



Rehabilitation Programs Division Quarterly Newsletter

March / April / May / June
2011

Executive Director
Brad Livingston

Deputy Executive Director
Bryan Collier

Division Director
Madeline Ortiz

www.tdcj.state.tx.us

Inside this issue:

Program Spotlight/ Success Corner	1
Current Issues	3
Feature Story	6
International Guests	7
Staff Development	9
Announcements	10
Employee Spotlight	11
Staff Information	12



Mission Statement

A team of professionals skilled in developing and providing rehabilitation and reentry programs that facilitate positive change in the lives of offenders.



Program Spotlight/Success Corner

The excitement in the air was contagious as the volunteers, guests, and offenders in the Life Learners' Faith-Based program gathered for the 11th graduation of the program on August 27, 2011. Since its inception in June 2006, this has been the largest group of graduates thus far, with 73 graduates of the six (6) month program.

The celebration began with words from Warden Wilhelmenia Howard and Asst. Warden Kristi Flippo of Plane. Also speaking words of encouragement and congratulations were Madeline Ortiz, Director of the Rehabilitation Programs Division, and Region III Chaplain, Susan Mathis. Chaplain Sandy Biles from Plane State Jail emceed and brought the Challenge to the Graduates, while Chaplain Richard Lopez, Director of Chaplain's Support, concluded the program. Madeline Ortiz said the graduation ceremony was "wonderful." Richard Lopez stated that "we listened to testimonies from the graduates who state that the program allowed their lives to be transformed based on the faith-based teachings." The music group, Peace By Believing, led in worship.

Plane State Jail - Life Learners' Group Graduation

by Chaplain Sandy Biles, Plane State Jail, with contributions from Rhonda Slater and Wanda Redding

Six (6) of the graduates gave their testimonies of how the principles of God's Word which they learned through the program studies changed their lives and their developing relationship with Him has changed their outlook on life. Randa Gillespie stated: "I am so grateful for this opportunity to learn of God's love and care for me. I have grown tremendously in my understanding and love for Him." Sandra Lewis shared her transition from being suicidal after her last arrest to having a purpose in life of telling others of the love of God for them: "I never knew that God loved me. I thought He hated me. Now I just want to live to make Him happy and tell everyone I meet that He is a God of love and forgiveness." Janet Bernard found that after years of abuse and drug use, she has discovered a life that is better than "any high I ever got through drugs." Several of the women have had relationships with family members and even children restored through prayer and application of God's principles in their lives. Shanon Loper, Darlene Toth, and Wendy Bynum also shared how this six (6) months has been the best six (6) months in their lives.

When they said that they were glad they came to jail, all of the other women in the program stood and

cheered. Wendy said, "I never knew that I could have peace inside. I have found that here and know that I will carry it with me because God will never leave me."

Rhonda Slater and Wanda Redding visited the Life Learners' Dorm a few days prior to the graduation ceremony, and had an opportunity to get the participants' viewpoints on the benefits of the program.

Participant Costanza Meeks explained that the Life Learners' Program changed her "attitudes and beliefs." She said her mother was amazed at the transition from the girl who entered Plane State Jail full of "anger and bitterness," and remarked to jail staff after a visit that she had "never seen her [Costanza] like this." Costanza also remarked with happiness that her grandfather told her that he believes that she will stay out of jail this time. She said that nothing before had helped her like the Life Learners' group. Costanza told us she had tried so many things to be successful, and nothing worked. She said that once she "worshipped money." She said she finally decided to "try God. He will do the rest."

Participant Christine Griffin stated that the program is the "best schooling you can get," and upon leaving the

Program Spotlight/Success Corner, cont'd.

Life Learners' group, she wants to be a "channel to help people not come back."

Offender Estes was asked what "obedience" meant to her. She replied, "I used to think it meant you were submissive and weak, and that you gave your control away. I don't think that anymore. Today, it means that I am strong." This is her second trip to the TDCJ; her first for a 4-year sentence for involuntary manslaughter and this time on an 8-year sentence for harassment by person in a certified correctional facility. Through the teachings and practices of the Life Learners' Dorm, she said that she now "has respect for myself and respect for others. I am the only one in my family who's done time in prison, and I want to change for my family." She said that prior to this sentence, she had been in and out of Mental Health and Mental Retardation (MHMR), on drugs, multiple suicide attempts, self-harming behaviors, and several labels earned from her erratic behavior. "I had no respect for the law. I never felt that they were there for me. Now I see my being here as a consequence of the choices I've made. I have hope today, a feeling that is new to me. I don't cut myself anymore and I don't want to. I don't need pills to get me through the day. If I have a problem or issue today, I go to my bible to find the answers there. And authority figures? God put them there."

Former Offender and Life Learners' Dorm Participant Melissa Taylor wrote a tribute letter to Chaplain Biles and Warden Howard, explaining how the Life Learners' Dorm changed her life. In her letter, she stated: "I was released on 7-7-10 and was employed by 9-30-10. I started out making \$8/hour at a warehouse job because it was the first one offered. After 90 days, I received a \$1/hr raise. After another 90 days, I received another \$1 raise. My seventeen year old son, Blain, got his GED and we prayed before he took each test. He passed the first time. I applied for another position with another company and after the interview, I left it in God's hands. A week later, I found out the job was given to someone else and again, I let God know that I trusted him and thanked him for the job I had. A month later, I got a call from the company and was offered the job making \$12.00 an hour with full benefits! God's timing...I know! Since I've been home, my mother and I pray every morning. My mother and stepfather have started reading the Bible. My son and I have a great relationship, and I am totally blessed above and beyond. My son is now working the warehouse position I previously had. I wanted to thank you for being part of His plan for me and all that I learned because of the program at Plane State Jail. If it weren't for the grace of God, the help from the State of Texas, and the program you oversee, I'd hate to see where I would be today. Thank you so much for all that you do and all that you've done, as it has truly made a difference in my life!!"

The program is housed in two (2) of the pods of the Delta Dorm and holds 114 women. We are praying that the 114 who begin the next phase are allowed to remain on the unit to graduate in November. How great it would be to see all of them be able to complete the program.

Here is a description of the Life Learners' Program at Plane:

The Life Principles Program (LPP), which is used in the Life Learners' Dorm, was developed by the Institute in Basic Life Principles. It is a non-denominational residential faith-based initiative where inmates are taught Biblical principles of life on a daily basis in the housing unit. The LPP is six (6) months of intensive training in the application of seven non-optional life principles, 49 life-changing character qualities, and the corresponding Commands of Christ.

