public Health monitors and reports on the incidence of inmate infectious diseases within TDCJ. This includes Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Tuberculosis (TB), Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD), Hepatitis, and other communicable diseases. Further, this department provides training and consultation services to unit health services staff. The Office of Public Health coordinates and formulates policy for all TDCJ employee health care programs including, but not limited to, hearing conservation, commercial driver medical examinations, asbestos worker examinations, and occupational exposure management, such as, TB and bloodborne pathogens. The Office of Public Health staff provides technical assistance to TDCJ Human Resources Division in matters of employee worker's compensation, occupational exposures, and employee health issues. The Office of Public Health includes a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Coordinator who collaborates with TDCJ Safe Prisons Program. This position audits the documentation and services provided by medical and mental health personnel for each sexual assault reported.

Correctional Managed Health Care Committee

The Correctional Managed Health Care Committee (CMHCC) was originally established by the 73rd Texas Legislature in 1993 to address the rising costs and operational challenges involved in providing health care to prisoners confined in TDCJ.

As a function, the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee 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. Committee representatives are empowered by their respective organizations to represent them on health care matters and make decisions that are binding on their organizations.

Organizationally, the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee is composed of nine voting members and one nonvoting member as follows:

- one member employed full-time by TDCJ, and appointed by the executive director;
- one member who is a physician and employed full-time by the UTMB at Galveston, appointed by the president of the Medical Branch;
- one member who is a physician and employed full-time by the 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 TDCJ 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 Correctional Managed Health Care Committee meets at least once in each quarter of the calendar year or at any other time at the call of the Committee Chair. Committee meeting agendas and minutes are published online:

- https://www.tdcj.texas.gov/divisions/cmhc/committee_meetings.html.

The Correctional Managed Health Care Committee performs specific duties as established in Texas Government Code Chapter 501 Subchapter E. Responsibilities of the Committee include:

- Development and approval of a managed health care plan for all TDCJ inmates that specifies the types and general level of care to be provided to the incarcerated individuals, and ensures continued access to needed care in the correctional health care system;
- Development of statewide policies for the delivery of correctional health care;
- Appointment of subcommittees to develop policies and procedures for implementation of the managed health care plan.
- Provision of clinical expertise and assistance to TDCJ in identifying system needs related to the health care program.

As specified in its enabling statute, the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee allocates funding for the program to the university providers using capitation methodologies outlined in contracts. Budget allocations are calculated using projected Capitated amounts cover all services specified in the contracts.

4C. What information can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? If applicable, reference but do not repeat any performance measures from Section II, Exhibit 2, and provide any other metrics of program effectiveness and efficiency. Also, please provide the calculation or methodology behind each statistic or performance measure.

Health Services Division

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 12: Program Statistics and Performance Measures — Fiscal Year 2022**

Program Statistics or Performance Measures	Dataset Reference Number* (if applicable)	Calculation (if applicable)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual Performance	FY 2022 % of Annual Target

C.1. Number of Eligible Health Care Facilities Accredited			N/A	100.00	N/A
C.1.8. Psychiatric Outpatient Average Caseload			N/A	21,679.83	N/A
C.1.8. Developmental Disabilities Program Average Daily Census			N/A	713.12	N/A
C.1.8. Outpatient Health Care Encounters			N/A	14,118,115.00	N/A
C.1.8. Number of Health Evaluations Performed in Segregated Housing Areas			N/A	3,665,526.00	N/A
C.1.8. Outpatient Dental Encounters			N/A	154,980.00	N/A
*The methodology/calculation for performance measures may be found in the Agency Strategic Plan FY 2021-2025 Agency Strategic Plan					
Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 data is from the 2024-25 Legislative Appropriations Request. The actual performance measures will be updated in the 2024 Operating Budget in December.					

Table 12 Exhibit 12 Program Statistics and Performance Measures *See Exhibit 3

Health Services Division effectiveness and efficiency is documented through the multiple reports generated by quality and compliance monitoring. To demonstrate the overall effectiveness of the division, the goal of an operational review is to achieve a score of 80% or higher compliance. Health Services does not close out deficiencies until corrective action demonstrates compliance.

Annual and monthly budget reports are prepared which track purchasing and travel expenditures for the division. Staffing reports, which track the movement of staff within specific positions, are utilized by the department to identify areas of vacancy and percentage filled. Key Population Indicators are gathered on a quarterly basis from the university providers and reported by the Business and Finance Division in the Financial Report on Correctional Managed Health Care's Budget department.

The following summaries that include Central Administration, Clinical Services, Mental Health, and Public Health demonstrate the overall effectiveness and efficiency in meeting Health Services Division objectives.

I. Clinical Services

A. Office of Health Service Monitoring

Office of Health Service Monitoring Data	FY 2021	FY 2022
Operational Review Audits Conducted	33	33
Operational Review Audits Questions Audited	2,766	3,173
Operational Review Audits Questions Out of Compliance	291	402
Quality of Monitoring Nurse Site Visits	103	92
Nurse Protocol Audits Performed	104	94
Nursing Quality of Care Concerns Entered into Database	34	7

B. Office of Professional Standards

- In FY 2021, the Patient Liaison Program received 13,598 third party inquiries. There were 778 (6% of the received inquiries) requests for corrective actions generated: 416 of the 778 deficiencies involved policy and procedure violations, and the remaining 362 deficiencies involved quality of care concerns. During the same fiscal year, the Step II Medical Grievance Program received 3,566 medical grievances for appellate review and generated 386 (11% of the received grievances) requests for corrective action: 225 of the deficiencies involved policy and procedure violations, and the remaining 161 involved quality of care issues.
- In FY 2022, the Patient Liaison Program received 12,338 third party inquiries. This is a decrease of 1,260 (9%) inquiries. There were 581 requests for corrective actions generated: 301 of the deficiencies involved policy and procedure violations and the remaining 280 deficiencies involved quality of care issues. The Step II Medical Grievance program received 3,212 medical grievances for appellate review. This is a decrease of 354 (10%) Step II medical grievances. There were 447 requests for corrective action generated: 368 of the deficiencies involved policy and procedure violations, and the remaining 79 deficiencies involved quality of care concerns.
- In September 2014, the TDCJ Health Services Division-Office of Professional Standards website was implemented to improve collection of information on Quality of Care concerns generated from the Patient Liaison Program and Step II Medical Grievance Program. In FY 2021, there were 420 Quality of Care concerns found. In FY 2022, there were 352 Quality of Care concerns found. These concerns are documented under the following categories: access to care, continuity of care, evaluation, medications, referrals, special needs, treatments and other. The outcomes of these issues are documented in the TDCJ Health Services Division-Office of Professional Standards website.
- In FY 2021 and FY 2022, a Sick Call Request Verification Audit was conducted at each unit every other year, in the four disciplines (dental, mental health and nursing/medical) for the nine Access to Care indicators. In FY 2021, there were a total of 63 Sick Call Request Verification Audit conducted at 60 units. There was a total of 9 indicators that fell below 80%. There was a total of 84 audits conducted on 83 units, with a total of 42 indicators falling below 80% in FY 2022. In FY 2019, the Sick Call Request Verification Audit schedule was changed to units with an average composite score of 80 or greater in each discipline (dental, nursing, medical and mental health) will be audited every other year. Those units having an average composite score of less than 80 in any discipline will have that discipline audited each quarter.

C. Provider Services

- Chronic Disease Quality of Care Audit – Since FY 2017 the following Chronic Disease Audits have been conducted: 1) Diabetes Mellitus, 2) HIV, 3) Syphilis, 4) Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) 5) Pregnancy.
- The results of these audits show that the Correctional Managed Health Care (CMHC) system is performing at expected levels with respect to the following: 1) vitals are being checked within the previous 12 months 2) for infectious diseases: laboratory confirmation of clinical disease state are clearly documented 3) for disease states with correctional management care disease management guidelines: inmates are being seen in chronic care clinics within the previous 12 months and 4) in general, patients are being educated about their disease processes.
- The diabetes mellitus chronic disease audit revealed that most inmates in both sectors with type 2 diabetes mellitus that have no contraindications are on Metformin; their hemoglobin A1C levels are being monitored every six months; they are being monitored for proteinuria and when that condition is identified, placed on angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers as long as they have no contraindications. Although at the time of the audit referral to bariatric surgery for BMI>35kg/m² was not a part of the Diagnostic Management Guidelines (DMG), a lively discussion centering around the cost of such a program was generated by the audit question and in subsequent years, morbidly obese inmates have been referred. The audit revealed improvement was needed primarily with the referral to dental for comprehensive and periodontal exams, the documentations of annual fundoscopic exams and monofilament foot exams. The deficiencies were presented to the various units with requests for corrective action. The providers started referring the diabetic patients to dental and subsequent documentations of fundoscopic and monofilament exams improved.
- For the HIV audit, all audited HIV+ inmates' charts had a CD4 count measured within the past 12 months; all HIV+ inmates' charts with CD4 counts less than 200 cells/m³ were on pneumocystis prophylaxis; and 91% of all HIV+ cases audited on anti-retroviral therapy for the previous six months had undetectable viral loads. 81% of inmates on anti-retroviral therapy, had a charted baseline resistance test or documentation that a resistance test would be done within four weeks of anti-retroviral therapy discontinuation. Of note, only half of those with CD4 count less than 100cells/mm³ had been referred to ophthalmology for retinal examination. When these finding were presented to the unit providers, corrective actions for referrals were made.

- With the syphilis audit, 96% of the charts audited revealed that the patient had received appropriate treatment for the diagnosed stage of syphilis. One patient with the diagnosis of neurosyphilis was identified in the audit and that patient was evaluated by specialists and treated appropriately for neurosyphilis. The labs of syphilitic inmates co-infected with HIV were checked on schedule less than 50% of the time and when the results were presented to the nursing leaders a mandatory in-service for infection control nurses (ICNs) was arranged to provide a thorough overview of syphilis management and the ICNs' responsibilities.
- The Chronic Kidney Disease Audit revealed satisfactory performance with documenting weight and vaccinations administered. Improvements were needed in blood pressure control, compliance with some of the lab schedules and placing patients on a renal diet. The deficiencies found were shared with the Correctional Managed Care dietician and nephrologist overseeing the CKD clinic. Plans were made to address the diet deficiencies when making decisions on the food contracts at the beginning of the fiscal year.
- Initial Death Reviews: In calendar year 2019, physicians reviewed 455 deaths; the quarterly average was 114, and the monthly average was 38. In 2020, the number of initial death reviews completed were 704, with a quarterly average of 176, and a monthly average of 59. Calendar year 2021 saw a total of 582 initial death reviews, with a monthly average of 49, and a quarterly average of 146. Suicides were high during this period of time, and several were referred to the TDCJ mental health director for immediate administrative review. Of note, suicide cases peaked in calendar year 2021 at 61 of which 53 were sent for immediate review.
- Quality of care concerns requiring intervention in the Grievance and Physician Liaison Programs over the past several years fluctuated, peaking during calendar year 2020. In 2017 five consult interventions were done, two in 2018, three in 2019 and 12 in 2020, four in 2021 and five to date in 2022. Each intervention included telephone and/or email discussions with university physician leaders in order to resolve concerns of individual inmates. Resolutions were reported to the parties that generated the complaints and those that presented them to Grievance and Physician Liaison Program staff.

D. Dental Services

- In FY 2021, due to COVID-19, the Health Services Division was unable to do routine on-site audits. During this time, the Dental Quality Review Audits were performed utilizing Electronic Health Records, each one using an item of the standard on-site audit. For each category, the following numbers of units scored below 80% on specific items:

- Urgent Care, which assesses if patients presenting with signs and/or symptoms consistent with an urgent dental need received definitive care within 14 days of receipt of the Sick Call Exam (SCE): 15 units scored below 80%.
 - In-Processing, which assesses if dental in-processing exams are completed at the intake facility within the 30-day timeframe of arrival to TDCJ: 4 units scored below 80%.
- In FY 2022, audits continued to be performed utilizing Electronic Health Records Audits for September 2021 through April 2022 due to COVID-19. The following units scored below 80% on specific items:
 - Chain In, which assesses if records of inmates being transferred from one unit of assignment to another unit of assignment were reviewed within seven days of the inmate's arrival at the new unit of assignment: 19 units scored below 80%.
 - Extraction Radiographic Findings, which assesses if the radiographs for dental extractions are of diagnostic quality: two units scored below 80%.
 - Urgent Care, which assesses if patients presenting with signs and/or symptoms consistent with an urgent dental need received definitive care within 14 days of receipt of the Sick Call Exam (SCE): four units scored below 80%.
- Effective with the May 2022 audit, the Dental Quality Review On-Site audits were resumed. The following units scored below 80% on specific items:
 - Urgent Care, which assesses if patients presenting with signs and/or symptoms consistent with an urgent dental need received definitive care within fourteen (14) days of receipt of the Sick Call Exam (SCE): two units scored below 80%.
 - Chain In, which assesses if records of inmates being transferred from one unit of assignment to another unit of assignment were reviewed within seven days of the inmate's arrival at the new unit of assignment: five units scored below 80%.
 - In-Processing, which assesses if dental in-processing exams are completed at the intake facility within the 30) day timeframe of arrival to TDCJ: one unit scored below 80%.
 - Comprehensive Treatment Plan, the portion that assesses if the dental/medical history was completed per policy on the required form: two units scored below 80%.
 - Comprehensive Treatment Plan, the portion that assesses if tooth defects with number and surfaces are noted on the Odontogram of the required form: two units scored below 80%.
 - Comprehensive Treatment Plan, the portion that assesses if levels were reflected in the Comprehensive Treatment Plan: one unit scored below 80%.
 - Comprehensive Treatment Plan, the portion that assesses if the periodontal charting and radiographic survey of remaining dentition was reviewed by the

treating dentist and the periodontal treatment plan was updated within 30 days: seven units scored below 80%.

E. Health Services Liaison (HSL)

- The Health Services Liaison department is responsible for ensuring inmates are assigned to units that meet their medical, physical, and mental health needs. In FY 2022 HSL worked with Classification and Records Office (CRO) to appropriately reassign 11,246 inmates throughout the system. This has increased from approximately 9,380 in FY 2021.
- The Health Services Liaison department ensures that infirmary and mental health inpatient inmates are transported to specialty clinic appointments and court appearances in a manner that is appropriate for their current health condition. In 2022, the department coordinated transportation for 11,520 inmates in this category, an increase from approximately 10,014 in FY 2021.
- The Health Services Liaison department coordinates and schedules the intake of county jail inmates into TDCJ who have significant medical, mental health, and/or mobility needs. In FY 2022, the department provided this service for 588 inmates from 254 counties throughout the state. This is a decrease from 540 inmates from 254 counties in FY 2021. Still, this is far fewer than the number of inmates who should actually be served by this department. (The first paragraph of Question F shows that there are an additional 65 inmates who should be reported to this office prior to intake into TDCJ, who are not.)
- Another major function of the Health Services Liaison department is providing assistance to the Rehabilitation Program Division by reviewing the inmate's medical chart and confirming the facility that provides the program will be able to accommodate an inmate's medical needs. In FY 2022 there were 1,792 inmates who were screened from the assistance of this department, a decreased from 1,892 in FY 2021.
- The Health Services Liaison department performs quality assurance auditing and monitoring for appropriateness of UTMB and TTUHSC hospital infirmary discharge and continuity of care.
- During FY 2021, 10% of UTMB and TTUHSC hospital discharges were reviewed which included 1,310 audits were conducted.
 - 205 discharged inmates audited did not have vital signs recorded on the day of discharge.
 - Seven discharged inmates audited were released to a facility with a level of medical services insufficient to meet their current needs.

- 55 discharged inmates audited did not have their medical records reviewed by qualified health care staff and referred to an appropriate medical provider (if applicable) on the day of arrival at the unit.
 - 35 discharged inmates audited required unscheduled medical care related to the admitting diagnosis within the first seven days after discharged.
 - 129 discharged inmates audited lacked discharge documentation in the EMR within 24 hours of arriving at the unit.
- During FY 2021, 10% of UTMB and TTUHSC infirmery discharges were reviewed which included 163 infirmery audits were conducted.
 - 30 discharged inmates audited did not have vital signs recorded on the day of discharge.
 - No discharge inmates were audited released to a facility with a level of medical services insufficient to meet their current needs.
 - Two discharged inmates audited did not have their medical records reviewed by qualified health care staff and referred to an appropriate medical provider (if applicable) on the day of arrival at the unit.
 - No discharged inmate audited required unscheduled medical care related to the admitting diagnosis within the first seven days after discharged.
 - One discharged inmate audited lacked discharge documentation in the EMR within 24 hours of arriving at the unit.
- During FY 2022, 10% of UTMB and TTUHSC hospital discharges were reviewed which included 1,558 audits were conducted.
 - 185 discharged inmates audited did not have vital signs recorded on the day of discharge.
 - One discharge inmate audited was released to a facility with a level of medical services insufficient to meet their current needs.
 - 69 discharged inmates audited did not have their medical records reviewed by qualified health care staff and referred to an appropriate medical provider (if applicable) on the day of arrival at the unit.
 - 39 discharged inmates audited required unscheduled medical care related to the admitting diagnosis within the first seven days after discharged.
 - 178 discharged inmates audited lacked discharge documentation in the EMR within 24 hours of arriving at the unit.
- During the FY 2022, 10% of UTMB and TTUHSC infirmery discharges were reviewed which reviewed included 279 infirmery audits were conducted.
 - 35 discharged inmates audited did not have vital signs recorded on the day of discharge.
 - One discharged inmate audited was released to a facility with a level of medical services insufficient to meet their current needs.

- 10 discharged inmates audited did not have their medical records reviewed by qualified health care staff and referred to an appropriate medical provider (if applicable) on the day of arrival at the unit.
- Five discharged inmates audited required unscheduled medical care related to the admitting diagnosis within the first seven days after discharged.
- Five discharged inmate audited lacked discharge documentation in the EMR within 24 hours of arriving at the unit.

F. Mental Health Services Liaison (MHSL)

- The Mental Health Services Liaison is responsible for ensuring inmates are appropriately screened medically for TDCJ’s Mental Health Programs. Two Mental Health Programs are in the Texas Tech sector, which are: Chronic Mentally Ill Treatment Program (CMI-TP) and Program for the Aggressive Mentally Ill Inmate (PAMIO). The UTMB sector has one program, the Mental Health Therapeutic Diversion Program (MHTDP).

MMHSL Action	MHTDP		PAMIO		CMI-TP	
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2021	FY 2022
Referred	160	291	362	152	52	47
Admitted	109	176	37	99	4	18
Discharged	198	276	132	131	42	45
Total	247	423	37	136	43	83

II. Central Administration

A. Operations

- Annual and monthly budget reports are prepared which track purchasing and travel expenditures for the Health Services Division. Staffing reports, which track the movement of staff within specific positions, is utilized by each department to identify areas of staff vacancy. Psychiatric performance measures are gathered on a quarterly basis from the university providers and reported to Business and Finance Division’s Budget Department.

III. Office of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison (OMHM&L)

The following summarizes the effectiveness and efficiency of the Office of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison:

- Intake Mental Health Evaluation Audit: Assesses compliance of required intake documentation on statewide intake units. Procedure includes identifying the date of the Mental Health Evaluation in comparison to the date of the Mental Health Appraisal or identification of mental health need(s). Each unit is audited on a bi-annual basis. If a score

below 80% is obtained by a specific unit, a corrective action plan is requested from that unit.

- **Restrictive Housing Mental Health Audit:** The Office of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison monitors all Restrictive Housing within TDCJ's Correctional Institutions Division and State Jails. Every inmate in Restrictive Housing and Death Row is seen every six months. During the first two quarters of FY 2022, 2,335 inmates in Restrictive Housing were observed and 2,003 interviewed by a Qualified Mental Health Professional (QMHP). These inmates are housed on 33 Restrictive Housing units in TDCJ. In addition to monitoring the mental health status of Restrictive Housing inmates, the Office of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison auditors assess access to care for mental health and availability of the 911 tool to be used in case of emergency. The auditors check for timely triage (ATC 4), appropriate description of chief complaint (ATC 5), and timely provider visits after referral (ATC 6). The number of inmates requiring a referral for further evaluation from this audit averaged 24 for the fourth quarter FY 2021 and FY 2022.
- **Compelled Psychoactive Medication Audit:** All incidents of compelled psychoactive medication are reviewed to ensure that established criteria for compelling psychoactive medication are met as documented in the inmate's medical record. All reported cases of Use of Force for compelled psychotropic medication are reviewed to ensure criteria is adequately documented on the Compelled Psychoactive Medication Log. If a score below 80% is obtained by a specific unit, a corrective action plan is requested from that unit.
- **Access to Care Accuracy Audit:** An audit addressing the extent of compliance with a prescribed methodology for self-reporting access to care scores. This audit is conducted annually as a Quality Assurance Audit and every three years as part of the Operational Review Audit. Scores falling below 80% are referred to an ATC methodology class. Follow-up audits are completed for scores lower than 80% after appropriate one-on-one/class teaching has occurred until a score of 80% or higher is achieved. During this audit, any quality-of-care concerns identified are forwarded to the universities for follow up.
- **Operational Review Audits of the Office of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison** monitor contracted university providers in the provision of mental health services for inmates in TDCJ facilities across the state of Texas. The Operational Review Audit is conducted for every unit on a rotating three-year schedule. The mental health component of the audit assesses unit compliance with Correctional Managed Health Care policy and procedures regarding the delivery of mental health services. Units requiring in-service and Detailed Written Plans are notified by the Health Services Program Supervisor. Once a Detailed Written Plan is received, Office of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison is responsible for approval or denial.
- **Beta Audit:** The Office of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison is responsible for overseeing the Beta, to ensure an inmate's results are interpretable according to national norms and administered according to the standardized administration and scoring procedures. Each intake unit is audited annually.

- Parole Revocation: When the Parole Division, Warrants and Extradition Section is notified that a parole violator with a history of mental illness will be returned to TDCJ's custody, the Office of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison ensures prompt follow up by the Mental Health Clinician.
- Joint Mental Health Working Group Participation: Includes identification and discussion of systemic mental health issues and review of policies and procedures related to the provision of Mental Health Services at the unit level.
- Brief Psychiatric Rating Scales (BPRS) audit under development – This audit will seek to determine if this inventory, as required by formulary is implemented and documented in the mental health record consistently.
- Suicide Prevention: The annual number of suicide attempts in TDCJ that resulted in death has increased from FY 2020 (50 total) to FY 2021 (62 total). Data collection occurs during all reviews of each suicide to track and identify trends and/or to identify Quality and ATC deficiencies that may require the following: Peer Review, policy change(s), or corrective action(s).
- Suicide Awareness Conference: An annual event prepared and hosted by the Office of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison, with guests from various executive positions to review collected data, training, and studies that may further improve the prevention of suicides. The content includes research data, statistics, and studies globally to further assist in improving existing practices to prevent suicides.

IV. Public Health

- The Office of Public Health is responsible for monitoring all inmates incarcerated in TDCJ units statewide to ensure that communicable diseases are managed, reported, and controlled. These inmates may be housed in the institutional division, state jails, substance abuse felony punishment facilities or intermediate sanction facilities.
- Inmates come from diverse backgrounds and communities and are housed in close proximity for varying periods of time. The infection control process can be particularly problematic in correctional settings. The constant change in the inmate population due to turnover as inmates move throughout the system creates challenges to early identification and containment of communicable diseases. On average, TDCJ houses over 120,000 inmates. All inmates are screened during the intake process for infectious diseases and are monitored during their incarceration.

To illustrate the scope of the types and numbers of infectious diseases affecting the inmate population, in FY 2021, there were:

- 1,428 cases of STDs (Syphilis, Chlamydia, and Gonorrhea) diagnosed,

- 1,599 new Hepatitis C diagnoses,
- 30,440 HIV screens during the intake process resulting in identification of 252 HIV+ inmates and 19 cases of AIDS,
- 25,132 HIV screens for pre-release resulted in identification of zero HIV+ inmates, and
- 1,284 diagnoses of Methicillin Resistant Staph Aureus.

In FY 2022, there were:

- 2,564 cases of STDs (Syphilis, Chlamydia, and Gonorrhea) diagnosed,
 - 1,839 new Hepatitis C diagnoses,
 - 30,635 HIV screens during the intake process resulting in identification of 384 HIV+ inmates and 24 cases of AIDS,
 - 20,668 HIV screens for pre-release resulted in identification of zero HIV+ inmates, and
 - 1,026 diagnoses of Methicillin Resistant Staph Aureus.
- Another function of the Office of Public Health is the Peer Education Program. These programs are available at 91 of the units housing Correctional Institution Division inmates. Some of the classes being offered include curriculum aimed at increasing compliance with HIV medications, improving parenting skills post release from incarceration, increasing awareness of issues affecting women’s health, and mechanisms to decrease the risk of contracting HIV.

In FY 2021, there were:

- 26,719 inmates who participated in peer education.
- 7,747 inmates trained to be peer educators.

In FY 2022, there were:

- 40,920 inmates who participated in peer education.
 - 8,216 inmates trained to be peer educators.
- This department works with the Safe Prisons Program by employing a Sexual Assault Coordinator, who is a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE). This position plays a key role in the Agency’s strategy for addressing the problem of prison rape by training unit medical staff in the proper medical and forensic techniques for the medical evaluation and treatment of both the victim and the perpetrator. In addition, the SANE Coordinator audits medical records to ensure quality of care and requires corrective action when indicated. All reported cases of sexual assault are audited.

Correctional Managed Health Care Committee

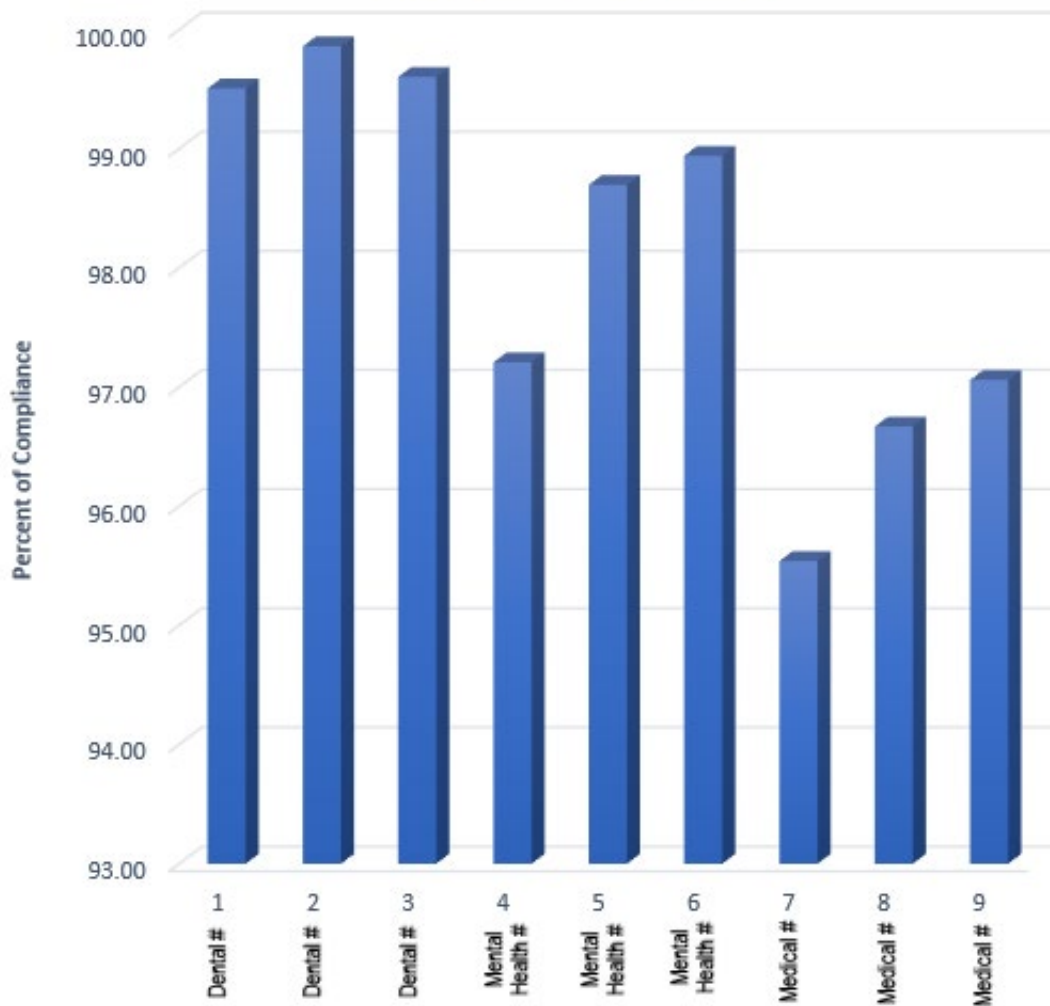
The Correctional Managed Health Care Committee (CMHCC) has developed a number of monitoring instruments designed to assess and report on its effectiveness and efficiency in meeting the goals of ensuring access to quality health care and managing costs.

Access to Care: Access to care is measured through nine specific indicators tracked through the correctional health care program’s quality improvement program (QI/QM). These nine indicators

set standards for responding to requests for services from inmates in the medical, dental, and mental health areas. The indicators are tracked at each facility monthly and reported to a System Leadership Council (SLC) established by the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee through the QI/QM plan on a quarterly basis. This data is audited by the TDCJ Health Services Division through its operational review process. Facilities that report less than 80% compliance with an indicator are placed on weekly monitoring and reporting until compliance is achieved. The Correctional Managed Health Care Committee receives routine reports relating to access to care monitoring at each of its meetings. As the chart below (Access to Care Compliance) illustrates, access to care compliance remains high, with all indicators above 95%.

Access to Care Compliance

**Access to Care Compliance
Third Quarter FY 2023**



Quality of Care: In addition to measuring access to care, the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee, through cooperative efforts with the partner agencies, identifies and reports on a variety of quality-of-care measures. The monitoring process for the correctional health care program includes a number of key elements that taken collectively comprise a comprehensive evaluation of the health care services provided. Among these key elements are:

- Accreditation reviews conducted by the American Correctional Association (ACA);
- Operational Review Audits conducted at each medical unit by the TDCJ Health Services Division;
- Quality Improvement/Quality Management programs;
- Quarterly meetings with the universities and TDCJ Health Services to discuss health services delivery systems (i.e., outpatient, inpatient, behavioral health, clinical support services, Hospital Galveston, and Information Technology/Support);
- University Provider self-monitoring and clinical oversight activities;
- Tracking and reporting of inmate health care grievances and third-party health care inquiries;
- Peer review activities;
- Morbidity/Mortality reviews;
- Tracking/reporting of key clinical indicators (e.g., number of health care encounters, infirmary and hospital admissions, average lengths of stay, etc.);
- Policy and procedures committee activities;
- Pharmacy and Therapeutics committee activities;
- Infection Control committee activities;
- Electronic Health Record Committee;
- Forms Committee;
- Joint discipline committees (i.e., joint medical directors, chief nursing officers, chief operation officers, dental directors, and behavioral health working group);
- Specialized Clinical Focused Groups (HIV, Hepatitis C, COVID-19)

Accreditation reviews are conducted by the American Correctional Association (ACA) using their “Performance Based Standards for Correctional Health Care in Adult Correctional Institutions, 5th Edition.” These onsite reviews are conducted by independent auditors hired by the American

Correctional Association (ACA) that make inspections, interview staff and inmate patients, review health records and other related documentation. To date, all facilities that have undergone review by the American Correctional Association (ACA) have achieved accreditation. These activities are conducted in conjunction with TDCJ's application for full facility accreditation.

Operational reviews conducted by the TDCJ Health Services Division inspect unit-based health services and practices against a standard set of questions designed to measure compliance with standards, policies, and disease management guidelines. These reviews entail onsite auditing of the unit medical departments to examine compliance with the master contracts performance measures as well as established policies and procedures. Identified deficiencies require corrective actions to be made and documented. Results of the operational review process are provided to the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee at its quarterly meetings.

- An example of the information reviewed by the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee relating to the operational review process is included as attachment 1 to this report. (See attachment 1)

Quality improvement indicators are developed and tracked at the facility and central office levels. The System Leadership Council (SLC) was established in the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee's QI/QM plan to provide a quarterly review of statewide quality indicators and performance issues. The Chair of the System Leadership Council is designated by the Chair of the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee and rotates annually among the three Joint Medical Directors. An update on the activities of the System Leadership Council is provided to the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee at each of its meetings. The System Leadership Council provides an opportunity for review of data collection and analysis of quality-of-care data points by the Correctional Managed Health Care senior management staff.

In addition to the statewide QI/QM program, each university provider self-monitors and conducts quality improvement activities and measurements; designed to test and report on quality of care and outcome measures.

For example, both universities (the University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB) and Texas Tech University Health Science Center (TTUHSC)) use an evaluation system that monitors clinical outcome data. This is done through the electronic health record dashboard.

- An example of the UTMB electronic health record dashboard is included as attachment 2 to this report (See attachment 2)

The benchmark used is the Health Care Effectiveness Data Information Set=HEDIS. The latter is a data set collection by the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA). It helps identify gaps in care particularly preventive care, in such chronic populations as patients with diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular disease, and pulmonary lung disease.

- An example of the Health Care Effectiveness Data Information Set=HEDIS is included as attachment 3 to this report (See attachment 3)

4D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent. If the response to Section III of this report is sufficient, please leave this section blank.

Year	Health Services History
1976	<p>The U.S. Supreme Court established in 1976, <i>Estelle v. Gamble</i> that it is unconstitutional to be “deliberately indifferent” to an inmate’s health care needs. The Supreme Court further detailed an inmate’s right to health care into three general rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right to access medical care services, • The right to a professional medical opinion, and • The right to receive the care ordered as a result of the exercise of professional medical judgment.
1981	<p>First operating as the Risk Management Program, the Office of Professional Standards was created in 1981. It responded to inmates by directing the medical department to review complaints, by having the inmate contact the unit medical department, or by requiring the medical department to investigate and provide a written response to Risk Management.</p>
1986	<p>The public health nursing program at TDCJ began with one coordinator and one clerk in the central office. This expanded the same year to include a few designated nurses on the units.</p>
1987	<p>As a result of the identification of AIDS, a TDCJ policy was created and required each unit designate a Coordinator of Infectious Disease nurse. A policy manual specific to infection control was created as well.</p>
1988	<p>In 1988, the Office of Professional Standards began the Patient Liaison Program, Step II Medical Grievance Program, and the Quality Improvement/Management Program. At that time, policy required inmates to attempt resolution of all medical issues at the unit level first but provided for complaint resolution through the Patient Liaison Program and division level grievance review.</p> <p>A larger, centralized department to monitor and coordinate the infection control program was created to ensure that the Coordinator of Infectious Disease nurses had orientation and ongoing training. The Office of Preventative Medicine was established in the Health Services Division. This was headed by a medical doctor who had special training in infection control.</p>
1993	<p>TDCJ’s Health Services department was created and called the Medical Classification and Transfer Coordinator and consisted of a physician assistant, a registered nurse, and a clerical support person.</p>
1996	<p>UTMB and TTUHSC assumed operational responsibilities for all TDCJ mental health services in their respective university sectors. All psychiatrists and former TDCJ mental health staff were transitioned to the university systems.</p>
2000	<p>In early 2000, the Quality Improvement/Quality Management Program was moved from Office of Professional Standards to the Health Services Division’s Office of Health Services Monitoring.</p>
2004	<p>Beginning September 1, 2004, Health Services’ Office of Professional Standards discontinued its Patient Liaison Program complaint process for inmates in response to a recommendation by TDCJ Internal Audit Division. The inmates were instructed to use the unit-based informal complaint process and the inmate grievance process.</p>
2007	<p>Two registered nurses and three licensed vocational nurses were hired by the Office of Professional Standards to monitor the quality aspects of inmate care identified through the Patient Liaison Program and Step II Medical Grievance Program. This change was made in response to the Sunset Advisory Commission Recommendations of October 2006.</p>
2008	<p>The ATC Audit was implemented in the Office of Professional Standards.</p>
2009	<p>The ATC Audit was renamed the Sick Call Request Verification Audit to avoid confusion with the unit-based Quality Improvement Access to Care Audit.</p>

Year	Health Services History
	The Office of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance was created to facilitate the dental aspect of Operational Review Audits. A licensed dentist was appointed as the department director and was charged with interacting directly with the contracted care provider dental directors and with reviewing the quality of dental health care for TDCJ units.
2010	The Sick Call Request Verification Audit schedule was changed after determining that many TDCJ units consistently scored greater than 80% compliance for the previous three years.
2014	A single database was created to manage all activities of Office of Professional Standards. Previously, each section had an individual tracking mechanism. This made it difficult to investigate cases since information could potentially be located across multiple electronic systems.
2016	The Mental Health Services Liaison position was established when it became apparent that there was a need to have a single point of contact within the TDCJ Health Services Division for the universities and TDCJ's Classification and Records Office (CRO) to coordinate mental health program admissions and discharges for inmates with Serious Mental Illness.

Year	Correctional Managed Health Care Committee History
1993	In 1993, TDCJ, UTMB External Link at Galveston and the TTUHSC External Link joined forces to form the Correctional Managed Health Care Advisory Committee.
2003	<p>February 2003: All agencies are asked to develop budget reductions geared to address State's projected overall funding shortfall. During FY 2003, the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee, in conjunction with the university providers, implement budget reductions totaling \$8.1M. To implement these measures, a statewide reduction in force of almost 400 health care staff took place and resulted in significant changes in the hours of health care coverage at many facilities.</p> <p>May 2003: The Sunset date for Correctional Managed Health Care Committee was extended to 2011 to coincide with the Sunset Commission evaluation of TDCJ.</p>
2004	November 2004: The State Auditor's Office released a report on the management of contracts by the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee calling for significant improvements in financial reporting and monitoring of the contracts with the university providers.
2005	January-May 2005: During the 79th Texas Legislative Session, the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee worked with the Texas Legislative appropriations process and the State Auditor's Office, strategies are developed to address concerns raised by the audit report on management of contracts. Additionally, supplemental appropriations for FY 2004-2005 are approved and appropriations for the FY 2006-2007 biennium are increased. The Sunset review date for TDCJ and the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee are moved forward to 2007.
2006	<p>October 2006: Sunset Commission Staff Report issued following a comprehensive review by the Sunset staff outlining recommendations to update CMHCC's enabling legislation and improve public access to information about the program.</p> <p>October 2006: The State Auditor releases a report on the costs of the State's Correctional Managed Health Care program finding that the university provider financial reports are supported by each institutions accounting system, that the methods used to account for and report the cost of care are reasonable and that the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee had made changes in its operations to address issues raised in the November 2004 State Auditor's Office report.</p> <p>December 2006: Sunset Advisory Commission formally adopts staff recommendations relating to the correctional health care program.</p>

Year	Correctional Managed Health Care Committee History
2007	<p>March 2007: The State Auditor issues an audit report on Correctional Managed Health Care Funding Requirements noting that the projected deficit reported by the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee had been reduced since originally projected; that UTMB's projected deficit should be adjusted to account for discrepancies identified by the auditors; and that the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee properly complied with two appropriation riders reviewed by the State Auditor's Office.</p> <p>May 2007: The 80th Texas Legislature adopts SB 909 reauthorizing the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee and enacting the recommendations of the Sunset Advisory Commission.</p>
2011	<p>February 2011: State Audit Report on Correctional Managed Health Care at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, SAO Report #11-019.</p> <p>February 2011: State Audit Report on the Correctional Managed Health Care at the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, SAO Report #11-019.</p>
2013	<p>May 2013: The 83rd Texas Legislature adopts SB 213 reauthorizing the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee, changing the membership from five (5) to nine (9) and enacting the recommendations of the Sunset Advisory Commission.</p> <p>May 2013: Senate Bill 1, 83rd Texas Legislature, Regular Session, Article V, Rider 50 prohibits any of the funds appropriated for correctional managed care to be used for payment of salaries, operating expenses, or travel expenses for staff of the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee.</p> <p>May 2013: The Correctional Managed Health Care Committee voted unanimously to approve universal opt out testing for Hepatitis C at TDCJ intake units.</p>
2014	<p>February 2014: The TDCJ CMC dental program was highlighted in the February edition of the Texas Dental Journal.</p> <p>March 2014: New practice tools were developed for TDCJ's inmate CMC Health Care system including an End Stage Liver Disease Management guideline; major revisions were made to the Hepatitis C disease management guidelines; new costs of goods sold (COGS) discount negotiated with prime vendors. There is a volume discount.</p>
2015	<p>April 2015: Hepatitis C (HCV) unit base centers of excellence were established. HCV medications were given as directly observed therapy (DOT). Treatment decision and monitoring directed by UTMB clinical Virology group.</p>
2016	<p>June 2016: The CMHCC Policy and Procedure Committee develop a new Mental Health Therapeutic Diversion Program (MHTDP) policy. The MHTDP purpose is to provide for the mental health needs of TDCJ mentally ill outpatient inmates assigned to restrictive housing, with the goal of assisting them to achieve the optimal level of functioning in a therapeutic diversion setting.</p>
2019	<p>March 2019: Developmental Disabilities Program (DDP) was established to provide opportunities for inmates with developmental disabilities to acquire those skills necessary to enable them to function more successfully within the least restrictive environment.</p>
2020	<p>March 2020: In cooperation with the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention, the Joint CMHC Covid workgroup (TDCJ, TTUHSC and UTMB) developed the pandemic response plan for the novel SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes COVID-19. Multiple updates have occurred as recommendations from the CDC and DSHS have been made.</p>
2022	<p>December 2022: The "Behavioral Integrated Management System (BIMS) Analysis" Pilot began to create to a clinically defined risk stratification model which integrates the Electronic Health Record (EHR) program to allow clinicians and providers to risk stratify patient's acuity levels to improve communication of overall treatment functioning.</p>

4E. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program, such as licensees, consumers, landowners, for example. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

Health Services Division

All incarcerated inmates in TDCJ units statewide are directly impacted by the services provided through the correctional health care programs. TDCJ inmates generally have health problems associated with persons 10 years older than the general population caused by general lack of preventive care. TDCJ inmates have a higher rate of chronic and infectious disease and have more extensive dental problems and are at high risk of having mental health issues.

The TDCJ Health Services Division affects the more than 120,000 TDCJ incarcerated inmates statewide to ensure their constitutional right to quality health care.

Medically, there are nearly 9,600 inmates diagnosed with Diabetes; nearly 38,500 with Hypertension; nearly 4,800 with a Seizure Disorder; nearly 2,500 with Coronary Artery Disease; almost 900 with Congestive Heart Failure; over 10,000 with Asthma; nearly 2,300 with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease; nearly 22,000 with Hyperlipidemia; over 1,600 with HIV; over 2,200 with Chronic Kidney Disease; and over 8,000 with Hepatitis C.

These inmates come from diverse backgrounds and communities and are housed in close proximity for varying periods of time; the infection control process can be particularly problematic in correctional settings. The constant change in the inmate population due to turnover as inmates move throughout the system creates challenges to early identification and containment of communicable diseases. On average, TDCJ houses over 120,000 inmates. All of these inmates are screened during the intake process for infectious diseases and are monitored during their incarceration.

To illustrate the scope of the types and numbers of infectious diseases affecting the inmate population, in FY 2022, there were:

- 2,564 cases of STDs (Syphilis, Chlamydia, and Gonorrhea) diagnosed.
- 5,865 new Hepatitis C diagnoses.
- 30,635 HIV screens during the intake process resulting in identification of 384 HIV+ inmates and 24 cases of AIDS.
- 20,668 HIV screens for pre-release resulted in identification of no HIV+ inmates.
- 1,026 diagnoses of Methicillin Resistant Staph Aureus.

Correctional Managed Health Care Committee

Inmates incarcerated in TDCJ facilities statewide are the persons directly impacted by the services provided through the correctional managed healthcare program. Inmates served by the program are confined to the Correctional Institutional Division (CID) or the Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division (PFCMOD).

However, it is important to note that the correctional population is in a constant state of change. In FY2022, TDCJ received 48,309 inmates into the system. TDCJ has approximately 127,960 inmates on hand as of May 31, 2023.

As of May 31, 2023, demographically, the inmate population serviced is about 9,767 (7.6%) females and 117,923 (92.4%) males. As of May 31, 2023, the average age of inmates is approximately 41 years for prison inmates, 38 years for State Jail inmates and 37 years for Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) inmates; however, more than 20,494 are age 55 and older (1,013 female and 19,481 male). As of May 31, 2023, the inmate population is about 32.46% black, 33.31% white, 33.65% Hispanic, and 0.58% other. As of May 31, 2023, almost 63.9% of the on-hand prison population, 1.6% State Jail and 26.8% Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) inmates are incarcerated for violent offenses. As of May 31, 2023, the average IQ for prison inmates is 89.83, 90.53 for State Jail inmates, and 90.83 for SAFPf inmates and the average educational achievement is less than 7.23 for prison inmates, 5.84 for State Jail inmates, and 5.51 for Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) inmates. As of May 31, 2023, about 2.4% of the inmate population were in restrictive housing, requiring higher security and more involved delivery of health care services. As of May 31, 2023, the average sentence length for on-hand inmates is 19.5 years for prison inmates, 1 year 2 months for State Jail inmates and 6 months for Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) inmates.

- The inmate population has serious health care challenges.
- In general, prison inmates physiological age is 10 years older than their chronological age (e.g., a 50-year-old inmate has the physiological age of a 60-year-old).
- This is due to a general lack of preventive health care and a tendency to have engaged in high-risk behaviors such as drug and alcohol abuse, prior to incarceration. TDCJ inmates have a higher rate of chronic and infectious diseases, more extensive dental problems, and a large burden of behavioral health diagnoses.

During Fiscal Year 2022, UTMB-CMC health care staff documented 1,624,230 medical, dental, nursing, and behavioral health encounters with inmates. Documented encounters for Fiscal Year 2023 Year to Date through May 31, 2023, is 1,282,386. On any given day the population served by the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee, and its university partners include:

- More than 212 inmate's inpatients in hospital settings,
- 798 inmates housed in prison infirmaries requiring 24-hour nursing care,
- 711 inmates housed in Sheltered Housing,
- 8,220 inmates who have either Hepatitis B or C,
- 1,782 HIV positive inmates,
- 368 with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS),
- 250 inmates on hemodialysis (**See attachment 4-UTMB CMC Dialysis and Chronic Kidney Disease stats**)
- 802 inmates confined to wheelchairs,
- 884 inmates housed in the mental health therapeutic diversion program,
- 1,671 inmates in inpatient Behavioral Health facilities,

- 33,023 inmates on the outpatient mental health caseload.

