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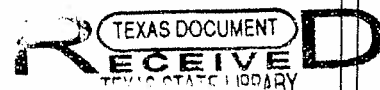
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TEXAS COMMISSION ON JAIL STANDARDS



1996 ANNUAL REPORT

Jack E. Crump
Executive Director



JUN 25 1998

January 1997



TEXAS COMMISSION ON JAIL STANDARDS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Jack E. Crump



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January 28, 1997

The Honorable George W. Bush, Governor


The Honorable Bob Bullock, Lieutenant Governor

The Honorable Pete Laney, Speaker of the House of Representatives

Dear Governor Bush, Lt. Governor Bullock, and Speaker Laney:

This is the 20th annual report to you from the Texas Commission on Jail Standards as required by Section 511.015, Government Code, and provides information concerning the creation, duties, accomplishments and activities during 1996.

Sincerely,


Jack E. Crump
Executive Director

JEC:jfl

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**TEXAS COMMISSION ON JAIL STANDARDS
CALENDAR YEAR 1996
ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND SPEAKER
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF TEXAS
JANUARY 31, 1997**

INTRODUCTION

This report is made pursuant to Chapter 511, Section 511.015, Government Code and covers activities of calendar year 1996.

I. MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Texas Commission on Jail Standards is to empower local government to provide safe, secure and suitable local jail facilities through proper rules and procedures while promoting innovative programs and ideas.

During its regular session of 1975, the 64th Legislature enacted House Bill 272 creating the Texas Commission on Jail Standards in an effort to end federal court intervention into county jail matters and return jail control to state and local jurisdictions. Formerly through Title 81 of the *Civil Statutes* and currently through Chapters 499 and 511 of the *Government Code*, the state has evinced a strong commitment to improving conditions in the jails by granting us the authority and responsibility to promulgate and enforce minimum standards for jail construction, equipment, maintenance, and operation. Related duties and rules are set forth in Chapters 351 and 361 of the *Local Government Code*, Title 37 of the *Administrative Code*, and our own *Minimum Jail Standards*.

We serve the citizens of Texas with programs and services for the custody, care, treatment, and supervision of adult inmates in local jails. Although we retain the responsibility to regulate privately operated municipal facilities, most of our activities are oriented toward county functions. Our principal operations include on-site inspections of jails to verify compliance with standards, review of proposed construction and renovation plans to assess conformity to standards, provision of jail management technical assistance and training, administration of inmate population reports and audits, resolution of prisoner grievances, and various other activities relating to policy development and enforcement. In addition, we provide the State Jail Division with consultation and technical assistance relating to the operation and construction of State Jail facilities. Contrary to popular belief, we do not have authority over the state prison system or juvenile detention facilities.

We work closely with city, county, and state government officials. Primary relationships exist with county judges, commissioner, and sheriffs. Secondary relationships extend to architectural and criminal justice professional associations and to regulatory agencies concerned with fire safety, legal issues, civil liberties, et al. The jail inmates awaiting criminal trials or administrative hearings, serving misdemeanor sentences, or awaiting

transfer to the Texas Department of Criminal Justice after felony convictions benefit from our efforts by being housed in safe and sanitary environments. Residents concerned with their well-being are served by the implementation of incarceration plans that are based on risk to the community and that are directed toward rehabilitation of the inmate.

II. ORGANIZATION AND FUNDING

Our policymaking body consists of nine Commission members appointed by the governor to staggered six-year terms expiring on January 31 of odd-numbered years. In order to provide greater input from local government and less-populated areas, the configuration was modified by adding a county commissioner and reducing the population requirement of two members' counties from 200,000 to 35,000. The Commission consists of a sheriff from a county with a population of more than 35,000, a sheriff from a county with a population of 35,000 or less, a county judge, a county commissioner, a practitioner of medicine, and four private citizens, at least one of whom is from a county with a population of 35,000 or less. The chairperson is designated by the governor, with the vice-chairperson elected by the membership. Our Commission is required to hold a regular meeting each calendar quarter but actually convenes in Austin bi-monthly in order to take care of business in a timely manner. Special meetings are held as needed. Responsibilities of the Commissioners include promulgation, adoption, revision, amendment, and repeal of rules; enforcement of rules through remedial action or action in district court; and consideration of applications for variances to minimum standards. Members are not compensated for their work except for allowable travel and per diem expenses.