In addition to the LPP, the women have the opportunity to participate in Celebrate Recovery, Parenting Classes; Toastmasters, Praise and Prayer, Art Therapy, and mentoring for reentry preparation.

While participation in the Life Learners' Program is voluntary, offenders must meet the following requirements:

- Have a minimum of six (6) months left to serve;
- Request an interview with Chaplain Sandy Biles by submitting an I-60;
- Must be a transfer offender;
- During the mass interview, sign the TDCJ Chaplaincy Department Faith Based Dorm Offender Participation Form; and
- Sign the Life Learners' Program agreement.

Participants in the Life Learners' Program must remain disciplinary-free while in the program.



Plane State Jail Volunteers gather for group photo.



Graduates enjoying praise and worship music.



Life Learners' Dorm Graduates gather for group photo.

Current Issues

Methamphetamine: Spiraling Out of Control by Wanda Redding

We Have Meth the Enemy

Just as Crack overcame Cocaine as the “poor man’s drug,” Meth is the new kid on the block, and its manufacture, distribution, and use is wreaking havoc across the U.S. and the world-over in epidemic proportions. The unintended consequences of abuse are in no way limited to just the user, as we are all affected, though our children suffer and feel its biting sting most of all. Did you know that for every pound of methamphetamine manufactured, there are SIX pounds of toxic waste? These toxins include anhydrous ammonia, sulfuric acid, iodine, hydrochloric acid, red phosphorous, lithium metal, sodium metal, and toluene. Dumped in playgrounds, water sources, ravines, roadsides, backyards, where our children play in the infestation. Other children are subjected to living in homes where meth is cooked, exposing them to hazardous chemicals, dangerous fumes, and combustible materials. Still more children are abused or neglected because of a drug-addicted parent. From an interview with a Colorado official, Jennifer Michael noted, “Parents abusing meth can stay high and wired for an entire week, then crash into comatose sleep for several more days. Meanwhile, the house grows filthy, and the refrigerator goes empty. Children in these situations many times are left to fend for themselves. Moriarty [the Colorado official] recalls entering a home where a 3-year-old child had taken over feeding his 1-year-old brother. The parents were too high to notice his hunger, so the older child resorted to feeding his baby brother a bottle of chocolate syrup -- food he thought was appropriate for an infant because it was in a bottle. In another case, the 4-year-old boy of a meth addict couldn't count to seven, but he could draw a meth lab in detail for her.”¹



A justice report noted, “in 2009, 980 children were reported to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) as present at or affected by methamphetamine laboratories, including 8 who were injured and 2 who were killed at the laboratories. These statistics do not include children killed by random gunfire associated with drug activity or who were physically or sexually abused by a caretaker involved in drug trafficking or under the influence of drugs.”²

As if this weren't bad enough, meth is peddled to a much younger generation by dealers intent on gaining clientele by any means. Moving from the “feels good” to a “tastes good” pitch, candy-flavored meth or meth mixed with Nestle Quick®. or made in tablet form resembling cartoon characters, like Scooby Doo or the Smurfs, are being sold on the streets in Everywhere, America.

What's Happening to Curtail Meth Use?

Specific laws have been enacted across the states to combat the production, distribution, and use of meth. Several national organizations have been created, including the National Alliance for Drug Endangered Children (see Texas' site at <http://www.texasdec.org/index.html> for more information).

Oklahoma was the first state to pass laws controlling access to over-the-counter (OTC) medication containing pseudoephedrine. No longer can tablet-form cold and sinus remedies be found in grocery stores, convenience stores, or gas stations – these items must be purchased directly from a licensed pharmacist (gel and liquid remedies are still largely available because the ephedrine can't be extracted from these forms). Following Oklahoma's action, the majority of states have now pulled tablets off the shelves and replaced them with cards directing customers to the pharmacy. In order to complete the purchase, the buyer must produce an ID card, sign the registry (which includes the amount of product purchased), and have reached a certain age. Oregon passed legislation making the drugs available by prescription only during 2005, and Mississippi followed suit in 2010. Both states have seen remarkable results – in the year prior to the law, Oregon recorded 467 labs seizures, but in 2009, only 12. The number of meth labs in Mississippi fell by 65%. Several other states are considering similar laws. Three states (Tennessee, Kentucky, and Oklahoma) have implemented tracking systems to counter mass purchases of OTC's, this as early as 2005, and as a result have initially shown a reduction in the number of meth labs in those states; however, meth labs are once again taking hold in communities within their borders.

In 2003, the state of Montana passed legislation making the operation of a meth lab near a child or within 500 feet of a residence, business, church, or school punishable by up to 50 years in prison or a maximum fine of \$50,000. Alaska, Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, Utah, and Washington have changed their child abuse definitions to include manufacturing controlled substances in the presence of children.

Canada has enacted legislation that adds meth to Schedule I drugs (high potential for abuse, no accepted medical use, lack of accepted safety for use under medical supervision) with mandatory sentencing. The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) classifies methamphetamine as a Schedule II controlled substance, the second-highest classification that also includes cocaine and morphine. The U.S. mandatory sentencing requires that first-time methamphetamine traffickers with possession of more than 50 grams be sentenced to at least 10 years in prison.³

Many states have been proactive in the fight against methamphetamine – some with some outstanding results! The state of Wyoming launched an intensive public awareness campaign in 1998 and began allocating millions of dollars towards treatment and prevention programs. Montana launched their program in 2005, at which time the state ranked #5 in the nation in meth use/abuse (dropped to #39 since the project launched). Montana's meth-related crime dropped by 62%. Several more states followed suit, including Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, and Wyoming. Idaho's Meth Project has been named one of the most effective philanthropy projects in the world, and results indicate a drop of 52% in use among teens during 2007-2009. The Arizona project shows a similar drop of 49% in teen use.⁴

Current Issues, cont'd.

Meth By Any Other Name is Still Meth

Methamphetamine is known in many circles by many names: Meth, Crystal Meth, Ice, Crank, Glass, Speed, Chalk, Crush 'n Rush, Tina, Snap Crackle Pop, White Crunch, Tweak, and Go Fast, and I could continue page upon page with monikers. Whatever its name, a "hit" triggers the release of dopamine in the brain, induces euphoria and increases alertness and energy. A person coming off a high experiences the opposite – depression, fatigue, and excessive sleepiness. A person high on meth often experiences psychotic episodes that can include paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, and violent rages. The physical effects are damaging as well, weakening the heart, increasing the possibilities to suffer a stroke, permanent impairment of motor skills (often described as similar to Parkinson's Disease), scratching or clawing one's skin, and extensive damage to teeth and gums. "Meth mouth" is characterized by teeth that are rotten, stained, or crumbling, as well as blackened gums and mouth sores. According to the American Dental Association, treating just one individual for meth mouth can cost anywhere from \$7,000 to \$14,000, provided there is anything left to treat. By the time some individuals are institutionalized, the only available treatment is to pull or remove any remaining teeth and replace them with dentures (about \$8,000).



