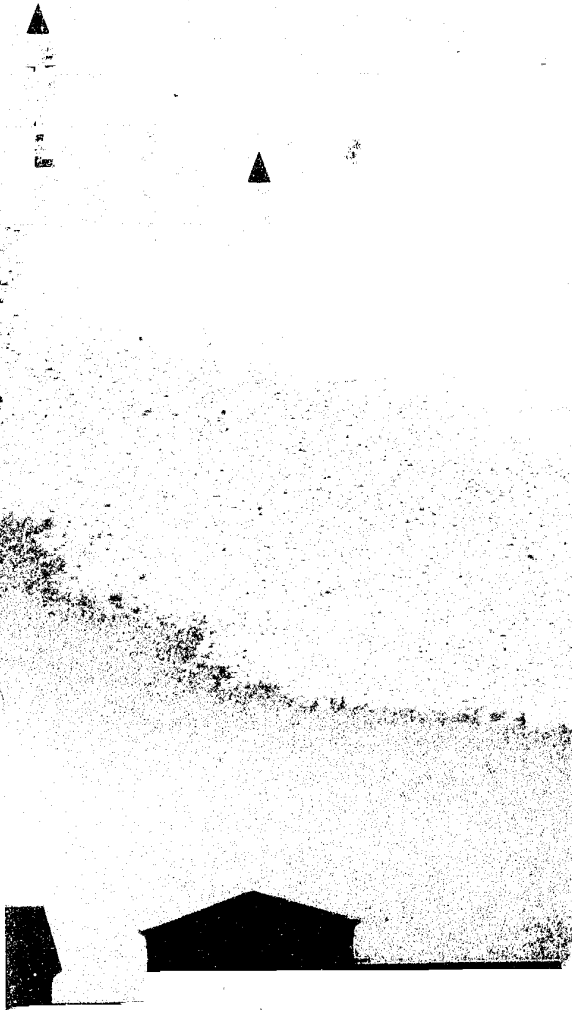


2000/05/18
107673



107673

Adult Probation 1984

“ . . . The commission shall make a report to the governor and to the legislature each year covering its operations and the condition of probation services in Texas during the previous year and making whatever recommendations it considers desirable . . . ”

Section 3.07 of Article 42.121, Texas Code of Criminal Procedure

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

107673

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Texas Adult Probation
Commission

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

TEXAS ADULT PROBATION COMMISSION

John C. Vance, Chairman
Dallas

Dermot N. Brosnan, Vice-Chairman
San Antonio

Diana S. Clark, Secretary
Dallas

Joe N. Kegans, Houston
Clarence N. Stevenson, Victoria
B. B. Schraub, Seguin

Max Sherman, Austin
Byron L. McClellan, Gatesville
Sam W. Callan, El Paso

Don R. Stiles, Executive Director



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S LETTER



TEXAS ADULT PROBATION COMMISSION

8100 Cameron Road • Suite 600, Building B • Austin, Texas 78753 • (512) 834-8188

This last fiscal year truly dawned a new era in corrections for Texas. The Texas adult probation system not only continued to serve the largest segment of the corrections population in our state, but also embarked on new horizons with innovative programs such as restitution centers, specialized caseloads, and enhanced pre-sentence investigation report procedures.

This report can only highlight the major activities and accomplishments of our adult probation system. It can in no way fully express the efforts of the dedicated adult probation professionals in making these community corrections initiatives successful. I am confident though, you will recognize the important contributions and strides made, as you read the report.

Our Commission and staff, with the continued cooperation and support of the local adult probation departments, pledge to seek the highest quality of probation services deliverable in the most economical manner. Equally, our commitment to protection of the community and the public will always be paramount in our quest for adult probation services designed to meet the needs of Texans in the 80's and beyond.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Don R. Stiles".

Don R. Stiles,
Executive Director

CHAIRMAN
John C. Vance
Dallas

COMMISSIONERS
Byron L. McClellan
Gatesville
Sam W. Callan
El Paso

B.B. Schraub
Seguin
Clarence N. Stevenson
Victoria
Joe N. Kegans
Houston

Max Sherman
Austin
Diana S. Clark
Dallas
Dermot N. Brosnan
San Antonio

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Don R. Stiles
STAFF DIRECTORS
Jim McDonough
Program Services

Don Buckmaster
Data Services
Edmond J. Peterson
Fiscal Services



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Director's Letter i

The Commission 1

Probation – History and Conditions 3

Basic Services 5

Intensive Supervision Probation 7

Restitution Centers 9

Court Residential Treatment Services 11

Specialized Caseloads 13

Pre-Sentence Reports 15

Professional Training 17

Management 19

FY'85 – '87 21

THE COMMISSION

BACKGROUND

In 1977 the 65th Texas Legislature saw the need for a state agency to oversee and improve the adult probation system. Emerging from the legislative session was a revision to the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure which added article 42.121, creating the Texas Adult Probation Commission.

The Commission is charged with establishing uniform state standards, providing for and improving of adult probation services through the disbursement of state aid to local adult probation departments in compliance with state standards.

OBJECTIVES

To achieve the legislative purposes, the Commission has adopted the following objectives:

- make adult probation services available throughout the state;
- improve the effectiveness of those services;
- establish uniform adult probation administration standards;
- provide alternatives to incarceration through provision of financial aid:
 - for the establishment and improvement of adult probation services;
 - community-based correctional programs;
 - restitution centers, and
 - facilities other than jails or prisons; and,
- assist local adult probation departments choosing to participate in the implementation and maintenance of pre-trial diversion programs.

APPOINTMENTS

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas appoints three of the district judges and two of the citizen members, while the Presiding Judge of the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals appoints the remaining members. Each member of the Commission is appointed for a six year term. If any member resigns or expires, the appointing authority will appoint another member to serve the remainder of the unexpired term.