Commission members (as of December 31, 1996) are as follows:

<i>Judge Larry T. Craig, Chairman</i>	<i>Tyler, Texas</i>
<i>Commissioner J.D. Johnson, Vice Chairman</i>	<i>Ft. Worth, Texas</i>
<i>Mr. Charles E. Chatman</i>	<i>Sherman, Texas</i>
<i>Sheriff Joe Evans</i>	<i>Nacogdoches, Texas</i>
<i>Mr. C.O. Hadnot</i>	<i>Hillister, Texas</i>
<i>Mr. Patrick O. Keel</i>	<i>Austin, Texas</i>
<i>Sheriff Alex F. Perez</i>	<i>Brownsville, Texas</i>
<i>Dr. Manuel Rivera, M.D.</i>	<i>El Paso, Texas</i>
<i>Ms. Marcia Saunders</i>	<i>Lake Kiowa, Texas</i>

Even though the Commission's responsibilities have increased significantly since 1991, the number of staff has remained conservative. At the end of 1996, the staff consisted of the following positions:

<i>Executive Director</i>	<i>Exempt Position</i>
<i>Director of Programs II</i>	<i>Group 21</i>
<i>Program Specialist II</i>	<i>Group 19</i>
<i>Staff Services Officer</i>	<i>Group 18</i>
<i>Planner I (2)</i>	<i>Group 17</i>
<i>Planning Assistant</i>	<i>Group 16</i>
<i>Accountant III</i>	<i>Group 16</i>
<i>Supervising Inspector, (3)</i>	<i>Group 16</i>
<i>Administrative Technician IV, (2)</i>	<i>Group 15</i>
<i>Administrative Technician III, (3)</i>	<i>Group 13</i>
<i>Administrative Secretary</i>	<i>Group 9</i>
<i>Administrative Technician I</i>	<i>Group 8</i>

The Texas Commission on Jail Standards is headquartered in Austin. However, based on geography and travel requirements, one supervising inspector operates from his home/office located within the geographical area served.

The agency works with local governmental officials in its duties to enforce jail standards. Primary relationships exist with commissioners' courts and sheriffs to provide consultation and technical assistance, review and comment on plans for construction, modification, and renovation of jails, and inspections of jails regularly to ensure compliance with state law. Secondary relationships exist with agencies and associations relating to the primary function. These include the Texas Association of Counties, Regional Judges' and Commissioners' Associations, Sheriffs' Association of Texas, Texas Jail Association, Texas Society of Architects, as well as other state agencies including Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Criminal Justice Policy Council, State Fire Marshal's Office, General Services Commission, Historical Commission, Department of Licensing and Regulation-Architectural Barriers Division, Governor's Energy Management Center, Council on Offenders with Mental Impairments, Department of Health and the Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

III. AGENCY OBJECTIVES

The Texas Commission on Jail Standards performs its functions statewide serving Texas counties through their respective commissioners' court and sheriffs. Functions are performed using appropriated funds. Local entities are not typically charged for services, however fees are charged to counties which operate or contract for the operation of facilities which house 30% or more of prisoners sentenced by jurisdictions other than Texas courts. During 1996, this fee recovery produced \$14,400 from inspection services. This is substantially more than in the previous year, due to an increase in the contract inmates being held, especially "out-of-state inmates.

While each of the following strategies contribute to the regulatory function of the agency, the inspection process provides the monitoring capability necessary to identify counties in need of planning or management assistance and initiate appropriate enforcement action.

A. Jail Standards

The jail standards strategy, to which 1.9 full time equivalent positions are assigned, is responsible for establishing, reviewing and amending minimum standards for the safe, suitable, and economical construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of jails.

Maintaining constitutional standards which encourage effective and efficient construction and operation of jails is the primary goal of the agency. National research, statewide input and case law are among the resources considered when developing or revising the standards.

Proposed revisions to the standards are developed formally and are presented to the Commission for vote at regular Commission meetings. Upon approval by the Commission, staff publishes the proposed changes in the *Texas Register* for public comment.

Following publication, staff reviews comments received and recommends appropriate action. The proposed standards, whether altered from the first formal proposal or not, are again presented to the Commission for approval. If approved, staff publishes the adopted changes in the *Texas Register*. Twenty days following publication, the adopted rules become effective.

Staff publishes and distributes the established and revised standards in a timely manner to affected agencies and all who subscribe to the Minimum Jail Standards.

B. Inspection

The inspection, to which 5.7 full time equivalent positions are assigned, is responsible for fairly and impartially monitoring and enforcing compliance with adopted rules and procedures.

This objective includes development and implementation of a uniform inspection process. Staff develops uniform inspection reports and procedures for inspecting county jail facilities and privately operated municipal facilities developed under the provision of Chapter 361, Local Government Code.