Photo taken by [Dozenist](#)

Because the drug affects the area of the brain responsible for pleasure (dopamine release), meth addicts can become incapable of experiencing pleasure without the drug (anhedonia). Long-term use causes the brain to attack natural dopamine and serotonin. Eventually, the brain of the chronic abuser will shut down the areas controlling emotion, memory, and cognitive abilities. Meth addiction is treatable, but requires a longer period of treatment and because of the damage to the brain, 100% restoration is never likely.

Methamphetamine can be injected, snorted, smoked, or swallowed. One hit of meth (about 1/4th of a gram) will cost about \$25. However, the price of meth is volatile and can get as high as \$80 per hit, depending on the drug's purity, the amount, and where it is sold. In 2002, the Office of National Drug Control Policy reported that a gram of pure meth was as high as \$330 in Chicago, but only \$60 in Seattle. Although the price of meth, when adjusted for inflation, has declined since the early 1980s, it remains relatively high; today, an ounce of meth costs nearly 10 times as much as an ounce of gold.⁵

The Meth Pipeline

Meth infiltrates the U.S. at every border, as well as from within. Of particular concern are the Mexican cartels, which have adapted to every sanction or limitation imposed by the U.S. As access to the cold and sinus remedies in the U.S. dried up (sorry for the pun!), the cartels sought out the supply in their own country, leading the U.S. to regulate imports from Mexico to ban cold, flu, and allergy medications. In response, the cartels quickly turned to other countries to smuggle in tons of pills, and Mexican cartels now rank #1 in the manufacture and distribution of meth.



As of today, there are only nine legitimate manufacturers of pseudoephedrine, none of which are located in the U.S., Canada, or Mexico. The nine factories are in Germany (1), the Czech Republic (1), China (2), and India (5). DEA authorities believe that meth can only be halted if the chemicals become regulated at their international sources and if countries only import enough of the chemicals to satisfy legitimate demand for cold and cough remedies.⁶

What is more disturbing is that meth is now the most abused drug in the world. The 26 million meth addicts equal the combined total of heroin and crack abusers.⁷ Law enforcement offices across the country cite meth use, abuse, manufacture, and distribution as their most troubling criminal element.

Prison Programs

Begun in 2005, the CLIFF (Clean Living is Freedom Forever) Treatment Program of the Indiana Department of Correction (DOC) is one of the nation's first prison-based methamphetamine treatment programs. The state has three (3) units with the program – two for males (Miami Correctional Facility with 200 beds and the Wabash Valley Correctional Facility with 156 beds) and one for females (Rockville Correctional Facility with 100 beds). The Indiana DOC has also opened the first juvenile methamphetamine treatment facility in the U.S., currently operating with 40 beds and treating those youth who have or who are assessed as high-risk to use or abuse the drug. CLIFF is a specialized, intensive treatment program lasting 9 to 12 months and includes all offender classifications. Offenders who are already serving time in prison may volunteer for the program, while new receives may be court-ordered to participate. The offender is immersed in a 24/7 treatment regimen with 12-15 hours of daily programming which includes recovery, life skills, peer and personal relationship skills, and job interviewing skills. The DOC indicates the program has been successful, as the recidivism rates for successful completions are half that of the non-participant population. In a 2009 interview with MSNBC.com, the Program Director for the Miami Facility, Patricia Pretorius, indicated that the recidivism rate for the four programs was about 24%, compared to the 37% for the state's general population.

In 2005, Montana passed legislation authorizing the Montana Department of Corrections (DOC) to establish residential methamphetamine treatment programs. By 2007, the DOC contracted with Community Counseling and Correctional Services, Inc. for an 80-bed men's facility in Lewiston (Nexus), and Boyd Andrew Community Services for a 40-bed women's facility in Boulder (Elkhart). These two facilities receive offenders convicted a second time (or more) for possession of meth. Montana's DOC program lasts approximately 9 months, which includes 6 months of aftercare in a pre-release facility. Offenders can be court-

Current Issues, cont'd.

ordered to the program; required to participate upon violation of parole or conditional release; or placed by the Board of Pardons and Parole as a condition of parole. This program has had positive outcomes so far. A study of the program from its inception in 2007 through February 2010 indicates that of the 299 completers, three (3) have returned to prison (2 males and 1 female) for reasons other than a new conviction.⁸

The nation's only female prison program is located at South Dakota Women's Prison Intensive Methamphetamine Treatment Unit, opened in 2006. Through a joint effort, the South Dakota DOC, the Department of Human Services, and the Department of Health provide services to a select group of females with methamphetamine dependency issues. The program consists of four (4) phases, and about 50 hours of structured activities each week that includes substance abuse treatment, life skills, education, mental health services, and family/parenting classes. Phase One (Identification and Assessment) and Two (Intensive Prison-Based Treatment) last approximately 6 months and are completed in the prison as a modified therapeutic community, followed by 3 months in a halfway house and 6 months of aftercare in the community. From August 2006 (program start) to June 30, 2009, the recidivism rate of completers, regardless of time elapsed since program completion, is 13.8% (no comparison was provided).⁹

In 2007, the Illinois Department of Corrections opened a 200-bed therapeutic community methamphetamine treatment unit at the Southwestern Illinois Correctional Center (SWICC), located in East St. Louis, Illinois. There are four (4) phases to the Meth Prison and Reentry Program, which includes assessment, orientation, treatment, and reentry, is generally completed in 12 months, and includes a period of supervised treatment upon release. Good time credits may be granted to some of the participants in the program. In addition to treatment, participants are afforded vocational training, job preparation training, and access to mental health care. The advanced methamphetamine-specific curriculum was adapted for use in prison and incorporates repetition and visual aids, since the majority of meth addicts lose significant cognitive abilities. The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) contracts with the vendor providing the SWICC Program (Community Education Centers [CEC], formerly CiviGenics) for substance abuse treatment at the Glossbrenner, Halbert, Kyle and Sayle SAFPs. The CEC Director of Treatment Operations, Ed Roberts, who is a former Rehabilitation Programs Division (RPD) employee, is continuing work with Kevin Knight (Texas Christian University assessment tools) and other individuals to maintain the SWICC methamphetamine treatment unit as the national model meth program. There are no published recidivism rates available.

