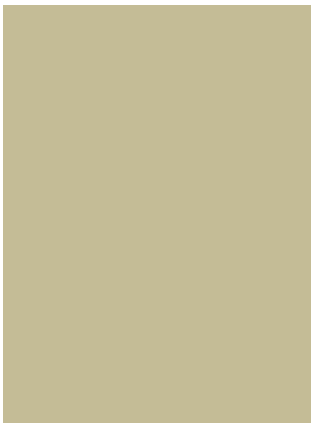
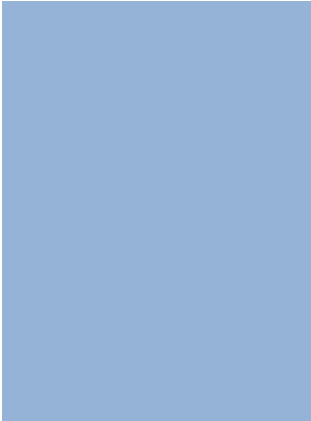


Texas Juvenile Probation Commission

81st Texas Legislative Session **INFORMATION PACKET**



"There are two lasting bequests we can give our children...one is roots, the other is wings."

-Hodding Carter, Jr., Journalist



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Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
81st Texas Legislative Session
INFORMATION PACKET

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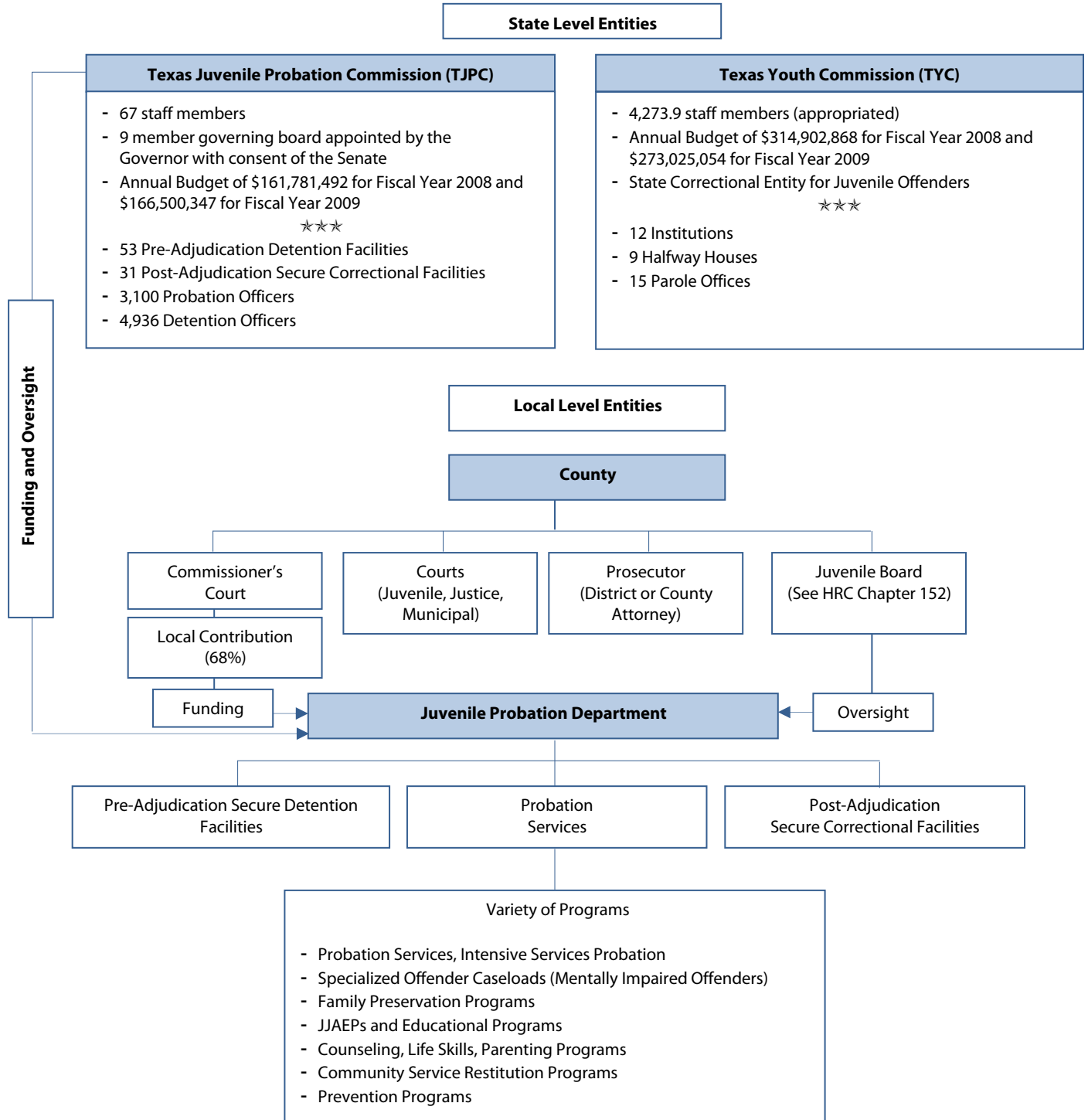
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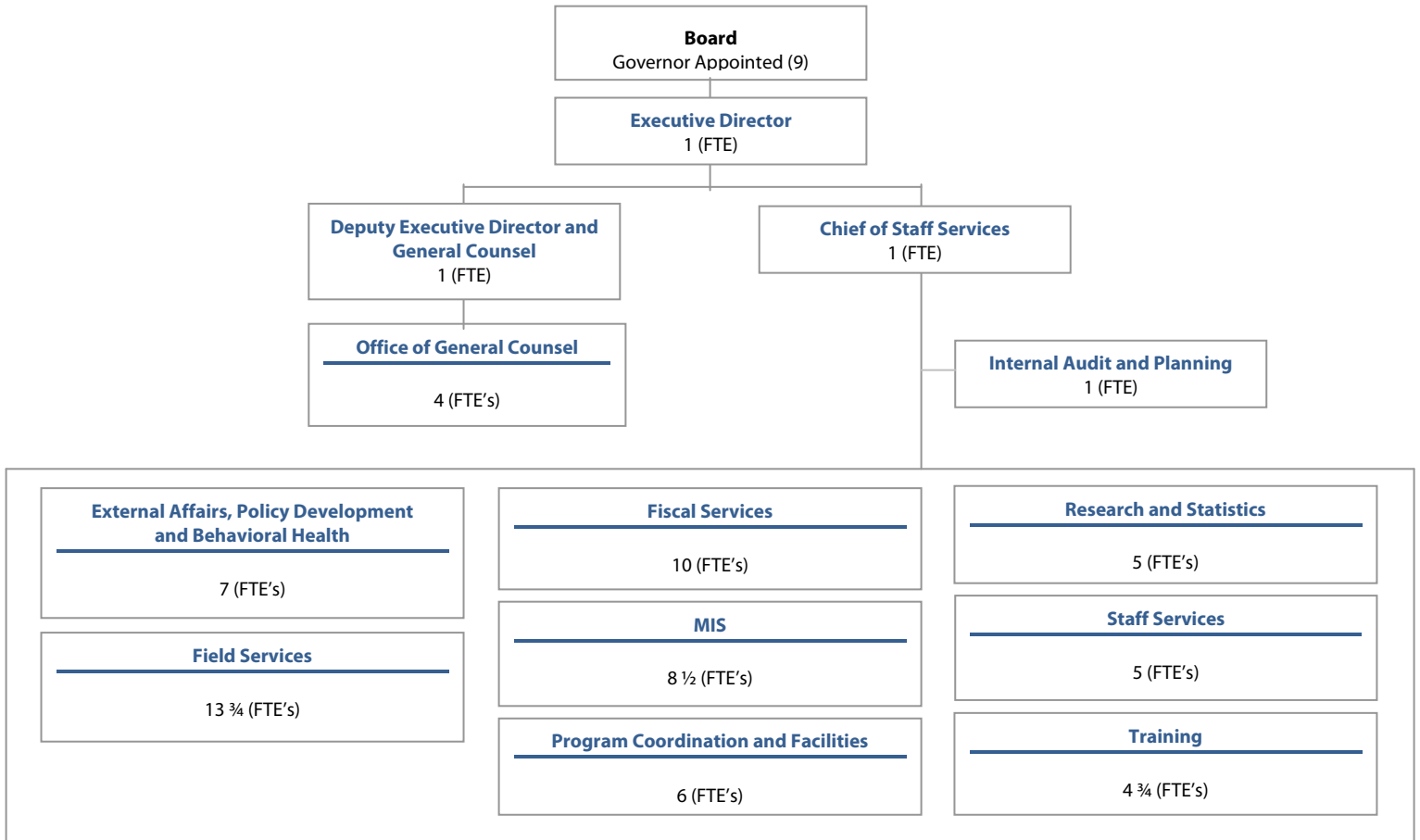
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Texas Juvenile Justice System Structure

