THE TEXAS JAIL ASSOCIATION
KEY ISSUES

Vol XXII, No. 4 Fall 2018

Fall 2018 Edition

Message From The President

First, happy autumn, or late summer as the weather will dictate in Texas! I hope everyone had a great summer and this new season finds you well. With the season changing, so do summertime habits because school has started again. If you have kiddos going to school, be safe and teach them to stay safe.

A big "thank you" to the TJA board for another successful Jail Management Issues (JMI) Conference in Galveston. The hospitality offered by the Galveston County Sheriff's Office as always, was superb! The staff of Sheriff **Henry Trochesset** give many hours of service providing security, shuttle rides and tours.

The exhibitors at the JMI Conference deserve special appreciation! We could not offer the great food and fun without their sponsorship. Thank you to **Cheryl Mynar** of Global Tel-Link for providing the Wednesday night centerpieces and koozies. The dinner was delicious and I know our membership had a great time. Conferences are a good opportunity to network and catch up with old friends from across the state.

TJA will be offering the regional training around the state again this fall. If you have already agreed to host, thank you! All of the locations, dates and times can be found on the TJA homepage, www.texasjailassociation.com. If you are nearby where a regional training is taking place, make the effort to attend! During my first board meeting as president, I requested the assistance of the board to help realize the objective of our association and to continue reaching out to county corrections staff and grow our numbers. The board wanted to continue the TJA Regionals, which was a vision of Past President Brent Phillips during his term. Brent, with the help of Carmella Jones and Mary Farley, started the regionals in 2016. So far, TJA has offered two training topics; The Rights and Wrongs of Mental Health and De-escalation. This year, many members of the board decided to come together a day prior to our summer board meeting and attend a train-the-trainer workshop held by Mary Farley and Carmella Jones. I have never seen a more involved group. These board members are dedicated to the delivery of the curriculum, ultimately creating future leaders in the industry. The drive and passion I saw in the room that day guarantees that these regionals are not to be missed! This year's subject is, "Leadership in Jails." The 4-hour course is designed to develop the leadership skills of jailers across the state. A special thank you goes out to the TJA Regional hosting Sheriffs: **Kelly Rowe**, Lubbock County; **David Soward**, Atascosa County; **Mark Reynolds**, Comal County; and, **Vance Walton Hill**, Brown County. Without the commitment of the hosting sheriffs, this training would not be possible. So, if you see one of these sheriffs at a training session, let them know they are appreciated.

In closing, I'd like to wish the TJA membership a great Thanksgiving and a merry Christmas! Be safe and be friendly, until next time.

Regards,

Captain Martin Gonzales
Atascosa County Jail Administrator
TJA President

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Message From The President 2

Past Presidents' Scholarship 3

Training Committee Report 4

Nominations Committee Report 5

So Now You Have A Badge 6

Professional and Cultural Exchanges in Poland 8

2018 JMI Conference 16

Unforeseen Consequences 18

A Grand Presentation 21

A Dream Realized 22

What's Happening Around the State 23

Board of Directors 26

Past Presidents' Scholarship

Alexis (Lexi) Jackson, daughter of TJA Lifetime member **Aimee Crockett**, was awarded a scholarship from the Past Presidents' Scholarship Committee. Lexi is attending Stephen F. Austin University and majoring in Kinesiology.

Zachary Fisher, son of TJA Past President **Steve Fisher**, received a scholarship from the Past Presidents' Scholarship Committee. Zachary is attending Texas A&M University and majoring in Agricultural Economics.

Training Committee Report

By Dan Corbin, 2nd Vice President, Training Committee Chairman

We had 278 participants at the Jail Management Issues conference in Galveston. I am happy to report we recorded 5,004 hours of training credit for the conference. Please remember to sign up for the regional training when it comes to your area, this class is complimentary for TJA members and $30.00 for non-members.

The 33rd Annual Conference Agenda, May 13-17, 2019 in Austin is almost set and will be another outstanding opportunity for members to get quality training.

Nominations Committee Report

I want to take a moment to remind our members that it is never too early to start thinking about participating in the Texas Jail Association and to give back to our profession. The call for nominations will be open soon and this is your chance to run for a Director Position or Third Vice President. Serving on the board can be hard work but it is also a very rewarding experience. If you know someone that would represent us well please mention it and encourage them to run. If you'd like to run but aren't sure or have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask. Every member of the Nominating Committee is here to serve you and would be happy to discuss it with you. Please take care and stay safe.

Kevin Stuart kstuart@brazoscountytx.gov 979-361-4846

Dan Corbin dcorbin@co.lubbock.tx.us

Bill Jennings jenniw@co.comal.tx.us

Belinda Jackson bjackson@brazoscountytx.gov

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SO NOW YOU HAVE A BADGE

by Ricky Armstrong, 3rd Vice President, Texas Jail Association

You finally got the call. You've been hired. Your dream has come true. So what is next? Your life is about to change. Wearing that badge comes with a lifestyle of ethics.

I WILL keep my private life unsullied
I WILL never act officiously
I RECOGNIZE the badge of my office as a symbol of public faith
I KNOW that I alone am responsible for my own standard of professional performance
I WILL constantly strive to achieve these objectives and ideals, dedicating myself before God to my chosen profession...**LAW ENFORCEMENT**.

This is the short version of the way you must now live your life. So let's examine what a code of ethics is. All professions have a code of ethics.

Corporate ethics are a set of principles that guide the way your organization conducts itself in its dealings with customers, suppliers, employees, and regulators. By creating a set of established principles, an organization is publicly declaring its intent to behave ethically and responsibly in its practices.