To give yet another perspective on the health care challenges presented by the inmate population, consider the following statistics to illustrate the scope of the types and numbers of infectious diseases affecting the inmate population, in Fiscal Year 2022:

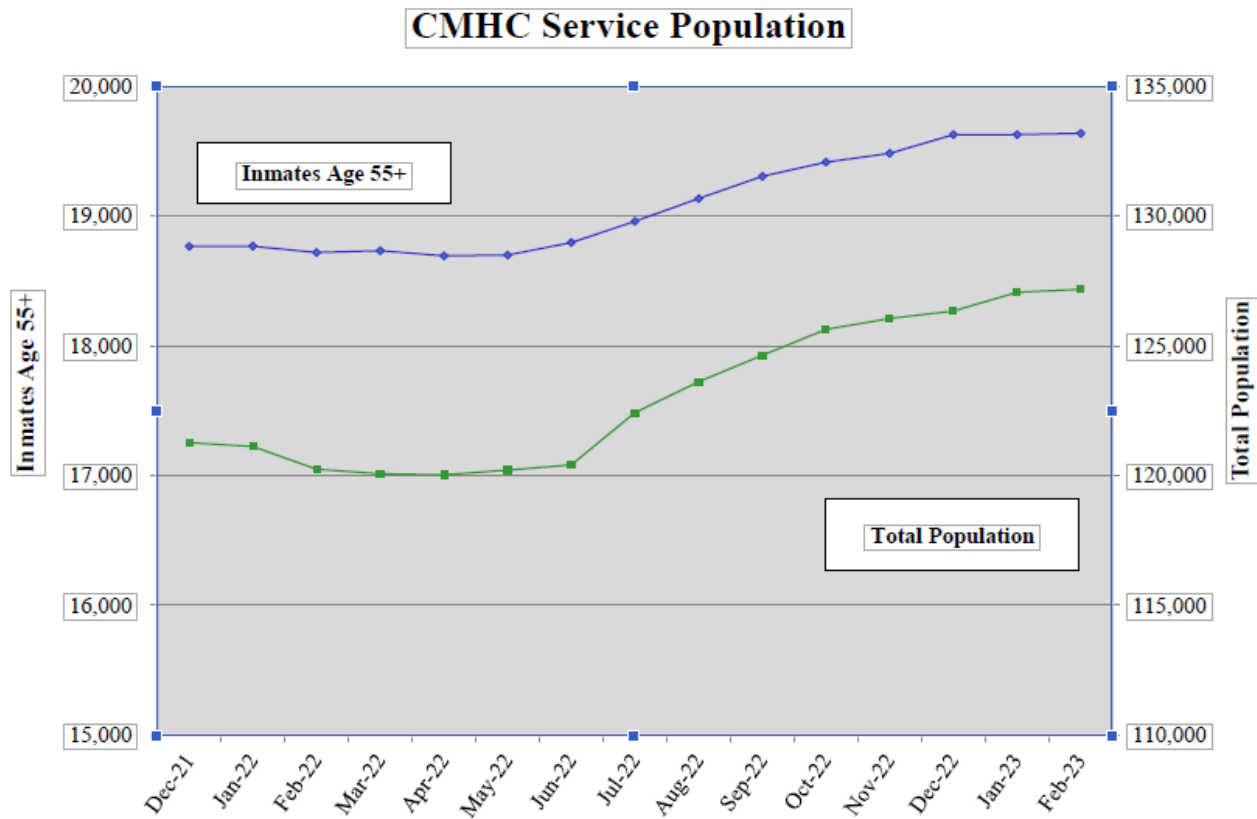
- 2,564 cases of sexually transmitted diseases (Syphilis, Chlamydia, and Gonorrhea) diagnosed;
- 5,865 new Hepatitis C diagnoses;
- 1,026 diagnoses of Methicillin Resistant Staph Aureus (MRSA).

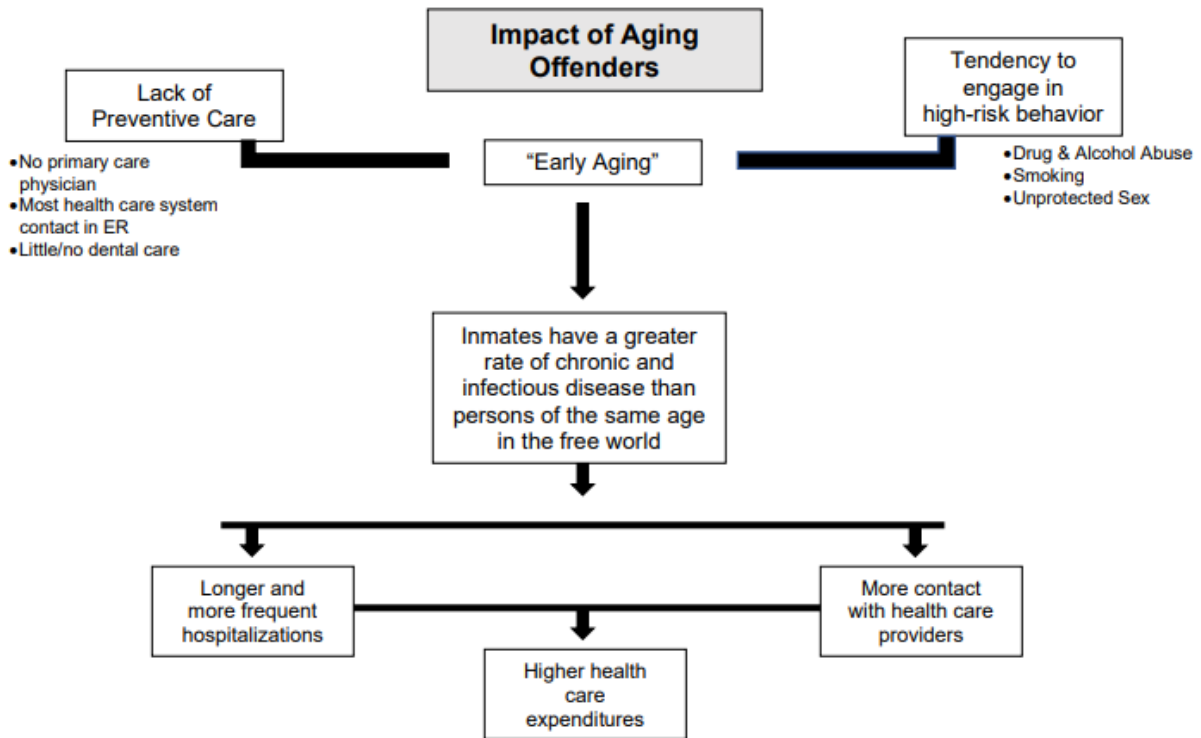
Inmates aged 55 or older population has increased 4.4% from FY2022.

The average daily census of inmates aged 55 or older:

- FY2022: 18,692
- FY2023: 19,516 (through second quarter)

While comprising about 15.5% of the overall service population, inmates 55 years of age and older account for 53.2% of the hospitalization costs received to date.



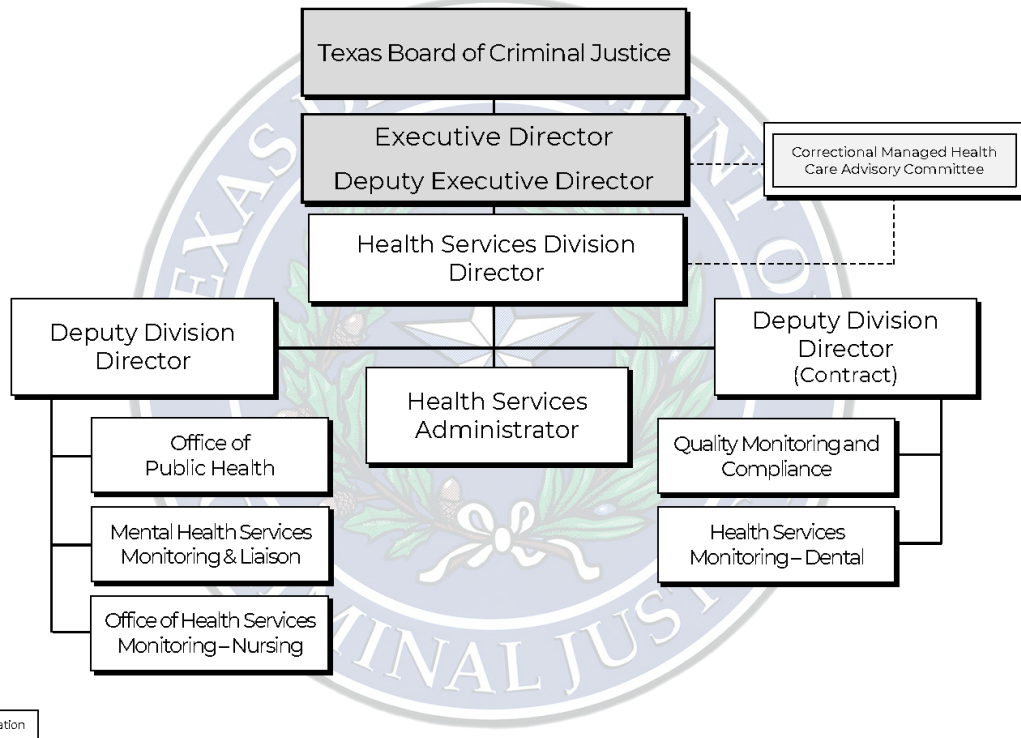


4F. Describe how your program or function is administered, including a description of the processes involved in the program or function. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.

Health Services Division

The Division Director, Deputy Division Director, Director of Nursing Administration, Director of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison, Director of Quality Monitoring and Compliance, and the Director of Dental Services are responsible for providing the agency with clinical expertise and guidance. Issues and inquiries requiring clinical investigation or consultation, including review of inmate deaths, are performed by the Deputy Division Director, Director of Mental Health Services Monitoring and Liaison, Director of Nursing Administration, Director of Quality Monitoring and Compliance, and the Director of Dental Services. The Health Services Administrator is responsible for all administrative functions that support the division operations.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
Health Services Division



The Health Services Division supports key statutory functions outlined in Texas Government Code 501.150, including the following:

HSD Function	Health Services Division Function Description
Monitor Quality of Care	<p>Quality of care monitoring in TDCJ is statutorily required (Texas Government Code Sections 501.148, 501.150). The Health Services Division has overall responsibility for implementation of the statewide Quality Improvement Quality Management (QI/QM) Plan. Registered nurses in the division’s Office of Health Service Monitoring serve as facilitators for the QI/QM plan. Two committees serve as focal points of the quality improvement program. The first is the System Leadership Council (SLC). The second is the Unit Leadership Council (ULC). The System Leadership Council is a multi-disciplinary committee composed of clinical and administrative directors who have primary oversight for the health care delivery systems of the Correctional Managed Health Care program. The Unit Leadership Council membership mirrors the System Leadership Council at the unit level.</p> <p>TDCJ must monitor quality of care first and foremost because it is statutorily mandated. TDCJ must ensure that contracted health care vendors maintain standards of health care delivery that are consistent with the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. based on medical necessity 2. meets state professional practice acts mandates (medical, nursing, dental, and allied mental health)

HSD Function	Health Services Division Function Description
	<p>3. strictly adheres to clinical disease management guidelines and formulary (pharmaceuticals) management.</p>
<p>Investigate Medical Grievances</p>	<p>TDCJ grievance process is a two-step system. The Step I grievance is responded to by unit-based staff. The Step II grievance is the appellant response. The response to Step II grievances is at the division level. The investigation of medical grievances in TDCJ is statutorily required (Texas Government Code Sections 493.014, 501.008 and 501.150.) Contracted health services staff are responsible for investigating Step I medical grievances. The Health Services Division has responsibility for the investigation of Step II medical grievances. Grievance investigators in the Health Services’ Office of Professional Standards are responsible for investigating Step II medical grievances. The data collected from Step I and II medical grievances are reported in the division’s Quality Assurance and Monitoring Consolidation Committees.</p> <p>The Health Services Division must investigate inmate medical grievances first and foremost because it is statutorily mandated. Moreover, there is a corresponding Texas Board of Criminal Justice policy and a TDCJ Administrative Directive that implements the legislative mandate.</p>
<p>Ensure Access to Care</p>	<p>TDCJ inmates have a constitutional right for access to medical care. See Ramsey v. Ciccone. 310 F. supp. 600. (W.D. MO.1970). Inmates have a constitutional right to health care grounded in the Eight Amendment. Other case law has determined “having custody of the prisoner’s body and control of the prisoners’ access to medical treatment, the prison authorities have a duty to provide needed medical attention.” The “intentional denial to a prisoner of needed medical treatment is cruel and unusual punishment and violates the Eighth Amendment to the United States (US) Constitution.” The courts have decided that a right to medical treatment for inmate is contained in the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and held that “Under totality of the circumstances, adequate medical treatment must be administered when and where there is reason to believe it is needed” (Mills v. Oliver, 367F.Supp. 77.76 (E.D.Va.1973)).</p> <p>In the US Supreme Court Case Estelle vs. Gamble (1976), the following was determined: “We therefore conclude that deliberate indifference to serious medical needs of prisoners constitutes the “unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain” proscribed by the Eighth Amendment to the US Constitution. This is true whether the indifference is manifested by prison doctors in their response to the prisoner’s needs or by prison guards in intentionally denying access to medical care or intentionally interfering with the treatment once prescribed. Regardless of how evidenced, deliberate indifference to a prisoner’s serious illness or injury states a cause of action.”</p> <p>Accordingly, the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCCHC) Standards for Health Services in Prisons (2008), denotes that there are three basic access to care rights for inmates. The NCCCHC standard states that access to care must be delivered in a timely manner, a patient can be seen by a clinician and be given a professional clinical judgment: and receive care that is ordered.”</p> <p>TDCJ Health Services Division staff ensure access to health care by performing the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Office of Professional Standards sick call verification audits

HSD Function	Health Services Division Function Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A fundamental aspect of access to health care in corrections is the Sick Call Request process. It is the process by which the inmates can communicate health care needs by submitting a written request of their medical complaints and issues. For inmates who cannot write, there is a process established for these inmates to communicate their medical health care needs. • When health care staff receive a sick call request a determination is made when to see the inmate based on the urgency of the complaint. When an administrative need is communicated by the sick call request process a written response may be utilized. • Sick call verification audits occur at all TDCJ units. Patient Liaison investigators monitor the following: 1.) receipt of sick call requests (SCR), 2.) scanning of SCR into the EMR, 3.) evaluation of appropriate timeframes for processing SCR 4.) treatment regimens provided. <p>2. Office of Health Services Monitoring Access to Care Methodology Audit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each TDCJ unit provides a self-reported access to care audit each month to the Health Services Division’s Office of Health Services Monitoring. Staff in the Office of Health Services Monitoring performs a methodology audit to ensure that the unit is reporting access to care accurately. This is performed on each unit annually and if the unit has shown less than 80% compliance with access to care indicators. Additionally, an audit may be initiated when the sick call verification audit outcome and the unit self-reported audit score differ by fifteen (15) percentage points or more. <p>3. Office of Professional Standards Step II Medical Grievance Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the grievance program access to care issues are identified from inmates submitting medical grievances. Grievance investigators identify problems related to access to care and request corrective action. • Other customers who may have complaints or concerns related to access to care include numerous third parties such as inmate families, governmental officials, advocacy groups, lawyers, etc.
<p>Conduct Periodic Operational Reviews of Medical Care</p>	<p>Operational Review Audits are performed within TDCJ Health Services Division. Conducting periodic Operational Review Audits in TDCJ is statutorily required (Texas Government Code Section 493.006b, 494.001, 494.002, and 501.150). Health Services Division staff conduct operational reviews to evaluate the health care delivery systems in place at each unit. The Operational Review Audit is conducted onsite at each TDCJ unit every three years. The reviews generally occur 18 months following the last audit by a correctional health care accrediting organization. (i.e., National Commission on Correctional Health Care or American Correctional Association) Operational Reviews assess compliance with the accreditation standards of the ACA, NCCHC accreditation standards, and TDCJ and Correctional Managed Health Care policies. A corrective action plan is required in response to identified deficiencies. The data collected from the Operational Review Audits are reported in Health Services’ Monitoring Consolidation Committee. Staff in the Office of Health Services Monitoring conduct the operational reviews of unit medical departments. Staff involved includes a dentist, seven registered</p>

HSD Function	Health Services Division Function Description
	<p>nurses, one Doctoral (PHD) Psychologist, two Master Level Psychologists, one Bachelor Level Psychologist, one Program Supervisor, and one Administrative Assistant III. The same staff are involved in performing special audits. These may be initiated based on poor performance on the Operational Review Audits or other identified deficiencies. A Physician II usually accompanies the special audit team and serve as the team leader.</p> <p>TDCJ Health Services Division staff must conduct periodic Operational Review Audits of medical care first and foremost because it is statutorily mandated. Moreover, there is a corresponding TDCJ Executive Directive that implements the legislative mandate.</p>
<p>Additional Responsibilities</p>	<p>Additional Responsibilities of TDCJ Health Services Division include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Services Division staff monitor the progress of the American Correctional Association (ACA) accreditation for each prison unit. • Policies are developed through the Joint CMHC Policy and Procedure Committee, and the Joint CMHC Infection Control Committee. They are approved by the Joint Medical Director Work Group which includes the university medical directors and TDCJ Division Director for Health Services. • Health Services Division staff are a liaison for classification and transportation to assist them in appropriately classifying, assigning to units, and transporting inmates consistent with their medical needs. • TDCJ Director of the Health Services Division or designee shall have the final approval for all biomedical research involving TDCJ inmates. Depending on its nature and proposed methodology, such research may be subject to review and approval through one or more of the university institutional review boards. • The Health Services Division functions as TDCJ’s point of contact for communications to agency departments for the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee, university providers, and other entities, enabling them to work with a single point of contact. • TDCJ is responsible for providing continuing medical education for its health services staff.

Major program activities include:

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
<p>Office of Health Services Liaison (HSL)</p>	<p>Guided by the Correctional Managed Health Care Contract, Correctional Managed Health Care Policies and Procedures, and American Correctional Association guidelines, the Office of Health Services Liaison is tasked with key responsibilities when ensuring inmates’ access to and continuity of health care.</p> <p>A major function of the Office of Health Services Liaison is to serve as the clinical contact for TDCJ Classification and Records. The staff ensures inmates are assigned to units that meet their medical, physical, and mental health needs and that inmates are transported in a manner that is appropriate for their current health condition(s).</p>

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<p>In order to have a reliable system to relay the inmates’ needs to Classification and Records while protecting patient confidentiality, the Office of Health Services Liaison created the Facility Types List. This document comprehensively defines the level of healthcare services available on each prison unit throughout the agency. The Facility Types List allows Classification and Records and the Office of Health Services Liaison to collaborate and ensure inmates are assigned to units that meet their medical, physical, mental health, security, and educational needs.</p> <p>This office is the liaison between contracted university healthcare providers and Classification and Records Office and facilitates access to and continuity of care. The Office of Health Services Liaison coordinates transportation of infirmary and mental health inpatients to and from specialty clinic appointments and court appearances.</p> <p>A second critical function the Office of Health Services Liaison performs is coordinating and scheduling intake into the prison system of county jail inmates with significant medical, mental health and/or physical impairments and ensures these inmates are met by qualified staff at a unit appropriate for their health condition(s).</p> <p>Another major responsibility for the Office of Health Services Liaison is assisting TDCJ Field Services and Texas Correctional Office On Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI) by relaying continuity of health care information and arranging medical transportation for inmates being released from TDCJ.</p> <p>Additionally, the department performs quality assurance auditing and monitoring for appropriateness of hospital and infirmary discharge and continuity of care. The Office of Health Services Liaison monitors quality of care and addresses and reports problematic issues in the Quality of Care Concerns database.</p> <p>The Office of Health Services Liaison staff serve as a liaison between the Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division and contracted health care vendors to ensure inmates have access to medical and mental health services. They perform secondary screening of inmates prior to placement in Parole and Rehabilitation Programs Division programs and provide clinical consultation and secondary screening for inmates in the Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program.</p> <p>Unit medical staff contact the Office of Health Services Liaison when a general population inmate requires reassignment to another unit within the system due to medical, physical, or mental health needs. Some inmates are moved the same day the Office of Health Services Liaison is notified about them. Usually these are inmates who arrive on an intake unit that cannot meet their needs. Examples of inmates in this category include those who are blind, deaf, wheelchair-dependent, undergoing dialysis, require benzodiazepine detoxification or are late-term or complicated pregnancy. In these cases, the Office of Health Services Liaison notifies the Classification and Records Office and requests immediate reassignment to a unit that meets their needs. The department receives, on average, between 10 and 15 expedited reassignment requests each week. The majority of these inmates should have been routed through the department as county jail intakes. They are discussed further in Question L.</p> <p>Reassignment requests for inmates who are discharged from Hospital Galveston or inpatient infirmary settings are processed the same day they are received in an effort to vacate the inpatient bed as quickly as possible. The department processes approximately 30 of these requests each week.</p>

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<p>Each week the Office of Health Services Liaison receives approximately 170 routine requests to reassign an inmate from one unit to another in order to meet their medical, physical, or mental health needs. These requests are processed within two business days of receipt and e-mailed to Classification and Records. The Classification and Records Office processes the requests and reassigns the inmate, usually within three business days of receiving it.</p>
<p>Mental Health Services Liaison (MHSL)</p>	<p>The primary function of the Mental Health Services Liaison is to coordinate admission and discharge of inmates with Serious Mental Illness into mental health programs that ensure the inmate does not remain in Restrictive Housing. American Correctional Association Performance Measures prohibit long term use of Restrictive Housing for inmates with serious mental illness.</p> <p>Mental Health Services Liaison staff are assigned to participate in Serious Incident Reviews and to monitor inmate hunger strikes. The staff perform record reviews of the incidents to verify that medical management of the inmate(s) was appropriate and does not contribute to or cause a negative outcome.</p> <p>Assignments for Serious Incident Reviews (SIR) are assigned by the Deputy Director of Health Services. When this assignment is made to staff, a chart review is completed via the electronic health record (EHR). In some instances, it is necessary for the staff member to attend the SIR in person on the unit. At the conclusion of the investigation, a standardized written report is completed and returned to the Deputy Director and an official statement is given to Executive Services on the findings. In the case of failure to follow established standards of medical care, action is then initiated by the Deputy Director and the Mental Health Services Liaison is no longer involved.</p> <p>Hunger strikes are reported to the Mental Health Services Liaison by university staff after the inmate has reached the third day of the hunger strike. The Mental Health Services Liaison monitors through chart review to ensure that care of the inmate is consistently documented and meets standard of care for the duration of the hunger strike. If care deviates, the Division Director and/or Deputy Division Director are notified so that intervention may occur to prevent negative outcomes.</p>
<p>Resource Management / Operational Support</p>	<p>Resource Management/Operational Support’s objective is to provide support to TDCJ Health Services Division for budgetary issues, travel coordination and reimbursement, purchasing, time keeping, payroll, fixed assets, contract monitoring and reimbursement, reporting of psychiatric performance measures, computer support liaison, and building maintenance issues.</p> <p>The Resource Management/Operational Support program is administered utilizing multiple financial reports, staffing reports, and weekly monitoring reports from program staff.</p>
<p>Office of Health Service Monitoring (OHSM)</p>	<p>The function of the Office of Health Service Monitoring is to work with the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee and its contracting entities to ensure that quality health care is provided to incarcerated inmates in TDCJ custody. In addition, the Office of Health Service Monitoring monitors the delivery of all health care services in the areas of Administration, Access to Care, and Fiscal Monitoring to ensure compliance with contractual obligations as in accordance with Federal and State law, policies, and National Standards.</p> <p>The Following summarizes Operational Review Audit activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs compliance audits at TDCJ medical units,

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs special audits as determined by the Health Services Division Director and/or Correctional Managed Health Care, • Ensures universities’ compliance with State Property Accounting procedures, • Ensures universities’ and private vendor providers’ compliance with state law as it relates to health care, • Ensures universities and private vendor’s compliance with TDCJ administrative directives, and Correctional Managed Health Care policies, • Ensures that unit medical staff have current credentials, • Measures compliance with standards, policies, and disease management guidelines, • Audits are onsite at each unit, documentation and individual health records are examined for compliance with the established standards from the American Correctional Association, • Audits are performed on every TDCJ unit every three years by nursing staff of Office of Health Service Monitoring, • Identify deficiencies requiring corrective action by the governing university entity, and private vendors, and • Reviews corrective action plans submitted by university and private vendor providers for accuracy and completion of identified deficiencies. <p>The following summarizes Clinical Quality of Care Site Audit activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures that medical care provided is consistent with current professional knowledge, community standards, and requirements stated by law or policy, • Conducts onsite audits to all TDCJ units at least annually, and • Evaluates integrity of medications, supplies, compliance of Facility Leadership Council (FLC) minutes, ATC methodology, use of Nurse Protocol, proper credential of medical staff, proper documentation of restraint use, glucometer compliance logs, TB negative pressure room checks, infirmary interview for appropriate placement, and use of equipment such as Automatic External Defibrillator (AED). <p>The following summarizes Quality Improvement/Quality Management (QI/QM) Audit activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates system wide QI/QM Program, • Facilitates unit QI/QM plans, • Facilitates the System Leadership Council activities, • Identifies trends and analyzes outcome studies, • Provides technical assistance to Units, Regional and Central Office Universities, provider, and staff with regard to the statewide QI/QM Plan, • Develops and tracks QI indicators through the System Leadership Council, • Maintains databases related to QI/QM activities, • System Leadership Council reviews performance issues and quality indicators quarterly, • System Leadership Council provides an opportunity for data collection, review, and analysis of quality of care data by the program’s senior management staff, • System Leadership Council conducts reviews of clinical outcome data, • Conducts onsite QI audits every 12 months, and • Verifies unit Access to Care data. <p>The following summarizes Access to Care Methodology Audit activity:</p>

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performs audits of Sick Call Requests to ensure that each inmate’s request to be seen is carried out within a certain time frame for each discipline, • Is measured through nine specific indicators which is tracked through the correctional health care program’s quality improvement program (QI/QM), and • The nine indicators set standards for responding to request for services from inmates in the medical/nursing, dental and mental health areas. <p>The following summarizes Contract Monitoring Audit activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures university providers’ compliance with state law as it relates to health care, • Ensures university providers’ compliance with TDCJ Administrative Directives, • Ensures compliance with Correctional Managed Health Care and University Contract, and • Ensures university providers’ compliance with Correctional Managed Health Care policies and procedures. <p>The correctional health care program is administered through a series of contractual arrangements between TDCJ, UTMB and TTUHSC.</p>
<p>Office of Professional Standards (OPS)</p>	<p>It is the mission of the Office of Professional Standards to assure the provision of essential health care to incarcerated persons in the custody of TDCJ as set forth in the TDCJ Health Services Division and Correctional Managed Health Care Policy and Procedure Manual and to monitor the quality of health care provided to the inmate population.</p> <p>The major objective of this program is to monitor access to care for all inmates.</p> <p>Major activities are as listed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Patient Liaison Program, 2) Step II Medical Grievances, 3) Sick Call Verification Audit, and 4) Quality of Care Monitoring. <p>Overview of Patient Liaison Program Tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Patient Liaison Program cases are received in the Health Services Division by U.S. Mail, fax, email, or telephone. All cases received are screened by Office of Professional Standards staff for priority handling which is based on the inquirer and the nature of the complaint. Cases requiring special handling are reviewed by an Office of Professional Standards supervisor for assignment of a priority due date. These cases include those received from TDCJ Office of Independent Ombudsman, complaints involving suicidal ideation, self-harm, or potential harm to others. If the correspondence is from an inmate about a problem he/she is having, that correspondence is reviewed by Office of Professional Standards staff for potential quality of care issues. If such issues are identified, then a case will be generated and assigned to an Office of Professional Standards nurse for investigation. A letter is generated to the inmate informing the inmate of their need to utilize the established inmate grievance process. • To begin processing a case, Office of Professional Standards support staff generates a Case Reference Number in the office database. Support staff enters

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<p>initial database information to include initial coding, investigator assignment, inquirers, and any other relevant information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of Professional Standards support staff then scans the case to create a digital format, along with any valid Authorization for Use and Disclosure of Protected Health Information from the EHR. The case is then forwarded to the Patient Liaison Program field supervisor for assignment of the case to an investigator. • The assigned investigator reviews the case to identify the issues to be investigated. The assigned investigator reviews previous cases for any responses that may have already been provided regarding the concern presented. • If not previously available, the assigned investigator emails an Authorization for Use and Disclosure of Protected Health Information to the inmate’s unit medical staff for signature and scanning into the EHR. • The assigned investigator makes an initial Office of Professional Standards Database entry to include: 1) issues to be investigated, and 2) problem codes assigned to each issue. • If the case was generated via telephone, the assigned investigator makes initial contact with the inquirer via telephone to confirm the issues reported. • In investigating the case issues, the investigator may then interview the inmate, interview unit medical staff, consult with an Office of Professional Standards nurse regarding quality-of-care issues, review the EHR, and review any other pertinent documentation. All consults/interviews are documented in the database. • Upon completion of the investigation, the assigned investigator prepares a draft response. In a telephone case, the inquirer is contacted, and a final report given via telephone. A report is generated by the investigator regarding the content of that telephone call. In the case of a written correspondence from the inquirer, a draft response letter is prepared by the assigned investigator. In both types of investigations, a full report of the investigation and findings is entered into the database. • If a violation of the Correctional Managed Health Care policy is identified related to the issues under investigation, an Action Request draft is prepared by the investigator. • The assigned investigator then closes out the investigation on the Office of Professional Standards Database and completes all required entries into the Office of Professional Standards Database (findings, method of closure, outcome code, records reviewed, date of closure, signature date of the Authorization for Use and Disclosure of Protected Health Information) interviews, and consultations. All supporting documentation for the case is scanned and uploaded into the case by the assigned investigator. • The assigned investigator uploads their response documentation (letter, Telephone Findings Form, Action Request, Inter Office Communications,

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<p>Memorandum of Record, and case worksheets) to the Health Services Server and a case coversheet is forwarded to the field office clerk for each case completed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon receipt, the field supervisor reviews/edits all response letters and Action Requests. These documents are then forwarded to the field office clerk for review and generating of the final form. Response letters are mailed out to the inquirer and any other entities requiring a copy in the response. • Action Requests are coded and entered in the Office of Professional Standards Database by the field supervisor. They are then e-mailed by support staff to the appropriate addressees and other entities requiring a copy. The clerk then enters final closure information into the database and the final communication is scanned and attached to the Office of Professional Standards Database case. <p>Overview of Step II Inmate Medical Grievance Tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Step II Inmate Grievances are received and reviewed at Central Grievance Office. Grievances that contain health related issues are identified as Specialty Grievances and forwarded to the Health Services Division for investigation and response. • Staff from the Office of Professional Standards Step II Medical Grievance pick up these grievances each morning and provide them to the support staff for data entry and initial processing. The processing includes verifying the grievance identification numbers with the "GR00" program on TDCJ Mainframe. The information is then entered into the Office of Professional Standards database and an OPS Database coversheet is printed with the problem code. Once this has been completed the grievances are provided to a supervisor for review. • The Supervisor screens the grievance to determine if it has been identified as an "Emergency", "Multiple Issue" or "Routine" grievance. Grievances that have been identified as an "Emergency Grievance" will be reviewed to ensure that the issues presented are an "Emergency." The Central Grievance Office is notified of any questions or concerns regarding any grievance received. • The Supervisor then assigns grievances and complete data entry. Upon completion of the data entry, the supervisor distributes the grievances to the assigned investigator/nurse. • Upon receipt, the assigned staff reviews the grievance, adjusts the codes, if necessary, identifies and enters the inmate's complaint(s) on the Health Services Grievance Worksheet. The staff will review the EMR and Hospital Galveston documentation as well as all other pertinent documents and staff statements. • If an inmate needs to be interviewed, the unit will be notified, and arrangements made. Once the interview is completed this information is entered into the Office of Professional Standards Database under the interview tab. • A synopsis of the documents reviewed, interviews with staff, and the findings are entered into the Office of Professional Standards Database. Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator will enter their response,

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<p>closure date and outcome code. The grievance is returned to the support staff for printing onto the original grievance form. Once this process is completed, the grievance is returned to the investigator/nurse for final review and signature and initialed by the supervisor. The grievance is then sent to the support staff for scanning. Completed grievances are placed in the backpack for transport to the Central Grievance Office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event the investigation reveals a policy violation, clinical/quality of care issue, possible validity of a complaint involving staff, documentation issues, or a need for additional evaluation, an Action Request is written by the investigative staff and reviewed by supervisory staff. Once approved and initialed by the supervisory staff, the support staff enters the information into the Office of Professional Standards database a copy is scanned for the file and an email is sent with the attached AR to the appropriate, University or Non-University staff for response. • Upon receipt of the response to the Action Request, the information is reviewed by Step II Medical Grievance supervisory staff to ensure that the issues were addressed, and any actions taken were appropriate. If the answer is considered appropriate the Action Request is closed in the Action Request Office of Professional Standards database. If there are additional questions, the Action Request response is sent to case review and assessed by the Quality Monitoring Physician. In the event that the response is determined to be inadequate, another AR is submitted, and the process repeats itself.
<p>Director of Quality Monitoring (DQM)</p>	<p>The objective is to provide physician supervision of the monitoring of health care services to TDCJ inmates, throughout the State of Texas, and to institute corrective action as needed. The goal is to optimize the likelihood of desired health outcomes and ensure that health care services are consistent with current professional knowledge. Performance of these responsibilities helps TDCJ fulfill a contractual obligation with the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee, helps support compliance to all applicable Federal and State laws, codes, directives, Correctional Managed Health Care policies and national standards, and contributes to the mission of TDCJ Health Services Division “to ensure that quality health care is provided to incarcerated inmates in the custody of TDCJ.”</p> <p>The general activities performed include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as a physician member of the interdisciplinary Health Services Division team. • Helps to develop policies, procedures, audits, guidelines, databases, and reports which are all in keeping with best practices and regulatory mandates. • Helps to supervise, lead, direct, support, educate and advise team members. • Monitors, assesses, reviews, and evaluates the quality of the managed healthcare provided to TDCJ inmates based on established standards. • Monitors compliance with all federal, state, and local laws, policies, procedures, bylaws, regulatory requirements, and best practice guidelines. • Provides for and recommends corrective actions, as indicated, including calling university medical directors, physicians or requesting administrative reviews. • Ensures that American Correctional Association (ACA) standards and other regulatory standards are met as they apply to the department/division. Uses the computer system in order to obtain inmate health information.

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies quality of care concerns, addresses, documents, and reports them. • Consults and coordinates with health care professionals working in other departments and in other locations. • Reviews letters written in response to grievances or third-party complaints, makes corrections, and approves them. • Provides assistance and works in coordination with committee and team members by providing expert professional opinions and action plans. • Helps to ensure that the department/division staff understand the goals, vision, philosophy, and objectives of the TDCJ Health Services Division, and their role in achieving the goals. • Participates in fulfilling the mission, vision, goals, and objectives of the organization. • Oversees and participates on committees within the department/division. • Assumes the role and responsibilities of committee chairman when requested. • Available to serve on subcommittees when needed. • Available for technical advice to all Health Services Division staff. • Reviews EMRs for initial death reviews, Morbidity and Mortality Committee meetings, Chronic Disease Audits and as indicated, for any other monitoring purpose. • Reviews proposed research projects for compliance with research and statistical standards, for professional opinions and to ensure consistency with the mission, purpose, and vision of TDCJ. • Reports directly to the Division Director of the Health Services Division. <p>The specific activities performed include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic Disease Quality of Care Audit—The Director of Quality Monitoring is the person primarily responsible for all aspects of this audit, including the administration, EMR audit, data input, creation and analysis of reports, graph design and presentation of audit results as a Quarterly Report to the QA meeting, the Division Director, the Executive Division Director and as a power-point presentation to the CMHCC. It is anticipated that Chronic Disease Audit will be performed each Quarter on all CMHC units in a continuous cycle. • Initial Death Reviews—The Director of Quality Monitoring reviews all TDCJ deaths each month to determine if there is a need for immediate administrative review or if the case can wait for a full review by the Joint Mortality Review Committee. An Initial Death Review Checklist Form is completed. Initial Death Review information is entered into the Monthly Initial Death Review (IDR) Data Spreadsheet and is reported monthly and quarterly on the Monthly IDR Report. • Joint Mortality Review Committee/Meeting—As a member of the Joint Mortality Review Committee, the Director of Quality Monitoring performs a full medical records review of recently deceased inmates. The number of such cases assigned to the Director of Quality Monitoring averages about two to four cases per month. TDCJ Mortality Committee Worksheet is completed for each inmate death reviewed. The case is reported and discussed during the monthly Joint Mortality Review Committee Meeting. The Committee members determine the cause of death for each inmate and whether the case warrants further review and/or action.

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peer Review Committee/Meeting—The Director of Quality Monitoring represents TDCJ during meetings when University Staff discuss possible provider care issues and subsequent corrective action. A written summary of peer review matters is provided by the University Staff for review. Request for corrective action may be made, including the removal of the provider in question from contact with TDCJ inmates. • Joint Policy and Procedure Committee/Meeting—As a member of this committee, the Director of Quality Monitoring participates in the annual review and revision of current policies, in the initiation of new policies and in their approval. During the quarterly Joint Policy and Procedure Committee Meeting. These policies are then submitted for review and approval by the Joint Medical Directors. • Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee/Meeting—The Director of Quality Monitoring is an appointed designee who represents TDCJ in the committee’s quarterly meeting. The committee participants establish policy regarding the evaluation, selection, control and use of medications and related disease management issues for patients. The Committee reviews the use of drugs within the health care system, evaluate agents on the Formulary, assesses scientific literature related to selection of new therapies available for the treatment and prevention of disease and the need for those therapies in the patient population served, evaluate the distribution, control and prescribing of medications. Support is provided for educational efforts directed toward the health care staff on matters related to drugs and drug use. • Quality Assurance Committee/ Meeting Chairperson—The Director of Quality Monitoring acts as chairperson for this monthly Committee Meeting. Committee members consist of various representatives from each of the following departments of the Health Services Division: The Office of Health Services Monitoring, Office of Professional Standards, Office of Health Services Liaison, Office of Mental Health Services Liaison, Office of Public Health, Office of Mental Health Monitoring and Liaison and Office of Dental Health. Quality of care issues, reports and interventions are presented and discussed. The Director of Quality Monitoring presents the Chronic Disease Quality of Care Database at this meeting. The agenda consists of regular issues, as well as other new issues. The Director of Quality Monitoring chairperson is responsible for providing agendas and accurate approved minutes of the meeting to the Committee Members. • Special Audits—The Director of Quality Monitoring is responsible for the oversight of Special Audits conducted to monitor ongoing quality of care and performance issues of particular concern. After identification of a unit with such an issue, the Director of Quality Monitoring writes a letter to the University Medical Director. If the issue is not sufficiently addressed, the Director of Quality Monitoring will assemble a special audit team to revisit and re-audit the unit of concern. The Special Audit team members will submit a Summary of Findings and Recommendations to the unit. • Special Projects—The Director of Quality Monitoring may be requested to research a particular topic by the Deputy Division Director or by the Director of Health Services. These issues may involve special, unusual, or uncommon

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<p>situations regarding the delivery of managed healthcare to inmates. A summary report is written and presented to the Director requesting the information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Case Reviews—Specific inmate issues reported from various sources will prompt the Director of Quality Monitoring to perform an EMRs review for the inmate. A summary report of the documentation and resulting professional opinion is written and submitted. • System Leadership Council (SLC)—The System Leadership Council is a multidisciplinary group representing all aspects of care and services provided by the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee, UTMB, TTUHSC and TDCJ Health Services Division. The quarterly meeting serves as a focal point of the Quality Improvement Program. The Director of Quality Monitoring serves as a member of the council. Quality improvement data is presented, discussed, and evaluated. The Director of Quality Monitoring may be asked to participate in Subcommittees. • Forms Control and Design Committee—The Director of Quality Monitoring and other members of this Committee meet to review, to revise or to create medical record forms necessary for efficient documentation of medical information. • Quality of Care Concerns Database—This database provides electronic documentation of quality of care concerns. TDCJ Health Services Division staff electronically record detailed information of their concerns and interventions for documentation and tracking purposes. • Research Review—The Director of Quality Monitoring participates in reviewing and evaluating medical research projects. Following thorough review and analysis of the research paper, a summary report with recommendations is written and submitted to TDCJ Director of the Health Services Division, who has the final approval for all research involving TDCJ inmates. • Consultant—The Director of Quality Monitoring serves as a technical advisor and physician resource for all TDCJ staff, as well as for UTMB and TTUHSC Committee members. • Medical Directors Quarterly Meeting—The Director of Quality Monitoring may be invited to attend these meetings for the discussion of specific issues. • Databases—The Director of Quality Monitoring participates with other Health Services Division staff and in collaboration with TDCJ technical support staff, to create specific electronic databases which serve to streamline the documentation, tracking and reporting of data vital to the agency’s auditing and other monitoring responsibilities. • Legislative Bill Review and Implementation—Texas Legislative House and Senate Bills under review are evaluated to determine if and how TDCJ might be affected. If a new bill is passed, then the Director of Quality Monitoring may be assigned to participate in developing the implementation plan. • Office of Professional Standards Administrative and Response Letter Reviews—The Director of Quality Monitoring provides physician technical supervision to

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<p>investigators in this department by attending their meetings and being available daily for consultation. Response letters to grievances and complaints are discussed, reviewed, revised if necessary and approved by the DQM, who participates in any interventions if needed.</p> <p>The duties and responsibilities of the Director of Quality Monitoring (DQM) are administered as an employee of the Health Services Division of TDCJ. Performance of these responsibilities helps TDCJ to fulfill a contractual obligation with the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee and complies with applicable Federal and State laws, Correctional Managed Health Care policies and national standards.</p> <p>The Office of Professional Standards receives reports of Step II inmate grievances, and Third-Party Complaints pertaining to health care on a daily basis. Each of these cases requires an investigation and a response, sometimes within five days. These cases and responses are reviewed, revised, if necessary, and approved by the Director of Quality Monitoring. If a case is determined to require physician intervention, such as a call to a University Medical Director, then the physician Director of Quality Monitoring will make the necessary physician-to-physician communications.</p> <p>Inmate deaths are reported within a few days to the Director of Quality Monitoring. The deceased inmates' medical records are reviewed for compliance with medical standards of care. A summary report form is submitted within 48-72 hours of receipt of the death report. If any urgent or significant concerns are identified, then an immediate request for administrative review is sent to the relevant University. Every month up to five inmate death cases are assigned for extensive medical record review. A summary report is completed and presented at the monthly Joint Mortality and Morbidity Committee Meeting. Cases referred for Provider Peer Review are followed at the University Peer Review Meetings.</p> <p>The Director of Quality Monitoring is available daily to the staff of the following TDCJ Health Services Division departments to provide physician technical supervision, advice, answer questions and provide physician intervention if needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Office of Health Services Monitoring, • The Office of Professional Standards, • The Office of Health Services Liaison, • The Office of Public Health, • The Office of Mental Health Monitoring and Liaison, • The Office of Dental Health, and • The Office of Mental Health Services Liaison. <p>The Director of Quality Monitoring is responsible for and is the sole auditor of the Chronic Disease Quality of Care Audit. Performance of this duty involves sample selection, medical records review for compliance with disease specific quality parameters, data collection, data entry, summary reports, graphs, and PowerPoint slide presentations of each TDCJ unit and University Providers' performance. The results are reported to the University Medical Directors, Texas Board of Criminal Justice, and presented to the Quality Assurance Committee and the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee.</p> <p>The Director of Quality Monitoring is an integral member of key Health Services Division Committees and University Provider Committees with responsibilities of providing</p>

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<p>physician technical supervision, sometimes acting as chairperson and/or representing TDCJ during attendance of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidation and Monitoring Committee Meetings, • Quality Assurance Committee Meetings, • Forms Committee Meetings, • Joint Morbidity & Mortality Committee Meetings, • Quarterly Outpatient Team Meetings, • Quality Control Meetings, • Senior Staff Quality Council Meetings, • Office of Professional Standards Administrative Review Meetings, • Joint Policy & Procedure Committee Meetings, • Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee Meetings, • System Leadership Council Meetings, • University Peer Review Meetings, and • University Medical Director Meetings.
<p>Department of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance</p>	<p>The purpose of the Department of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance is to monitor the quality and access to dental care provided by UTMB and TTUHSC dental care providers and to assist in establishing policy and procedure related to dental health care.</p> <p>Texas Government Code Section 502.150 mandates that the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee shall establish a procedure for monitoring the quality of care delivered by the health care providers. As a result, the committee established Policy G-51.1 that requires the Correctional Managed Health Care, TDCJ Health Services Division, and Private Vendors provide services for inmates who require close medical supervision and/or multidisciplinary care to include dental services.</p> <p>Quality of Care expectations are primarily based on standards established by the American Correctional Association, the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, and Correctional Managed Health Care policies, and include standards set by the Texas State Board of Dental Examination, American Dental Association, Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).</p> <p>The primary standard that sets expectation for dental quality of care is ACA 5-ACI-6A-19 which states: "Routine and emergency dental care is provided to each inmate under the direction and supervision of a licensed dentist. There is a defined scope of available dental services, including emergency dental care, which include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dental screening conducted within 30 days of admission unless completed within the last six months; • A full dental examination by a dentist and instruction on oral hygiene; • Preventative care by dentally trained personnel within 30 days of admission, diagnostic x-rays are to be taken if necessary; • A defined charting system is completed that identifies the oral health condition and specifies the priorities for treatment by category; and

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation and referral to dental specialists, including oral surgery is provided “when necessary”. <p>TDCJ Policies and Standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TDCJ Health Services Division, Director of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance assists the CMHC in creating policy and procedures related to dental health care based on the above professional guidelines. <p>Dental Quality of Care Audits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Office of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance developed an audit program based on the above standards and policies. The audit is comprised of 40 questions that are assessed through direct observation, inspection, and collaborative inquiry at the unit by the Director of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance. Dental quality of care audits are performed at each TDCJ unit at least once every two years in order to ensure that units meet the requirements and expectations set by the above standards and policies. Units receiving a failing score are required to establish a plan of corrective action. <p>Review of Health Care Provider Monthly Reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In addition to the audit of the units, TDCJ Director of Dental Quality reviews and analyzes the monthly dental statistical reports provided by the contracted health care providers against historical trends and expected standards of care. Findings are reported to the Health Services Division Director and contracted dental care providers. <p>Unit Dental Quality of Care Audits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A schedule of audits is created by the Director of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance for a two-year period to include all TDCJ Units. • Approximately 40 days prior to a scheduled audit, the audit documentation and preparation begin, followed by the extraction of six months of urgent care data and the preparation of audit folders, binders, and documentation. No more than 30 days prior to the audit, a notification is sent to the unit warden concerning the scheduled audit. • Approximately 20 days prior to the audit, crystal reports are printed for sampling audit tests, along with the preparation of audit worksheets from selected samples and sending samples of for Radiographic/Extraction charts to the unit for audit preparation. • The audit is performed by the department Director of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance. The audit is performed utilizing the 40-question audit program and is completed by direct observation, inspection of documentation, and corroborative inquiry of unit staff and management. • After the audit is performed, scores are entered, and draft reports are generated by an Administrative Assistant. Reports are reviewed by TDCJ’s Director of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance.