Staff inspects, at least annually, all operating county jail facilities and effected municipal facilities. Newly constructed or renovated jails require an occupancy inspection, or inspections, to ensure that construction was completed in compliance with Minimum Jail Standards. After the initial, or occupancy inspection, some items on the inspection checklist remain constant. Thereafter, inspections require re-affirmation that each item exists and is in compliance. Plumbing fixtures, heating and ventilation systems, lighting systems, smoke detection and smoke control systems, emergency generators etc. are monitored yearly for

compliance. Specified life safety drills are also observed and timed. Monitoring compliance also includes review of records and reports maintained by facilities to ensure administration and operations are adequate.

Facilities which comply with the requirements of Minimum Jail Standards are issued a certificate of compliance upon completion of the inspection. If deficient items are noted during the inspection, a report is filed by the inspector and staff issues a notice of noncompliance. Counties are provided a reasonable time to respond to the notice and initiate corrective action.

Staff ensures due process in the enforcement of standards for local jails. This includes assisting counties in developing administrative, management, operational and programmatic plans and procedures that are consistent with precedent law, provide efficient functioning of the jail, minimize costly litigation and capitalize on resources or funds already in place in the community.

Special inspections or re-inspections are conducted, usually at the request of the county, to assure that ongoing construction or renovation is consistent with Minimum Jail Standards or to resolve marginal conditions.

C. Juvenile Justice Survey

A contract employee performs an annual survey of local jails facilities to determine compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The survey involves travel to 10% of the operating county jail/municipal facilities in the state. Interviews with jail personnel and review of juvenile records are included in the survey. Staff submits a report based on findings following completion of travel.

Since 1995, the additional duty of obtaining information from counties regarding compliance with state law regarding secure confinement of children in county jails has been added to the Commission's responsibilities.

D. Construction Plan Review

The construction technical assistance objective, to which 3.6 full time equivalent positions are assigned, is responsible for providing consultation and technical assistance to local governments for the most efficient, effective and economical means of jail construction which meets minimum standards.

Staff develops and implements a comprehensive facility needs analysis program to determine incarceration needs of the counties. The analyses include population projections and historical data collection regarding incarceration trends as well as other pertinent factors. The counties are furnished recommendations regarding the need for additional or improved jail space or alternatives thereto based upon the analyses.

Staff reviews and comments on construction documents for construction projects. This review includes a formal plan review with design professionals, consultants, county officials, and sheriffs.. Plans are reviewed at three phases of completion; schematic design, design development and construction documents. At each phase, items requiring resolution are noted and satisfied prior to proceeding to the next phase. This process assists in ensuring that counties understand jail requirements and provides more effective and economical jails that, upon completion, will comply with Minimum Jail Standards.

E. Management Consultation

The jail management objective is conducted utilizing 4.3 full time equivalent employees. Staff reviews and approves jail operational plans related to the standards. Aiding counties in maintaining operational plans which meet Minimum Jail Standards requires on-going assistance in developing and implementing plans for classification of inmates, health services, sanitation, inmate discipline and grievances, recreation and exercise, education and rehabilitation, emergencies and inmate privileges such as telephone usage, visiting, correspondence and religious activities. Counties submit their operational plans to staff, staff reviews the plans and gives the county approval or offers comments on how to revise the plans so that they are consistent with standards.

Staff also provides needed jail management training and consultation to counties. This includes clarifying Minimum Jail Standards as well as establishing procedures and documentation consistent with the standards. This assistance includes working with counties on the phone, through written correspondence and by conducting on-site visits. Staff frequently conducts oral presentations to appropriate groups.

As part of technical assistance, staff conducts staffing analyses to assist sheriffs in operating safe and efficient facilities. This activity frequently includes on-site consultation. Staff reviews facility design, facility capacity, county needs and jail operations among other issues when conducting staffing analyses.

F. Auditing

The auditing objective, to which 4.5 full time equivalent positions are assigned, is responsible for collecting, analyzing and disseminating data concerning inmate population, felony backlog, and jail operational costs. Staff assists counties in completing jail population reports. Staff provides technical assistance by phone and mail and conducts oral presentations to appropriate groups, as well as provision of one-on-one technical assistance as necessary. Statistical data collected, analyzed and provided to affected agencies to assist at the state and local level in planning and predicting trends in incarceration in Texas.

IV. FINDINGS

A. Jail Inspections

During the year, 254 jail inspections were conducted. Sixteen (16) of these inspections were occupancy inspections for completed construction projects. The number of completed construction projects inspected decreased as fewer projects were under-way due to decreased demand for space for "paper ready" inmates. Some jails were inspected more than once, usually at the request of the county. Some counties requested additional inspections to ensure construction complied with Minimum Jail Standards. Other counties experiencing difficulty in achieving compliance were inspected more frequently to encourage their effort to achieve compliance. Other counties requested inspections or assistance to review corrective action taken in an effort to achieve compliance with standards.

