

## **BILL ANALYSIS**

Senate Research Center  
77R10460 GWK-D

H.B. 3504  
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Criminal Justice  
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Engrossed

### **DIGEST AND PURPOSE**

Under current Texas law, an offender who is released on parole or mandatory supervision and who violates the terms of the release or commits another offense is issued a pre-revocation warrant, known as a blue warrant. During the 60 days allowed for the processing of a blue warrant, offenders are detained in county jails. In the past, this has contributed to overcrowding in county jails that costs the local taxpayers even though the parolee is under state supervision. H.B. 3504 provides that a violator may remain under custodial supervision for a period between 60 and 180 days only if the county commissioners court and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice have entered into a contract providing for the housing of such violators.

### **RULEMAKING AUTHORITY**

This bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, institution, or agency.

### **SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS**

SECTION 1. Amends Section 508.283, Government Code, by adding Subsection (d), to authorize the Board of Pardons and Paroles (board), if a person's parole or mandatory supervision is modified after it is established that the person violated conditions of release, to require the releasee to remain under custodial supervision in a county jail for a period of not less than 60 days or more than 180 days. Provides that a sheriff is required to accept an inmate sanctioned under this subsection only if the commissioners court of the county in which the sheriff serves and the Texas Department of Criminal Justice have entered into a contract providing for the housing of persons sanctioned under this subsection.

SECTION 2. Effective date: September 1, 2001.