



Use of Secured-Internet to Expand Postsecondary Education Opportunities To Enhance Public Safety

2019 Report to the Legislature

As required by Second Substitute Senate Bill 5433

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Use of Secured-Internet to Expand Postsecondary Education Opportunities to Enhance Public Safety

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Legislative Directive

The Legislature, through Second Substitute Senate Bill 5433, required that the Department of Corrections (DOC), the State Board of Community & Technical Colleges (SBCTC), and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) submit a report by December 1, 2019 that describes a plan for implementing secure internet connections for the purpose of postsecondary education and training of incarcerated individuals. Specifically, the three departments were directed to report on:

- (a) A plan for implementing secure internet connections;
- (b) The barriers and costs associated with implementing secure internet connections for the purpose of postsecondary education and training of incarcerated individuals;
- (c) A review of the fiscal impacts, including any estimated capital and operating costs associated with expanding current educational opportunities to include providing postsecondary education degree opportunities and training to incarcerated adults through expanded partnerships between the community and technical colleges and the department of corrections;
- (d) A plan for implementing the expansion of postsecondary education degree opportunities, specifying the estimated period of time necessary for implementation, within the estimated costs associated with the fiscal impacts.

The legislation authorized DOC to conduct a proof of concept pilot at one correctional institution for a new secure internet connection for offender postsecondary education. It was required that results of the proof of concept pilot be used to inform this report.

Executive Summary

The 2019 Legislature, through Second Substitute Senate Bill 5433 (2SSB5433), directed DOC to develop a plan for implementing secure internet connections for the purpose of postsecondary education and training of incarcerated individuals.

The Department provides reentry-focused education to incarcerated individuals through our partnership with the State Board of Technical & Community Colleges (SBCTC) and eight community colleges. As the world has become more digital the world inside our prisons has lagged behind. Each year colleges find it increasingly difficult to prepare students for jobs, careers and further education without the use of secure internet in classrooms and computer labs. Academic and workforce training publishers continue to phase out resources, software, tools and testing services that can be utilized in settings that do not have access to the internet for student use. In order to prepare people for release, students inside

Washington prisons need safe access to the same digital information and tools that students on college campuses use.

With the mission to improve public safety by positively changing lives, the Department recognizes the transformative power of postsecondary education in a correctional setting. The Washington State Institute for Public Policy benefit-cost analysis for Adult Criminal Justice, reports that the program with the highest rate of return is correctional education, specifically post-secondary education (see Appendix A). In an effort to support our SBCTC partners in ensuring high quality program delivery, as well as improving reentry efforts, the Department supports implementing secure-internet for postsecondary education in our prisons if provided the necessary resources and supports outlined in this report.

Background

The Department of Corrections contracts with the SBCTC to provide basic education and job training within each of the state's 12 adult prisons. Colleges offer adult basic education for adults which provides foundational instruction in reading, writing, math and the English language. Students have the opportunity to complete high school through High School Plus or a General Education Diploma (GED) as well prepare for college. Community colleges offer college level professional-technical degree and certificate programs in high-wage and high-demand areas as well as recognized pre-apprenticeship programs. Select sites also have college-level programs offered through partnerships with non-profit partnerships and the US Department of Education's Second Chance Pell Experimental Sites Initiative. Program offerings vary by location based on funding, program space and infrastructure. See Appendix B for the latest chart of educational services.

In 2017, the Legislature expanded educational opportunities in the state prison system to include state-funded associate degree programs. No additional funding was provided so DOC and SBCTC shifted funding from professional-technical programs that were sunseting to expand existing one-year programs into associate degrees. Current statute excludes people sentenced to life without parole and the death penalty from earning an associate degree or work force certificate. In addition, statute directs DOC to prioritize its resources to meet goals for incarcerated individuals that relate to obtaining skills that are in compliance with that individual's reentry plan. In the two years since the legislative change, colleges have doubled the number of incarcerated students earning associate degrees.

In response to Governor Inslee's Executive Order 16-05 DOC and OCIO established a workgroup in 2017 made up of leaders from DOC's Cybersecurity office and OCIO's Office of Cybersecurity (OCS). The Executive Order directed DOC and OCIO to develop recommendations to introduce secure internet-based reentry tools including materials for education programs for individuals in adult and juvenile correctional facilities. This workgroup was already in place when SSB5433 was signed into law.