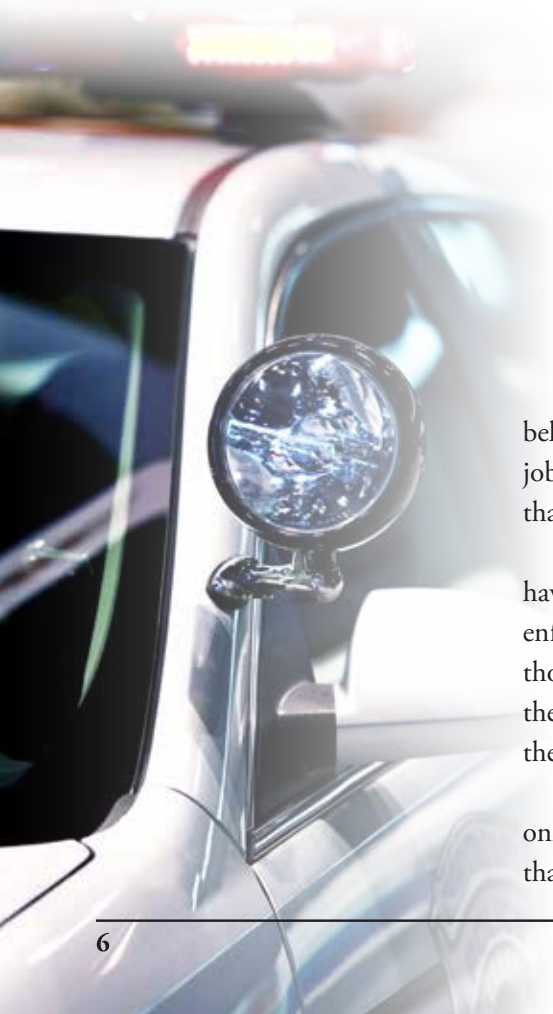
Ethics in sport requires four key virtues: **fairness, integrity, responsibility,** and **respect**. All athletes and coaches must follow the established rules and guidelines of their respective sport.

Christian ethics is a branch of Christian theology that defines **virtuous** behavior and wrong behavior from a Christian perspective.

To whom much is given much is required, Luke 12:48.

Can you control yourself?

Do you have enough self-confidence to be a symbol of the general public's worst situations?



1. We are held to higher ethical standards by the community and the courts.
2. The news media is often watching closely.
3. Your actions set an example (good or bad) for other officers and for the community.
4. Ethics protect your job and your career.
5. It's actually easier to do your job when others trust you.
6. It helps to prevent bitterness and burnout later in your career.
7. Shame over ethical scandals is one of the chief causes of officer suicide.
8. Public trust is vital to good law enforcement.
9. You have to live with yourself.
10. You don't want to shame or embarrass your friends and family.

You may never have considered how much people's attitudes affect their ethical behavior. Consistently going to work with bitter, negative attitudes about yourself, your job, your interpersonal relationships, or your life in general is a pretty accurate predictor that unethical actions and decisions will follow.

Law enforcement personnel are subject to a battery of examinations to prove they have the will and mental capacity to perform the functions of a public servant or law enforcement provider. Several codes have been established for acceptable conduct, and those citizens who dedicate their lives to these occupations are expected to operate under the letter of the law without expressing bias or personal views during work hours and in their personal lives.

In closing, please remember when you put that shiny new badge on you represent not only yourself but everyone that wears the badge. Wear it with pride and never do anything that will tarnish everyone you are representing on and off duty.

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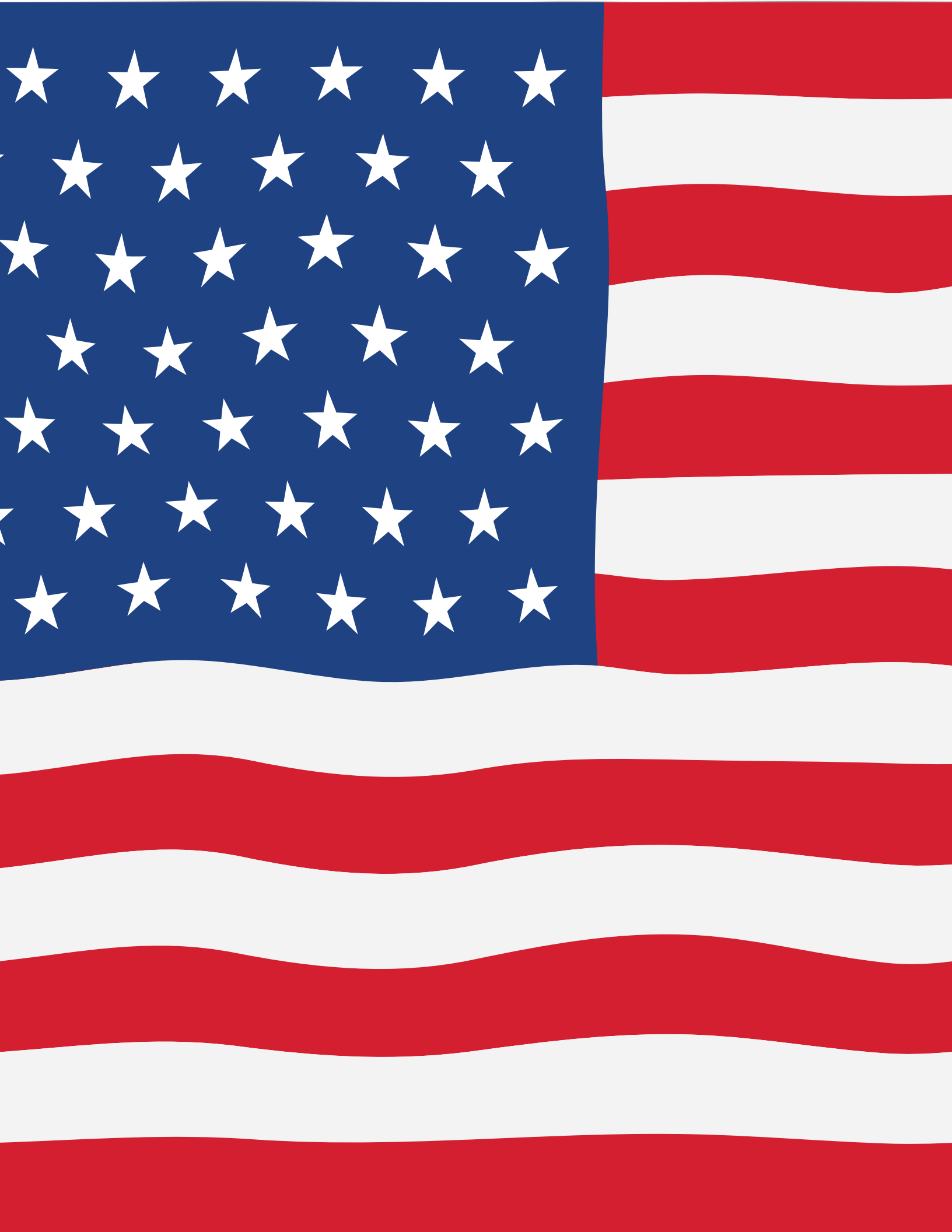


Joanna Mazur, Director of the Municipal Social Welfare Center in Czarnków, discussed the work of the interdisciplinary team and the current implementation of the Communal Program for Counteracting Domestic Violence.

