



TEXAS DEPARTMENT
OF
CRIMINAL JUSTICE

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SUPERSEDES: AD-10.64 (rev. 8)
May 12, 2017

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIVE

SUBJECT: EXCESSIVE AND EXTREME TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS IN
THE TDCJ

AUTHORITY: Tex. Gov't Code §§ 493.001, 493.006

Reference: TDCJ *Risk Management Program Manual*, CMHC D-27.2,
"Heat Stress"

APPLICABILITY: Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ)

POLICY:

The TDCJ shall establish guidelines to assist unit administration in adapting offender housing areas and work assignments to temperatures that cannot be controlled by the TDCJ. Guidelines for outside recreation are found in the *Recreation Program Procedures Manual*.

Every reasonable effort shall be made to prevent injuries related to excessive or extreme temperatures in the TDCJ. TDCJ offenders may be required to work in conditions of excessive heat or extreme cold when situations occur requiring specific work be completed regardless of the temperature or weather conditions. The decision to require offenders to work in excessive heat or extreme cold temperatures shall be made by the appropriate on-site staff in order to address the conditions specific to the area in which the facility is located.

The TDCJ shall work closely with medical staff to immediately identify offenders at risk from excessive or extreme temperatures. Incidents related to excessive or extreme temperatures shall be reported to TDCJ administration.

DEFINITIONS:

"Excessive Heat" occurs from a combination of significantly higher than normal temperatures and high humidity."

“Excessive Heat Warning” is issued by the National Weather Service within 12 hours of the onset of the following criteria: temperature of at least 105°F for more than three hours per day for two consecutive days, or heat index of 113°F or greater for any period of time.

“Heat Index,” also referred to as the “apparent temperature,” is a measure of how hot it actually feels when the Relative Humidity (RH) is added to the actual air temperature.

“Heat Wave” is a prolonged period (three or more days) of excessively hot and unusually humid weather that meets the following criteria: temperature of at least 105°F or heat index of 113°F.

“Relative Humidity” is a dimensionless ratio, expressed in percent, of the amount of atmospheric moisture present relative to the amount that would be present if the air were saturated. Since the latter amount is dependent on temperature, relative humidity is a function of both moisture content and temperature.

“Wellness Check” is when a correctional officer performing routine security rounds goes to an offender’s cell or bunk to visually inspect or observe the offender for wellness due to the offender previously being identified as having a condition or being on a medication that makes the offender more susceptible to temperature-related issues.

“Wind Chill” is a quantity expressing the effective lowering of the air temperature caused by the wind, especially as affecting rate of heat loss from an object or human body, or as perceived by an exposed person.

PROCEDURES:

Before requiring offenders to work in excessive or extreme temperature conditions, the warden and applicable departmental supervisors shall ensure appropriate measures are taken to prevent excessive or extreme temperature-related injuries, including consulting medical staff to identify specific hazards. In all cases of temperature-related incidents or injuries, unit medical staff and the unit risk manager shall be notified immediately. Medical staff shall remove the distressed offender from the environment by the most expeditious means available to receive proper medical treatment.

I. Monitoring Procedures

Procedures and exposure charts, Wind Chill Index (Attachment A), and Heat and Humidity Index (Attachment B), are provided to assist unit administration in determining safe conditions in excessive or extreme temperatures.

- A. Unit staff shall monitor and announce over the radio the temperature, heat index or wind chill, and advisory category once every hour between 12:30 a.m. and 11:30 p.m. The outside air temperature, humidity or wind speed, and heat index or wind chill shall be documented 24 hours a day on the Temperature Log (Attachment C).

B. Temperature Log

1. The warden shall designate a central location to maintain the Temperature Log.
2. The wind chill or heat index shall be documented on the Temperature Log.
3. Temperature information is available through the following:
 - a. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) website (www.noaa.gov);
 - b. NOAA Weather Radio;
 - c. Local weather radio and television stations; or
 - d. Onsite weather instrumentation, if available.
4. Temperature Logs shall be maintained in accordance with the TDCJ *Records Retention Schedule*.