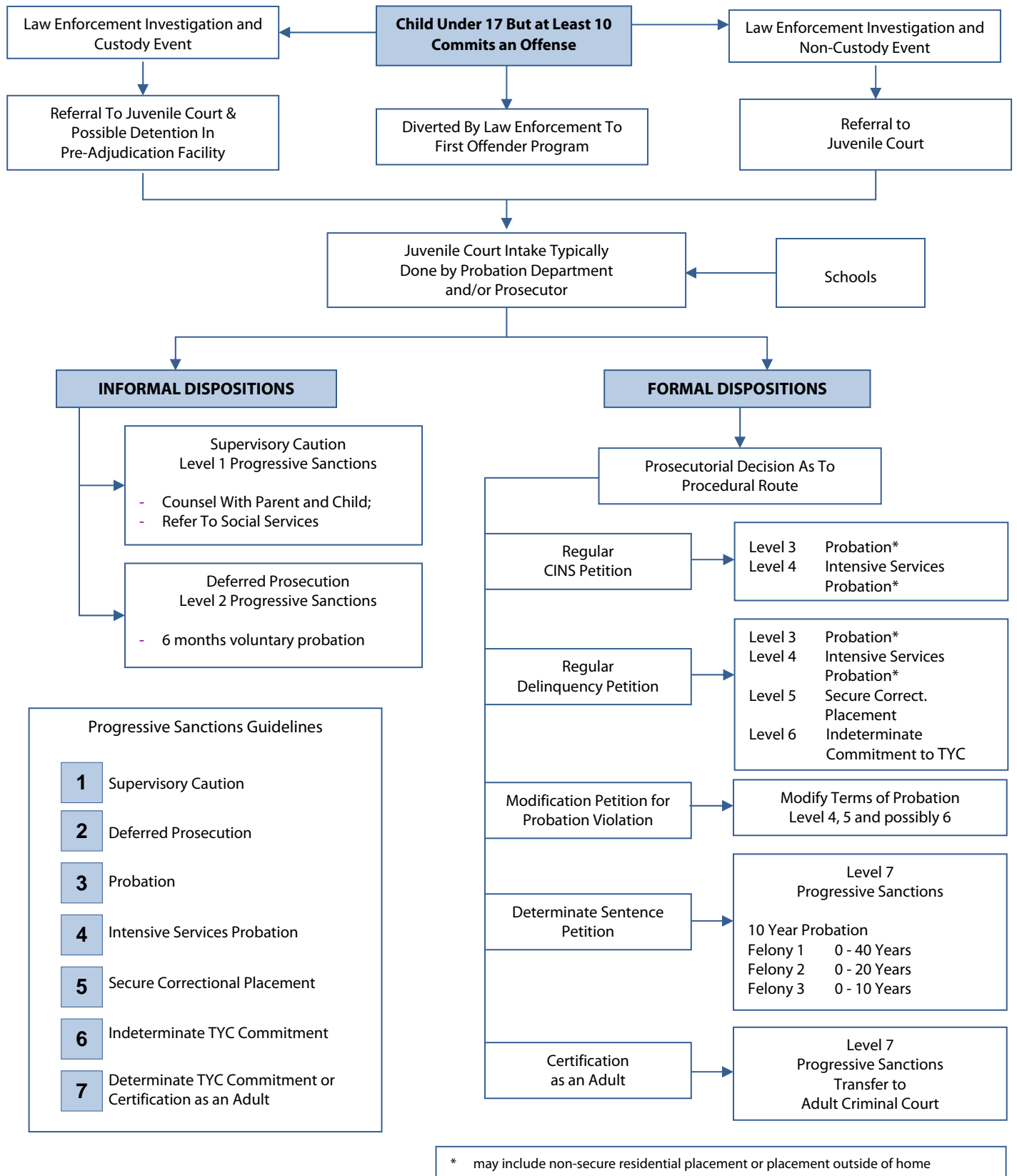


Texas Juvenile Probation Commission Organizational Chart

67 Full-Time Employees + 1 Full-Time Grant Funded Position

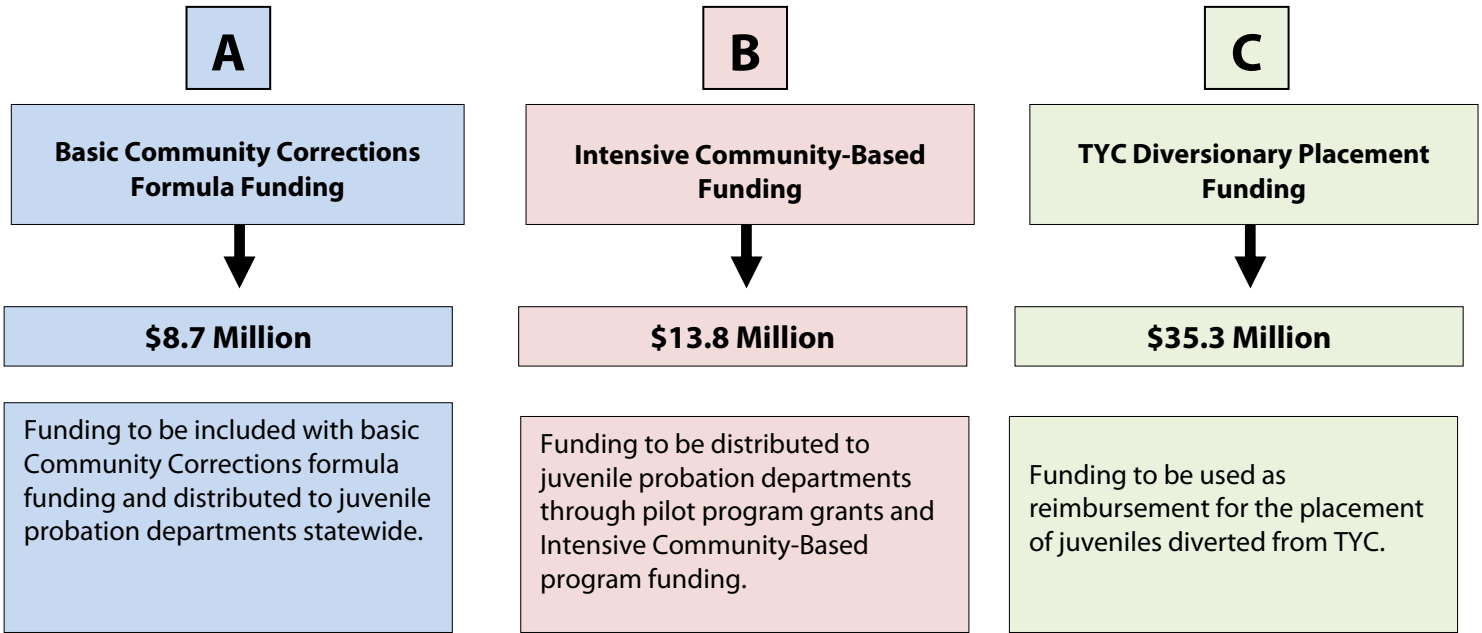


Flow of a Juvenile Offender's Case in the Texas Juvenile Justice System



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**Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
New Community Corrections Funding
2008–2009 Biennium**



New Funding	Fiscal Year 2008	Fiscal Year 2009
Community Corrections Funding Formula	\$4,350,000	\$4,350,000
Intensive Community Based	\$6,918,335	\$6,918,335
Total A+B	\$11,268,335	\$11,268,335
Placement C	\$15,646,500	\$19,710,000

Intensive Community Based Funding (B)

Intensive Community Based Grant Formula Funding – \$5,543,335

This grant was awarded to counties to provide a higher level of specialized services at the community level to the priority population of juveniles. The grant funds are intended to serve a priority population of juvenile offenders adjudicated for misdemeanor offenses that, under prior law, were eligible for commitment to TYC.

- ✧ The five largest urban counties (Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant and Travis) were allocated \$1,584,168 based upon percentage of misdemeanor referrals.
- ✧ The remaining \$4,059,168 was allocated to all the other counties based on the region's proportion of total misdemeanor referrals.
- ✧ A total of 5,834 juveniles were served during FY 2008 with the funding from this grant.

Regional Incentive Grant – \$50,000

