HOUSEHB 27RESEARCHWest et aORGANIZATION bill analysis4/8/97(CSHB 279 by Aller		
SUBJECT:	Work and school requirements for inmates	
COMMITTEE:	Corrections — committee substitute recommended	
VOTE:	7 ayes — Hightower, Allen, Edwards, Farrar, Gray, Hupp, Marchant	
	0 nays	
	2 absent — Alexander, Serna	
WITNESSES:	None	
BACKGROUND :	Under the Government Code, the Texas Department (TDCJ) must require all inmates to work, to the exterphysically capable of working.	
DIGEST:	CSHB 279 would require inmates to work in an agri other work program to the extent that they are physic capable of working. TDCJ could waive the work re- to maintain security.	cally and mentally
	The bill also would require inmates who lacked high equivalency diplomas (GED) to participate in availa for obtaining a GED. This requirement would not a segregated because of behavioral problems. TDCJ requirement upon determination that an inmate lacked earn a diploma.	ble education programs pply to inmates also could waive the
	TDCJ could limit participation in educational progra program's capacity and assign inmates to participate were scheduled to be released.	
	CSHB 279 would take immediate effect if finally ap record vote of the membership of each house.	proved by a two-thirds

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SUPPORTERSCSHB 279 would clarify current statutory requirements about work and
educational programs for inmates. Current law requires that inmates work if
physically capable; CSHB 279 would include mental capability in the law to
ensure that offenders with mental impairments were treated fairly.

TDCJ policy requires every inmate to work unless segregated for behavioral problems or medically incapable of working. Similarly, agency policy stipulates that inmates with a less than sixth grade education attend GED classes, and gives illiterate inmates and those closest to being released priority for class spaces as they become available.

CSHB 279 would codify TDCJ policies concerning educational programs in order to prevent them from being changed in the future. The policies in effect now make sense and should be adopted as the state's official position rather than being subject to change by TDCJ. Current guidelines would continue to apply and prevent any abuse of the work and educational programs.

Inmates should work while in prison not only to occupy their time but more importantly because through work they learn important skills and even a trade that will help them find stable employment when they released. Taxpayers should not have to pay even a nominal amount for inmate labor since the state clothes, feeds, and attends to medical needs of inmates while they are in prison. Prison labor is used only to manufacture goods for other state agencies; the state does not make money off prison labor.

OPPONENTS SAY: CSHB 279 should require that TDCJ establish clear criteria for participating in GED programs. The bill would allow the department to deprive certain inmates of this opportunity "upon determination that the inmate lacks the learning ability to earn a diploma." Absent rules on how such a determination would be made, this provision could easily be used inconsistently among the many TDCJ facilities or even unfairly applied to cut off opportunities for inmates who happened to get on the wrong side of prison officials.

OTHERAlthough it is a good idea to require inmates to work and learn a trade,OPPONENTSinmates should also be paid at least a nominal amount to help pay for someSAY:items and medical care.

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NOTES: The committee substitute deleted requirements in the original version of the bill that inmates spend at least 60 hours of week in a work program and inmates in GED programs participate in those programs at least 10 hours of week, eliminating the \$146 million fiscal note.

A related bill, HB 2324 by Allen, which would restructure the work program within TDCJ and allow incentive pay for participating inmates, is scheduled for public hearing by the Corrections Committee tomorrow.