Proof of Concept Pilot

Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW) was chosen as the site to run the SSB5433 internet pilot. This site was chosen because it does not have its own dedicated Education network. Each classroom is managed through a classroom server, which creates far more challenges for Tacoma Community College, the education service provider, due to the need for updated hardware and infrastructure. The initial plan was to deliver secure internet to one classroom and schedule multiple

classes for use of the internet. Tacoma Community College identified classes in Computer Programming, Business Associate Degree courses, High School Equivalency and students working on reentry plans needing to complete federal financial aid forms, college applications and job searches.

The pilot classroom took longer than expected to prepare the infrastructure for secure internet. While it was anticipated that students in summer courses would access internet it was not until October 15, 2019 that students in Computer Programming were able to do so. At the time of this report, students had been utilizing the internet for three weeks.

Results from the proof of concept have been extremely positive. Faculty reported that students are able to take advantage of an in-browser code editor to research their projects and gain insight about classwork. They can collaborate on builds, see their code work, and experience para programming – where the whole class simulates a real world experience of having a group working together on the same project. Additionally, direct access to approved coding sites gives students access to relevant, up to date information on language for trouble shooting, self-corrections, and editing. The students are excited to see how their work mimics what people do in the coding industry, while getting hands-on experience working in similar environments.

DOC Cybersecurity has reported that there have been no security breaches during the proof of concept. They have also identified ways to streamline a future rollout.

Secure-internet Implementation Plan

OCS recommends the following security policies in response to the Executive Order and SSB5433:

1. The Offender Network must be physically separate from the State of Washington trusted networks and all physical and logical components easily identified as being part of the Offender Network.
2. Design proposals for the Offender Network must be reviewed through the Office of Cybersecurity Design Review process.
3. Any Data Sharing necessary between agencies as a result of this Executive Order for Category 3 data and above will require a Data Sharing agreement which meets OCIO 141.10 standards
4. Applications deployed by agencies for offender access as a re-entry resource or other needs as a result of this Executive Order will be accessed by way of the Internet and not through the internal network. As an example, a metrics-tracking application would be accessible to other state agencies through SecureAccess Washington and not by allowing this access through the internal agency network.

Based on these recommendations and sufficient funding, DOC and SBCTC will implement secure internet access in the following steps:

Order of deployment:

1. Deploy to facilities with network infrastructure in place: WSP, CRCC, CBCC, OCC, SCCC, AHCC, WCC.
2. Upgrade network infrastructure at WCCW and MCC.
3. Identify limited access for LCC and CCCC.

4. Hold on MCCCW until decision has been made about the facility's future use.

Create a content review committee for whitelisted websites:

1. Comprised of DOC Education Administrator, SBCTC Policy Associate, DOC Cybersecurity Representative, Reentry division representative, Washington State Library librarian, DOC Prisons division representative.
2. Committee develops a process for colleges and other reentry groups/department to propose websites.
3. DOC Cybersecurity reviews websites for approval.

Develop a set of resources that DOC will host:

1. Learning Management System (Canvas) for online and hybrid classes
2. Adult Basic Education, GED and ESL software that can be deployed across the system

Barriers and Estimated Costs for Secure Internet

Barriers (Technical and Procedural)

- o Internet connectivity is required from DOC Headquarters (HQ) to Education network equipment through a cloud-based service (CBS) provider. Each site will need a commercial internet package in order to participate.
- o Availability of internet services varies by location. Specifically Larch Correction Center (LCC) & Cedar Creek Corrections Center (CCCC) have known internet services limitations. Alternatives are costly and unreliable so those sites would likely be excluded from implementation.
- o Network equipment will need to be refreshed at each location. An enterprise solution for managing incarcerated individual networks & domains is required.

OCIO recommends that DOC contract with a third-party cloud hosting solution and access the internet through a commercial internet package. Based on OCIO's recommendation, DOC estimates the following costs:

Owner	AHCC	CBCC	CCCC	CRCC	LCC	MCC	MCCCW	OCC	SCCC	WCC	WCCW	WSP	Totals
Network	1	1	1	1 (4 VLANs)	1	8	2	1	1	1	6	3	
EDU Networks													
Hours: Network Refresh	40	40	40	40	40	80	40	40	40	40	40	40	440
Cost: Network Refresh	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$5,200	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$2,600	\$28,600
Hardware Cost: Network	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$155,000
Internet Service													
Hours: Internet Service Provider (ISP)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	44
Cost: ISP hours x \$60/hr	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$480.00	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$240.00	\$2,640
Hours: Local IT Infrastructure	16	8	8	16	16	24	8	8	12	8	8	8	116
Cost: Infrastructure hours x \$60/hr	\$960.00	\$480.00	\$480.00	\$960.00	\$960.00	\$1,440.00	\$480.00	\$480.00	\$720.00	\$480.00	\$480.00	\$480.00	\$6,960
Ongoing: Internet Service	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$60,000
Active Directory	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	1,200
Hours: OSN Configuration	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$72,000
Cost: OSN Configuration x \$65/hr	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$7,200.00	\$72,000
Hours: Local IT supplementing help	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	400
Cost: Local IT supplementing help	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	\$24,000
Ongoing: Local IT & SBCTC	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	480
Local DOC IT Support (Help Desk, Setting up AD Accounts)	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$28,800
Ongoing: Local IT support hours x \$60/hr	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$2,880.00	\$28,800
Support	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Ongoing: Local IT support hours x \$60/hr	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Cost: Amazon Web Services	\$47,208	\$47,208	\$47,208	\$47,208	\$47,208	\$47,208	\$47,208	\$47,208	\$47,208	\$47,208	\$47,208	\$47,208	\$472,079
Computers-thin clients needs per site	60	40	NA	90	NA	60	20	40	60	40	40	90	\$89,604
Cost: Thin Client (\$165.93/yr lease cost)	\$9,956	\$6,637	NA	\$14,934	NA	\$9,956	\$3,319	\$6,637	\$9,956	\$6,637	\$6,637	\$14,934	\$89,604
SBCTC													
SBCTC to validate if current workstations are compatible with AWS. If devices are compatible, thin clients would not be needed unless they wanted to upgrade.													
DOC Security													
1.0 Ongoing IT Security FTE													\$124,756
Web Security Appliance (WSA) Hardware													\$16,892
Virtual Internet Content Filtering Appliance at \$8.14 per 1500 users = \$12,210 + (1) Logging & Audition Appliance \$4,682 = \$16,892 Total													\$16,892
SBCTC													\$200,000
Added programming for guided pathways													\$200,000
SBCTC pathway to add further programming - 40 student fte													\$200,000
Totals													1,384,010

Benefits of Secure Internet Access

Current educational opportunities can be expanded and enhanced through the implementation of secured-internet. As indicated in the pilot, the experience for students helps to mirror the experience they would receive in the community on campus and prepares them for employment. In addition to improving program delivery, secured-internet can ultimately help in resolve space constraints by delivering hybrid classes, similar to delivery modes used in the community. College correctional education programs currently delivery instruction in a modified mode due to the fact that incarcerated students do not have access to secured-internet, they have limited access to research methods and educational resources, limited access to computer labs and limited or no access to completing assignments in their living units outside of scheduled class time.

Faculty who participated in the secured internet pilot reported that students were far more engaged in learning and program delivery became much more efficient through use of the internet. In addition to supplementing learning materials, correctional education programs have difficulty in finding alternatives to bring the following resources to students without the internet:

- GED testing (more reliable than current off-line system)
- CASAS adult learning assessment tool used by all colleges statewide
- Workforce certification testing (i.e. Automotive Service Excellence)
- Industry related standards via websites
- Academic research
- Open academic resources
- Low cost ebooks versus high cost textbooks
- Reentry services (printed materials are outdated when printed)
- Financial aid and college applications
- Job search sites
- Faculty and student access to CANVAS LMS

Expanding Current Educational Opportunities

Prison programming space including class and meeting rooms is often the greatest limitation to expanded programs. The Department is currently conducting a statewide program review of all facilities to define program priorities and ensure effective utilization of programming space. DOC Policy does not currently provide direction for program referral priorities which impacts use of programming space, and not all evidence-based and research-based programs are being given priority access to these spaces. Custody staffing for these program areas will also be reviewed since that is a factor that currently limits use of these spaces. Deliverables of this review are to create a Statewide program review committee, update the statewide program inventory and update policies to include a program prioritization process.

In addition to use of secured-internet and prioritizing program space, correctional education programs could better serve students by fully implementing use of secured-offline-laptops that have been piloted and rolled out to most facilities. In order to fully utilize these resources, funding is needed to hire full-time IT staff through the SBCTC contract to manage the off-line laptops and on-site support for secure-internet. These will offer students needed study time in the living units, the ability to complete assignments outside of the classroom and programs would be able to provide student resources more efficiently and economically.