II. Extreme Cold Conditions

A. Determination

1. The warden shall use the Wind Chill Index, the local news and weather media, and weather conditions recorded by instruments located at the unit in determining the safety of cold weather working conditions.
2. Clothing considered appropriate for offenders working in cold weather includes: thermal underwear, insulated jackets, cotton or leather gloves, insulated hoods, work shoes, and socks. The Wind Chill Index shall be used to determine the need for insulated hoods and leather gloves. Appropriate clothing shall be issued even when the Wind Chill Index indicates little danger of exposure injury.
3. If guidance is needed, medical staff shall be consulted to assist in determining appropriate clothing and footwear needed to prevent cold injury.
4. Care shall be taken to prevent perspiration, which could soak clothing and thus compromise the insulating value of the clothing.
5. Layers of clothing shall be removed or added according to the temperature and level of physical activity.

B. Symptoms

1. Hypothermia is a condition occurring when the body loses heat faster than it can produce heat. With the onset of this condition, blood vessels in the skin tighten in an attempt to conserve vital internal body heat, affecting the hands and feet first.
2. If the body continues to lose heat, involuntary shivers begin. This reaction is the way the body produces more heat and is usually the first real warning sign of hypothermia.
3. Further heat loss produces speech difficulty, forgetfulness, loss of manual dexterity, collapse, and possibly death.

C. Types of Hypothermia

Hypothermics are divided into the following three categories, depending on the degree of injury.

1. Category One

Injured individuals are conscious, but cold, with a rectal temperature above 90 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). These individuals shall be handled carefully, insulated from further heat loss, and transported to the unit Medical Department for additional care.

2. Category Two

Injured individuals are unconscious and with a rectal temperature of 90°F or below. These individuals shall be handled carefully, insulated from further heat loss, and transported to the unit Medical Department for additional care.

3. Category Three

Injured individuals are comatose with no palpable pulse and no visible respiration. Although these individuals appear to be deceased, there may be a slight chance of recovery if the rectal temperature is 60.8°F or higher. If indicated, medical staff shall proceed with life-saving measures.

If medical staff is unavailable, correctional staff shall follow the procedures outlined in Section V.A of this directive and contact emergency medical services.

III. Excessive Heat Conditions

A. Determination

1. Guidelines to assist the warden in making the determination that an excessive heat condition is occurring can be found in the Heat and Humidity Index. Weather conditions recorded by instruments at the unit, and reports by the local news media shall be used to confirm temperature and humidity conditions.
2. When the National Weather Service issues an excessive heat warning or notice of an impending heat wave, the TDCJ Office of Incident Management shall send the applicable division directors an email notification. When excessive heat conditions last for three consecutive days, the division directors and warden(s) of units in the affected area(s) shall immediately implement additional precautionary measures, as outlined in Section IV.J of this directive.
3. At any point when the Heat and Humidity Index indicates the possibility of heat exhaustion, the warden shall instruct the appropriate staff to immediately initiate the precautionary measures identified in the Heat and Humidity Index.
4. If guidance is needed, medical staff shall be consulted before exposing offenders to excessive heat conditions in the work area to evaluate the hazards of the current temperatures and humidity, including indoor work areas, such as a boiler room. The hazard of sunburn and other results of ultraviolet (UV) radiation shall also be closely monitored.
5. Offenders shall be provided and required to wear clothing appropriate for the temperatures and hazards imposed by UV radiation. For example, light-colored hats can be used to an advantage in high heat and direct sunlight.
6. Drinking water and cups shall always be available to offenders in conditions of excessive heat. A cup will be provided to all indigent and newly received offenders. Offenders will be permitted to have one cup in their possession. In the event an offender does not have a personal cup, a cup shall be provided. High water intake shall be encouraged during periods of excessive heat. According to individual medical advice, liquids containing sodium may be used depending on an offender's state of acclimatization to hot weather conditions. Offenders newly-assigned to jobs that require strenuous work under conditions with an apparent air temperature of 90°F or greater must be acclimatized before assuming a full workload. These offenders shall work no more than four hours at a time, separated by at least one hour of rest in a cooler environment, for the first week. After the first week, offenders newly-assigned to jobs may assume a normal work