Wayne Dicky explained the organizational structure of American police, which included a description of the jurisdictional and operational responsibilities of law enforcement in the United States. At one point in the presentation the Texas Rangers were mentioned and several members of the Polish audience enthusiastically responded with "Chuck Norris, Texas Ranger!"

The conference ended with an interesting discussion, during which members of the North American delegation received a number of questions about the cooperation of law enforcement with representatives of education, probation, and social services in counteracting domestic violence.

Our visit concluded with a short tour around Czarnków and its surroundings, which included monuments and a historic cemetery as well as a visit to the Goraj Castle, now used as a Forestry School.

The Forestry School in Goraj consists of a four-year Secondary Technical School of Forestry, and a two-year Post-Secondary School of Forestry. Since 2001 the School has also included a three-year extra-mural post-vocational Technical School of Forestry and an additional Post-Secondary School of Forestry. The Technical School of Forestry is the only school of this type in the Wielkopolska Voivodeship; there are 13 schools of this nature in Poland. The Post-Secondary School of Forestry is one of the two schools of this type in Poland. The school is situated among beautiful forests six kilometers away from Czarnków. Its buildings are an historic palace complex, built at the beginning of the 20th century by Count Hochberg of Pszczyna. Currently the castle provides room and board for 225 boys and girls. The Director of the Forest School Complex in Goraj provided us an overview of the work of the school and showed us a building of exceptionally well done exhibits related to forest life. We had lunch in the palace, dining on the same meal as that served to the students.

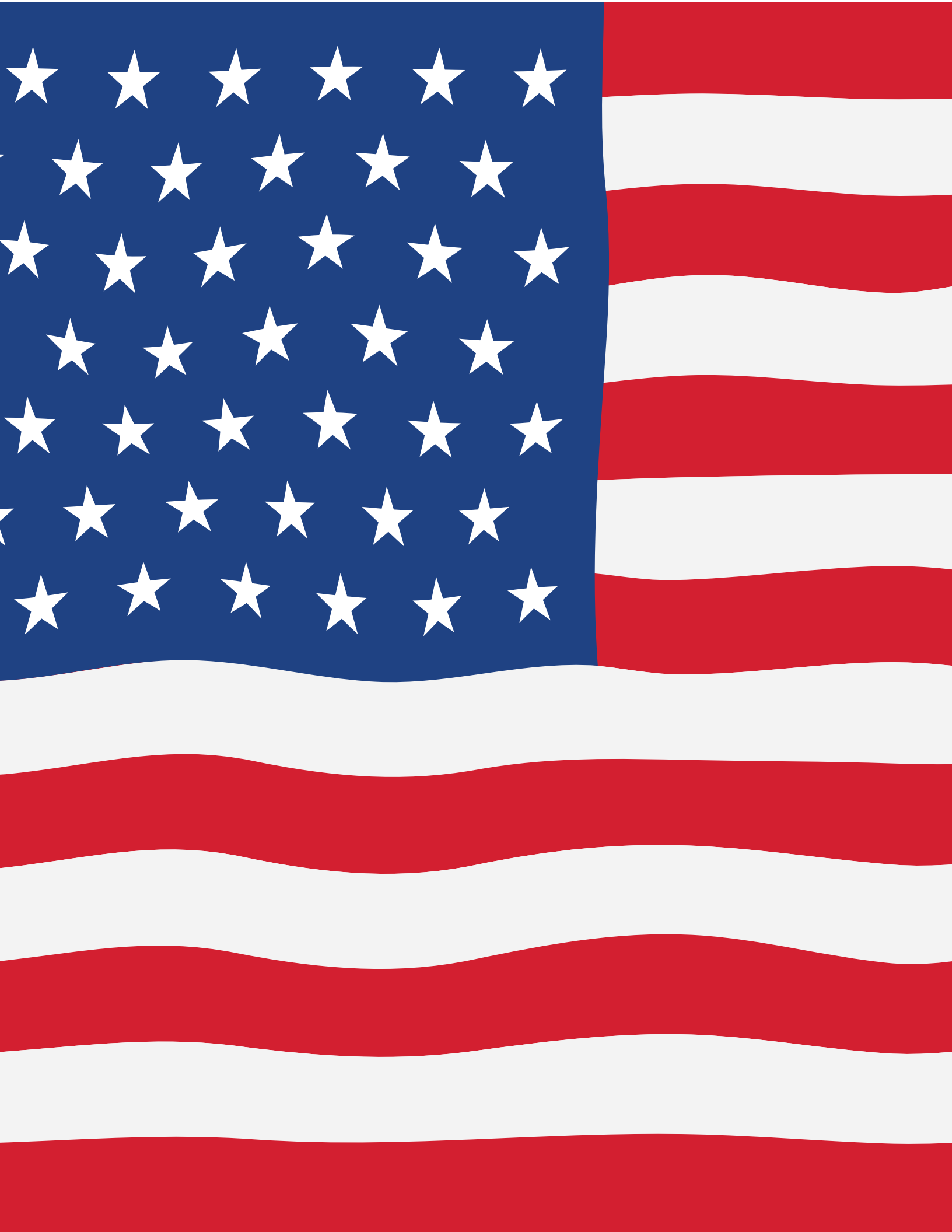
From Czarnków we drove to Poznań to pick up Kamila Słupska of Adam Mickiewicz University, one of the seminar's presenters, and then continued on to Uniejów, the site of this year's seminar.

The town of Uniejów, with a population of 2,984 inhabitants in 2016, lies in northwestern corner of Poddębice County in the Łódź Voivodeship near the border of the Wielkopolska Voivodeship. Uniejów is famous for its 84 acre landscape park, regarded as one of the best preserved and most beautiful parks of central Poland. The history of the town dates back to the early years of Polish statehood. Mentioned as Uneievo in a bull of Pope Innocent II in 1136, Uniejów is one of the oldest towns of Poland. Currently, Uniejów is a popular spa and tourist destination due to its landscape park and geothermal waters.

The castle in Uniejów – one of the town's main attractions – was built in 1360-1365 on the site of an old wooden fort, destroyed during the invasion of the town by the Teutonic Knights in 1331. The initiator of the castle was the Archbishop of Gniezno – Jarosław Bogoria Skotnicki – one of the closest collaborators of King Casimir the Great. After a fire in 1525, the building was rebuilt by the Starost Stanisław of Gomolin into a Renaissance residence, which was completed in 1534, losing most of the Gothic features. Eventually, it became the residence of the Bishops Jan Wężyk and Maciej Łubieński. In the middle of the 18th century, small renovations were carried out by Bishop Krzysztof Antoni Szembek. In the years 1956-1967 the castle was restored. Currently, it houses a hotel with a conference center and a restaurant, and it served as the site for our seminar, where we spent two nights.