B. Assistance to Counties

Technical assistance on jail matters such as alternative programs, population control, structural issues, life safety, and overall operations was provided to county officials throughout the year. Two-hundred fifty six (256) consultations and discussions were conducted at the Austin office or on-site with county judges, commissioners' courts and sheriffs concerning the most economical and feasible way to achieve compliance with state law and, in some instances, federal court orders. Additionally, 17 counties received assistance with analysis of jail staffing needs.

Municipalities continued to request information and assistance on jail construction or renovation. While municipal jails other than those privately operated under authority of Chapter 361, Local Government Code, are not required to conform with jail standards, municipalities stated confidence in the Commission to provide them unbiased information and guidance upon which to base decisions concerning construction or operations.

C. Request for Inmate Assistance

The Commission received 1,287 requests for inmate assistance in 1996. This is a decrease of just over 10% from 1995 and can be attributed to the decreased time served in jails and decreased populations. Some requests were redundant or ones over which the Commission has no purview. These were referred to an appropriate agency for response. Additionally, some requests were referred back to the originator with instructions to use the grievance procedures which the jail had established to address such matters. Inquiry into the remainder of the requests either alleviated conditions in need of correction or established the fallaciousness of the allegation and aided in eliminating frivolous litigation.

D. Construction Plan Review

Construction/renovation plans for counties were reviewed in 38 instances. Renovations of facilities, which were not possible due to the crowded conditions which existed the past several years, are being undertaken by numerous counties. In addition, some new facilities have been planned or constructed to replace existing facilities which are "worn out" due to time and in many cases overcrowding. Eventhough most counties had sufficient space during the year, some counties required additional space to meet local needs, necessitating construction of additional space during the past year.

E. Requests for Variance

Twenty six (26) requests for variances were received and processed. While some variances were new requests, others were variances which the Commission reviewed for possible continuation. Each request was individually reviewed and acted upon by the Commission during the year's six regular meetings. (The Commission may grant reasonable variances, except that no variance may be granted to permit unhealthy, unsanitary or unsafe conditions.)

F. Enforcement Proceedings

Notices of noncompliance were issued to 43 counties whose jails were not in compliance. In most instances, the counties receiving the notices have taken positive and responsible action toward eliminating cited deficiencies to meet the requirements of state law. Counties which were not, in the opinion of the Commission, acting expeditiously to resolve deficiencies, were requested to appear before the Commission to address the corrective action necessary in order to prevent remedial action by the Commission. These meetings resulted in firm commitments from the county concerned, which were aimed at eliminating the deficiencies.

G. Counties in Compliance

At the beginning of 1996, 209 jails were in compliance with Minimum Jail Standards. As of December 31, 1996, 208 jails were certified. (See Attachment A for list of county jails in compliance.)

H. Jails Closed

During 1996, 12 counties had closed jails. In most instances, these jails were marginally operational. Average daily populations were very small. These counties determined that it was economically burdensome to continue jail operations and opted to board their few prisoners in an adjacent county at a lower cost than maintaining their own facilities. Discussions are continuing. Those counties using the jails of adjoining counties are:

Borden	Dawson	Kent	Loving
Briscoe	Irion	King	McMullen
Concho	Jeff Davis	Motley	Throckmorton

I. Construction Completed

Seven counties opened new jails for operation during the year. Those counties were:

Grayson	Navarro	Wilson
Karnes	Refugio	
Kerr	Wharton	

These projects represented 1343 beds.

Major Renovations Completed

Twelve counties completed major renovations or additions during the year. The counties were:

Angelina	Gregg	Tarrant
Bexar	Marion	Titus
Dallas	McLennan	Waller
Ector	Orange	Wise

One thousand six hundred thirty (1,630) additional beds were created through these projects.

J. Jails Under Planning or Construction

For the past several years, the number of counties in the planning or construction phase has remained constant at approximately 70. In late 1994 and into 1996, the number of counties planning to construct new facilities or add additional space began to subside. At the end of 1996, eight counties were under construction. However, the number of counties in the planning phase had increased from the 1995 level to twenty-four. These projects will represent an additional 4,601 beds by the end of 1998. (See Attachment B)

K. Changes in Capacity and Population

On January 1, 1996 jails were operating at the lowest percentage of capacity (65%) since the Commission began tracking the populations in the early 1980's. (The population was 41,740 while the capacity was 63,910.) The population continued to grow throughout 1996 with some of the growth attributable to contract inmates. However, all categories of inmates except convicted felons increased throughout 1996. The most notable increase was in the parole violators, both technical and those with new charges. This increase continues to be examined and reviewed. (See Attachment C)

On November 1, 1996 the number of convicted felons held in county jails was at its' lowest level since August 1, 1988. At 5,120 this was a far cry from the peak of 32,645 on May 1, 1994. In 1994, convicted felons accounted for almost 50% of the jails' population while at the end of 1996, less than 10% of the population was made up of convicted felons.