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 12 days after the audit, reports are reviewed and approved by the Director of Quality and Contract Compliance. They are then distributed to the unit and the related health services provider. Audits receiving an overall score of less than 80% are required to submit a corrective action plan to improve services provided to meet standards. Findings are included in the Division Quality Assurance Report. • Corrective action plans are due within 30 days of receipt of notification. Corrective action plans are reviewed by TDCJ’s Director of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance. If a corrective action plan is not considered sufficient, an additional request for a supplemental corrective action plan that is due within 14 days of receipt. <p>Review of Provider Monthly Dental Reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of monthly dental statistics are received from the contracted dental health care providers. These reports consist of information concerning requests for care, delays in scheduling, services rendered, number of providers and staffing, ratios of staffing to services provided, and access to care. • The monthly dental activity reports are reviewed by the Health Services Division Director of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance and are compared against historical information and standards of care expectations. A report of select information from the reports detailing significant variances from historical trends or standards of care expectations is prepared on a quarterly basis by TDCJ’s Director of Dental Quality and Contract Compliance. The report is reviewed and approved by the Health Services Division Director and Deputy Division Director prior to distribution. Approved reports are distributed to the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee and dental directors of the contracted care providers and are utilized to communicate deficiencies noted in quality and access to care.
<p>Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison (OMHM&L)</p>	<p>In accordance with Texas Government Code Section 501.150 “Quality of Care Monitoring by the Department and Health Care Providers,” the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison is required to monitor access to mental health care and the quality of that care. To fulfill this responsibility, the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison conducts the following audits and monitoring activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake Mental Health Evaluation Audit: The Correctional Managed Health Care Policy E-35.1 details the intake screening and appraisal process to identify incoming inmates with potential mental health needs. CMHC Policy E-35.2 requires that incoming “inmates with potential mental health needs will have a comprehensive Mental Health Evaluation performed by a qualified mental health professional within 14 days of the referral, request and/or identification date.” The Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison assesses the process of identification and completion of mental health evaluations for inmates received from county jail with potential mental health needs at all intake units on a quarterly basis. • Restrictive Housing Mental Health Audit: A Qualified Mental Health Professional (QMHP) from the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison conducts an on-site audit at each restrictive housing unit once every six months. During this audit, access to care is assessed (CMHC Policy E-38.1) and each inmate in Restrictive Housing or Protective Custody is seen briefly. Each applicable inmate that has been

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<p>diagnosed with a mental illness, is identified by correctional staff as having potential mental health needs or presents with potential needs is interviewed by the auditor. Inmates requiring further evaluation are immediately referred to unit mental health staff (Ruiz versus Estelle Final Judgment Section XX Psychiatric Services B). Inmates on Death Row are included in this audit process due to their housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compelled Psychoactive Medication Audit: The Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison reviews all occurrences of administration of compelled psychoactive medication to inmates, to ensure that each occurrence was appropriately logged and documented. The audit ensures that compelled psychoactive medication administration is documented and demonstrates the inmate met the required criteria (CMHC I-67.1). • Psychiatric Disorder Management Guideline Audit: Psychiatric care is assessed by the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison to determine if psychiatric providers are following the established guidelines or are documenting a rationale when the guidelines are not followed. The Correctional Managed Health Care Pharmacy & Therapeutics Committee has developed treatment guidelines for commonly encountered disease states, including the following six psychiatric disorders: Major Depressive Disorder; Anxiety/Panic Disorder, Psychosis, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, Bipolar Disorder, and Impulse Control Disorder (Correctional Managed Care Formulary 2011, 17th Edition). • Access to Care Accuracy Audit: the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison audits the Access to Care data for mental health that is reported by the university providers to determine the accuracy of that data (ACA 4-4346; CMHC Policies E-37.1, E-37.4, and E-38.1). • Special Needs Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) Continuity of Care Audit: SAFPf inmates with mental health needs are housed on four Special Needs SAFPf units that are staffed to provide psychiatric services in addition to substance abuse treatment. The Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison audits continuity of care to ensure that inmates who are received from county jail on psychoactive medication continue to receive treatment or a clinical rationale is provided (ACA 4-4347). • Suicide Prevention: The director of the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison chairs TDCJ Joint Suicide Prevention Task Force and the Joint Suicide Prevention Working Group. The committees are multidisciplinary and have representatives from the different divisions and departments of TDCJ and the university health care providers. The goal is to reduce suicides in TDCJ by improving communication and improving processes. The Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison gathers and reports data and facilitates communication between all parties (CMHC Policy G-53.1, NCCHC P-G-05, ACA 4-4389 and 4-4373). <p>Other activities performed by the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete the mental health portion of Operational Review Audits and any Special Audits that are requested. • Chair the psychiatric subcommittee of the Mortality and Morbidity and reviews all cases of suicide for quality of care issues. • Investigate and respond to all mental health related Patient Liaison cases and Step-2 inmate grievances.

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as liaison between substance abuse treatment staff, TDCJ-Rehabilitation Programs Division, and UTMB mental health staff on Special Needs Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF) units. • Participate in Serious Incident Reviews, either by review of the medical chart or site visit, in cases of suicide, homicide involving an inmate on the mental health caseload or an escape of an inmate on the mental health caseload. • Investigate and report on mental health issues as requested by Executive Services including responses to Legislation, Legislative inquiries, surveys, and Open Records requests. • Review and make recommendations on all proposed mental health/behavioral research. <p>The administration of the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison program is further summarized below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intake Mental Health Evaluation Audit: A sample is chosen from the list of inmates arriving at each intake unit each month. The data for each quarter is audited by staff to ensure that incoming inmates with mental health needs are identified (CMHC E-35.1) and are evaluated in a timely manner by a qualified mental health professional (CMHC E-35.2). • Restrictive Housing Mental Health Audit: In compliance with Ruiz v. Estelle Final Judgment Section XX Psychiatric Services B, a Qualified Mental Health Professional from the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison visits each TDCJ Restrictive Housing unit and Death Row every six months. Access to mental health care is audited for inmates in Restrictive Housing and Death Row. Unit security and health services staff are interviewed to identify inmates with potential mental health needs. The auditor observes and briefly speaks to all Restrictive Housing and Death Row inmates. All inmates on the mental health caseload and those identified as having potential mental health needs will be briefly interviewed to determine if a referral for further evaluation is indicated. • Compelled Psychoactive Medication Audit: The Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison receives the logs for compelled psychoactive medication from the university providers and the security logs of all instances of Use of Force to compel medical treatment. Each month, the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison monitors to ensure that all occurrences of Use of Force to compel psychoactive medication are included on the university providers log and that in each instance the criteria for compelling psychoactive medication is documented in the medical record (CMHC I-67.1). • Access to Care Accuracy Audit: Staff audit all TDCJ units in Correctional Managed Health Care to determine the accuracy of the monthly Access to Care reports that each unit submits monthly. Each month an Access to Care Accuracy Audit is conducted by the Office of Mental Health Monitoring & Liaison staff for those units that have been identified for re-audit due to poor accuracy on previous audits and the units that are scheduled for an Operational Review Audit in the month. • Suicide Prevention: The Joint Suicide Prevention Working Group meets each month and reviews all cases of completed suicide. Each discipline provides the information it has gathered in its investigation of the suicide. Recommendations for improvements to policies and training are forwarded to TDCJ Joint Suicide Prevention Task Force for discussion and action.

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
<p>Office of Public Health</p>	<p>The Health Services Division’s Office of Public Health is responsible for the statewide coordination of TDCJ’s Infection Control Program, Peer Education Program, and Sexual Assault Examination Program.</p> <p>To ensure that all inmate communicable diseases are reported to the proper agencies and controlled to the degree possible, Infection Control policies and procedures are created and monitored. This is coordinated by the Office of Public Health through the Infection Control Committee. In addition, Office of Public Health staff provides education, orientation, and training to Coordinators of Infectious Diseases nurses (i.e., public health nurses) employed at TDCJ units. Inmate databases for HIV/AIDS, TB, Hepatitis, Syphilis, Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus, and sexually transmitted infections are maintained and monitored by staff. The OPH serves as the central point of contact for reporting purposes for the Texas Department of Health Services.</p> <p>A Peer Education Coordinator promotes, supports, and maintains a Peer Education Program that encourages the inmate patient to take an active role in self-care for chronic and acute conditions. These programs are available at 91 of the 100 units housing inmates.</p> <p>The Office of Public Health employees a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE). This position coordinates with TDCJ Safe Prisons Program and ensures that policies and procedures relating to sexual assault are consistent with federal and state standards. The primary functions of the position include raising awareness and sensitivity to sexual assault, training medical staff in proper handling of evidence, and auditing quality and access to sexual assault examinations.</p> <p>TDCJ through contracts with the UTMB and TTUHSC provides testing, treatment, monitoring, and reporting of all communicable diseases that fall within state and federal guidelines as specified in the CMHC Infection Control Manual. This is performed at intake on all inmates entering TDCJ and prior to release for only certain groups of inmates. Testing for communicable diseases are performed by request of the inmate or when symptoms suggest a need during their incarceration.</p> <p>Upon identification of communicable diseases of a chronic or acute nature, the Office of Public Health is notified by unit medical staff. Recommendations based on Correctional Managed Health Care policy for treatment or control are then reviewed with unit staff to ensure that the disease is managed and contained. This includes medication, isolation, and follow-up when applicable. Office of Public Health staff then complete disease reports as required by applicable laws and submits them within the required timeframe to the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS). Disease reports include all available information that is required by the Health and Safety Code, Title 2. Health, Subtitle D. Prevention, Control and Reports of Diseases, Chapter 81. Communicable Diseases, Subchapter A. General Provisions.</p> <p>Office of Public Health staff are required to make a good faith effort to obtain all required information within the reporting period. Reporting information that is obtained after the required deadline will be submitted to the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) as soon as practical. Additional information may be requested by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to assist with completing disease specific investigating and surveillance. These reports are submitted on the forms specified by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) unless a written agreement is made</p>

HSD Program	Health Services Division Program Activities
	<p>with the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to report in a different manner. This information is then recorded in the Office of Public Health surveillance database to assist with required monitoring and follow-up based on the requirements of the specific disease.</p> <p>Office of Public Health staff, as previously stated, play key roles in education of unit staff. At least annually and when new Correctional Institutions Division staff are hired, training is performed to ensure that unit staff are knowledgeable about current infection control policies and practices. In addition, when high risk issues such as outbreaks occur, units are educated by Office of Public Health staff, upon the proper measures to institute to contain the spread of the infection, and to treat the condition.</p>

Correctional Managed Health Care Committee

The correctional managed health care program is administered through a series of contractual arrangements between TDCJ, UTMB and TTUHSC. As outlined earlier in the report, there are clearly defined roles for each of the entities participating in the program outlined in the contracts and further outlined as needed in the correctional managed health care policies and procedures.

In fulfilling its duties, the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee performs the following functions:

- **Coordination of Joint Committees:** The Correctional Managed Health Care Committee ensures central coordination, partner representation, and direction to a number of standing and ad hoc joint committees that provide coordination of necessary services on a statewide basis. Joint committees address issues such as statewide policy development, joint peer review activities, statewide pharmacy and therapeutics issues, and coordination of specialized clinical focus groups.
- **Monitoring Coordination:** The Correctional Managed Health Care Committee ensures that monitoring processes are in place to measure, evaluate, and report on activities of the health care system.
- **Cost Containment Initiatives:** In conjunction with each of the partners, the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee coordinates individual and joint initiatives for cost reduction strategies. A key element of the Committee's role in this area is to facilitate sharing of innovations developed within each sector.
- **Alternative Dispute Resolution:** The Correctional Managed Health Care Committee serves as a dispute resolution forum in the event of a disagreement relating to inmate health care services between the department and the health care providers or contracting entities.
- **Development of Services/Benefit Plan:** The Correctional Managed Health Care Committee serves as the final authority on determination of services to be provided to the inmate population. These services are generally outlined in the contractual documents and in policy statements approved by the Committee.

The delivery of health care services in a correctional environment involves extensive coordination, planning, and expertise. There are a number of key components that contribute to successful delivery of services, including:

- Initial Health Assessments (i.e., medical, dental, and behavioral health)
- Transfer Health Screenings
- Infirmary Care (skilled nursing, convalescent and assisted living)
- Periodic Physical Exams
- Dental Services
- Telemedicine/Electronic Health Record (EHR)
- Medical Services
- Inpatient, Outpatient, Specialty Care, Clinical Support Services, and Diagnostics
- Assisted Disability Services (ADS)
- In-Prison Hospice Services

4G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. Please specify state funding sources (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

Method of Finance	Amount
General Revenue	\$629,281,682
Federal Funds: Coronavirus Relief Fund	\$84,677,088
Appropriated Receipts	\$460
TOTAL	\$713,959,230
<i>Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.</i>	

The riders outlined below were included in the General Appropriations Act, Article V, and passed by the 87th Texas Legislature:

- 42. Correctional Managed Health Care
- 51. Contingency for Behavioral Health Funds
- 54. Prescriptions Provided Upon Release from a Correctional Facility

4H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.

Health Services Division

There are no internal or external programs that provide TDCJ Health Services Division functions or services.

Correctional Managed Health Care Committee

There are no internal or external programs that provide CMHCC functions or services.

4I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.

Health Services Division

TDCJ Health Services Division coordinates with both university medical providers and private vendors by monitoring quality of care via reports and direct communication. The investigation of grievances is coordinated by direct communication, requests for corrective actions, and by sharing a database with both university medical providers to ensure against duplication of effort. Monitoring access to care is a coordinated effort between TDCJ and the contracted medical providers that is overseen by the System Leadership Council. The unit-based medical providers provide data monthly regarding access to care that is verified and reported by TDCJ to the council. Periodic reviews conducted by university medical providers are to ensure unit preparation for operational reviews conducted by TDCJ. All Operational Review Audit findings are reported by TDCJ to unit-based, district, and central university medical provider leadership. Corrective actions are affected through all levels of leadership in both university and private vendors.

Correctional Managed Health Care Committee

Not applicable.

4J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

Health Services Division

The shared communication, coordination, decision making, and dispute resolution roles performed by TDCJ, Correctional Managed Health Care Committee, UTMB, and TTUHSC are key elements to the ongoing success of the correctional health care partnership.

TDCJ Health Services Division works with county jails throughout the state when coordinating intake of inmates with medical, mental health or physical impairments. The department is the

liaison between contracted university health care providers, non-university privately contracted providers and divisions within the Agency.

TDCJ Health Services Division serves as the central point of contact for the universities and private vendors as it relates to communicable diseases that require reporting to the Department of State Health Services (DSHS). State law specifies which conditions must be reported and in what timeframe. Office of Public Health staff may be asked by the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) to perform additional surveillance or reporting after initial report of disease is made.

Correctional Managed Health Care Committee

The correctional health care system represents a partnership between Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, The University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.

4K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide

- **a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;**
- **the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2022;**
- **the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;**
- **the award dates and funding source for those contracts**
- **the method used to procure those contracts;**
- **top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;**
- **the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and**
- **a short description of any current contracting problems.**

UTMB and TTUHSC provide medical services for inmates incarcerated within TDCJ correctional facilities. TDCJ Health Services Division is responsible for monitoring the quality of and access to medical care provided through the universities to ensure that inmates are receiving timely access to care. Additionally, the Correctional Managed Health Care Committee provides statewide policies and guidance through its inmate health services plan. Contracted expenditures also include purchase orders to support operations. Staff from the user departments monitor the funding and performance in accordance with the contract requirements. The agency is not aware of any current contracting problems.

A complete list of contracts with expenditures in FY 2022 can be found on the attachment titled Contract Expenditures. The first two numerical numbers in each contract number represent the fiscal year in which the contract was awarded. For example, HS2223A005 was awarded in FY 2022. A complete list of purchase orders with expenditures in FY 2022 can be found on the attachment titled Purchase Order Expenditures.

The amount of contracted expenditures in FY 2022: \$709,690,670.

The number of contracts accounting for those expenditures: 102.

Contract	Amount	Contractor	Purpose
HS2223A005	\$589,042,023	UTMB at Galveston	Medical and Mental Health Services for Inmates
HS2223A006	\$119,656,861	Texas Tech Health Sciences	Medical and Mental Health Care for Inmates
HS2222A008	\$576,384	University of Texas Medical Branch	Division Director for Health Services
HS2222A003	\$240,696	University of Texas Medical Branch	Physician Services for Health Services
HS2020C087	\$96,407	Master Level Mental Health Practitioner	Psychologist for Auditing and Monitoring

Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.

4L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

Health Services Division

There are no grants awarded by this program.

Correctional Managed Health Care Committee

There are no grants awarded by this program.

4M. Are there any barriers or challenges that impede the program’s performance, including any outdated or ineffective state laws? Explain.

Health Services Division

It is not uncommon for county jails to bring inmates with serious or significant medical, physical, or mental impairments to an intake or transfer unit without coordinating the intake with the Health Services Division. This poses significant problems for the inmate and the receiving unit which does not have the proper staff, equipment, and housing to meet the inmate’s needs. The inmate becomes an immediate challenge for the unit medical staff. TDCJ Health Services and Classification and Records must act quickly to find services and housing that meet the inmate’s needs. Ultimately, this is a problem for the agency, which bears the responsibility of ensuring these inmates receive the care to which they are constitutionally entitled.

Correctional Managed Health Care Committee

Challenge	Description of Challenge
Set Medicare Rates as Reimbursement Maximum	<p>A. Brief Description of Issue: Should “free world” health care providers and hospitals be required by law to accept Medicare rates for services provided to TDCJ inmates?</p> <p>B. Discussion: TDCJ contracts with UTMB and TTUHSC to provide health care services to inmates statewide. The university providers, in turn, often must rely on “free world” hospitals, physicians, ambulance services and other contracted medical providers to deliver services, especially emergency care. In many of the locations where TDCJ facilities are located, there are limited numbers and types of service providers. Many of these providers</p>

Challenge	Description of Challenge
	<p>charge rates of services above the reimbursements that would be authorized for Medicare recipients. Negotiations for lower rates to further discounts off charges are often difficult due to the limited availability of alternatives. TDCJ appropriations Rider 42 authorizes rates in excess of 100 percent of Medicare with prior written approval of the Legislative Budget Board. In addition, a number of hospitals across the State have indicated that they are not willing to enter into contracts to provide services to TDCJ inmates due primarily to public safety concerns. These hospitals must, however, accept emergency cases from TDCJ facilities nearby. Certain hospitals will not agree to pre-negotiated contract rates; in those emergency cases, the university providers are faced with the hospital’s usual and customary charges, which often far exceed reimbursement under Medicare.</p> <p>For those hospitals in the state that have not been willing to negotiate favorable contracting rates, the correctional managed health care program often must attempt to negotiate discounts after the fact.</p> <p>In FY2022, UTMB expended approximately \$54.1 million and TTUHSC expended about \$17.6 million for offsite free world hospital and provider costs. This accounted for a combined total of \$71.7 million in costs for community hospital charges.</p> <p>C. Possible Solutions and Impact: A consideration to address this issue, and present additional savings opportunities for the correctional managed health care program is to make Medicare reimbursement the maximum amount allowable by law. The limitation could be applied to all medical care services goods, and medications provided to an inmate outside of TDCJ secured correctional facilities.</p>
<p>Aging Prison Population Planning</p>	<p>A. Brief Description of Issue: How should the state enhance its planning efforts related to the development of services and facilities for the continued aging of the TDCJ prison population?</p> <p>B. Discussion: As noted elsewhere in this report, one of the most challenging trends facing the correctional health care program is the continued aging of the inmate population within TDCJ. These inmates access health care resources and staff at a rate four-five time higher than their younger counterparts. The facilities needed to serve elderly inmates and the programing required to address their needs must be enhanced as this population increases.</p> <p>For the elderly inmate, the correctional health care program utilizes sheltered housing, infirmary beds and regional medical facilities that provides extended care, convalescent care, and skilled nursing care services. These housing types accommodate mobility-impaired inmates which provides them with access to a wide range of services and programs. Moreover, these facilities specialize in providing chronic care, palliative care, and long-term care.</p> <p>All inmates are classified according to medical history, health status, physical findings, and age. Inmates receive classification restrictions that specify housing, work, or activity limitations whenever their health status indicates the need for such restrictions. To the extent possible, given any health or safety restrictions, elderly inmates are mainstreamed within the prison population based on their classification status. If an inmate’s health status requires specialized care, the inmate is transferred to the appropriate facility where services are available, and an individualized special needs treatment plan is prepared. As applicable, the individual treatment plan includes instructions and provisions for specialized diets, exercise programs, personal/oral hygiene, adaptations to the correctional environment (e.g., special housing or job limitations), medication administration requirements, the type and frequency of any diagnostic or monitoring testing and a discussion of the frequency of follow-up for medical and/or mental health evaluations. Regardless of whether or not</p>

Challenge	Description of Challenge
	<p>classified as a special needs inmate, once they reach 60 and older, inmates are provided an annual physical examination.</p> <p>With the growth in the overall prison population, additional medical facilities, modernized equipment, and updated programs will be required to continue to serve the increasing numbers of elderly inmates. Currently, Hospital Galveston and TDCJ infirmary facilities are operating at or near capacity. Much of the diagnostic equipment located on-site, especially imaging equipment such as x-rays is aging and becoming outdated. Wheelchair accessible housing needs are increasing. Preventive health programs are limited as well. The agency and medical partners will continue to explore innovative approaches to control costs while providing quality care to an ever growing aging population.</p>

4N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

Health Services Division

There is no additional information at this time.

Correctional Managed Health Care Committee

An important element of the health care program is the Inmate Health Services Plan. This plan was developed cooperatively by the Joint Medical Directors group and ultimately adopted by the CMHCC.

The Inmate Health Services Plan describes the level, type and variety of health service made available to inmates incarcerated within TDCJ. This plan was adopted by the CMHCC pursuant to its authority under Section 501.146 of the Texas Government Code. The Inmate Health Services Plan is intended to serve as a guide for determining the health care services provided to inmates. It is not intended to represent an all-inclusive list of services to be provided nor to replace sound clinical judgment of the health care providers. In addition, the plan is intended to work in conjunction with other tools provided to health care providers such as the approved formulary and disease management guidelines adopted by the program. Key provisions of this plan are included below:

Key Provisions	Description of Key Provisions of Inmate Health Services Plan
Definition of Health Care Services	Health Care, for the purpose of this Plan, is defined as health-related actions taken, both preventive and medically necessary, to provide for the physical and mental well-being of the inmate population. Health care, among other aspects, includes medical services, dental services, and behavioral health services.
Access to Care	All inmates shall have equal access to health care services. Each facility within TDCJ has written procedures which describes the process of inmates to gain access to care needed to meet their medical, dental, and behavioral health needs. Inmates are provided information at intake and upon receipt of their unit of assignment on the procedures for obtaining health care services.

Key Provisions	Description of Key Provisions of Inmate Health Services Plan
Classification of Levels of Care	<p>For purposes of this plan, health care services can be prioritized in the following classifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level 1 Medically Mandatory: Care that is essential to life and health and without which rapid deterioration is expected. The recommended treatment intervention is expected to make a significant difference or is very cost effective. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Care at Level I is authorized and provided to all inmates • Level II Medically Necessary: Care that is not immediately life threatening, but without which the patient could not be maintained without significant risk of serious deterioration or where there is a significant reduction in the possibility of repair later without treatment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Care and treatment of conditions at Level II is provided to all inmates but evolving standard and practice guidelines controls the extent of service
Utilization Management and Review	<p>Utilization management and review is a physician-driven system for making individual evaluations as to medical necessary. The review process entails consulting national accepted standards of care and comparing the individual circumstances of each case. Referrals for certain types of care require prior authorization through the utilization review process. Determinations made through the utilization management and review process may be appealed by the referring provider for additional review and decision in accordance with established procedures.</p>
Formulary and Disease Management Guidelines	<p>A standard statewide formulary is maintained by the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee and updated as needed and at least annually. This committee meets regularly to review the use of drugs within the health care systems, evaluate agents on the formulary and consider changes to the available medications. All medications prescribed for inmates must be listed in the formulary unless specific medical necessity exists for authorizing a non-formulary medication. In such circumstances, a request for non-formulary approval will be processed and evaluated. Non-formulary determinations may be appealed by the referring provider for additional review and decision in accordance with established procedures.</p> <p>In addition to the formulary, the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee develops and maintains disease management guidelines that outline recommended treatment approaches for management of a variety of illnesses and chronic diseases. These guidelines are reviewed and updated as necessary. Disease management guidelines focus on disease-based drug therapy and outline a recommended therapeutic approach to specific diseases. They are typically developed for high risk, high volume, or problem prone diseases encountered in the patient population. The goal is to improve patient outcomes and provide consistent, cost-effective care, which is based on national guidelines, current medical literature, and has been tailored to meet the specific needs of patient population served. (See attachment 5-Joint Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee & Overview of Pharmacy Services presentation)</p>

40. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, piece of equipment, or other entity (e.g., a facility). For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe

- why the regulation is needed;
- the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;
- follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;
- actions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and
- procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.

Not applicable.

4P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide detailed information on complaint and regulatory actions, including investigations and complaint resolutions. The data should cover the last five fiscal years and give a complete picture of the program’s regulatory activity, including comprehensive information from initiation of a complaint to resolution of a case. The purpose of the chart is to create uniformity across agencies under review to the extent possible, but you may make small adjustments to the chart headings as needed to better reflect your agency’s particular programs. If necessary to understand the data, please include a brief description of the methodology supporting each measure. In addition, please briefly explain or define terms as used by your agency, such as complaint, grievance, investigation, enforcement action, jurisdictional scope, etc.

Not applicable.

5A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function: Operate Parole System

Location/Division: Parole Division, Private Facility Contract Monitoring/ Oversight Division

Contact Name: Rene Hinojosa

Statutory Citation for Program: Texas Government Code, Section 508.036, 508.0441, 508.050, 508.152, 508.281, 508.2811, 508.282, 508.283; Code of Criminal Procedure, Section 48.01; Administrative Code, Title 37, Part 5, Chapters 141, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148 and 149

5B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.

The primary objective of TDCJ's Parole Division is to supervise individuals released from prison who are serving out their sentences in Texas communities while on parole and mandatory supervision. The Parole Division is responsible for pre-release planning and supervising these individuals, referred to as "clients," who remain in the legal custody of the state for the remainder of their sentence. Approximately 1,262 parole officers supervise the activities of roughly 79,118 clients under active supervision to ensure their compliance with the conditions of release.

A separate state agency, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, is the sole authority responsible for determining which inmates are released to parole and the conditions of release to parole and mandatory supervision, as well as making revocation decisions, managing the revocation hearing process, and making recommendations to the governor regarding acts of clemency. TDCJ and the Parole Division do not exercise any authority over these processes. However, the Parole Division works closely with the Board of Pardons and Paroles and provides its members with the documentation needed to make informed decisions regarding parole release, revocation, or the modification of special conditions.

Individuals supervised by the Parole Division include parolees, mandatory supervision releasees, and discretionary mandatory supervision releasees.

- Parole Release: Parole is the release of an inmate to serve the remainder of their sentence under supervision in the community. An eligible inmate may only be paroled with the favorable decision from a Board of Pardons and Paroles panel if the inmate has served enough of the sentence to be eligible by law for parole.
- Mandatory Supervision Release: Provided by law for restricted categories of inmates, mandatory supervision is the automatic release of eligible inmates when their calendar time served added to their "good conduct time" equals the length of their sentence. Mandatory supervision clients, like parolees, are subject to conditions of release as determined by a parole panel and are obligated to complete the remainder of their sentences under Parole Division supervision in the community.

- **Discretionary Mandatory Supervision:** In 1995, the 74th Texas Legislature gave the Board of Pardons and Paroles authority to review eligible inmates whose offenses were committed on or after September 1, 1996, for possible release to Discretionary Mandatory Supervision. The Board of Pardons and Paroles must review eligible inmates on or before their eligibility date. However, as with parole release, the Board of Pardons and Paroles has the discretion to grant or deny release and set the conditions of release.
- **(Flat) Discharge:** An inmate who is not granted parole and who is not eligible for mandatory supervision release must remain in the prison system until they have served their entire court-ordered sentence and are discharged from state custody. No post-release supervision requirements may be imposed on a discharged inmate.

Both parole and mandatory supervision clients must report to a TDCJ parole officer, must abide by the same rules in the community, and are subject to arrest and re-incarceration if they violate the conditions of release. The Parole Division has the authority to issue warrants for the arrest of a client who has committed violations of the conditions of release, violated state law, been released in error, or who constitutes a danger to the community.

Additionally, the Parole Division plays a role in the supervision of inmates released to Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS). In 1991, the Texas Legislature authorized the early parole review and release of certain categories of inmates who are intellectually disabled, elderly, terminally ill, require long-term care, or are physically handicapped. With approval from the parole panel, such inmates may be released to the Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision program. All Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision applicants are screened by the Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments (TCOOMMI), and, prior to Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision approval, the parole panel must determine that the inmate is no longer a threat to public safety and poses no risk of committing future offenses due to their medical or psychiatric condition. For all potential Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision cases, TCOOMMI ensures the parole plan provides intensive case management, continuity of care, appropriate supervision by a specialized parole officer, and a suitable placement in the community.

The mission of the Parole Division is to promote public safety and positive change through effective supervision, programs, and services. Major functions and activities performed by the Parole Division include the following:

Parole Division Program Name	Parole Division Program Description
Review and Release Processing	<p>The Review and Release Processing Section coordinates the release of all eligible inmates to parole and mandatory supervision.</p> <p>Case Tracking and Case Analysis staff at the Central Office are responsible for reviewing and processing inmates for release to supervision. Case tracking staff initiate residential plans and prepare material for Parole Division field staff. Case Analysis staff are responsible for record-keeping and case tracking, and analysis. Analysts review each file for release plan approval, county of residence compliance, disciplinary action, special needs, discretionary and/or mandatory supervision, mandatory special conditions,</p>

Parole Division Program Name	Parole Division Program Description
	Super-Intensive Supervision Program (SISP) criteria, required program completion, and sex offender criteria. Once a case is reviewed and determined eligible for release, analysts issue the release certificate.
Field Operations	<p>Field Operations involves direct oversight of clients and is overseen by Regional Directors in Dallas, Houston, Lubbock, San Antonio, and Tyler. Field personnel, consisting primarily of parole officers, are responsible for monitoring the activities of clients and their compliance with the conditions of release. The parole officers investigate release plans prior to release, assess and classify parolees after release, and develop a supervision plan based on the needs of each client. Supervision programs include substance abuse aftercare treatment, drug and alcohol testing, electronic monitoring, and sex offender treatment.</p> <p>Parole officers promote client compliance with the conditions of release by supporting the use of interventions and motivational options and strive to enhance successful reintegration through services impacting the factors that contribute to recidivism. In addition, field staff, when appropriate, work with the Board of Pardons and Paroles and its hearing officers in processing violations of release. Parole officers supervise parolees transferred from other states under the Interstate Compact.</p>
Huntsville Placement and Release Unit	The Huntsville Placement & Release Unit (HPRU) is responsible for the placement of clients into contracted Residential Reentry Centers (halfway houses) or the Temporary Housing Assistance Program (THAP) after they have exhausted all other residential resources. This unit is responsible for placements of Substance Abuse Treatment clients into Transitional Treatment Centers following their participation in the In-Prison Therapeutic Community Program, the Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Program or in the event of a relapse following completion of either one of these programs. The HPRU processes Parole and Mandatory Supervision Release Certificates for inmates scheduled for release from the Correctional Institutions Division. Parole and Mandatory Supervision Certificates of Release are printed and distributed from this unit.
Specialized Programs	<p>The Specialized Programs section serves to enhance clients' reintegration through the development and delivery of effective programming. Comprehensive services include in-house training and the use of community resources often supplemented with the incorporation and use of other contracted and non-contracted services. Depending on the type of program and community assistance programs available in the area, classes/groups may be self-pay, subsidized, or at no-cost to the client.</p> <p>Specialized Programs has developed and refined programs to maximize the benefits of available resources in the community. Specialized Programs uses contracted for-profit and non-profit companies and governmental agencies to ensure that the division's mission is accomplished. Contracts cover sex offender counseling, polygraph examinations, and drug and alcohol testing.</p> <p>Counseling and polygraph services are subsidized by the Parole Division, making the client responsible for partial payment based on their ability to pay. There are contracts among different locations that provide subsidized counseling for clients throughout Texas.</p> <p>To assist with clients who have special mental health needs, the Specialized Programs section works with TCOOMMI to engage the Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHA) for the provision of case management and rehabilitative services. Through TCOOMMI, Parole officers have access to case management and treatment services for clients identified with a mental impairments or intellectual developmental disorders.</p>

Parole Division Program Name	Parole Division Program Description
	<p>Various specialized programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project COPE (Community Opportunity Programs in Education) is a community-based program available to clients with a need for educational services. Clients are assessed while in the Correctional Institutions Division. If the assessment is below a 6.9 Educational Achievement (EA) score, the client is referred to adult basic education classes. Texas Education Agency (TEA) assumes the major responsibility for adult education. • The Sex Offender (SO) Program provides specialized treatment and supervision for sex offenders. Clients are identified and supervised on a sex offender caseload if they have a current or prior sex offense conviction, a juvenile sex offense adjudication, or an offense with sexual elements and display a failure to exercise control and require sex offender treatment. Parole officers with specialized training collaborate with treatment providers including Licensed Sex Offender Treatment Providers and Polygraph Examiners and/or other specialists to provide treatment and resources. • The Substance Abuse Counseling Program (SACP), an education, intervention, and treatment program began in September 2005. The Substance Abuse Counseling Program was designed to reduce the recidivism rate of clients who use alcohol/drugs while on community supervision, have a history of substance abuse, or who request assistance with addiction related issues during their time on supervision. Upon release from the Correctional Institutions Division, eligible clients attend a Relapse Prevention Class where they receive guidance selecting a support group, information on how to manage cravings, and develop their own Relapse Prevention Plan. Parole Division Counselors, employed by the Parole Division and licensed by the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS), provide additional relapse prevention and treatment services. Clients with more extensive needs are referred to outpatient treatment services provided by contracted treatment vendors. Clients who do not comply with outpatient treatment services may be eligible for residential treatment in the SACP-Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) and graduates receive post-release continuum of care and support services. • The Therapeutic Community (TC) program provides a range of therapeutic, outpatient, and resource programs for clients with a history of substance abuse needs. This involves the coordination and utilization of other interrelated programming to address the treatment needs of assigned clients. The program provides a continuum of care and is based on the participants' progress and needs. Parole officers with specialized training collaborate with treatment providers to provide treatment and resources. • The District Reentry Center (DRC) provides rehabilitative programs for eligible clients in the following areas: substance abuse education/services, Battering Intervention and Prevention, domestic violence, anger management, pre-employment, and Victim Impact Panel classes. A distinguishing feature is the emphasis on increased accountability for program participation. Parole officers respond to any non-compliance immediately for the purposes of reengagement in programming. The collaborative efforts of parole officers, community

Parole Division Program Name	Parole Division Program Description
	<p>partnership assistants, volunteers, and the client’s support system provide a positive vehicle to the client’s reintegration process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative Program (SVORI) targets clients releasing from Restrictive Housing in the Estelle Unit. Those meeting the qualifying criteria voluntarily participate in a six-month, in-cell, pre-release program, referred to as Phase I. Phase I includes, but is not limited to, anger management, cognitive intervention, substance abuse programming and life skill classes. After successfully completing Phase 1, the participant releases, reports to a DRC and participates in an aftercare component referred to as Phase II. Phase II programming includes cognitive intervention programming, substance abuse education, anger management, employment preparation, and Victim Impact Panel. Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative Program (SVORI) clients releasing to the following counties will be placed in Phase II: Bexar, Dallas, El Paso, Harris, Hidalgo, Jefferson, Lubbock, McLennan, Nueces, Tarrant, and Travis. • The Special Needs Offender Program (SNOP) maximizes the supervision and treatment of clients diagnosed with mental impairments, intellectual development disorder, terminal illness, a physical handicap, and Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS) by providing specialized supervision. Parole officers with specialized training and a reduced caseload will collaborate with treatment providers including the LMHA and/or other specialists to establish a complete treatment/supervision plan.
<p>Warrants</p>	<p>The Warrants Section processes all actions related to the issuing, monitoring and withdrawal of warrants. The section is comprised of the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Command Center • Extradition Unit • Super-Intensive Supervision Program (SISP) • Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program • Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) <p>The Command Center is operational 24 hours per day, seven days a week and is comprised of warrant specialists and the Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (TLETS) Unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warrant Specialist are responsible for making warrant issuance decisions on alleged violations. Notification of alleged violations are received in one of the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violation Reports submitted by the parole officer; • Electronic monitoring or Global Positioning System (GPS) alert notifications received from the vendor; or • Facility Reports submitted by a contracted Residential Reentry Center or Therapeutic Community Center. • The TLETS unit is the primary interface between the Parole Division and law enforcement concerning warrant matters. TLETS operators are responsible for entering, modifying, and withdrawing warrants on the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and/or the Texas Crime Information Center (TCIC) databases. <p>The Extradition Unit is responsible for arranging transportation of individuals being returned to Texas for a revocation hearing, and scheduling revocation hearings for</p>

Parole Division Program Name	Parole Division Program Description
	<p>inmates who are in a Texas prison unit with a parole violation. In addition, the Extradition Unit ensures individuals receive the proper time credits when they are in custody on a pre-revocation warrant.</p> <p>The Super-Intensive Supervision Program (SISP) unit administers the Super-Intensive Supervision program, which is the highest level of supervision and client accountability provided by the Parole Division. The Super-Intensive Supervision Program client is monitored by GPS technology, which allows the parole officer to track the client’s movement throughout the community on a continuous basis, verify compliance with a pre-approved curfew schedule and, in some cases, pre-approved routing. Each year, the parole officer reviews the client’s case and submits a transmittal for special condition withdrawal consideration to the Board of Pardons and Paroles. The client remains on Super-Intensive Supervision Program until the Board of Pardons and Paroles withdraws the condition, or the client discharges the sentence.</p> <p>Electronic Monitoring (EM) Unit administers the Electronic Monitoring program. Electronic Monitoring augments the supervision of a client by monitoring compliance with a pre-approved curfew schedule. Clients who have the special condition are monitored with Radio Frequency technology and have a transmitter attached to their ankle and a Home Monitoring Unit (HMU) placed in their home. After 60 days, clients are reviewed for recommendation to withdraw the special condition. As with the Super-Intensive Supervision Program and all other special conditions, only the Board of Pardons and Paroles has the authority to withdraw the condition.</p> <p>The DNA unit collaborates with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division medical staff, to ensure DNA is obtained prior to the inmate’s release on parole or discharge of TDCJ sentence. • Texas county jails, to ensure DNA is obtained prior to the inmate’s release when Parole in Absentia • Correctional institutions in other states, to obtain DNA for Texas inmates who are serving a sentence in another state.
Interstate Compact	<p>The Texas Interstate Compact Office is to successfully facilitate the transfer of adults placed on probation and parole whose supervision needs to be transferred to a state or territory other than the state or territory of conviction, based on public safety concerns and Interstate Compact Rules and to help criminal justice entities and the public understand and comply with interstate compact law.</p> <p>All 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are members of the Interstate Compact. The Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision is administered in Texas through TDCJ Interstate Compact Office.</p> <p>At the discretion of the supervising officer, clients who meet the following criteria are eligible for mandatory transfer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) has more than 90 days or an indefinite period of supervision remaining at the time the sending state transmits the transfer request; and b) has a valid plan of supervision; and c) is in substantial compliance with the terms of supervision in the sending state; and d) is a resident of the receiving state; or

Parole Division Program Name	Parole Division Program Description
	<p>e) has resident family in the receiving state who have indicated a willingness and ability to assist as specified in the plan of supervision; and can obtain employment in the receiving state or has means of support.</p> <p>The receiving state shall complete investigation of the proposed plan of supervision and respond to a sending state's request for an individual's transfer of supervision no later than the 45th calendar day following receipt of a completed transfer request in the receiving state's compact office. Generally, individuals eligible to transfer under the compact shall not be permitted to travel or relocate to the receiving state without reporting instructions approved or until accepted by the receiving state. There are exceptions such as individuals living in the receiving state at sentencing and expedited request due to emergencies. The individual has no right to transfer to another state.</p> <p>A receiving state shall supervise the individual transferred under the interstate compact in a manner determined by the receiving state and consistent with the supervision of other similar offenders sentenced in the receiving state. The individual must comply with special conditions imposed by both the sending and receiving states.</p> <p>The Texas Interstate Compact office processes transfer requests for individuals who request to move to other states and are monitored until discharge, death, or return to Texas. Clients who request to move to Texas from other states are monitored until accepted and placed under supervision.</p>
Oversight	<p>The Parole Division Oversight (PDO) section is a team of internal analysts on policy, process, and procedure who are responsible for researching and investigating controlled processes within the organization's structure to ensure compliance with policy and procedure. Through the direction of Parole Division Director, the Oversight Section provides objective insight and recommendations based on analyses of data and internal processes. Region oversight analyst staff collaborate with region management and assist with risks and needs' identification.</p> <p>The section staff is responsible for assessing operational processes to establish a systematic disciplined approach and develop procedural improvements. The goal is to provide organizational support and assist the division in achieving short and long-term goals and objectives that support the TDCJ and Parole Division mission statement.</p>
Central File Coordination	<p>The Central File Coordination Unit (CFCU) coordinates the movement and maintenance of approximately 170,000 case files of individuals under Parole Division jurisdiction. Staff responds to requests for case files by delivering those case files to multiple sources including Institutional Parole Offices, Parole Board Offices, Review and Release Processing, the Hearing Section, Office of the General Counsel, Office of the Attorney General, Executive Administration, and any other entity that has a right to the information.</p> <p>The Central File Coordination Unit tracks and verifies restitution owed by clients, processes fee affidavits, updates the Offender Information Management System (OIMS) to reflect inmates who have discharged, replies to requests for file material via fax or email, and responds to Open Records Requests, Business Records Affidavits, Expunctions, Subpoenas, and correspondence. The unit maintains the Trial Officials database.</p>
Contracted Facilities	<p>Clients supervised by the Parole Division, due to conditions/sanctions imposed by the Board of Pardons or Paroles or due to lack of residential plans, may be temporarily housed in "privately operated secure facilities as well as community-based facilities, which includes substance abuse treatment services." In June 2007, the new Private</p>

Parole Division Program Name	Parole Division Program Description
	<p>Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division (PFCMOD) was established to provide contract monitoring and oversight for TDCJ divisions, including the Parole Division.</p> <p>The following contracted facilities are utilized by the Parole Division to provide secure and responsible supervision of clients: Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF), Residential Reentry Center (RRC), and Substance Abuse residential treatment facilities.</p>

5C. What information can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? If applicable, reference but do not repeat any performance measures from Section II, Exhibit 2, and provide any other metrics of program effectiveness and efficiency. Also, please provide the calculation or methodology behind each statistic or performance measure.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 12: Program Statistics and Performance Measures — Fiscal Year 2022**

Program Statistics or Performance Measures	Dataset Reference Number* (if applicable)	Calculation (if applicable)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual Performance	FY 2022 % of Annual Target
E.1.1. Number of Offenders Released on Mandatory Supervision			N/A	152.00	N/A
E.2. Percentage of Releasees Successfully Discharging Parole/Mandatory Supervision			N/A	25.35%	N/A
E.2. Percentage of Releasees Revoked for New Convictions			N/A	3.32%	N/A
E.2.1. Number of Substance Abuse Tests Administered			N/A	2,856,836.00	N/A
E.2.1. Average Number of Releasees Electronically Monitored			N/A	4,569.89	N/A
E.2.1. Percentage of Technical Violators Interviewed within 5 Days of Arrest			N/A	88.16%	N/A
E.2.1. Percentage of Technical Violators Scheduled for Hearing within 2 Days of Being Interviewed			N/A	75.46%	N/A
E.2.1. Number of Releasees Placed on Electronic Monitoring			N/A	15,432.00	N/A
E.2.1. Number of Warrants Issued			N/A	28,873.33	N/A
E.2.2. Average Residential Reentry Centers Contract Cost Per Resident Day			N/A	\$47.85	N/A
E.2.3. Average Intermediate Sanction Facility Cost Per Resident Day			N/A	\$65.52	N/A
E.2.3. Parolees and Probationers Placed in Intermediate Sanction Facilities			N/A	7,976.00	N/A
*The methodology/calculation for performance measures may be found in the Agency Strategic Plan FY 2021-2025 Agency Strategic Plan .					
FY2022 data is from the 2024-25 LAR. The actual performance measure will be updated in the 2024 Operating Budget in December.					

Table 12 Exhibit 12 Program Statistics and Performance Measures *See Exhibit 3

5D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent. If the response to Section III of this report is sufficient, please leave this section blank.

Year	Parole History
1905	First parole law was enacted by the Texas Legislature which gave power to the Board of Prison Commissioners and the Board of Pardons Advisors to make rules and regulations under which certain prisoners might be paroled.
1911	The Texas Legislature passed new laws which empowered the Board of Prison Commissioners alone to make rules and regulations, subject to the Governor's approval, for the parole of prisoners. This law provided that meritorious prisoners were to be eligible for parole after having served the minimum terms fixed by statute for the crime and conviction. It provided for a parole agent or supervisor to keep the state informed about the conduct of parolees. However, no system of supervision existed.
1913	An indeterminate sentence law was passed by the Texas Legislature increasing the use of parole and gave the Governor the sole power to grant paroles. The Board of Prison Commissioners still established rules and regulations under which prisoners could be paroled, but such rules and regulations had to be approved by the Governor.
1929	The Board of Pardons and Paroles was created by the Texas Legislature with power to recommend prisoners for parole to the Governor as well as to advise on clemency matters. At this time, parole applied only to those who had never previously been convicted of a crime punishable by sentence to the penitentiary.
1936	The Board of Pardons and Paroles was included in the Texas Constitution. The constitutional amendment gave the Board of Pardons and Paroles authority to recommend paroles and all acts of clemency to the Governor (however, the Governor could grant one 30-day capital reprieve without such recommendation), and the Governor was given sole power to revoke paroles and conditional pardons. This act may be said to be the birthplace of parole in Texas.
1937	The Governor called for the creation of voluntary parole boards consisting of citizens of the state who performed supervisory services to parolees without compensation. At this time, there were no parole officers. Voluntary parole supervisors were appointed in 242 of 254 counties in Texas. They assisted parolees in obtaining jobs and required them to make reports.
1947	The Adult Probation and Parole Law enacted by the 50th Texas Legislature established the general framework for how community supervision (probation) and parole operate today. Prior to 1947, parole releases from prison were executive clemency and were called conditional pardons or executive paroles. However, since no additional funds for parole operation were appropriated in the 1947 Texas Legislature, supervision of those released on parole or conditional pardon was entirely by the volunteer parole boards.
1991	In 1991, the Texas Legislature authorized the early parole review and release of certain categories of inmates who are intellectually disabled, elderly, terminally ill, require long-term care, or are physically handicapped. With approval from the parole panel, such inmates may be released to the Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS) program.
1995	The 74th Texas Legislature gave the Board of Pardons and Paroles authority to review certain inmates whose offenses were committed on or after September 1, 1996, for possible release to Discretionary Mandatory Supervision.