A Regional Incentive Grant in the amount of \$50,000 was awarded to Jefferson, Orange and Hardin counties collectively. This grant is designed to encourage counties to collaborate in order to leverage funding to create regional programs and services.

Additional Programs Funded (B)

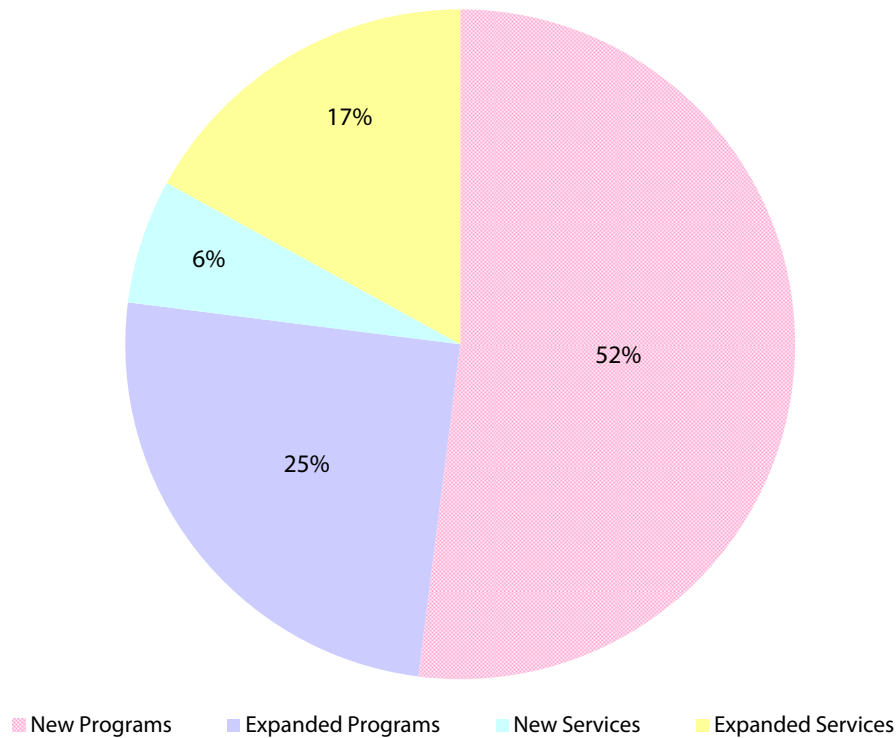
Pilot Programs – SB 103

Counties with Populations of 335,000 or More – \$1,325,000

Intensive Community-Based Programs provide funding for services for habitual misdemeanor youth in counties with a population of at least 335,000. The grant funds are intended to serve a priority population of juvenile offenders adjudicated for misdemeanor offenses that, under prior law, were eligible for commitment to TYC.

- ✧ Each urban county received \$225,000 (Bexar, Dallas, Harris, Tarrant and Travis counties).
- ✧ The remaining counties with a population of 335,000 were eligible to apply for funds to create pilot programs. Cameron and El Paso counties each received \$62,500 and Denton County received \$75,000.
- ✧ All Pilot Programs were implemented by January 1, 2008.
- ✧ A total of 676 juveniles were served during FY 2008 with the funding from this pilot program.

**Intensive Community Based Programs and Services Created
with Additional Appropriated Funds (B)
2008–2009 Biennium**



Departments utilized the new funding to provide new programs and services and to expand existing programs and services.

- ★ Programs provide non-residential treatment to juveniles under supervision. Programs have measurable objectives and outcomes and are delivered over a period of time.
- ★ Services are offered to juveniles as needed and are generally provided one time only. Assessments and evaluations are considered to be services.