schedule. Acclimatization can be lost in as little as two weeks; therefore, if offenders are away from a hot work environment for more than two weeks, they shall be reacclimatized. Acclimatization is not necessary for individuals assigned to the same job when temperatures vary with seasonal change. Offenders and staff working at apparent air temperatures above 90°F shall be provided access to and encouraged to consume water before their work assignment and as needed during the workday. Offenders and staff working at apparent air temperatures above 90°F should maintain an intake of at least 16 ounces of fluids per hour of work. Under excessive heat conditions, work should be interrupted every 15-20 minutes and offenders encouraged to drink fluids even if they are not thirsty. Drinking water will always be available to workers in hot weather conditions.

7. TDCJ and medical staff shall work together to identify offenders susceptible to temperature-related illness due to medical conditions. As offenders arrive on intake facilities, a staff member from the medical department shall conduct an initial screening to determine if the offender has any conditions or is on any medication that would make the offender more susceptible to heat. If medical staff determines an offender has a condition or is on a medication that would make the offender more susceptible to heat, correctional staff shall be instructed to perform wellness checks on the offender until a full medical evaluation may be conducted.
8. Offenders under treatment with diuretics or medications that inhibit sweating require special medical evaluation before being assigned to work in excessive heat. These offenders shall receive wellness checks in offender housing areas when the Heat and Humidity Index indicates the possibility of heatstroke, heat cramps, or heat exhaustion.

B. Symptoms

1. Heat cramp symptoms include:
 - a. Painful, intermittent, and involuntary muscle spasms following hard physical work in a hot environment; and
 - b. Cramps usually occurring after heavy perspiring, and often beginning at the completion of hard physical work.
2. Heat exhaustion symptoms include:
 - a. Profuse perspiration, weakness, rapid pulse, dizziness, and headaches;
 - b. Cool skin, sometimes pale and clammy, with perspiration;

- c. Normal or subnormal body temperature; and
 - d. Possible nausea, vomiting, and unconsciousness.
3. Heatstroke symptoms include:
- a. Diminished or absent perspiration (sweating);
 - b. Hot, dry, and flushed skin; and
 - c. Increased body temperatures, which if uncontrolled, may lead to delirium, convulsions, seizures, and possibly death. Medical care is urgently needed.

IV. Preventive Care and Precautions

- A. Before April 15th each year, wardens shall review with unit staff the status of shower temperatures, fans, ice machines, ventilation systems, exhaust fans, and respite areas throughout the unit. Wardens shall coordinate with unit maintenance staff to immediately address any deficiencies.
- B. Offenders incarcerated within the TDCJ shall be assessed for medical and mental impairments by qualified healthcare personnel who will assign each offender appropriate restrictions related to physical activities, transportation, and work. Appropriate limitations and restrictions shall be assigned and entered on the Health Summary for Classification. Restrictions may indicate:
 - 1. No Work in Direct Sunlight – This applies to individuals taking certain medications or who have conditions that are significantly aggravated by exposure to direct sunlight for which sunscreen, protective clothing, or equipment is inadequate. Refer to CMHC policy D-27.3, “Photosensitivity.”
 - 2. No Temperature Extremes – This applies to individuals prescribed certain heat-sensitive medications or those who have a condition causing them to be sensitive to excessive temperatures, such as Reynaud’s Phenomenon, or a history of heatstroke. Heat index and chill factor shall be taken into account when considering excessive temperatures. Refer to CMHC policy D-27.2, “Heat Stress,” for a list of heat-sensitive medications.
- C. TDCJ and medical staff shall work together to identify offenders susceptible to temperature-related illness due to medical conditions. Upon identification, medical staff shall promptly provide correctional staff with additions to the Medical Heat Restriction List, which indicates offenders who are susceptible to temperature-related illness due to medical conditions, including offenders on prescribed diuretics or other medications known to inhibit the dissipation of heat.