5E. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program, such as licensees, consumers, landowners, for example. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

Requirements for an inmate to be eligible for release on parole can be found in Texas Government Code Section 508.145. An inmate is not eligible for release on parole if the inmate is under sentence of death, serving a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, or serving a

sentence for certain offenses in accordance with state law. Inmates must be determined to not pose a risk to public safety and meet work, program participation, and behavior standards.

The TDCJ Classification and Records Office (CRO) calculates parole eligibility dates for all inmates, except those on death row or in other specific cases. The percentage of a sentence that must be served to reach eligibility varies according to the nature of the offense and as specified by statute. Good conduct time or “good time” is time credited to an inmate for good behavior and for participating in work and programming while incarcerated. Depending on the inmate’s specific time calculation, good time credits may be added to calendar time served in calculating the date at which an inmate achieves eligibility for parole or mandatory supervision. Good time does not affect an inmate's sentence. In accordance with TDCJ’s institutional rules, prison officials may award or take away good time based on an inmate’s behavior.

Category	Fiscal Year 2022
Active Supervision Population - Total	79,117
Active Supervision Population - By Release Type	
Parole	61,617
Mandatory Supervision / Discretionary Mandatory Supervision	15,173
Out of State / Other / UNK	2,328

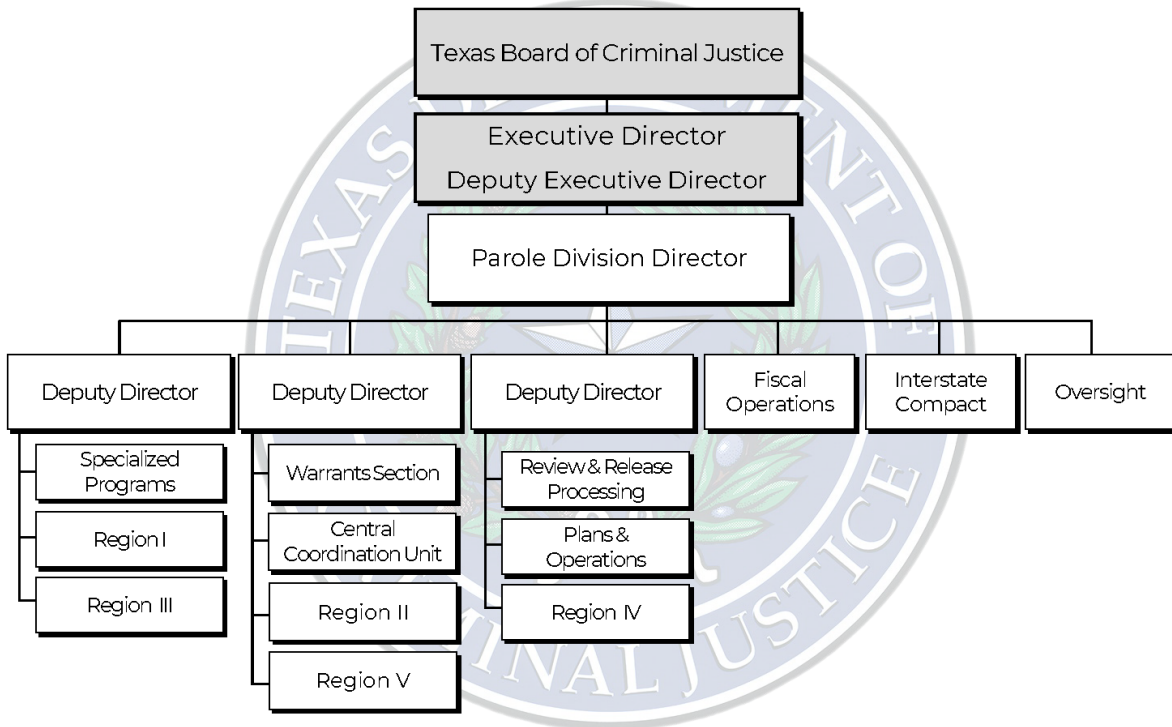
An inmate who is not serving a sentence of death may be released on Medically Recommended Intensive Supervision (MRIS) on a date designated by a parole panel, with the following exceptions:

- An inmate with an offense described in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 42A.054, Code of Criminal Procedure, may only be considered if a medical condition of terminal illness or long-term care has been diagnosed.
- An inmate with a reportable conviction or adjudication under Chapter 62, Code of Criminal Procedure, may only be considered if in a persistent vegetative state or being with an organic brain syndrome with significant to total mobility impairment.
- An inmate who is not a United States citizen, as defined by federal law, may be released to immigration authorities pending deportation if the parole panel determines that, upon release, the inmate would be deported to another country, does not constitute a threat to public safety in the other country or this country, and is unlikely to reenter this country illegally.

5F. Describe how your program or function is administered, including a description of the processes involved in the program or function. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.

The Parole Division is organized in the following structure:

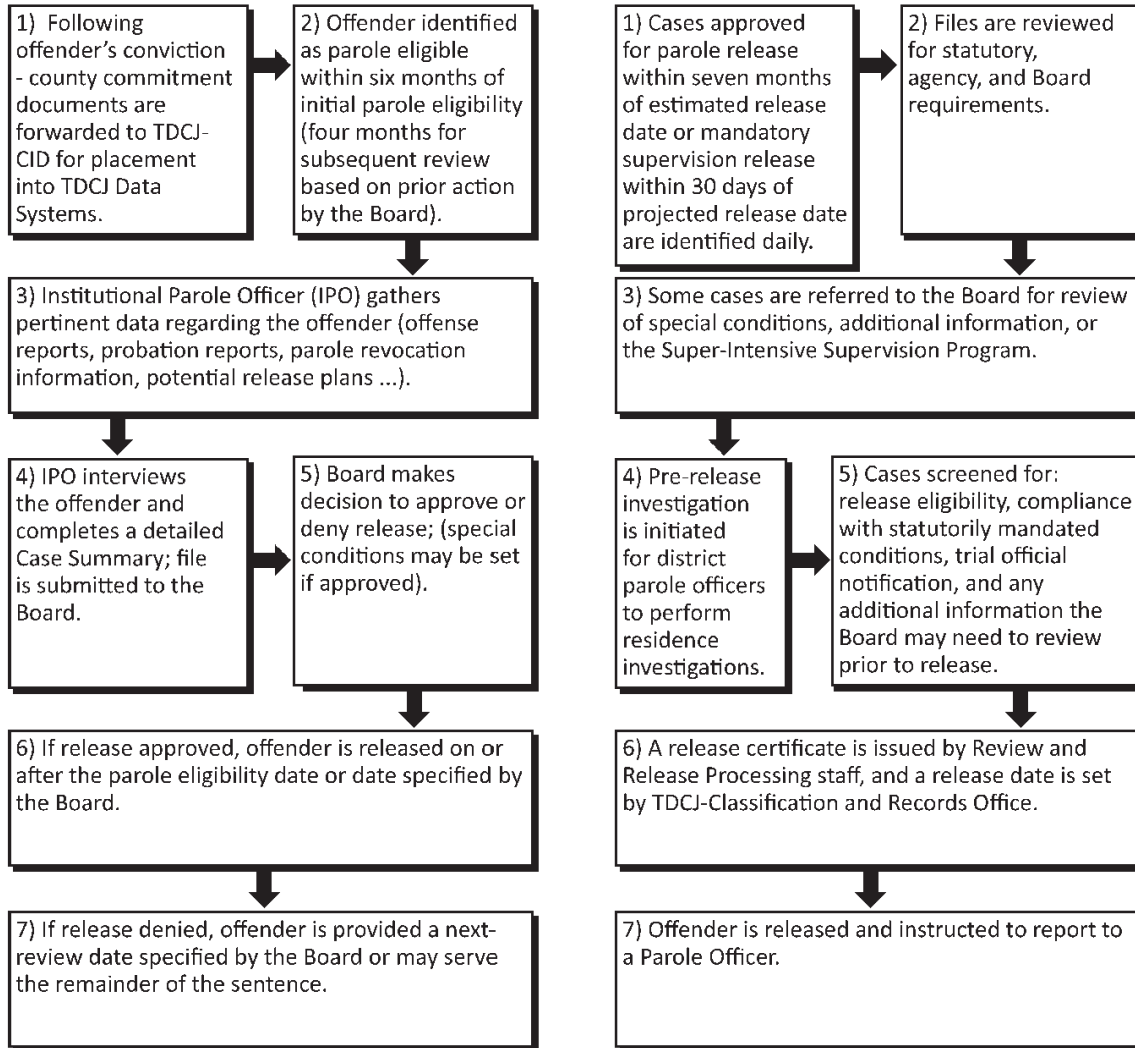
TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
 Parole Division



After the Board of Pardons and Paroles votes to approve an individual for release to parole supervision, the TDCJ Parole Division assumes the responsibility of preparing the individual for release and parole supervision.

Prior to release to parole supervision, Parole Division staff review each file to determine details regarding release plan approval, county of residence compliance, disciplinary action, special needs, discretionary and/or mandatory supervision, mandatory special conditions, Super-Intensive Supervision Program (SISP) criteria, required program completion, and sex offender criteria. Once an individual is reviewed and determined eligible for release, analysts issue the parole release certificate.

Review and Release Processing



Upon release from incarceration to parole or mandatory supervision, an individual may be instructed to report to a District Parole Office (DPO), a District Reentry Center (DRC), or a Residential Reentry Center (RRC) to begin their parole supervision.

District Parole Offices – There are 67 District Parole Offices which serve the state’s 254 counties. DPOs are organized into five regions, with regional offices located in San Antonio, Lubbock, Houston, Dallas, and Tyler.

An Alphabetical List of DPOs by Region and County can be found online here:

- [Parole Division - Alphabetical Listing of DPOs by Region Cross Referenced to County Directory \(texas.gov\)](#)

An Alphabetical List of Counties Served by DPO & Region can be found online here:

- [Parole Division - Assistant Regional Directors Directory \(texas.gov\)](#)

District Reentry Centers (DRC) provide rehabilitative programs for eligible clients in the following areas: substance abuse education/services, Battering Intervention and Prevention, domestic violence, anger management, pre-employment, and Victim Impact Panel classes. A distinguishing feature is the emphasis on increased accountability for program participation. Parole officers respond to any non-compliance immediately for the purposes of reengagement in programming. The collaborative efforts of parole officers, community partnership assistants, volunteers, and the client's support system provide a positive vehicle to the client's reintegration process.

The District Reentry Center is a program designed to respond to the needs of clients through organized programming conducted within approved District Parole Offices (DPOs). The focus of District Reentry Center programming is to address the reentry needs of the client by providing a continuum of care in programming. Core elements of reentry programming include cognitive intervention, substance abuse education, anger management, Victim Impact Panel classes, and pre-employment preparation classes for unemployed clients. Not all clients on the District Reentry Center caseload will be required to complete all programming available but will be referred based on determination of individual needs and special conditions set by the parole panel.

District Reentry Centers (DRCs)	County	Region
Beaumont	Jefferson	Region I
Dallas I	Dallas	Region II
Fort Worth I	Tarrant	Region II
Houston I	Harris	Region III
Houston VII	Harris	Region III
Austin II	Travis	Region IV
San Antonio	Bexar	Region IV
Corpus Christi	Nueces	Region IV
McAllen	Hidalgo	Region IV
Waco	McLennan	Region IV
Lubbock	Lubbock	Region V
El Paso	El Paso	Region V

Residential Reentry Centers - Individuals releasing to supervision must have an approved residence. There are eight privately operated residential reentry centers, formerly known as halfway houses, for use in placement of clients without an approved residence. Clients on parole

or mandatory supervision may be placed in a residential reentry center, either immediately upon release from the Correctional Institutions Division or Intermediate Sanction Facility or, in specific circumstances, upon referral from field parole staff.

Contracted Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs)	County	Region
Austin Transitional Center (Core Civic)	Travis	Region IV
Beaumont Center (Geo Group)	Jefferson	Region I
Dallas Transitional Center (Core Civic)	Dallas	Region II
Edinburg Transitional Center (Correctional Solutions Group)	Hidalgo	Region IV
El Paso Multi-Use Facility (Core Civic)	El Paso	Region V
El Paso Transitional Center (Core Civic)	El Paso	Region V
Fort Worth Transitional Center (Core Civic)	Tarrant	Region II
Southeast Texas Transitional Center (Geo Group)	Harris	Region III

Parole Officer Supervision

After successfully completing Parole Officer Training Academy, parole officers are employed to supervise clients who have been released on parole or mandatory supervision to complete their sentences while living in Texas communities. Parole officers spend a good deal of time in the community, verifying employment and residential plans of individuals, conducting parole investigations, and liaison activities with criminal justice agencies, social services agencies, and other public and private entities.

Parole officers are assigned individuals to supervise based on the type of caseload and level of supervision. The number of required visits, interactions, and other requirements with a parole officer depends on the individual's level of supervision as determined by the Texas Risk Assessment System (TRAS) tool. Reporting guidelines are on the agency's website: [03.02.34 parole policy \(texas.gov\)](#).

Regular Caseload	
Supervision Level	Regular Interactions
High	One Office Contact Monthly One Home or Field Contact Monthly One Unscheduled Home or Field Contact Quarterly
Moderate	One Office Contact Monthly One Home or Field Contact Quarterly
Low Moderate	One Electronic Contact Every Other Month One Home Contact Every Six Months
Low	One Electronic Contact Quarterly One Home Validation Annually
Super-Intensive Supervision Program (SISP) Caseload	

Supervision Level	SISP Interactions
High	One Office Contact Monthly Two Unscheduled Home Contacts Monthly One Office/Unscheduled Home/Unscheduled Field Contact Monthly One Electronic Contact Monthly One Collateral Contact Monthly
Moderate	One Office Contact Monthly Two Unscheduled Home Contacts Monthly One Office/Unscheduled Home/Unscheduled Field/Electronic Contact Monthly One Collateral Contact Monthly
Low Moderate or Low	One Office Contact Monthly One Unscheduled Home Contact Monthly One Office/Unscheduled Home/Electronic Contact Monthly One Collateral Contact Monthly
Electronic Monitoring Caseload	
Supervision Level	EM Interactions
High	One Office Contact Monthly One Home Contact Monthly One Office, Home, or Field Contact Monthly One Collateral Contact Monthly
Sex Offender Program Caseload	
Supervision Level	Sex Offender Interactions
High	One Office Contact Monthly Two Unscheduled Home Contacts Monthly (one must be completed on a weekend) One Electronic Contact Monthly One Collateral Contact Monthly
Moderate	One Office Contact Monthly One Unscheduled Home Contact Monthly One Electronic Contact Monthly One Collateral Contact Monthly
Low Moderate or Low	One Office Contact Monthly One Unscheduled Home Contact Monthly One Electronic Contact Every Six Months One Collateral Contact Monthly
High with Condition T	One Office Contact Monthly Two Unscheduled Home Contacts Monthly (one must be completed on a weekend) One Office/Unscheduled Home/Electronic Contact Monthly One Collateral Contact Monthly
Special Needs Program Caseload	

Supervision Level	SNOP Interactions
High	One Office Contact Monthly One Home Contact Monthly One Office, Home, or Field Contact Monthly One Collateral Contact Monthly
Moderate	One Office Contact Monthly One Home Contact Monthly One Field Contact Quarterly One Collateral Contact Monthly
Low Moderate	One Electronic Contact Monthly One Home Contact Every Other Month One Field Contact Quarterly
Low	One Electronic Contact Every Other Month to alternate with the Home Contact One Home Contact Every Other Month to alternate with the Electronic Contact.
Therapeutic Community Caseload	
Supervision Level	Therapeutic Community Interactions
Phase I - High	One Home Contact Monthly to occur at the Treatment Team Meeting One Collateral Contact Monthly to occur at the Treatment Team Meeting
Phase I-B - High	One Office Contact Monthly may occur at the Treatment Facility (may not coincide at time of the Treatment Team Meeting) One Home Contact Monthly One Field Contact Monthly to occur at the Treatment Team Meeting One Collateral Contact Monthly to occur at the Treatment Team Meeting
Phase II - High	One Office Contact Monthly may occur at the Treatment Facility (may not coincide at time of the Treatment Team Meeting) One Home Contact Every Other Month One Field Contact to occur at the Treatment Team Meeting Quarterly One Field Contact Every Six Months (may not coincide at time of the Treatment Team Meeting)
Phase III – High	One Office Contact Monthly One Home Contact Every Other Month One Field Contact Quarterly
Phase III – Moderate	One Office Contact Monthly One Home Contact Every Other Month
Phase III – Low Moderate	One Electronic Contact Every Other Month One Home Contact Quarterly
Phase III – Low	One Electronic Contact Quarterly

	One Home Contact Every Six Months
District Reentry Centers (DRC)	
Supervision Level	DRC Interactions
High	One Office Contact Monthly One Home Contact Quarterly
Moderate	One Office Contact Monthly One Home Contact Quarterly
Low Moderate	One Office Contact Every Other Month One Home Contact Quarterly
Low	One Office Contact Quarterly One Residence Validation Annually

Parole Officer Caseload Policies

Caseload Type	Policy
Regular	Policies - Parole Division (texas.gov)
Substance Use	PD/POP-03.08.01 parole policy (texas.gov)
Sex Offender	PD/POP-03.06.02 parole policy (texas.gov)
Special Needs	PD/POP-03.07.01 parole policy (texas.gov)
Intensive Supervision (EM)	PD/POP-03.05.01 parole policy (texas.gov)
Super-Intensive Supervision	PD/POP 03.15.01 parole policy (texas.gov)

Fiscal Year 2022 Parole Supervision Statistics

Category	Fiscal Year 2022
RELEASES	
Prison to Parole	16,810
Prison to Mandatory Supervision	144
Prison to Discretionary Mandatory Supervision	10,717
Prison Discharges	4,720
PIA	216
REVOCATIONS (DECISIONS BY BPP)	
Technical Only	1,035
Criminal Only (New Conviction)	3,200
Criminal Only (New Offense / Alleged / Pending)	130
Criminal (New Offense / Alleged / Pending) and Technical Violation	298
Total	4,663
PAROLE DISCHARGES	

Category	Fiscal Year 2022
Parole	16,183
Mandatory	10,268
Total	26,451
WARRANTS	
Issued	30,230
Withdrawn	32,604
Outstanding	15,234
Summons Issued	2,724
HEARINGS CONVENED	
By Summons	330
By Warrant	16,252
RESIDENTIAL REENTRY CENTERS (RRC) - Including Active County Jail Contracts	
Contract Beds	2015
Placements (Arrivals)	9,566
End of Month Population	1,948
INTERMEDIATE SANCTION FACILITIES (ISF)	
Contract Beds	
Placements (Arrivals)	5,363
End of Month Population	1,301
SUBSTANCE ABUSE FELONY PUNISHMENT FACILITY (SAFPF) – Parole Beds	
Contract Beds	
Placements (Arrivals)	257
End of Month Population	107
CLIENTS BY CASELOAD TYPE	
Regular / Specialized (75:1)	66,162
Special Needs (45:1)	5,692
Sex Offender (30:1)	4,177
Intensive Supervision (EM) (25:1)	1,687
Super-Intensive Supervision (SISP) (15:1)	1,400
CLIENTS ELECTRONICALLY MONITORED (END OF THE MONTH)	
Electronic Monitor	2,000
Active GPS	263
Passive GPS	2,044

Category	Fiscal Year 2022
ACTIVE SUPERVISION POPULATION	
By Status	
Normal Reporting	70,693
Quarterly Reporting	166
Annual Reporting	717
In Custody – Not Revoked	7,426
Pending Arrival	115
By County of Residence	
Harris	12,763
Dallas	7,914
Tarrant	6,267
Bexar	4,233
Travis	2,500
By Release Type	
Parole	61,617
Mandatory Supervision / Discretionary Mandatory Supervision	15,173
Out of State / Other / UNK	2,328
By Race / Ethnicity	
Anglo	29,701
African American	27,282
Hispanic	21,872
Other / Unknown	262
By Gender	
Male	69,943
Female	9,175
By Age	
Under 30	8,308
30-39	20,720
40-49	19,524
50-59	16,971
60 and Over	13,596
By Offense Category	
Violent	20,386

Category	Fiscal Year 2022
Sexual Assault	3,710
Other Sex Offense	1,736
Property	12,853
Drug	24,372
Public Order	15,939
Other / Unknown	121
INACTIVE SUPERVISION POPULATION	
By Status	
Pre-Revocation / Not In Custody	14,866
Annual Report	218
Early Release	641
Detainer / Deported	6,985
Supervised Out of State	2,859
Death Reported	378
SUPERVISION POPULATION	
Under Jurisdiction	103,400
CLIENT EMPLOYMENT (Normal/Quarterly Reporting Supervision Status)	
Number of Clients	69,961
Number Employed	40,780
Employment Rate	58.29
CLIENT DRUG TESTING	
Clients Tested	27,281
Number Testing Positive	3,314
Number of Tests	218,205
OFFICERS BY CASELOAD TYPE	
Regular	773
Substance Use	123
District Reentry Centers	17
Special Needs	110
Sex Offender	113
Intensive Supervision (EM)	58
Super-Intensive Supervision (SISP)	69
Total	1263

Category	Fiscal Year 2022
AVERAGE CASELOAD SIZE BY CASELOAD TYPE	
Regular	71.6
Substance Use	70.7
District Reentry Centers	65.6
Special Needs	52.5
Sex Offender	32.6
Intensive Supervision (EM)	29.3
Super-Intensive Supervision (SISP)	17.7
EXCEPTIONAL CASELOADS	
Under Target	136
Over Target	528
OFFICER VACANCIES	
Adjusted Vacancies	282
STAFF OVERTIME	
Paid Hours	8,424
Amount Paid	\$1,948,128
OFFICERS AUTHORIZED TO CARRY A FIREARM ON DUTY (Quarterly)	
Authorized	59
In Process	5

Violating the Rules or Conditions of Release to Parole Supervision

Persons released on parole and mandatory supervision must abide by certain rules while in the community and are subject to revocation or other sanctions for violations of the rules. When the Parole Division discovers a potential violation of parole or new criminal charge(s) it is investigated by a parole officer employed by TDCJ. For minor administrative rule violations, the Parole Division may, at its discretion, decide to hold a conference with a client or impose low-level sanctions, such as a letter of reprimand. It is at their discretion whether to impose graduated local sanctions such as a verbal warning, a conference with a supervisor, increase the reporting requirement, refer the client to substance abuse counseling, or issue a pre-revocation warrant or summons for the client. For example, a client who is alleged to have committed a new offense, has absconded from supervision, or has violated any rules, terms, or conditions of release may have a warrant issued for their arrest.

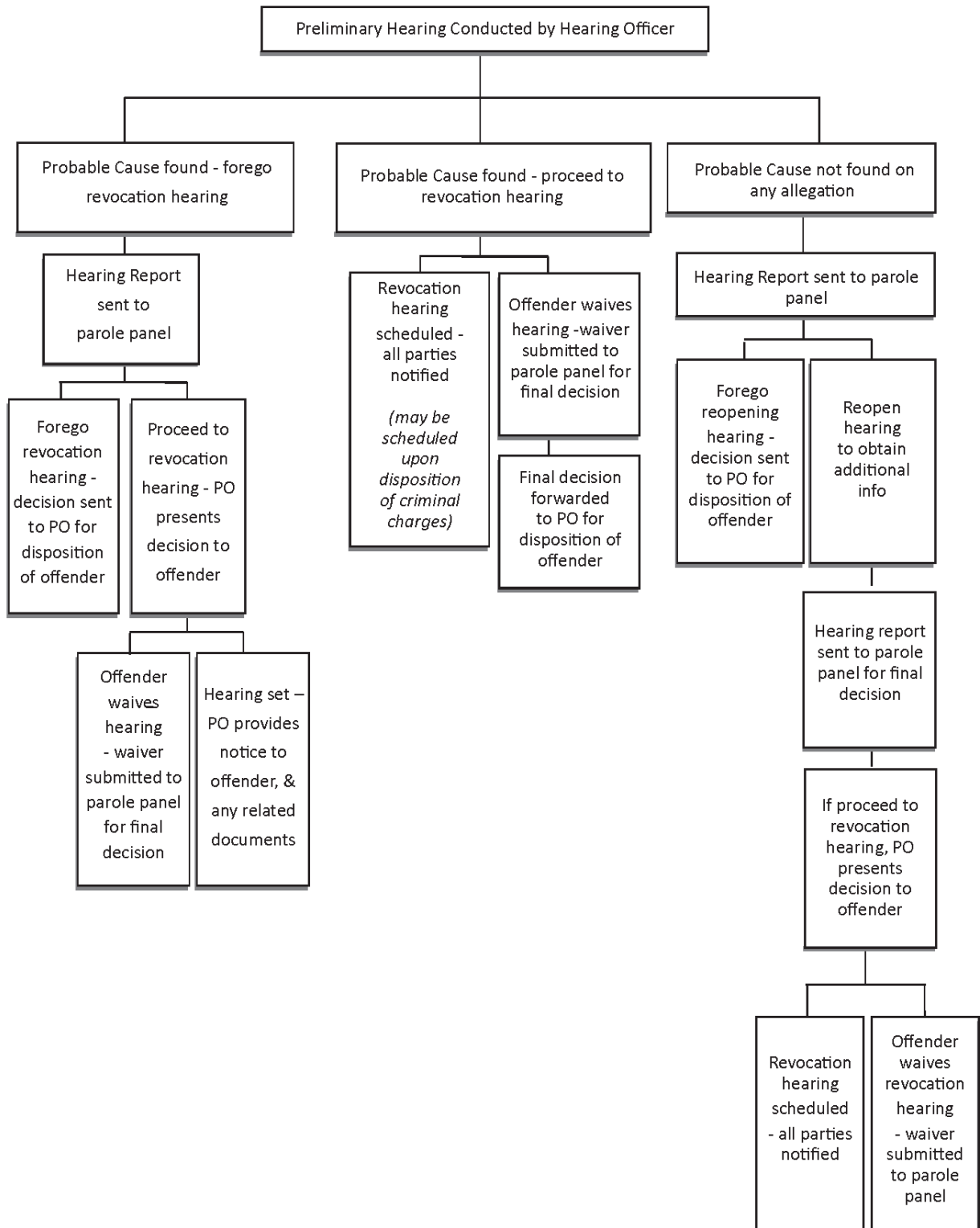
This type of warrant, sometimes called a “blue” warrant, serves as a mechanism to place the client in custody pending an administrative pre-revocation hearing. The warrant is executed by law enforcement authorities. A summons allows the client to remain under supervision, working, attending programs, and remaining with his family pending the convening of a hearing. Prior to

the hearing, the Parole Division may withdraw its warrant and continue supervision of the client with or without additional graduated local sanctions.

The Parole Division Warrants Section is responsible for processing parole violations, including issuing, publishing, confirming, and executing warrants. The Warrants Section is responsible for the extradition of Interstate Compact offenders back to Texas, as well as processing individuals who have returned to a prison unit and have completed the revocation process. In addition, the Warrants Section administers the Super-Intensive Supervision Program (SISP) and the Electronic Monitoring (EM) Program.

A client is entitled to a preliminary hearing if the client is alleged to have committed a new offense, is accused of a new offense and later “no-billed” or the charge is dismissed, has a new conviction for a traffic offense punishable by a fine only, allegedly engaged in criminal behavior but has no formal charges pending, is arrested on a new criminal charge, does not sign any portion of the Rights of the Offender in the Revocation Process form, or is mentally incapable of understanding his or her rights. The purpose of a preliminary hearing is to determine whether probable cause or reasonable grounds exist to believe that the client has committed an act that would constitute a violation of a condition of release. During the preliminary hearing, the hearing officer will determine whether enough evidence exists to proceed to a revocation hearing.

Preliminary Hearing Procedures



A client is entitled to a revocation hearing if:

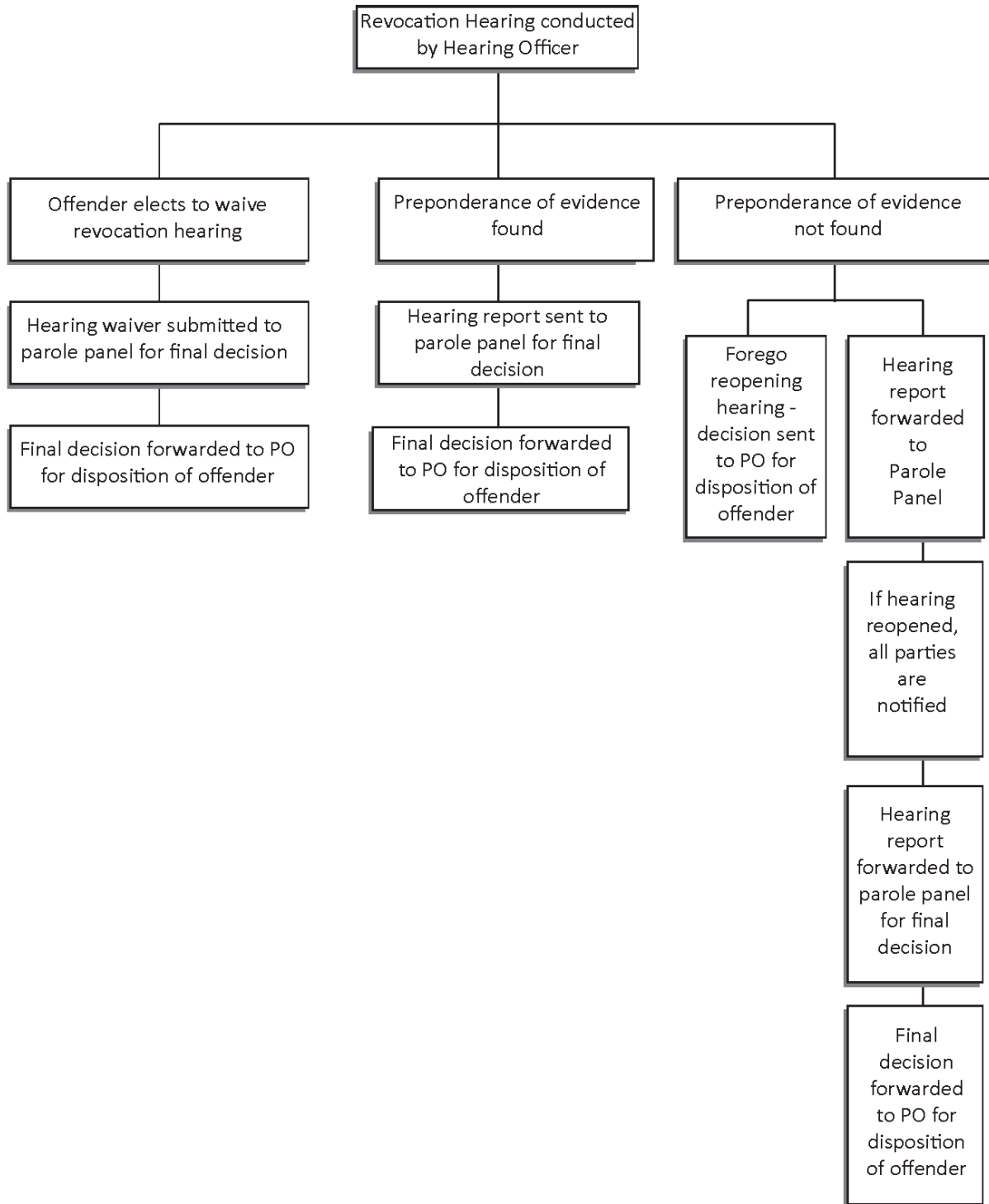
- they are alleged to have committed a technical violation only;
- it is following a trial or a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for a felony or misdemeanor;
- or if they are mentally incapable of understanding the revocation process.

At a revocation hearing, testimony is heard, and the hearing officer will determine whether enough evidence exists to recommend revocation. Even if the client has received a new felony conviction, a revocation hearing will be conducted to consider mitigating circumstances, unless the client waives their right to the hearing. If the evidence shows a violation, the hearing officer may recommend that the parole panel revoke the client's parole or mandatory supervision. If supervision is not revoked, the parole panel may allow the client to continue supervision under the same or modified conditions or they may order a transfer to an Intermediate Sanctions Facility (ISF), a facility used to confine certain low risk clients for a specific amount of time while undergoing treatment programming following a violation.

The parole panel may make any of the following decisions in the revocation process:

- Continue on supervision, with or without modifying the individual's conditions of release;
- Allow the individual to discharge if the client is past the discharge date;
- Transfer the individual to an Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF);
- Transfer the individual to a Substance Abuse Felony Punishment Facility (SAFPF); or
- Proceed to a revocation hearing;
- Revoke the individual's parole or mandatory supervision release.

Revocation Hearing Procedures



5G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. Please specify state funding sources (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

Method of Finance	Amount
General Revenue	\$170,234,076
Federal Funds	\$17,859
Appropriated Receipts	\$428,683
TOTAL	\$170,680,618
<i>Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.</i>	

The riders outlined below were included in the General Appropriations Act, Article V, and passed by the 87th Texas Legislature:

- 17. Appropriation: Acceptance of Grants, Gifts
- 25. Appropriation: Parole Supervision Fees

5H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.

The Texas Juvenile Justice Department provides similar services to juvenile offenders on probation. Local Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCDs) provide similar services to adult offenders sentenced to probation by the courts. However, the clients supervised by the Parole Division are not subject to the jurisdiction of the sentencing court but are instead subject to the terms of condition of release determined by the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Decisions regarding the modification and revocation of supervision for probationers are made by judges, whereas such decisions regarding prison releasees are made by the Board of Pardons and Paroles.

5I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.

Approximately 1% of the probationer population is on parole supervision as well. These dual supervision cases are identified, and information is shared between the respective probation and parole officers in order to facilitate appropriate supervision of the offender.

5J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

The Parole Division works in collaboration with many law enforcement agencies in order to execute revocation or "blue" warrants when parole violations have been committed.

5K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide

- a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;
- the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2022;
- the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;
- the award dates and funding source for those contracts
- the method used to procure those contracts;
- top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;
- the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance; and
- a short description of any current contracting problems.

TDCJ enters into contracts for residential reentry center placements for inmates scheduled to be released on mandatory supervision with no viable residential plan at the time of release. Contracted Intermediate Sanction Facility (ISF) beds are utilized to house inmates who have committed technical violations of release. The Parole Division contracts for electronic monitoring services to include global positioning satellite (GPS) monitoring equipment. The Parole Division monitors these contracts within the Warrant Section, which is responsible for the tracking of equipment inventory, monitoring contract provisions and ensuring contract compliance. The section conducts the training of staff assigned to work with electronic monitoring equipment. Contracted expenditures also include purchase orders to support operations. Staff from the user departments monitor the funding and performance in accordance with the contract requirements. The agency is not aware of any current contracting problems.

A complete list of contracts with expenditures in FY 2022 can be found on the attachment titled Contract Expenditures. The first two numerical numbers in each contract number represent the fiscal year in which the contract was awarded. For example, PF1517C034 was awarded in FY 2015. A complete list of purchase orders with expenditures in FY 2022 can be found on the attachment titled Purchase Order Expenditures.

The amount of contracted expenditures in FY 2022: \$57,912,129.

The number of contracts accounting for those expenditures: 5,058.

Contract	Amount	Contractor	Purpose
PF1517C034	\$13,189,900	Management and Training Corp	East Texas Intermediate Sanction Facility
PF2122C032	\$8,421,151	Geo Reentry Inc	Residential Reentry Center - South Texas
PD2122C025	\$4,798,000	Allied Services Inc	Electronic Monitoring Services - Radio Frequency or GPS
PF2122C026	\$4,193,869	CoreCivic Inc	Residential Reentry Center - Austin
PF2122C027	\$3,782,681	CoreCivic Inc	Residential Reentry Center - Dallas

5L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

There are no grants awarded by this program.

5M. Are there any barriers or challenges that impede the program’s performance, including any outdated or ineffective state laws? Explain.

An obstacle to successful reintegration of parole clients is community opposition to the return of those clients, as well as to the location of residential facilities which may facilitate successful reentry. Community opposition is particularly significant regarding the release of sex offenders; consequently, many placement options are limited or unavailable for this population.

5N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

The use of technology to facilitate the Parole Division’s operations is a significant opportunity for increased efficiency. The Parole Division is working on innovative methods to increase the number of successful completions of supervision and recidivism rates. Upcoming agency TRAS enhancements include a computer-based screener. The Parole Division has already created and deployed virtual caseloads and instituted methods to address and reduce the number of warrants issued. The Parole Division has worked to modernize and enhance programs and services for clients, overhaul the fee payment system, transform division culture, recruit higher qualified staff, enhance staff development and training, and improve employee wellness and appreciation.

5O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, piece of equipment, or other entity (e.g., a facility). For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe

- why the regulation is needed;
- the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;
- follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;
- actions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and
- procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.

Not applicable.

5P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide detailed information on complaint and regulatory actions, including investigations and complaint resolutions. The data should cover the last five fiscal years and give a complete picture of the program’s regulatory activity, including comprehensive information from initiation of a complaint to resolution of a case. The purpose of the chart is to create uniformity across agencies under review to the extent possible, but you may make small adjustments to the chart headings as needed to better reflect your agency’s particular programs. If necessary to understand the data, please include a brief description of the methodology supporting each measure. In addition, please briefly explain or define terms as used by your agency, such as complaint, grievance, investigation, enforcement action, jurisdictional scope, etc.

Not applicable.

6A. Provide the following information at the beginning of each program description.

Name of Program or Function: Administration

Location/Division: Executive Administration; Business and Finance; Human Resources; Office of the General Counsel; Victim Services; Information Technology; Board Oversight Programs

Contact Name: Jason Clark; Ron Steffa; Allison Dunbar; Kristen Worman; Angie McCown; Tina Clark; Brian Patrick; Cris Love; Chris Cirrito; Cassandra McGilbra; Wyvonne Martin

Statutory Citation for Program: Texas Government Code, Section 493.005, Chapter 508, 508.118, 508.119, Chapter 2102, Section 491.001, Section 493.0052, Section 493.016, Section 501.172, Section 493.0251, Section 498.0042, Section 508.117, Section 508.153, Section 508.1531, Section 508.190, Section 508.191, Section 508.313, Section 508.324, Section 552.1, Section 552.1325, Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code Section 154.023(c), Texas Family Code Section 85.025(c), Texas Penal Code Section 38.11, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure 26.05(1), 2.023, 42.09(8)(a)(4), 42.21, 42.24, 56A.001, 56A.051(a)(6), 56A.051(a)(7), 56A.051(a)(11), 56A.051(a)(12), Subchapter D, 56A.152, 56A.160, Subchapter K, Subchapter L., Subchapter M, Texas Health and Safety Code, Section 841.005(a), Section 841.022(2)(A), Texas Constitution Article I, Section 30, Texas Administrative Code 37 Section 152.51

6B. What is the objective of this program or function? Describe the major activities performed under this program.**Executive Administration**

- **Chief of Staff** - The Office of the Chief of Staff has oversight of Executive Administrative Services. This includes the Communications Department, Emergency Action Center, Executive Services, Governmental Affairs, Records Management, and is responsible for providing administrative support to the Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director.

In addition, this office oversees the Office of Spanish Language Coordination, which manages the Spanish language assistance service and is responsible for coordinating and processing the testing of employees to determine their proficiency in speaking Spanish. Based on test results, qualified Spanish language interpreters are designated. This office is responsible for conducting division-level unit operational reviews of Spanish language assistance service, and providing written translations in Spanish for agency policies, rules, and procedures, to include private facilities.

- **Office of Emergency Management** - The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) ensures, through coordination with all levels of state and community shareholders, that TDCJ is prepared to respond to, and recover from, all natural and man-made disasters and emergencies. OEM gathers data and information to develop and maintain plans and procedures for major disasters and emergencies, serves as the liaison between all levels

of government to coordinate resources for disaster and emergency response, and provides direction and procedural trainings that maintain necessary emergency management skills for TDCJ personnel and the broader community. Key functions include agency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

- **Office of Family Services** - The mission of the Office of Family Services (OFS) is to serve as a liaison between the Executive Director and families, or the organizations that advocate for them. The OFS aims to address inquiries, investigate allegations, and resolve concerns. Keeping families, advocacy organizations, and the public informed of agency announcements, updates, and meeting opportunities is a critical agency function.
- **Research and Development Department** – The Research and Development Department (R&D) exists to assist TDCJ staff and the Texas Board of Criminal Justice in fulfilling their missions, goals, and objectives. R&D serves to provide insightful analysis and evaluations of TDCJ operations, as well as coordination of research.

Business and Finance Division - The mission of the Business and Finance Division (BFD) is to support the agency through sound fiscal management, provision of financial services and statistical information, purchasing and leasing services, maintaining a fiduciary responsibility over inmate education and recreation funds, and ensuring fiscal responsibility through compliance with laws and court-mandated requirements. Business and Finance includes the following departments: Accounting and Business Services, Budget, Commissary and Trust Fund, Contracts and Procurement, Office of Space Management, Historically Underutilized Business Program, and Payroll Processing.

The functions and goals of the Business and Finance Division are:

- To provide centralized financial services to facilities and programs within TDCJ.
- Acquire goods and services in support of agency needs.
- To provide accurate monthly salary payments with authorized deductions while ensuring compliance with state and federal laws.
- To plan, formulate, analyze, and monitor expenditures of TDCJ by activity, function, and department through the provision of comprehensive budgeting, performance measure reporting and specialized research and statistical activities.
- Review financial activities to ensure compliance with state law and agency policies and procedures.
- Operate and administer the agency's inmate trust fund and commissary operations.
- To promote and increase contracting opportunities with Historically Underutilized Businesses (HUBs) and to provide those businesses and agency staff necessary assistance.
- To develop space template guidelines for long range space planning in state-owned buildings and manage administrative office and warehouse leases.

Human Resources Division - The TDCJ Human Resources Division manages and oversees agency's employee policies and procedures while promoting a positive workplace environment. This division is responsible for handling employee-related concerns and needs that arise within the agency while ensuring compliance with all applicable labor regulations and laws.

The Human Resources Division develops and implements activities and programs related to staffing, employment, classification, compensation, and benefits, performance management as well as workplace resolutions (grievances and intake), employee assistance, diversity, employee recognition, and training on human resources policies. Major activities include the handling and processing of employee accommodations. TDCJ is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Reasonable accommodations will be made for persons with disabilities during the application process or at the time of employment.

Office of the General Counsel - The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) helps TDCJ manage risk by providing competent legal services in a timely manner. This office includes three sections: Legal Affairs, Litigation Support, and Program Administration.

Victim Services Division - The Victim Services Division (VSD) provides a central mechanism for crime victims to participate in the criminal justice system. The Victim Services Division provides direct service to victims and their families, as well as training and resources to criminal justice and victim services professionals throughout the state of Texas.

Information Technology Division - The Information Technology Division (ITD) provides automated information services and support to all divisions within TDCJ, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, Correctional Managed Health Care, and other external entities as needed. Services include application programming, network support, special projects, system and network operations, support services, and administrative services. This division services a user base that includes approximately 35,000 end point computing devices across the state of Texas (i.e., personal computers, radios, tablets, and smartphones).

Board Oversight Programs - The nine-member Texas Board of Criminal Justice (TBCJ) is appointed by the governor to oversee TDCJ, which provides confinement, supervision, rehabilitation, and reintegration of the state's convicted felons. Internal Audit, Office of the Independent Ombudsman, Office of the Inspector General, Prison Rape Elimination Act Ombudsman, and State Counsel for Offenders are governed by and report directly to the TBCJ.

Board Program	TBCJ Oversight Programs
Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Ombudsman	<p>In 2007, the 80th Texas Legislature passed legislation establishing the appointment of a PREA Ombudsman to the TBCJ. The PREA Ombudsman coordinates TDCJ's efforts to eliminate the occurrence of sexual abuse and sexual harassment in correctional facilities.</p> <p>In accordance with Section 501.172 of the Texas Government Code, the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Ombudsman coordinates the agency's efforts to eliminate sexual abuse and sexual harassment of inmates in TDCJ correctional facilities. The PREA Ombudsman serves as an independent office to review or conduct administrative investigations of allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment, as well as provide a point of contact for elected officials, the public, and inmates to report allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment, or inquiries related to PREA.</p>
Office of Independent Ombudsman	<p>The Office of the Independent Ombudsman (OIO), is committed to providing the public, elected or appointed state officials, and inmates a confidential avenue for complaint resolution by receiving, reviewing, investigating, and responding to inquiries regarding non-criminal matters within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice.</p>

Board Program	TBCJ Oversight Programs
Office of Inspector General	The Texas Board of Criminal Justice created the Office of Inspector General (OIG) to serve as the primary independent law enforcement and investigative entity for TDCJ. The Office of the Inspector General investigates allegations of criminal activity and misconduct that have an impact on or nexus to TDCJ programs, staff, and facilities.
State Counsel for Offenders	<p>The State Counsel for Offenders (SCFO) is responsible for providing legal counsel and representation to indigent persons while they are incarcerated in TDCJ. The State Counsel for Offenders provides legal representation to incarcerated clients facing civil commitment proceedings in accordance with Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 841. In addition to civil commitment matters, this office is appointed to represent indigent incarcerated persons: (1) indicted for alleged criminal acts committed while in TDCJ custody; and (2) subject to immigration removal proceedings. The State Counsel for Offenders does not handle death penalty cases, fee generating cases, cases involving civil right issues, or parole matters.</p> <p>There are four legal sections within the State Counsel for Offenders: Criminal Defense, Civil Defense, Appellate, and Legal Services. An Investigations section assists all legal sections as needed.</p>
Internal Audit	Internal Audit is responsible for examining and evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of the agency's system of internal controls and the quality of agency performance in carrying out assigned responsibilities. Internal Audit furnishes independent analyses, appraisals, and recommendations concerning the adequacy and effectiveness of the agency's system of internal control procedures, and the quality of performance in carrying out assigned responsibilities.