V. OTHER 1996 EVENTS

A. Development of Information Resources

Data collection and analyses have consumed a large portion of the agency's workload. Since 1992, this area has continued to change as the need for additional capabilities has increased. Efforts continue to revise reporting mechanisms utilized by the counties to improve the accuracy and timeliness of the data. During 1996, use of lap-top computers was initiated for field inspectors. Large files previously mailed to and from the field are no longer necessary. In addition, inspection data is now input directly, rather manually transcribed in the field to later be input into the data base.

B. Objective Jail Classification

In 1996, the Commission undertook the monumental task of implementing a statewide objective jail classification system. Texas is the first major state in the country to initiate objective classification for all county jails. This undertaking required considerable research and training of Commission staff before training for the jail staff across Texas could even be considered. Implementation of this objective system for housing inmates ensures that all inmates across Texas are housed and separated based upon the same risk factors and considerations.

C. Privatization

Private management (of both facilities developed through the auspices of private financing and those facilities once operated by county employees) has continued to be utilized. Management firms have expanded and at the end of 1996, seven firms were operating eleven facilities. The management firms have generally had good records and have been received favorably by the communities.

D. Training

The Commission initiated a program of technical assistance through the presentation of Twenty-six regional jail management workshops. Training on Objective Jail Classification and Mental Disabilities was provided to representatives from most counties in the state by Commission staff. The workshops were developed under direction of the Commission's Education Committee to provide training and credits afforded by Texas Commission on Law Enforcement Officer Standards and Education. Training on other jail operational issues was also provided in conjunction with Sam Houston State University - Criminal Justice Center.

The Commission again participated in training activities with the Sheriff's Association of Texas, Texas Jail Association, Texas Council on Offenders with Mental Impairments, National Institute of Corrections and the Commission on Correctional Health Care Association..

E. Mental Health Issues in Jails

The Commission is responsible for developing methods to identify offenders in county jails who are mentally disabled. Standards were adopted to address identification, housing and care of mentally disabled inmates in jail. An intake screening form was developed in cooperation with TDMHMR, TCOMI, county jails and various consumer groups for use at intake in county jails. Training was conducted for jails and local MHMR's regarding continuity of care and coordination of services. In addition, a resource guide was developed for the jails and local MHMR providers use in training and policy development.

While other states may identify mentally ill or mentally retarded inmates as well as screen for suicidal tendencies, Texas is the first state to screen for all upon intake.

F. Out-of-State Inmates

Upon removal of the state's "paper-ready" inmates from the county jails across Texas in 1995, county officials began seeking "paying customers" to fill the empty jail beds. Just as our prison system was once overcrowded, numerous other states were overcrowded (some with court ordered caps) and seeking bed space. The end of 1996 found twelve states contracting for almost 5,000 beds in fifteen county and city jails in Texas. Eight of those facilities are operated by private management firms for counties or cities. (See Attachment D)

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Jail Commission began the year with its members already having served a minimum of one year. The officers were already selected thus creating an atmosphere of continued direction. The staff experienced several personnel changes due to resignations. However, with in-house promotions loss of experience was minimized. Further, senior members remained with the agency affording it a great deal of continuity.

Several issues affected the Commission during the year. These included:

1. Reduction and subsequent increase in population
2. Interest by private developers
3. Acceptance of out-of-state inmates
4. Development of an objective classification system
5. Introduction of continuity of health care for inmates
6. Evolution of standards

Reduction and Growth in Population

County jails began the year with a reduced population that it had not experienced in four years. It was an opportunity for counties to plan, program, and "take stock" of their needs. The population grew by 9,432 inmates by year's end and although the capacities exceeded the population, several counties still had a need for space. Some of these included El Paso County, Midland County, Hidalgo County, Webb County and Bexar County. Local pressure became more difficult to overcome as space was needed and in some cases delays or bond failures were the result.