Upon our arrival, we met a number of the seminar's participants, including some we knew from previous seminars.

On Thursday morning, May 24, 2018, the VII International Probation Seminar began. Dan Beto



As a result, Łowicz has its own bishop and a basilica in spite of its considerably small size. Napoleon Bonaparte is believed to have stayed in one of the houses on the main square. Also, the town was at the center of the largest battle of the German invasion of Poland – the Battle of the Bzura River in the opening campaign of World War II.

Upon arriving in Łowicz we drove into the primary square and entered the town hall, where we met with Bogusław Bończak, the Assistant Mayor, and an aide. Following a productive meeting, during which we discussed a number of criminal justice issues, we were joined by Mayor Krzysztof Jan Kaliński, who had been delayed due to another meeting. We were then given a tour of the city by a professional guide.

Perhaps the most significant building we saw during our walking tour was the Cathedral Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas (Bazylika Katedralna Wniebowzięcia Najświętszej Maryi Panny i św. Mikołaja w Łowiczu), also called Łowicz Cathedral, located in the old market square near the city hall. It is the resting place of 12 archbishops of Gniezno and primates of Poland. This Baroque Cathedral, built in the first half of the 17th century by Italian architect Tomas Poncino, was severely damaged during the battle of Bzura in 1939; after World War II it was restored. On March 25, 1992, Pope John Paul II created the Diocese of Łowicz, bringing the church the title of cathedral. During his Apostolic Journey the Pope visited Łowicz and on June 14, 1999, granted the cathedral the title of minor basilica. We were allowed to wander around the interior of this house of worship and take some photographs.

Upon concluding our walking tour, we went to Restauracja Polonia, where we had lunch with Assistant Mayor Bończak and his aide.

We next drove to meet with Krzysztof Figat, the Mayor of Łowicki Powiat, an administrative region consisting of ten communities and 385.40 square miles. After our visit with him we drove to Arkadia, a village in the administrative district of Gmina Nieborów, within Łowicz County. It lies approximately four miles east of Łowicz. The village has an approximate population of 250. The village is famous for its English Garden Park established by Princess Helena Radziwiłł (1753-1821) of Przeździecki in the late 1770s with designers Szymon Bogumil Zug and Henryk Ittar. Princess Helena nickname was the "Mamezina Princess" and, having become a freemason and "enlightened," she turned against the Baroque style of garden design.

A professional tour guide was waiting for us and provided a tour of the gardens; she did a very good job. A number of small buildings placed in the park are intended to "evoke the arcadian landscape of antiquity." The themes of the garden, as described by Princess Helena in a guidebook, were "Love, Beauty, Happiness, and Death." Arkadia suffered from neglect during the communist era and is going through restoration. It has a serpentine lake, an amphitheatre, a Gothic house, the Island of Feelings, the Island of Poplars, a Roman aqueduct, and the Temple of Diana.

Upon leaving the park, we drove to ECO Nieborów, a new hotel facility comprised of two buildings in a rural setting.

Saturday, May 26, 2018, our last full day in Poland, proved to be a long one. As instructed by our hosts, we were all ready to depart at 8:30 AM for a day of professional and cultural activities.

Our first stop was the Prison at Łowicz (Zakład Karny w Łowiczu), an institution operated by the Polish Prison Service (Służba Więzienna). This is a mixed-security facility with a capacity of 715 inmates. Of the 700 inmates in this prison, 240 have jobs on the outside. Two gentlemen holding the rank of Major, who oversee a variety of treatment programs, provided us a briefing on the prison and, with the assistance of some security personnel, gave us a thorough and, at times, entertaining tour of the facility.

This facility, like the others we have toured during past visits, placed a high priority on inmate programs. Inmates are carefully classified and housed in units identified as open, semi-open, or closed. This terminology closely corresponds to our housing descriptions of minimum, medium, and maximum. Programs vary based on housing assignment. Many inmates in "open" housing are in programs that allow them to work for private employers outside the facility and return at the end of each day. Another interesting feature of the facility is the "family room." Inmates that demonstrate good behavior and meet other criteria are allowed to spend a weekend with family members in this housing assignment in the facility. As one might expect, family visits usually include the inmate's spouse.

Polish hosts, prison officials, and members of the North American delegation at the Prison at Łowicz.

This prison, which was celebrating its 40th anniversary on the weekend of our visit, appeared to be well run and the personnel with whom we came into contact were professional in their demeanor and reflected favorably on the Polish Prison Service.

From the prison we drove to the city center and entered the Museum in Łowicz (Muzeum w Łowiczu), an ethnographic museum tracing the area's folk culture by means of a variety of historical artifacts, models, and costumes. The beginnings of museum collections in Łowicz date back to the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries and are associated with Władysław Tarczyński (1845-1918), a collector and social worker, who in 1905 made his collection available to the public under the name "Collections of Antiquities." We were met by a woman who served as our docent, and she did a commendable job of communicating the history and culture of this area of Poland.

After walking in and around this museum, we followed our guide by vehicle to an extension of the museum – the Łowicki Ethnographic Park in Maurzyce, a village located in the Zduny commune. This open-air museum presents the buildings of the former Łowicz village, in two spatial layouts. In addition to residences, we saw farm buildings, a wooden windmill, a church, and farming equipment. While in this park, we had a traditional dinner of pea soup, fried pork chop, potatoes, and salads. This was an interesting outing.

We left the village mid-afternoon with the understanding that we were returning to Poznań where we would stay prior to departing Poland on Sunday. At some point midway to Poznań, our hosts took a detour to show us a "surprise."

Knowing of our interest in church art and architecture, they had decided to take us to Licheń Stary to see a truly remarkable church. Licheń Stary is a village in the administrative district of Gmina Ślesin, within Konin County; it lies approximately 62 miles east of the regional capital Poznań. The village has a population of 1,100; its name means "old Licheń," and is often referred to simply as Licheń. Some distance away from the town we saw on the horizon the Basilica of Our Lady of Licheń (Sanktuarium Matki Bożej Bolesnej Królowej Polski w Licheniu), a Roman Catholic church

located at the Shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows, Queen of Poland. This truly impressive church was designed by Barbara Bielecka and built between 1994 and 2004, with the cost of construction being funded by pilgrims' donations.