Implications for Texas

Were the damages of methamphetamine abuse, manufacture, and distribution not enough, that this war on drugs is being staged within our own backyard makes the situation even more alarming. The proximity of Texas to Mexico and the high-trafficking routes (Mexico, California, and Arizona) only raises the stakes. Mexico's super-labs supply roughly two-thirds of the drug to Texas, and the other one-third is made in clandestine meth labs across the state. You have but to turn on the

television or radio, or visit a travel office to know the climate in Mexico right now is dangerous to both its own citizens and visitors to the country. Most of the violence has not occurred within the "tourist destinations," but the warning from the U.S. Department of State is very clear – exercise extreme caution if you travel to the northern border states of Sonora, Northern Baja California, Nuevo Leon, Chihuahua, and Tamaulipas. Even travel within the U.S. may be risky, as evidenced by the number of hotel and motel busts related to meth labs. Here are just a few recent headlines:

December 30, 2010 in Clarksville, Tennessee – police found a meth lab at a Vacation Motor Inn and after the arrest, returned to the same hotel and discovered 39 working meth labs in an abandoned section of the property.

February 16, 2011 – a fire extinguished at an America's Best Value Inn, in Kilgore, Texas, revealed a meth lab, with 4.1 grams recovered. In an adjacent room, a counterfeit operation was uncovered.

Posted April 28, 2011 – at the Galesburg, Illinois Best Western Prairie Inn, police were called to investigate suspicious odors coming from a room and found a partial meth lab and an unresponsive patron. He had been "up" for 16 days. After his release from the hospital, he was jailed, fined, and sentenced to 14 years in prison.

Texas law now requires that homeowners and realtors disclose information that a property was used as a meth lab. It does not, however, require financial institutions to disclose the information on a foreclosure, nor does it require rental properties (including apartments) to disclose this information.

Because of the size of Texas and its shared border with Mexico, the availability of the drug, and the formidable task faced by law enforcement officials (state and federal) to contain not only the influx of the drug but the damaging aftermath in the wake of its use and abuse, this writer believes that a methamphetamine-specific drug treatment program for the TDCJ is imminent.

Visit www.methpedia.org for current articles and news around the globe.

¹Excerpt from an article in Children's Voice, found at <http://www.cwla.org/voice/0602meth.htm>

²<http://www.justice.gov/ndic/pubs38/38661/movement.htm>

³<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/meth/faqs/>

⁴<http://www.montanameth.org>

⁵<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/meth/faqs/>

⁶<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/meth/faqs/>

⁷<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/meth/faqs/>

⁸Conley, T. and Spurzem, K. *Evaluation of Montana's Residential Methamphetamine Treatment Programs*. Montana: Florence, 2010.

⁹South Dakota Department of Corrections 2009 Annual Report

Feature Story

Jon Sheptock Visits SVORI Offenders by Lauren May, SVORI – Estelle High Security

“Jon is an inspiration in my life to become a better man for my wife and children.”

If anyone deserves to have negative attitude, it is Jon Sheptock. Born in 1976, Jon had all of the odds stacked against him. Jon came into this divine world without arms and a shortened right leg, which made it difficult for him to walk. Jon’s biological parents placed him directly into foster care, where he stayed for six (6) months, until he was adopted by an extraordinary couple. The Sheptocks welcomed Jon into their large family, which already contained thirty-seven children!

As Jon grew up, he faced many challenges: he did not crawl or walk until he was four (4) years old. On a regular basis, he was ridiculed and spit on by classmates, and never felt like he fit in as a teenager. This led to a sense of rejection, self-doubt, and even thoughts of committing suicide. Instead, Jon gave his life to Jesus Christ and found that with God, he could conquer anything. This gave him a reason for living and a mission to share his story to help others. Jon said, “I know God has a great plan for my life and I am willing to go wherever he leads.” Jon was just a young boy when he realized that he was given an astonishing gift from God. He may have been born without arms and a short right leg, but he was given the ability to sing like an angel. From then on, he has been singing God’s word to people all over. He is also a member of the “One Percenters Prison Ministry,” which travels to different prisons singing and teaching God’s word.

On March 29, 2011, Jon visited the Administrative Segregation (ADSEG) – Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) Program at Estelle High Security Unit and gave his testimony. The SVORI offenders were particularly excited to listen to Jon’s remarkable story and listen to him sing. He motivated the offenders to always stay positive and NEVER give up, no matter what life hands them. As Jon’s father always said to him growing up, “Keep on keeping on.” One SVORI offender stated, “I have an 18-year sentence, most of which I’ve spent in ADSEG, but Jon has a life sentence without arms. We can relate to Jon because he feels like an outcast from society, like we do. Isolation/solitary confinement is hard and it can mess with your mind and self-esteem, but Jon gives offenders hope that if he can make it, so can we.”

The SVORI re-entry initiative addresses the significant need for providing a pre-release program and transitional services for male offenders in ADSEG prior to their release. The SVORI curriculum includes Anger Management, Thinking Errors, Substance Abuse, Life Skills, and Employment. The SVORI program is unique because it provides fundamental programming to offenders in ADSEG while they are confined to their cells through computer and video technology. Offenders who graduate from the SVORI program will be released from ADSEG to the community.

If an offender is interested in the SVORI program, below are some eligibility requirements which he must meet:

- Must be in ADSEG;

- Must have one (1) year left prior to release;
- Must be Line 1, Level 1 status; and
- Must be disciplinary-free for one (1) year.

For additional information about eligibility requirements for the SVORI program, please contact Leslie Woolley at the Estelle High Security Unit in Huntsville, Texas.

Leslie Woolley
SVORI - Estelle High Security
264 FM 3478
Huntsville, Texas 77320
(936) 291-4200 x 4069 or (936) 439-1363
(936) 439-1368 (Fax)



Jon Sheptock and Leslie Woolley visit ADSEG offenders.



Jon Sheptock visits one-on-one with AD SEG offender.