Currently serving on the Commission are:

- Honorable John C. Vance (Dallas); term expires 1985
- Monsignor Dermot N. Brosnan (San Antonio); term expires 1989
- Mrs. Diana S. Clark (Dallas); term expires 1987
- Honorable Joe N. Kegans (Houston); term expires 1989
- Honorable Clarence N. Stevenson (Victoria); term expires 1987
- Honorable B.B. Schraub (Seguin); term expires 1989
- Dean Max Sherman (Austin); term expires 1985
- Honorable Byron L. McClellan (Gatesville); term expires 1985
- Honorable Sam W. Callan (El Paso); term expires 1989



Foreground, left to right: Monsignor Dermot N. Brosnan, Vice-Chairman; Justice John C. Vance, Chairman; Mrs. Diana S. Clark, Secretary

Background, left to right: Judge Clarence N. Stevenson; Judge Sam W. Callan; Don R. Stiles, Executive Director; Judge Joe N. Kegans; Judge B.B. Schraub; Judge Byron L. McClellan

Not pictured: Dean Max Sherman

PROBATION - HISTORY

The first probation law in the United States was enacted by the state of Massachusetts in 1878. Prior to then there had been only voluntary and unofficial efforts, the most noteworthy in 1841 by John Augustus, a Boston shoemaker. His actions of posting bail and then supervising public drunkards has earned him the title, "Father of Probation".

Texas adult probation had its roots in the Suspended Sentence Act of 1913, which provided a limited alternative to incarceration. Under the Act, supervision of the convicted offender was not required.

It wasn't until 1947, the State Legislature enacted the Adult Probation and Parole Law, an early forerunner of today's concept of probation. The law encompassed the principles espoused in the Standard Probation and Parole Act sponsored by the National Probation and Parole Association, a predecessor to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. The 1947 law designated the State Board of Pardons and Paroles as the Board of Probation. The Board's personnel would work with the courts and the offenders. However, the program was never appropriated funds.

Ten years later, the 55th Legislature enacted a second adult probation and parole law which separated the administration of the two functions. This second law made probation a responsibility of county government and, for the first time, set employment standards for probation officers.

In 1965, the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure was revised to allow for probation of misdemeanants. It vested the authority of managing the probation departments with the state district judges. Yet, it left the fiscal support of the probation departments to continue from the counties. Two years later, the courts were given the authority to assess a monthly fee as a condition of probation. The fee, paid by the probationers, would help offset operational expenses of the local departments.

During the early '70s federal funds, administered through the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's office, became available to county governments. These funds allowed the development and establishment of formalized probation departments.

A decade following the 1967 amendments to the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure saw the creation of an independent state agency to oversee adult probation activities in the state. The Texas Adult Probation Commission was charged to establish uniform statewide adult probation standards and provide state funding to the network of local adult probation departments.

A new era of probation in Texas had been initiated. The era would bring innovations to the field of adult probation supervision including: intensive supervision probation, residential treatment services, restitution centers, classification of offenders, and other unique approaches to community corrections.

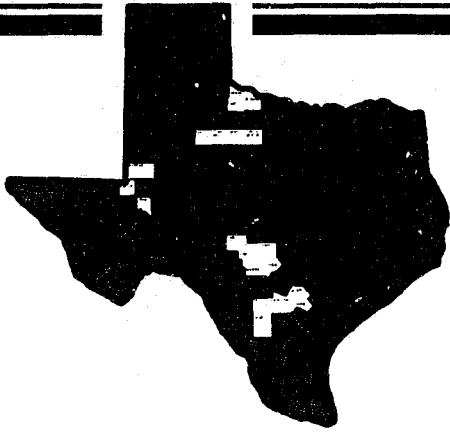
- AND CONDITIONS

Texas judges and juries may place an offender on probation for a specified period of time. In no event may the period of probation be greater than 10 years or less than the minimum time prescribed for the offense for which the defendant was convicted. During the period of probation the imposition of the sentence is actually suspended. While probation means the convicted defendant is released, it also means the defendant is under the supervision of the court and must abide by any conditions imposed by the court.

The Texas Code of Criminal Procedure makes the following suggestions regarding the conditions of probation; however, the terms and conditions of probation are set by the court and may be altered or modified at any time during the period of probation.

- commit no other offense
- avoid injurious or vicious habits
- avoid persons and places of disreputable or harmful character
- report to the probation officer as directed and obey all rules and regulations of the probation department
- permit the probation officer to visit the probationer at home or elsewhere
- work faithfully at suitable employment
- remain within a specified place
- pay any fines, court costs, restitution or fees assessed by the court
- continue supporting dependents
- participate in any community-based program, including community service restitution work, as designated by the court and obey all rules and regulations of such program

BASIC SERVICES



The Texas system of adult probation recognizes the autonomy and uniqueness of local jurisdictions. While at the state level the Commission establishes uniform standards for services and disburses state funding, it is the network of over 100 local adult probation departments with their 1,777 probation officers who actually supervise the adults on probation. The district judges, much like a board of directors, establish

policy for and hire management of the individual probation departments. Texas counties help support the local departments by providing facilities, utilities, and equipment.

The Commission supports the basic adult probation services through a per capita formula which disburses funds on a per probationer basis. In fiscal year 1984 the per capita rate for felony probationers during the first three quarters was set at 75¢ per day, and changed to 80¢ per day in the last quarter, while the misdemeanor rate of reimbursement remained at 50¢ per day, as it had since 1978. The Texas Code of Criminal Procedure allows courts to assess probationers a supervision fee of up to \$15 per month. These fees also help offset some of the operational costs of providing supervision. Since regional differences exist, local departments unable to maintain a basic level of service may apply to the Commission for supplemental funding. To further extend the effectiveness of operations many departments encourage volunteers. Local adult probation departments last fiscal year benefited from over 1,000 volunteers who donated in excess of 105,000 hours of time.

In addition to supervision of probationers, local adult probation departments are often responsible for collections and disbursement of court costs, fines, fees, and restitution payments to victims. Many departments also oversee community service restitution obligations of probationers. These probationers are assigned by the court to perform a set amount of hours of community service work as restitution to the community. The probation department arranges for placement of the probationer with a community service project and ensures the obligations are met.