Interest by Private Developers

Because of need and economics, private enterprises exhibited an interest in jail development. Consequently, facilities at Williamson County, Webb County and Karnes County were created to meet both internal and economic needs. As the population continues to increase the space created in this fashion should be dedicated to local needs. It was evident that as emergencies arise the private sector has the potential to create space more expeditiously than through public financing. It appears that the current percentages of privately developed facilities are serving the state and local government well.

Acceptance of Out-of-State Inmates

This condition has been both a blessing and a curse. The arrangement has kept facilities operational that would otherwise have deteriorated. It has assisted local counties economically, and it has retained a trained officer force. All of this infers that space will be available for Texas prisoners when needed. The dark side of all this has been negative publicity through reported disturbances and escapes. Fortunately, the Commission working with local officials and private operators initiated several actions that corrected most of the initial problems.

Developing an Objective Jail Classification System

This condition was introduced as the Legislature eliminated an obsolete classification system which was codified in statute. That necessitated a Commission developed administrative enforced system. This state of the art system is a formal process for separating and managing inmates and administration of facilities based on goals, resources, and needs. It relies on training, use of reliable data, and conducting process assessments and outcome evaluations. In its simplest form, inmates

are classified and separated with emphasis on institutional behavior. In conjunction with the classification process, the Commission revised the discipline process advocating more latitude by jail managers. Classification and discipline working together, have created safer jails while more fully using all available capacity with the facility.

Initiation of Continuity of Care for Inmates

This effort was codified by statute and implemented through a memorandum of understanding with other agencies. The Commission developed standards necessary to effect a continuity of care programs meeting the needs of offenders with mental impairments. Additionally, the Commission provided the assistance through training seminars to local jails for implementation of the program. The Commission was recognized nationally for its effort in raising the awareness of suicides in jails and as a result reducing the rate of suicides.

Evolution of Standards

Standards have kept pace with an ever-changing correctional environment. These have ranged from classification, discipline, and grievance to life safety and enforcement. Our goal has always been to effect changes without accompanying cost while following the dictates of court decisions and good management principles. This administrative process continues to result in very specific and usable standards while having the flexibility of change.

The standards and communication of local incarceration needs have been honed more distinctly than they have ever been. Classification, discipline, life safety, and construction concepts provide the guidelines for litigation relief. Nonetheless, we operate in an ever expanding inmate population. Our general population continues to increase bringing with it a rise in inmate incarceration. The Jail Commission will continue to work patiently and cooperatively with local officials striving for an economical mode of incarceration while at the same time protecting the rights and privileges of incarcerated persons while reducing the potential for litigation affecting our elected and appointed officials.

(See Attachment E for 1996 statistical overview)

VII. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

- 1975 Texas Commission on Jail Standards created; First Commission meeting
- 1976 First staff hired; Minimum Jail Standards adopted
- 1977 Jail inspections initiated; Completed inspection of all county jails
- 1978 Confrontation and adversity regarding funding, conflict of interest, and abolishment efforts
- 1979 Enforcement proceedings (issuance of Notices of noncompliance)
Acceptance of Texas Standards by Federal Courts
- 1980 Creation of Discipline and Grievance Procedures
- 1981 Inmate class action litigation against TCJS initiated (Bush vs. Viterna)
- 1982 First moratorium by Texas Department of Corrections on accepting prisoners from county jails
- 1983 TCJS developed model standards for municipal jails
- 1984 Removal of juveniles from jails
- 1985 Mandatory sentencing of DWI offenders and increased use of parole affects jail population
- 1986 Executive Order 36 causes reduction in staff. Class action litigation against Jail Commission was dismissed (Bush vs. Viterna)
- 1987 Prison Management Act affects jail population (95% prison capacity mandate)
- 1988 Interest in privatization; overpopulation of jails
- 1989 Community Corrections Act; overpopulation and privatization continues
- 1990 Privatization; health issues, and classification requirements
- 1991 Payments to counties for housing "paper-ready" inmates; transfer of felony backlog
- 1992 Payments and transfers continue, temporary facilities, medium risk facilities, training workshops
- 1993 Crowded conditions, growth in "paper ready" felons, jail disturbances.

- 1994 Jail populations reached highest and lowest levels in over 5 years.
Creation of state funded temporary, emergency jail space
- 1995 The State met its' "duty to accept," counties began housing out-of-state inmates.
- 1996 Objective Jail Classification implemented, Mental Disabilities screening initiated and out-of-state inmates continue to be held.