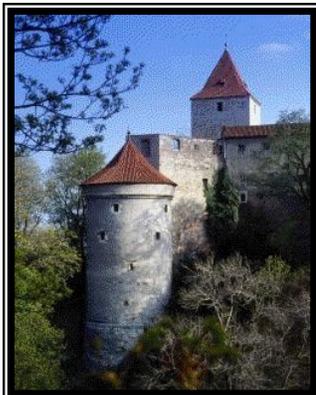
Delegation from the Czech Republic Visits the BAMBI Program by Wanda Redding

In preparation for receiving a delegation from the Czech Republic, I wanted to familiarize myself with that country and their prison system. This "it'll only take me a few minutes to brush up" project turned into quite a history lesson and fun fact-finding mission.

A long time ago, when I was but a schoolgirl learning geography, history, and the three "R's", the Czech Republic was included in what was then known as Czechoslovakia. Its capital is Prague, which goes far back into our history books to the time of the Holy Roman Empire and plays important roles in the Gothic and Renaissance Eras, and Medieval architecture. You may be familiar with the Christmas carol "Good King Wenceslaus," but not know that it honors the life (and martyrdom) of Saint Wenceslaus I, Duke of Bohemia, which, in the 9th Century, was part of Czechoslovakia. The title of King was granted posthumously by the Holy Roman Emperor, Otto I and almost immediately following his death (his younger brother, Boleslav, arranged for him to be murdered), he became the Patron Saint of his country.

On January 1, 1993, what we knew as Czechoslovakia peacefully divided into two separate countries: the Czech Republic and Slovakia. It is a land-locked area, surrounded by Germany, Poland, Austria and the Slovak Republic. In 1999, the Czech Republic became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO) and in 2004, the European Union, and is now a member of the United Nations and World Trade Organization. Though it formerly operated under communist rule, the new nation is now a multi-party parliamentary democracy. The country holds one of the highest literacy rates in the world. The words pilsner and Budweiser are derived from the townships Pilsen (Plzeň) and Budweis (Budějovice), both of which hold major breweries for the country (Budweis has been brewing since the 13th Century). The U.S. Budweiser Breweries have many times attempted to buy the name outright, but so far, to no avail. The Czech Republic has its share of famous people, whose names you may recognize: Johann Gregor Mendel (founder of genetics), Sigmund Freud (father of psychotherapy), Martina Navrátilová (tennis star), Petra Němcová (model, actress), Ivana Trump (model - okay, so she married and subsequently divorced a wealthy, famous American), Ivan Lendl (tennis star) and many others in many categories, including four consecutive top finalists for Miss Universe (2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010).

The Czech Republic covers roughly 30,450 square miles and has a population of nearly 12 million people (1.2 million live in Prague). The official language is Czech, but many residents are also fluent in Slovak, English, Russian, French and German. Tourists can visit several retired prisons, one of which is a castle (Dalibor's Tower, shown right), built in 1496 in Prague.



Today, there are 36 institutions for housing criminals. Their prison system has three types of holding institutions: prison (convicted persons); remand (accused persons in custody); and detention facilities (pre-trial). Prisons are divided into four types of security: Type A (with supervision); Type B (with control); Type C (with security); and Type D (with more security). Juveniles are housed in specialized units within the adult institutions. The court determines the type of facility in which the convicted will be confined and approves any transfers. Men are housed separately from women; juveniles from adults; first time offenders from recidivists and those who intentionally committed crimes from those whose crime is determined to be one of negligence or omission. In addition, those with mental health or behavior disorders, physical impairments or who are serving a life sentence are held in separate specialized units.

The Ministry of Justice has a primary mission of employability. Their offenders work and receive payment, with 40% of their earnings (a maximum of 1,500 CZK per month, roughly \$86.51 USD) returned to the Ministry of Justice to offset the cost of confinement.¹ Offenders are categorized into three types of wage-earning: Group I requires no specialized skills or education; Group II must possess a specific vocational qualifier and Group III some post-secondary education or a specific specialized vocational skill to perform a particular work. There are also three types of employment: internal operations of the prison; prison manufacture; and private firms, which contract for labor. The greatest obstacle to this mission is the lack of jobs for the offender population. If, however, an offender is employed, he may "pocket" 12% of his earnings, but if found guilty of a disciplinary infraction, his account may be penalized accordingly.

Sentencing in the Czech Republic would appear lenient in comparison to Texas and the U.S. A typical sentence there averages one year. Any sentence exceeding 15 years is considered by the populace as harsh, thus a life sentence is a rare and extreme sentence (only 34 cases since the end of communist rule). This small number caused me to wonder what crime would warrant a life sentence, and in most cases, those most often adjudged a life sentence have committed murder, attempted murder, rape, robbery or a serious crime compounded with another crime. The Czech Republic, in comparison to the U.S. has a low murder rate, coming in 41st in the number per capita (the U.S. is 24th). An offender serving such a sentence must complete 20 years (possibly more if convicted of multiple crimes) before becoming eligible for parole, a conditional release or pardon, even a change in the law, so a life sentence is by no means a death sentence. The court must assess the "degree of danger of the offense to society, the possibility of reforming the offender and his/her attitude or circumstances at the time of sentencing" before imposing a life sentence.² The sentence cannot be given to anyone younger than 18. The death penalty was abolished in Czechoslovakia in 1990 and the decision adopted by the Czech Republic in 1993.

Delegation from the Czech Republic Visits the BAMBI Program by Wanda Redding

Much like any other prison system, the prison population has grown beyond its official stated capacity to an actual capacity operating at 105% or more, with some units at 115%.³ Here in Texas, the legislature has the power to mandate a release of offenders by authorizing a Prison Management Act which, in effect, gives good time credits and thus makes some offenders eligible for release (enough time served). In the Czech Republic, the President, along with the Prime Minister or designee, can grant general pardons (amnesty) at will. On January 1, 1990, in celebration of an important national event (totalitarian rule was overthrown), 24,000 (of nearly 33,000) prisoners were released by general pardon. As you might imagine, the authorities, employers and resource agencies were not prepared for this massive influx of released offenders back into the community. Consider too that their Probation and Mediation Service did not exist until 2001, and supervision through a system of Parole is nearly impossible, as there are insufficient staff and even fewer halfway houses.⁴ New Year's Day seems to be an important one to the convicted there, as another 1,500 were released January 1, 2010 because of a new law that changed the offense of driving without a license and some forms of poaching from a felony to a misdemeanor.

Just as is the trend in the United States, female offenders are a fast-growing population in their system, but remain a small portion of the total. Most women are convicted for economic crimes of fraud, theft, and credit card abuse. By year-end 2008, the nation realized a 31% growth in female offenders when compared to their number in 2004.