The history of the church dates back to 1813, when Tomasz Kłossowski, a Polish soldier fighting under Napoleon near Leipzig, was seriously wounded. He invoked Our Lady, begging her not to let him die in a foreign land. According to legend, she appeared to him wearing a golden crown, a dark red gown, with a golden mantle, and holding a white eagle in her right hand. She comforted the soldier and promised he would recover and return to Poland. Tomasz was instructed to have an image of her made, and to place the image in a public place so that "my people will pray before this image and shall draw many graces at my hands in the hardest times of trial."

The Burczyk Brothers and members of the North American delegation at the Basilica of Our Lady of Licheń.

With the nave 394 feet long and 253 feet wide, with a central dome 322 feet high, and with a tower 464 feet tall, it is Poland's largest church and one of the largest churches in the world. The church is dedicated to Our Lady of Sorrows, Queen of Poland, whose icon, perhaps dating back to the 18th century, is displayed in the basilica's main altar. The church is one of Poland's principal pilgrimage sites. Between 2002 and 2007 Polish organ builder Zych built a 157-stops pipe organ. It is the biggest organ in Poland, 4th in Europe, and 13th around the world. We walked around in awe of this massive house of worship, taking a number of photographs.

It was after 8:00 PM when we arrived at the Comm Hotel adjacent to the airport in Poznań. After checking in, we met in the hotel's restaurant, where we had our final dinner with our hosts. Everyone made a few remarks – all complimentary of the week spent in Poland – plans were discussed for the future, toasts were made, and we all had an enjoyable dinner prior to parting company.

We are grateful to our Polish hosts – Piotr, Adam, and Romuald Burczyk – for creating such a wonderful program for us. In addition to visiting social service and criminal justice agencies, our hosts provided us with opportunities to experience part of the culture and history of this beautiful country.

Dan Richard Beto, a past President of the National Association of Probation Executives, currently serves as Chair of the organization's International Committee. Mr. Beto, who served as Chief Probation Officer for two jurisdictions in Texas, was the founding Executive Director of the Correctional Management Institute of Texas at Sam Houston State University; he is a Life Member of the Texas Jail Association.

Wayne Dicky, a former President of the Texas Jail Association and the American Jail Association, is Jail Administrator for the Brazos County Sheriff's Office in Bryan, Texas.

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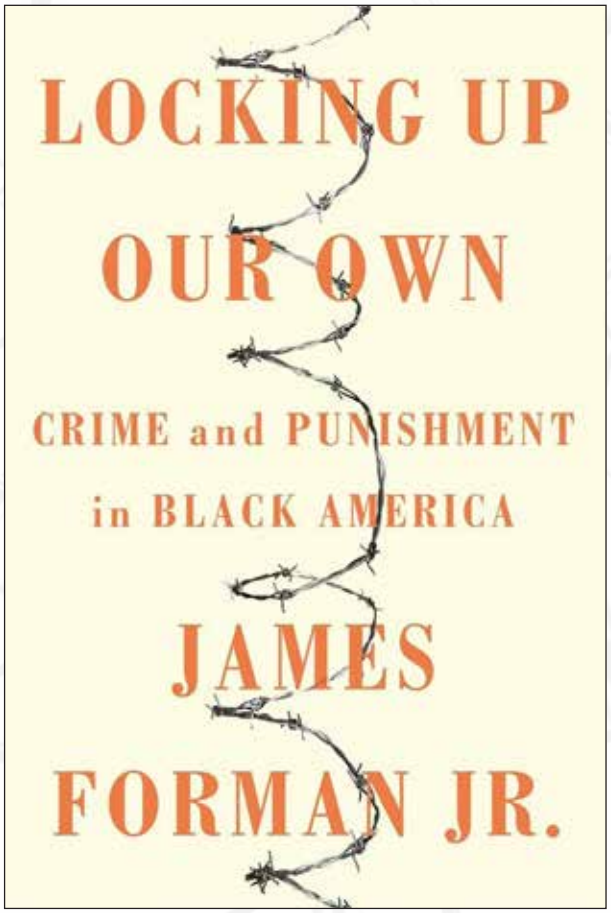
UNFORESEEN CONSEQUENCES – HOW MASS INCARCERATION WAS UNWITTINGLY AIDED BY THOSE WITH THE BEST INTENTIONS FOR BLACK AMERICANS

by
Todd Jermstad, J. D.

Review of *Locking Up Our Own: Crime and Punishment in Black America*, by James Forman, Jr. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2017, 320 pp., $27.00 (hardback).

James Forman, Jr., is Professor of Law at Yale University. Prior to joining the faculty at Yale Law School he was on the faculty at Georgetown Law School. However the most important job experience that he undoubtedly had was after clerking for Justice Sandra Day O'Connor on the United States Supreme Court he became a public defender with the Public Defender Service in Washington, D. C. In this capacity he represented both juveniles and adults charged with various criminal offenses, some very serious, and saw firsthand the way that persons, especially minorities, were processed through a system to produce results that had less to do with rehabilitation than to condemn these individuals to a life of poverty, diminished human potential, and repeated re-offending. The fact that most of those involved in the system, including judges, prosecutors, and law enforcement, were African-American added more than irony to this situation.



Locking Up Our Own: Crime and Punishment in Black America explores the origin of mass incarceration through the perspective of black participants in the criminal justice system. The author's primary focus is on the history of the criminal justice system in one predominate African-American city, Washington, D. C., over the last forty years. He explains that actions taken over these four decades by participants in the criminal justice system, often by people committed to the civil rights movement and equality for all citizens, unwittingly contributed to the phenomena in the United States of mass incarceration and the disproportionate confinement of minorities, especially African-Americans.

This book consists of six chapters, an introduction, and an epilogue. Each chapter takes a period of history in Washington, D. C., examines the prevalence of crime during this period, and explains what steps were taken to curb the crime rate. The primary focus of these chapters examines an increasing reliance on a war on drug beginning around 1975 and the resulting mass incarceration of minority offenders. These chapters also examine the integration and eventual control of law enforcement, the courts, and prosecution in this majority black city by African-Americans and the policies and responses these new decision-makers made to deal with crime in their city.

The introduction lays out the principle arguments of the author, who wants to answer one basic question – "How did a majority-black jurisdiction end up incarcerating so many of its own?" Professor Forman acknowledges that to answer this question, one must start with a profound social fact: In the years preceding and during our punishment binge, black communities were devastated by historically unprecedented levels of crime and violence. Moreover, the author notes

that African-Americans have always viewed the protection of black lives as a civil rights issue, whether the threat came from police officers or street criminals. In addition, the author affirms that racism shaped the political, economic, and legal context in which the black community and its elected representatives made their choices. Finally, one of the major explanations for the phenomena of mass incarceration in a majority-black jurisdiction that the author presents is that the War on Drugs was waged in an incremental and diffused way that made it difficult for some African-American leaders to appreciate the impact of the choices that they were making.