Attachment A

JAILS IN COMPLIANCE

Anderson	Eastland	Jim Wells	Randall
Andrews	Ector	Jones	Reagan
Angelina	Edwards	Karnes	Red River
Aransas	Ellis	Kaufman	Roberts
Archer	Erath	Kendall	Robertson
Armstrong	Falls	Kenedy	Rusk
Atascosa	Fannin	Kerr	Sabine
Austin	Fayette	Kimble	San Augustine
Bailey	Fisher	Kinney	San Jacinto
Bastrop	Floyd	Knox	San Patricio
Baylor	Foard	La Salle	San Saba
Bee	Fort Bend	Lamar	Schleicher
Bell	Franklin	Lamb	Scurry
Bosque	Freestone	Lampasas	Shackelford
Bowie	Frio (P)	Lavaca	Shelby
Brazoria	Gaines	Lee	Sherman
Brazos	Garza	Leon	Smith
Brown	Gillespie	Liberty (P)	Somervell
Burleson	Glasscock	Limestone	Stephens
Caldwell	Goliad	Lipscomb	Sterling
Callahan	Gonzales	Live Oak	Stonewall
Cameron	Gray	Llano	Sutton
Camp	Grayson	Madison	Swisher
Carson	Gregg	Marion	Tarrant
Cass	Guadalupe	Martin	Taylor
Castro	Hale	Mason	Terrell
Chambers	Hall	Matagorda	Terry
Cherokee	Hamilton	Maverick	Titus
Childress	Hansford	McCulloch	Trinity
Clay	Hardeman	Milam	Tyler
Cochran	Hardin	Mills	Upshur
Coke	Harrison	Montague	Upton
Coleman	Hartley	Montgomery	Uvalde
Collin	Haskell	Moore	Val Verde
Collingsworth	Hays	Morris	Van Zandt
Comal	Hemphill	Nacogdoches	Victoria
Comanche	Henderson	Navarro	Waller
Cooke	Hidalgo	Newton	Ward
Coryell	Hill	Nolan	Washington
Cottle	Hockley	Nueces	Wheeler
Crane	Hood	Ochiltree	Wichita
Crockett	Hopkins	Odessa (P)	Wilbarger
Crosby	Houston	Oldham	Willacy
Dallam	Howard	Orange	Wilson
Dallas	Hudspeth	Palo Pinto	Winkler
Deaf Smith	Hunt	Panola	Wise
Delta	Hutchinson	Parker	Wood
Denton	Jack	Pecos	Yoakum
DeWitt	Jackson	Polk	Young
Dickens	Jasper	Potter	Zapata
Dimmit	Jefferson	Presidio	Zavala
Donley	Jim Hogg	Rains	

Attachment B

PROJECTED NEW BEDS 1996 - 1997**Statewide Jail Capacity as of 12/1/96****63,925**

County	Completion Date	Number of New Beds	Increase in Capacity
Rockwall	01/97	48	48
Williamson			
CCA Taylor	01/97	524	524
Jefferson	03/97	96	96
Kleberg	03/97	124	76
El Paso	08/97	874	874
*Williamson	10/97	96	96
Burnet	12/97	58	58
Dawson	12/97	54	54
Menard	12/97	8	8
Uvalde	12/97	14	14
Total # New		1,896	Total Increase 1,848