The one female-only facility, which carries the name of the town in which it is located in the Czech-Moravian Highlands, is Prison Světlá Nad Sázavou (shown right). Originally an open-air school, the compound was given to the Prison Service in 2000, and with a few reconstructs, became a controlled (supervised) prison complex that more than doubled its capacity from 200 beds to 520. This prison system also uses dormitory style housing, with their largest dorm having five beds (ours, 56). All of the women can bring their personal cosmetics with them to prison, and the Ministry of Justice does not impose restriction on hair care. Additionally, the women confined in minimum and medium security units can wear their personal clothing and footwear after the work-day is completed. The women housed in high and maximum security are allowed to wear their personal clothing during visitation hours. As is the case in most European prisons, furloughs home for the weekend are still the norm.



Their prison mother-child bonding program provides the only single bedrooms (not a cell or dormitory) in a specialized wing for mothers with children aged up to three years. In order to determine if a mother is eligible for the program, the Director of Prison takes into account whether the mother took proper care of the child prior to her sentencing and if she will likely continue that care once re-

leased. Their selection process is: if a pregnant woman is found guilty of a crime and has a sentence imposed, she will not go to prison until she has delivered, and cared for her baby for one year. Once that year is up, it is time to evaluate her situation and her care of the infant. Only those with a short sentence are accepted, because like BAMBI, the mother and child leave the facility together once the sentence has been served. If permission is given to keep her child, the Prison Service provides for the medical care of the child by contracting with a local health facility.

In the prison mother-child specialized wing, the mothers cook for themselves and their children, and have a separate entrance/exit from the rest of the unit. The toddlers have an outdoor play area on facility grounds. The participants never encounter the other 785 women on the unit. The program has a capacity of 15 mothers and 20 children (according to Warden Slováková, there are currently 10 mothers and 12 children in the program). Their focus, like BAMBI, is on the relationship between the mother and her child. Most of the women do not have good parenting skills, so they are immersed in parenting classes geared to helping her be a successful mother. The program attempts to include the whole of the family, thus making home visits and important in establishing continuity and normalcy to the other children who are not with the mother. Of all the participants, only one has been terminated from the program for rule violations. This program began in 2003 and, while there has been no official study to follow recidivism, Warden Slováková indicated the number would be very low. According to her, "it the most successful program I've seen in my prison service."

The delegation was in Texas from March 28 through April 6, 2011 and in addition to the BAMBI Program, the delegation visited other community programs that included the Houston Food Bank (with which the Lychner and Kegans State Jails have an ongoing collaboration, resulting in either a Warehouse Certification or Culinary Arts Certification for select confinees) and the Women Helping Ourselves (WHO) Residential Program in Humble. They also toured the federal prison and TDCJ Hamilton Unit Pre-Release Therapeutic Community in Bryan; the Harris County Criminal Justice Center to meet with county and district court judges; the TDCJ Connally Unit and Training Academy in Beeville, and the Texas A&M University in Corpus Christi, as well as with Correctional Institutions Division and Parole Training Division staff. The Correctional Management Institute of Texas (CMIT) at Sam Houston State University sponsored the delegation and coordinated the tours. According to Joe Serio, a Project Manager with CMIT, the relationship with the Czech Republic is a win-win for both sides. "We do anticipate the relationship continuing and developing to include contacts at major universities in the Czech Republic with an eye to explore cooperation on research projects. We would also expect the institutional corrections component of the relationship to continue, with groups visiting each other's prisons and exploring potential new ideas that could be adopted and adapted by our countries. In addition, we see the areas of cooperation expanding into probation and other community corrections areas, hence the inclusion of Martin Kracik, Reg-

Rehabilitation Programs Division Quarterly

Delegation from the Czech Republic Visits the BAMBI Program, cont'd.

ional Director for the Probation and Mediation Services in the delegation and CSCD's in the itinerary".

Meeting the delegation was an honor and privilege, and I am certain that Texas will have a long-standing, very positive relationship with the delegates and the Czech Republic.

- 1 <http://www.vscr.cz/generalni-reditelstvi-27/frequently-asked-questions/frequently-asked-questions-within-the-economic-scope>
- 2 <http://www.ok.cz/iksp/en/docs/s300.pdf>
- 3 <http://www.eurochips.org/where-we-work/czech-republic/>



Gabriela Slovákova,
Ph.D.

Warden, Světlá
Nad Sázavou

Executive Board
Member,
International
Corrections and
Prisons Association



Martin Kracik
Head of Region
Probation and
Mediation Services



Kateřina Bryndová
Coordinator
International
Cooperation
Ministry of Justice
Czech Republic

Staff Development

Prison Recidivism Statistical Report by Wanda Redding

Treatment works, and it works in prison!

According to the latest evaluation¹ by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) Executive Services, the rehabilitation tier programs provided by the Rehabilitation Programs Division are effectively impacting not only the lives of offenders and their families through recovery or cognitive change, but reducing the number of offenders who recidivate (return to prison) after completion of one of these programs.

Eight rehabilitation tier programs were evaluated, but did not include the In-Prison Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) Program, which is "too young" to undergo a recidivism study, having been created in 2008. The study tracks those released in 2007, and provides a two and three year analysis. The results of the evaluation are shown in the table below:

FY 2007 Tier Program Releases 2 and 3 Year Recidivism Results						
	2 Year Recidivism Rates			3 Year Recidivism Rates		
	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference	Treatment Group	Comparison Group	Difference
IFI	11.21%	17.88%	-6.66%	15.89%	25.70%	-9.81%
IPTC with Aftercare	8.56%	11.29%	-2.74%	17.11%	21.86%	-4.75%
PRSAP	13.56%	13.04%	0.52%	22.77%	21.75%	1.01%
PRTC	13.54%	12.84%	0.70%	21.88%	22.27%	-0.40%
SVORI	26.09%	29.49%	-3.40%	36.23%	41.03%	-4.79%
SOEP	10.64%	14.13%	-3.48%	15.41%	20.82%	-5.41%
SOTP	8.50%	11.82%	-3.32%	12.55%	18.23%	-5.68%
SAFP with Aftercare	15.17%	27.07%	-11.90%	24.28%	38.18%	-13.90%

SOEP (Sex Offender Education Program) have been added to the rehabilitation tier program list.

These programs have, through the years, been tweaked, moved, expanded, reduced and yet have continued, as indicated by the numbers, to be very effective in the mandated mission of reducing recidivism. The RPD continues to work with the Board of Pardons and Parole to ensure that offenders with a parole vote are placed in the appropriate program at the appointed time, particularly since many offenders will not be released until they have successfully completed the designated program (FI-R vote).