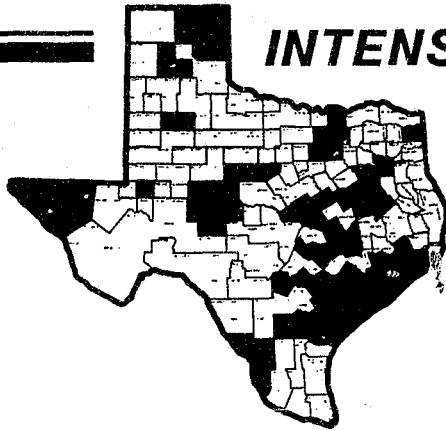
As a result of the Texas system, virtually every court trying criminal cases in the state has the services of a professional adult probation officer. These officers are the backbone of basic probation services in our state. Often the officer is called upon to provide relevant information to the court for purposes of sentencing the offender. Once receiving offenders from the court, the probation officer routinely screens the probationers to determine an appropriate level of supervision and any associated problem areas. In some instances alcohol or drug abuse were immediate factors involved in the illegal behavior of the offender. Corrective attention to these problems can help prevent the probationer from repeating criminal behavior. The close monitoring of the probationer's activities and progress by the probation officer not only helps ensure public safety, but is an essential element of basic probation services. As the dockets of our courts continue to grow, the quality of the basic services provided by Texas probation officers could be placed in jeopardy.



ANALYSIS OF FISCAL YEAR 1984:

- Total number of adult probationers = 233,086
 - Total number of felony probationers = 103,302
 - Total number of misdemeanor probationers = 129,784
- Average rate of probationers successfully completing probation = 81%
- Statewide caseload average per probation officer = 154
- Total amount of per capita funds disbursed = \$33,351,522
- Total amount of supplemental funds disbursed = \$591,476
- Statewide average cost per probationer per day = 68.6¢
- State cost per prison inmate per day = \$22.60
- Total collections = \$64,219,406
 - Restitution payments = \$12,949,080
 - Court Costs = \$5,579,500
 - Fines = \$18,835,400
 - Court-Appointed Attorney fees = \$1,074,400
 - Probation Supervision fees = \$25,781,026
- Total hours of community service restitution performed = 427,792

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROBATION



Created in 1981 to serve as an alternative to incarceration of certain felony offenders, the program embodies the concept of a limited caseload supervised by an experienced probation officer.

Eligibility for placement in the program is restricted to three types of felony offenders:

- those who are placed directly from the court;
- those who are facing revocation of an existing probation; and,
- those placed on shock probation.

In conjunction with eligibility requirements the offender must meet one or more of the following criteria:

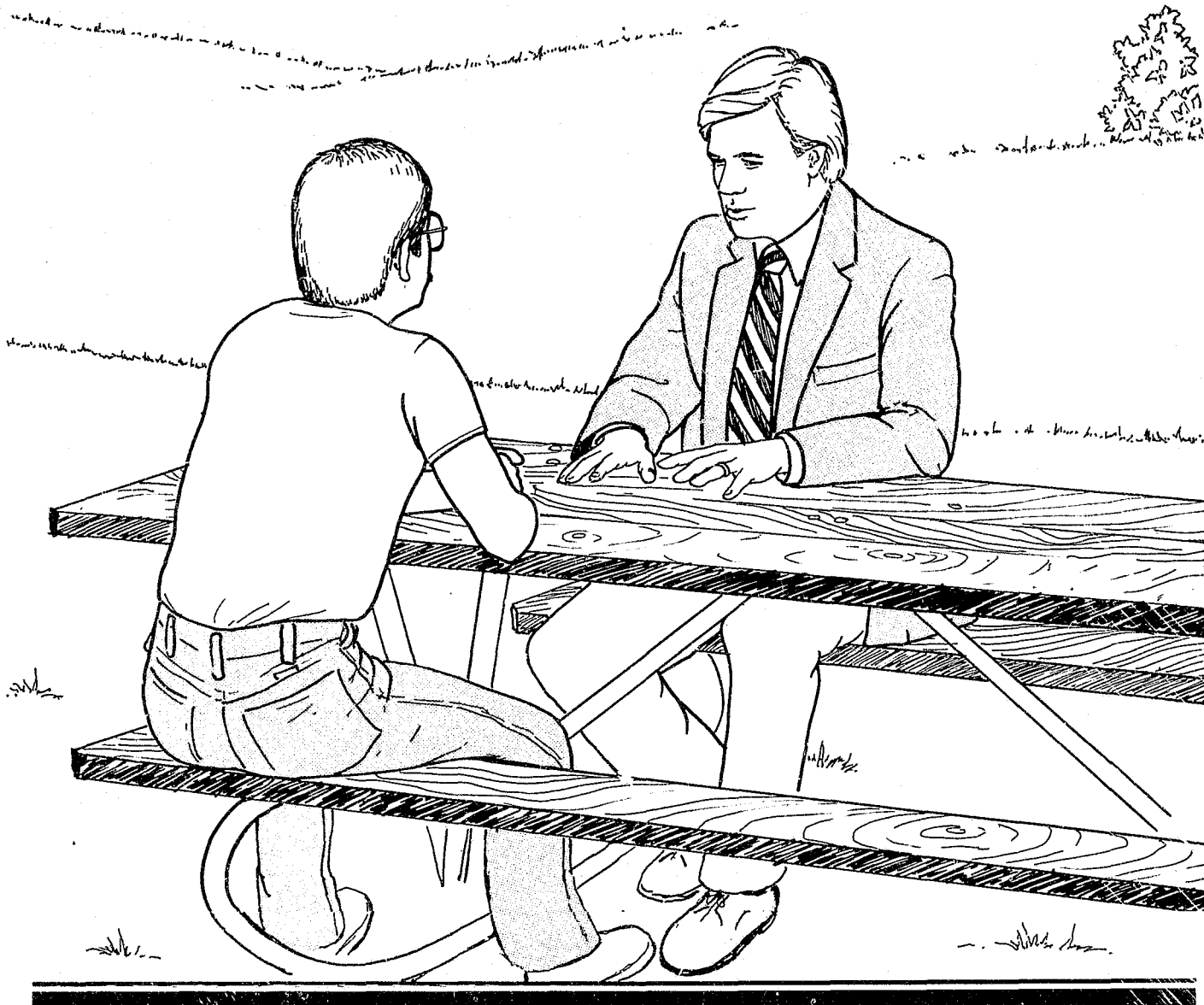
- one or more prior commitments to jail or prison;
- one or more convictions;
- documentable: chronic unemployment, alcohol dependency, drug dependency, or limited mental capacity or emotional problem; and,
- seriousness of the current offense.

