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FACT SHEET 2015
HB 1546

Streamline the Process to Grant Diligent Participation Credit in State Jails

DILIGENT PARTICIPATION CREDITS ARE NOT GRANTED IN A UNIFORM MANNER, LIMITING THE INCENTIVE TO PARTICIPATE IN REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS AND LEAVING MANY TO SERVE LONGER SENTENCES

Individuals serving time in state jails do not have the opportunity to earn “good time” credit like the general prison population, nor have they historically had an opportunity for early release or parole. Instead, they are required to serve every day of their sentence behind bars. However, Texas’ 82nd Legislature (2011) provided a unique opportunity for individuals in state jails to earn time towards early release, allowing them to receive diligent participation credit for every day they participate in educational, vocational, treatment, or work programs; ultimately, participants may reduce their sentences by no more than 20%.¹

Under that 2011 legislation, the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) records participation, sends a report to the judge of the sentencing court, and waits for the judge to issue an order for early release. **The effectiveness this program has been limited at best**, as the responsibilities split between TDCJ and judges are confusing and inefficient, and because judges are not currently required to grant diligent participation credits or order early release for individuals who qualify.

In order to truly incentivize the participation of individuals serving time in state jails, and to save taxpayer dollars by allowing the early release of those who participate in beneficial programs, the process to grant diligent participation credit in state jails should be streamlined. **HB 1546 will give authority to grant diligent participation credits to TDCJ, rather than consume state and judicial resources by reporting to the sentencing court and waiting for judges to order early release.** HB 1546 will also allow TDCJ to grant credit at any time prior to the termination of the original sentence rather than waiting until 30 days before the date on which the individuals would have served 80% of the sentence.

KEY FINDINGS

- **The average cost per day per person in a state jail facility is approximately \$47.**² The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) reported in FY 2014 that there were nearly 11,000 individuals on hand in a state jail facility and over 22,000 new individuals entering facilities throughout the year.³ *However, the High Value Data Set available on TDCJ’s website indicates otherwise, showing that in May 2014, 23,386 individuals were held in 19 state jail facilities, 47% of whom were serving sentences longer than 2 years*⁴ (the maximum sentence for state jail felonies is two years). The High Value Data Set does not distinguish individuals serving state jail sentences and individuals serving prison sentences while housed in state jails.
- Since the beginning of the diligent participation program in 2011, **judges who were sent electronic notices of diligent participation eligibility responded at a rate of 44%**. Of those judges who responded, 73% awarded some level of diligent participation credit. On average, sentences were reduced by 38 days for those individuals who were awarded diligent participation credit by a judge.⁵
- Based on a one-year sentence, the maximum diligent participation credit that may be earned is 73 days. At \$47 per person per day, the state could save up to \$3,431 for each individual serving time in a state jail. In fact, **the Legislative Budget Board estimates cost savings over \$81 million for the 2016-17 biennium.**⁶

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- The Legislative Budget Board reports that, as of August 31 2012, 99% of people in state jails (11,729 men and women) were incarcerated for a **nonviolent, non-sexually based offense**.⁷ In Fiscal Year 2012, over 80% of those sent to state jail were sentenced to one year or less of incarceration; 37% of these were admitted for a drug- or alcohol-related offense, while another 25% were admitted for larceny offenses.⁸

COST-SAVING AND PUBLIC SAFETY-DRIVEN SOLUTION: SUPPORT HB 1546 BY REPRESENTATIVE ALLEN

- **HB 1546 will streamline the process involved in awarding diligent participation credits to those participating in educational, vocational, treatment, or work programs in state jails.** By placing the authority to grant credit in the hands of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), rather than requiring judges to handle credit awards for each participating individual, the credit will be applied as soon as it is earned, and the state will conserve judicial resources. Fully implementing the Legislature’s plan to grant credit to individuals who choose to improve their lives through programming is a practical and responsible measure that will help ease the strain of costly state jail stays while improving public safety and strengthening communities.
- **HB 1546 will encourage greater participation in state jail rehabilitative and self-improvement programs by allowing the TDCJ to grant program credits at *any* time prior to the termination of an individual’s sentence.** Currently, an individual is only eligible for program credits until the 30th day before the date on which 80% of his or her sentence has been completed. For example, if a defendant is serving a 180-day sentence, he or she would not be eligible for credits after the 114th day, leaving no incentive to participate in rehabilitation programs after that point. To encourage wider participation in rehabilitation programs for long-term public safety gains, HB 1546 allows TDCJ to grant credit at any point prior to the end of the original sentence.

Citations

¹ House Research Organization, Bill Analysis, Tex. H.B. 2649, 82nd Leg., R.S. (2011).

² Legislative Budget Board, Criminal and Juvenile Justice Uniform Cost Report: Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014, Submitted to the 84th Legislature, February 2015, p. 4;

http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/Documents/Publications/Policy_Report/1440_Criminal_Juvenile_Justice_Uniform_Cost_Report.pdf. State-operated state jail facilities spent \$47.30 per day in FY 2014 to house individuals, while privately operated state jail facilities spent \$30.99 per day in 2014. There are 15 state-operated and 4 privately operated state jail facilities. The numbers above reflect the cost for state-operated facilities.

³ Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), Statistical Report: Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, p. 1, 2;

http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/documents/Statistical_Report_FY2014.pdf.

⁴ Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ), Public Resources, “High Value Data Set,” accessed October 1, 2014, available at http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/documents/High_Value_Data_Sets.xls.

⁵ Bryan Collier, Deputy Executive Director, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, e-mail message to Sushma Smith, Chief of Staff, Office of Senator Jose Rodriguez, March 18, 2015.

⁶ Legislative Budget Board, Fiscal Note, 84th Legislative Regular Session, In Re HB 1546 by Allen (Relating to the award of diligent participation credit to defendants confined in a state jail facility.), As Introduced, March 20, 2015, p. 1;

<http://www.legis.state.tx.us/tlodocs/84R/fiscalnotes/pdf/HB01546I.pdf#navpanes=0>.

⁷ LBB, “Who Is In State Jail? Select Data for Those On-Hand as of August 31, 2012,” (February 2013): 1, accessed January 23, 2015, available at http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/Documents/Publications/Issue_Briefs/541_Who_is_in_StateJail12.pdf

⁸ LBB, “Who Entered State Jail? Select Data for Fiscal Year 2012 Admissions,” (February 2013): 1,2, accessed January 23, 2015, available at http://www.lbb.state.tx.us/Documents/Publications/Issue_Briefs/540_Admissions_StateJail12.pdf.