- D. During each security round, staff shall use the Medical Heat Restriction List to conduct wellness checks for those offenders. Staff shall immediately seek care for any and all offenders requesting medical assistance or exhibiting signs of illness, even if they are not listed on the Medical Heat Restriction List.
- E. During work assignments, offenders shall be exposed to no more than four hours of excessive or extreme temperature conditions at a time, until acclimated to existing weather conditions. Work periods may then be extended as offenders physically acclimate to weather conditions. Appropriate clothing shall be worn at all times to protect offenders from excessive temperature conditions.
- F. Offenders shall be allowed access to respite areas during periods of excessive heat.
 - 1. Offenders may request access to a respite area 24 hours per day, seven days per week, even if they are not feeling ill at the time of the request.
 - 2. Offenders requesting access to a respite area are not required to be seen by medical staff unless they are exhibiting signs or symptoms of a heat-related illness.
 - 3. Offenders shall be permitted to stay in the respite area as long as necessary.
 - 4. Any area with air conditioning may be used for respite, as determined by the warden.
 - 5. The warden or designee shall determine the order of use for respite areas, ensuring areas capable of accommodating the greatest number of offenders are utilized first, while maintaining the safety and security of the unit.
 - 6. Offenders shall not be permitted to choose the respite area to which they will have access.
- G. Representatives from various divisions shall meet annually to review best practices concerning preventive care and precautions with excessive or extreme temperatures. A mainframe and email message titled, "Seasonal Preparedness Directive," shall be sent from the Correctional Institutions Division (CID) director and the Private Facility Contract Monitoring/Oversight Division (PFCMOD) director to inform unit wardens of additional mandatory compliance measures in the prevention of heat-related injuries and illness.
- H. Training will be conducted at units as outlined in Section VI.

- I. In situations where the heat index is above 90°F, units will initiate the following steps:
1. Provide additional water and cups in offender dorms, housing areas, recreational areas, and during meal times, along with ice;
 2. Transport psychiatric inpatient offenders to other facilities via air-conditioned transfer vehicles only;
 3. Transport offenders during the coolest hours of the day, when possible;
 4. Allow offenders to utilize and carry cooling towels;
 5. Allow offenders to wear shorts and t-shirts in dayrooms and recreational areas;
 6. Ensure maintenance of fans, blowers, and showers in offender housing areas;
 7. Ensure all staff currently have, or are provided with a FN-1181, Employee Information Pocket Card, obtained through the Prison Store and available at the units, and that the cards are carried on their person while at the unit;
 8. Allow additional showers for offenders when possible. Lower the water temperature for single temperature showers in offender housing areas;
 9. Place posters in housing areas reminding offenders of heat precautions and the importance of water intake, ensuring all posters that have been damaged or destroyed are replaced; and
 10. Allow fans for offenders in all custody levels, to include restrictive housing and disciplinary status. Ensure fan program is in place allowing the permanent issuance of fans to indigent offenders. Fans shall only be confiscated if altered or stolen.
- J. In addition to the precautions outlined in Section IV.I. of this directive, the warden shall instruct the appropriate staff to immediately implement the following precautionary measures when excessive heat or heat wave conditions last more than three consecutive days:
1. Initiate the Incident Command System (ICS) and immediately notify the appropriate regional director and the deputy director of Prison and Jail Operations for CID units, or the appropriate deputy director for PFCMOD for privately operated units, of the impending excessive heat conditions;
 2. Restrict, and potentially cancel, outside work and recreation;

3. Reduce kitchen and dish room operations as needed. Offenders may be served cold cuts and other food items that do not require heating, as conditions warrant; and
4. Permit offenders to purchase electrolyte sports drinks from the unit commissary without affecting their spending limit.
5. When conditions giving rise to the excessive heat warning cease, the warden may deactivate the ICS, with the approval of the appropriate regional director for CID units, or the appropriate deputy director for PFCMOD for privately operated units.
6. After deactivating the ICS for an excessive heat warning, the warden shall conduct a prompt and thorough debriefing to evaluate unit operations during the excessive heat warning. This review shall take into consideration any actions that could improve operations during future incidents of a similar nature, and any identification of training needs.