On average, two additional programs were funded per department.

- ★ 41 percent of departments are using funding to provide counseling.
- ★ 26 percent of departments are using funding to provide mental health assessments and evaluation services.
- ★ 13 percent of departments are using funding to provide substance abuse intervention and prevention programs.
- ★ 9 percent of departments are using funding to provide family preservation and parental support programs.
- ★ 11 percent of departments are using funding to provide other types of programs such as cognitive skills, anger management, life skills, etc.

Texas Youth Commission Diversionary Placement Funding - \$35.3 (C)

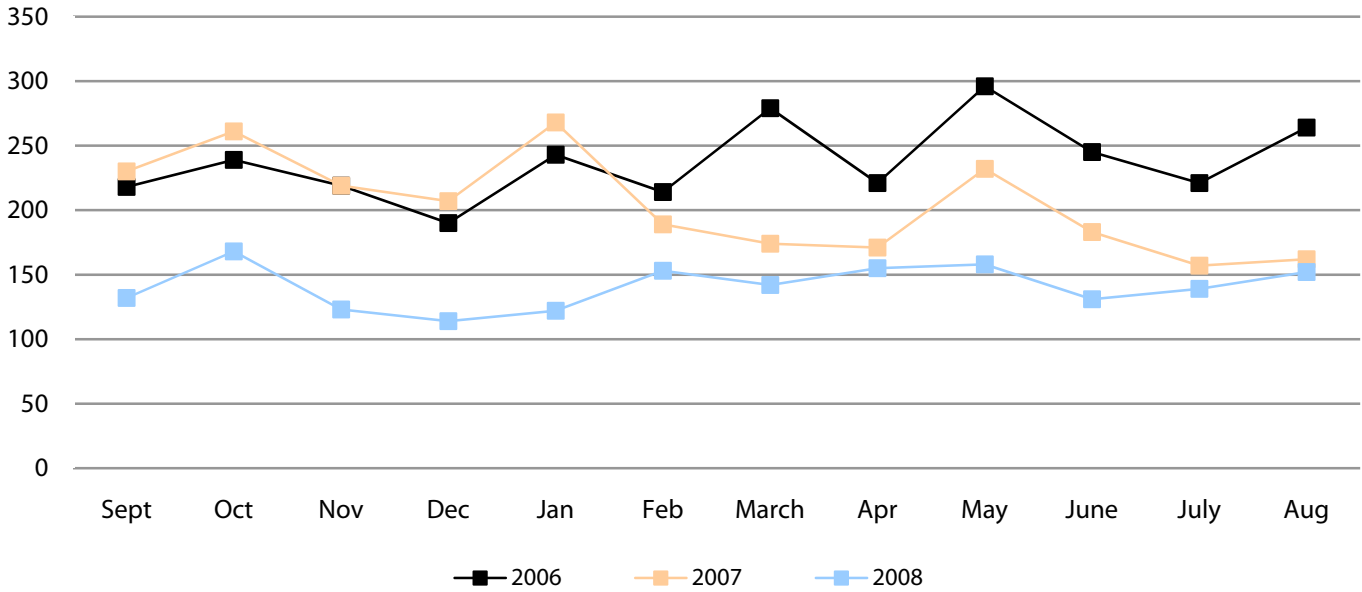
Fiscal Year 2009 – \$19,710,000

Juvenile probation departments are eligible to receive payment for placements for a period not to exceed 180 calendar days at a rate not to exceed \$90 per juvenile per day.

Five Largest Departments		Regional Funding	
Department	Funding for FY 2009	Region	Funding for FY 2009
Bexar	\$1,585,317	Panhandle	\$876,222
Dallas	\$1,575,320	West	\$1,857,850
Harris	\$2,772,956	North	\$1,456,707
Tarrant	\$1,109,662	Central	\$1,887,324
Travis	\$840,745	South	\$2,344,169
Total	\$7,884,000	Northeast	\$1,063,056
		Southeast	\$2,340,672
		Total	\$11,826,000

- ★ The allocation for TYC Diversionary Placement Funding to the five largest juvenile probation departments is based on each department's proportion of the total referrals for misdemeanor offenses, probation violations and felony offenses.
- ★ The allocation of TYC Diversionary Placement Funding is based on each region's proportion of the total referrals for misdemeanor offenses, probation violations and felony offenses.
- ★ Counties supplemented the \$90 per day for residential placement for juveniles needing a high level of service while in placement.
- ★ A total of 1,201 juveniles were served during FY 2008 with the funding from this grant.

Total Commitments to the Texas Youth Commission Fiscal Years 2006 – 2008 by Month



Commitments	Percent Change
Fiscal Year 2006 2,849	2006-2008 -40.7%
Fiscal Year 2007 2,453	
Fiscal Year 2008 1,689	

Juvenile Probation Commitments Fiscal Year 2008

Total Referrals to Juvenile Probation <i>(Represents 69,760 juveniles)</i>	97,753
Total Number of Youth Eligible for Commitment to TYC	16,247
Number of New Commitments to TYC	1,592
Number of Re-commitments to TYC	97
Total Number of Youth Committed to TYC	1,689

Percent of Eligible Youth Committed by Offense Type

Offense Of Commitment	Number of Youth Eligible	Number of Youth Committed	Percent of Youth Committed
Violent Felony	3,651	384	11%
Other Felony	10,365	509	5%
Violation of Felony Probation	2,231	796	36%
Total	16,247	1,689	10%

Percent of Eligible Youth Committed by Title V Felonies

Offense Of Commitment	Number of Youth Eligible	Number of Youth Committed	Percent of Youth Committed
Title V Felonies	2,952	229	8%
Non-Title V Felonies	13,295	1,460	11%
<i>Robbery</i>	697	163	23%
<i>Arson</i>	206	1	8%
<i>Burglary of a Habitation</i>	41	4	10%
Total	16,247	1,689	100%

Offenses of Youth Committed for Violation of Felony Probation

Offense for which Youth was Placed on Probation	Number of Youth Committed	Percent of Felony Probation
Aggravated Assault	111	14%
Burglary	231	29%
Felony Drug Offenses	66	8%
Felony Theft	33	4%
Felony Weapon Offenses	23	3%
Homicide	1	0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	68	9%
Robbery	44	6%
Sexual Assault	81	10%
Other Felony	95	12%
Not Available	43	5%
Total	796	100%

Offenses of Youth Committed for Other Felonies

Offense Of Commitment	Number of Youth Committed	Percent of Other Felonies
Arson	15	3%
Burglary	188	37%
Criminal Mischief/ Graffiti	18	4%
Evading Arrest	31	6%
Felony Drug Offenses	101	20%
Felony Theft	35	7%
Felony Weapon Offenses	27	5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	58	11%
All Others	36	7%
Total	509	100%

Of the 1,305 Youth Committed for Other Felony or Violation of Felony Probation

32% had a prior referral for a violent felony offense

Average of 6 referrals at the time of commitment

- ★ 65% of youth committed had 5 or more referrals to juvenile probation
- ★ 14% had 10 or more referrals

Average of 3 adjudications at the time of commitment

- ★ 61% had 3 or more adjudications

42% had been in Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP) prior to commitment

61% had a secure or non-secure placement prior to commitment

- ★ 48% of those committed for Other Felony had at least one placement.
- ★ 70% of those committed for Violation of Felony Probation had at least one placement.

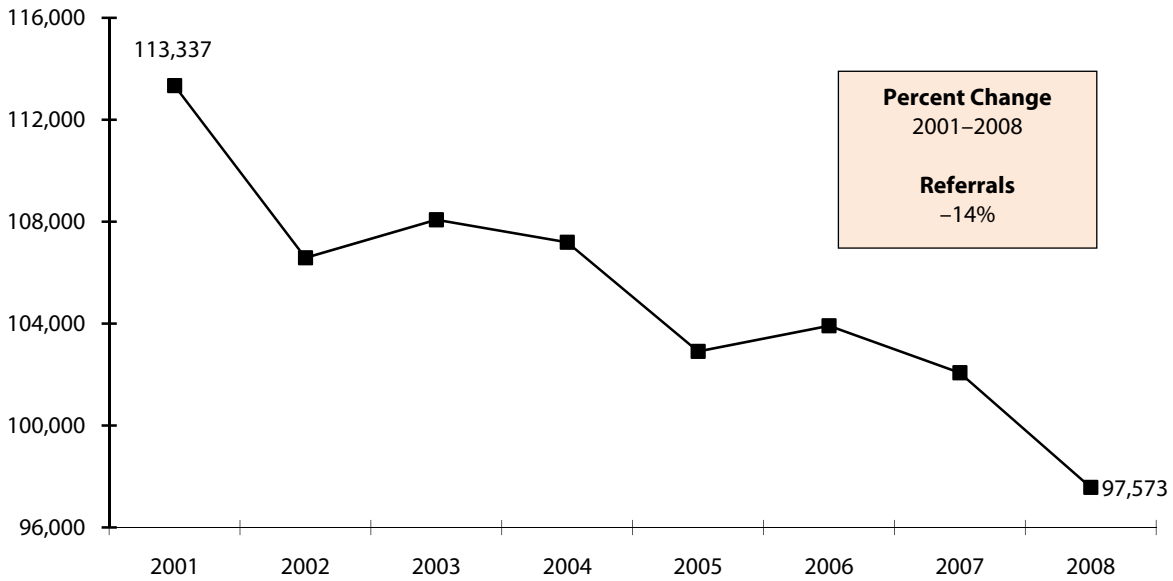
Average number of days a youth was under supervision prior to commitment was 524 days.

Counties have decreased Violations of Probation commitments by 38% from FY 2006 through FY 2008.

Notes: Youth were eligible if they received a disposition other than "dismissed" for a felony offense. Figures for the number of youth eligible for commitment and those actually committed are not final.

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Juvenile Referrals Calendar Year 2001 – 2008



★ Juvenile referrals have declined 14% since 2001.

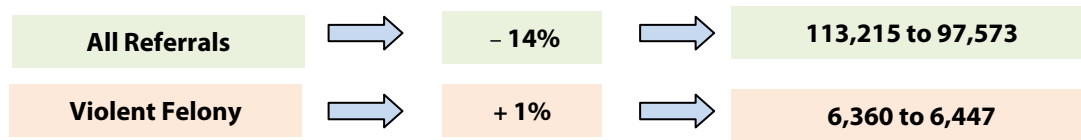
Percent Change in Juvenile Referrals by Type of Offense Calendar Year 2000 – 2008*

All Referrals	➡	- 14%	➡	113,215 to 97,573
Violation	➡	+ 2%	➡	13,149 to 12,859
Violent	➡	+ 3%	➡	15,497 to 15,885
Drug	➡	- 3%	➡	11,502 to 11,131
Property	➡	- 24%	➡	23,215 to 17,696

**Violent, drug and property offense categories include both felony and misdemeanor offenses.*

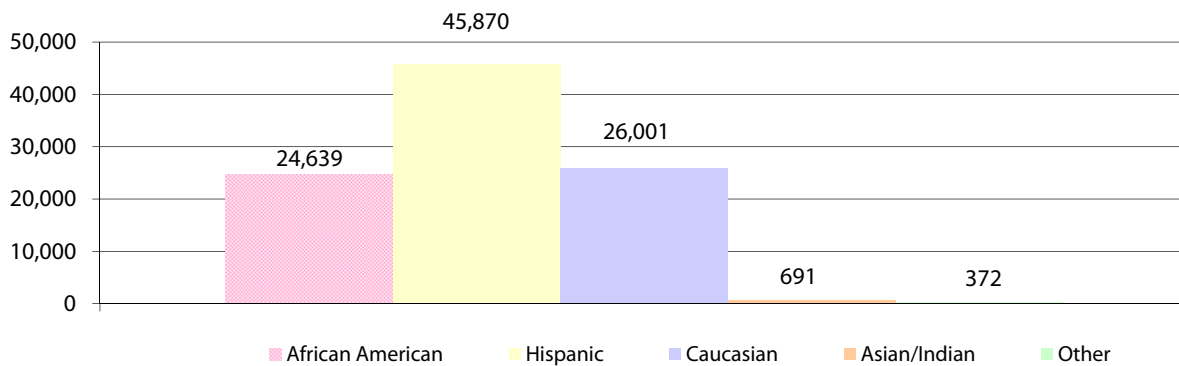
★ Referrals for probation violations and violent offenses have increased since 2000.

Percent Increase in Juvenile Referrals by Violent Felony Offenses Calendar Year 2000 – 2008

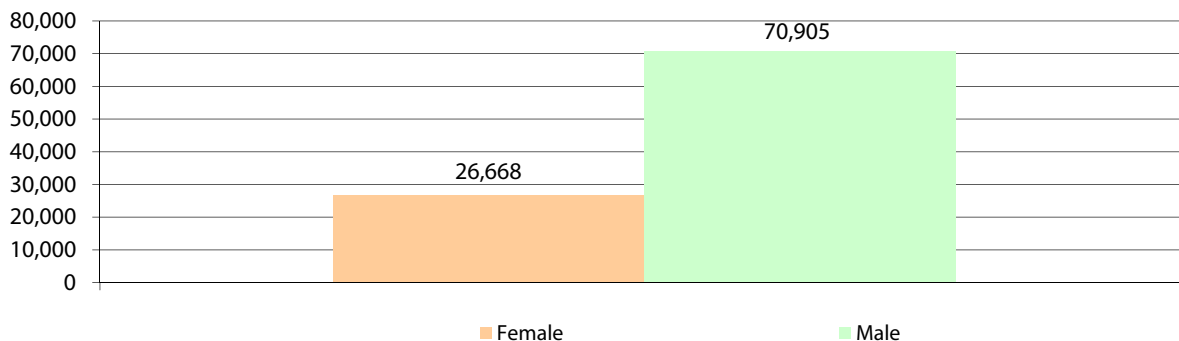


- ✧ Referrals for violent felony offenses have increased since 2000.
- ✧ Referrals for a violent felony offense accounted for 5.6% of total referrals in 2000 compared to 6.7% of total referrals in 2008.
- ✧ Referrals for calendar year 2008 represented a total of 69,750 juveniles.