Assignment to the program is usually for the maximum of one year, however, in exceptional cases the length of term may be extended one additional year. Performance reviews are conducted every 90 days and if sufficient progress is indicated the probationer may be transferred to a regular probation caseload.

During fiscal year 1984, forty-two local adult probation departments were operating intensive supervision probation caseloads. Similar to the per capita system, the Commission disburses intensive supervision probation program funds on a per day per probationer basis. In fiscal year 1984 the rate of reimbursement for an intensive supervision probationer was \$5.00.

PROFILES OF OFFENDERS

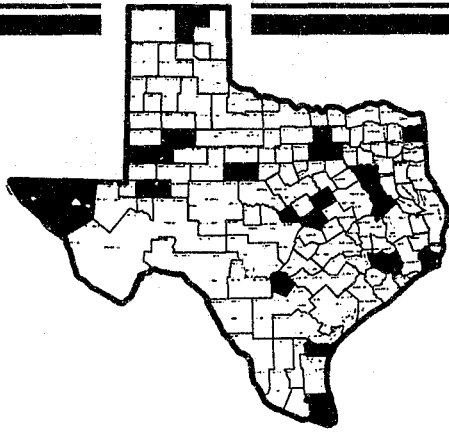
Age	Race	Sex
25 or younger - 44%	Anglo - 53%	Male - 86%
26 - 30 - 24%	Black - 24%	Female - 14%
over 30 - 32%	Hispanic - 23%	
Offense Type		
Burglary - 25%	Assault - 6%	
Controlled Substances Violation - 18%	Forgery, Robbery, or Vehicle Theft - 5%	
DWI - 10%	Other (including arson, weapon offenses, extortion, etc.) - Less than 5% each	
Theft - 7%		
Major Problem Areas		
Alcohol Abuse - 26%	Emotional Stability - 8%	Employment - 15%
Drug Abuse - 20%	Academic/Vocational - 7%	Financial - 9%



ANALYSIS OF FISCAL YEAR 1984:

- Total number of probationers supervised in the program = 3,920
- Rate of successful performance by probationers in the program = 72%
- Total amount of intensive supervision probation funds disbursed = \$6,055,200
- State cost average per intensive supervision probationer per day = \$4.53
- State cost per prison inmate per day = \$22.60

RESTITUTION CENTERS



Restitution centers are community-based residential facilities in which non-violent felony offenders work and pay restitution to their victims in a highly supervised setting.

Established in 1983 by the Legislature, the program calls for funding and establishment of Standards by the Commission, but establishment and operations of the centers are by local adult probation departments, with the assistance of a community advisory council.

Eligibility requirements restrict placement to probationers convicted of a non-violent offense, without an extensive history of drug or alcohol abuse, and capable of employment. The salary earned by the probationer is given to the center director for deposit in a special fund after deducting restitution to the victim, dependent support, transportation expenses, court ordered fines or fees, and room and board. In off-work hours the probationers perform community service restitution work. While probationers are assigned to the center for up to one year, evaluations occur every three months. Upon being successfully released from the center, the probationer is intensively supervised for two months before being placed in a regular probation caseload.

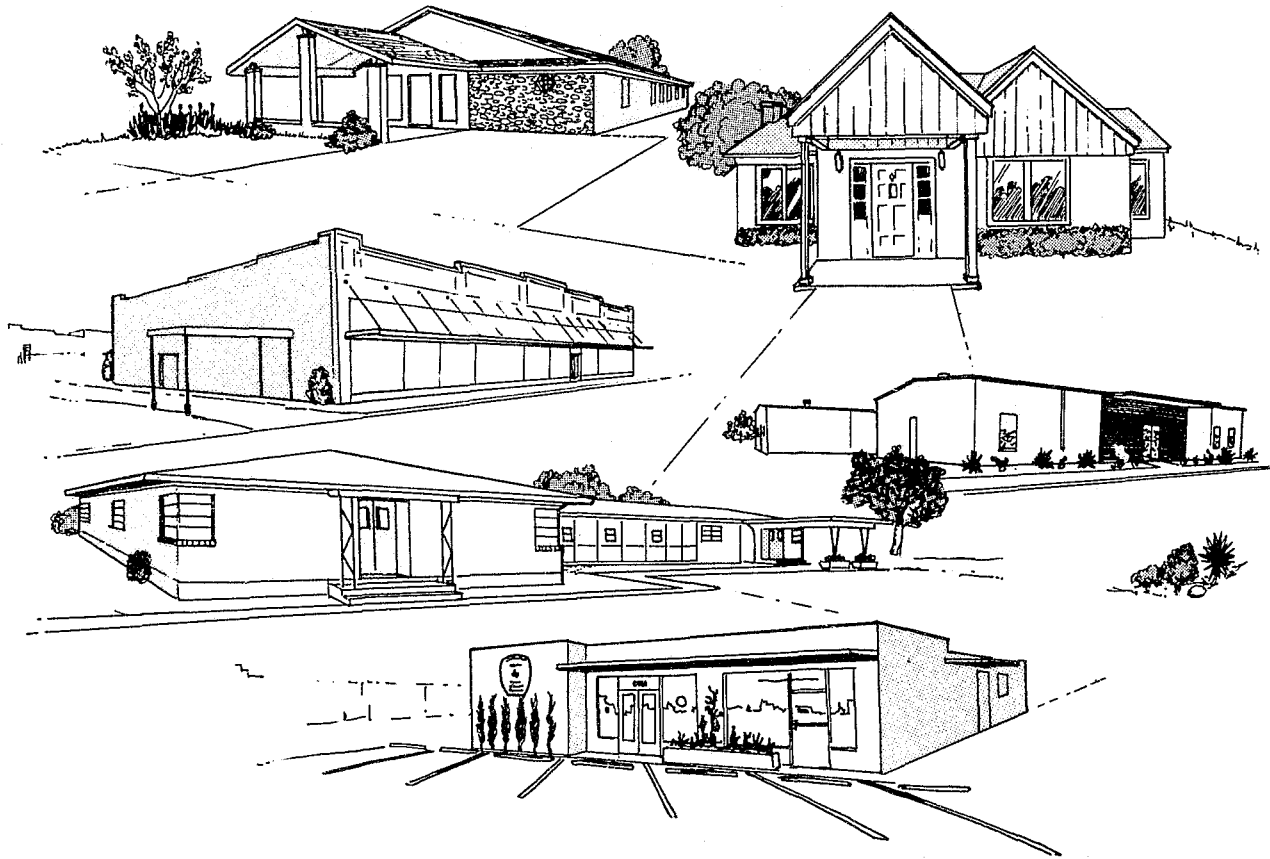
Local adult probation departments apply to the Commission for restitution center grant funds. The Commission awards funds for conducting planning or feasibility studies and, ultimately, implementation of a center.