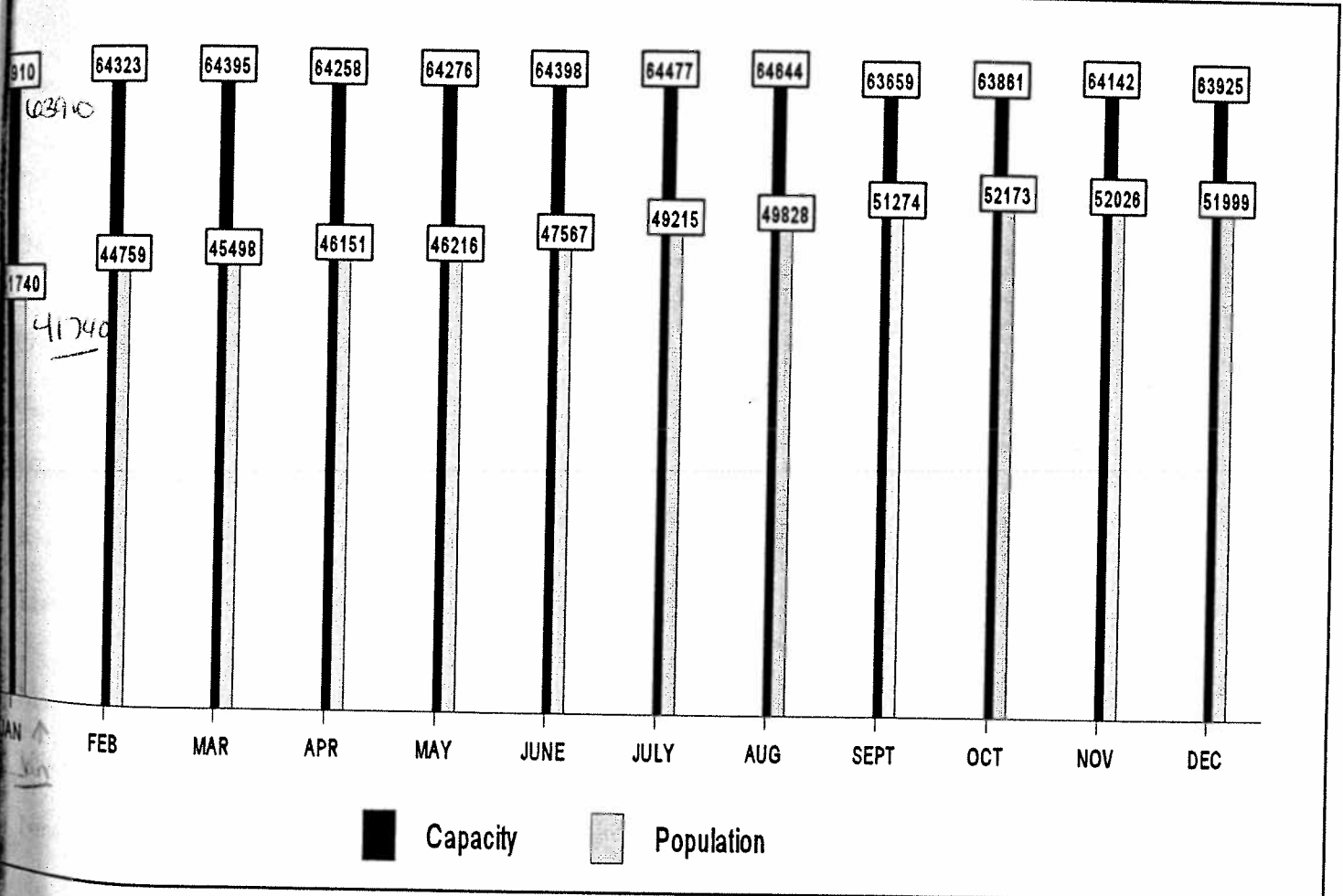
Statewide Jail Capacity as of 12/31/97**65,773**

County	Completion Date	Number of Beds	Increase in Capacity
Duval	02/98	34	34
Hopkins	02/98	48	48
Limestone	02/98	48	48
Runnels	02/98	65	31
Travis	02/98	98	98
Grimes	03/98	95	35
Webb	03/98	486	486
Taylor	04/98	234	232
Tom Green	04/98	336	171
Bexar	06/98	1320	1320
Travis	12/98	250	250
Total # New		3,014	Total Increase 2,753

Statewide Jail Capacity as of 12/31/97**68,526****Total New Beds Between 1997-1998****4,910****Total Actual Capacity Increase****4,601*****Temporary Facility to be utilized for 3 years only.**

1996

JAIL POPULATION AND CAPACITY



Verified by T. Torres 3/10/2015

J040.3 AN78 1996

Texas State Library

FACILITIES HOUSING OUT-OF-STATE INMATES

<u>ENTITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>CONTRACT# OF INMATES</u>	<u>ACTUAL # INMATES</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>
Bexar County	San Antonio	Colorado	80	161	3614
Bexar County (CTPVF)	San Antonio	Oklahoma New Mexico	133	172 51	536
Bowie County	Texarkana	Arkansas	469	432	795
Brazoria County	Angleton	Missouri		407	1272
Crystal City	Crystal City			0	467
Comanche Co.	Comanche	Wisconsin		4	49
Dallas County	Dallas	Massachusetts New Mexico	500 400	243 117	8140
Denton County	Denton	Oregon	232	195	857
Dickens County	Spur	Hawaii Montana	97 250	98 239	486
Frio County	Pearsall			0	295
Gregg County	Longview	Missouri		218	300
Hood County	Granbury	Wisconsin		35	
Karnes County	Karnes City	Colorado	480	479	508
Limestone Co.	Groesbeck	Oklahoma No. Carolina	400 563	288 442	836
Mansfield City	Mansfield	Oklahoma	240	198	240
Navarro County	Corsicana	Missouri		70	287
Newton County	Newton	Virginia Hawaii Missouri Montana	735 204	598 200 50 3	872
Odessa City	Odessa	Oklahoma	60	96	100
Palo Pinto Co.	Palo Pinto	Wisconsin		60	142
		Total Actual	4843	4856	