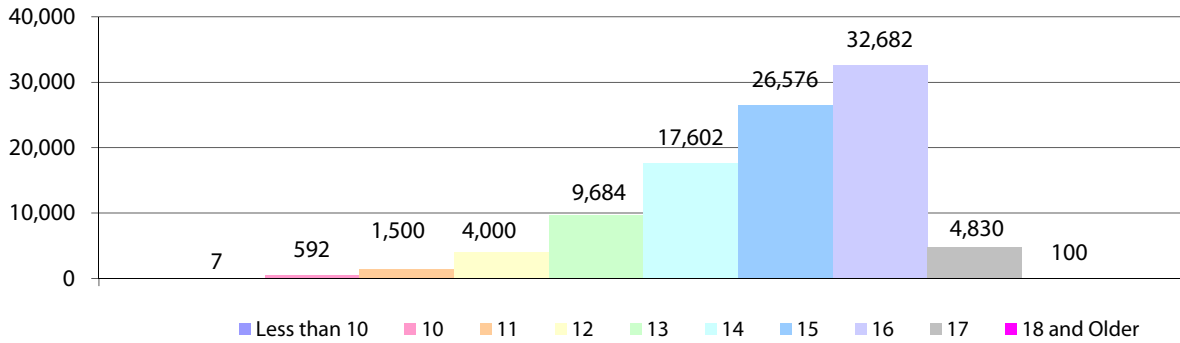
Referrals by Race Calendar Year 2008



Referrals by Sex Calendar Year 2008



Referrals by Age Calendar Year 2008



Certification as Adult by Age Calendar Year 2006 – 2008

	Calendar Year 2006		Calendar Year 2007		Calendar Year 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
13	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
14	0	0.0%	5	2.3%	4	1.5%
15	32	14.4%	20	9.3%	31	11.5%
16	92	41.4%	93	43.1%	100	37.2%
17	62	27.9%	61	28.2%	101	37.5%
18 and older	35	15.8%	37	17.1%	33	12.3%
Total	222	100%	216	100%	269	100%

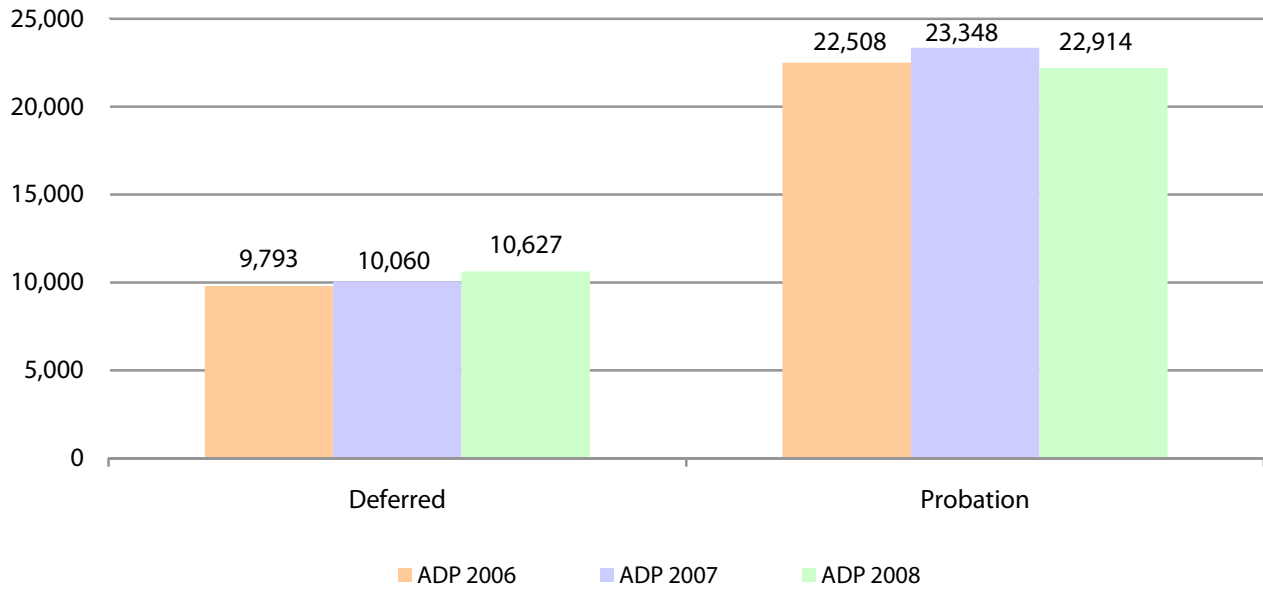
Certification as Adult by Gender Calendar Year 2006 – 2008

	Calendar Year 2006		Calendar Year 2007		Calendar Year 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	15	6.8%	6	2.8%	12	4.5%
Male	207	93.2%	210	97.2%	257	95.5%

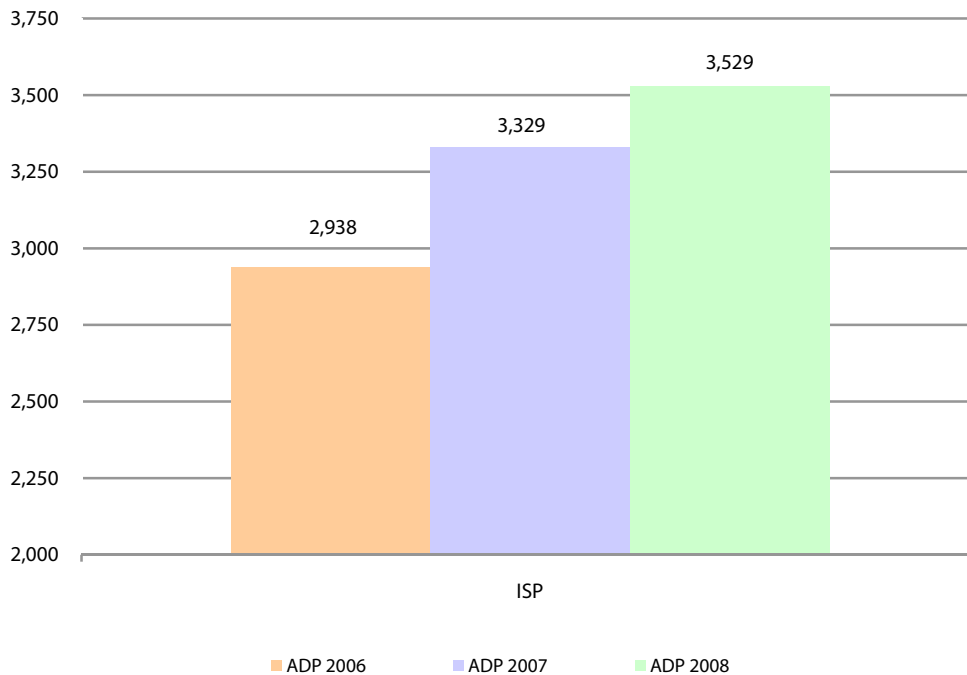
Certification as Adult by Race Calendar Year 2006 – 2008

	Calendar Year 2006		Calendar Year 2007		Calendar Year 2008	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
African-American	97	43.7%	89	41.2%	105	39.0%
Hispanic	82	36.9%	98	45.4%	102	37.9%
Caucasian	41	18.5%	24	11.1%	58	21.6%
Asian / Indian	2	0.9%	3	1.4%	4	1.5%
Other	0	0.0%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%

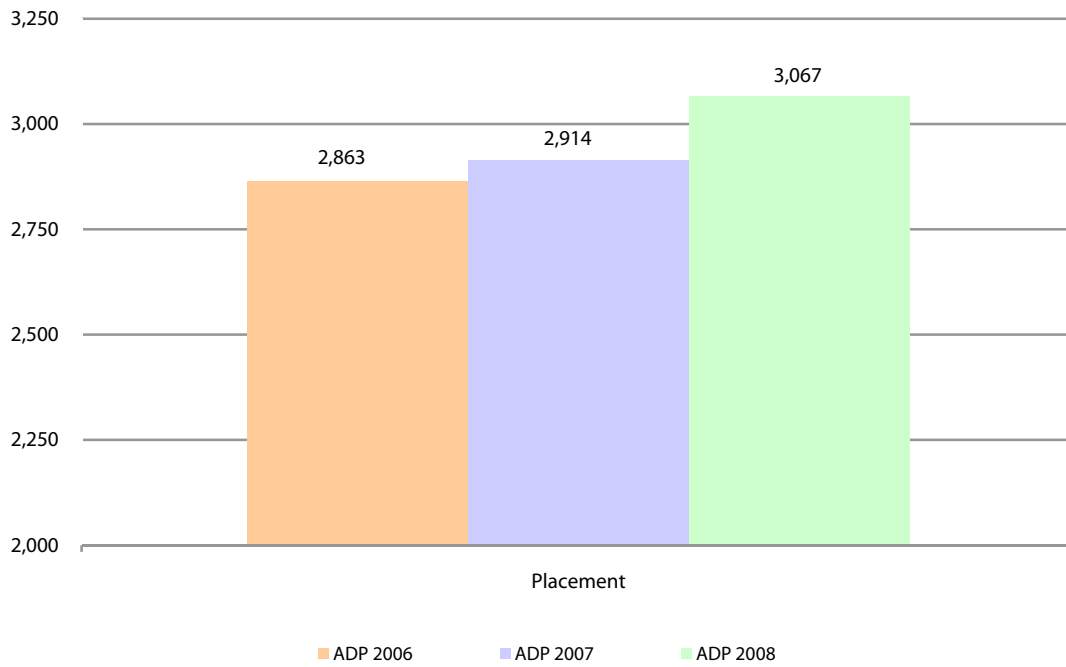
Comparison of Average Daily Population (ADP) for Deferred Prosecution and Probation Fiscal Year 2006 – 2008



Average Daily Population (ADP) for Juveniles on Intensive Services Probation Fiscal Year 2006 – 2008



Average Daily Population (ADP) for Juveniles in Residential Placement Fiscal Year 2006-2008



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**Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
Legislative Appropriations Request
2010 – 2011 Biennium Summary (Revised)***

	2010	2011
1. Replacement of Lost Federal IV-E Funding to Probation Departments		
The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) conducted a pilot Administrative Cost Review of the Texas Title IV-E Foster Care Program. The ACF has changed their interpretation of the rules regarding claiming administrative costs for Title IV-E. Administrative claiming has been a source of significant funding for juvenile probation departments.	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000
2. Increase in TJPC Staff Salaries		
This item is requested to assist in the retention and attraction of quality and experienced staff through competitive salaries. 41% of TJPC staff are below midpoint for their salaries range.	\$211,484	\$211,484
3. Increase in FTEs Resulting from Senate Bill 103 Mandates (5 FTEs)		
The increase in FTEs is a result of the mandate passed in SB 103 during the 80 th Legislative Session that requires TJPC to inspect all pre-adjudication secure detention and post-adjudication secure correctional facilities annually.	\$316,597	\$304,995
Salaries and Wages	\$262,095	\$262,095
Consumable Supplies	\$7,422	\$7,422
Travel	\$13,256	\$13,256
Other Operating Expense	\$22,222	\$22,222
Capital Expenditures	\$11,602	\$0
4. Increase in Administrative Budget		
The requested increase in the agency administrative budget is a result of the increased cost of doing regular agency business. The agency has not received an increase in this line item since 2000. The primary mission of the agency requires a significant amount of staff travel.	\$125,777	\$121,561
Consumable Supplies	\$5,169	\$8,271
Travel	\$75,608	\$98,290
Other Operating Expense	\$45,000	\$15,000
5. Increase in TJPC Staff (4 FTEs)		
The increase in FTEs is to address increased agency responsibilities. 1 abuse & neglect investigator , 1 fiscal auditor, 2 computer programmers	\$351,927 \$278,018	\$340,772 \$269,094
Salaries and Wages	\$234,775	\$234,775
Consumable Supplies	\$5,937	\$5,937
Travel	\$10,605	\$10,605
Other Operating Expense	\$17,778	\$17,778
Capital Expenditures	\$8,924	\$0

6. Juvenile Case Management System

JCMS is a comprehensive, state-of-the-art, web-based juvenile justice information and case management system that will provide for the common data collection, reporting and management needs of Texas juvenile probation departments. JMCS will provide statewide data sharing between the 166 local juvenile probation departments. The system will consist of a core case management component (intake, referral, case management, etc.) and additional enhancement features such as detention, institution management, law enforcement and juvenile justice alternative education programs. Furthermore, JCMS is being architected to facilitate sharing of data between juvenile justice agencies both across and within jurisdictions to allow for better focused programs and services to be offered to juvenile offenders. Thorough and complete information regarding a juvenile offender contributes to more effective decision-making and utilization of limited state and county programmatic resources.

Salaries and Wages	\$500,000	\$500,000
Other Operating Expense	\$3,000,000	\$0
Capital Expenditures	\$500,000	\$0
TOTAL JCMS Project	\$4,000,000	\$500,000

7. Mental Health Assessments and Services (Grants)

Juveniles in secure pre- and post-adjudication facilities pose a greater challenge to the system, as both TJPC standards and constitutional safeguards demand that juveniles with a potential mental health diagnosis receive mental health assessment and services. The agency is requesting funding to assist juvenile probation departments to provide mental health assessments and services to juveniles under their jurisdiction, with special focus on juveniles held in secure pre- and post-adjudication facilities. Three million each year would allow for the hiring of licensed mental health providers in each county operated secure facility. Five-hundred thousand is a one-time fee that provides for development of an automated in-depth screening/assessment instrument.