The author notes that starting after the end of the Second World War, urban cities began to see the first tentative steps toward integrating local police forces. Advocates of civil rights saw the hiring of black police officers as a major achievement in racial equality. However, Professor Forman also notes that there was a class distinction in the integration of police departments that caused friction among different black groups. The author observes that those who fought for the hiring of black police officers occupied one stratum of black society while those who actually became police officers occupied another. Thus, he states that "blacks who joined police departments had a far more complicated set of attitudes, motivations, and incentives than those pushing for black police had assumed."

It was an unfortunate set of circumstances that when the goals of the civil rights were being achieved in the 1960s, the crime rate in urban setting was also rising dramatically. This meant that when a generation of black leaders began to occupy meaningful positions in city government, the courts, and local law enforcement, they had to make serious policy decisions to address crime, violence, and the proliferation of drugs, especially heroin. There was a strong demand in black communities for their leaders to do something about the rise in crime rates. Black officials in turn responded to their constituents by showing no tolerance for drugs and taking a strong law enforcement stand.

Professor Forman notes that in the 1970s the Washington, D. C., city council opposed any efforts to lessen the penalties for marijuana while responding to gun use by prohibiting the ownership of guns by citizens living in the city. These policies did not diminish the use or possession of either guns or marijuana but instead served as a net for arresting, prosecuting, and sentencing more minority offenders. Professor Forman concludes his chapter on the 1970s by observing that in both the marijuana and gun control debate, elected officials and other community leaders identified an issue plaguing the community, focused on its racial dimensions, and lead a political response that emphasized prohibition.

In Washington, D. C., as in many other urban areas, the 1980s saw another rise in drug use, violence, and crime. This time the drug causing this misery was crack cocaine. For several years, the murder rate continued to set new records. Legislatively, the response was to establish new mandatory minimum sentences. On the law enforcement side the response was to create warrior policing. As the author notes, the fight against crack cocaine helped to enshrine the notion that police must be warriors – aggressive and armored – working the ghetto corners as an army might patrol enemy territory. One especially detrimental result of warrior policing was that the police came to regard most neighborhood residents, and young people in particular, with generalized suspicion. Thus the author notes that "unable to distinguish between a student on break and a drug dealer working the corner, the police treated them both as menaces to public safety."

The author states that it was not until the early and mid-1990s that black attitudes toward the War on Drugs and the consequences of aggressive policing and large groups of primarily men being taken from communities and incarcerated for longer periods to time began to be seriously re-examined. He notes that from the late 1960s through the late 1980s much of black America had remained committed to the War on Drugs, even supporting mandatory minimum sentences. However, by the 1990s it became apparent, not only to those in the black community or advocates for black interests but also for those interested in criminal justice reforms, that mass incarceration had wrecked havoc on untold black lives and from a social policy standpoint had been extremely counter-productive. Thus by the beginning of the 2000s advocates from a broad spectrum of the political landscape began to seriously question our nation's approach to criminal justice for the last forty years and to propose solutions to address the overreliance on incarceration in this country. These reform efforts continue to this day.

In the epilogue to his book, Professor Forman makes several observations about the current state of criminal justice reform efforts in our country. These observations provide both support and a critique of the reform efforts over the last decade and a half. The first observation, which he also mentioned earlier in his book, is that the phenomena of mass incarceration is the result of a series of "small decisions, made over time, by a disparate group of actors." He notes that

if his observation is correct, then mass incarceration will likely have to be undone in the same way. This supports recent reform efforts in which advocates of reform focus on cautious and often minimal changes that garner broad political support instead of advocating for sweeping changes to penal laws or sentencing practices.

The second observation, which is a critique of recent reform efforts, notes that advocates for criminal justice reform increasingly separate "nonviolent drug offenders" from "violent criminals." He bases his critique on two points. One is that even if society decided today to unlock the prison door of every single American behind bars on a drug offense, we would still have a country that had the world's largest prison population. His second basis for criticizing this approach to criminal justice reform is that by separating the nonviolent drug offenders from violent criminals we define one group of offenders as worthy of compassion and a chance to redeem themselves and a second group of offenders as deserving what they get.

James Forman's book has gotten a great deal of positive attention since its publication. I first became aware of this book while listening to a fascinating interview of him on *All Things Considered* on National Public Radio on April 18, 2017, while driving home after work. Indeed, the book was nominated for the National Book Award in 2017 and has been named a Best Book of the Year by the *New York Times, The Marshall Project, Publisher's Weekly*, and *GQ Magazine*.

In the Winter 2015 issue of *Executive Exchange*, the publication of the National Association of Probation Executives, I reviewed three books addressing the issue of race and mass incarceration. One of the books was Michelle Alexander's seminal *The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*. At the time that I read this book, the matter that plagued me the most was how could so many people of good will and advocates for equality and civil rights have supported policies that led to the outcomes described by Professor Alexander.

James Forman provides an answer to this question. In hindsight the outcome seems glaringly obvious. However, when looking at the time these decisions and policies were made, the eventual outcome was not so obvious. Moreover, in order to understand why certain policies were chosen over others, one must understand the circumstances (and constraints) at the time, the sentiment of the constituents of local elected officials, and the expected outcome of the policies adopted and implemented. Many of the policies implemented at the time that reformers have come to regret were advocated during a period of rising crime being driven primarily by drug epidemics. The policies were an attempt to reduce the level of violence and drugs by removing the few bad apples and drug dealers while protecting the rest of the community. No one at the time foresaw that police strategies, legislatively tougher sentencing laws, and practices by the courts and prosecutors would sweep large numbers of minority males into a system from which they could never extricate themselves.

Locking Up Our Own: Crime and Punishment in Black America serves as a cautionary tale for future policy makers of good intentions gone awry, of local officials reacting to immediate problems without considering the long-term implications, and advocates of reform promoting the advancement of civil rights but failing to advocate for changes to the culture, structure, and practices of recently integrated institutions. However, understanding how this situation occurred makes those who see only with hindsight better sympathize with those who were expected to address serious societal matters that arose at the same time that civil rights were being secured for African-Americans. Unfortunately, mass incarceration took forty years to be fully implemented and it may take as long to be disassembled.