V. Emergency Treatment

Correctional staff shall monitor and seek care for offenders requesting medical assistance or exhibiting signs of illness during periods of excessive or extreme temperatures.

- A. In all cases of temperature-related incidents or injuries, the first aid process shall be initiated immediately by correctional or other unit staff.
 1. If an injury is sustained in extreme cold conditions, staff shall:
 - a. Bring the distressed offender out of the cold and restrict any further duties or activities until the severity of the injury is evaluated.
 - b. Remove any wet clothing and insulate the offender with dry, warm blankets or clothing, ensuring all constricting items of clothing and footwear are removed from injured areas and the injured areas are covered.
 - c. If frostbite exists, gently heat the affected area with warm water or towels, a heating pad, or hot water bottles. Do not rub the affected area or rupture blisters.
 - d. If a lower extremity is affected, treat by slightly elevating the affected area.
 - e. If the offender is conscious, encourage consumption of warm, sweetened liquids.

- f. If necessary, initiate the “CAB” of life support - restore Circulation, open Airway, and assist Breathing.
- g. If evacuation from cold requires travel on foot, do not thaw the affected area until the offender reaches medical help.
- h. Transport the offender to medical care as soon as possible and continue treatment after arriving at the site or when the offender is delivered to medical staff’s care.

2. If an injury is sustained in excessive heat conditions, staff shall:

- a. Immediately begin an attempt to decrease the offender’s temperature by placing the offender in a cool area.
- b. Only force oral fluid intake if the offender is conscious and able to safely swallow.
- c. Remove heavy clothing or excess layers of clothing; saturate remaining lightweight clothing with water. Position the offender in the shade, allowing air movement past the offender, and if necessary, fan the offender to create air movement.
- d. If ice is available, place ice packs in armpit and groin areas.
- e. Take all of these measures while moving the offender in the most expeditious means available to continue with and obtain proper medical treatment.
- f. Ensure, whenever medical staff are on-site, treatment is continued as directed by the physician or medical staff.

B. Notification

- 1. Medical staff and the unit risk manager shall be immediately notified regarding all cases of temperature-related incidents or injuries. If there is no on-site medical staff, 911 shall be called immediately.
- 2. Any temperature-related incident or injury shall be reported to the Emergency Action Center in accordance with AD-02.15, “Operations of the Emergency Action Center and Reporting Procedures for Serious or Unusual Incidents.”
- 3. All heat-related illnesses shall be evaluated to include the conditions surrounding the offender, such as water intake, location, and what the offender was doing before becoming ill; and any “cluster illnesses” or

illnesses occurring in offenders in the same housing areas shall be documented and reported to the appropriate regional director and the deputy director of Prison and Jail Operations for CID units, or the appropriate deputy director for PFCMOD for privately operated units.

VI. Training

A. Annual Training

1. A standardized training program shall be developed by the TDCJ in conjunction with the University of Texas Medical Branch Clinical Education Department. Each unit shall be provided a copy of the training program in the form of a DVD to facilitate the required training.
 - a. The training is given in a group setting, when possible.
 - b. All units are responsible for conducting an annual standardized training program using unit-based medical staff.
 - c. The facility health administrator for each unit shall submit documentation of excessive heat and extreme cold temperature training for TDCJ staff, medical staff, and offenders to the Health Services Division Office of Health Services Monitoring annually by April 15th (heat) and October 1st (cold).
2. Each warden shall ensure training in the prevention of injuries due to excessive or extreme temperatures is provided by unit medical staff to all supervisors designated by the warden. Training concerning excessive heat shall be completed no later than April 15th, and training concerning cold extremes shall be completed in September of each year.
 - a. Supervisors shall be responsible for training staff and work assigned offenders.
 - b. Offenders who are not work assigned shall also be trained.
 - c. All offenders shall be notified of cold and heat awareness via Peer Education training, the dayroom bulletin boards and other common use areas, or through publications such as the Incoming Offender Heat, Cold, Safe Prisons/PREA, and Suicide Prevention flyer; *The Echo*; or the *TDCJ Offender Orientation Handbook*.
3. Training shall be documented as outlined in the *TDCJ Risk Management Program Manual*. Documentation of completed training shall be maintained by the facility health administrator. Copies of all rosters from staff training shall be provided to the human resources representative and