SBCTC's efforts are focused on helping students, especially low-income, first-generation students and students of color, earn credentials to prepare them for entry into higher-paying, high-demand fields with value in the labor market. In an effort to support SBCTC's mission and that of the Department, both agencies suggest the following plan for expanding current corrections education offerings:

FY20

- Review all programs currently offered at all sites to prioritize use of space and maximize efficiencies (currently in progress by DOC).
- Assess which certificate and degree offerings should be terminal or expanded.
- Work with the Washington Student Achievement Council to develop procedures to access state and federal financial aid for incarcerated students.
- Invite colleges and universities to form a workgroup to identify possible baccalaureate (applied or traditional) pathways

FY21

- Workgroup uses FY21 as a planning year for two baccalaureate programs – one on west side and one on east side. Workgroup addresses accreditation challenges including access to library resources.
- Fully implement use of off-line laptops to support instruction.

FY22

- Implement Applied Baccalaureate or Bachelor's program at one site (cost estimated at \$200,000 per year for cohort of 60 students)

Appendix A - Washington State Institute for Public Policy Benefit-Cost Analysis

Washington State Institute for Public Policy

Benefit-Cost Results

The WSIPP benefit-cost analysis examines, on an apples-to-apples basis, the monetary value of programs or policies to determine whether the benefits from the program exceed its costs. WSIPP's research approach to identifying evidence-based programs and policies has three main steps. First, we determine "what works" (and what does not work) to improve outcomes using a statistical technique called meta-analysis. Second, we calculate whether the benefits of a program exceed its costs. Third, we estimate the risk of investing in a program by testing the sensitivity of our results. For more detail on our methods, see our [Technical Documentation](#).

Current estimates replace old estimates. Numbers will change over time as a result of model inputs and monetization methods.

Adult Criminal Justice

Program name	Date of last literature review	Total benefits	Taxpayer benefits	Non-taxpayer benefits	Costs	Benefits minus costs (net present value)	Benefit to cost ratio	Chance benefits will exceed costs
Employment counseling and job training (transitional reentry from incarceration into the community)	Aug. 2016	\$45,330	\$13,358	\$31,972	(\$2,476)	\$42,854	\$18.31	89 %
Offender Reentry Community Safety Program (for individuals with serious mental illness)	Apr. 2012	\$70,943	\$24,273	\$46,670	(\$37,369)	\$33,574	\$1.90	96 %
Circles of Support and Accountability	Nov. 2016	\$29,355	\$7,122	\$22,234	(\$3,977)	\$25,378	\$7.38	93 %
Correctional education (post-secondary education)	Jul. 2016	\$25,151	\$6,867	\$18,284	(\$1,270)	\$23,881	\$19.80	100 %
Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (for persons convicted of drug offenses)	Nov. 2016	\$23,174	\$6,885	\$16,289	(\$1,657)	\$21,517	\$13.98	99 %
Vocational education in prison	Jul. 2016	\$18,196	\$5,040	\$13,156	(\$1,522)	\$16,674	\$11.95	97 %
Case management ("swift, certain, and fair") for drug-involved persons	Nov. 2016	\$15,321	\$4,457	\$10,864	\$388	\$15,709	n/a	99 %
Electronic monitoring (probation)	Dec. 2014	\$14,002	\$3,958	\$10,044	\$1,159	\$15,161	n/a	93 %
Mental health courts	Oct. 2016	\$17,532	\$5,084	\$12,449	(\$3,160)	\$14,373	\$5.55	95 %
Intensive supervision (surveillance and treatment)	Dec. 2016	\$13,444	\$3,984	\$9,460	(\$827)	\$12,617	\$16.25	100 %
Reentry courts	Aug. 2016	\$17,227	\$5,247	\$11,981	(\$5,016)	\$12,211	\$3.43	95 %
Inpatient or intensive outpatient drug treatment during incarceration	Nov. 2016	\$13,284	\$3,708	\$9,576	(\$1,312)	\$11,972	\$10.12	98 %
Therapeutic communities (in the community) for individuals with co-occurring disorders	Nov. 2016	\$16,688	\$4,924	\$11,764	(\$5,179)	\$11,509	\$3.22	65 %
Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (for persons convicted of property offenses)	Nov. 2016	\$12,834	\$3,932	\$8,903	(\$1,657)	\$11,177	\$7.74	71 %
Correctional education (basic skills)	Jul. 2016	\$12,264	\$3,428	\$8,836	(\$1,271)	\$10,993	\$9.65	97 %
Outpatient or non-intensive drug treatment during incarceration	Nov. 2016	\$10,747	\$2,956	\$7,791	(\$762)	\$9,986	\$14.11	99 %
Outpatient or non-intensive drug treatment in the community	Nov. 2016	\$10,507	\$3,128	\$7,379	(\$782)	\$9,725	\$13.43	100 %
Electronic monitoring (parole)	Dec. 2014	\$8,412	\$2,082	\$6,330	\$1,158	\$9,570	n/a	100 %
Drug courts	Aug. 2016	\$14,171	\$4,973	\$9,198	(\$5,022)	\$9,149	\$2.82	100 %
"Swift, certain, and fair" supervision	Jan. 2017	\$8,931	\$2,514	\$6,417	\$69	\$9,000	n/a	62 %
Therapeutic communities (during incarceration) for individuals with substance use disorders	Nov. 2016	\$10,796	\$2,842	\$7,954	(\$2,237)	\$8,559	\$4.83	63 %
Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI)	Aug. 2016	\$23,193	\$8,265	\$14,929	(\$14,797)	\$8,396	\$1.57	90 %
Risk Need and Responsivity supervision (for individuals classified as high- and moderate-risk)	Dec. 2016	\$9,699	\$2,978	\$6,722	(\$1,396)	\$8,303	\$6.95	98 %
Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) (for individuals classified as high- or moderate-risk)	Dec. 2016	\$9,000	\$2,782	\$6,218	(\$1,420)	\$7,580	\$6.34	99 %
Correctional industries in prison	Jul. 2016	\$6,267	\$1,733	\$4,534	(\$494)	\$5,773	\$12.69	100 %
Housing assistance without services	Aug. 2016	\$7,689	\$2,495	\$5,195	(\$2,050)	\$5,639	\$3.75	91 %
Case management (not "swift, certain, and fair") for drug-involved persons	Nov. 2016	\$5,368	\$1,385	\$3,984	(\$392)	\$4,977	\$13.71	57 %
Therapeutic communities (in the community) for individuals with substance use disorders	Nov. 2016	\$8,774	\$2,820	\$5,954	(\$3,850)	\$4,925	\$2.28	57 %