6C. What information can you provide that shows the effectiveness and efficiency of this program or function? If applicable, reference but do not repeat any performance measures from Section II, Exhibit 2, and provide any other metrics of program effectiveness and efficiency. Also, please provide the calculation or methodology behind each statistic or performance measure.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 12: Program Statistics and Performance Measures — Fiscal Year 2022**

Program Statistics or Performance Measures	Dataset Reference Number* (if applicable)	Calculation (if applicable)	FY 2022 Target	FY 2022 Actual Performance	FY 2022 % of Annual Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 12 Exhibit 12 Program Statistics and Performance Measures

Executive Administration

Office of the Chief of Staff Statistics FY 2022	
Division Program/Activities	Data
Incidents Reported to the Emergency Action Center	24,479
Public Information Requests Received by Executive Services	22,611
Policies Published by Executive Services	58
Constituent Inquiries Processed by Governmental Affairs	748
Records Disposition Log Entries Processed by Records Management	14,820

Employees Trained on Records Retention by Records Management	708
Office of the Family Services Statistics FY 2022	
Department Program/Activities	Data
Inquiries Addressed	994
Updates Provided to Advocacy Organizations	2
Agency Hosted Community Relations Events	1
Advocacy Organization Meeting Presentations	3

Business and Finance Division

Business and Finance Division Statistics FY 2022	
Division Program/Activities	Data
Inmate Trust Fund Withdrawal Requests Completed	792,068
Commissary Sales Transactions Completed (totaling \$148 million)	2,369,383
eCommDirect Online Orders Received (totaling \$13.1 million)	476,270
Active Building Leases	87
Total Square Feet Building Area Leased	1,106,303
Average Payroll Status Changes Made Each Month	5,750
Average Manual Time Adjustments Processed	2,300
Invoices Paid	101,500
Restitution Payments to Victims Processed	3,750
Travel Checks to Employees Issued	8,319
Fixed Assets Audited Throughout the Agency	91,180
Requisitions Received	39,425
Purchases Processed	33,474
Change Orders Processed	5,917
Commissary and Trust Fund Deposits Processed (totaling \$135 million)	1,321,880

Human Resources Division

Human Resources Division Statistics FY 2022	
Human Resources Program/Activities	Data
Employee Assistance Program Referrals	71
Employee Substance Use Testing	18,517
Disciplinaries	5,073
Mediations Performed	1,467
Accommodations	58
Open Records Requests Processed	12,515
Employee Verifications	15,323
Applications	18,881
Employee Classification	3,229
Workers' Compensation	2,711
Employee Awards	4,467
Employee Complaints Processed	2,705

Office of the General Counsel

Office of the General Counsel (OGC) Statistics FY 2022	
Litigation	FY 2022 Data
Pending (Open) lawsuits	1,102
Lawsuits closed	70
Claims processed	49
Total Litigation settlements paid	\$289,219.86
Total Claims settlements paid	\$160,486.25
Non-Litigation	FY 2022 Data
Public Information Act requests processed by OGC	1,642
Public Information Act requests submitted to the Office of the Attorney General for a ruling	245
Legal opinions	197
Subpoenas	1,340
Contract reviews	88
External EEOC/TWC charges	35
Internal EEO matters	312
Review of TDCJ policies/procedures	60

Victim Services Division

Victim Services Division (VSD) Statistics VSD Annual Report FY 2022 (texas.gov)	
VSD Notification	FY 2022 Data
Total New Registrants	6,090
Total Number Notifications Sent to Registrants	132,697
Total Correspondence Received and Processed	14,276
Total Hotline Calls Received	9,778
VSD Direct Services Program, Regional Victim Services Coordinators (RVSCs)	FY 2022 Data
New Victims Served	1,211
Continuing Victims Served	200
Criminal Justice Accompaniments	19
Assistance with Crime Victim Clearinghouse (TxCVC)	759
Assistance with Notifications	756
Assistance with Victim Impact Panels	6
Assistance with Victim Impact Statements	330
Follow-up	322
Information and Referral	1,587
Training Sessions	9
Public Speeches	12
Informational Booths	2
Death Row Media Notifications	849
Staffed Executions and Accompaniments	4

Victim Services Division (VSD) Statistics VSD Annual Report FY 2022 (texas.gov)		
Victim Witnesses	16	
Support Persons Accompanied	5	
VSD Employee Support Services Program Statistics*	FY 2022 Data	
Number of TDCJ employees provided individual service	173	
Number of staff impact team responses	38	
Number of staff served by staff impact team	406	
*Program began June 2022 – statistics include only three months of activity		
VSD Victim Offender Mediation Dialogue (VOMD)	FY 2022 Data	
Cases Initiated	64	
Cases Reopened	7	
In person mediations facilitated	12	
Creative alternative mediations facilitated	5	
Participating victims that indicate a positive outcome	17	
VSD Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse Training Provided	Training Attendees	
Probation and Parole Training Academy: Domestic Violence & Victim Services Division	392	
DRC SOSS Victim Impact Panel	100	
Webinars	2,604	
Texas Victim Assistance Training (TVAT) Academy	46	
Texas Victim Assistance Training (TVAT) Online	555	
Victim Services Resource Directory	Agencies Included	
Local systems-based agencies	722	
Statewide systems-based agencies	9	
Local non-profit community-based agencies	380	
Statewide non-profit community-based agencies	28	
VSD Victim Impact Statement (VIS) Statistics	Total VIS Provided FY 2022	Total VIS Received FY 2022
Sep-21	8071	1349
Oct-21	7898	1257
Nov-21	7489	1138
Dec-21	7451	1092
Jan-22	7352	1227
Feb-22	7256	1118
Mar-22	8695	1337
Apr-22	7163	1349
May-22	7902	1184
Jun-22	3707	485
Jul-22	2424	317
Aug-22	6,834	1,153
VSD Crime Victims Clearinghouse Publication Requests	Number of Orders / Number of Units Ordered	
Do You Know Your Additional Rights as a Crime Victim?	56 /2,265	

Victim Services Division (VSD) Statistics VSD Annual Report FY 2022 (texas.gov)	
General Safety Plan	6 / 226
It's Your Voice	51 / 2,152
It's Your Voice (Spanish)	25 / 818
Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse	24 / 577
Texas Crime Victims' Rights	48 / 2,017
Texas Crime Victims' Rights (Spanish)	22 / 851
Victim Offender Mediation Dialogue	20 / 402
Your Rights; Your Voice; Your Participation	57 / 2,339
Your Rights; Your Voice; Your Participation (Spanish)	10 / 326

Information Technology Division

Information Technology Division Performance Statistics	
Telephone Switches	182
Tablets/iPads Supported	600+
Smartphones Supported	3,500+
Radios Supported	13,500
Video surveillance cameras supported	20,477
Computers supported	16,244
Desk/wall telephones supported	30,380
Inbound/outbound calls through the Help Desk/Service Center	89,971
Inbound calls through the Switchboard	102,256

Board Oversight Programs

- **Prison Rape Elimination Act Ombudsman** – TDCJ facilities are audited at least once every three years. The audit findings in Calendar Year 2022 may be found at the following:

Date	Prison Rape Elimination Act Audit CY 2022
December 21, 2022	<u>Bradshaw State Jail</u>
December 13, 2022	<u>Bell Unit</u>
November 18, 2022	<u>Byrd Unit</u>
November 11, 2022	<u>Clements Unit</u>
October 28, 2022	<u>Halbert Unit</u>
October 14, 2022	<u>Travis State Jail</u>
October 14, 2022	<u>TDCJ Agency Audit</u>
October 06, 2022	<u>Kegans Unit</u>
October 04, 2022	<u>Lychner Unit</u>
September 30, 2022	<u>Johnston Unit</u>
September 28, 2022	<u>Mountain View/Hilltop Units</u>
September 27, 2022	<u>McConnell Unit</u>
August 12, 2022	<u>Sanchez Unit</u>

Date	Prison Rape Elimination Act Audit CY 2022
July 29, 2022	<u>Volunteers of America</u>
July 14, 2022	<u>Wainwright Unit</u>
June 24, 2022	<u>Robertson Unit</u>
June 17, 2022	<u>Dominguez Unit</u>
June 09, 2022	<u>Michael Unit</u>
June 08, 2022	<u>Coleman Unit</u>
May 27, 2022	<u>Plane/Henley Units</u>
May 13, 2022	<u>Hightower Unit</u>
May 04, 2022	<u>Scott Unit</u>
April 20, 2022	<u>Crain Unit</u>
April 15, 2022	<u>Huntsville Unit</u>
April 14, 2022	<u>Beaumont Transitional Center</u>
April 12, 2022	<u>Southeast Texas Transitional Center</u>
April 12, 2022	<u>Goree Unit</u>
March 29, 2022	<u>Austin Transitional Center</u>
March 25, 2022	<u>Garza West Unit</u>
March 17, 2022	<u>Dalhart Unit</u>
March 16, 2022	<u>Mechler Unit</u>
March 11, 2022	<u>Wallace Unit</u>
March 09, 2022	<u>Corpus Christi Transitional Center</u>
March 03, 2022	<u>Duncan Unit</u>
February 11, 2022	<u>Clemens Unit</u>
January 14, 2022	<u>Lynaugh/Fort Stockton Units</u>
January 14, 2022	<u>Hutchins Unit</u>

- **Office of Independent Ombudsman**

Office of Independent Ombudsman Activity for FY 2022	Data
Number of Complaints Received	12,062
Average time for resolution of a complaint	3 days

- **Office of Inspector General** – The Office of Inspector General reviews both fiscal and calendar year records including number of criminal and administrative investigations initiated; cases concluded and presented to the Special Prosecution Unit, District Attorney’s, US Attorney’s; and the accepted versus declined prosecutorial statuses. The chart below reflects key criminal investigations initiated for FY22.

Office of Inspector General Significant Activity – Criminal Investigations – FY 2022	Data
Criminal Conspiracy or Solicitation (Texas Penal Code Chapter 15)	14
Murder (Texas Penal Code Chapter 19)	10
Assault Public Servant and Aggravated Assault Public Servant (Texas Penal Code Chapter 22)	322
Assault and Aggravated Assault (Texas Penal Code Chapter 22)	452

Office of Inspector General Significant Activity – Criminal Investigations – FY 2022	Data
Sexual Assault (Texas Penal Code Chapter 22)	633
Injury to a Child/Elderly/Disabled (Texas Penal Code Chapter 22)	7
Harassment Public Servant (Texas Penal Code Chapter 22)	387
Bribery/Coercion/Tampering with Witness/Obstruction/Gift to Public Servant (Texas Penal Code Chapter 36)	58
Tampering – Fabricating Evidence/Tampering Government Record (Texas Penal Code Chapter 37)	135
Prohibited Substance / Item in Correctional Facility (Texas Penal Code Chapter 38)	8,781
Official Oppression / Improper Sex with Person in Custody / Civil Rights (Texas Penal Code Chapter 39)	98
Deadly Weapon in Penal Institution (Texas Penal Code Chapter 46)	457
Engaging Organized Criminal Activity (Texas Penal Code Chapter 71)	14
Manufacture / Delivery / Possession of Substance all Penalty Groups (Health and Safety Code Chapter 481)	138
Escape and Reported Escape Plots (Texas Penal Code Chapter 38)	36
Fugitive From Justice Parole Absconder	218
Fugitive From Justice All Other (including those on parole)	1,080
Administrative Violations	24

- State Counsel for Offenders** – The State Counsel for Offenders represents incarcerated clients statewide. In FY 2022, the State Counsel for Offenders interviewed over 1,500 clients/witnesses, attorneys represented clients in more than 200 dockets/pretrial hearings and represented clients in 40 jury trials tried to 12 person juries. State Counsel for Offenders attorneys represented more 500 civilly committed clients, State Counsel for Offenders attorneys and staff received and responded to more than 8,000 requests for answers to a variety of legal questions, time calculation requests, inquiries regarding immigration, deportation/removal proceedings, and extradition. Additionally, the State Counsel for Offenders is counsel of record for more than 60 active appellate files.
- Internal Audit** – In FY 2022, the Internal Audit Division completed 16 audits on agency programs and functions. The Internal Audit FY 2022 plan can be found online at [Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Audit Plan \(texas.gov\)](https://www.texas.gov/2022/02/16/annual-audit-plan).

6D. Describe any important history regarding this program not included in the general agency history section, including how the services or functions have changed from the original intent. If the response to Section III of this report is sufficient, please leave this section blank.

Year	TDCJ Administration History
1982	The Internal Affairs Division was formed because of the Supreme Court decision in Ruiz v Estelle, 553 F. Supp. 567 (S.D. Tex. 1982).
1983	The Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse (TxCVC) was established and operated by the Governors' office.
1985	The Texas Legislature enacted the Crime Victims' Rights statute which included notification for crime victims.
1996	The Texas Board of Criminal Justice (TBCJ) adopted a rule permitting immediate family members and individuals with a close relationship to the deceased victim the opportunity to view the execution of the inmate in capital murder cases.

Year	TDCJ Administration History
	The Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse was transferred to the TDCJ Victim Services Section.
1997	Victims Service section became an agency division.
1999	The TBCJ converted the Internal Affairs Division to the Office of Inspector General (OIG), with a primary focus on conducting criminal investigations on matters impacting public safety and the safety of the public, employees, inmates, and facilities within TDCJ.
2001	Victim Offender Mediation was enacted into statute and the agency developed the program.
2004	Offender Information Management System (OIMS) was created.
2008	The Offender Telephone System (OTS) was established.
2009	The first call using the Offender Telephone System was made.
2009	The Texas Legislature addressed the proliferation of contraband cellular devices providing Office of Inspector General with tools necessary to address this crime more effectively.
2012	The Information Security Office was created.
2012	The Project Management Office was established.
2012	The Victim Services Division expanded these direct services for crime victims by adding the Regional Victim Service Coordinators under the Texas Crime Victims Clearinghouse. In addition to accompanying victims to view executions, the RVSCs provide all manner of post-conviction support, information, and assistance to ensure victims of crime are afforded a full measure of justice, rights, and services.
2016	Electronic Data Management System was created.
2021	TBCJ reorganized the Independent Ombudsman as a division under its direct supervision.
2022	The Data Management Office was created.
2022	<p>The Victim Services Division created a separate section for the Direct Services Program. Direct Services staff include the four Regional Victim Service Coordinators positions and a newly developed Domestic Violence Specialist position. This division enabled the Direct Services Program to expand community outreach efforts and enhance services for victims of violent crimes and surviving family members.</p> <p>The Victim Services Division - Employee Support Services was developed in response to employee feedback regarding the existing volunteer peer support program needing more structure and oversight to meet the needs of TDCJ staff.</p>
2023	Inmate tablets completed development.
2023	The Texas Legislature addressed the public safety risk created by fugitives from electronic monitoring programs and provided the Office of Inspector General resources for FY 2024 to focus on high-risk electronic monitoring program parole absconders.

6E. List any qualifications or eligibility requirements for persons or entities affected by this program, such as licensees, consumers, landowners, for example. Provide a statistical breakdown of persons or entities affected.

Human Resources Division

HR Position	Human Resources Position Eligibility
Human Resource Specialist	Human Resource Specialists are required to complete clearances of selected applicants for employment. Texas Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (TLETS) and Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) licensure is required to perform this critical function in the hiring process.

Victim Services Division

VSD Program	Victim Services Division Program Eligibility
Notification	Crime Victims are defined in Chapter 56A of the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure. By statute, a victim as the victim of the offense of sexual assault, kidnapping, aggravated robbery, trafficking of persons, or injury to a child, elderly individual, or disabled individual or someone who has suffered personal injury or death as a result of the criminal conduct of another. Chapter 56A and Texas Government Code Chapter 508 requires the Victim Services Division to notify registered victims or witnesses who testified at trial of certain status changes regarding their offender. However, the Victim Services Division provides these notifications to individuals who are outside of the definition of a victim such as victims of offenses not included in the definition, family of the victim, close relative of a witness, concerned citizens, criminal justice professionals, and victim advocates.
Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse (TxCVC)	<p>The target audience of training and publications are victims, survivors of crime, criminal justice, and victim services professionals, and government and community-based agencies and organizations.</p> <p>All district and county attorneys in Texas are required to submit quarterly Victim Impact Statement reports per Code of Criminal Procedure Article 56A.160.</p>
Direct Services Program, Regional Victim Service Coordinators	<p>The Direct Services Program does not have eligibility requirements.</p> <p>The Regional Victim Service Coordinators provide services to all victims of crime who are referred to the Coordinators or seek assistance from the Victim Services Division.</p> <p>There are 46,363 active statutory victim registrants in the Integrated Victim Services System (IVSS).</p>
Victim Offender Mediation Dialogue (VOMD)	Victim Offender Mediation Dialogue (VOMD) cases can be initiated by crime victims or surviving family members of victims of violent crime. The inmate must be incarcerated or on parole/mandatory supervision to participate in the program. The Victim Offender Mediation Dialogue is completely voluntary for both the victim and inmate. If the inmate agrees to participate, they must take responsibility for the crime of record. This process provides victims of violent crime the opportunity to have a structured meeting in a safe and secure environment.
Offender Apology Bank	The Offender Apology Bank program is available to incarcerated individuals and victims.
Employee Support Services	Employee Support Services Program services are available to any TDCJ employee.

Board Oversight Programs

Board Program	TBCJ Oversight Program Qualifications / Eligibility
Prison Rape Elimination Act Ombudsman	Family and friends of inmates, and the public, are encouraged to report allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment that occur in TDCJ correctional facilities to the PREA Ombudsman Office or the Independent Ombudsman Office. Public inquiries regarding allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment are referred to the PREA Ombudsman Office for investigation and response. All allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment received in the PREA Ombudsman Office are referred to the Office of the Inspector General for possible criminal investigation.

Board Program	TBCJ Oversight Program Qualifications / Eligibility
	The PREA Ombudsman is trained and certified as a U.S. DOJ PREA Auditor for Adult Prisons and Jails.
Office of Independent Ombudsman	The issues filed with the Office of Independent Ombudsman must be under the jurisdiction of the TBCJ. Otherwise, a referral is made to the appropriate agency.
Office of Inspector General	<p>The Office of Inspector General investigators are certified peace officers, as authorized by Texas Code of Criminal Procedures Article 2.12 and licensed by the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE).</p> <p>As a means of internal organizational improvement Office of Inspector General is pursuing law enforcement accreditation to ensure division law enforcement operations are conducted in accordance with recognized best law enforcement practices in the state.</p>
State Counsel for Offenders	<p>All inmates with legal questions may request assistance from State Counsel for Offenders. Incarcerated persons with legal questions should send an I-60 or letter by truck mail to State Counsel for Offenders and write on the outside of envelope "Legal Mail". The person's name and TDCJ Identification Number must be printed on the request.</p> <p>If the person has been served legal papers, he/she should immediately send the legal papers to SCFO along with his or her request to State Counsel for Offenders, 200 River Pointe Drive, Suite 312, Conroe, TX 77304.</p> <p>All requests must come from the incarcerated person. State Counsel for Offenders cannot accept requests from family members.</p>
Internal Audit	The Internal Audit Division Director must be a Certified Internal Auditor or Certified Public Accountant.

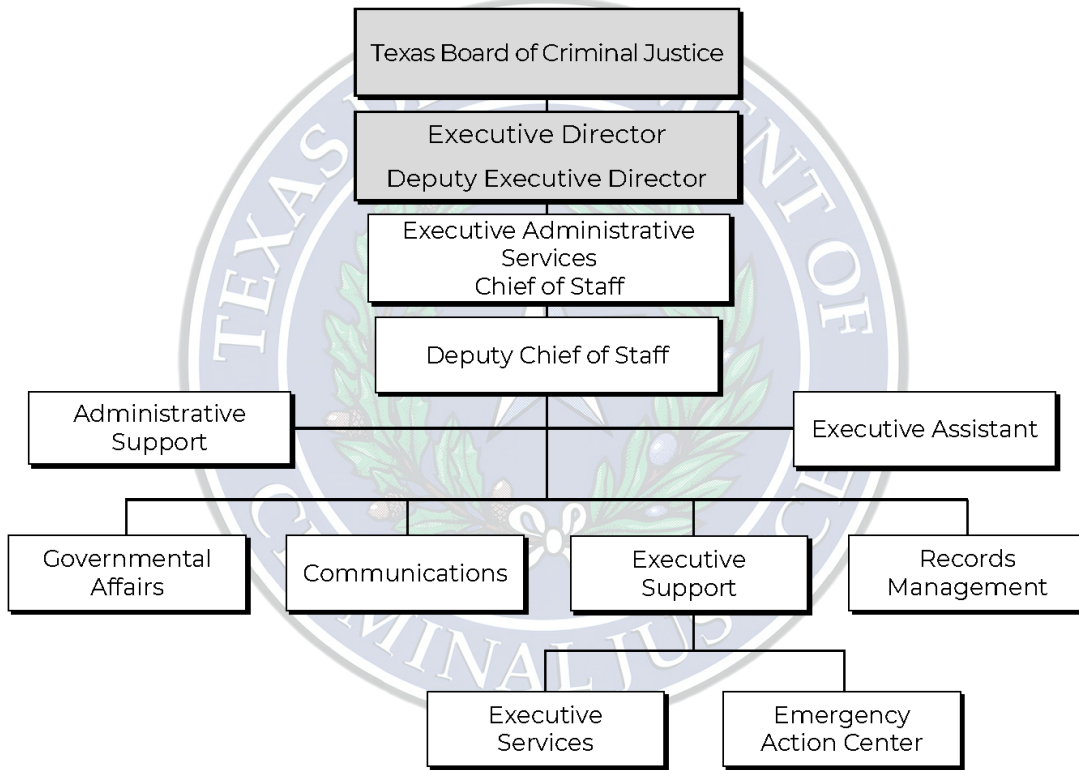
Other areas within the Administration program provide administrative services for the entire agency, such as Information Technology, Human Resources, Business and Finance, and Office of the General Counsel.

6F. Describe how your program or function is administered, including a description of the processes involved in the program or function. Include flowcharts, timelines, or other illustrations as necessary to describe agency policies and procedures. Indicate how field/regional services are used, if applicable.

Executive Administration

- **Chief of Staff** - The Office of the Chief of Staff has oversight of Executive Administrative Services. This includes the Communications Department, Emergency Action Center, Executive Services, Governmental Affairs, Records Management, and is responsible for providing administrative support to the Executive Director and Deputy Executive Director.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
 Executive Administrative Services - Chief of Staff



Program	Chief of Staff Programs
<p>Communications Department</p>	<p>The Communications Department serves as the external and internal communications arm of the agency.</p> <p>Communications’ external functions include working with news media throughout the world to tell TDCJ story and assisting reporters in covering prison events and understanding the objectives of the agency. Information is given to news media as allowed by TDCJ policy and according to current state public information laws. In addition, the department is responsible for the content and delivery of the agency social media channels and website.</p> <p>Executive Directive on News Media Relations - As a public agency, TDCJ shall maintain a position of cooperation and responsiveness in informing the media concerning TDCJ operations and accomplishments. The actions of TDCJ shall reflect this position. News media shall have access to inmates to the extent that such access does not disrupt the safe and secure operation of the unit/facility, impair the rehabilitation of an inmate, or detract from the deterrence of crime.</p> <p>Media Policies Regarding Inmate Interviews - Information for news media representatives who wish to interview an inmate at a TDCJ unit, including approval procedure, interview restrictions, dress code, restricted items, etc.</p>

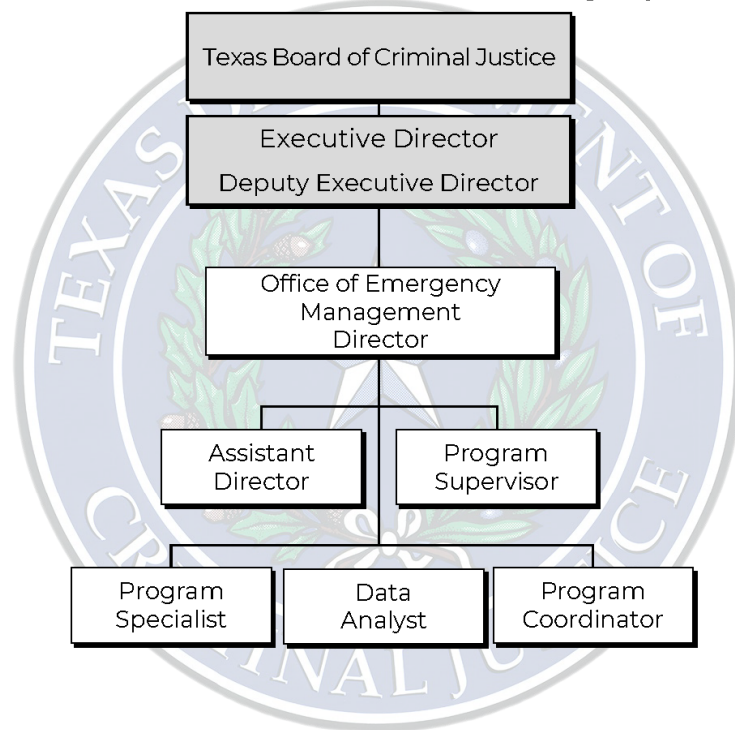
Program	Chief of Staff Programs
	<p>Communications' internal functions include the production of training videos, providing photography services and photo archive management, and supplying stock video and photos to other criminal justice agencies, news media, and educators. The department provides audiovisual support for bimonthly Texas Board of Criminal Justice meetings and special events.</p> <p>Communications oversees the agency's social media channels and uses the platforms to communicate directly with the public and other stakeholders, and to enhance recruitment efforts. The department creates and communicates agency-related messaging to the inmate population through the inmate tablet system.</p> <p>Communications produces TDCJ Annual Review and regularly updates TDCJ Phone and Address Directory.</p>
Emergency Action Center	<p>The Emergency Action Center provides a communications link between the Texas Board of Criminal Justice, units/departments, and administrative staff to report serious and unusual incidents. Information gathered is used to keep administration informed, provide risk assessments, and to promote safety and security.</p>
Executive Services	<p>Executive Services exists to assist TDCJ staff and the Texas Board of Criminal Justice in fulfilling their missions, goals, and objectives. The office functions as a resource center by providing reliable information, quality publications, objective analysis, and useful technical assistance.</p> <p>Executive Services provides technical support to TDCJ executive staff. Staff responds to inquiries regarding inmate demographics, coordinates survey responses, maintains the Death Row webpage, conducts statistical analyses, and provides a variety of statistical information. Staff prepares the agenda and meeting materials for the Texas Board of Criminal Justice and produces the TBCJ minutes. Additionally, staff coordinates revisions of TBCJ rules, the Departmental Policy and Operations Manual, the Human Resources Policy Manual, and agency departmental manuals upon request.</p> <p>Executive Services coordinates the State Employee Charitable Campaign and produces unit profiles, agency organizational charts, Fiscal Year Statistical Report, and the General Information Guide for Families of Inmates (English/Español).</p>
Governmental Affairs	<p>Governmental Affairs works with agency divisions and departments to ensure that all relevant legislation passed by the Texas Legislature is implemented in a timely fashion, and coordinates with legislative committees to assist in supplying departmental statistics and resource information for committee members. This section assists in the coordination of special projects and in the response to inquiries about TDCJ from legislative and executive offices.</p>
Records Management	<p>The Records Management Department provides research, insight, and recommendations for achieving efficiencies and consolidation of inmate records. The department provides governance, support, and policy structure for all agency records; initiates and manages recordkeeping projects; and provides quality assurance reviews. Records Management monitors records retention and publishes TDCJ Records Retention Schedule.</p>

- Office of Emergency Management** - The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is the central oversight authority for TDCJ emergency management preparedness and response. The office coordinates with groups throughout TDCJ to develop and update emergency response plans, continuity of operations plans, and the Homeland Security Strategic Plan.

The office represents TDCJ on the Texas Division of Emergency Management State Emergency Council. These activities involve logistical coordination of resources or deployment of TDCJ staff to assist during emergencies. The office serves a liaison role to the public emergency management sector. The Office of Emergency Management works with most TDCJ operational divisions to provide a representative to disaster district committees throughout the state.

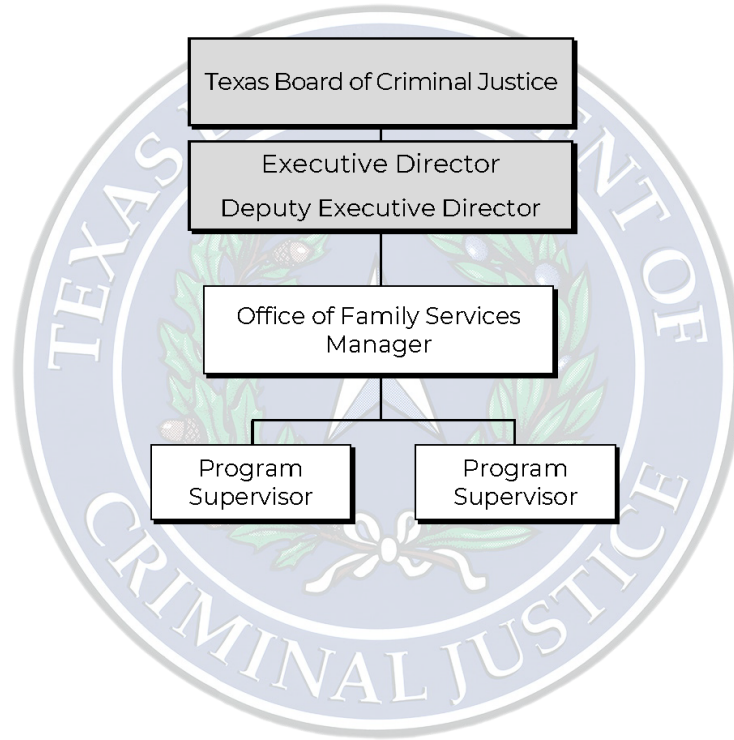
The Office of Emergency Management oversees all mitigation reports and activities for the agency; works to identify potential hazards and threats to the agency; and develops mapping, modeling, and forecasting tools to lessen their effects. The office trains agency staff on roles and expectations during emergencies and command center activations. Working in conjunction with the Correctional Institutions Division, the Office of Emergency Management provides all necessary training for security staff and unit personnel on the Incident Command System. The office coordinates National Incident Management System training.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
 Executive Administrative Services – Office of Emergency Management



- **Office of Family Services** – The Office of Family Services serves as a liaison between the Executive Director and families, or the organizations that advocate for them. This section addresses inquiries, investigates allegations, and resolves concerns.

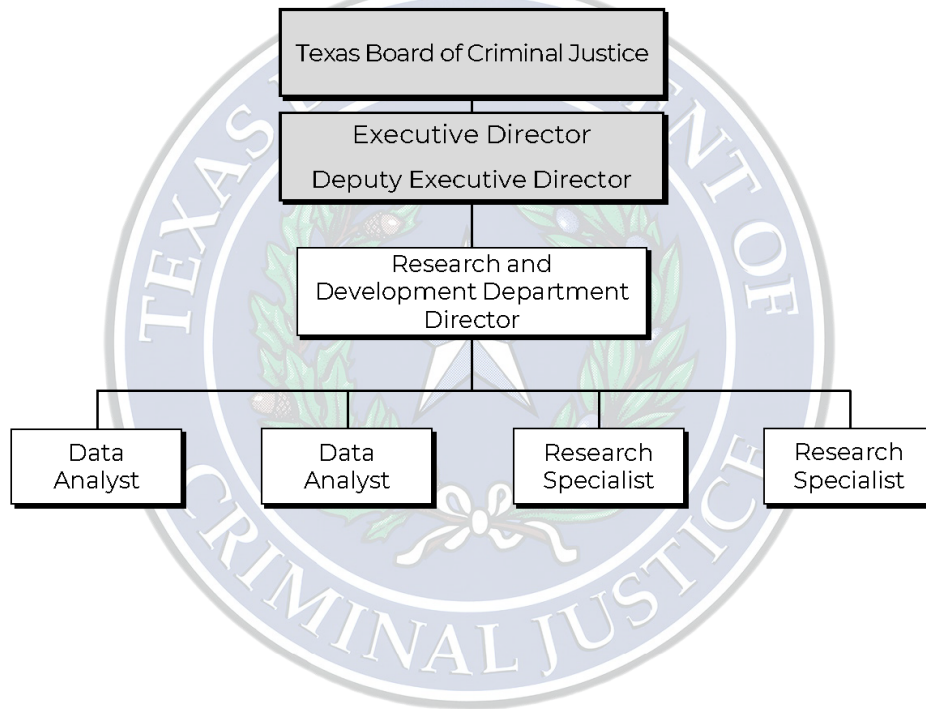
TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
 Executive Administrative Services – Office of Family Services



- Research and Development Department** - The Research and Development Department conducts analysis and performs evaluations of system operations. Research and Development stays current on proven and promising practices in criminal justice and brings new perspectives from across the criminal justice field to the leadership at TDCJ.

Coordination of research is another function performed by Research and Development. The department coordinates research conducted by individuals and organizations external to TDCJ or by employees seeking individual benefit, such as a thesis, dissertation, or other publication.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
 Executive Administrative Services – Research and Development



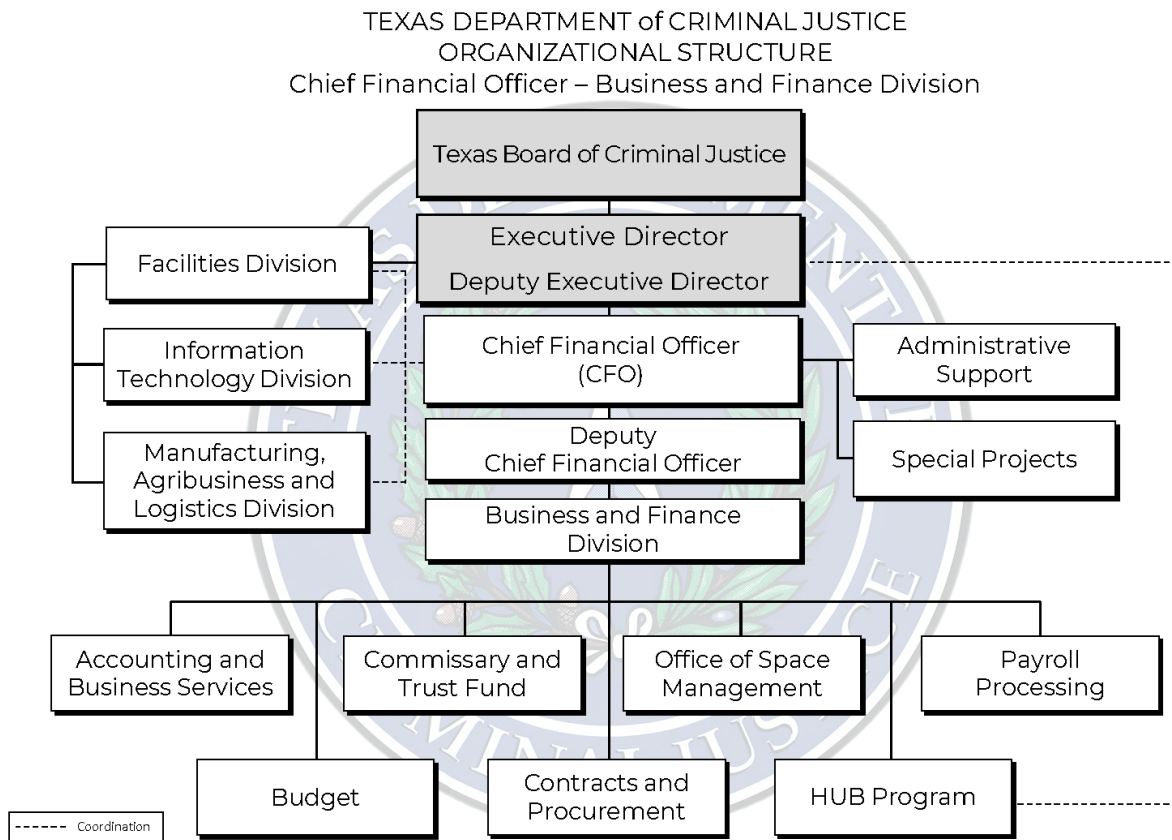
Business and Finance Division

The Business and Finance Division (BFD) supports the agency through sound fiscal management, the provision of financial services and statistical information, purchasing and leasing services, maintaining a fiduciary responsibility over inmate education and recreation funds, and ensuring fiscal responsibility through compliance with laws and court-mandated requirements. The Business and Finance Division includes the departments of Accounting and Business Services, Budget, Commissary and Trust Fund, Contracts and Procurement, Historically Underutilized Business, Office of Space Management, and Payroll Processing.

BFD Department	Business and Finance Division Functions
Accounting and Business Services Department	The Accounting and Business Services Department consists of Accounts Payable; Accounting Services; Cashier and Travel; Financial Reporting and Funds Management; and Compliance and Review. The Accounting and Business Services Department carries out the financial operations of the agency by providing meaningful financial information, supporting effective financial processes, and maintaining effective financial control. The department is responsible for general accounting of state funds and produces the agency’s annual financial report. These functions are achieved using the agency’s financial system, Lonestars, which is managed by the department and the Uniform Statewide Accounting System.
Budget Department	In providing financial oversight for agency departments, the Budget Department plans, formulates, analyzes, and monitors agency revenues and expenditures by activity,

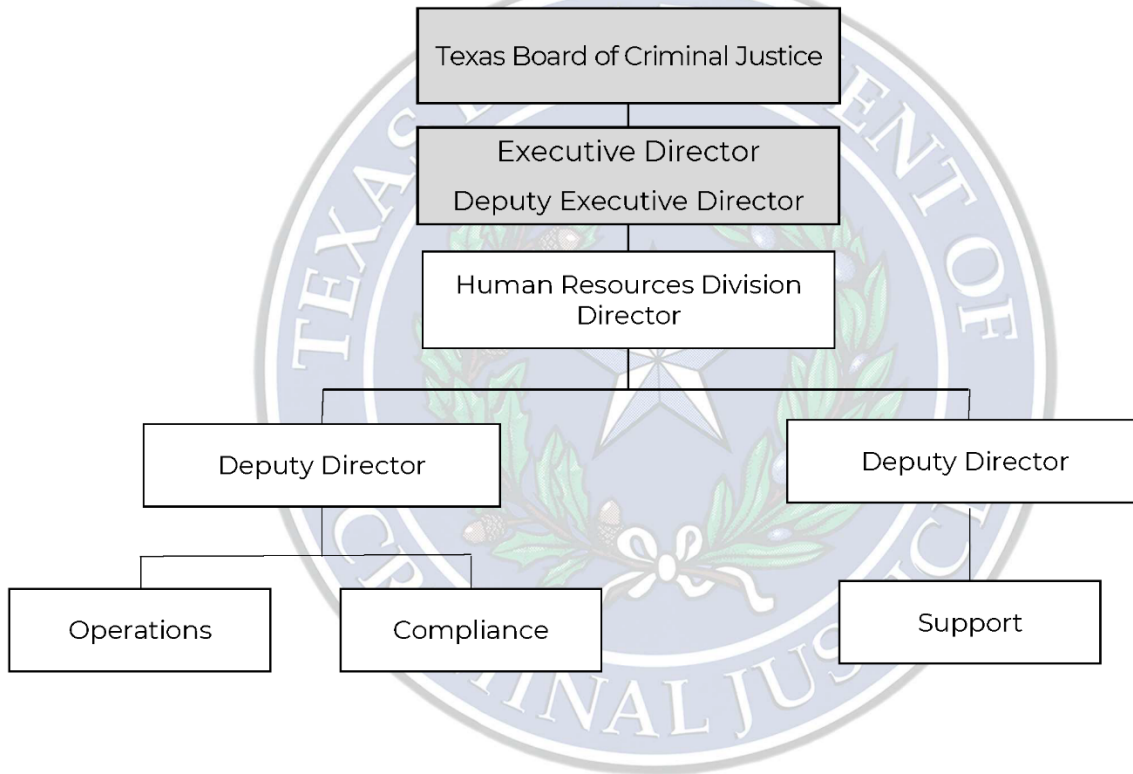
BFD Department	Business and Finance Division Functions
	function, and department. The planning process is initiated through preparation of the Agency Strategic Plan and monitored quarterly by a system of performance measures. The department then compiles the biennial Legislative Appropriations Request, which serves as the fiscal representation of the Agency Strategic Plan. The department routinely interacts with the state’s executive, legislative, and regulatory agencies, to include the Legislative Budget Board and the Office of the Governor.
Contracts and Procurement Department	The Contracts and Procurement Department is responsible for procuring the goods and services necessary to support the mission of the agency. Certified purchasers and contract specialists approve, record and process purchases requisitioned by agency staff. The department’s mission is to acquire the right goods and services at the right time and at the right price in accordance with laws, rules, policies, and sound business judgment. Agency requirements range from basic needs, such as food for inmates, to complex professional services and construction projects. During FY 2021, the department processed approximately 49,150 Advanced Purchasing and Inventory Control System (ADPICS) requisitions, with approximately 45,200 purchase order procurement actions processed. In addition, the department completed approximately 500 contract procurement actions. The Contracts and Procurement Department continues to promote the Historically Underutilized Business Program and strives to improve Historically Underutilized Business Program (HUB) participation in the procurement of goods and services.
Commissary and Trust Fund	The Commissary and Trust Fund Department is responsible for the administration and operation of the agency’s commissaries and inmate trust fund. The inmate trust fund provides inmates access to personal funds for the purchase of commissary items, periodicals and subscriptions, and other approved expenditures such as craft shop supplies. The department operates three warehouse and distribution centers that provide merchandise for resale at 152 commissary locations throughout the state. Items sold include snacks, packaged meat and fish products, coffee, soft drinks, greeting cards, shoes, and electronics. Using an inmate’s bar-coded identification card, the commissary’s point-of-sale system records detailed sales transaction information and debits the inmate’s trust fund account. In addition to supporting the commissary and trust fund operations, income from commissary sales is used to fund or supplement other inmate programs. These include recreational activities, sports and fitness equipment, television equipment located in common viewing areas, library books and supplies, and The Echo newspaper for inmates.
Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) Program	The HUB Program promotes and increases contracting HUB opportunities with certified Texas small businesses owned by women, minorities, or service-disabled veterans (HUBs). The goal is to actively involve HUBs in the procurement process to ensure they receive a fair share of the state’s purchasing needs. The HUB program provides businesses and agency staff the assistance necessary to increase opportunities and contracting with HUBS. The department functions include community business outreach, training, reporting, attending forums across the state, and continuing to seek and sponsor mentor-protégé agreements.
Office of Space Management	The responsibility of the Office of Space Management (OSM) is to acquire, allocate, approve, and manage administrative leased space based on TDCJ’s needs and in compliance with various state statutes and departmental rules and regulations. Office of Space Management activities include site visits to ensure efficient use of both leased and state-owned administrative properties. Other routine Office of Space Management functions include liaison activities involving the Texas Facilities Commission (TFC), resolving payment issues between Accounts Payable and lessors and assistance in resolution of maintenance issues between tenants and lessors. When an emergency occurs in a leased administrative space, Office of Space Management staff provides immediate, on-site assistance with relocation, communications support, assistance

BFD Department	Business and Finance Division Functions
	related to public safety issues and proper notification of the emergency to the Texas Facilities Commission (TFC).
Payroll Processing Department	The responsibility of the Payroll Processing Department is to process accurate monthly salary payments with authorized deductions for approximately 30,000 employees while ensuring compliance with state and federal laws. Core functions include payroll processing, payroll deductions, direct deposit program, employee time program, distribution of payroll warrants and federal tax reporting.



Human Resources - The mission of the Human Resources Division is to foster, reinforce, and sustain fair, equitable and consistent application of the agency's human resources programs, policies, and services, to ensure compliance with federal and state laws, and to fulfill the needs of the agency's employees as they relate to human resources. The Human Resources Division is composed of the following departments: Compliance, Support, and Operations.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
 Human Resources Division

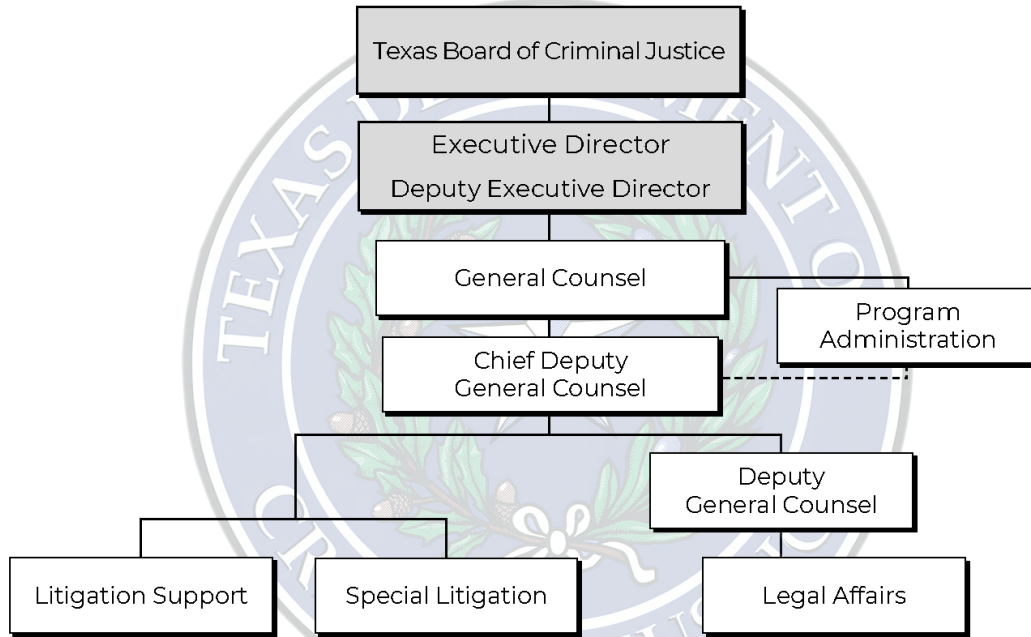


HR Departments	Human Resources Functions
Compliance	<p>Compliance is comprised of two departments, Employment Processing and Performance Management. This section provides the core foundation in hiring and managing the performance of our staff.</p> <p>The Employment Processing department oversees the agency’s clearances and selections whose core functions include, minimum qualifications screening, coordination of interviews for job postings, 19 verifications, overseeing Direct Hire and Orientation of employees and managing the employee identification card system.</p> <p>Compliance includes functions associated with both supervisory and staff responsibilities in obtaining peak performance, such as drug testing, disciplinary and mediation proceedings, training, and performance evaluations.</p>
Support	<p>Support is comprised of two departments, Workplace Resolution, Equal Employment Opportunity, Employee Welfare & Benefits, and helps guide agency employees with these types of employment related issues and processes.</p> <p>The Workplace Resolution department manages the agency’s grievance process as well as the intake team who receives, routes, and tracks correspondence for appropriate resolution.</p> <p>The agency has a zero-tolerance policy relating to illegal harassment and discrimination. The EEO department oversees all agency EEO investigations. The EEO investigators are</p>

HR Departments	Human Resources Functions
	<p>responsible for responding to charges of discrimination filed with the Agency. These charges may be received from the Texas Workforce Commission, Civil Rights Division, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.</p> <p>The Employee Welfare and Benefits department manages insurance, medical, retirement and other benefits available to agency employees. They oversee the family medical leave management program, workers' compensation with coordination through SORM and provide guidance on the Americans with Disabilities Act, Pregnant Workers' Fairness Act, and Religious Accommodations.</p>
<p>Operations</p>	<p>Operations is comprised of two departments, Field Operations and Business Operations, and provides support to unit and department Human Resources staff and manages operations such as finance, employee classification, policy development, and records verification.</p> <p>The Field Operations department provides technical support for agency human resources representatives located at units, departments, and divisions throughout the agency. This enhances employee services for all agency employees. Some of their core functions include Correctional Officer salary review, Correctional Officer transfers, and processing career ladders.</p> <p>The Business Operations department provides management over Human Resources operational expenses, procurement, and inventory of fixed assets, recruiting awards program, and mailroom services for Human Resources Headquarters. The Employee Classification department provides management for agency job descriptions and Position Modification Requests. The Policy Development department is responsible for developing, managing, and publishing agency human resources policies and procedures. The Records Verification department provides support for open records requests and employment verifications.</p>

Office of the General Counsel - The Office of the General Counsel (OGC) has three sections: Legal Affairs, Litigation Support, and Program Administration. Attorneys oversee the Legal Affairs and Litigation Support sections, while a program supervisor manages the Program Administration section.