Todd Jermstad, J. D., a former prosecutor, is Director of the Bell/Lampasas Counties Community Supervision and Corrections Department in Belton, Texas. He serves on the Board of Directors of the National Association of Probation Executives.

A Grand Presentation

At the 32nd Annual Texas Jail Association Conference, **Mo Mascorro**, privately presented a framed picture of TJA Founder **Jerry Baggs** to his son **James Baggs**. James attends the Annual Business Meeting and Banquet each year to present the Association's Jerry Baggs Leadership Award, which was named in honor of his father's leadership and commitment to this Association. We were also honored to have Jerry's grandson in attendance, as well.

The picture presented was a feature in honor of Jerry Baggs that appeared as the cover of the Winter 2008 Key Issues Magazine. James was very emotional and did all he could to hold back the tears when he saw the picture.

We thank James for being part of our TJA family and helping us to never forget one of our Founding Fathers of this great organization!

KEY ISSUES DEADLINES

December 1, 2018
for January 2019 Publication

March 1, 2019
for April 2019 Publication

June 1, 2019
for July 2019 Publication

September 1, 2019
for October 2019 Publication

Send your articles on CD or via email to Sharese Hurst, TJA, CMIT,
Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Texas
77341-2296 *sharese@shsu.edu*

A Dream Realized

by Corporal Kenneth Deleon, Atascosa County Sheriff's Office

I didn't know too many individuals who, as young men, didn't dream of becoming a law enforcement officer or fireman. I shared this dream too. While attending college I went back and forth, trying to decide what I wanted to do as a career path. I finally ended with criminal justice as my focus. Let me introduce myself, my name is Kenneth DeLeon and I am employed as a corporal corrections officer at The Atascosa County Sheriff's Office.

After I graduated college, I didn't go into the criminal justice field immediately. I bounced from job to job working fast food and warehouse jobs. To be honest I wasn't mentally ready to take on the life of an officer. About four years later, a good friend of mine pushed and pushed me to put in an application. We spoke on and off about what the job consisted of and him putting my mind where it needed to be to perform my duties. I finally messaged him stating "I think I'm ready to join you." The current job I was at didn't offer any advancement and the work environment was unfavorable. I placed my application to the Atascosa County Sheriff's Office the next day. I got my interview and it went really well. Two weeks later I was a new boot.

I was finally working in my dream profession. Let me tell you, I was excited for the opportunity to work and prove myself to my shift and to all supervisors. I was fortunate to be placed on a tight knit shift that was willing to teach and support me. I learned a lot from my sergeant, corporal, and co-workers. Without their constant help and reassurance on me doing my job correctly, I'm sure I would not be where I am today. With my hard work and correct guidance, I was able to make corporal and support my family the way they deserve. Being able to achieve my dream job, I now know that with hard work, perseverance, and support from friends, family, and co-workers, you really can live your dreams.

WHAT'S HAPPENING AROUND THE STATE

ATASCOSA COUNTY

Jail Sergeant **Kenneth Martinez** (left) receiving a 15-year service pin from Atascosa County Sheriff **David Soward**. Sergeant Martinez began his career with the Atascosa County Sheriff's Office in April of 2003.

Corrections Officer **Connie Bostel** received the Atascosa County Sheriff's Office Non-Commissioned Officer of the Quarter Award for the 1st Quarter of 2018. Bostel received the award for her excellent work ethic and her consistent positive attitude.

Jail Nurse **Martha Yanas** served 19 years with the Atascosa County Sheriff's Office. She retired August 31, 2018.

HOUSTON COUNTY

Jail Promotion

During the month of July, several changes took place at the Houston County Sheriff's Office. **Marvin Ackley**, who has been with the Sheriff's Office since December 2017, was promoted to Jail Sergeant.

Police Academy Graduate

Deputy **Mark Simon** graduated from Kilgore Police Academy and began work at the Courthouse serving as a Deputy Bailiff. He has been with the Sheriff's Office since 2009 working as a jailer and later as a Jail Sergeant.

LUBBOCK COUNTY

The Lubbock County Sheriff's Office and local law enforcement gathered for the sendoff of the 2018 Law Enforcement Torch Run for Special Olympics.

On July 19, 2018, Sheriff Kelly Rowe announced the promotion of Officer Jonathan Rowser to the position of Corporal assigned to the Detention Center. Corporal Rowser has been employed with the Lubbock County Sheriff's Office since August 2012.

Sheriff Rowe recognized Chekota Parker as Employee of the Month for July 2018.

The Lubbock County Sheriff's Office and Texas Road House helped raise money for Special Olympics during the "Tip a Cop" fundraiser.

Officers with the Lubbock County Sheriff's Office teamed up with United Blood Services and first responders in the Back the Badges Blood Drive.

WALLER COUNTY

It is with great sadness that we announce the passing of **Sharon Rippley**, Jailer with the Waller County Sheriff's Office. Sharon passed away tonight after a long and courageous battle with cancer. Sharon was a long time employee of the Sheriff's Office, and was a stellar employee. When most people would have long given up, Sharon forged ahead, coming to work when she truly should have been home. Sharon never let her illness keep her down, she fought to the bitter end.

Please keep her immediate family, and her brothers and sisters at the Waller County SO in your thoughts and prayers. Rest in peace now Sharon, your work is done.

WICHITA COUNTY

Quarterly Awards Ceremony August 2, 2018

Promotions

Sheriff **David Duke** promoted Deputy **Kristian Valdez** to Corporal and Sergeant **Justin Mannon** to Lieutenant.

L to R: Corporal Kristian Valdez and father

L to R: Lieutenant Justin Mannon and mother

Swearing in of Detention Deputies

Sheriff David Duke swore in Deputy **Christopher Bashford**, Detention Deputy **Karen Cox**, Detention Deputy **Matthew Ferguson**, Detention Deputy **Edmundo Garcia**, Detention Deputy **Samuel Hankins**, Detention Deputy **Justin Mannon**, Detention Deputy **Hunter McCain**, Detention Deputy **Samantha Muncy**, Detention Deputy **Raven Newport**, Deputy **Aaron Perkins**, Detention Deputy **Dawn Ramon**, Detention Deputy **Justin Reynolds**, and Detention Deputy **Wayne Yarbrough**.