Considering the challenges that must be met to continue providing quality programming, using only those methods proven effective (throwing "that's the way it's always been done" completely out of the mindset), all of you who work tirelessly deserve our gratitude and thanks. You ARE making a difference!

TDCJ Executive Services, Evaluation of Offenders Released in Fiscal Year 2007 That Completed Rehabilitation Tier Programs, February 2011.

In 1997, the 75th Legislature, through House Bill 819, required the TDCJ to develop a rehabilitation tier of programs designed to integrate treatment services to rehabilitate offenders and be accountable for reducing recidivism. Those programs identified in 1997 were: IFI (InnerChange Freedom Initiative), IPTC (In Prison Therapeutic Community), PRSAP (Pre Release Substance Abuse Program), PRTC (Pre Release Therapeutic Community), SOTP (Sex Offender Treatment Program), and SAFP (Substance Abuse Treatment Program). Since 1997, the SVORI (Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative) and

Announcements

Rehabilitation Programs Division would like to welcome the following staff to our team:

New:

Jessica Hernandez, Substance Abuse Counselor III - LeBlanc Unit
 Janay Flitcraft, Substance Abuse Counselor I - LeBlanc Unit
 Winston Wynne, Program Supervisor II - Hamilton Unit
 Yvonne Randel, Associate Psychologist IV - Hightower Unit
 Bjana McGee, Associate Psychologist I - Hilltop Unit
 Christina Thomas, Chaplain I – Estelle Unit
 Lovetta Knox, Program Specialist I – Hilltop Unit
 Colby Lucas, Substance Abuse Counselor I – LeBlanc Unit
 Maria Gregg, Case Manager II – Hightower Unit

Transfers/Laterals:

Donald Kopnick, Case Manager III - Hightower Unit
 Steven Beams, Case Manager II - Goree Unit
 Jonathan Sherman, Chaplain I - Dominguez Jail
 Phyllis May transferred to Substance Abuse Counselor II – LeBlanc Unit

Promotions:

Juan Moreno career path promoted to Case Manager IV - Goree Unit
 Terry Matlock career path promoted to Chaplain II - Hobby Unit
 Mary Berry career path promoted to Chaplain II - Polunsky Unit
 Jerry Sheffield career path promoted to Chaplain II - Goodman Unit
 Darrell Phillips career path promoted to Case Manager III - Goree Unit
 Keith Thedford promoted to Chaplain I – Estelle Unit



**2011 Governor's
 Criminal
 Justice Volunteer
 Service Award**

**Richard Lopez
 TDCJ Employee
 Volunteer**

As director of Chaplaincy Support for the Chaplaincy Department, Richard Lopez spends much of his time traveling to various units coordinating the development of and overseeing faith based dorms and supervision of parole chaplains. He also provides spiritual support in the execution process. These are just two of his responsibilities. Chaplain Lopez is a Catholic deacon, and on his days off, he returns to the Ellis Unit to assist as a volunteer for Catholic programs. This past year Chaplain Lopez' wife underwent two very serious operations due to a rare heart condition. Chaplain Lopez how-

ever continued to provide Catholic services for the Ellis Unit. For his dedication and commitment to ensure the spiritual needs of Catholic offenders at the Ellis Unit were met, in spite of personal challenges and a demanding work schedule, Richard Lopez received the TDCJ Employee Volunteer award.

Please visit the TDCJ website Announcements section for a complete list of award winners.



The Rehabilitation Programs Division Newsletter is published quarterly.

Readers are encouraged to submit articles, events or other newsworthy items for publication consideration.

**All submissions should be forwarded to:
 Rhonda Slater
 Program Specialist II—Information Coordinator
 (936) 437-8764
 rhonda.slater@tdcj.state.tx.us
 Rsl7755**

Please Note: Texas law requires that readers not employed by TDCJ to notify us annually, in writing, that they wish to continue to receive the Rehabilitation Programs Division Quarterly Newsletter.

Employee Spotlight by: Christy Mayo, Administrative Assistant III, Rehabilitation Programs Division



Pam Carey
Rehabilitation Programs Division
Manager III
Operations

Pam Carey grew up in Palestine, Texas and graduated from Westwood High School. After graduating high school, she attended Trinity Valley Community College, where she received the "President's Award," served on the Forensic Speech and Debate Team, and was awarded a scholarship for her success on the Cardette Dance Team. Pam later attended Sam Houston State University (SHSU) and received a Bachelor of Science degree. From there, she received her Masters of Art Degree from the University of Phoenix and received her Online Teaching Certification from Lone Star College.

Pam has worked in many government and city agencies. She started her career at the Texas Department of Health and Human Services as an Eligibility Specialist, helping interview clients to gather information to process applications for state assistance. After six years, she began working at the Walker County Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse in the Youth Treatment Program. After that, she worked for the Texas Protective and Regulatory Service and Huntsville Housing Authority. Pam then started her five year career with the Texas Youth Commission (TYC) as a Case-worker, then promoted to the Director of Security Operations and finished her career out with the TYC as a Program Specialist supervising Specialized Treatment. Within this capacity, she oversaw the facility's Special Tactics and Response Team (STAR) and the Security Threat Group. In April of 2005, Pam began her career with the TDCJ in the Rehabilitation and Reentry Programs Division (now called the Rehabilitation Programs Division (RPD)) as a Treatment Program Auditor, reviewing the Agency's state run and contracted

Substance Abuse Treatment Programs facilities for quality assurance compliance. In February 2006, she promoted to Program Specialist II (Special Projects). In this role, she helped implement the Program Monitoring System used by the RPD's Special Projects staff to monitor the consistency and effectiveness of the volunteer and chaplaincy programs within the TDCJ. She also supervised the Agency's Addiction Severity Index (ASI) testers for the Substance Abuse Treatment Programs. In March 2007, she promoted to Program Specialist V. In this capacity, she was the Program Manager for the Prisoner Reentry Initiative Pre-Release Program, a grant-funded initiative by the Department of Justice, as well as supervising the RPD Auditors and Quality Assurance staff. In December 2008, she promoted to her current position as Manager III over Operations. In this capacity, Pam serves as manager over several departments within the Rehabilitation Programs Division: Program Quality Assurance Review Team, Staff Development and Training, Youthful Offender Program at Clemens, Clinical Training Institute (CTI) operations, Addiction Severity Testing, Intensive Treatment Section which provides a majority of the Substance Abuse Treatment Programs oversight, to include the DWI and State Jail Substance Abuse Programs.