During fiscal year 1984, six restitution centers were established by local adult probation departments and 14 other departments were awarded planning grants. Centers becoming operational were in Fort Worth, El Paso, Beaumont, San Antonio, and two in Houston. The operational centers had the total capacity for 223 probationers.

PROFILES OF OFFENDERS

Age	Race	Sex
19 or younger - 16%	Anglo - 44%	Male - 88%
20 - 23 - 36%	Black - 36%	Female - 12%
24 - 28 - 30%	Hispanic - 19%	
29 - 35 - 13%	Other - 1%	
over 36 - 5%		

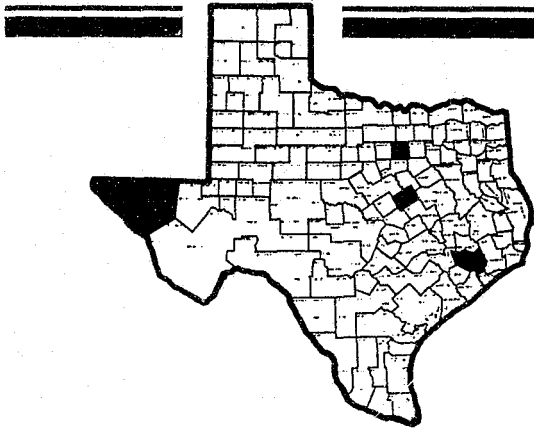
Offense Type	
Burglary - 48%	Vehicle Theft - 11%
Theft - 19%	Other (including arson, property damage, etc.) - 9%
Forgery/Fraud - 13%	



ANALYSIS OF FISCAL YEAR 1984:

- Total number of probationers in restitution centers = 212
- Percentage of successful performance by probationers in restitution centers = 66%
- Total amount of restitution center funds disbursed = \$1,955,109
- State average cost per day per probationer in a restitution center = \$33
- State cost per prison inmate per day = \$22.60
- Total gross earnings of probationers in restitution centers = \$272,561
- Total deductions for victim restitution, dependent support,
court costs, room and board, etc. = \$242,065
- Total hours of community service restitution performed = 20,056
- Monetary value of community service restitution at minimum wage rate = \$67,186

COURT RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT SERVICES

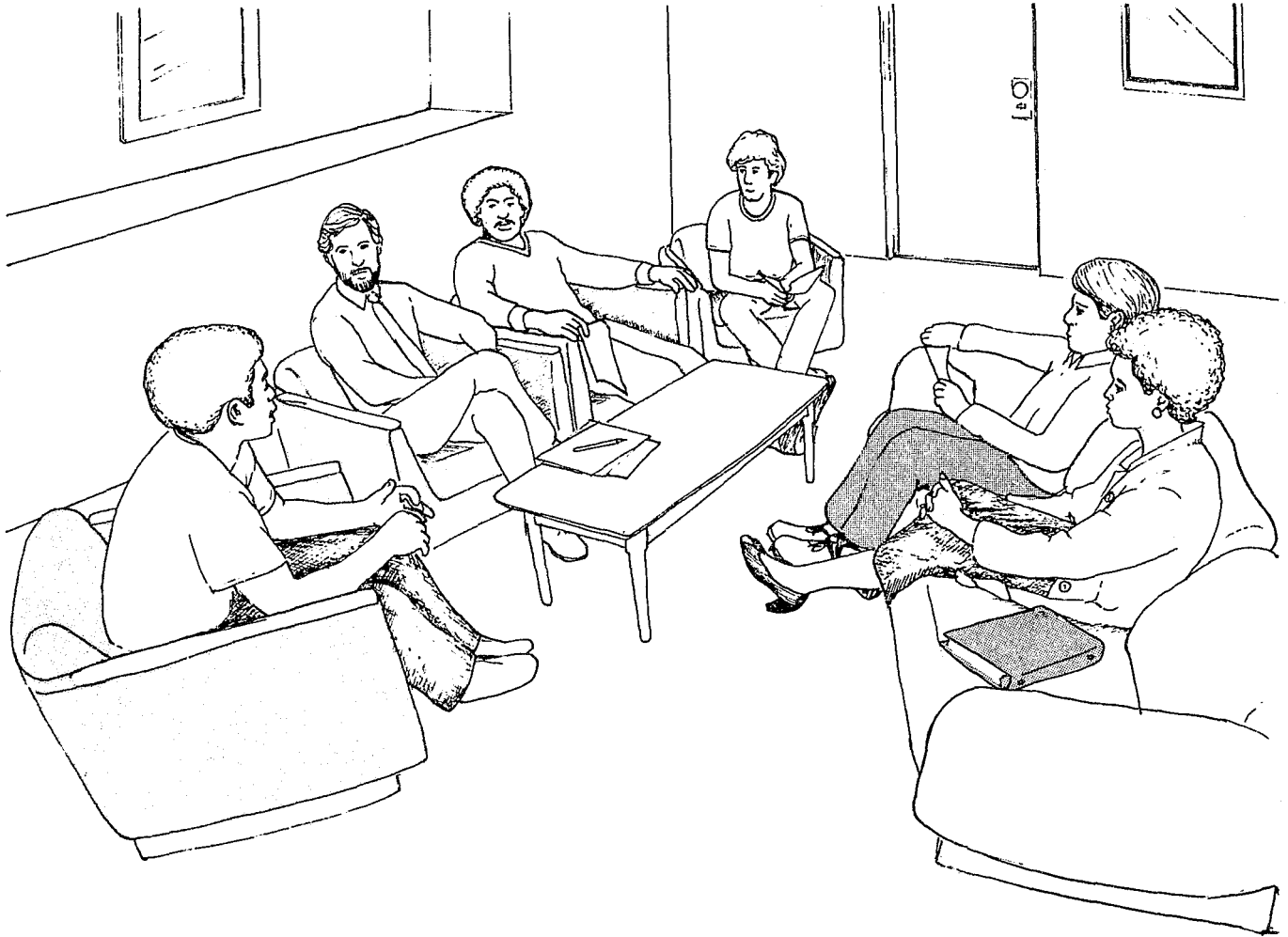


One of the first innovative community corrections programs supported by the Commission, as early as 1978, was providing financial support to local adult probation departments to obtain residential treatment services for adult probationers.