L to R: Sheriff David Duke, back row left to right, Detention Deputy Hunter McCain, Detention Deputy Justin Mannon, Detention Deputy Samuel Hankins, Detention Deputy Justin Reynolds, Detention Deputy Dawn Ramos, Detention Deputy Edmundo Garcia, Deputy Aaron Perkins, front row, left to right, Detention Deputy Samantha Muncy, Detention Deputy Raven Newport, Detention Deputy Matthew Ferguson, Detention Deputy Karen Cox, Deputy Christopher Bashford and Detention Deputy Wayne Yarbrough

Swearing in of New Chaplains

Sheriff David Duke swore in new Chaplains **Jeremy Hare** and **Rob Payne**.

L to R: Chaplain Jeremy Hare and Chaplain Rob Payne

Awards

Certificate of Merit

In March 2018, Deputy **Gabriel Villarrea**l and his K-9 Deputy **Cane** attended the United States Police Canine Trials held here in Wichita Falls for Region 25. The trials consisted of over 30 K-9 teams from throughout the area with extremely competitive K-9 Teams. Deputy Villarreal and K-9 Cane won First Place in Narcotics over all of the other teams and received Top Dog for Narcotics. This is the second time Deputy Villarreal and K-9 Cane have received the First Place Top Dog Award.

Service Awards

Captain **Randy Elliott** - 30 Year Service Award
Lieutenant **Daryl Bonnin** - 20 Year Service Award
Monty Deford -15 Year Service Award
Amanda Volpicella -10 Year Service Award
Bonnie Holder - 10 Year Service Award
Jayne Lane -10 Year Service Award
Raven Newport - 10 Year Service Award
Deputy **Steve Fontenot** -5 Year Service Award
Nancy Porras - 5 Year Service Award
Kalea Sharp - 5 Year Service Award

L to R: Captain Randy Elliott, Lieutenant Daryl Bonnin, Nancy Porras, Bonnie Holder and Raven Newport

Business of the quarter

SLA Architects

Troy Secord and **Jackie Lebow** are the owners of SLA Architects. Troy and is wife are graduates of the WCSO Citizen's Academy. When the idea to build a memorial for fallen deputies and volunteer fire fighters was first discussed, Troy Secord was contacted. His team began designing the memorial and very soon that design will become a reality. SLA donated their services, which saved the Citizen's Academy Alumni Association thousands of dollars. The design that SLA came it with will be a very fitting tribute for those who gave the ultimate sacrifice.

TEXAS JAIL ASSOCIATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2018-2019

Martin Gonzales, President
Atascosa County Sheriff's Office
1108 Campbell Avenue
Jourdanton, TX 78026
Phone: (830) 769-3434
martin.gonzales@acso-tx.org

Todd Allen, Immediate Past President
Tom Green County Sheriff's Office
122 W. Harris
San Angelo, TX 76903
Phone: (325) 659-6597
todd.allen@tomgreencountytx.gov

Kevin Stuart, 1st Vice President
Brazos County Sheriff's Office
1835 Sandy Point Road
Bryan, TX 77807
Phone: (979) 361-4846
kstuart@brazoscountytx.gov

Dan Corbin, 2nd Vice President
Lubbock County Sheriff's Office
P.O. Box 10536
Lubbock, TX 79408
Phone: (806) 775-1495
dcorbin@co.lubbock.tx.us

Ricky Armstrong, 3rd Vice President
McLennan County Sheriff's Office
3201 E. Highway 6
Waco, TX 76705
Phone: (254) 757-2555
ricky.armstrong@co.mclennan.tx.us

Carla Stone, Treasurer
Kaufman County Sheriff's Office
P.O. Drawer 849
Kaufman, TX 75142
Phone: (972) 932-9736
carla.stone@kaufmanso.com

Becky Caffey, Director
Brown County Sheriff's Office
1050 W. Commerce
Brownwood, TX 76801
Phone: (325) 641-2202
becky.caffey@browncountytx.org

Frances Dembowski, Director
Travis County Sheriff's Office
PO Box 1748
Austin, TX 78767
Phone: (512) 854-9291
frances.dembowski@traviscountytx.gov

Eric Hensley, Director
Montgomery County Sheriff's Office
1 Criminal Justice Drive
Conroe, TX 77301
Phone: (936) 760-5864
eric.hensley@mctx.org

Edwardo Jackson, Director
Travis County Sheriff's Office
P.O. Box 1748
Austin, Texas 78767
Phone: (512) 854-9770
Edwardo.jackson@traviscountytx.gov

Johnny Jaquess, Director
Lubbock County Sheriff's Office
P O Box 10536
Lubbock, TX 79408
Phone: (806) 549-8001
jjaquess@co.lubbock.tx.us

Bill Jennings, Director
Comal County Sheriff's Office
3005 W San Antonio St.
New Braunfels, TX 78163
Phone: (903) 746-6172
jenniw@co.comal.tx.us

Mary Farley, Historian
LaSalle Corrections
26228 Ranch Road 12
Dripping Springs, TX 78620
Phone: (254) 681-1573
maryfarley@lasallecorrections.com

Bill Bryan, Parlimentarian
Retired Bell County Sheriff's Office
11 Wrangler Drive
Belton, TX 76513
Phone: (254) 760-0913
bryan@detaininc.com

Rodney Cooper, Private Jail Representative
LaSalle Corrections
26228 Ranch Road 12
Dripping Springs, TX 78620
Phone: (512) 858-7202
rcooper1984@gmail.com

Terry McCraw, Secretary
Collin County Sheriff's Office
4300 Community Ave
McKinney, TX 75071
Phone: (972) 547-5208
tmccraw@co.collin.tx.us

AJ Bonner, Sergeant-At-Arms
Hale County Sheriff's Office
1900 South Columbia
Plainview, TX 79072
Phone: (806) 296-2724
lt@halecounty.org

Dwayne Villanueva, Sheriff's Representative
Karnes County Sheriff's Office
500 E Wall Street
Karnes City, TX 78118
Phone: (830) 780-3931
dwayne.villanueva@co.karnes.tx.us

Sam Loria, Vendor Representative
Commissary Express, Inc.
609 East Pecan St.
Sherman, TX 75090
Phone: (214) 240-1923
sloria@commissaryexpress.com

Doug Morgan, Vendor Representative
NCIC Inmate Communications
607 E. Whaley Street
Longview, TX 75601
Phone: (903) 806-5884
Doug.Morgan@ncic.com

Larry Don Cook, Chaplain
Waller County Sheriff's Office
701 Calvit St.
Hempstead, TX 77445
Phone: (979) 826-8282
l.cook@wallercounty.us

Sharese Hurst, Executive Director
Correctional Management Institute of Texas
Box 2296
Huntsville, TX 77341
Phone: (936) 294-1687
Fax: (936) 294-1671
sharese@shsu.edu