Program name	Date of last literature review	Total benefits	Taxpayer benefits	Non-taxpayer benefits	Costs	Benefits minus costs (net present value)	Benefit to cost ratio	Chance benefits will exceed costs
Work release	Jul. 2016	\$4,341	\$1,087	\$3,254	\$512	\$4,853	n/a	99 %
Police diversion for low-severity offenses (pre-arrest)	Mar. 2017	\$4,009	\$1,138	\$2,871	\$565	\$4,574	n/a	86 %
Day reporting centers	Oct. 2016	\$7,986	\$2,877	\$5,109	(\$4,062)	\$3,924	\$1.97	75 %
Employment counseling and job training with paid work experience in the community	Aug. 2016	\$9,063	\$3,507	\$5,556	(\$5,468)	\$3,595	\$1.66	59 %
Treatment in the community for individuals convicted of sex offenses	Jan. 2017	\$4,114	\$1,211	\$2,903	(\$2,460)	\$1,654	\$1.67	60 %
Treatment during incarceration for individuals convicted of sex offenses	Jan. 2017	\$5,961	\$1,812	\$4,149	(\$4,652)	\$1,309	\$1.28	61 %
Restorative justice conferencing	Feb. 2017	\$2,274	\$868	\$1,406	(\$1,129)	\$1,145	\$2.01	57 %
Jail diversion for individuals with mental illness (post-arrest)	Mar. 2017	\$32	(\$99)	\$131	\$702	\$734	n/a	51 %
Intensive supervision (surveillance only)	Dec. 2016	\$417	\$137	\$280	(\$109)	\$308	\$3.83	53 %
Employment counseling and job training in the community	Aug. 2016	\$1,264	\$649	\$615	(\$1,999)	(\$735)	\$0.63	42 %
Sex offender registration and community notification	Nov. 2016	(\$1,854)	(\$381)	(\$1,472)	(\$356)	(\$2,210)	(\$5.20)	33 %
Inpatient or intensive outpatient drug treatment in the community	Nov. 2016	(\$1,863)	(\$64)	(\$1,799)	(\$905)	(\$2,768)	(\$2.06)	47 %
Life skills education	Dec. 2016	(\$1,618)	(\$276)	(\$1,342)	(\$1,166)	(\$2,784)	(\$1.39)	34 %
Driving Under the Influence (DUI) courts	Aug. 2016	\$4,490	\$2,594	\$1,896	(\$7,973)	(\$3,483)	\$0.56	19 %
Domestic violence perpetrator treatment (Duluth-based model)	Aug. 2014	(\$2,233)	(\$428)	(\$1,804)	(\$1,478)	(\$3,711)	(\$1.51)	23 %
Violence reduction treatment	Dec. 2016	(\$304)	\$607	(\$911)	(\$5,187)	(\$5,490)	(\$0.06)	29 %
Housing assistance with services	Aug. 2016	\$1,104	\$1,999	(\$895)	(\$11,760)	(\$10,655)	\$0.09	2 %
Community-based correctional facilities (halfway houses)	Aug. 2016	(\$6,136)	(\$499)	(\$5,638)	(\$8,520)	(\$14,657)	(\$0.72)	0 %
Police diversion for individuals with mental illness (pre-arrest)	Mar. 2017	(\$13,794)	(\$1,596)	(\$12,197)	(\$4,855)	(\$18,649)	(\$2.84)	25 %
Policy								
For individuals classified as lower risk, decrease prison average daily population by 250, by lowering length of stay by 3 months	Oct. 2013	(\$4,646)	(\$884)	(\$3,762)	\$5,980	\$1,334	n/a	67 %
For individuals classified as moderate risk, decrease prison average daily population by 250, by lowering length of stay by 3 months	Oct. 2013	(\$15,931)	(\$2,528)	(\$13,402)	\$5,983	(\$9,948)	n/a	8 %
For individuals classified as high risk, decrease prison average daily population by 250, by lowering length of stay by 3 months	Oct. 2013	(\$44,513)	(\$5,965)	(\$38,549)	\$5,985	(\$38,528)	n/a	0 %
Police (results per-officer)								
Deploy one additional police officer with hot spots strategies	Oct. 2013	\$527,360	\$68,720	\$458,640	(\$98,359)	\$429,002	\$5.36	100 %
Deploy one additional police officer with statewide average practices	Oct. 2013	\$455,488	\$58,504	\$396,984	(\$93,625)	\$361,863	\$4.87	100 %

Appendix B - Educational Offerings by DOC Facility

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
Education Programs Within Washington State Prisons
Fiscal Year 2020 updated 9/18/19

➔ **How to read this chart:** You can use this chart to find which programs the Department of Corrections offers at its facilities. Degree and certificate programs are divided between short-term programs of a quarter (11 weeks) or less, and long term programs of three quarters (33 weeks) or more. Long-term programs can lead to either a degree or a one-year certificate. Enrollment in DOC-funded programs may be limited by risk level classification, earned release date, and needs assessments. **Contact your local education provider for more information.**

Facility:	AHCC-Main	AHCC-MSU	CBCC	CCCC	CRCC-MSC	CRCC-MSU	LCC	MCC-WSR	MCC-TRU	MCC-MSU	MCCCW	OCC	SCCC	WCC	WCCW	WSP-East-Minimum	WSP-West	WSP-South-MSC/Medium
Pre-College Programs																		
GED® Preparation and Testing	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
High School 21+ Diploma Program					C						C				C			
Pre-College (Dev Ed) Math and English			C	C	C			C	C		C		C		C	C	C	C
English as a Second Language (ESL)	C				C			C	C				C				C	C
IMU and Special Offender Education Services			C					C						C			C	C
Degree and Certificate Programs																		
Aerospace Composites (One-Year)	C																	
Automotive Mechanics (One-Year)						C												
Baking (One-Year)			C															
Construction Trades Apprenticeship Prep -CTAP (14 weeks)	C			C				C		C			C	C	C			C
Business Degree (Associate of Business)																C		C
Business Degree (Associate of Applied Science)**	C		C		C			C	C				C		C			
Business (One-Year)**	C	C	C		C		C	C	C	C	C		C		C		C	C

Facility:	AHCC-Main	AHCC-MSU	CBCC	CCCC	CRCC-MSU	CRCC-MSU	LCC	MCC-WSR	MCC-TRU	MCC-MSU	MCCCW	OCC	SCCC	WCC	WCCW	WSP-East-Minimum	WSP-West	WSP-South-MSU/Medium
Carpentry (One-Year)						C						C						
CNC Machining (One-Year)																C		
Collision Repair (Associate of Applied Science)																C		
Computer Coding (One-Year)			C					C	C						C			
Correspondence (Associate, Bachelor, Graduate degrees)	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
Cosmetology (One-Year)															C			
Diesel Mechanics (One-Year)																C		
Digital Design (One-Year)					C	C										C	C	C
Drywall, Roofing and Siding (One quarter each)				C									C					
General Transfer Degree (Associate of Arts)			I	P* *				I/P		I/ P**			I**	I**	I	I		I
Horticulture (One-Year) One quarter at CCCC				C								C			C			
Human Services Degree (Associate of Applied Science)					C								C					
HVAC (One-Year)					C													C
HVAC (Associate of Applied Science Degree)					C													
Technical Design (One-Year)	C														C			
Upholstery (One-Year)	C																	
Welding (One-Year and/or Associate of Applied Science)					C								C			C		
Student Services																		

Facility:	AHCC-Main	AHCC-MSU	CBCC	CCCC	CRCC-MSU	CRCC-MSU	LCC	MCC-WSR	MCC-TRU	MCC-MSU	MCCCW	OCC	SCCC	WCC	WCCW	WSP-East-Minimum	WSP-West	WSP-South-MSU/Medium
Computer Lab	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Reentry Programs																		
Prison Education Navigators	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C

- C:** Funded by the Department of Corrections via contract.
- I:** Independently funded through private sources such as family members, foundations, or private sources.
- P:** Pell grant funded through the Second Chance Pell Grant Experimental Sites Initiative
- *** Business includes college courses in business management, accounting, bookkeeping and small business/entrepreneurship. Check with your local college to determine which courses are available at your facility.
- **** Degree pathway still under development. Limited courses are available – check with the organization for details.

Contract Partners and Volunteer Organizations

Facilities

Spokane Community College (SBCTC Contract College)	Airway Heights Corrections Center (AHCC)
Centralia College (SBCTC and 2nd Chance Pell Grant College)	Cedar Creek Corrections Center (CCCC) **Washington Corrections Center (WCC)
Clark College (SBCTC Contract College)	Larch Corrections Center (LCC)
Clover Park Technical College (DOC Contract College)	Washington Corrections Center for Women
Edmonds Community College (SBCTC Contract College)	Monroe Corrections Center (MCC): WSR – WA State Reformatory; TRU – Twin Rivers Unit; MSU - Minimum Security Unit
Grays Harbor Community College (SBCTC Contract College)	Stafford Creek Corrections Center (SCCC)
Peninsula College (SBCTC Contract College)	Clallam Bay Corrections Center (CBCC) Olympic Corrections Center (OCC)
Seattle Central College (2nd Chance Pell Grant College)	Monroe Corrections Center (MCC) WSR – WA State Reformatory
Tacoma Community College (SBCTC and 2nd Chance Pell Grant College)	Mission Creek Corrections Center for Women (MCCCW) Washington Corrections Center for Women (WCCW) Coyote Ridge Corrections Center (CRCC): MSC – Medium Security Complex; MSU: Minimum Security Unit
Walla Walla Community College (SBCTC Contract College and independently funded)	Washington State Penitentiary (WSP): East – East Complex (MIN); South: South Complex
University Beyond Bars (independently funded)	Monroe Corrections Center (MCC): WSR – WA State Reformatory; MSU - Minimum Security Unit
Freedom Education Project Puget Sound (independently funded)	Washington Corrections Center for Women
BPC-TEACH (independently funded)	Clallam Bay Corrections Center (CBCC), Stafford Creek Corrections Center (SCCC), Washington Corrections Center (WCC)
Spokane Homebuilders (DOC Contract Partner)	Airway Heights Corrections Center (AHCC) – Carpentry only
Prison Scholar Fund	Supports correspondence education

Interested in continuing your education after release? College Reentry Navigators are available throughout the state in: Clark County (Clark College), King County (Renton Technical College, Seattle Central College and South Seattle College), Pierce County (Tacoma Community College and Bates Technical College), Spokane County (Spokane Community College), Snohomish County (Edmonds Community College), Thurston County (Evergreen State College), Whatcom and Skagit Counties (Skagit Valley College). *Contact the education department for more information.*