unit risk manager. The unit risk manager shall forward a copy of the training roster to the respective regional risk manager.

The regional risk manager shall forward the total number of staff and offenders trained to the Risk Management Central Office.

B. Pre-Service, On-the-Job, and In-Service Training

1. Staff shall be provided with initial training regarding excessive or extreme temperature conditions as part of the Pre-Service Training Academy.
2. Additional training shall be provided during the On-the-Job Training Program and annual In-Service Training sessions.

C. Additional Training

1. Staff Training

- a. Each unit shall be provided with a DVD to facilitate ongoing excessive or extreme temperature conditions training sessions.
- b. This training shall be conducted on a regular and frequent basis during shift turnout, departmental meetings, or other similar times.
- c. Training shall be documented in the TDCJ Training Database. PFCMOD shall ensure documentation is completed and maintained for all privately operated facilities.
- d. Heat training shall be conducted beginning in March and ending in November. If the need arises based on forecasted temperatures, training may be conducted before March and after November.
- e. Cold training shall be conducted beginning in September and ending in February. If the need arises based on forecasted temperatures, training may be conducted before September and after February.

2. Offender Training

- a. Offenders shall be provided with training regarding excessive or extreme temperature conditions as part of the Offender Peer Education Program during intake and upon transfer to their unit of assignment.
- b. Each unit shall be provided with a DVD to facilitate ongoing excessive or extreme temperature conditions training sessions.

- (1) The training DVD shall be played on dayroom and common area TVs on a regular and frequent basis.
 - (2) Training shall be documented within the Individual Treatment Plan for each offender.
 - (3) Offenders shall be provided with an I-204, "Incoming Offender Heat, Cold, Safe Prisons/PREA, and Suicide Prevention" flyer and provided with unit-specific heat mitigation measures upon arrival at a new unit.
- c. Heat training shall be conducted beginning in March and ending in November. If the need arises based on forecasted temperatures, training may be conducted before March and after November.
 - d. Cold training shall be conducted beginning in September and ending in February. If the need arises based on forecasted temperatures, training may be conducted before September and after February.

VII. Review of Offender Deaths

- A. Offender deaths during periods of excessive or extreme temperatures, when the cause of death is unknown, shall be treated as accidental deaths as defined in AD-02.15 until ruled otherwise by a medical professional through an autopsy or subsequent evaluation. An administrative incident review is required for all offender deaths, except natural cause attended deaths, in accordance with AD-02.15, during a period of excessive or extreme temperatures until affirmatively reclassified as a natural cause attended death by a medical professional.
- B. An annual review of all deaths occurring during periods of excessive or extreme temperatures shall be conducted during the last quarter of the calendar year by representatives from the CID, PFCMOD, Administrative Review and Risk Management Division, Health Services Division, Executive Services, the Office of the General Counsel, and any other divisions, as appropriate for the incident.

Bryan Collier*
Executive Director

* Signature on file

WIND CHILL INDEX

Wind Speed in MPH	ACTUAL THERMOMETER READING (°F)									
	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40
	EQUIVALENT TEMPERATURE (°F)									
CALM	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40
5	48	37	27	16	6	-5	-15	-26	-36	-47
10	40	28	16	4	-9	-21	-33	-46	-58	-70
15	36	22	9	-5	-18	-36	-45	-58	-72	-85
20	32	18	4	-10	-25	-39	-53	-67	-82	-96
25	30	16	0	-15	-29	-44	-59	-74	-88	-104
30	28	13	-2	-18	-33	-48	-63	-79	-94	-109
35	27	11	-4	-20	-35	-49	-67	-82	-98	-113
40	26	10	-6	-21	-37	-53	-69	-85	-100	-116
Over 40 MPH (little added effect)	CAT 1 (for properly clothed person)				CAT 2 (Danger from freezing or exposed flesh)				CAT 3	