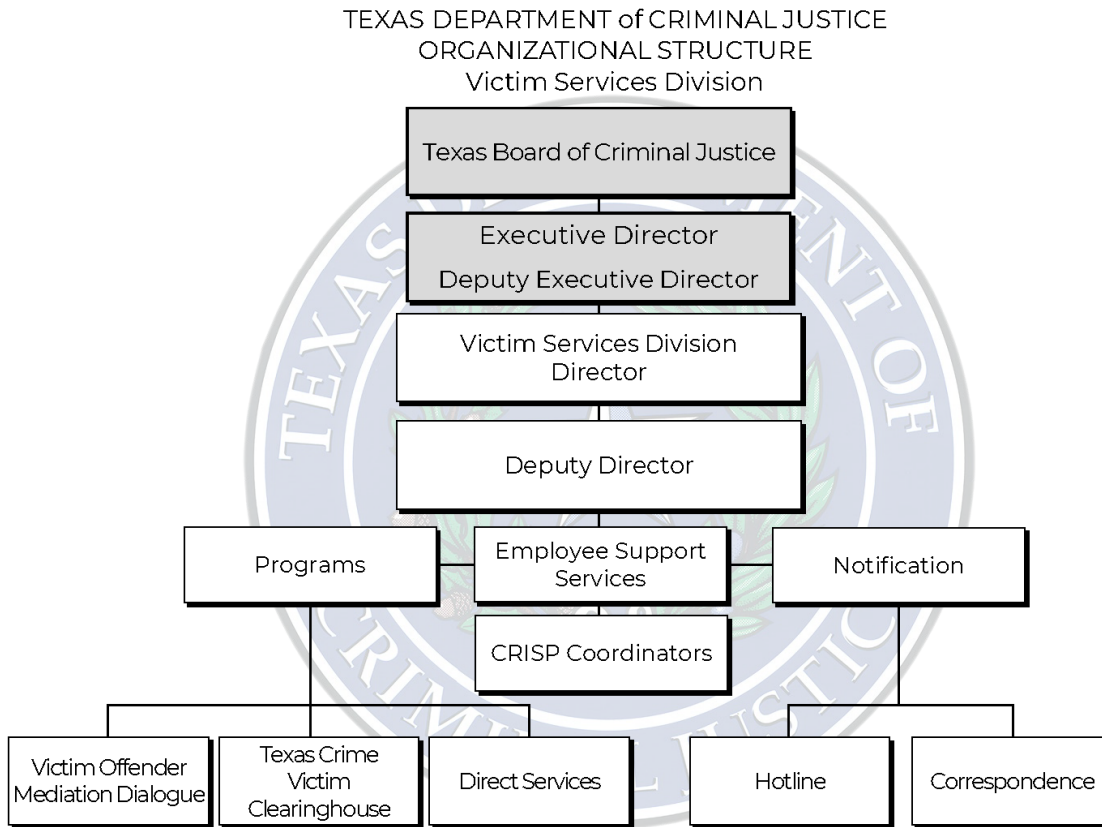
TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE
 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE
 Office of the General Counsel



----- Coordination

OGC Section	Office of General Counsel (OGC) Sections Description
Legal Affairs	The Legal Affairs section provides advice and counsel to TDCJ regarding victim’s rights; employment law; purchasing, contracts, and real estate; and inmate health care, sentence time calculation, parole, and community supervision matters. This section drafts formal and informal legal opinions for TDCJ as requested. The Legal Affairs section provides advice about the <i>Public Information Act</i> and seeks opinions and rulings from the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) when necessary. The Legal Affairs section provides support regarding subpoena requests, expunctions, and renditions. This section helps the Office of the Attorney General obtain documentation for federal habeas corpus litigation, and reviews affidavits in response to state writs of habeas corpus.
Litigation Support	The Litigation Support section acts as the liaison between TDCJ and the Office of the Attorney General and provides litigation support to the Office of the Attorney General. The Litigation Support section tracks and reviews all important lawsuits when TDCJ or its employees are named defendants. Most of these lawsuits concern tort, employment, or inmate civil rights claims. This section is involved with discovery and records production, answering interrogatories, coordinating trial and expert witnesses, and participating in mediations and settlements.
Program Administration	The Program Administration section is responsible for the overall administrative support of the Office of General Counsel including fiscal management; divisional human resources support; the preparation of Office of General Counsel policies and procedures; case management; and records retention and storage. This section processes claims for damages involving TDCJ’s property and schedules video teleconferences for the inmates’ legal proceedings.

Victim Services Division - The mission of the Victim Services Division (VSD) is to provide a central mechanism for crime victims to participate in the criminal justice system. The division is organized into three sections: Notification, Employee Support Services, and Programs. A summary of these sections is provided below.



VSD Program	Victim Services Division Program Description
Notification	<p>The Integrated Victim Services System (IVSS) utilizes a confidential database to provide registrants with notifications regarding inmates in the Correctional Institutions Division or under the supervision of the Parole Division. The IVSS provides notifications concerning phases of the criminal justice system, post-conviction.</p> <p>Notifications are available via e-mail, letter, text, and limited phone calls.</p> <p>The Victim Services Division Notification Section operates and answers the victim hotline, receives, and processes correspondence, responds to victim requests, processes notifications, and maintains the Integrated Victim Services System. Victim notification is one of the fundamental rights mandated in the Texas Constitution, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Texas Government Code. Notifications include information on the pending parole review, decisions of the Board of Pardons and Paroles regarding release, pending release of an inmate, and warrant actions for paroled inmates. The Victim Services Division coordinates these mandated services through the IVSS and by making information and file material available to the Board of Pardons and Paroles for their</p>

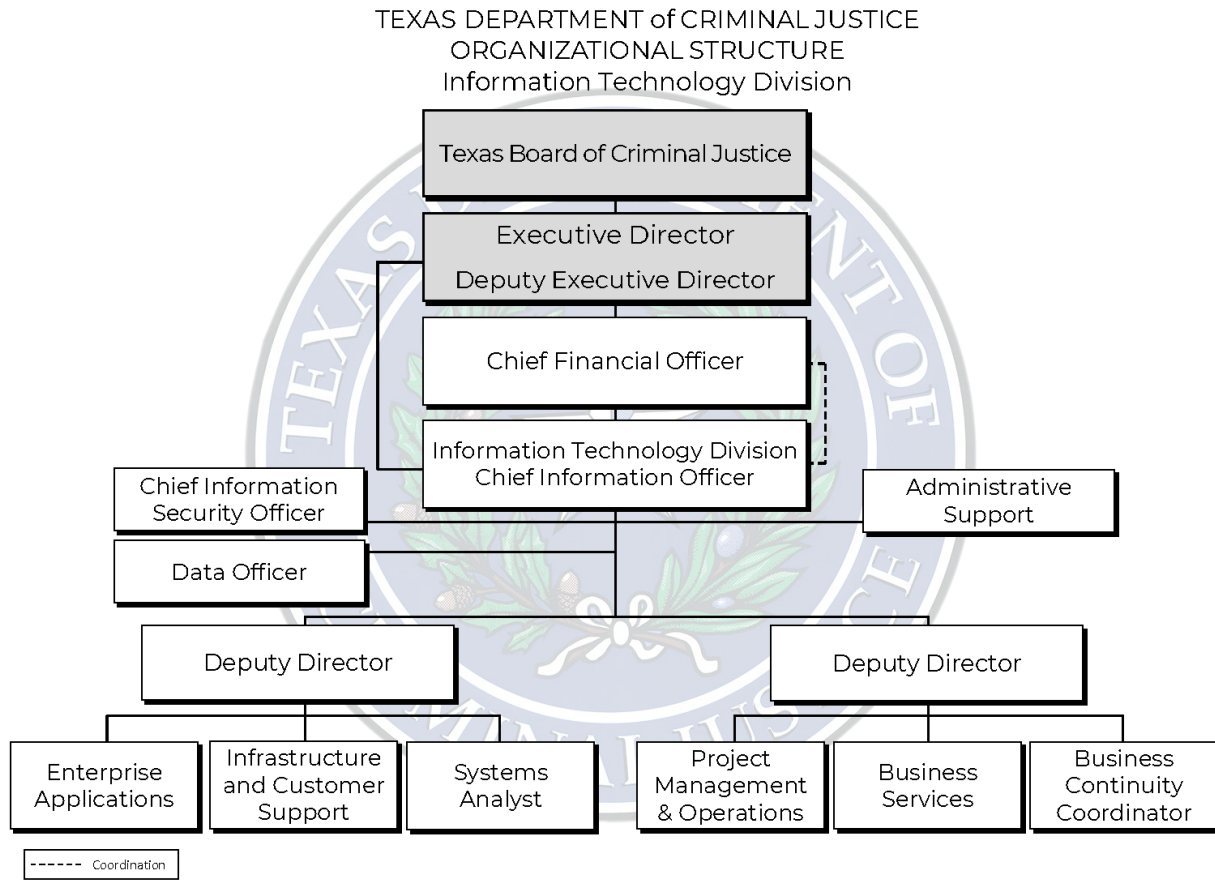
VSD Program	Victim Services Division Program Description
	<p>review and consideration. The Victim Services Division operates a toll-free hotline that provides victims with inmate status information, information about their rights and the criminal justice system, and information about additional services available to victims through the Victim Services Division and outside resources. The Victim Services Division provides information to victims about appearing in person before the Board of Pardons and Paroles, seeking special parole conditions, and explaining the process for protesting the parole release of an inmate. In addition to victim notification and the toll-free hotline, victims and their families can obtain inmate status information, resources, and other helpful information through the Integrated Victim Services System public portal 24 hours a day seven days a week.</p>
<p>Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse (TxCVC)</p>	<p>The Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse (TxCVC) serves as a central source of information for crime victims, criminal justice professionals, and victim service providers. The goal of the Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse is to provide focus, leadership, and coordination necessary to continue and improve services so that victims are afforded a full measure of justice and all possible assistance. The Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse was established and operated by the Governor’s Office in 1983 until its official transfer to TDCJ’s Victim Services Division in March of 1996.</p> <p>The Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse provides informational brochures and publications, which are available online here: https://www.tdcj.texas.gov/divisions/vs/txcvc.html.</p> <p>The Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse provides an online Texas Victim Resource Directory available through the Integrated Victim Services System (IVSS) portal. A wide array of national, state, and local resources for crime victims, victim services providers, and criminal justice professionals can be searched by crime type, type of service, agency type, city, or county, and by the name of an organization. The resource directory can be viewed here: https://ivss.tdcj.texas.gov/resource-search/.</p> <p>The Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse provides training to victims, victim services providers, and criminal justice professionals through in-person and online training.</p> <p>The Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse maintains the Texas Victim Assistance Training Online (TVAT). The TVAT online is a web-based statewide foundational victim assistance training focused on victim-centered service delivery and professional development that complements other victim services initiatives and enables new advocates to acquire baseline professional skills and competence.</p> <p>The TVAT Academy is hosted yearly by the Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse. The Academy curriculum follows the victims’ experience through the criminal justice system which provides for accurate assessment of victims’ needs, victim service provider awareness of multidisciplinary teamwork, and seamless service delivery from all victim services providers. The focus of the training is on foundational skills such as knowledge of the victims’ experience and an overview of the criminal justice system.</p> <p>The Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse is mandated to revise the Victim Impact Statement form after every legislative session, collect statistics from each district and county attorney’s office, and develop Victim Impact Statement recommended processing procedures and crime victim assistance standards.</p>
<p>Direct Services Program, Regional</p>	<p>TDCJ Victim Services Division has strategically placed Regional Victim Services Coordinators. These coordinators provide direct services to victims of violent crime, assist local victim service and criminal justice professionals at district and county attorney</p>

VSD Program	Victim Services Division Program Description
Victim Service Coordinators	<p>offices, law enforcement agencies, and community-based organizations, and are available to serve on regional victim service coalitions or task force groups.</p> <p>The core functions of the regional coordinators are to ensure victims' voices are heard during the post-conviction phase of the criminal justice process and to provide support, information, and assistance to victims of violent crimes and surviving family members whose inmates are under the jurisdiction of TDCJ. The services provided to victims by the Regional Victim Services Coordinators include, but are not limited to, crisis intervention, safety planning, criminal justice and victims' rights information, victim advocacy, assistance with Crime Victims' Compensation and the Victim Impact Statement form, criminal justice accompaniments, and information and referrals. By providing direct services to crime victims, the Regional Victim Services Coordinators give victims the opportunity to be informed, supported, and participate during the post-conviction phase of the criminal justice system. To increase crime victims' access to these services, the Regional Victim Services Coordinators work to support regular and significant collaborations across the full spectrum of pre- and post-conviction agencies and services through the coordination of referrals, information sharing, and education. The Regional Victim Services Coordinators staff informational booths, provide training, outreach, and technical assistance to criminal justice and victim services professionals, and participate in multidisciplinary coalition groups and meetings. These functions aim to increase knowledge of and access to post-conviction crime victims' rights, community resources, and Victim Services Division services.</p>
Victim Offender Mediation Dialogue (VOMD)	<p>The Victim Offender Mediation Dialogue (VOMD) program, in accordance with Code of Criminal Procedure Article 56A.602, provides an opportunity for victims or surviving family members of violent crime to initiate an in-person meeting with the TDCJ inmate responsible for their victimization. Crime victims have expressed a sense of taking back control after meeting with the inmate to describe the impact of their victimization and to receive answers to questions regarding the offense. The Victim Offender Mediation Dialogue can be a very sensitive and highly emotional process. The mediator assigned to the case will work closely with crime victims to identify individual support systems and support services.</p> <p>The Victim Offender Mediation Dialogue program facilitates mediation dialogues between crime victims and inmates who are in TDCJ custody or on parole/mandatory supervision. Creative alternatives to mediation are an option, and typically include a letter written by the victim.</p> <p>To ensure safety for participants and their sensitive information, all VOMD case information is confidential. Both the victim and inmate must sign an agreement not to release information about their case.</p>
Offender Apology Bank	<p>The Victim Services Division processes received unsolicited letters from inmate incarcerated in the Correctional Institutions Division expressing apologies to the victims of their crimes. To reduce the likelihood of possible re-victimization, the Victim Services Division processes appropriate apology letters according to the established division procedures.</p> <p>Upon receipt of an apology letter from an inmate, the Victim Services Division staff screen the letter and first determine whether applicable contact rules, laws, or court orders prohibit the inmate from contacting the victim. If so, the Victim Services Division may report an inmate for the possible violation and the apology letter process shall end. If an apology letter is screened and approved for further processing, the Victim Services</p>

VSD Program	Victim Services Division Program Description
	<p>Division will attempt to contact the victim to inform them of the letter and offer them the choice of receiving the letter.</p> <p>The inmate is not notified as to whether the victim was successfully contacted or the victim’s decision regarding the letter. If the Victim Services Division is unable to contact a victim about an appropriate apology letter, the letter is stored and shall be available at the request of the victim.</p>
Employee Support Services	<p>The Employee Support Services section of the Victim Services Division provides assistance to TDCJ employees by building a culture of support throughout the department, ensuring access to culturally competent mental health and wellness services, and reducing barriers to help-seeking within the agency.</p> <p>While stress and trauma are an inherent part of the job, TDCJ staff are not alone in navigating their experiences. The goal of the Employee Support Services section is to coordinate responses to support all TDCJ staff. Employee Support Services CRISP Coordinators collaborate with CRISP peer teams and staff impact teams to provide services to employees to include peer support, information and referrals, critical incident support and debriefing, training and follow up. Employee Support Services partners with Regional Victim Services Coordinators to assist staff who become victims of crime while on the job.</p>

Information Technology Division - Information Technology Division is a service organization. The staff works closely with the user community, relying upon the user community's business expertise, to provide the information necessary for Information Technology Division staff to efficiently design, develop, and implement automated information systems employing proven technology and industry standard analysis and programming techniques.

The Information Technology Division is directed by the Chief Information Officer with coordination by the TDCJ Chief Financial Officer and consists of the following departments: Business Services; Business Continuity and Operations; Enterprise Applications; Enterprise Systems Support; Infrastructure and Customer Support; Office of the Chief Information Security Officer; Office of the Chief Data Officer and the Project Management and Analysis Office.



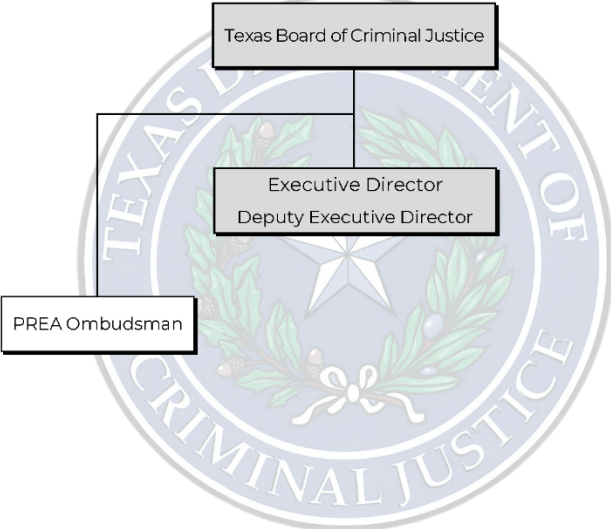
The Information Technology Division provides computers, networks, and telecommunications services to collect, store, organize, retrieve, and transport data used to support the daily operation processes of TDCJ divisions. The equipment and services are provided through state-mandated outsourced contracts, or by purchasing or contracting directly with the vendors. Data is provided to outside entities such as local law enforcement departments, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS), and various Texas state agencies to support the services they offer to the public and other governmental agencies. The Information Technology Division maintains a Wide Area Network (WAN) that is a series of communications lines and equipment that connects all the prison units, parole offices, and administrative offices which allows voice, video, and data to be communicated throughout the state. The Information Technology Division provides disaster recovery and security for all the computers and networks to keep outside entities and circumstances from disrupting the business processes of TDCJ.

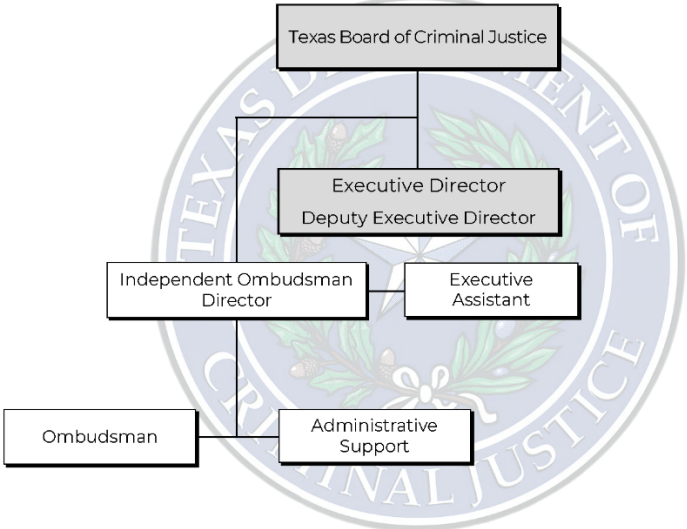
The Information Technology Division provides these services with a budget that covers a wide array of technology professionals. Including but not limited to programmers; system administrators; network, telecommunication, and systems support specialists; cyber-security professionals; system administrators; project managers; business analysts; business services and other support professionals. The budget includes appropriations for agency-wide activities including radio, computer, video surveillance, telephone and mobile device purchase, deployment, support, and replacement at all TDCJ facilities. The necessary support activities

include network cabling, installation, repair and replacement of switches, servers, routers, and other infrastructure equipment. The budget includes the charges for agency-wide information technology services including local and long-distance telephone charges, internet and mobile device text, voice, and data. The Information Technology Division maintains agency-wide blanket contracts to facilitate the purchase of standard information technology equipment such as printers and toner; computer headsets, keyboards, monitors, and other miscellaneous peripherals; desk and wall phones and accessories; and mobile devices, radios, and accessories.

Board Oversight Programs - The nine member Texas Board of Criminal Justice (TBCJ) is appointed by the governor to oversee the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), which provides confinement, supervision, rehabilitation, and reintegration of the state’s convicted felons. Internal Audit, Office of the Independent Ombudsman, Office of the Inspector General, Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Ombudsman, and State Counsel for Offenders are governed by and report directly to the TBCJ.

Board Program	Texas Board of Criminal Justice Oversight Program Description
<p>Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Ombudsman</p>	<p>The primary responsibilities of the PREA Ombudsman are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor TDCJ policies and procedures for the prevention of sexual abuse in correctional facilities as well as compliance with PREA Ombudsman policies and procedures; • Oversee the administrative investigation of inmate complaints of sexual abuse and sexual harassment; • Process complaints and inquiries from elected officials, the public, and inmates concerning sexual abuse and sexual harassment and ensure the impartial resolution; and • Collect statistics regarding all allegations of sexual abuse from correctional facilities in accordance with the National PREA Standards <p>The PREA Ombudsman is the designated TDCJ PREA coordinator by the TBCJ. As such, the office provides oversight of PREA operations on correctional and community residential facilities. PREA staff conducts site visits and inspections of facilities to ensure compliance with TDCJ PREA policies and PREA standards. PREA Ombudsman staff provides technical assistance and guidance to facility administration regarding PREA compliance objectives, makes recommendations for improvement, conducts PREA training for facility-based staff, and assists unit administration with facilitating US Department of Justice (DOJ) PREA Audits.</p> <p>The PREA Ombudsman is trained and certified as a US Department of Justice PREA Auditor for Adult Prisons and Jails. This certification has a two-fold effect that enables the PREA Ombudsman to utilize PREA audit methodology to assist in fulfilling the primary responsibilities of the PREA Ombudsman and provide technical guidance and recommendations to ensure PREA compliance on all TDCJ facilities.</p> <p>Allegations of sexual abuse are reported to TDCJ Emergency Action Center and made available to the PREA Ombudsman Office as an alleged sexual abuse. However, upon reconciliation with the Office of the Inspector General, the incidents are divided into two categories for reporting purposes which are consistent with BJS definitions and are used to assist in the compilation of data to complete the SSV each year:</p>

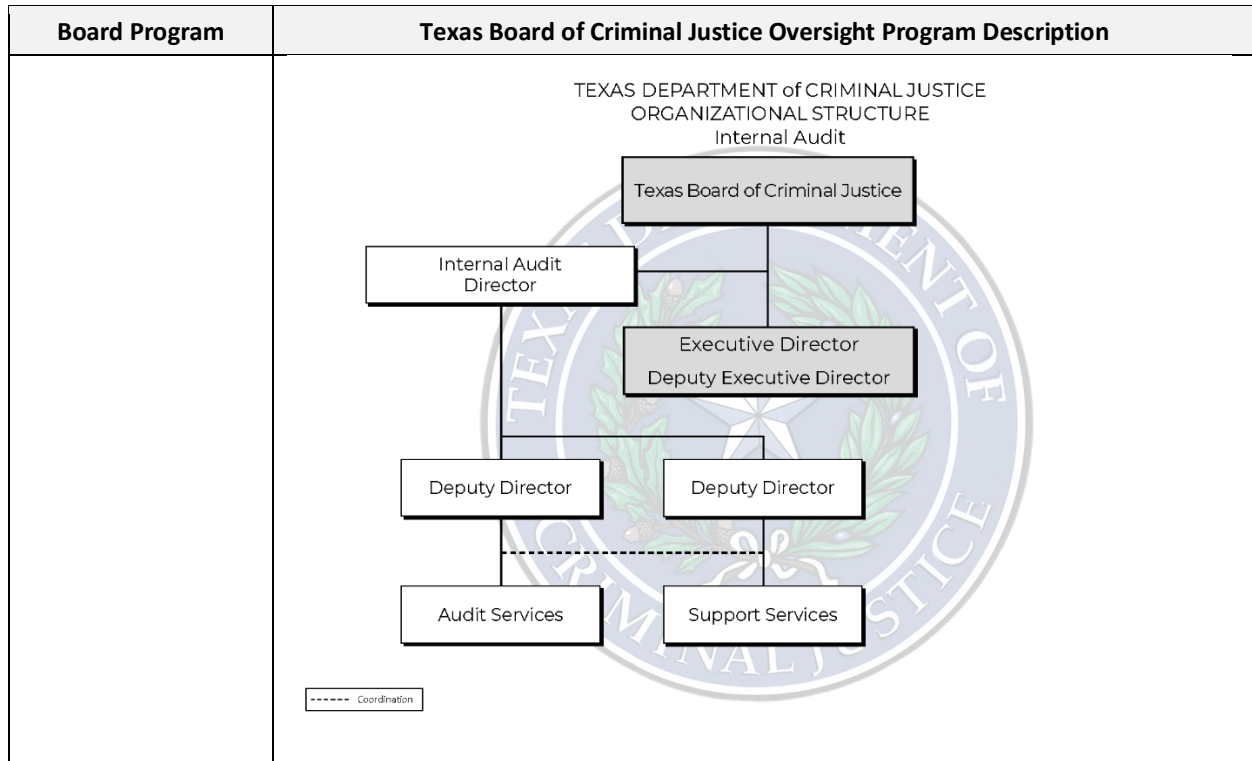
Board Program	Texas Board of Criminal Justice Oversight Program Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidents that violate the law in Texas Penal Code Sections 22.011, 22.021, or 39.04 and after the Office of the Inspector General opens a criminal case are categorized as Nonconsensual Sexual Act. • Incidents that do not violate the law in Texas Penal Codes Sections 22.011, 22.021, and 39.04, the Office of the Inspector General does not open a criminal case and they are identified as Abusive Sexual Contact. <p>The Safe Prisons/PREA Plan is on the agency website at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe Prisons PREA Plan February 2019 (texas.gov) <p>Pursuant to the Prison Rape Elimination Act, secure confinement facilities operated by or under contract with TDCJ will be audited at least once every three years by auditors certified through the US Department of Justice (DOJ). Approximately one-third of TDCJ facilities will be reviewed each year by PREA auditors utilizing the approved PREA audit instrument.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Ombudsman</p>  <pre> graph TD A[TEXAS BOARD OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE] --> B[EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR] B -.-> C[PREA OMBUDSMAN] </pre> </div>
<p>Office of Independent Ombudsman</p>	<p>The Office of Independent Ombudsman is governed by Texas Government Code 493.016 and Board Policy which can be found online at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BP-01.08 Independent Ombudsman Policy Statement (texas.gov) <p>The Office of Independent Ombudsman prepares information of public interest describing the functions of the agency and the procedures by which complaints are filed with and resolved by the agency. The Office of Independent Ombudsman makes the information available to the general public and appropriate state agencies.</p> <p>The Office of Independent Ombudsman has established methods by which interested persons are notified of the name, mailing address, and telephone number of the department for the purpose of directing complaints to the agency.</p> <p>The Office of Independent Ombudsman keeps an information file on each written complaint filed with the agency by a member of the public that relates to the operations of the agency.</p>

Board Program	Texas Board of Criminal Justice Oversight Program Description
	<p>The Ombudsperson, under the supervision of the Ombuds Supervisor or Director, is required to plan the steps in the investigation for the purpose of obtaining relevant facts and evaluating relevant policy. This may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contacting the complainant for additional information and clarification of issue(s) presented. • Contacting the unit/agency complained about to obtain a response to the complaint. • Submitting requests for documentation, video and/or audio. • Conducting telephonic, video, or written interviews of relevant individuals. • Conducting an in-person site visit to observe facility operations and interview relevant individuals. <p style="text-align: center;">TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE Office of the Independent Ombudsman</p>  <pre> graph TD TBCJ[Texas Board of Criminal Justice] --> ED[Executive Director Deputy Executive Director] ED --> IO[Independent Ombudsman Director] ED --> EA[Executive Assistant] IO --> Ombudsman IO --> AS[Administrative Support] </pre>
<p>Office of Inspector General</p>	<p>The Office of Inspector General investigates allegations of criminal activity and misconduct that have an impact on TDCJ programs, personnel, and resources, including allegations of waste, fraud, abuse.</p> <p>The Office of Inspector General furthers its law enforcement efforts through task force partnerships with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), and the United States Marshals Service. These partnerships bind a commitment of sharing information and reinforce a law enforcement allegiance when dealing with escapees, fugitives, parolees, and organized prison gangs.</p> <p>The Office of Inspector General is supported by three departments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Services - Support staff positions include those in Executive Services providing legal, budget, and human resource services reporting directly to the Inspector General and Support Services Division. This division consists of Armory/Fleet Operations; Records Section; Information Technology; and Professional Standards. These work groups support agency fleet operations; firearms maintenance and repair; complaint intake and review; custodial death reporting; court ordered record expungement; warrant management;

Board Program	Texas Board of Criminal Justice Oversight Program Description
	<p>investigative case file review and retention; coordination and tracking of cases being prosecuted; information security; network and database support; hardware support; development and coordination of training; internal affairs investigations; compliance audits; policy development and accreditation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Investigations – This department provides the first responder law enforcement services and primary investigative services for matters with a nexus to the department. Most often, the Office of Inspector General conducts criminal investigations into crimes against persons; corruption; contraband possession and trafficking; along with serious administrative violations committed by department employees. • Special Operations and Information Services – This department consists of investigators assigned to multi-agency task forces focused on the anti-gang and fugitive programs targeting parole absconders, violent fugitives, and gang members with a nexus to the department; electronic surveillance and unmanned aerial system flight operations; protective operations; Correctional Intelligence/Joint Terrorism Task Force, and cellular digital forensic examinations. Additionally, this department is staffed with crime analysts providing tactical and strategic analytical support to the Office of Inspector General criminal investigations as well as other law enforcement organization’s criminal investigations. The Office of Inspector General crime analysts support the Crime Stoppers program, Waste-Fraud-Abuse tip line, TDCJ Fusion Center, and the FUGINET public safety database programs enhancing the organizations mission and capabilities. <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE Office of the Inspector General</p> <pre> graph TD TBCJ[Texas Board of Criminal Justice] --> IG[Inspector General] TBCJ --> ED[Executive Director Deputy Executive Director] IG --- ES[Executive Services] IG --- GC[General Counsel] IG --- BFG[Budget/ Finance/Grant] IG --- HR[Human Resources] IG --> DIG[Deputy Inspector General] DIG --- SS[Support Services] DIG --- CI[Criminal Investigations] DIG --- SOIS[Special Operations & Information Systems] SS --- AF[Armory/Fleet] SS --- IT[Information Technology] SS --- REC[Records] SS --- TR[Training] CI --- NAO[Northern Area of Operations] CI --- SAO[Southern Area of Operations] SOIS --- TFSO[Task Force & Investigative Support Operations] SOIS --- TA[Threat Assessment] DIG -.-> TFSO </pre> <p>----- Coordination</p> </div>
<p>State Council for Offenders</p>	<p>There are four legal sections within the State Council for Offenders: Criminal Defense, Civil Defense, Appellate, and Legal Services. An Investigations section assists all legal sections as needed.</p>

Board Program	Texas Board of Criminal Justice Oversight Program Description
	<p>Criminal Defense - The Criminal Defense Section represents indigent clients who are indicted for felonies allegedly committed while incarcerated within TDCJ Correctional Institutions Division. Investigators and legal assistants aid attorneys in defending their clients. Investigators may interview clients and witnesses, and photograph evidence and crime scenes. Legal assistants support the attorneys by preparing files and documents and arranging attorneys’ meetings with clients. Attorneys represent clients from the time of Board appointment until completion of the case. In doing so, attorneys review the State’s evidence, select expert witnesses when needed, attend all court hearings, file all necessary motions, obtain plea agreements when appropriate, prepare the cases for trial, and represent clients in 12-person jury trials throughout the state.</p> <p>Civil Defense – The Civil Defense Section represents clients targeted for indefinite, involuntary civil commitment under Texas Health and Safety Code Chapter 841, commonly known as the Sexually Violent Predator statute. Attorneys and legal assistants work together to help provide a defense to civil commitment clients. Attorneys handle all parts of the case, including conducting discovery, the selection of expert witnesses, the taking and defending of client and expert depositions, and representing clients in 12-person jury trials throughout the state.</p> <p>Appellate - The Appellate Section assists indigent clients seeking appellate relief through appeal of State Counsel for Offenders cases. If a client represented by the Criminal Defense Section is convicted of a crime, attorneys in the Appellate Section will pursue an appeal on behalf of the client. If the Appellate Section pursues the case, an attorney will prepare briefs and may argue the case before the appropriate appellate courts. The Appellate Section handles appeals and other post-judgment matters arising from the civil defense of those adjudicated as sexually violent predators.</p> <p>Legal Services - The Legal Services Section consists of two divisions: General Legal and Immigration.</p> <p>The General Legal division of the Legal Services Section assists indigent incarcerated individuals with detainers, probation revocation matters, and extradition matters. Attorneys provide answers to legal questions posed in daily mail correspondence. Additionally, attorneys handle the biennial review process for those clients adjudicated as sexually violent predators. Legal assistants, working under the direction of the Legal Services attorneys, investigate time credit issues to ensure a client is receiving the proper time credits. Attorneys prepare Motions for nunc pro tunc orders in the event a client has been afforded less than the correct amount of time credits.</p> <p>The Immigration division of the Legal Services Section assists indigent clients who are docketed to appear before an immigration judge as part of a removal proceeding (formerly known as “deportation”). Attorneys interview clients to determine what relief, if any, may be available. If the client has a defense to removal, an attorney will represent the client at the removal proceeding.</p>

Board Program	Texas Board of Criminal Justice Oversight Program Description
	<p style="text-align: center;">TEXAS DEPARTMENT of CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE State Council for Offenders</p> <pre> graph TD TBCJ[Texas Board of Criminal Justice] --- SCOD[State Council for Offenders Director] SCOD --- ED[Executive Director] SCOD --- DED[Deputy Executive Director] ED --- AS[Administrative Services] ED --- AP[Appellate] ED --- CD[Civil Defense] ED --- CRD[Criminal Defense] ED --- INV[Investigations] ED --- LS[Legal Services] </pre>
Internal Audit	<p>As appropriate, Internal Audit performs both financial and performance audits and attestations that use a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes so TDCJ managers may have assurance related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliability and integrity of financial and operational information; • Effectiveness and efficiency of operations; • Safeguarding assets; and • Compliance with laws, regulations, and contracts. <p>Internal Audit assists agency management through the review of draft policies, service on agency committees, provision of advice to agency management, and completion of special projects based on management requests.</p>



6G. Identify all funding sources and amounts for the program or function, including federal grants and pass-through monies. Describe any funding formulas or funding conventions. Please specify state funding sources (e.g., general revenue, appropriations rider, budget strategy, fees/dues).

Method of Finance	Amount
General Revenue	\$83,245,454
Federal Funds	\$23,810
Federal Funds: Coronavirus Relief Fund	\$5,893,009
Interagency Contracts – Criminal Justice Grants	\$381,284
Economic Stabilization Fund	\$9,918,508
Appropriated Receipts	\$1,129,867
Interagency Contacts	\$98,996
TOTAL	\$100,690,928
<i>Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.</i>	

The riders outlined below were included in the General Appropriations Act, Article V, and passed by the 87th Texas Legislature:

- 18. Appropriation: Controlled Substance Receipts
- 58. Office of the Inspector General
- 62. Appropriation for Law Enforcement Officer Salary Increase

6H. Identify any programs, internal or external to your agency, that provide identical or similar services or functions to the target population. Describe the similarities and differences.

Human Resources Division

Internally, the Human Resources and Training Leader and Development Division both process applications. The Training and Leader Development Division is for Correctional Officer hiring and Human Resources Division is responsible for all other positions. Externally, the Texas Workforce Commission receives applications for all Texas state agencies. The TDCJ Human Resources and the Training and Leader Development Divisions then download applicable applications to process internally.

Victim Services Division

There are a multitude of external organizations (municipal, local, regional, state, and national) that provide services for victims throughout the criminal justice system. This includes victim liaisons in law enforcement agencies (investigative phase), victim assistance coordinators in district and county attorney's offices (trial phase), and non-profit organizations that may provide support services (e.g., support groups, court accompaniment, direct assistance). While these entities provide services for crime victims, the Victim Services Division is the central point of contact for victims regarding their post-conviction rights once their offender(s) are sentenced and received by the Corrections Institution Division. In addition, all TDCJ divisions and programs are encouraged to refer crime victims to the Victim Services Division for all victim-related issues and services.

6I. Discuss how the program or function is coordinating its activities to avoid duplication or conflict with the other programs listed in Question H and with the agency's customers. If applicable, briefly discuss any memorandums of understanding (MOUs), interagency agreements, or interagency contracts.

Human Resources Division

The Texas Workforce Commission only receives applications; therefore, duplication of effort is not a concern. The TDCJ Human Resources Division is responsible for all applications excluding Correctional Officer positions.

Victim Services Division

The Victim Services Division works with local, regional, and federal units of government that provide services for victims throughout the criminal justice system. This includes victim liaisons in law enforcement agencies (investigative phase) and victim assistance coordinators in district and county attorney's offices (trial phase). The collaboration among all entities that serve crime victims ensures a more seamless delivery of services. The Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse within the Victim Services Division by statute updates the Victim Impact Statement following each legislative session with the collaboration and participation of the TDCJ Community Justice Assistance Division and the Board of Pardons and Paroles. In addition to the Community Justice

Assistance Division and the Board of Pardons and Paroles, the Texas Crime Victim Clearinghouse invites victim assistance coordinators, prosecutors, and other interested parties to provide input on the updates to the Victim Impact Statement. The Victim Impact Statement is an integral part of the criminal justice system to ensure victims are heard, informed of their rights, and notified regarding their case and the status of their offender. The Victim Services Division works with victim assistance coordinators, prosecutors, judges, the Board of Pardons and Paroles, Correctional Institutions Division, Community Justice Assistance Division, and the Texas Juvenile Justice Department to provide information and assistance, so the Victim Impact Statement is provided to victims and completed Statements are received by the appropriate criminal justice entity to be considered in each phase of the criminal justice system and victims receive notifications.

6J. If the program or function works with local, regional, or federal units of government, include a brief description of these entities and their relationship to the agency.

Office of Emergency Management

The Office of Emergency Management is the central oversight authority for TDCJ emergency management preparedness and response. The office coordinates with groups throughout TDCJ to develop and update emergency response plans, continuity of operations plans, and the Homeland Security Strategic Plan.

The office represents TDCJ on the Texas Division of Emergency Management (TDEM) State Emergency Council. These activities involve logistical coordination of resources or deployment of TDCJ law enforcement staff to assist during actual emergencies. The office serves a liaison role to the public emergency management sector. The Office of Emergency Management works with most TDCJ operational divisions to provide a representative to disaster district committees throughout the state.

Further, the office oversees all mitigation reports and activities for the agency, works to identify potential hazards and threats to the agency, and develops mapping, modeling, and forecasting tools to lessen their effects. The office trains agency staff on roles and expectations during emergencies and command center activations. Working in conjunction with the Correctional Institutions Division, the Office of Emergency Management provides all necessary training for security staff and unit personnel on the Incident Command System. The office coordinates National Incident Management System training.

Business and Finance Division

The Business and Finance Division works closely with the Legislative Budget Board and the Comptroller of Public Accounts (CPA) when establishing biennial budgets and appropriations requests. The division works with the Office of the Governor to apply for and secure grant funding for the agency. The Contracts and Procurement Department works closely with the CPA regarding the purchasing of goods and services. The HUB department works with certified HUBs, the Texas Association of African American Chambers of Commerce, the Texas Association of Mexican American Chambers of Commerce, other minority and women-owned business organizations,

trade and professional organizations, local chambers of commerce, small business development centers, state agencies, and institutions of higher education to provide outreach, education, and networking events that can help HUBs competitively participate in state procurement opportunities. The Office of Space Management works closely with the Texas Facilities Commission State Leasing services to acquire lease space.

Human Resources Division

In order to complete the background and clearance for each potential employee, the Human Resources Division has contracted with the Department of Public Safety. An applicant's name and fingerprints are used to search for any criminal history information. Responses to these searches are received through shared data bases by the Department of Public Safety.

If an employee is arrested during their employment with the agency, Human Resources with receive notice of that arrest through the Department of Public Safety shared database.

Office of Inspector General

The Office of Inspector General actively supports the Governor's anti-gang program and participates with Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, and Homeland Security Investigations within the multi-agency Texas Anti-Gang Centers. The Office of Inspector General participates with the four U.S. Marshal Service Fugitive Task Forces which cover the 254 counties in the state. Both multi-agency task force programs act as force multipliers which enhance investigative and operational capabilities across the entire Office of Inspector General mission parameters.

6K. If contracted expenditures are made through this program please provide

- **a short summary of the general purpose of those contracts overall;**
- **the amount of those expenditures in fiscal year 2022;**
- **the number of contracts accounting for those expenditures;**
- **the award dates and funding source for those contracts**
- **the method used to procure those contracts;**
- **top five contracts by dollar amount, including contractor and purpose;**
- **the methods used to ensure accountability for funding and performance;**
- **a short description of any current contracting problems.**

TDCJ contracts for the provision of certain services, such as Data Center Services, Corrections Information Technology System, and legal services. Contracted expenditures also include purchase orders to support operations. Staff from the user departments monitor the funding and performance in accordance with the contract requirements. The agency is not aware of any current contracting problems.

A complete list of contracts with expenditures in FY 2022 can be found on the attachment titled Contract Expenditures. The first two numerical numbers in each contract number represent the fiscal year in which the contract was awarded. For example, IT2223C056 was awarded in FY 2022. A complete list of purchase orders with expenditures in FY 2022 can be found on the attachment titled Purchase Order Expenditures.

The amount of contracted expenditures in FY 2022: \$39,505,077.

The number of contracts accounting for those expenditures: 1,820.

Contract	Amount	Contractor	Purpose
IT1999A020	\$21,003,316	Texas Department of Information Resources	Data Center Services
IT2223C056	\$8,287,494	Microsoft Corporation	Corrections Information Technology System
GC2223A010	\$1,300,000	Office of the Attorney General	Legal Services for TDCJ
EA025007	\$1,210,000	Gartner Inc	Computer System Requirements Quality Assurance Services
EA036989	\$219,678	Carahsoft Technology Corp	Computer Law Enforcement Software Cism

Note: FY2022 expenditures are as of May 31, 2023.

6L. Provide information on any grants awarded by the program.

There are no grants awarded by this program.

6M. Are there any barriers or challenges that impede the program's performance, including any outdated or ineffective state laws? Explain.

Victim Services Division

The Employee Support Services program may benefit from legislation that would clearly protect confidentiality for correctional staff who seek peer support services. Protections exist for other first responders to access peer support, but correctional staff are not included in the definition of first responders.

A lack of communication and information sharing between criminal justice agencies creates system gaps and siloes. These siloes make it unnecessarily hard for victims to navigate the criminal justice system from one phase to the next. When TDCJ receives violent inmates without an attached Victim Impact Statements, the responsibility then falls on the victim to reach out to the Victim Services Division, register for notifications, and obtain information needed to effectively participate in the post-conviction system. This lack of communication creates barriers for victims to access their rights and services. If TDCJ is unaware of the victims, and the victims are unaware of the Victim Services Division, their post-conviction rights, and available services, then the system fails to grant victims their rights. Clarification and guidance around how criminal justice agencies can and should work together to ensure a continuum of services for victims across the different phases of the criminal justice system are needed. Requiring appropriate information sharing between agencies can reduce the impediments of the VIS following the inmate throughout the criminal justice system and in turn safeguard victims' rights and enable

victims to receive the information they need to participate in the criminal justice system in a meaningful way.

Barriers to providing effective safety planning for homicide survivors exist. While there has been a groundswell of resources and services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and human trafficking over the years, survivors of homicide victims remain one of the most underserved victim populations. It is recommended that protective orders be accessible for certain survivors of homicide victims. In homicides related to gang activity or where the perpetrator is related to or very familiar with the victim's family, it is a serious concern that there could be retaliation against certain surviving family members of the victim. Just as law enforcement, prosecutors, and legal advocates can file for, and the court grant protective orders in certain cases, survivors of homicide victims should have that same right to protection in certain cases, as do other crimes.

Further, the post-conviction phase of the criminal justice system is the only phase in which agencies are not legislatively required to designate victim services coordinators to help ensure that victims are provided their statutory rights granted to them under the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Chapter 56A, Subchapter B. Even though many of the rights provided to victims of crime by TDCJ Victim Services Division are codified in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Chapter 56A, TDCJ is the only criminal justice department in which the law makes no reference to victim services coordinators. TDCJ has Regional Victim Service Coordinators who work diligently to ensure that victims are granted their statutory rights post-conviction but, without a legislative mandate to designate these positions, there are no legal protections or guidance for post-conviction victim services coordinators. Crime victims are best served when their rights are protected under the law, and that should include their post-conviction rights and the personnel who is tasked to ensure those rights are afforded to them.

In 2019, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 7A.01 was modified to allow the courts to issue a life-time protective order for victims of sexual assault, indecent assault, stalking, or trafficking for the duration of the lives of the inmate and the victim. Because of this law, victims who want to participate in the Victim Offender Mediation Dialogue process are required to go back to the District Attorney's Office at the county of record to request that the protective order be rescinded or modified to participate in the program. If the victims are unable to do so, or if the courts decline to modify the protective order, victims are denied their right to request Victim Offender Mediation Dialogue as specified in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 56A.051.

Office of Inspector General

Continued growth in Office of Inspector General criminal investigative workload continues to strain the Special Prosecution Unit resources or their ability to increase their allocation of Grand Jury or trial day resources available. The statewide pandemic induced criminal case backlog is impacting every District Attorney and judicial resources as well.

Additionally, the Office of Inspector General is seeking to formally have an enabling statute specific to the Office of Inspector General which includes clear language relating to its mission and purview.

State Counsel for Offenders

The name “State Counsel for Offenders” does not accurately reflect who the office represents. The office provides legal services to persons incarcerated in TDCJ. Instead of the term “offenders,” the more appropriate description of SCFO’s clients would be “inmates.” Therefore, SCFO should be changed to State Counsel for Inmates. This is a name change only. There would be no impact to the services provided by the office. There would be no impact other than changing the office’s website, business cards, letterhead, etc. The fiscal impact would be extremely minimal and would primarily involve purchasing such things as new business cards.

There would need to be one legislative change to bring about this name change. As indicated in Section VIII above, Texas Health & Safety Code, Chapter 841.005(a) specifically lists “State Counsel for Offenders” as the office that provides legal representation to indigent inmates subject to civil commitment. Thus, Chapter 841.005(a) would need to be amended to replace “State Counsel for Offenders” with “State Counsel for Inmates.”