Some felony offenders need a brief residency in a structured environment which offers treatment services, rather than placing them in prison or on regular probation. Often these offenders need treatment for drug or alcohol abuse, job skills training, and basic education.

A residential treatment services facility offers a home-like atmosphere, yet with minimum security measures. The probationers, after having been classified according to need, are assigned to a treatment regimen. They receive counseling, attend educational classes, participate in vocational training, and share in housekeeping duties. As probationers improve, they are allowed to check in and out of the facility to go to work in the community. If unemployed, they may be assigned to do community service work. When the probationers have advanced to an acceptable level in their treatment plan, they are released from the facility, placed under regular probation supervision and allowed to re-integrate into the community. Statewide, the typical stay in a residential treatment program is averaging approximately three months.

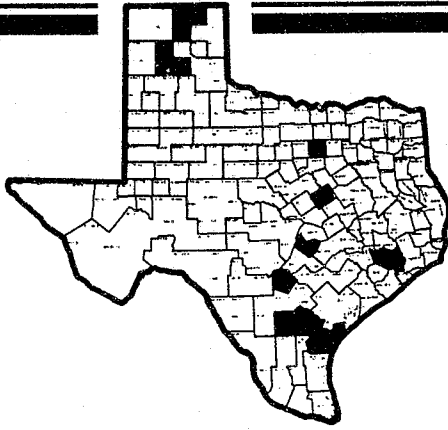
Four local adult probation departments (El Paso, Waco, Fort Worth, and Houston) operate court residential treatment facilities with grant funds from the Commission. Throughout the years several adult probation departments have requested and been awarded Commission funds to contract with various residential treatment service providers. The contract arrangement is typically used in those areas where the local department does not feel it can justify the establishment of a court residential treatment facility and private or non-profit residential treatment services are available. In fiscal year 1984, three local adult probation departments were awarded funds to contract for residential treatment services. These contract funds allowed the purchase of 87 resident spaces, while the departmentally operated facilities had a total capacity for 223 resident spaces.



ANALYSIS OF FISCAL YEAR 1984:

- Total number of probationers receiving residential treatment services = 953
 - Average rate of success for probationers released from residential treatment services = 53%
 - Total amount of court residential treatment services funds disbursed = \$1,548,882
 - Average State cost per day per resident –
 - Departmentally operated facilities = \$27
 - Contract services arrangement = \$17
 - State cost per prison inmate = \$22.60
-

SPECIALIZED CASELOADS



The concept of specialized caseloads means assembling a caseload of probationers who share the same type of problem, limit their number, and place them under the supervision of a probation officer skilled and experienced in working with offenders who have the problem.

The Commission incorporated the specialized caseload philosophy in its fiscal year 1984 special program funding category, after having reviewed preliminary results from a DWI Repeat Offender Pilot Project begun in 1983. The pilot project, a joint venture with the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, funded eight caseloads comprised only of DWI offenders and supervised by probation officers specially trained and experienced in working with alcohol abusers.

When local adult probation departments sought and were awarded funds from the Commission new and different types of specialized caseloads were established. Offenders with problems of drug abuse, sexual behavior, mental retardation, mental health, assaultive behavior, as well as alcohol abuse would now receive the specialized caseload approach.

Screening candidates for specialized caseloads, the adult probation departments look for offenders requiring special care. Type of offense is not important in the screening process, since specialized caseloads may be comprised of both felony and misdemeanor offenders. The primary goals in screening are to identify the individual problem areas of the probationer and assign the high need offender to the caseload specializing in those problems. The specialized caseload officer arranges for the types of services needed by the probationers in the caseload. This may be achieved by purchasing contract services with Commission funding, seeking out voluntary services, or in some instances, the probation officer, with their special training and knowledge, may provide the needed services.

During fiscal year 1984, a total of 18 specialized caseloads were established in five local adult probation departments with Commission funds. The creation of these new specialized caseloads was exclusive of the eight original DWI Repeat Offender caseloads, which continued to operate. These caseloads averaged 45 probationers per officer and supervised over 1,500 offenders with special problems.

PROFILES OF OFFENDERS

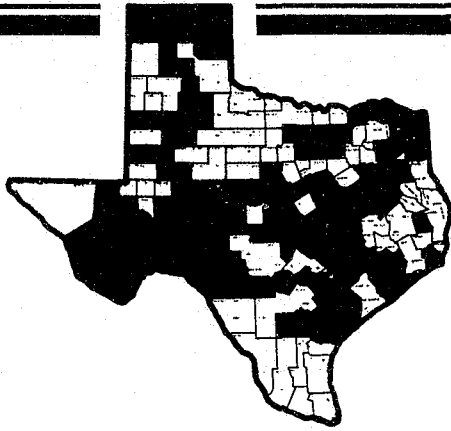
Age	Race	Sex	Offense Type
Less than 20 - 17%	Anglo - 55%	Male - 89%	Felony - 68%
21 - 29 - 41%	Black - 25%	Female - 11%	Misdemeanor - 32%
30 and older - 42%	Hispanic - 20%		



ANALYSIS OF FISCAL YEAR 1984:

- Total number of probationers supervised in specialized caseloads = 1,520
- Average rate of success for probationers completing
DWI Repeat Offender caseload supervision = 90%
- Total amount of specialized caseload funds disbursed = \$390,129
- Average state cost per probationer per day in specialized caseload = \$2.25
- State cost per day per prison inmate = \$22.60

PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS



The pre-sentence investigation report prepared by local adult probation departments on offenders for the courts has long been a valuable tool in sentencing and considering the offender as a possible candidate for probation.