Category 1 (Little Danger): Risk of possible hypothermia with prolonged exposure, absent mitigating measures. Staff and offenders are encouraged to wear appropriate clothing, adding or removing layers according to the temperature and level of physical activity. The warden shall make appropriate determinations based on the Wind Chill Index, the local news and weather media, and weather conditions recorded by instruments located at the unit regarding the safety of working conditions during such temperatures.

Category 2 (Increasing Danger): Increasing risk of hypothermia and possible death from freezing or exposed flesh, absent mitigating measures. Staff and offenders are encouraged to wear appropriate clothing. Outside work and recreation shall be restricted.

Category 3 (Great Danger): High risk of hypothermia and possible death from freezing or exposed flesh, absent mitigating measures. Staff and offenders are encouraged to wear appropriate clothing. Outside work and recreation shall be restricted.

NOAA's National Weather Service Heat and Humidity Index

		ACTUAL AIR TEMPERATURE (°F)															
		CAT 1					CAT 2				CAT 3				CAT 4		
		80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
RELATIVE HUMIDITY (%)	40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
	45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	
	50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	137		
	55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137			
	60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137				
	65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	126	130					
	70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119	126	134						
	75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132							
	80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129								
	85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135								
	90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131									
95	86	93	100	108	117	127											
100	87	95	103	112	121	132											

Category 1 (Caution): Risk of possible fatigue with prolonged exposure, absent mitigation measures. Staff shall encourage high water intake and look for signs of exhaustion. Staff and offenders are encouraged to utilize respite areas as needed. Offender workers shall be provided with five minute rest breaks every hour.

Category 2 (Extreme Caution): Risk of heat-related illness with prolonged exposure, absent mitigation measures. Staff shall encourage high water intake and monitor and seek care for offenders exhibiting signs of illness. Staff and offenders are encouraged to utilize respite areas as needed. Offender workers shall be provided with five minute rest breaks every one-half hour, and staff shall encourage offenders to lie down with feet up during such breaks. Staff shall also reduce work pace by one-third.

Category 3 (Danger): Risk of heat stroke possible and heat-related illness likely, absent mitigation measures. Staff shall encourage high water intake and monitor and seek care for offenders exhibiting signs of illness. Staff and offenders are encouraged to utilize respite areas as needed. Staff shall restrict outside work or reduce work pace by one-half to two-thirds, provide 10 minute rest breaks every one-half hour, and encourage offenders to lie down with feet up during such breaks.

Category 4 (Extreme Danger): High risk of heat stroke, absent mitigation measures. Staff shall encourage high water intake and monitor and seek care for offenders exhibiting signs of illness. Staff and offenders are encouraged to utilize respite areas as needed. Outside work and recreation shall be restricted.

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Temperature Log

Unit: _____

Date:	Outside Air Temperature	Humidity or Wind Speed	Heat Index or Wind Chill*	Person Recording
12:30 a.m.				
1:30 a.m.				
2:30 a.m.				
3:30 a.m.				
4:30 a.m.				
5:30 a.m.				
6:30 a.m.				
7:30 a.m.				
8:30 a.m.				
9:30 a.m.				
10:30 a.m.				
11:30 a.m.				
12:30 p.m.				
1:30 p.m.				
2:30 p.m.				
3:30 p.m.				
4:30 p.m.				
5:30 p.m.				
6:30 p.m.				
7:30 p.m.				
8:30 p.m.				
9:30 p.m.				
10:30 p.m.				
11:30 p.m.				

* Temperatures between 51 and 79 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) are not represented on the Wind Chill Index (Attachment A) or the Heat and Humidity Index (Attachment B). Indicate (N/A) in these fields when applicable.