6N. Provide any additional information needed to gain a preliminary understanding of the program or function.

None.

6O. Regulatory programs relate to the licensing, registration, certification, or permitting of a person, business, piece of equipment, or other entity (e.g., a facility). For each regulatory program, if applicable, describe

- why the regulation is needed;
- the scope of, and procedures for, inspections or audits of regulated entities;
- follow-up activities conducted when non-compliance is identified;
- actions available to the agency to ensure compliance; and
- procedures for handling consumer/public complaints against regulated entities.

Not applicable.

6P. For each regulatory program, if applicable, provide detailed information on complaint and regulatory actions, including investigations and complaint resolutions. The data should cover the last five fiscal years and give a complete picture of the program’s regulatory activity, including comprehensive information from initiation of a complaint to resolution of a case. The purpose of the chart is to create uniformity across agencies under review to the extent possible, but you may make small adjustments to the chart headings as needed to better reflect your agency’s particular programs. If necessary to understand the data, please include a brief description of the methodology supporting each measure. In addition, please briefly explain or define terms as used by your agency, such as complaint, grievance, investigation, enforcement action, jurisdictional scope, etc.

Not applicable.

VIII. Statutory Authority and Recent Legislation

A. Fill in the following charts, listing citations for all state and federal statutes that grant authority to or otherwise significantly impact your agency. Do not include general state statutes that apply to all agencies, such as the Public Information Act, the Open Meetings Act, or the Administrative Procedure Act. Provide information on Attorney General opinions from fiscal years 2015-20, or earlier significant Attorney General opinions, that affect your agency's operations.

Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 13: Statutes / Attorney General Opinions

Statutes

Citation / Title	Authority / Impact on Agency (e.g., "provides authority to license and regulate nursing home administrators")
A list of statutes has been provided.	

Table 19 Exhibit 13 Statutes

Attorney General Opinions

Attorney General Opinion No.	Impact on Agency
There are no Attorney General Opinions that materially affected TDCJ operations.	(Text)

Table 20 Exhibit 13 Attorney General Opinions

B. Provide a summary of significant legislation regarding your agency by filling in the charts below or attaching information already available in an agency-developed format. Briefly summarize the key provisions. For bills that did not pass but were significant, briefly explain the key provisions and issues that resulted in failure of the bill to pass (e.g., opposition to a new fee, or high cost of implementation). Place an asterisk next to bills that could have a major impact on the agency. *See Exhibit 14 Examples.*

Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 14: 88th Legislative Session

Legislation Enacted

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions
HB 446	Craddick	Replaces throughout various statutes the phrase "mental retardation" with "intellectual disability" and removes references to abolished health and human services agencies.

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions
HB 1088	Johnson, Ann	Removes language that originally prevented the attorney general from defending a community supervision and corrections department (CSCD) or its employees.
HB 1221	Metcalf	Under certain circumstances, requires TDCJ to file a claim for unclaimed property with the Comptroller of Public Accounts who operates the Unclaimed Property Program on behalf of a victim who is due compensation.
HB 1510	Clardy	Abolishes the Anatomical Board and creates the Anatomical Advisory Committee to advise the Funeral Service Commission on matters related to willed body programs. Relevant to TDCJ, requires an executed inmate's body to be immediately embalmed at the direction of the Correctional Institutions Division Director, rather than the TDCJ executive director. If the body is not requested by a relative or friend after execution, the body shall be delivered to the Funeral Service Commission.
HB 1577	Hull	Adds several offenses to the list of offenses not eligible for mandatory supervision, including second-degree felony assault on a peace officer or judge, repeat family violence or family violence by strangulation, assault to cause an abortion, and assault against a pregnant person.
HB 1710	Canales	Requires TDCJ, at the request of the judge, to notify the court of the date when a state jail defendant will have served 75 days confined in a state jail felony facility.
HB 1743	Leach	Requires an MOU between TDCJ and HHSC to assess the eligibility of certain inmates for supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits on discharge or release from confinement. TDCJ and HHSC will establish procedures to assess inmates who may be eligible for SNAP benefits to begin receiving services upon release.
HB 1911	Burrows	Makes confidential the home address information maintained in ad valorem tax appraisal district records of current and former employees and contract staff of university healthcare providers at corrections facilities operated by TDCJ or TJJJ.
HB 1914	Kacal	Allows all TDCJ employees to accrue two years of compensatory time, rather than only one year.
HB 2201	Canales	Removes the statutory requirement that TDCJ designate discrete housing for state jail inmates, allowing TDCJ more flexibility in making housing assignments and providing access to programs.
HB 2620	Geren	Codifies the requirement that TDCJ accept inmates within 45 days after transfer documents are received and certified by the agency. For each day past the 45th day that the inmate is not transferred, TDCJ will be required to compensate the county for the daily cost of confinement.
HB 2708	Swanson	Requires in statute that TDCJ's uniform visitation and state jail visitation policies allow for in-person visitation, regardless of the availability of video or remote visitation. In-person visitation may be suspended for a health or safety emergency.
HB 3075	Kacal	Makes it an offense to operate an unmanned aircraft over a correctional or detention facility. The offense is punishable as a misdemeanor unless the person intends to deliver contraband, in which case, it is a state jail felony.
HB 3603	Anderson	Addresses the issue of double collections in crime victim compensation, shifting certain responsibilities of transmitting payment from TDCJ to the local court clerks.
HB 3743	Goldman	Extends TDLR for another 10 years until the next Sunset review. A provision of the bill states that TDLR is allowed, but not required, to accept a license application from an inmate incarcerated in a TDCJ facility so long as the license is not issued until release.

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions
HB 4333	Garcia	Extends the expiration date of the Family Violence Pretrial Diversion Pilot Program in Bexar County from September 1, 2023, to September 1, 2027.
SB 374	Huffman	Allows more time for TDCJ and the BPP to act on warrants for individuals who have committed a new offense while on parole or mandatory supervision. TDCJ will be required to act on such a parole warrant within the 91st day after the warrant is executed, rather than the current 41st day, to align with the deadline for a DA to issue an indictment to the court.
SB 1004	Huffman	Makes it a state jail felony if an individual required to wear electronic monitoring as a condition of parole or mandatory supervision attempts to remove or disable the tracking device. This offense would be a third-degree felony if the person is on SISF caseload. An exception is included for the removal of device by a healthcare provider if there is a medical necessity.
SB 1146	West	Codifies requirements for TDCJ to establish procedures for medical transportation of female inmates. Transportation conditions must meet certain standards and the agency is required to provide greater access to telemedicine services and on-site medical care.
SB 1518	King	The Department of Public Safety will create a terrorist inmate registry, similar to the sex offender registration program. TDCJ will be required to gather information on an inmate convicted of certain offenses prior to their release, and an inmate may be required to register as a condition of release to parole, mandatory, or community supervision.

Table 21 Exhibit 14 Legislation Enacted 88th Texas Legislature.

Legislation Not Passed

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions / Reason Bill Did Not Pass
HB 168	Moody	Would have removed the confidentiality provisions for entities that manufacture substances used in an execution, making the entity's name and address public upon request. Heard and left pending in House Corrections.
HB 213	Moody	Would have modified parole eligibility for inmates who were younger than 18 years of age at the time they committed their offense. Passed the House, was heard and left pending in Senate Criminal Justice.
HB 353	Johnson, Jarvis	Would have required that TDCJ provide individual treatment plans (ITPs) to inmates by 45 days after being admitted and would have required TDCJ to assess the inmate using a risk and needs assessment one year prior to an inmate's parole eligibility to reflect completion of programming. The bill would have made changes to the BPP's processes. Failed to pass on second reading in the House.
HB 462	Meza	Would have required articles or products manufactured by inmates to include a certain label or sticker. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 477	Meza	Would have prohibited TDCJ from housing or confining inmates in a privately contracted facility. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 480	Meza	Would have prohibited TDCJ from placing an inmate in "administrative segregation" based solely on the inmate's membership in a Security Threat Group (STG) unless certain criteria are met and would have required a weekly review by the agency to determine if the housing was appropriate. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 607	Shaheen	Would have required TDCJ to adopt a policy prohibiting inmates who must register as sex offenders from placing internet advertisements for pen pals. Heard and left pending in House Corrections.

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions / Reason Bill Did Not Pass
HB 729	Rose	Would have established a Statewide Intellectual and Developmental Disability Coordinating Council, with TDCJ as a proposed member. Vetoed by the Governor.
HB 786	Meza	Would have required the Windham School District to identify each dyslexic and illiterate student enrolled who is younger than 22 years of age. As filed, the bill required TDCJ to perform this task, but it was amended to remove the agency's requirements. Passed the House, referred to Senate Education but not heard.
HB 792	Meza	Would have required TDCJ to allow a condemned person to choose a spiritual leader to be present in the room during the person's execution. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 812	Meza	Would have placed limitations on TDCJ in confining an inmate to "administrative segregation." Heard and left pending in House Corrections.
HB 813	Meza	Would have required the Comptroller, in coordination with HHSC and DSHS, to conduct a study on the impact of "administrative segregation" on inmates incarcerated in TDCJ facilities. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 823	Allen	Would have allowed TDLR to accept applications for certain occupational licenses from residents while incarcerated. The bill exempts those working as HVAC technicians, electricians, or cosmetologists from licensing requirements if they work as part of a reentry program or under supervision deemed acceptable by TDLR. Passed the House, heard and left pending in Senate Business & Commerce.
HB 937	Dutton	Would have eliminated the State Counsel for Offenders (SCFO) and established a new organization called the Inmate Legal Services Office (ILS) to represent indigent prison inmates. Heard and left pending in House Criminal Jurisprudence.
HB 948	Dutton	Would have required a magistrate to release an inmate, pending the hearing, on personal bond if held on a blue warrant because they committed a new offense and they were released on bond for that offense. Reported favorably from House Criminal Jurisprudence, but not set on the calendar.
HB 966	Allen	Would have required that certain information on classes and programs be placed on TDCJ and BPP websites. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 967	Allen	Would have added requirements to existing law relating to access to programs by female inmates. Passed the House, was referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
HB 1019	Reynolds	Would have expanded the requirements of TDCJ comprehensive reentry and reintegration plan for inmates. Heard and left pending in House Corrections.
HB 1064	Sherman	Would have amended the statute on accrual of good conduct time and diligent participation credits. Heard and left pending in House Corrections.
HB 1213	Rosenthal	Would have required TDCJ to maintain temperatures between 65 and 85 degrees in each facility operated by TDCJ. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 1355	Sherman	Would have required the temperature of cellblocks, dormitories, and common areas within TDCJ units/facilities be maintained between 65 degrees and 85 degrees. Reported favorably from House Corrections, but not set on a Calendar.
HB 1402	Moody	Would have reclassified state jail felonies as fourth degree felonies and allowed TDCJ to use a current state jail felony facility for any purpose the agency determined appropriate. Referred to House Criminal Jurisprudence, but not heard.

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions / Reason Bill Did Not Pass
HB 1424	Campos	Would have made changes relating to an inmate's individual treatment plan (ITP), including parole guidelines, creation of the ITP, and requiring that TDCJ make reasonable efforts to provide opportunities to complete classes or programs prior to parole eligibility date, rather than before the inmate's release to parole. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 1438	Slaton	Would have allowed TDCJ to use a wireless communication jamming device in a TDCJ correctional facility. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 1446	Cortez	Would have established an advisory board whose purpose would have been to provide TDCJ with recommendations for their response plan for disasters. TDCJ would be mandated to develop a plan in response to a declared disaster. Passed the House, was referred to Senate State Affairs but not heard.
HB 1449	Collier	Would have changed the handling of technical violations of conditions of community supervision. CJAD would be tasked with developing a cost savings analysis. Was set on the House Calendar for 05/11/2023 but was not voted on.
HB 1453	Anchia	Would have allowed wrongfully imprisoned persons to seek and receive equalizing compensation if certain criteria were met. Referred to House Appropriations but not heard.
HB 1524	Sherman	Would have required correctional officers to be equipped with a body worn camera during the officer's shift. Passed the House, referred to Senate State Affairs but not heard.
HB 1539	Allen	Would have required TDCJ to make certain programming available to female inmates and remove certain others from the list of programs required to offer to female inmates. Referred to House Corrections but not heard.
HB 1563	Harless	Would have required TDCJ to accept inmates within 45 days after processing required for transfer has been completed. Passed the House, was heard and left pending in Senate Finance.
HB 1618	Moody	Would have amended the statute on accrual of good conduct time and diligent participation credits. Heard and left pending in House Corrections.
HB 1708	Canales	Would have required TDCJ to maintain temperatures between 65 and 85 degrees in each facility operated by TDCJ. Passed the House, referred to Senate Finance but not heard.
HB 1832	Kacal	Would have authorized TDCJ employees to receive payment for vacation leave. Passed the House, referred to Senate Criminal Justice but not heard.
HB 2044	Bowers	Would have required TDCJ to ensure that each inmate who is pregnant or has given birth in the preceding year is screened for depression. Passed the House, referred to Senate Health and Human Services but not heard.
HB 2305	Sherman	Would have required the LBB to prepare a biennial report on recidivism that includes certain information for each county. Passed the House, referred to Senate Criminal Justice but not heard.
HB 2480	Reynolds	Would have required TDCJ to notify an inmate who completes a sentence of incarceration, parole, or mandatory supervision in writing that the defendant may be eligible to register to vote. Referred to House Elections, but not heard.
HB 2646	Johnson, Jarvis	Would have allowed certain inmates and parole clients to defer payment of certain fines and court costs while incarcerated, awaiting transfer to TDCJ, and within 180 days after the inmate's release. Passed the House, was not referred to a committee in the Senate.
HB 2749	Romero	Would have made changes to the verification of a veteran status of an inmate. Would have required TDCJ to assist inmates who are veterans in applying for federal benefits or compensation, including mailing any related

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions / Reason Bill Did Not Pass
		paperwork, application, or other correspondence on behalf of the inmate at no charge.
HB 2805	Leo-Wilson	Would have required that a parole panel issue a subpoena for production of disciplinary record maintained by TEA and require the parole panel to consider these records as well as information obtained from social media. The parole panel must publish a notice on TDCJ's website. Heard and left pending in House Corrections.
HB 2834	Reynolds	Would have required TBCJ to adopt a rule that requires TDCJ begin paying inmates as part of an incentive work program in certain work areas. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 2862	Swanson	Would have prohibited TDCJ from housing an inmate in a facility that is designed for the biological sex opposite to the inmate's biological sex. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 2950	Bryant	Would have required TDCJ to maintain temperatures between 65- and 85-degrees Fahrenheit in each facility operated by TDCJ that is used to house inmates or in which TDCJ staff regularly work.
HB 2984	Herrero	Would have created the criminal offense of Tampering with an Electronic Monitoring Device. Laid on the table subject to call -- companion SB 1004 passed.
HB 3147	Swanson	Would have prohibited TDCJ from housing inmates in a facility that is designed for the biological sex opposite to the inmate's biological sex, as determined by a birth certificate or PREA intake screening. Heard and left pending in House Corrections.
HB 3158	Leach	Would have amended the Occupations Code to state specifically that a licensing authority is not prohibited (but is not required) to accept applications from inmates incarcerated in TDCJ facilities. Postponed and pronounced dead by procedural action.
HB 3363	Frank	Would have required TDCJ to accept inmates within 45 days after processing required for transfer has been completed. This bill included 45-day requirements for TDCJ, TJJD, and DSHS. Passed the House, referred to Senate Finance but not heard.
HB 3375	Garcia	Would have required TDCJ to adopt a policy allowing inmates or state jail defendants to make calls of up to 30 minutes per call to persons on the inmate's approved caller list, free of charge to the inmate or the person receiving the call. Was set for a hearing in House Corrections, but then removed.
HB 3426	Bryant	Would have required TDCJ to submit a request for an inmate's personal identification certificate 30 days before discharge, or 15 days after TDCJ is notified that the inmate is scheduled for release on parole, mandatory supervision, or conditional pardon. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 3427	Bryant	Would have required TDCJ to create an ombudsman office to assist the department in performing its duties under Texas Government Code Section 493.016. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 3464	Kacal	Would have created the criminal offense of tampering with a correctional facility tablet device. Passed the House, referred to Senate Criminal Justice but not heard.
HB 3527	Sherman	Would have made changes relating to requirements of CJAD in assisting CSCDs, including allowing CSCDs to implement reporting intervals by risk level, and requiring a report from CJAD. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions / Reason Bill Did Not Pass
HB 3547	Anchia	Would have added restrictions that a parole panel must impose when requiring a releasee who is serving certain sentences with a deadly weapon finding to submit to electronic monitoring. Reported favorably from House Corrections, never set on a calendar.
HB 3549	Anchia	Would have created the criminal offense of Tampering with an Electronic Monitoring Device. Heard and left pending in House Corrections.
HB 3595	Jones, Jolanda	Would have reduced the parole eligibility time served requirement for those serving a life sentence for a capital felony committed when the person was younger than 18 years of age from 40 years to 20 years and made other changes relating to inmates convicted of an offense committed when younger than 25 years of age or transferred from TJJ. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 3681	Jones, Jolanda	Would have required TDCJ to collaborate with the Commission on Jail Standards to develop and maintain a custody information system. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 3685	Jones, Jolanda	Would have made changes to the awarding of time credits to inmates released on parole or mandatory supervision. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 3783	Guillen	Would have established the Border Security Advisory Council. Relevant for TDCJ, language was added to the bill that would have allowed the task force to utilize resources from state agencies, including TDCJ, which are needed to conduct border protection operations. Passed the House, referred to Senate Border Security.
HB 3983	Anchia	Would have changed the eligibility for release to parole or mandatory supervision of some inmates convicted of certain violent offenses. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 4020	Howard	Would have required TDCJ to collaborate with HHSC to establish procedures to accept and process applications for public benefits programs submitted by inmates. Passed the House, referred to Senate Health and Human Services but not heard.
HB 4145	Clardy	Would have required that private facility staff salaries be at least 90% of the salary levels of TDCJ staff at the time the vendor submits a proposal to the TBCJ, and the vendor would have been required to match pay raises at the same frequency. Heard and left pending in House Corrections.
HB 4247	Zwiener	Would have required TDCJ to notify an inmate who completes their sentence that the defendant may be eligible to register to vote.
HB 4251	Cook	Would have required prior approval by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board for an entity to offer a degree or certificate program to persons who are incarcerated or subject to involuntary civil commitment. Passed by the House and not referred in the Senate. An identical bill (SB 526) was vetoed by the Governor.
HB 4450	Johnson, Ann	Would have required TDCJ to create an adult education pilot program to enable students to complete a high school diploma program or a career and technical education (CTE) program. Referred to House Corrections but not heard.
HB 4620	Jones, Jolanda	Would have required TBCJ to adopt a rule that TDCJ begin paying inmates as part of an incentive work program in agricultural, industrial, and other work areas. Referred to House Corrections, but not heard.
HB 4633	Leach	Would have directed each CSCD to maintain at least two separate accounts in the special fund of the county treasury, replacing the current provision providing for one unpartitioned special fund account. Referred to House Appropriations but not heard.

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions / Reason Bill Did Not Pass
HB 4837	Lopez, Ray	Would have required TDCJ to establish a housing program for inmates who are veterans of the US armed forces. Passed the House, referred to Senate Veteran Affairs but not heard.
HB 4921	Murr	Would have required TDCJ to create an adult education pilot program. Laid on the table subject to call. The companion bill (SB 2158) was passed with amended language moving the responsibility for creating the pilot program from TDCJ to Windham School District.
HB 4929	Jones, Jolanda	Would have required TDCJ to begin paying inmates as part of an incentive work program in agricultural, industrial, and other work areas. Referred to House Corrections but not heard.
HB 4982	Garcia	Would have required TDCJ to establish a housing program for inmates who are veterans of the US armed forces. Passed the House, referred to Senate Veteran Affairs but not heard.
HB 5114	Sherman	Would have established the awarding of work-for-time credits to individuals placed on community supervision or released to parole or mandatory supervision. Heard and left pending in House Corrections.
SB 23	Huffman	Would have increased the minimum term of imprisonment and changed eligibility for community supervision and parole for certain felony offenses that involve use of a firearm. Passed the Senate, heard and left pending in House Criminal Jurisprudence.
SB 151	Springer	Would have required TDCJ to adopt a policy prohibiting an inmate confined in a TDCJ facility or privately contracted facility from possessing or obtaining an image of a victim of the offense for which that inmate is serving a sentence.
SB 318	Hall	Would have required TDCJ to accept inmates within 45 days after processing required for transfer has been completed. Referred to Senate Finance, but not heard.
SB 383	Zaffirini	Would have required TDLR to adopt rules allowing inmates to be issued HVAC licenses, electrician licenses, and barbering and cosmetology licenses. Referred to Senate Business & Commerce, but not heard.
SB 444	Menendez	Would have required TDCJ ensure that each inmate who is pregnant or has given birth in the preceding year is screened for depression. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 524	West	Would have established a Statewide Intellectual and Developmental Disability Coordinating Council, with TDCJ as a proposed member. Companion bill (HB 729) was vetoed by the Governor.
SB 526	West	Would have required prior approval by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board for an entity to offer a degree or certificate program to persons who are incarcerated or subject to involuntary civil commitment. Vetoed by the Governor.
SB 774	Parker	Would have required TDCJ to identify community resources to assist inmates in reentry and reintegration. Would have required TDCJ to develop plans that may include coordinating treatment, housing assistance, and other transitional services. Would have prohibited TDCJ from spending funds on providing housing assistance to inmates who are ineligible for mandatory supervision under Texas Government Code section 508.149(a). Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 889	Perry	Would have made confidential the home address information maintained in ad valorem tax appraisal district records of current and former employees and contract staff of university health care providers at corrections facilities operated by TDCJ or TJJJ. Referred to Senate Business & Commerce, but not heard.

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions / Reason Bill Did Not Pass
SB 955	Springer	Would have changed the parole eligibility of youthful offenders. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 1035	Menendez	Would have required TDCJ to maintain temperatures between 65 and 85 degrees in each facility operated by the agency.
SB 1067	Middleton	Would have required that a parole panel issue a subpoena for production of disciplinary record maintained by TEA and require the parole panel to consider these records as well as information obtained from social media. The parole panel must publish a notice on TDCJ's website. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 1147	West	Would have codified the requirement TDCJ provide female inmates with access to vocational programs designed specifically to ensure successful employment upon the inmate's release. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 1312	Eckhardt	Would have established a task force to study the impacts of "administrative segregation" in TDCJ facilities and disciplinary seclusion at TJJJ juvenile facilities. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 1386	Miles	Would have created the Office of the Independent Oversight Ombudsman as a separate stand-alone state agency to investigate, evaluate, and secure the rights of incarcerated inmates in TDCJ custody. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 1492	Miles	Would have required TDCJ, in consultation with TJJJ and juvenile probation departments, to develop and implement a juvenile expunction program. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 1533	Miles	Would have prohibited a TDCJ Parole Officer from restricting the number of job interviews a releasee can attend in a single day. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 1744	Hughes	Would have directed each CSCD to maintain at least two separate accounts in the special fund of the county treasury, replacing the current provision providing for one unpartitioned special fund account. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 1896	Birdwell	Would have changed the requirements for investigating the death of a person in county jail or in TDCJ custody and would have limited when TDCJ must notify a justice of the peace upon an inmate's death. Passed the Senate, was referred to House County Affairs but was not heard.
SB 1996	Whitmire	Would have required TBCJ to create a professional standards and employment oversight committee. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 2127	Hinojosa	Would have added restrictions that a parole panel must impose when requiring a releasee who is serving certain sentences with a deadly weapon finding to submit to electronic monitoring. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 2296	Gutierrez	Would have allowed certain inmates and parole clients to defer payment of certain fines and court costs while incarcerated, awaiting transfer to TDCJ, and within 180 days after the inmate's release. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 2382	Miles	Would have required a parole officer to process a request related to releasee's employment or completion of a releasee's term of parole or mandatory supervision not later than 30 days after the date the parole officer receives the request. Referred to Senate Criminal Justice, but not heard.
SB 2424	Birdwell	Would have created the offense of improper entry from a foreign nation. The Senate added language that specifically ordered that persons arrested may

Bill Number	Author	Summary of Key Provisions / Reason Bill Did Not Pass
		be kept in Operation Lone Star facilities. Passed the Senate, postponed on second reading in the House and pronounced dead by procedural action.

Table 22 Exhibit 14 Legislation Not Passed 88th Texas Legislature

IX. Major Issues

The purpose of this section is to briefly describe any potential issues raised by your agency, the Texas Legislature, or stakeholders that Sunset could help address through changes in statute to improve your agency's operations and service delivery. Inclusion of an issue does not indicate support, or opposition, for the issue by the agency's board or staff. Instead, this section is intended to give the Sunset Commission a basic understanding of the issues so staff can collect more information during our extensive research on your agency. Some questions to ask in preparing this section may include: (1) How can your agency do a better job in meeting the needs of customers or in achieving agency goals? (2) What barriers exist that limit your agency's ability to get the job done?

Emphasis should be given to issues appropriate for resolution through changes in state law. Issues related to funding or actions by other governmental entities (federal, local, quasi-governmental, etc.) may be included, but the Sunset Commission has no authority in the appropriations process or with other units of government. If these types of issues are included, the focus should be on solutions that can be enacted in state law.

For river authorities, Texas Government Code, Section 325.025 limits the scope of Sunset reviews to each authority's governance, management, operating structure, and compliance with legislative requirements. However, river authorities may provide information about major issues facing the authority even if they are outside this limited scope. Previously, this type of information has provided valuable context for understanding the authority's current situation and operations.

This section contains the following components: Major Issues List (Questions A-C) and Obstacles, Unnecessary Functions, and Opportunities (Questions D-F).

A. Brief Description of Issue

B. Discussion

Background. Include enough information to give context for the issue. Information helpful in building context includes:

- What specific problems or concerns are involved in this issue?
- Who does this issue affect?
- What is the agency's role related to the issue?
- Any previous legislative action related to the issue?

C. Possible Solutions and Impact

Provide potential recommendations to solve the problem. Feel free to add a more detailed discussion of each proposed solution, including:

- How will the proposed solution fix the problem or issue?

- How will the proposed change impact any entities or interest groups?
- How will your agency’s performance be impacted by the proposed change?
- What are the benefits of the recommended change?
- What are the possible drawbacks of the recommended change?
- What is the fiscal impact of the proposed change?

Complete the first three questions for **each** issue. Copy and paste components A through C as many times as needed to discuss each issue. **See Major Issue Example.**

1. Staffing – Hiring and Retention
<p>A. Brief Description of Issue Correctional officer staffing is the agency’s top priority and the most significant major issue. The agency has significant staffing shortages in other areas to include Parole, Reentry, Human Resources, and Rehabilitation Programs.</p> <p>B. Discussion The agency is working on reorganizations that will increase pay levels for some critical positions by deleting positions that cannot be filled and utilizing those funds to increase the salaries of more critical positions. These changes, combined with the recent legislatively approved pay increases and improvements to benefits, will help the agency make progress in filling key positions in the agency.</p> <p>C. Possible Solutions and Impact The agency is asking for continued support of the Texas Legislature to improve the hiring and retention of agency staff.</p>
2. Capacity
<p>A. Brief Description of Issue TDCJ monitors agency capacity closely and makes necessary changes to remain under the agency’s operating capacity of 96%, giving the flexibility for inter and intra-unit movements.</p> <p>B. Discussion Texas Government Code, Chapters 499, Subchapter E, Unit and System Capacities, was added in 1991, during the time the agency was under court order governing the capacity of TDCJ facilities. This subchapter provides maximum capacities for the units that were operational at the time it was written, as well as requirements for increasing those capacities. Since 1991, the agency has experienced significant growth, more than doubling the number of units listed in this code. Additionally, chapters have been added to the Texas Administrative Code establishing the maximum rated capacity of the current list of TDCJ units. The chapter further requires an extensive process to be followed to increase capacity to include approval by the Office of the Attorney General and the Office of the Governor. While the agency agrees that any additions to a unit’s capacity should require a thorough review and careful consideration, it is recommended that the Texas Board of Criminal Justice be the highest authority to approve these changes.</p> <p>C. Possible Solutions and Impact An amendment to Chapter 499, Subchapter E, of the Texas Government Code removing the outdated list of unit capacities and the extensive review and approval processes for adjustments to agency capacity would give the agency the flexibility to make operational changes as needed, with the approval of their governing body. Chapter 152 of the Texas Administrative Code could be amended to include processes and requirements for TBCJ approval.</p>
3. State Jail – Number of Required Regions
<p>A. Brief Description of Issue</p>

Chapter 507.003 of the Texas Government Code requires the agency to operate not fewer than nine regions in the state for the purpose of providing regional state jail felony facilities.

B. Discussion

The statute authorizing state jails was enacted in 1993. State jails and state jail felony offenses were part of a penal code rewrite that reassigned some existing offenses to the new state jail felony category while increasing the time-served by violent inmates. The state jail population has declined substantially in the last 10 years, and inmates serving sentences for state jail felonies constitute a relatively small number of the inmates housed in state jail facilities. Because of their small number and the increasing use of beds for prison inmates, bed flexibility has become increasingly difficult.

C. Possible Solutions and Impact

An amendment to Chapter 507.003 of the Texas Government Code removing the requirement that the agency operate state jail facilities in nine regions in the state would give TDCJ the flexibility to use the existing facilities more efficiently.

4. Regional Releasing

A. Brief Description of Issue

Chapter 493.029 of the Texas Government Code requires the agency to release inmates from the facility in which the inmate is serving their sentence or the facility designated as a regional release facility nearest the facility in which the inmate is serving their sentence.

B. Discussion

This statutory provision was added in 2009 with the purpose of requiring TDCJ to release inmates from multiple locations; however, the discussions centered around releasing the inmate from the regional release facility nearest their county of residence.

C. Possible Solutions and Impact

The agency is complying with state law, but an amendment to Chapter 493.029 changing the language to require releasing the inmate from the release facility nearest his county of residence would be consistent with what is generally believed to be the author’s original intent and consistent with preferred practice.

5. Protective Orders for Survivors of Homicide Victims

A. Brief Description of Issue

Barriers to providing effective safety planning for the survivors of homicide exist. Homicide survivors are not eligible for protective orders. In homicides related to gang activity or where the perpetrator is related to or very familiar with the victim’s family, it is a serious concern that there could be retaliation against certain surviving family members of the victim.

B. Discussion

Just as law enforcement, prosecutors, and legal advocates can file for, and the court grant protective orders in certain cases, survivors of homicide victims should have that same right to protection in certain cases, as do other crimes such as domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and human trafficking.

C. Possible Solutions and Impact

Legislation to expand eligibility for protective orders to include survivors of homicide victims would increase protections for these victims’ surviving family members. Code of Criminal Procedure Chapter 7B outlines current requirements for protective orders for victims of sexual assault, indecent assault, stalking or trafficking.

6. Victim Services Coordinators for Post-Conviction Phase

A. Brief Description of Issue

The post-conviction phase of the criminal justice system is the only phase in which agencies are not legislatively required to designate victim services coordinators to ensure that victims are provided their statutory rights granted to them under the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Chapter 56A, Subchapter B.

B. Discussion

Law enforcement agencies are legislatively mandated under the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Article 56A.203 to designate Crime Victim Liaisons (CVLs) to support and assist victims during the investigation. District and county attorney's offices are mandated under Article 56A.201 to designate Victim Assistance Coordinators (VACs) to support and help victims during prosecution. Victim services coordinators are included in the standards for the Community Supervision and Corrections Departments (CSCD) under the Texas Administrative Code Title 37, Part 6, Chapter 163, Rule 163.21 (k). The Texas Administrative Code acknowledges crime victims' right to be informed, heard, and protected by the system but does not mandate the appointment of victim services coordinators by CSCDs in the same manner as the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, which requires the designation of VACs and CVLs. Even though many of the rights provided to victims of crime by TDCJ Victim Services Division are codified in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure Chapter 56A, TDCJ is the only criminal justice department in which the law makes no reference to victim services coordinators. TDCJ Victim Services works diligently to ensure that victims are granted their statutory rights post-conviction but, without a legislative mandate to designate these positions, there are no legal protections or guidance for post-conviction victim services coordinators. Crime victims are best served when their rights are protected under the law, and that should include their post-conviction rights and the personnel who is tasked to ensure those rights are afforded to them.

C. Possible Solutions and Impact

Legislation to mandate post-conviction agencies to designate victim service coordinators would provide guidance and protections for programs and the personnel that are tasked to ensure those rights are afforded to them. Code of Criminal Procedure Art. 56A.201-204 outline current mandates for law enforcement and prosecutor-based victim advocates.

7. Procurement of Items Through Texas Correctional Industries

A. Brief Description of Issue

Chapter 497 of the Texas Government Code governs the procurement of materials as well as the sale of manufactured goods and services for state and local government agencies, political subdivisions, public educational systems, and private and public institutions of higher education, restricting the availability of resources and potential profitability of the office.

B. Discussion

Additionally, Chapter 497 specifies that state agencies must procure items through Texas Correctional Industries (TCI) unless the requested articles or products produced by TCI do not fulfil the requirements of the requesting agency, TCI does not offer a comparable item, or if the order cannot be fulfilled for a justifiable reason. As a result, there has been an increase of waivers due to estimated completion time not meeting agency needs.

C. Possible Solutions and Impact

Amendments to Chapter 497 providing criteria for submitting an order with reasonable notification, when applicable, would assist TCI in obtaining raw materials and adequate planning for production; therefore, reducing the need for waivers and increasing sales and profitability.

8. Statutory Designation for the Office of the Inspector General

A. Brief Description of Issue

The Office of Inspector General exists only as an unnamed law enforcement organization created by the authority of the Texas Board of Criminal Justice (TBCJ) within Texas Government Code, Title 4. Executive Branch; Subtitle G. Corrections. It is not listed as a division defined in Section 493.002. Section 493.019, Enforcement Officers, permits the appointment of commissioned peace officers by the Inspector General to assist in performing the enforcement duties of the agency.

B. Discussion

The enabling statute for the Internal Audit Division of the TBCJ in Government Code Section 493.0052 defines the organization, mission, and purview. The TBCJ Office of Inspector General is seeking similar statutory clarity.

C. Possible Solutions and Impact

Revise Government Code Sections 491.001, 493.002 and add a new section 493.003 to provide a similar enabling statute for the Office of Inspector General.

The requested new Government Code provisions would formally create the TBCJ Office of Inspector General and codify the organization, the mission, and the independence from the department. This would statutorily align the Office of Inspector General in a similar position to the Internal Audit Division as well as other state agency's Inspector Generals. This will not impact entities, interest groups, other than to affirm of the independence and the organization's mission. There are no drawbacks nor fiscal impact.

D. What key obstacles impede your agency's ability to achieve its objectives?

Correctional officer staffing continues to be the agency's number one priority. In April 2022, state leadership approved a 15% pay increase for correctional officers. In this legislative session, lawmakers continued funding for the pay raise and approved a biennial 10% or \$6,000 cumulative pay raise for all TDCJ employees. While the agency has seen improvement in correctional staffing over the last fifteen months, staffing levels remain an ongoing challenge.

The introduction of contraband is an obstacle to the successful confinement of inmates. There has been a 60% increase in the number of cell phones found over the past two years, and a 120% increase in contraband in the past five years. The agency recently moved to a digital mail platform to reduce the amount of dangerous contraband coming into TDCJ facilities through inmate mail. The agency uses Cellsense poles and fixed managed access for locating and disabling cell phones.

The increase in the number of inmates 55+ has been challenging for TDCJ. Due to life choices, inmates are medically about 10 years older than someone who has led a healthy lifestyle, but in addition to that, TDCJ has seen significant growth in the population who are age 55 and older. This is partly due to long sentences, but largely attributed to elderly inmates coming into the system. TDCJ incarcerates over 20,000 inmates aged 55 and older.

The increase in the number of inmates with mental illness is another challenge for TDCJ. Mentally ill inmates account for 26.18% of the inmate population. The mentally ill population has increased by approximately 42.8% during the last ten years.

E. What, if any, agency, or program functions does your agency perform that are no longer serving a clear and ongoing purpose? Which agency functions could be eliminated?

Each of the agency or program functions described in this report serves a clear and ongoing purpose and makes an important contribution to public safety. Consequently, no longer performing any of the functions would adversely impact public safety.

F. Aside from additional staff or funding, what are your agency's biggest opportunities for improvement in the future? For example, are there other programs or duties the agency could take on to better carry out its mission?

One of the biggest opportunities for future improvement for TDCJ involves improving staffing levels, recruitment efforts, and retention of qualified individuals, while making efforts to improve the efficiency and make the agency less staff reliant.

Increasing networking and broadband capabilities is another area where the agency could improve in the future. The agency is planning to increase broadband capability across the agency to 100 Mbps and improve network infrastructure with additional routers, switches, and firewalls. The agency is under contract with Microsoft to implement a new Corrections Information Technology System.

X. Other Contacts

A. Fill in the following charts with updated information on people with an interest in your agency and be sure to include the most recent email address.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 15: Contacts**

Interest Groups

(groups affected by agency actions or that represent others served by or affected by agency actions)

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Advocacy Center for Crime Victims and Children-Waco/Sarah Hopping	3312 Hillcrest Dr, Waco TX 76708	254-752-9330	ContactUs@advocacycntr.org
AFSCME/Jeff Ormsby	1314 10 th Street, Ste 230, Huntsville, Texas 77320	800-374-9772	jormsby@afscmetexascorrections.org
Alliance for Safety and Justice / Terra Tucker	1624 Franklin Avenue, 11th Floor Oakland, CA 94612	512-592-8749	terra@safeandjust.org
Children's Advocacy Centers of Texas/Catherine Bass	1501 W Anderson Ln., #B2, Austin, TX 78757	512-258-9920	cbass@cactx.org
Children's Advocacy Centers of Texas/Kasey Jackson	1501 W Anderson Ln., #B2, Austin, TX 78757	512-258-9920	kjackson@cactx.org
Citizens United for the Rehabilitation of Errants (TX CURE)	PO Box 811, Spicewood, TX 78669	512-729-1998	Charliemalouff@gmail.com
Disability Rights of Texas / LaRita Lockhart-Brown	2222 W Braker Ln, Austin, TX 78758	346-330-2048	Lbrown@disabilityrightstx.org
Families in Crisis Bastrop/Veronica Jordan	P.O. Box 736 Bastrop, Texas 78602	513-321-7760	family-crisis-center.org
Families in Crisis of Killeen/Suzanne Armour	P.O. Box 25 Killeen, Texas 76540	254-634-1184	familiesincrisis.net
Family Crisis Center of the Big Bend/Letty Carrillo	P.O. Box 1470 Alpine, Texas 79831	432-837-7254	fccbb.org
Family Support Services of Amarillo/Jim Womack	1001 S. Polk Street Amarillo, Texas 79101	806-342-2525	fss-ama.org
Fannin County Family Crisis Center/Carol Pillars	118 E Sam Rayburn Dr, Bonham TX 75418	903-583-7000	fccrisiscenter.org

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
First Step, Wichita Falls/Patti Mallow	624 Indiana Ave. #304 Wichita Falls, Texas 76301	940-723-1132	firststep.org
Fort Bend Women's Center/Peggy Wright	P.O. Box 183 Richmond, Texas 77406	281-344-5755	fbwc.org
Guadalupe Valley Family Violence Shelter, Inc./Jennifer Fernandez	P.O. Box 1302 Seguin, Texas 78155	830-372-2780	safeseguín.org
Highland Lakes Family Crisis Center/Kathrine Cholcher	P.O. Box 805 Marble Falls, Texas 78654	830-693-3656	hlfcc.org
Judicial Advisory Council/Hon. Rose Reyna, Chair	P.O. Box 215 Edinburg, TX 78539	956-318-2265	Rose.reyna@co.hidalgo.tx.us
Lone Star Justice Alliance / Elizabeth Henneke	3809 South 1st Street Austin, Texas 78704	512-394-5791	contact@lsja.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving/Jessica Hinojosa	3910 S IH 35 Ste. 225, Austin, TX 78704	512-445-4976	jessica.hinojosa@madd.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving/Julio Zaghi	15355 Vantage Pkw. W., Ste. 220, Houston, TX 77032	281-590-2222	Julio.Zaghi@madd.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving/Julio Zaghi	15355 Vantage Pkw. W., Ste. 220, Houston, TX 77032	281-590-2222	Julio.Zaghi@madd.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving/Marcie McDonald	3910 S IH 35 Ste. 225, Austin, TX 78704	512-445-4976 Ext. 4859	Marcie.McDonald@madd.org
Mothers Against Drunk Driving/Traci McMillan	511 E John Carpenter Fwy., Ste. 700, Irving, TX 75062	469-420-4592	Traci.McMillan@madd.org
Noah Project/Sheilah Maness	5802 Texas Avenue Abilene, Texas 79605	325-676-7107	office@noahproject.org
Open Arms Rape Crisis Center & LGBT + Services/D'Lyn Culp	113 N. Harrison San Angelo, Texas 76901	325-655-2000	openarmscv.com
People Against Violent Crime/Verna Lee Carr	PO Box 92821, Austin, TX 78709	512-837-7282	pavc@peopleagainstviolentcrime.org
San Antonio Crisis Center/Audra Atzger	4606 Centerview Drive, Ste. 200 San Antonio, Texas 78228	210-293-9946	rapecrisis.com

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Sheriff's Association of Texas/Steve Westbrook	1601 S. Interstate 35, Austin, TX 78741	512-445-5888	info@txsheriffs.org
Texas Advocacy Project/Kaitlyn Eberhardt	PO Box 26006, Austin, TX 78755	737-610-6855	keberhardt@texasadvocacyproject.org
Texas Advocacy Project/Sarah Lackey	PO Box 26006, Austin, TX 78755	737-610-6853	slackey@texasadvocacyproject.org
Texas Association Against Sexual Assault/Rose Luna	7700 Chevy Chase Dr., Ste. 230, Austin, TX 78752	512-474-7190 Ext. 113	rluna@taasa.org
Texas Center for Justice and Equity/Justin Martinez	1714 Fortview Road, Suite 104, Austin, Texas 78704	512-441-8123	JMartinez@texascje.org
Texas Council on Family Violence/Karen Elizarraras	PO Box 163865, Austin, TX 78716	512-794-1133	kelizarraras@TCFV.org
Texas Council on Family Violence/Maria Jose Angelelli	PO Box 163865, Austin, TX 78716	512-794-1133	mangelelli@tcfv.org
Texas Council on Family Violence/Sarah Hilderbrand	PO Box 163865, Austin, TX 78716	512-794-1133	shilderbrand@tcfv.org
Texas District and County Attorneys Association/Diane Beckham	505 W 12th St., Ste. 100, Austin, TX 78701	512-474-2436	diane.beckham@tdcaa.com
Texas District and County Attorneys Association/Jalayne Robinson	505 W 12th St., Ste. 100, Austin, TX 78701	512-474-2436	jalayne.robinson@tdcaa.com
Texas Inmate Families Association (TIFA) / Sharon McKinney	P.O. Box 300220 Austin, Texas 78703-004	512-371-0900	Sharon.mckinney@tifa.org
Texas Legal Services Center/Erin Toolan	1920 E. Riverside Dr., Ste. A-120, #501, Austin, TX 78741	512-477-6000	etoolan@tlsc.org
Texas Legal Services Center/Valerie Slutz	1920 E. Riverside Dr., Ste. A-120, #501, Austin, TX 78741	512-477-6000	vslutz@tlsc.org
Texas Municipal Police Association/Jason Lundquist	6200 La Calma Dr., #200, Austin, TX 78752	512-454-8458	jason.lundquist@safvicsystems.org
Texas Municipal Police Association/Melissa Hightower	6200 La Calma Dr., #200, Austin, TX 78752	512-454-8458	melissa.hightower@tmpa.org

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Texas Prisons Community Advocates / Amite Dominick	P.O. Box 1974 Fulton, TX 78358		info@TPCAdvocates.org
Texas Probation Advisory Committee/Toby Ross, Chair	650 S. Mayhill Rd. Denton, TX 76208	940-349-3300	Toby.ross@dentoncounty.gov
Texas Victim Services Association/Natacha Pelaez-Wagner	6800 West Gate Blvd., Ste. 132, Box 376, Austin, TX 78745	512-923-6986	director@txvsa.org
Texas Voices for Reason & Justice/Mary Sue Molnar	P.O. Box 23539 San Antonio, Texas 78223	877-215-6688	info@texasvoices.org
The Crisis Center Matagorda/Wharton Counties/Kelli Wright-Nelson	P.O. Box 1820 Bay City, Texas 77414	979-245-9109	crisiscnt.com
Tralee Crisis Center for Women, Inc./Jennifer Foreman	P.O. Box 2880 Pampa, Texas 79066-2880	806-669-1131	traleecrisiscenter.org
Voice of Hope/Shelby Cargill	P.O. Box 2000 Lubbock, Texas 79416	806-763-3232	voiceofhope.org
Be Frank 4 Justice/Savannah Eldrige	5804 Babcock Road #710 San Antonio, TX 78240	936-314-9627	seldrige@befranktx.org
Breaking Chains Making Amends/LaKeidru Blaylock	P.O. Box 90937 Houston, TX 77290	713-261-0638	lblaylock@bcmafoundation.com
Civic Heart/Dana Rose	3131 Emancipation Ave, 4 th Floor Houston, TX 77004	832-627-8581	drose@civicheart.org
The Epicenter Initiative/Shauga Reyes	P.O. Box 1259 Somerville, TX 77879	832-882-8096	shaunareyes@secondlooktexas.org
Families and Incarcerated Together Healing (FAITH)	2240 Nancy McDonald Drive El Paso, TX 79936	915-799-6851	Luciahamilton.faith@gmail.com
Families of Conviction/Candace Fleming	1022 Essex Drive Cedar Hill, TX 75104	832-896-1296	Info@familiesofconviction.org
Texas Prisons Alliance/Tatiana Santollo	P.O. Box 1301 Dickinson, TX 77539	832-588-5218	Tatiana.santollo@texasprisonsalliance.org

Table 23 Exhibit 15 Interest Groups

Interagency, State, or National Associations

(that serve as an information clearinghouse or regularly interact with your agency)