\$3,500,000 **\$3,000,000**

8. Peavy Switch Mental Health Residential Treatment Program

The Peavy Switch project would provide inpatient mental health treatment services to those juveniles who cannot be served in the community due to a combination of their mental health issues and their conduct in the community. TJPC is requesting funding for FY 2010 to provide for the first 3 months of operation to sustain the program until federal reimbursement funding streams are established.

\$2,600,000 **\$2,600,000**
\$1,000,000 **\$0**

9. Replace TJPC Vehicle

\$25,000 **\$0**

10. JJAEP Funding for Mandatory Attendance Days (Grants)

Increase funding available for reimbursement of mandatory student attendance days due to anticipated increase in student entries.

\$629,788 **\$678,689**

* Revisions reflected by strike through.

Budget Restructure.

Since 1995, the legislative appropriations to TJPC have been targeted to specific areas and specific programs or services in juvenile probation departments. For example, current funding streams target residential placement, front-end programs and services, and special services such as Intensive Services Probation (ISP). TJPC currently administers up to 19 different contracts, based upon these targeted funding streams, with each of the 166 juvenile probation departments. Varied funding streams fragment, limit and restrict the local juvenile probation departments' ability to respond to the specific needs of youth. For example, if all the funding for non-residential community-based programs and services has been exhausted, but funding remains for residential placements, it is likely that a youth may be placed into a residential facility since there is funding for that service, regardless of whether placement is the best, or most appropriate disposition option for that particular juvenile. TJPC is requesting that specific, targeted funding streams be consolidated and streamlined to allow flexibility for local probation departments, thus allowing the departments to tailor the programs and services that are most appropriate to each juvenile offender's needs. Consolidated funding streams will help probation departments expend the limited state and local resources in a more efficient and effective manner. Outcome based performance measures will be implemented to ensure that consolidated funding streams are meeting desired goals.

Proposed Changes to Exempt Salary Level

The governing board of the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission is requesting the salary group of the agency's Executive Director be set to Group 6 to ensure parity with the Executive Commissioner of the Texas Youth Commission. This increase is imperative if the Commission is to retain highly competent, tenured and proven leadership in the current market conditions. Private and public sector salaries for comparable positions to the agency executive director reflect significantly higher salaries than the current agency director salary. The TJPC board is specifically requesting the current salary be set at \$147,000, in alignment with the State Auditor's report issued August 2008.

Residential Facilities Rider Language

Juvenile Boards may use funds appropriated in Goal A, Basic Probation and Goal B, Community Corrections, to lease, contract for, or reserve bed space with public and private residential facilities for the purpose of diverting juveniles from commitment to the Youth Commission providing rehabilitation and treatment to juvenile offenders. Funds used for placements may not exceed the Commission's Tier Level of Care Rates.

Proposed Levels:

General Correctional - \$95.00 Specialized - \$127.00 Intensive - \$225.00

Juvenile Case Management System



Juvenile Case Management System (JCMS)

JCMS is a comprehensive, state-of-the-art, web-based technology solution that creates a robust juvenile justice information and case management system for the common data collection, reporting and management needs of all local juvenile



probation departments in the state of Texas. This web-based solution will provide enhanced productivity tools, robust data sharing capabilities, strong security and data integrity and built-in interfaces with other entities involved in the juvenile justice system.

History of JCMS

JCMS is a collaborative development effort of the Texas Conference of Urban Counties *TechShare* Program involving the Texas Juvenile Probation Commission, Bexar, Dallas and Tarrant counties to cooperatively design and build a system that will meet the needs of local juvenile probation departments statewide. By pooling staffing and financial resources, these partners are leveraging their resources to acquire a system that individually they could not afford to develop...JCMS is a unique example of governments working together with a common goal of helping youth.

Why JCMS Is Needed

Texas families are extremely mobile and juvenile offenders frequently have offended in multiple counties in the state.



Timely and complete information on a juvenile offender is essential for local juvenile probation departments, prosecutors, judges and treatment professionals to effectively make accurate and appropriate disposition decisions. Decision making based upon incomplete information leads to inefficient use of limited programmatic and treatment resources. JCMS

will provide a continuum of information on a juvenile offender that follows the juvenile and will assist local jurisdictions in providing the most effective rehabilitative programs and services tailored to the individual needs of the juvenile.

JCMS Will Provide State-Wide Data Sharing in the Texas Juvenile Justice System

The Texas juvenile justice system currently has 166 independent computer systems collecting juvenile case data in 254 Texas counties. Each of the current 166 systems operates independently of each other affording little if any sharing of information amongst the counties about juvenile offenders or the programs and services they have been provided. JCMS will provide statewide data sharing between the local juvenile probation departments and other key juvenile justice agencies both across and within jurisdictions to provide true state-wide data sharing for the first time in Texas. The goal is to ensure that all professionals in the juvenile justice system with a need to know have timely access to thorough and complete information on a juvenile offender.

Benefits of JCMS to Families, Counties and Texas

Statewide Information Sharing Between Jurisdictions

- ★ Better outcomes for youth and families by providing more effective programs and services
- ★ More complete data for informed decision making regarding juveniles
- ★ Improved utilization of limited programmatic and treatment resources at the county and state level
- ★ Increased data collection information for state and local policy and decision makers



Enhanced System Productivity Features

- ★ Web-based access provides mobile productivity
- ★ Management level reporting leading to increased efficiencies and data analysis
- ★ Streamlined workload for probation officers leading to increased face-to-face time with juveniles and their families
- ★ Treatment, programs and services tailored to individual needs of juvenile offenders

Conference of Urban Counties ★ Texas Juvenile Probation Commission
★ Bexar County ★ Dallas County ★ Tarrant County

Title IV-E Federal Foster Care Program

Fiscal Year	Title IV-E Federal Funding	Estimated Decrease
2006	41,237,659	-
2007	42,687,013	-
2008	10,671,753	75%
2009	19,209,156	55%

- ★ The Administration for Children and Families (ACF) conducted a pilot Administrative Cost Review of the Texas Title IV-E Foster Care Program. The ACF has changed their interpretation of the rules regarding claiming administrative costs for Title IV-E. Administrative claiming has been a source of significant funding for juvenile probation departments.
- ★ TJPC staff is currently working with ACF and the Department of Family and Protective Services regarding requirement revisions. A significant reduction in the amount funds for administrative costs is anticipated. This will not affect the amount of funding received for Foster Care placement (\$5-\$6 million/year).
- ★ Anticipated loss of federal funding to counties for FY 2008-09 is \$54,000,000.
- ★ Appropriated new General Revenue funding for FY 2008-09 is \$58,000,000.

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