During fiscal year 1981 the Commission, acknowledging the request of adult probation departments for a better pre-sentencing investigation and reporting system, joined a national project, funded by the American Justice Institute, to develop model procedures and reports. The uniformity generated by these pre-sentence report models would also impact other components of the corrections system, should the probationer be unsuccessful in meeting responsibilities.

In the ensuing years, the pre-sentence report models were further refined and gained increased usage by local adult probation departments. Texas courts benefited by more succinct and comprehensive pre-sentence reports from which informed decisions could be made.

The 68th Legislature authorized the Commission to begin funding in fiscal year 1984 pre-sentence investigation reports prepared by local adult probation departments on felony offenders. While making funding available for the pre-sentence report subsidy, the Legislature limited reimbursement to \$100 per felony pre-sentence report prepared. To qualify for the reimbursement, participating local adult probation departments were obliged to use a pre-sentence report format approved by the Commission.

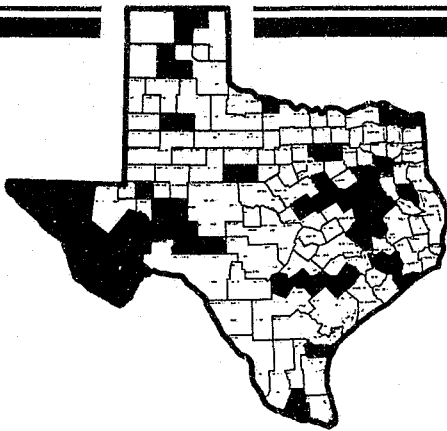
During fiscal year 1984 adult probation departments in Texas were reimbursed for nearly 10,000 pre-sentence reports completed on felony offenders. The value of the reports and the information they contain are understood by the courts, supervising probation officers, and other correctional agencies.



ANALYSIS OF FISCAL YEAR 1984:

- Total number of pre-sentence reports completed and reimbursed = 9,756
- Total amount of pre-sentence report reimbursement funds disbursed = \$975,600
- State cost per reimbursed pre-sentence report = \$100

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING



All adult probation officers in the state are required to participate in a total of 20 hours of professional training during each fiscal year. The Commission requires ten of the training hours be received outside of the local adult probation department and no more than ten hours can be from within the local department's own training program.

The training program of the Commission is designed to meet a variety of probation supervision circumstances. Specific training requirements for the Intensive Supervision Probation and Restitution Center programs have been developed by the Commission. Intensive Supervision Probation officers are required to attend Basic Case Classification training before beginning supervision of an intensive supervision probation caseload. After assuming a caseload, the officer is further required to attend a course on Strategies for Case Supervision. Restitution Center probation officers must also attend the Basic Case Classification training and a series on Case Management for Restitution Centers.

Because of the Commission's standard requiring the implementation of the Case Classification system on all felony cases by August 31, 1985, the training efforts this past fiscal year have been primarily directed to conducting Case Classification workshops to enable local departments to be in compliance with the statewide standard. During fiscal year 1984, the Commission's training program averaged three Case Classification workshops per month.

Training workshops on Pre-Sentence Investigation Report Procedures assumed new importance during this past fiscal year as the Commission began its reimbursement program for pre-sentence investigation reports. Each quarter several pre-sentence investigation training workshops were held.

Several new training courses were developed this past fiscal year by the Commission: in the area of specialized caseloads, training workshops to examine supervision techniques for use with mentally retarded offenders and offenders on probation for sexual violations. Additionally, the Commission has conducted numerous workshops on the Mortimer-Filkins evaluation instrument as an assessment and supervision planning aid for probation officers supervising offenders with alcohol abuse problems.



ANALYSIS OF FISCAL YEAR 1984:

- Total number of probation officers receiving Commission training = 1,967
 - Total number of training hours offered by the Commission = 1,980
 - Statewide average of hours of Commission training delivered per training slot = 18
-

MANAGEMENT

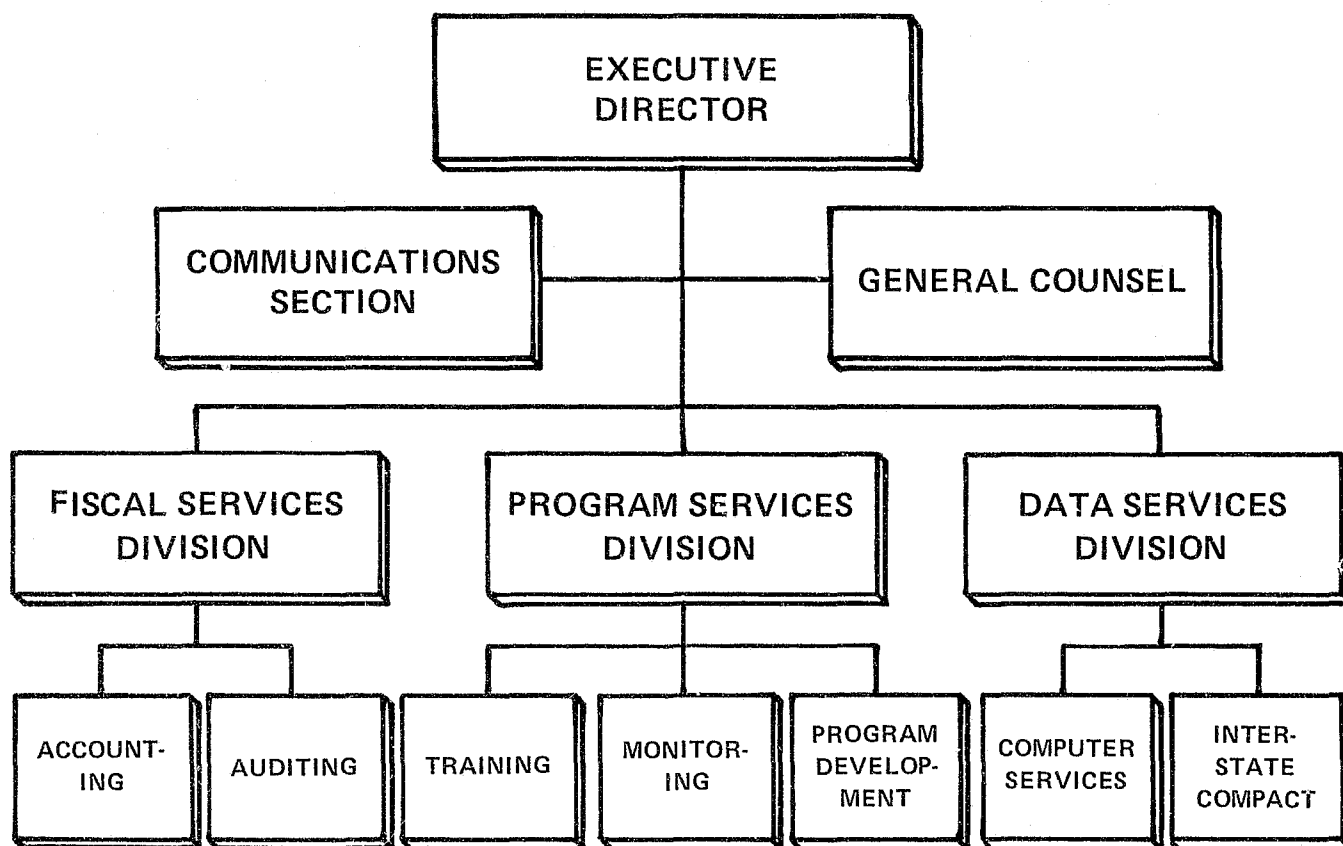
Organized into four functional divisions, the Commission's staffing pattern reflects a broad spectrum of disciplines. Under the leadership of the Executive Director the divisions are:

EXECUTIVE DIVISION — The focal point for coordinating activities with the Commission, the local adult probation departments, and the Legislature. The General Counsel, legal advisor for the Commission, is a part of the Division. A Communications Section responsible for the agency's public information program and provision of graphic arts support services to the entire agency is also an element of the Division. During fiscal year 1984 the Division conducted six meetings of the Commission; developed two public service announcements for television; prepared numerous public information items including six issues of the agency's bi-monthly newsletter, an annual report, and an audio-visual exhibit; processed over 200 requests for graphic arts services; and responded to innumerable requests for information and technical assistance on legal matters.

FISCAL SERVICES DIVISION — Responsible for general accounting, auditing, budgeting, personnel, and facilities management for the agency. The administrative section of the division processed over 200 requisitions and 1,800 vouchers for services and items during fiscal year 1984. The section is also responsible for disbursing the vital state-aid to the local adult probation departments participating in the Commission's programs. The audit section has the responsibility for conducting fiscal audits on those local adult probation departments receiving state funding. During fiscal year 1984, the audit staff had performed 78 audits which reviewed over \$41 million in state funds. Additionally, the Division prepared the agency's Legislative Budget Request for fiscal years 1986 and 1987.

PROGRAM SERVICES DIVISION — Responsible for directly working with the local adult probation departments to improve services. Through the Training and Education unit professional training is presented to probation officers to meet state requirements and enhance the techniques of probation supervision. The Community Assistance Unit monitors the local adult probation departments' compliance with state standards, while also providing technical assistance to improve services. The Program Development Unit manages special or innovative programs of the Commission such as restitution centers, intensive supervision probation, specialized caseloads, and court residential treatment services.

DATA SERVICES DIVISION — Responsible for the design, operation, and maintenance of the Commission's computerized information systems. The division prepares statistical reports which quantify the adult probation system. It is also responsible for operation of the Interstate Probation Compact, a system to transfer probationers from one state to another. During fiscal year 1984, the Division processed over 48,000 interstate transfers, prepared six computer programs, provided assistance on computerization to 15 local adult probation departments, and processed in excess of 70,000 data forms.



ANALYSIS OF FISCAL YEAR 1984:

- Total amount of funds expended for state level administration = \$2,349,515
 - Percent of state level administration expenditures to total agency disbursements = 5%
 - Total authorized staff positions = 75
 - Total authorized professional positions = 54
 - Total authorized clerical positions = 21
-

FY'85-87

While fiscal year 1984 saw the dawning of a new era in corrections for Texas, the future seems to hold the potential for even more enhanced probation services for our state. Obviously, with our state faced with a scarcity of fiscal resources, the Commission and local adult probation departments will continue to strive for the delivery of quality services in the most economically feasible manner. Yet, in order to accomplish its objectives and meet the legislative mandates, the Commission envisions adult probation programming for the following circumstances:

BASIC SERVICES – Projections indicate the total number of probationers to be:

248,344 in Fiscal Year 1985
282,105 in Fiscal Year 1986
301,599 in Fiscal Year 1987

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROBATION – Projections indicate the total number of intensive supervision probationers to be:

4,312 in Fiscal Year 1985
5,200 in Fiscal Year 1986
6,200 in Fiscal Year 1987

RESTITUTION CENTER PROGRAM – Projections indicate the total number of restitution centers to be operational are:

14 in Fiscal Year 1985
20 in Fiscal Year 1986
25 in Fiscal Year 1987

These projections would allow the following number of resident probationers to be placed:

435 in Fiscal Year 1985
750 in Fiscal Year 1986
1,000 in Fiscal Year 1987

COURT RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT SERVICES – Projections indicate the following number of probationers to be placed are:

800 in Fiscal Year 1985
1,320 in Fiscal Year 1986
1,440 in Fiscal Year 1987

SPECIALIZED CASELOADS PROGRAM – Projections indicate the total number of probationers in specialized caseloads to be:

1,000 in Fiscal Year 1985
2,250 in Fiscal Year 1986
2,750 in Fiscal Year 1987

PRE-SENTENCE REPORTS – Projections indicate local adult probation departments will prepare the following number of pre-sentence reports:

9,000 in Fiscal Year 1985
36,000 in Fiscal Year 1986
36,000 in Fiscal Year 1987

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING – Projections indicate the need to annually offer professional training for the following number of probation officers:

2,300 in Fiscal Year 1986
2,400 in Fiscal Year 1987

MANAGEMENT – Projections indicate the need for the following number of authorized staff positions:

92 in Fiscal Year 1986
92 in Fiscal Year 1987

PUBLICATION CREDITS

Editing Dick Lewis
Typography..... Debbie Bartles
Layout and Art..... John Spence
Photography John Munro

TEXAS ADULT PROBATION COMMISSION
8100 Cameron Road
Suite 600, Building B
Austin, Texas 78753
512/834-8188