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Alliance for Safety and Justice / Terra Tucker, Texas State Director	1624 Franklin Avenue, 11th Floor Oakland, CA 94612	512-592-8749	Terra@safeandjust.org
American Correctional Association (ACA) / James A. Gondles, Jr.	206 N. Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314	703-224-0101	execoffice@aca.org
American Printing House for the Blind/Jane Thompson, Director Accessible Tests and Textbooks Department	1839 Frankfurt Ave. Louisville, KY 40206	502-895-2405	jthompson@aph.org
American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) / Veronica Cunningham	701 East 22 nd Street Suite 110, Lombard, IL 60148	859-244-8246	Vcunningham@csg.org
Arc of Texas – Kirk Noaker	8001 Centre Park Dr, Suite 100 Austin, Texas 78754	512-485-9737	Knoaker@thearcoftexas.org
Austin Police Department/Kachina Clark	715 E 8 th St., Austin, TX 78701	512-974-8548	Kachina.Clark@austintexas.gov
Bureau of Justice Assistance/Julius Dupree, Jr.	Bureau of Justice Statistics 810 7 th Street, NW Washington, DC 20531	202-514-1928	Julius.Dupree@usdoj.gov
Concerns of Police Survivors/Dianne Bernhard	PO Box 3199, Camdenton, MO 65020	573-346-4911	cops@nationalcops.org
Correctional Leaders Association / Katie Scott, Director of Member Services	PO Box 102 Iona, Idaho 83427		kscott@correctionalleaders.com
Correctional Leaders Association / Kevin Kempf, Executive Director	PO Box 102 Iona, Idaho 83427		kkempf@correctionalleaders.com
Correctional Management Institute of Texas/Doug Dretke	George J. Beto Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State Univ. Huntsville, TX 77341	936-294-1676	djdretke@shsu.edu

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Council for State Government - Justice Center / Marshall Clement	22 Cortlandt St 22 nd Floor New York, NY 10007	212-482-2320	mclement@csg.org
Council of State Governments Justice Center / Joshua Mallett	22 Cortlandt St 22 nd Floor New York, NY 10007	212-482-2320	Jmallett@csg.org
Council of State Governments Justice Center / Nicole Jarrett	22 Cortlandt St 22 nd Floor New York, NY 10007	212-482-2320	Njarrett@csg.org
Council of State Governments Justice Center / Sarah Friedman	22 Cortlandt St 22 nd Floor New York, NY 10007	212-482-2320	Sfriedman@csg.org
County Judges and Commissioners Association of Texas – Rick Bailey	3400 FM 1434 Cleburn, Texas 76033	817-202-4101	Rickb@johnsoncountytexas.org
Environmental Protection Agency (Region 6)/ Cheryl Seager	U.S EPA Region 6 1201 Elm Street, Suite 500 Dallas, Texas 75270	800-887-6063	Cheryl.seager.epa.gov
Federal Bureau of Investigation-Dallas Division/Melissa Stroop	One Justice Way, Dallas, TX 75220	972-559-5684	mstroop@fbi.gov
Federal Bureau of Investigation-San Antonio Division, McAllen/Veronica Bernal	1200 N McColl Rd., McAllen, TX 78501	956-984-6300	vcbernal@fbi.gov
Federal Bureau of Investigation-San Antonio Division-Austin/Waco/Christi Traver Pahl	12515-7 Research Blvd., Ste. 400, Austin, TX 78759	512-506-2171	cltraverpahl@fbi.gov
Florida Instructional Materials Center for the Visually Impaired/Tiffany Conrad, Coordinator	1208 Wishing Well Way, Tampa, FL 33619	813-837-7826	tconrad@fimcvi.org
Integrated Justice Information Systems	20110 Ashbrook Pl. STE 150, Ashburn, VA 20147	703-726-3697	Info@ijis.org
Mental Health America of Texas	1210 San Antonio Street, Suite 200 Austin, Texas 78701	512-454-3706	mhainfo@mhatexas.org

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
National Alliance on Mental Illness of Texas (NAMI) - Greg Hansch	PO Box 300817 Austin, Texas 78703	512-693-2000	Executive.director@namitexas.org
National Association of Victim Assistance in Corrections/Saydyie L. DeRosia	PO Box 4312, Salem, OR 97302	503-934-1113	navacorrections@gmail.com
National Braille Association/Jana Hertz, President	95 Allens Creek Rd, Bldg. 1, Suite 202 Rochester, NY 14618	949-212-7556	jhertz@nationalbraille.org
National Centers for Victims of Crime/Renee Williams	3434 Washington Blvd., Ste. 1100, Arlington, VA 22201	202-467-8700	info@victimsofcrime.org
National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) / Deborah Ross, CEO	1145 W. Diversey Pkwy. Chicago, IL 60614	773-880-1460	info@ncchc.org
National Correctional Industries Association/Wil Heslop, Director of Education and Programs	800 North Charles Street, Suite 550B Baltimore, MD 21201	410-230-3972	Wil@nationalcia.org
National Institute of Corrections	901 D Street SW, 3 rd Floor, Washington DC 20024	303-338-6611	Ncic.gov
National Organization for Victim Assistance/Claire Ponder Selib, Executive Director	510 King St., Ste. 220, Alexandria, VA 22314	703-535-6682	ClairePonderSelib@trynova.org
North American Association of Wardens & Superintendents/Mel Williams	PO Box 3231, Camdenton MO 65020	716-592-7766	mwilliams@naaws.net
Office for Victims of Crime/Kristina Rose	PO Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849	800-851-3420	askovc@ncjrs.gov
Sheriffs' Association of Texas / Ray Scifres, Hockley County Sheriff	1310 Avenue H Levelland, Texas 79336	806-894-3126	Rscifres@hockleycounty.org
Southern Association of Colleges and Schools/Belle Wheelan, President	1866 Southern Lane, Decatur, GA 30033	404-679-4500	bwheelan@sacscoc.org

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Texas Conference of Urban Counties / Windy Johnson	500 West 13 th Street Austin, Texas 78701	512-746-6174	Windy@cuc.org
Texas Corrections Association/Bobby Lumpkin	George J. Beto Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State Univ. Huntsville, TX 7734	936-437-2170	Vfarmer@shsu.edu
Texas Council for Developmental Disabilities – Beth Stalvey	6201 E Oltorf Street #600 Austin, Texas 78741	512-437-5440	Beth.stalvey@tcdd.texas.gov
Texas Council of Community Centers – Andrea Richardson & Lee Johnson	Bluebonnet Trails Community Center 1009 N Georgetown Street Round Rock, Texas	512-244-8305 512-794-9268	Andrea.richardson@bbtrails.org
Texas District and County Attorneys Association – John Cruzot	133 North Riverfront Blvd, 11 th Floor Dallas, Texas 75207	214-653-3620	Miranda.maldonado@dallascounty.org (assistant)
Texas Facilities Commission/Gala Davis	1711 San Jacinto Blvd. Austin, TX 78701	512-475-2438	gayla.davis@tfc.texas.gov
Texas Probation Association/Angela Semar	George J. Beto Criminal Justice Center, Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville, Texas 77341	936-294-1640	asemar@shau.edu
Travis County District Attorney-Victim Services/Neva Fernandez	416 W. 11 th St., Austin, TX 78701	512-854-9400	Neva.Fernandez@traviscountytexas.gov
Travis County District Attorney-Victim Services/Stacy Miles-Thorpe	416 W. 11 th St., Austin, TX 78701	512-854-9400	Stacy.Miles-Thorpe@traviscountytexas.gov
Travis County Sheriff's Office-Victim Services Unit/Davany Vargas	PO Box 1748, Austin, TX 78767	512-854-8492	davany.vargas@traviscountytexas.gov
U.S. Attorney's Office (Austin & Waco Divisions)/Kathi West	903 San Jacinto Blvd., Ste. 334, Austin, TX 78701	512-916-5858	kathi.west@usdoj.gov
U.S. Attorney's Office (San Antonio & Del Rio Divisions)/Danielle Deisch	601 NW Loop 410, Ste. 600, San Antonio, TX 78216	512-384-7161	Danielle.Deisch@usdoj.gov

Group or Association Name/ Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
United States Department of Justice – Bureau of Justice Statistics Corrections Unit / Richard Kluckow	Bureau of Justice Statistics 810 Seventh Street, NW Washington, DC 20531	202-307-0765	Richard.Kluckow@usdoj.gov
United States Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Civil Rights / Tamara Baxter	810 7 th St, NW Washington DC 20531	202-307-0690	tamara.baxter@usdoj.gov
United States Ombuds Association	2500 W. 2 nd Avenue, Suite 15 Indianola, IA 50125	206-439-3870	patrick.dowd@ofco.wa.gov

Table 24 Exhibit 15 Interagency, State, and National Association

Liaisons at Other State Agencies

(with which your agency maintains an ongoing relationship, e.g., the agency's assigned analyst at the Legislative Budget Board, or attorney at the Attorney General's office)

Agency Name / Relationship / Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Association for the Treatment and Prevention of Sexual Abuse / Jill Stinson	9450 SW Gemini Dr, PMB 24121, Beaverton, Oregon 97008-7105	503-643-1023	atsa@atsa.com
Baylor University / Scott Cunningham, Professor		254-710-4753	Scunning@gmail.com
Board of Pardons and Parole / Libby Hamilton	8610 Shoal Creek Blvd., Austin, TX 78757	512-406-5833	libby.hamilton@tdcj.texas.gov
Board of Pardons and Parole / Timothy McDonnell, Chief of Staff	8610 Shoal Creek Blvd., Austin, TX 78757	512-406-5450	Timothy.McDonnell@tdcj.texas.gov
Board of Pardons and Paroles / Christine Wall	8610 Shoal Creek Blvd., Austin, TX 78757	512-406-5452	christine.wall@tdcj.texas.gov
Board of Pardons and Paroles / Shree Slay	545 State Hwy 36 Bypass N, Ste. A, Gatesville, TX 76528	254-865-8870	shree.slay@tdcj.texas.gov
Board of Pardons and Paroles / Tyra McCloud	1022 Veterans Memorial Pkwy, Ste. A, Huntsville, TX 77340	936-437-2283	tyra.mccloud@tdcj.texas.gov
City of Belton Police Department / Gene Ellis	P.O. Box 120, Belton, Texas 76513	254-933-5840	police@beltontexas.gov

Agency Name / Relationship / Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Court of Criminal Appeals / Judge Mary Lou Keel	PO Box 12308, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711	512-463-1551	Marylou.keel@txcourts.gov
Department of Housing and Community Affairs / Brook Boston	221 East 11th Street, Austin, Texas 78701	512-475-2953	Brooke.boston@mail.tdhca.state.tx.us
Department of Motor Vehicles / Stefan Krisch	4000 Jackson Ave, Austin, TX 78731	512-465-4071	Stefan.Krisch@TxDMV.gov
Department of Public Safety / Rebekah Hibbs	5805 North Lamar Blvd, Austin, TX 7875	512-424-5001	Hibbs.rebekah@dps.texas.gov
Department of State Health Services / Alma Allen-Johnson	6330 East Hwy 290, Austin, Texas 78723	512-776-7376	Alma.allenjohnson@dshs.texas.gov
Department of State Health Services / Lesley Jimenez Smith, Statewide Wellness Coordinator	1100 West 49th Street, Austin, Texas 78756-3199	512-776-3478	lesley.jimenez@dshs.texas.gov
DIR / Daniel Saucedo, Enterprise Relationship Manager	300 W 15th St Ste 1300, Austin, TX 78701	512-475-4700	Daniel.saucedo@DIR.texas.gov
EEOC Houston District Office / Rayford Irvin, Director	1919 Smith St, 6th floor, Houston, Texas 77002	800-669-4000	Rayford.irvin@eeoc.gov
Employees Retirement System of Texas Insurance, Retirement, and Deferred Compensation / Laurie Kuehner, Manager, Specialty Insurance & BCASSIST	P. O. Box 13207, Austin, Texas 78711-3207	512-867-7746	Laurie.kuehner@ers.texas.gov
Gary Job Corps / Troy Oldbury	P.O. Box 967, San Marcos, Texas 78667	512-396-6902	oldbury.troy@jobcorps.org
Hardin and Associates Consulting / Nancy Hernandez	2105 Luna Road, #310 Carrollton, Texas 75006	972-823-8800	Info@hactexas.com
Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) / Cecile Erwin Young	4601 W Guadalupe St, Austin, Texas 78751	512-424-6500	
Health and Human Services Commission / Haley Turner & Dr. Courtney Harvey	701 West 51st Street, Austin, Texas 78714	512-438-4886	Harley.turner@hhsc.state.tx.us
Health and Human Services Commission Office of Family Services / Cody Rothschild, Family	701 W 51st St., Mail Code 2010, Austin, TX 78751	512-438-5646	cody.rothschild@hhs.texas.gov

Agency Name / Relationship / Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Violence Program Specialist			
Health and Human Services Commission Office of Family Services / Megan Bermea, Director	701 W 51st St., Mail Code 2010, Austin, TX 78751	512-460-0992	Megan.Bermea@hhs.texas.gov
Idaho Department of Corrections / Bree Derrick, Deputy Director	1299 N Orchard St, Boise, ID 83706	206-377-9924	Bderrick@idoc.idaho.gov
Interagency Coordinating Group / Chris Bugbee, Chair	2200 East Martin Luther King Blvd., Suite 100, Austin, TX 78702	512-287-2018	Chris@onestarfoundation.org
Iowa Department of Corrections / Sarah Fineran, Research Director	510 E. 12th St., Des Moines, IA 50319	515-725-5701	Sarah.fineran@iowa.gov
Iowa Park Police Department / Steve Davis, Police Chief	599 W. Chestnut Street, Iowa Park, Texas 76367	940-592-2181	sdavis@iowaparkpd.com
Lamar Institute of Technology / Dr. Miranda Phillips	P.O. Box 10043, Beaumont, Texas 77710	409-880-2148	mphillips1@lit.edu
Lamar State College Orange / Thera Celestine	410 W. Front St., Orange, Texas 77630	409-882-3010	Thera.celestine@lsco.edu
Management Training Corporation / John Stapleton	East Texas Multi-Use Facility, 900 Industrial Drive, Henderson, TX 75652	903-392-8283	John.stapleton@mtctrains.com
Missouri Department of Corrections / Anne Precythe, Director	2729 Plaza Dr., Jefferson City, MO 65109	573-751-2389	Anne.precythe@doc.mo.gov
Office of Court Administration / Megan Lavoie, Executive Director	PO Box 12308, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711	512-936-7554	Megan.lavoie.txcourts.gov
Office of the Attorney General	209 W. 14th Street Austin, TX 78701	512-463-2100	
Office of the Attorney General Crime Victim Services Division / Doris Contreras, Deputy Division Chief for Claims Operations	PO Box 12198, Austin, TX 78711	512-936-1200	Doris.Contreras@oag.texas.gov
Office of the Attorney General Crime Victim Services Division / Gene	PO Box 12198, Austin, TX 78711	512-936-1200	Gene.McCleskey@oag.texas.gov

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McCleskey, Division Chief			
Office of the Attorney General Criminal Appeals Division / Ed Marshall	209 W. 14th Street Austin, TX 78701	512-936-1400	edward.marshall@oag.texas.gov
Office of the Attorney General Financial Litigation & Charitable Trust	209 W. 14th Street Austin, TX 78701	512-463-2018	
Office of the Attorney General Law Enforcement Defense Division / Shanna Molinarie	209 W. 14th Street Austin, TX 78701	512-463-2080	shanna.molinare@oag.texas.gov
Office of the Attorney General Office of the Solicitor General / Judd E. Stone II	209 W. 14th Street Austin, TX 78701	512-936-1700	judd.stone@oag.texas.gov
Office of the Attorney General Open Records Division / Justin Gordon	209 W. 14th Street Austin, TX 78701	512-936-6736	justin.gordon@oag.texas.gov
Office of the Texas Governor Budget and Policy Division / Scott MacNaughton	P.O. Box 12428, Austin, TX 78711-2428	512-436-2000	Scott.macnaughton@gov.texas.gov
Office of the Texas Governor Sexual Assault Survivors' Task Force (SASTF) / Nicole Martinez, Administrator	1100 San Jacinto Blvd., Austin, TX 78701	512-463-4482	Nicole.Martinez@gov.texas.gov
Office of the Texas Governor Sexual Assault Survivors' Task Force (SASTF) / Shannon Lowry, Associate Administrator	1100 San Jacinto Blvd., Austin, TX 78701	512-463-8868	Shannon.Lowry@gov.texas.gov
Office of the Texas Governor Victim Services Program / Donald Stout, Associate Administrator	1100 San Jacinto Blvd., Austin, TX 78701	512-463-2000	Donald.Stout@gov.texas.gov
Office of the Texas Governor Victim Services Program / Jason Buckner, Administrator	1100 San Jacinto Blvd., Austin, TX 78701	512-463-2000	Jason.Buckner@gov.texas.gov
Pampa Police Department / Lance	N Loop 171, Pampa, Texas 79065	806-669-5700	lrichburg@pampapd.com

Agency Name / Relationship / Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Richburg, Chief of Police			
Pennsylvania Department of Corrections / Bret Bucklen, Director of Planning, Research, and Statistics	1920 Technology Pkwy, Mechanicsburg, PA 17050	717-728-4051	Kbucklen@pa.gov
Potter County Sheriff's Office / Lieutenant Scott Giles	13100 NE 29th Avenue, Amarillo, Texas 79111	806-379-2900	sorsg@co.potter.tx.us
Red River Army Depot / Justin Alexander, Sergeant	100 James Carlow Drive, Texarkana, Texas 75507	903-334-3294	usarmy.rrad.usamc.mbx.web-team@army.mil
Rice University / Diego Amador	143 Greenbriar Building Houston, Texas 77251	713-348-2537	Da42@rice.edu
Sam Houston State University / Director of Crime Victims' Institute / Associate Professor of Practice-College of Criminal Justice-Victim Services Department / Dr. Mary Breaux	PO Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341	936-294-4896	mmp019@SHSU.EDU
Sam Houston State University / Erin Orrick, Chair of Dept. of Criminal Justice, and Criminology	PO Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341	936-294-3643	Eorrick@shsu.edu
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Sam Houston State University / Dr. Michael T. Stephenson, Provost, and Senior Vice President	Academic Affairs, Box 2087, Huntsville, Texas 77341	936-294-1001	provost@shsu.edu
Sam Houston State University / Sabrina Rowley, Conference Center & Building Coordinator	816 16th Street, Office A214, Huntsville, Texas 77340	936-294-1701	Srowley@shsu.edu
Sam Houston State University College of Criminal Justice Victim Services Department / Dr. Mary Breaux, Director of Crime	PO Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341	936-294-4896	mmp019@SHSU.EDU

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Victims' Institute and Associate Professor of Practice			
Sam Houston State University Online / Dr. Ruth Chisum	Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas 77341	936-294-2747	Ruthcubas@shsu.edu
San Antonio Police Training Academy / Robert Vara	555 Academic Court, San Antonio, Texas 78204	210-207-7273	robert.vara@sanantonio.gov
Special Prosecution Unit / Jack Choate	340 S.H. 75 N., Suite A, Huntsville, Texas 77320	936-291-2369	jchoate@sputexas.org
State Auditor's Office (SAO)/ Audit Manager / Becky Beachy	1501 N. Congress Ave., Austin, TX 78701	512-936-9484	Becky.beachy@sao.texas.gov
State Classification Office of the State Auditor's Office Position Classification / Lara Tai, Managing Classification Analyst	P. O. Box 12067, Austin, Texas 78711-2067	512-936-9660	Lara.tai@sao.texas.gov
State Comptroller's Office Statewide Procurement Division (SPD) / Bobby Pounds	PO Box 13186, Austin, TX 78711-3186	512-463-4941	bobby.pounds@cpa.texas.gov
State Fire Marshal's Office / Chuck Allen	PO Box 12107, Austin, Texas 78711-2107	512-627-8411	robyn.delgado@tdi.texas.gov
State Office of Risk Management (SORM) Workers' Compensation / Mitchell Griffin, Director of Claims	P. O. Box 1377, Austin, Texas 78711-377	512-936-1480	Mitchell.griffin@sorm.texas.gov
State Office of Risk Management / David Woodfork	P.O. Box 13777, Austin, TX 78711-3777	512-936-1570	david.woodfork@sorm.texas.gov
Texas Behavioral Health Executive Council/Steven Hallbauer, Presiding Member	George H.W. Bush State Office Building 1801 Congress Ave., Ste. 7.300, Austin, Texas 78701	512-305-7700	lpc@hhs.texas.gov
Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles / Carmella Jones, Board Member	1022 Veterans Memorial Parkway, Suite A Huntsville, TX 77320	936-291-2161	Carmella.jones@tdcj.texas.gov
Texas Certification Board/Julie Papp, State Administrator	P.O. Box 342343, Lakeway, TX 78734	512-708-0629	admin@tcbap.org

Agency Name / Relationship / Contact Person	Address	Telephone	Email Address
Texas Civil Commitment Office / Roxanne Lackey, Contract Monitor	4616 W Howard Ln., Bldg. 2, Ste. 350, Austin, TX 78728	512-341-4483	Roxanne.Lackey@tcco.texas.gov
Texas Civil Commitment Office / Thomas Delgado, Case Analyst	4616 W Howard Ln., Bldg. 2, Ste. 350, Austin, TX 78728	512-341-4622	Thomas.Delgado@tcco.texas.gov
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Air Permits Division	P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087	512-239-1250	josalyn.mcMillon@tceq.texas.gov
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Drinking Water Quality	P.O. Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087	512-239-4691	robert.sadlier@tceq.texas.gov
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Environmental Law Division	P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087	512-239-0600	charmaine.backens@tceq.texas.gov
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Wastewater Permitting Section	P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087	512-239-4671	matthew.udenenwu@tceq.texas.gov
Texas Commission on Jail Standards / Brandon Wood, Executive Director	P.O. Box 12985, Austin, Texas 78711-2985	512-463-5505	Brandon.wood@tcjs.state.tx.us
Texas Commission on Law Enforcement / Gretchen Grigsby	6330 East Hwy. 290, Ste. 200, Austin, TX 78723	512-774-2945	gretchen.grigsby@tcole.texas.gov
Texas Commission on Law Enforcement / Rachel Reinhart	6330 Hwy 290 East, Suite 200, Austin, Texas 78723	512-936-7743	Rachel.rinehart@tcole.texas.gov
Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts Appropriation Control Officer / Shantel Jackson	LBJ State Office Building, 111 E. 17th Street, Austin, TX 78774	512-463-4640	shantel.jackson@cpa.texas.gov
Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts Fiscal Systems Support / Melissa Buentello	P.O. Box 13528, Austin, TX 78711-3528	512-436-3406	Melissa.buentello@cpa.texas.gov
Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts State Property Accounting / Stacy Parker	LBJ State Office Building, 111 E. 17th Street, Austin, TX 78774	512-463-5895	stacy.parker@cpa.texas.gov
Texas Council on Sex Offender Treatment / Aaron Pierce, Chair	2024 West 15th Street, Suite F. #516, Plano, Texas 75075	512-438-5446	phd@aaronpierce.com

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Texas Department of Family and Protective Services / Dani Morris	14000 Summit Drive, Suite 100, Austin, TX 78728	737-280-5996	Dani.Morris2@dfps.texas.gov
Texas Department of Public Safety / Eric John	6100 Guadalupe Bldg. E, Austin, TX 78752	512-424-2688	Eric.John@dps.texas.gov
Texas Department of Public Safety / Melissa Atwood, Project Manager	PO Box 4087, Austin, TX 78773	512-424-5165	Melissa.Atwood@dps.texas.gov
Texas Department of Public Safety / National Crime Information Center and Texas Crime Information Center	5805 North Lamar, Austin Texas 78752	512-424-2256	Tlets@dps.texas.gov
Texas Department of Public Safety / Sex Offender Registration and Notification / Alan Susataita	P.O. Box 4143, Austin, Texas 78765	512-424-5682	Alan.sustaita@dps.texas.gov
Texas Department of Public Safety Compliance and Training Bureau / John Morse	PO Box 4143 Austin, TX 78765	512-424-5067	john.morse@dps.texas.gov
Texas Department of Public Safety Criminal History Record Information Services Bureau / Cassandra Richey	PO Box 4143 Austin, TX 78765	512-424-4278	Cassandra.richey@dps.texas.gov
Texas Department of Public Safety Victim and Employee Support Services / Lori Robinson, Director, and Chief Psychologist	5805 N Lamar Blvd., Austin, TX 78752	512-424-2412	Lori.Robinson@dps.texas.gov
Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) / Jennifer A. Shuford, MD, MPH, Commissioner	P.O. Box 149347, Austin, Texas 78714-9347	512-776-7363	
Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) Environmental Operations Branch / Edith Olvera	P. O. Box 149347, Mail Code 2835, Austin, TX 78714	512-834-6787	edith.olvera@dshs.texas.gov
Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) Mental Health and Substance Use	P.O. Box 149347, Austin, Texas 78714	512-964-8182	Christina.Edgar01@hhs.texas.gov

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Texas Department of Transportation/ Daryl Starkes	2400 NE Loop 7, Athens, TX 75752,	512-658-1367	Daryl.Starkes@txdot.gov
Texas Engineering Extension Service (TEEX) / The Texas A&M University System /Brandy Brown	301 Tarrow, College Station, TX 77840-7869	800-723-3811	Itsi@teex.tamu.edu
Texas Health and Human Services / Council on Sex Offender Treatment / Aaron Pierce	P.O. Box 149347, Austin, Texas 78714	512-438-5446	Csot@hhs.texas.gov
Texas Health and Human Services Commission / Jan Morong, Program Specialist	P.O. Box 149347, Austin, TX 78714-9347	512-838-4351	Jan.Morong@hhs.texas.gov
Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board / Harrison Keller, Commissioner	1801 Congress Ave. Suite 12.200, Austin, Texas 78701	512-427-6101	commissioner@highered.texas.gov
Texas Historical Commission History Programs Division / Leslie Wolfenden	P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711	512-463-3386	leslie.wolfenden@thc.texas.gov
Texas Indigent Defense Commission / William Cox	209 West 14th Street, Room 202, Austin, Texas 78701	512-936-6994	WCox@tidc.texas.gov
Texas Judicial Council / Kristi Taylor	Tom C. Clark Building 205 West 14th Street, Suite 600 Austin, Texas 78701	512-431-9371	Kristi.taylor@txcourts.gov
Texas Juvenile Justice Department / Amy Miller	49000 N Lamar, 2nd Floor, Austin, Texas 78751	512-490-7982	Amy.miller@tjjd.texas.gov
Texas Juvenile Justice Department / Preston Streufert, Director of Stakeholder Relations	1711 San Jacinto Blvd., Austin, TX 78701	512-490-7130	preston.streufert@tjjd.texas.gov
Texas Juvenile Justice Department / Todd Novak	49000 N Lamar, 2nd Floor, Austin, Texas 78751	512-490-7982	todd.novak@tjjd.texas.gov

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Texas Legislative Budget Board / David Gillian, Analyst	1501 N. Congress Ave., Austin, Texas 78701	512-463-1090	David.gillian@lbb.texas.gov
Texas Legislative Budget Board / Cory Sharp	1501 N. Congress Ave., Austin, Texas 78701	512-463-1179	Cory.sharp@lbb.texas.gov
Texas Legislative Budget Board / Katy Fallon-Brown	P.O. Box 12666 Capitol Station Austin, TX 78711	512-463-1200	katy.fallon-brown@lbb.texas.gov
Texas Legislative Budget Board / Madison Goll, Criminal Justice Data Analyst	1501 N. Congress Ave., Austin, Texas 78701	512-463-1149	madison.goll@lbb.texas.gov
Texas Legislative Budget Board Data Analysis & Reporting Team / Lann Bolding	P.O. Box 12666 Capitol Station Austin, TX 78711	512-463-1184	Lann.Bolding@lbb.texas.gov
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department / Whitney Gann, PhD	64 Chaparral WMA Drive, Cotulla, Texas 78014	830-676-3413	whitney.gann@tpwd.texas.gov
Texas State Library and Archives Commission / Lauren Davis	1201 Brazos Street Austin, Texas 78701	512-463-5474	Ldavis@tsltexas.gov
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center / Denise DeShields, MD, Executive Medical Director	3901 State Jail Road, El Paso, Texas 79938	915-849-8039	Denise.DeShields@ttuhsc.edu
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center / Jason Delay	2500 Broadway, Lubbock, Texas, 79409	806-742-2011	Jason.delay@ttuhsc.edu
Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center / Will Rodriguez, Executive Director	3223 South Loop 289, Ste. 210, Lubbock, TX 79423	806-743-3280	Will.Rodriguez@ttuhsc.edu
Texas Workforce Commission / Patricia Martinez	1117 Trinity, Austin, Texas 78701	512-463-2993	Patricia.martinez@twc.state.tx.us
Texas Workforce Commission Civil Rights Division / Bryan Snoddy, Division Director	P. O. Box 13006, Austin, Texas 78711-3006	512-463-4432	Bryan.snoddy@twc.texas.gov

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Texas Workforce Investment Council / Raul Ortiz, Deputy Director	1100 San Jacinto Boulevard Suite 1.100, Austin, Texas 78701	512-936-8103	Raul.Ortiz@gov.texas.gov
The Board of Pardons and Paroles / David Gutierrez	2902 NE Loop 410, Suite 206, San Antonio, Texas 78210	254-223-1169	David.gutierrez@tdcj.texas.gov
Trinity Valley Community College / Holly Collier	100 Cardinal Drive, Athens, Texas 75751	903-675-6259	holley.collier@tvcc.edu
United States Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Drug and Alcohol Clearing House	1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20590	844-955-0207	
United States Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Training Provider Registry	1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20590	877-688-2984	
University of Texas at Austin Institute on Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault / Caitlin Sulley, Director of Research & Operations	110 Inner Campus Dr., Austin, TX 78705	512-471-3434	csulley@austin.utexas.edu
University of Texas at Austin Steve Hicks School of Social Work / Noel Busch-Armendariz, University Presidential Professor	1925 San Jacinto Blvd., D3500, Austin, TX 78712	512-751-8337	nbusch@austin.utexas.edu
University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston School of Public Health / Rachel Vojvodic Neave	1200 Pressler Street, Houston, Texas 77030-3900	713-500-9002	Rachel.w.vojvodic@uth.tmc.edu
University of Texas LBJ School / Michelle Deitch	2901 North IH-35, Suite 4.100, Austin, Texas 78722	512-232-2562	michele.deitch@austin.utexas.edu
University of Texas Medical Branch / Anthony Williams, MBA, Associate Vice President Operations	200 River Pointe Dr. Ste. 200, Conroe, Texas 77304	281-494-4186	akwillia@utmb.edu

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University of Texas Medical Branch / Kelley Coates, MBA, Associate Vice President, Operations	200 River Pointe Dr. Ste. 200, Conroe, Texas 77304	936-494-4191	kecoates@utmb.edu
University of Texas Medical Branch / Marjorie Cisneros, MBA, Associate Vice President, Inpatient Operations	301 University Blvd, Galveston, Texas 77555	409-772-3460	mmcisner@utmb.edu
University of Texas Medical Branch / Owen Murray, DO, MBA, Executive Director, Clinical Services	200 River Pointe Dr. Ste. 200, Conroe, Texas 77304	936-494-4171	ojmsm@utmb.edu
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University of Texas Medical Branch / Kelley Coates, MBA, Associate Vice President, Operations	200 River Pointe Dr. Ste. 200, Conroe, Texas 77304	936-494-4191	kecoates@utmb.edu
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Table 25 Exhibit 15 Liaisons at Other State Agencies

XI. Additional Information

- A. Texas Government Code, Section 325.0075 requires agencies under review to submit a report about their reporting requirements to Sunset with the same due date as the SER. Include a list of each agency-specific report that the agency is required by statute to prepare and an evaluation of the need for each report based on whether factors or conditions have changed since the statutory requirement was put in place. Please do not include general reporting requirements applicable to all agencies, reports that have an expiration date, routine notifications or notices, posting requirements, federally mandated reports, or reports required by G.A.A. rider. If the list is longer than one page, please include it as an attachment. See Exhibit 16 Example.**

A list of agency-specific reports are provided in an attachment.

Note: If more than one page of space is needed, please provide this chart as an attachment, and feel free to convert it to landscape orientation or transfer it to an Excel file.

- B. Does the agency’s statute use “person-first respectful language” as required by Texas Government Code, Section 325.0123? Please explain and include any statutory provisions that prohibit these changes.**

To the extent possible, the statute governing the agency’s operations has adopted person-first respectful language.

However, there are antiquated references in statute with references to a state agency that does not exist (Texas Government Code 501.056) and to the agency’s ability to contract for services (Texas Government Code 508.316) which need to be updated.

While not a direct use of a non-person-first respectful language phrase, the name of the “Texas Correctional Office on Offenders with Medical or Mental Impairments” (Texas Health and Safety Code 614) may not be considered by some to be person-first respectful language and could warrant a statutory name change. Subtitle E of Texas Health and Safety Code 614 does not use person-first respectful language.

- C. Please describe how your agency receives and investigates complaints about the agency and its operations.**

All employee complaints are submitted to the Human Resources Employee Relations Intake Department, which is available for assistance seven days a week, 24 hours daily. Employee complaints may be submitted in written format or verbally communicated, and may be from both internal and external parties, as well as third parties. Each complaint is tracked, routed to the appropriate authority, and processed based on the type of complaint.

EEO complaints are investigated by Human Resources, in conjunction with the Office of the General Counsel. Non-EEO complaints are sent to designated officials so the complaints may be addressed appropriately. Complaints involving alleged criminal activity are sent to the Office of

the Inspector General. Employees have access to the employee grievance process, as provided in policy PD-30, "Employee Grievance Procedures."

Members of the public may submit their concerns to the Office of Independent Ombudsman. The Ombudsperson's investigation seeks to determine the facts, research policies or other regulatory bases governing the facts, analyze the facts regarding pertinent policies, understand and decide on the merits of a complaint and make recommendations to restore privileges or prevent them from being restricted in the future.

The Ombudsperson will be clear and transparent throughout the investigation and explain the investigative processes used in the response.

- Submit to the Senior Warden at unit where the complaint occurred asking him/her to investigate and respond to the Independent Ombudsman.
- Conduct document reviews.
- Conduct reviews of audio and/or video.
- Conduct interviews, either in-person, telephonic/video, or both.
- Any combination of the above.

Fill in the following chart detailing information on complaints received about your agency and its operations. Do not include complaints received about people or entities you regulate.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 17: Complaints Against the Agency — Fiscal Years 2018-22**

Submitted to Human Resources	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022
Number of complaints received	3,028	3,025	2,995	2,934	2,705
Number of complaints resolved	3,023	3,020	2,985	2,703	1,794
Number of complaints dropped / found to be without merit	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Number of complaints pending from prior years	2	5	5	10	231
Average time period for resolution of a complaint	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Submitted to Independent Ombudsman	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022
Number of complaints received	50,196	47,655	61,631	34,756	11,949
Number of complaints resolved	47,047	43,591	54,229	31,500	11,891
Number of complaints dropped / found to be without merit	5,188	6,801	7,626	5,443	838
Number of complaints pending from prior years	No data	No data	135	92	41
Average time period for resolution of a complaint	10 days	10 days	10 days	10 days	14 days

Table 27 Exhibit 17 Complaints Against the Agency

E. Fill in the following charts detailing your agency's Historically Underutilized Business (HUB) purchases. See Exhibit 18 Example. Sunset is required by law to review and report this information to the Legislature.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 18: Purchases from HUBs**

Fiscal Year 2020

Heavy Construction	\$5,573,562	\$1,094,670	19.6%	11.2%	11.2%
Building Construction	\$2,046,930	\$115,065	5.6%	21.1%	21.1%
Special Trade	\$34,673,079	\$14,025,586	40.5%	32.9%	32.9%
Professional Services	\$3,237,653	\$422,706	13.1%	23.7%	23.7%
Other Services	\$33,604,316	\$3,625,024	10.8%	26.0%	26.0%
Commodities	\$154,457,306	\$23,019,694	14.9%	21.1%	21.1%
TOTAL	\$233,592,848	\$42,302,747	18.1%		

Table 28 Exhibit 18 HUB Purchases for FY 2020

* If your goals are agency specific-goals and not statewide goals, please provide the goal percentages and describe the method used to determine those goals. (TAC Title 34, Part 1, Chapter 20, Rule 20.284)

Fiscal Year 2021

Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Agency Specific Goal	Statewide Goal
Heavy Construction	\$773,535	\$149,305	19.3%	11.2%	11.2%
Building Construction	\$2,224	\$0.00	0.0%	21.1%	21.1%
Special Trade	\$39,816,277	\$12,376,067	31.1%	32.9%	32.9%
Professional Services	\$2,542,958	\$215,812	8.5%	23.7%	23.7%
Other Services	\$30,372,369	\$2,296,685	7.6%	26.0%	26.0%
Commodities	\$149,927,733	\$27,308,236	18.2%	21.1%	21.1%
TOTAL	\$223,435,099	\$42,346,107	19.0%		

Table 29 Exhibit 18 HUB Purchases for FY 2021

Fiscal Year 2022

Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Agency Specific Goal	Statewide Goal
Heavy Construction	\$290,993	86,708	29.8%	11.2%	11.2%
Building Construction	3,061,782	480,393	15.6%	21.1%	21.1%
Special Trade	37,736,206	12,233,199	32.4%	32.9%	32.9%
Professional Services	1,634,747	168,672	10.3%	23.7%	23.7%

Category	Total \$ Spent	Total HUB \$ Spent	Percent	Agency Specific Goal	Statewide Goal
Other Services	39,083,435	2,557,284	6.5%	26.0%	26.0%
Commodities	198,535,499	35,609,939	17.9%	21.1%	21.1%
TOTAL	280,342,663	51,136,196	18.2%		

Table 30 Exhibit 18 HUB Purchases for FY 2022

F. Does your agency have a HUB policy? How does your agency address performance shortfalls related to the policy? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.003; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.286c)

Yes, the TBCJ adopted the rules of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts codified in the 34 Texas Administrative Code, Part 1, Chapter 20, Subchapter B, relating to the HUB Program. TDCJ is committed to promoting and increasing contracting opportunities with Historically Underutilized Businesses. The agency seeks to address performance shortfalls by using a structured program that is presented as TDCJ HUB Action Plan. Other good-faith efforts include the following:

- Agency partnership with the Texas Association of Mexican American Chambers of Commerce (TAMACC) and the Texas Association of African American Chambers of Commerce (TAAACC).
- HUB forum programs to have HUB vendors present their products and services to TDCJ personnel.
- Continuous one-on-one training of TDCJ purchasers in locating and using HUB vendors.
- Attend economic opportunity forums and HUB expos with bid opportunities.
- Attend construction pre-bid conferences and introduce HUB subcontractors to prime contractors.
- Assist HUB vendors with HUB re-certification process.
- Provide one-on-one assistance to HUB vendors and contractors as necessary.
- Sponsoring HUB trade shows and vendor orientations for TDCJ personnel to meet HUB vendors.
- Promote, monitor, and continue to expand agency's Mentor-Protégé program.
- Participation in contract administration.
- Distribution of Electronic State Business Daily opportunities daily to minority organizations and HUBs.
- Prepare detailed and informative HUB subcontractor lists for solicitations that require HUB Subcontracting Plans.
- Periodic presentations and departmental HUB performance reporting to TDCJ management.
- Present agency-required HUB training to purchasing staff quarterly.

TDCJ believes that these programs demonstrate a "Good Faith Effort" to improve participation of Historically Underutilized Businesses with the agency's contracting opportunities. TDCJ believes that success in the HUB Program requires executive commitment and oversight, as well as cooperation, integration, and a close working relationship between the Contracts and Procurement staff and the HUB Program staff. This continued commitment is vital to the

agency's success for creating and increasing contracting opportunities for Historically Underutilized Businesses.

G. For agencies with contracts valued at \$100,000 or more: Does your agency follow a HUB subcontracting plan to solicit bids, proposals, offers, or other applicable expressions of interest for subcontracting opportunities available for contracts of \$100,000 or more? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.252; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.285)

Yes. The agency does utilize the HUB Subcontracting Plan (HSP) developed by the Office of the Comptroller of Public Accounts, revised February 2017. HUB program staff presents the HSP at pre-bid conferences and instructs potential prime contractors of the agency's goals with HUBs, the importance of the completeness of the HSP, and the required "Good Faith Effort."

H. For agencies with biennial appropriations exceeding \$10 million, answer the following HUB questions.

1. Do you have a HUB coordinator? If yes, provide name and contact information. (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.062; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.296)

Yes.

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 HUB Director
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2. Has your agency designed a program of HUB forums in which businesses are invited to deliver presentations that demonstrate their capability to do business with your agency? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.066; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.297)

Yes. TDCJ hosts a HUB forum every year. In addition, businesses regularly meet with purchasers and TDCJ staff throughout the year to give presentations about the products and services their company has to offer the agency.

3. Has your agency developed a mentor-protégé program to foster long-term relationships between prime contractors and HUBs and to increase the ability of HUBs to contract with the state or to receive subcontracts under a state contract? (Texas Government Code, Section 2161.065; TAC Title 34, Part 1, Rule 20.298)

TDCJ has developed a mentor-protégé program and is working to build more mentor-protégé relationships. TDCJ is sponsoring one mentor-protégé relationship agreement between MSC Industrial Supply Company (mentor) and Industrial Solutions (protégé).

I. Fill in the charts below detailing your agency’s Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) statistics. See Exhibit 19 Examples. Sunset is required by law to review and report this information to the Legislature. Please use only the categories provided below. For example, some agencies use the classification “paraprofessionals,” which is not tracked by the state civilian workforce. Please reclassify all employees within the appropriate categories below.

**Texas Department of Criminal Justice
Exhibit 19: Equal Employment Opportunity Statistics**

a. Officials / Administration

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2020	<u>718</u>	<u>17.3%</u>	8.5%	<u>13.8%</u>	24.7%	<u>35.5%</u>	41.7%
2021	<u>713</u>	<u>17.5%</u>	8.5%	<u>14.2%</u>	24.7%	<u>36.0%</u>	41.7%
2022	<u>889</u>	<u>20.1%</u>	8.5%	<u>14.8%</u>	24.7%	<u>40.9%</u>	41.7%

Table 31 Exhibit 19 EEO Statistics for Officials/Administration

b. Professional

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2020	<u>4,571</u>	<u>32.6%</u>	10.9%	<u>18.8%</u>	21.8%	<u>59.0%</u>	54.1%
2021	<u>4,259</u>	<u>32.6%</u>	10.9%	<u>18.8%</u>	21.8%	<u>60.2%</u>	54.1%
2022	<u>4,282</u>	<u>32.0%</u>	10.9%	<u>18.6%</u>	21.8%	<u>63.5%</u>	54.1%

Table 32 Exhibit 19 EEO Statistics for Professionals

c. Technical

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2020	<u>125</u>	<u>13.6%</u>	15.1%	<u>12.8%</u>	29.8%	<u>50.4%</u>	56.9%
2021	<u>121</u>	<u>16.5%</u>	15.1%	<u>13.2%</u>	29.8%	<u>54.5%</u>	56.9%
2022	<u>112</u>	<u>16.1%</u>	15.1%	<u>13.4%</u>	29.8%	<u>52.7%</u>	56.9%

Table 33 Exhibit 19 EEO Statistics for Technical

d. Administrative Support

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2020	<u>1,893</u>	<u>21.4%</u>	14.6%	<u>23.1%</u>	36.5%	<u>92.7%</u>	74.7%
2021	<u>1,672</u>	<u>20.3%</u>	14.6%	<u>22.2%</u>	36.5%	<u>92.7%</u>	74.7%

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2022	<u>1,345</u>	<u>20.4%</u>	14.6%	<u>21.0%</u>	36.5%	<u>92.6%</u>	74.7%

Table 34 Exhibit 19 EEO Statistics for Administrative Support

e. Service / Maintenance

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2020	<u>2,911</u>	<u>27.6%</u>	13.3%	<u>18.8%</u>	53.0%	<u>65.7%</u>	54.0%
2021	<u>2,838</u>	<u>27.5%</u>	13.3%	<u>19.5%</u>	53.0%	<u>65.7%</u>	54.0%
2022	<u>2,661</u>	<u>27.0%</u>	13.3%	<u>19.7%</u>	53.0%	<u>65.0%</u>	54.0%

Table 35 Exhibit 19 EEO Statistics for Service and Maintenance

f. Skilled Craft

Year	Total Number of Positions	Percent African-American	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Hispanic	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent	Percent Female	Statewide Civilian Workforce Percent
2020	<u>1,068</u>	<u>9.8%</u>	11.5%	<u>12.5%</u>	52.3%	<u>8.0%</u>	14.0%
2021	<u>1,010</u>	<u>9.4%</u>	11.5%	<u>12.3%</u>	52.3%	<u>7.5%</u>	14.0%
2022	<u>1,001</u>	<u>10.2%</u>	11.5%	<u>11.8%</u>	52.3%	<u>9.8%</u>	14.0%

Table 36 Exhibit 19 EEO Statistics for Skilled Craft

J. Does your agency have an equal employment opportunity policy? How does your agency address performance shortfalls related to the policy?

Yes, PD-12 “Equal Employment Opportunity,” as well as a video and letter directly from the Executive Director, reflect the agency’s commitment to equal employment opportunity (EEO) compliance. Both the policy, and director’s messages state no applicant or employee shall be discriminated against because of race, color, religion, sex (gender), national origin, age, disability, or genetic information. It encourages employees to report any form of discrimination. If a performance shortfall was identified as a result of a fact-finding inquiring, disciplinary action is administered in accordance with PD-22, “General Rules of Conduct and Disciplinary Action Guidelines for Employees.”

Civilian workforce underutilization shortfalls are addressed in the Recruitment Plan, which is published each biennium. The Recruitment Plan is a comprehensive recruitment program that includes marketing and publicizing job vacancies in a manner that is designed to attract applicants from underutilized groups of workers.

XII. Agency Comments

As documented in the History and Major Events section, much has transpired since TDCJ was last reviewed by the Sunset Advisory Commission, including arguably the two greatest challenges the agency has confronted since its inception: an unprecedented number of staff vacancies and a global pandemic. Both developments required rethinking and revamping many of the policies, procedures and processes utilized to accomplish the Department's vital mission: to provide public safety, promote positive change in inmate behavior, reintegrate inmates into society, and assist victims of crime. Although the Self-Evaluation Report focuses on TDCJ as it is organized and functions today, during the review the agency will provide more information regarding how policies and procedures may have evolved since the last review.

While the means used to accomplish TDCJ's mission have evolved by necessity, one constant has been the success achieved by the dedicated public servants employed by the agency. Notable examples of that success include the closure or idling of fourteen correctional facilities since 2011, made possible by a declining inmate population, and the reduction in prison recidivism rates to 14.7% (FY 2019), which contributed to the population decline. Without question, other factors contributed to those achievements and others as well, most notably the many actions taken by state policymakers in support of public safety and TDCJ. However, the contributions of TDCJ employees have been repeatedly recognized by the Governor and the Texas Legislature and cannot be overstated.

The means that will be used to successfully accomplish TDCJ's mission in the coming years are evolving by design. Included among the materials the agency has provided for the Commission's review is the agency's 2030 plan. It reflects the agency's vision for continued success by pursuing identified long-term goals and objectives. During the review, the agency's staff will be prepared answer any questions sunset staff may have related to the 2030 plan, the agency's strategic plan, and other ongoing efforts to ensure continued success in the future.

A video overview of the TDCJ 2030 Plan can be found at the following link.

[2030 Plan October TBCJ – YouTube](#)



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