In addition to working with the TDCJ, since 2007, she is also a Business Instructor at CY-FAIR College teaching freshman and sophomore-level students and serves as a Grant Peer Reviewer through Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), where she reviews grant applications submitted to SAMHSA.

Pam is also certified as an Internationally Certified Criminal Justice Addiction Professional. She is very active in other capacities as well, to include serving in an advisory capacity as an Allied Health Professional on the Texas Certification Board of Addition Professional (TCBAP), becoming a recent member of the Texas Department of State and Health Service Texas Recovery Initiative Committee, and serving as the committee chair for the Criminal Justice Committee. She also recently raised money for a child to attend camp through the Muscular Dystrophy Association. With all of her hard work, dedication and drive to help in the community and the Agency, Pam Carey is a valuable asset to the Rehabili-

tation Programs Division and to the community members.

Recently, I [Christy] helped raise bail money for Pam Carey, Manager III-Operations as she anticipated being "locked-up" for the Muscular Dystrophy Association (MDA). The "Lock-up" took place at Margaritas restaurant in Huntsville. All of the "offenders" dressed in their stripes and presented their numbers proudly in the "mug shots". Over \$6,000 was raised by TDCJ employees alone, of which Ms. Carey raised \$430. Ms. Carey was excited to send one of these wonderful children to camp for half a week by raising the \$400 needed to make this possible. The Huntsville area MDA Lock-Up raised \$35,060.48, and will be able to send 43 kids to camp this year!

Each year, MDA hosts thousands of children ages 6 to 17 at barrier-free MDA camps at no cost to their families. More than 80 camp sessions are held throughout the United States and Puerto Rico. For more information about the MDA Summer Camp, please visit <http://www.mda.org/clinics/camp/>.

Campers indulge in a host of activities, including horseback riding, arts and crafts, campfires, boating, swimming, spirit competitions and adaptive sports. Kids are paired up with volunteer counselors who assist them with all of their daily activities and make sure there's always something fun going on. Medical staff is on hand 24/7.

We give a big Push Up to Pam for representing Rehabilitation Programs Division in helping to make this a summer to remember for these children.

If you would like more information on how you can help Jerry's Kids, please visit the website at www.mda.org or their Facebook page at www.facebook.com/pages/MDA-Lock-Up/141936359175325





Madeline Ortiz
 Division Director
 861B I-H 45 North, Rm. 134
 Huntsville, Texas 77320
 (936) 437-2180
 (936) 437-6299 (Fax)

Becky Price
 Deputy Director
 861B IH-45 North, Rm. 125
 Huntsville, Texas 77320
 (936) 437-2130
 (936) 437-6299 (Fax)

Rehabilitation Programs Division

Geralyn Engman
 Manager III Clinical
 861B IH-45 North
 Huntsville, Texas 77320
 (936) 437-6256
 (936) 437-6299 (Fax)

- Sex Offender Programs (females)
- Youthful Offender Program (females)

Pam Carey
 Manager III Operations
 Two Financial Plaza, Ste. 370
 Huntsville, Texas 77340
 (936) 437-2850
 (936) 437-7077 (Fax)

- Substance Abuse Program
- State Jail Substance Abuse Program
- Youthful Offender Program (males)
- Driving While Intoxicated Program
- Staff Development
- Program Quality Assurance

Rachel Alderete
 Program Supervisor III
 Rehabilitation Tier Tracking Placement
 Two Financial Plaza, Ste. 370
 Huntsville, Texas 77340
 (936) 437-7184
 (936) 437-7077 (Fax)

- Further Investigation- Rehabilitation (FIR)

Joseph Bon-Jorno
 Manager II
 Two Financial Plaza, Ste. 370
 Huntsville, Texas 77340
 (936) 437-2870
 (936) 437-7077 (Fax)

- Sex Offender Rehabilitation Programs (males)
- Civil Commitment
- Risk Assessment
- Orchiectomy

Charlotte Trow
 Accountant V
 861B IH-45 North, Rm. 137A
 Huntsville, Texas 77320
 (936) 437-8603
 (936) 437-6299 (Fax)

- Budget
- Travel
- Placement

Wanda Redding
 Program Specialist V
 861B IH-45 North, Rm. 127E
 Huntsville, Texas 77320
 (936) 437-6407
 (936) 437-6299 (Fax)

- Baby and Mother Bonding Initiative (BAMBI)
- GO KIDS (Giving Offenders' Kids Incentive and Direction to Succeed)
- RPD Manuals
- RPD Policies
- Special Projects

Marvin Dunbar
 Manager III Support Services
 861B IH-45 North, Rm. 128
 Huntsville, Texas 77320
 (936) 437-6267
 (936) 437-6299 (Fax)

- Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA)
- Special Programs and Projects
- Chaplaincy
- Volunteer Services
- Serious Violent Offenders Reentry Initiative (SVORI)
- Gang Renunciation and Disassociation (GRAD)

Patty Grahovec
 Program Specialist IV
 8712 Shoal Creek Boulevard, Rm. 270A
 Austin, TX 78757
 (512) 406-5964
 (512) 450-1577(Fax)

- Offender DNA Specimen Collection

Janice Ulmer
 Program Supervisor Rehabilitation Program Analyst
 861B IH-45 North, Rm. 127D
 Huntsville, Texas 77320
 (936) 437-6024
 (936) 437-6299 (Fax)

- Analyze incoming program proposals
- Oversee facilitation of special programs and projects with community-based organizations
- Track volunteer-facilitated programs

Bill Pierce
 Program Director of Chaplaincy Operations
 1060 State Highway 190 East
 Huntsville, Texas 77340
 (936) 437-4965
 (936) 437-4988 (Fax)

- Chaplaincy

Richard Lopez
 Program Director of Chaplaincy Support
 1060 State Highway 190 East
 Huntsville, Texas 77340
 (936) 437-4973
 (936) 437-4988 (Fax)

- Faith-based Dorms
- InnerChange Freedom Initiative (IFI)

Debbie VanDyke
 Program Director of Volunteer Services
 1060 State Highway 190 East
 Huntsville, Texas 77340
 (936) 437-4977
 (936) 436-0419 (Fax)

- Volunteer Services

Leslie Woolley
 Program Director
 TDCJ Estelle Unit- H.S.
 264 FM 3478
 Huntsville, Texas 77342
 (936) 291-4200 x4069 or (936) 439-1363
 (936) 439-1368 (Fax)

- Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI)